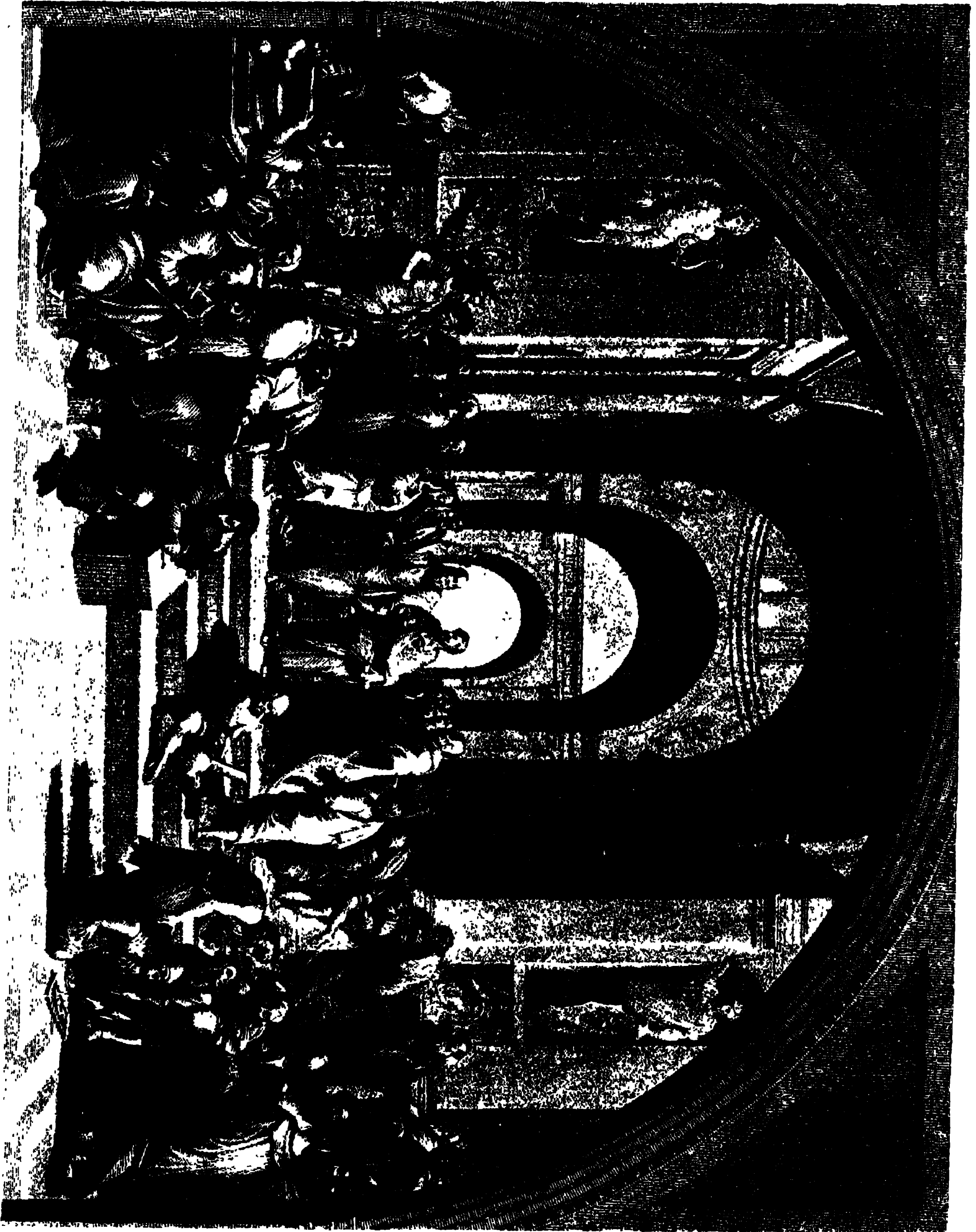


TESTIMONIALS

IN FAVOUR OF THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

From the Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON, D.D., *Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, Edinburgh College.*

The comprehensive design of the work appears, from the specimen of it which I have had an opportunity of examining, to have been fully entered into by the Editor.

The outline given in the prospectus has been filled up by him with fidelity, perspicuity, and precision. His definitions, in particular, are clear, accurate, and concise; and where a word or term occurs, which is used in more than one signification, its different shades of meaning are distinguished and illustrated with much acuteness.

Having enjoyed for many years the friendship of the Editor, I am enabled to add that his integrity of character and indefatigable perseverance afford a most satisfactory guarantee that, if his health be continued, there will be no falling off in the portion of the work which, I understand, yet remains to be executed.

James Robertson

From JOHN CRUICKSHANK, LL.D., *Professor of Mathematics, Marischal College, Aberdeen.*

It appears to me fully to make good what is promised in the Prospectus, and to supply a want which has been long and greatly felt. From my knowledge of the talents, attainments, and industry of the Editor, I feel confident that there will be no falling off in the subsequent Numbers, but rather the reverse.

John Cruickshank, LL.D.

From PHILIP KELLAND, Esq., *Professor of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh.*

I have examined with some care the first three parts of your "Imperial Dictionary," and I have derived great pleasure and much instruction from the task.

To the *Scientific Terms* I have paid the most scrupulous attention, and I find them explained in terms sufficiently clear to be understood by all, at the same time that they are strictly accurate.

P. Kelland

From JAMES BOYD, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., *and Senior Master of the High School, Edinburgh.*

After a careful examination of the first and second Parts, I feel warranted in affirming, that, so far as I am competent to judge, the plan of the work is excellent, and that it is wrought out with great ability. Indeed, until I learned the fact that the MS. had been submitted to the revision and correction of men eminent for their attainments in the several departments of human learning, I was at a loss to comprehend how one individual, even with the years of labour which I know your Editor has devoted to it, could so successfully have performed a task, which must, without such cooperation, have required for its accomplishment the energies of an Intellectual Hercules.

James Boyd

From W. M. GUNN, F.S.A. Scot., *one of the Masters of the High School, Edinburgh.*

I have much pleasure in stating, and I feel it to be a duty to do so, that I deem it a production of the greatest merit, and likely to supersede, for ordinary use, all existing works of a similar nature.

W. M. Gunn

From GEORGE MANSON, *Head-Master of the General Assembly's Normal Institution, Edinburgh.*

Should the successive Parts display the same amount of Editorial ability, and of interesting graphic illustration, as those already published, this work, when completed, will stand deservedly at the head of its class, and will fully justify the title which you have given it—"The Imperial Dictionary."

Geo Manson

From ROBERT HISLOP, *Rector, Normal Seminary, connected with the Free Church, Glasgow.*

It would assuredly be no easy matter to surpass the precision of the definitions, the accuracy of the descriptions, or the beauty and effectiveness of the wood-cuts; whilst, as an Etymological authority, it is sufficient to say, that it embodies all the excellencies of the great work of the American Lexicographer.

Robt Hislop

From Rev. ROBT. J. BROWN, D.D., *Professor of Greek, Marischal College, Aberdeen.*

It appears to me to be very well conceived, and ably executed.

R J Brown

From Rev. JOHN FLEMING, D.D., *Professor of Natural Science, New College, Edinburgh.*

GENTLEMEN,—So far as the three parts of your "Imperial Dictionary" enable me to form an opinion of the character of the publication in which you are engaged, I am satisfied that a great deal of industry and discrimination have been exercised in compiling it, and that the work will place within the reach of many, a great amount of valuable and useful information, at present accessible only to a few. With these convictions I earnestly wish you success in your important undertaking.

John Fleming

From Rev. ALEX. BLACK, D.D., *Professor of Exegetical Theology, New College, Edinburgh.*

A DICTIONARY was very much wanted, in which succinct and perspicuous explanations should be given of all the words that an English reader is likely to meet with in the most extensive perusal of the popular and scientific literature of the day; and the "Imperial Dictionary," published by Messrs. Blackie & Son, Glasgow, of which three parts have already appeared, gives promise of supplying that desideratum in the most admirable and satisfactory manner.

A peculiar feature of this Dictionary, which has hitherto been confined to encyclopedias and scientific works, consists of the frequent introduction of pictorial illustrations, which in the case of objects admitting of this species of explanation, present to the mind of the reader by the medium of the eye, a far more distinct representation of the reality than could be conveyed by a merely verbal description.

Alex. Black

From the Rev. JOHN BURNETT, LL.D., *Vicar of Bradford.*

I HAVE examined some numbers of the "Imperial Dictionary," and am highly pleased with the plan, and also with the execution of the Work. It combines in a small compass a Cyclopedia and a General Dictionary, and notices the very latest improvements and discoveries. It cannot fail to be very acceptable to a large class of students.

John Burnet LL.D.

From Rev. W. H. STOWELL, *Professor of Theology, Rotherham College.*

I have examined the earlier parts of the "Imperial Dictionary," now in the course of publication by Messrs. Blackie and Son, and can conscientiously recommend it as being, so far as I know, the most complete Dictionary of our language. The illustrative wood-cuts are very beautifully and carefully executed, and add much to the value of the work.

W. H. Stowell

From the Rev. THOS. S. CRISP, *Baptist College, Bristol.*

I HAVE examined several portions of the "Imperial Dictionary" with care, and as far as I can venture to pronounce on the character of such a Work, I readily bear my humble but decided testimony to its great merits.

The significations of the words are given fully, and with clearness and accuracy; while the reader is furnished with a large amount of scientific information, in an interesting form, and within a very moderate compass. The Engravings, which are necessarily minute, are executed with great spirit; and the explanations of terms of Art have evidently been prepared with much care by able literary writers.

The Editors have, I think, succeeded in rendering it, in no ordinary degree, a Work of valuable, as well as agreeable reading.

Thos. S. Crisp

From the Rev. HORATIO JAMES, *Vicarage, Coln St. Aldwyns, Gloucestershire.*

I HAVE no hesitation in stating from what I have already seen of the "Imperial Dictionary," that it promises to be a very useful and valuable publication. It embraces a very wide field of inquiry, and gives information in a concise and simple manner. It is exactly the book that has been long wanted by the general reader, giving the meaning of technical and scientific terms for which we should look in vain to any of the existing dictionaries.

Horatio James

From the Rev. WALTER SCOTT, *President and Theological Tutor of Airedale College.*

I HAVE examined the first division of "Blackie's Imperial Dictionary," and it appears to me to be decidedly the best Work of the kind in the English Language.

Walter Scott

From the Rev. H. GOUGH, M.A., *Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Head Master of Carlisle Cathedral School.*

IF the work be completed with the same comprehensive fulness and elaborate accuracy as the parts already published, it cannot fail to become *the standard work of reference in the English language.* H. GOUGH, M.A.

From the Rev. A. BATH POWER, M.A., *Lower Close, Norwich.*

I HAVE examined the three published parts of the "Imperial Dictionary," and have found this portion very copious and complete: much knowledge is displayed in many of the Etymologies, and great distinctness and accuracy in the many definitions which came under my notice. I looked carefully over a large number of the explanations of technical words, and found them correct and comprehensive; I observed very many which are not generally included in Scientific Dictionaries.

I consider Messrs. Blackie and Son's present undertaking an important addition to the Student's Library, and have no doubt of its being very useful in the pursuit of Science.

A. BATH POWER.

From JAMES THOMSON, LL.D., *Professor of Mathematics, University of Glasgow.*

I HAVE examined a considerable portion of Messrs. Blackie and Son's "Imperial Dictionary," and I regard it as a work of much value. It contains a large number of words not to be found in Johnson's, Walker's, or other standard and popular Dictionaries, and it is thus well fitted to the present state of the arts, and of human knowledge generally.

The explanations of the meanings of the various words and terms are given simply and clearly; and they cannot fail to be intelligible and satisfactory to all readers of ordinary intelligence.

James Thomson

From the Rev. E. COBHAM BREWER, CL., LL.D., *Head Master of King's College School, Norwich.*

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by one of your Agents to state my opinion respecting the "Imperial Dictionary," I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the beauty of the type, the clearness of the Definitions, and to the great addition of words of recent introduction into our language. I have compared it with several cotemporary publications of a similar character, and hesitate not for one moment to say, it is decidedly the best of those which have come under my notice, although a large field is still left for future labour.

E Cobham Brewer Clk LLD

From Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON, M.A., *Principal of Bishop's College, Bristol.*

HAVING examined, as far as my leisure would permit, the three first divisions of your "Imperial Dictionary," I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to its great promise of usefulness. While to those readers who have not had the benefit of a classical education, and, therefore, are not acquainted with the origin of the many scientific and technical terms that occur so frequently in modern publications, it must prove of especial service, the scholar, too, will, I am sure, derive from its perusal great gratification and advantage, not only from the clear and satisfactory elucidation of the various acceptations of each word, but also from the really useful information that pervades the whole. In short, I cannot but look upon it as supplying a great desideratum at the present day, and if carried out in accordance with the parts already published, it will, in my opinion, be a valuable addition to our lexicographical works.

James Robertson Esq

From the Rev. JOHN MILNE, M.A., *Principal of Huddersfield College.*

AFTER the numerous attestations already given by competent judges to the merits of the "Imperial Dictionary," now in course of publication by Messrs. Blackie & Son, of Glasgow, it may appear superfluous or presumptuous to add the expression of my opinion, yet, as I have been requested to do so, I feel no hesitation in saying, from an inspection of the portions already published, and there can be no doubt, from the strongly attested character and ability of the Editor, that the entire Work will exhibit a uniformity of excellence, that the Dictionary will, when complete, form a most valuable addition to English Literature. The careful and well-considered Etymology,—the brevity, yet clearness and fulness of the Definitions,—the accurate discrimination of Idiom, together with the beauty of the Wood Cuts illustrative of the terms of science or of art, deserve the highest commendation,—while the explanation of Classical terms and allusions, so often to be met with in the works of our best writers, especially the poets, stamps upon it a peculiar value. As a book of reference, for all ordinary purposes, it appears to me to supersede the necessity of an Encyclopædia; and, apart from its value as a *complete standard Dictionary* of the English Language, it will form a repository of widely varied, yet highly useful and interesting information.

John Milne M.A.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

"This is a monthly issue of great value. A Technological and Scientific Dictionary, from the great additions of such terms to our language in the last thirty years, has become a necessity, and the present seems admirably calculated to fulfil the want The just medium between a common dictionary and an encyclopedia seems to be properly adjusted. It is copiously illustrated with Wood Engravings, and the explanations are given with pith and point, erring, if anything, on the side of brevity, which indeed should not be considered an error, as such a book is made for rapid reference, and the long details too usually introduced perplex rather than enlighten the reader. The present work should be at the right hand of every man to solve a doubt at the instant. For students it will be invaluable."

CHESTER COURANT.

"We have no hesitation in recommending it to the favour of our readers, as a most useful, interesting, and able work of universal reference."

BRISTOL MERCURY.

"The work meets one of the wants of the times."

PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT JOURNAL.

"It is beyond comparison the best dictionary in our language." . . . "This excellent work has now reached the letter I, about the third of the alphabet, the last part of which is numbered 12; we do not think, therefore, that the 'Imperial Dictionary' can be well completed in the twenty-four promised parts. Far better would it be that twenty-four more parts were added, than that such a meritorious and useful work should be shorn of a single article of value. It has hitherto come on in a pre-eminent manner, and we trust that no attempt at brevity for the sake of bringing valuable matter in the short compass announced in the prospectus, will be attempted in a book of such sterling excellence. The 'Imperial Dictionary' will be the best publication of the kind, if continued throughout as it has been brought to the present time, and the exact number of parts can be of very little consequence to such persons as take in the work. Our earnest advice to the publishers, therefore, is to finish the Dictionary as it has been commenced, notwithstanding any error which may have been made in the estimated probable number of its parts."

SCOTTISH GUARDIAN.

"The 'Imperial Dictionary' may be read as well as consulted, as it contains a great variety and amount of useful information. The plan of the work is excellent, and we think it certain, that if it proceeds as it has commenced, the Publishers will find their enterprising exertions rewarded by an ample share of success."

NORTHERN WARDER.

"Beyond all its claims to be the most, we may say the only, complete English Dictionary, it has two features new in a work of this kind. It is a compact mass of pleasing and most interesting general information, apparent in every definition, and fully refutes the allegation that Dictionaries are only *dry sort of reading*. The other new feature is the illustrative cuts, which are numerous and finely executed, conveying at a glance by the eye, that which no words could by the ear, to the understanding. The idea of the illustrations is a happy one well applied."

GLASGOW COURIER.

"The matter and appearance of this superb book are both unexceptionable. When completed it will make a magnificent volume; and we trust that the encouragement given to it by the public will be such as to justify the expectations of its spirited proprietors."

INVERNESS COURIER.

"We have here a most valuable word-book, in itself a library of Dictionaries, and comprising a large amount of useful and interesting information connected with literature, art, and science."

GLASGOW CITIZEN.—SECOND NOTICE.

"We can safely pronounce this to be the most really useful, comprehensive, and entertaining book of information, in the form of a Dictionary, we have ever seen; and strongly do we recommend it as invaluable for the purposes of the family or general private library."

DUNDEE COURIER.

"We cannot too heartily recommend the 'Imperial Dictionary' to all who wish to know and understand the words and expressions now in daily use in our own language."

ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

"The 'Imperial Dictionary' is just what a Dictionary ought to be, and neither more nor less. It diverges not too much on the one hand to the nature of a minor Encyclopedia, nor on the other, does it sink down into the character of a mere word-book or vocabulary. It hits the felicitous medium; and, unlike most works of the kind, it is a perfectly readable book—in other words, one fitted for continuous reading; and we are confident we go not too far, when we characterize it as a work in which the idle may find amusement—the busy spend usefully a vacant hour—to which the learned may refer for more distinct information—and which the unlearned may consult with material advantage."

CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

"After a careful inspection of the work, so far as it has yet gone, we find its promises amply realised; the definitions are clear and concise, and the explanations and descriptions so full as to impart to it the combined character of an Encyclopedia and Dictionary; the names of things being always accompanied by accounts of the things themselves, drawn apparently from the latest and best sources of information, with the addition already alluded to, of a pictorial representation of the thing described."

FELIX FARLEY'S BRISTOL JOURNAL.

"A work on a scale so comprehensive as to embrace subjects hitherto confined to ponderous Cyclopædias, as well as the lexicography of our language. Such a work has long been wanted, and the specimen before us conveys an assurance that it is in able hands, and will, when complete, supply the best English Dictionary that has ever appeared since Tod's Johnson, with the advantage, too, of embracing many thousand words which have since then been adopted in our vocabulary."

AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

"We beg to call the attention of our readers to a publication of the greatest value to any of them who may be desirous of understanding their own language, more especially in its technical and relative uses and meanings. A dictionary has at length been published guiltless of the charge of being 'dry reading:' its pages are covered over with Nautical, Architectural, Zoological and Botanical illustrations, and filled with explanatory paragraphs, something more than mere definitions. . . . The arduous and tedious labours of an industrious Editor, assisted by colleagues in the various departments of those arts and sciences whose technology he has investigated, are now being developed in a work which will do honour to himself, credit to its publishers, and great good to its readers."

PERTHSHIRE CONSTITUTIONAL.

"The whole scope of this superb production is of a most comprehensive nature, and supplies a desideratum that no mere dictionary of terms on such a limited scale ever supplied before—partaking as it does of the nature of an Encyclopædia rather than the dry details of an ordinary explanatory lexicon—going much further than giving the mere conventional acceptation of words or their pronunciation. The reader has their etymological affinities presented to his attention, and may even glean and store his mind with no small degree of scientific and technological information, while he will find amusement as well as instruction in every page, although not consulting the work in the light of an authority for reference. The letterpress is beautiful too, and the typography altogether inviting to the eye."

FIFESHIRE JOURNAL—SECOND NOTICE.

"A work which ought, indeed, to be in every library, and to the pages of which there is no one who can fail to be obliged to have recourse at times, and to which recourse will always be had with advantage and profit. From the richness and fulness of its contents, 'The Imperial Dictionary' is calculated to supersede whole libraries of dictionaries, and the elegance of its form, typography, and illustrations, are additional recommendations of it to general use."

THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY,

ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY,

ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC;

ADAPTED TO THE

PRESENT STATE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART;

ON THE BASIS OF WEBSTER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY;

WITH THE

ADDITION OF MANY THOUSAND WORDS AND PHRASES FROM THE OTHER STANDARD DICTIONARIES AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS, AND FROM NUMEROUS OTHER SOURCES

COMPRISING ALL WORDS PURELY ENGLISH,

AND THE PRINCIPAL AND MOST GENERALLY USED TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TERMS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR ETYMOLOGIES AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION, ACCORDING TO THE BEST AUTHORITIES

EDITED BY JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE TWO THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

VOL. I.

BLACKIE AND SON

QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW; SOUTH COLLEGE STREET, EDINBURGH; AND WARWICK SQUARE, LONDON.

MDCCCLI

GLASGOW
W. G. BLACKIE AND CO., PRINTERS,
VILLAFIELD.

PREFACE.



For a number of years past a great revolution has manifestly been going on in the English language. Many words and terms formerly current have now passed into oblivion; many others have acquired new meanings, while the old ones have become obsolete, and in a greater variety of instances, new significations have been added, while the old ones are still retained; and thousands of words and terms have been introduced into our language which were altogether unknown in the time of Johnson, or even at a considerably later period. In ordinary literary and non-scientific works also, many words and terms are introduced which were formerly only to be met with in works of a strictly scientific character, and which have not hitherto found their way into any of our common English dictionaries. The reader must therefore remain in utter ignorance of the meaning of many of these terms, unless he be possessed of a library of dictionaries of the various departments of human knowledge, and even with that advantage, he will be often at fault, as many such terms have not yet been introduced into any dictionary whatever.

Various circumstances have contributed to bring about this result, but more especially the rapid progress which has in modern times been made in numerous departments of inquiry, the discoveries in science and the arts, the extensive applications of science to the various branches of industry, the popularization of knowledge, and its diffusion among the masses of the people.

From what has been stated above it appears obvious that an English dictionary of a comprehensive character—embracing all authorized English words both old and new, with their etymologies and various significations, and also the principal terms employed in the arts and sciences; and serving as a book of easy and ready reference to all classes of English readers, must prove of the highest utility, and must tend powerfully to facilitate the progress and diffusion of general knowledge. To supply this *desideratum* is the great object of the Imperial Dictionary.

The principal dictionaries of the English language in use at present, are Johnson's, first published in 1755; Richardson's, commenced in 1826; and that of Webster, of America, first published in this country in 1832.

Johnson's dictionary, although it must ever be regarded as a monument of the ability, labour, and research of its celebrated author, is nevertheless in some respects a very defective

work. The etymological part is meagre and imperfect, being copied chiefly from Skinner and Junius; a great number of well authenticated English words are wanting, and although this defect has been in part supplied by Mason and Todd, the list is still imperfect even in common words, and still more defective from not including terms of science. Johnson's definitions are constructed often without sufficient consideration, and without any systematic plan; and he frequently errs in tracing the successive significations of a word. Many of Johnson's definitions, moreover, though they may have been accurate in his day, have now become erroneous or defective from the changes, already referred to, that have taken place in our language.

Richardson's dictionary, a work of undoubted merit, may be considered a critical rather than a practical dictionary, and one better adapted for the philological student than the general English reader. Instead of arranging the words in strict alphabetical order, and explaining each separately in its proper place as in common dictionaries, Richardson groups the derivatives under their primitives, and explains each group, or rather the primitive word in each group, by a short running commentary. Thus the verb *to move*, and eighteen derivatives, as *movable, movement, motion, motive*, &c., are classed and braced together, and an explanation given of the verb, while no notice is taken of the distinct meanings of the derivatives, with exception of the word *motive*. No one can consult Richardson's dictionary to any extent without perceiving the inconvenience of this arrangement. Indeed, for all general purposes it is to the ordinary reader little better than a sealed book. In the selection of words admitted as English, Richardson's dictionary is more limited than Johnson's as enlarged by Todd, and scientific and forensic terms are intentionally excluded. On the other hand, it contains a multitude of obsolete words and antiquated derivatives, many of which are of very questionable utility.

Webster's dictionary, which forms the basis of the present work, is acknowledged both in this country and in America to be not only superior to either of the two former, but to every other dictionary hitherto published. It is more copious in its vocabulary, more correct in its definitions, more comprehensive in its plan, and in the etymological department it stands unrivalled. The last edition of Todd's Johnson contains fifty-eight thousand words;—Webster increased the number to seventy thousand. For all practical purposes, the chief value of a dictionary consists in its definitions;—that is, in its giving a clear, accurate, and complete description of all the various shades of meaning which belong, by established usage, to the words of a language. In this department of lexicography Johnson achieved a great deal, and greatly lightened the labours of his successors; but still he left much to be accomplished. Webster has improved such of Johnson's definitions as were defective, corrected such as were erroneous, and added upwards of thirty thousand new definitions, which are distinguished by clearness, terseness, and completeness. In numerous instances also, he has pointed out the distinctions between words apparently synonymous, so that, to a great extent, his dictionary supplies the place of a book of synonymes. Webster spent thirty years of labour upon his dictionary; of these no fewer than ten were devoted to the etymological department alone, which for accuracy and completeness is unequalled. In tracing the origin of English words, he cites from more than twenty different languages which he studied attentively. Indeed, he is the only lexicographer who has adduced the Eastern as well as the European languages in the illustration of the English, and by this means he has thrown much light on the origin and primary signification of many words, and on the affinities between the English and many other languages.

Another important feature of Webster's dictionary is the introduction of the terms of science and art. In this respect it is distinguished from Todd's Johnson, in which thousands of such words are either not inserted, or are explained imperfectly.

Notwithstanding, however, the acknowledged superiority of Webster's dictionary over all others hitherto published, it does not come up to our idea of what a dictionary ought to be, in order fully to meet the wants of the present day. Webster has done much, but he has not done enough. He has omitted many English words and significations in frequent and well-authorized use; his list of scientific and technical terms is not sufficiently copious, and in defining or explaining those he has selected, he has not always consulted the best and most accurate authorities. Some of his definitions likewise have become inaccurate, owing to the progress and the improvements made in the arts and sciences since the time he wrote. There are some other faults of a minor description to be found in Webster, such as wrong accentuations, unwarranted alterations in the orthography of certain words, and instances of false orthoepy.

In adopting Webster's dictionary as the basis of the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, the great object of the Editor in preparing the latter has been to correct what was wrong and to supply what was wanting in Webster, in order to adapt the new work to the present state of literature, science, and art. Accordingly, every page of Webster has been subjected to a careful examination, numerous alterations and emendations have been made, a vast number of articles have been rewritten, very many of Webster's explanations of important terms have been enlarged, and many new and more correct definitions of others given; new senses have been added to old words, where they were found wanting, and a multitude of new words and terms have been introduced, especially in the scientific and technological departments; so that to Webster's addition of 12,000 words to Todd's Johnson, a further addition has been made of at least 15,000 words and terms.

Generally speaking, the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY aims at containing all purely English words, and all words not English in ordinary use, together with the principal technical and scientific terms, and such as are to be met with in works not purely scientific. More particularly this Dictionary has for its object:—

1. To comprehend all the words contained in Johnson's dictionary, with the additions of Todd and Webster, and words selected from the other standard dictionaries and encyclopedias, together with many thousand words and terms in modern use, not included in any former English dictionary.

2. To exhibit the etymologies of English words, deduced from an examination and comparison of words of corresponding elements in the principal languages of Europe and Asia.

3. To render the pronunciation of words easy and obvious, by accentuation, by marking the sounds of the accented vowels when necessary, by writing the word a second time in different letters when the pronunciation is attended with any difficulty, or by general rules.

4. To give accurate and discriminating definitions of the words, illustrated by examples of their use, selected from the best authors, or by familiar phrases of undoubted authority.

5. To give explanations of Scripture terms and phrases, and when necessary, to cite passages from our common version, not only to illustrate the scriptural or theological sense, but even the ordinary significations of the words.

6. To give accurate definitions and explanations of technical and scientific terms, including those of recent origin, in

Agriculture,
Algebra,
Anatomy,
Archæology,
Architecture,
Arithmetic,
Arts,
Astronomy,
Botany,
Chemistry,
Commerce,
Conchology,
Divinity,
Drawing,
Dynamics,
Electricity,
Engineering,
Entomology,
Ethics,
Fortification,
Galvanism,
Gardening,
Geography,
Geology,
Geometry,
Grammar,
Gunnery,
Heraldry,
Husbandry,
Hydrostatics,
Hydraulics,
Ichthyology,
Law (English and Scotch),
Logic,
Machinery,
Manufactures,
Mathematics,
Mechanics,
Medicine,
Metaphysics,
Meteorology,
Metallurgy,
Mineralogy,
Mining,
Music,
Natural History,
Natural Philosophy,
Naval Architecture,
Navigation,
Numismatics,
Optics,
Ornithology,
Painting,
Perspective,
Pharmacy,
Phrenology,
Pneumatics,
Poetry,
Political Economy,
Politics,
Religion,
Rhetoric,
Sculpture,
Statics,
Statuary,
Surgery,
Surveying,
Trigonometry,
Zoology, &c. &c. &c.

7. To distinguish words that are obsolete, obsolescent, unusual, partially authorized, colloquial, local, low, or vulgar; care being taken to retain those words which, though now obsolete, occur in our old English authors of celebrity.

8. To introduce such *foreign words* and terms as are frequently met with in English authors, together with some of the more expressive words of the Scottish language.

9. By the assistance of DIAGRAMS and ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD to furnish clearer ideas of various subjects and objects, and of the signification of various terms, than could be conveyed by mere verbal description. For this reason numerous terms in Architecture, Antiquities, Botany, Zoology, Heraldry, Mechanics, &c., frequently only to be understood by the aid of a figure, have been elucidated and rendered clear by engravings. Besides illustrations of terms, there have been introduced representations of the principal plants used in the arts, manufactures, and in medicine, of animals interesting from their habits or from their value to man, copies of many Mythological figures from celebrated sculptures and paintings, and a variety of other illustrations tending to please, while they also instruct.

Although the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY does not profess to contain all the terms of every art and science, yet it will be found to contain the principal and most important, and those which are most generally used, and certainly many more than the general and non-scientific reader is likely to meet with. Especial care has been taken to give explanations, as clear, accurate, and full as possible of terms connected with those sciences and branches of science which are most important in their practical applications; such as Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Mathematics, Chemistry, and Mineralogy. Of such terms, the number admitted is very great, and also of those employed in Architecture, Engineering, Machinery, Manufactures, Commerce, Agriculture, Geology, Navigation, and Astronomy. In Botany, as it was found impossible to admit all the orders, genera, and species, only those have been selected which are most remarkable, or which are most important in an economical point of view. A similar plan has been adopted with regard to Zoological terms.

Neither labour nor expense has been spared in order to render this dictionary complete in all its departments, and worthy of public approbation. Upwards of ten years of unremitting toil and research have been spent by the Editor in preparing the work. The scientific terms have been revised by individuals of high standing in various departments of science and art, who, besides

securing the accuracy of the definitions of the terms included by the Editor, have also supplied a variety of additional terms, many of them of recent origin. The other additional words and terms have been carefully selected and prepared by reference to the best and most authentic sources.

In selecting the illustrative figures, the greatest care has been taken to secure perfect accuracy; a work of no small difficulty, when the number and variety of sources consulted are taken into account, and when it is remembered that different authorities, especially writers on the natural sciences, often describe the same object under different names. There is no more fruitful source of error in popular works, or of perplexing difficulty to students, than this inconstancy of scientific nomenclature.

The IMPERIAL DICTIONARY will be found to contain, along with the etymologies and the definitions of words and terms, a large amount of useful and interesting information connected with literature, art, and science. A simple inspection of its pages will show, that, wherever it may be opened, it presents something to interest and instruct—some useful fact stated in concise terms—some important maxim or sentiment in religion, morality, law, or civil policy; so that the charge usually preferred against English dictionaries, namely, that they furnish but *dry sort of reading*, will not apply to this dictionary.

Notwithstanding the care that has been bestowed, the Editor is far from supposing that the present work is perfect, or even free from various errors and defects; but he indulges a hope that those of the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY will not be found more in number or greater in magnitude, than might reasonably be expected in an undertaking the execution of which is so difficult and laborious. The utmost efforts of the lexicographer, expended in exhibiting the whole circle of ideas embodied in the language of a highly civilized people, are only an *approximation* towards the great end in view. As the nearest approach yet made to this end, the Editor trusts this work will meet the wants of all those who consult a dictionary with no other view than hastily to remove the difficulty of the moment; that it will be found useful to the more advanced scholar; and that it will prove sufficient for the general purposes of all classes of English readers.

ABERDEEN, *December*, 1849.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTISPIECE.

THE picture from which our Frontispiece has been engraved, was painted by Raffaelle, when under thirty years of age, for Pope Julius II. about the year 1509. It is in fresco, and painted on the wall of one of a superb suite of apartments in the Vatican, called *La camera della Segnatura.* The size of the picture is 26 feet 6½ inches in length, by 15 feet 11 inches in height. Originally named "PHILOSOPHY," but now better known by the very inappropriate name, "THE SCHOOL OF ATHENS," this painting emblematizes the wisdom of the ancients in a representation of the learned men of ancient times. Raffaelle has here assembled in a large atrium, in the noble style of Bramante, many teachers of philosophy with their scholars, though living at different periods and in different countries; some are seen imparting instruction to an admiring audience, others demonstrating problems to surrounding pupils, some thoughtful, others communicative; each individual following the bent of his own genius.

Plato, and Aristotle his disciple, occupy the middle of the scene, and are holding a disputation. Plato, the representative of Speculative Philosophy, points upwards with uplifted arm; Aristotle stretches his outspread hand toward the earth, as the source of his Practical Philosophy. At each side, stretching deeper into the picture, a double row of attentive hearers is seen. Near this group, upon the left, Socrates, counting on his fingers, explains his principles and their conclusions to the young warrior Alcibiades, who is recognized by the beauty of his countenance and by his costume. On the opposite side, are placed several persons engaged in different ways, in conversation and study. In the foreground, on both sides, the sciences of Arithmetic and Geometry, with their subordinate studies, occupy separate groups. On the left, as the head of Arithmetic, we observe Pythagoras seated and writing on his knee; a young man holds up to him a tablet, on which are drawn the harmonic chords discovered by that philosopher, and around are his disciples Empedocles, Epicharmus, and Archytas. On the right, Archimedes, bending down, constructs a geometrical figure on a tablet lying on the ground. Several scholars watch his progress; the different degrees of their intelligence being most strikingly depicted. To Archimedes, Raffaelle has given the features of his patron and preceptor in architecture and geometry,

Bramante, the celebrated architect. Next them are seen, as representing Astronomy and Geography, Zoroaster, the king of Bactria, his head adorned with a radial crown, and holding a celestial globe, and Ptolemy, the geographer, holding a terrestrial globe. Near to Zoroaster are two figures entering the hall, representing Raffaelle and Peruguino his master in painting. Alone, and seated on the steps, Diogenes, the chief of the cynic philosophers, in a state approaching to nudity, meditates on a tablet which he holds in his hand. A youth, directed by an old man, turns from him to the teachers of a higher philosophy.

"The general arrangement of this painting is most masterly. Plato and Aristotle, with the group of their scholars, are placed together in dignified regularity, without any appearance of stiffness or constraint; on each side and around them greater freedom prevails, with the utmost variety in the attitudes of the figures which compose the groups; while again the leading masses are still balanced most satisfactorily. The style is grand and free; a picturesque unity of effect seems to have been the artist's aim throughout, and this aim he has attained most perfectly. The taste of design, both in the nude and in drapery, is excellent, and is everywhere guided by the purest sentiment of beauty; the group of youths, in particular, collected round Archimedes, is among the most interesting and natural of Raffaelle's creations."—*Kugler*.

POINTED LETTERS OR MARKS OF PRONUNCIATION,

AND

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

POINTED LETTERS, AND HOW SOUNDED.

Ā, ā, as in *fate*.	Ę, ę, first *a*, as in *prey*.	Ō, ō, long, as in *note*.	CH, as *k*.
Ą, ą, broad, as in *fall*.	Ī, ī, long, as in *pine*.	Ö, ö, like *oo*, as in *move*.	CH, as *sh*.
Ạ, ạ, as in *what*.	Ï, ï, *e* long, as in *fatigue*.	Ū, long, as in *tune*.	Ġ, as *j*.
Ä, ä, Italian, as in *father*.	Ĭ, ĭ, short *u*, as in *bird*.	Ụ, as in *pull*.	TH, vocal, as in *that*.
Ē, ē, as in *mete*, *meet*.	Ŏ, ŏ, short *u*, as in *dove*.	C, as *k*.	

N.B.—In this Dictionary, the letter *e* simply is frequently substituted, both in the beginning and middle of words, for the diphthong æ, as *predial* for *prædial*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	stands for adjective.		*alge.*	stands for algebra.
adv.	" " adverb.		*anat.*	" " anatomy.
con.	" " connective, or conjunction.		*arch.*	" " architecture.
exclam.	" " exclamation, or interjection.		*arith.*	" " arithmetic.
n.	" " name, or noun.		*astr.*	" " astronomy.
†	" " obsolete, or not used.		*astrol.*	" " astrology.
pp.	" " participle passive, and perfect.		*bot.*	" " botany.
ppr.	" " participle of the present tense.		*chem.*	" " chemistry.
prep.	" " preposition.		*colloq.*	" " colloquial.
pret.	" " preterite.		*com.*	" " commerce.
pron.	" " pronoun.		*eccles.*	" " ecclesiastical.
sing.	" " singular.		*entom.*	" " entomology.
v. i.	" " verb intransitive.		*etym.*	" " etymology.
v. t.	" " verb transitive.		*fort.*	" " fortification.
			geol.	" " geology.
Ar	" " Arabic.		*geom.*	" " geometry.
Arm.	" " Armoric.		*gram.*	" " grammar.
Ch.	" " Chaldee.		*her.*	" " heraldry.
Corn	" " Cornish.		*ich.*	" " ichthyology.
Dan.	" " Danish.		*lan.*	" " language.
D.	" " Dutch, or Belgic.		*mar.*	" " marine.
Eng.	" " English, or England.		*math.*	" " mathematics.
Eth.	" " Ethiopic.		*mech.*	" " mechanics.
Fr.	" " French.		*med.*	" " medicine.
G. or *Ger.*	" " German.		*meta.*	" " metaphysics.
Gr.	" " Greek.		*milit.*	" " military.
Goth.	" " Gothic.		*min.* or *mineral.*	" mineralogy.
Heb.	" " Hebrew.		*mus.*	" " music.
Ice.	" " Icelandic.		*myth.*	" " mythology.
Ir.	" " Irish and Gaelic.		*nat. hist.*	" " natural history.
It.	" " Italian.		*nat. order.*	" " natural order.
Lat. or *L.*	" " Latin.		*obs.* or *obsol.*	" " obsolete.
Norm.	" " Norman.		*patho.*	" " pathology.
Per.	" " Persic, or Persian.		*persp.*	" " perspective.
Port	" " Portuguese.		*phar.*	" " pharmacy.
Russ.	" " Russian.		*phys.*	" " physiology.
Sam	" " Samaritan.		*qu.*	" " query.
Sans.	" " Sanscrit.		*rhet.*	" " rhetoric.
Sax.	" " Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon.		*scrip.*	" " scripture.
Sp.	" " Spanish.		*sculp.*	" " sculpture.
Sw	" " Swedish.		*sur.*	" " surgery.
Syr.	" " Syriac.		*theol.*	" " theology.
W.	" " Welsh.		*zool.*	" " zoology.

Linn., Linnæus or Linnæan.—*Lit. us.*, Little used.—*Not mu. us.*, Not much used.

INTRODUCTION.

DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE or *Speech* is the utterance of articulate sounds or voices, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

According to this definition, language belongs exclusively to intellectual and intelligent beings, and, among terrestrial beings, to man only; for no animal on earth, except man, can pronounce words. The word *language* is sometimes used in a more comprehensive sense, and applied to the sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings or affections; as to the neighing of the horse, the lowing of the ox, the barking of the dog, and to the cackling and chirping of fowls; for the sounds uttered by these animals are perfectly understood by the respective species. So also language is figuratively applied to the signs by which deaf and dumb persons manifest their ideas, for these are instruments of communicating thoughts.

But language in its proper sense, as the medium of intercourse between men, or rational beings, endowed with the faculty of uttering articulate sounds, is the subject now to be considered.

Written language is the representation of significant sounds by letters, or characters, single or combined in words, arranged in due order, according to usage.

ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

We read in the Scriptures, that God, when he had created man, "Blessed them; and said to them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea," &c. God afterward planted a garden, and placed in it the man he had made, with a command to keep it, and to dress it; and he gave him a rule of moral conduct in permitting him to eat the fruit of every tree in the garden, except one, the eating of which was prohibited. We further read, that God brought to Adam the fowls and beasts he had made, and that Adam gave them names; and that when his *female companion* was made, he gave her a name. After the eating of the forbidden fruit, it is stated that God addressed Adam and Eve, reproving them for their disobedience, and pronouncing the penalties which they had incurred. In the account of these transactions, it is further related that Adam and Eve both replied to their Maker, and excused their disobedience.

If we admit what is the literal and obvious interpretation of this narrative, that vocal sounds or words were used in these communications between God and the progenitors of the human race, it results that Adam was not only endowed with intellect for understanding his Maker, or the signification of words, but was furnished both with the faculty of speech and with speech itself, or the knowledge and use of words as signs of ideas, and this before the formation of the woman. Hence, we may infer that language was bestowed on Adam, in the same manner as all his other faculties and knowledge, by supernatural power; or, in other words, was of divine origin: for supposing Adam to have had all the intellectual powers of any adult individual of the species who has since lived, we cannot admit as probable, or even possible, that he should have invented and constructed even a barren language, as soon as he was created, without supernatural aid. It may, indeed, be doubted, whether, without such aid, men would ever have learned the use of the organs of speech, so far as to form a language. At any rate, the invention of words and the construction of a language must have been by a slow process, and must have required a much longer time than that which passed between the creation of Adam and of Eve. It is therefore probable that *language*, as well as the faculty of speech, was the *immediate gift of God*. We are not, however, to suppose the language of our first parents in paradise to have been copious, like most modern languages; or the identical language they used, to be now in existence. Many of the primitive radical words may and probably do exist in various languages: but observation teaches that languages must improve and undergo great changes as knowledge increases, and be subject to continual alterations, from other causes incident to men in society.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, THAT HAVE BEEN SPOKEN BY NATIONS BETWEEN THE GANGES AND THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

We learn from the Scriptures that Noah, who, with his family, was preserved from destruction by the Deluge, for the purpose of re-peopling the earth, had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. This fact, a little obscured by tradition, was retained by our rude German ancestors, to the age of Tacitus.*

Japheth was the eldest son; but Shem, the ancestor of the Israelites and of the writers of the Scriptures, is named first in order.

The descendants of Shem and Ham peopled all the great plain situated north and west of the Persian Gulf, between that Gulf and the Indian Ocean on the east, and the Arabic Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea on the west, with the northern coast of Africa, comprehending Assyria, Babylonia or Chaldea, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and Libya. The principal languages or dialects used by these descendants, are known to us under the names of Chaldee, or Chaldaic, which is called also Aramean, Syriac, Hebrew, Arabic, Ethiopic, Samaritan, and Coptic. Of these, the Chaldee and Hebrew are no longer living languages, but they have come down to us in books: the Samaritan is probably extinct or lost in the modern languages of the country, but the language survives in a copy of the Pentateuch; the Coptic is nearly or quite extinct, and little of it remains; the Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic are yet living languages, but they have suffered and are continually suffering alterations, from which no living language is exempt.

These languages, except the Coptic, being used by the descendants of Shem, we call *Shemitic*, or *Assyrian*, in distinction from the *Japhetic*. As the descendants of Japheth peopled Asia Minor, the northern parts of Asia, about the Euxine and Caspian, and all Europe, their languages have, in the long period that has elapsed since their dispersion, become very numerous.

All languages having sprung from one source, the original words from which they have been formed must have been of equal antiquity. That the Celtic and Teutonic languages in Europe are, in this sense, as old as the Chaldee and Hebrew, is a fact not only warranted by history and the common origin

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* Celebrant, carminibus antiquis, Tuistonem deum terrâ editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Manno tres filios assignant.—*De Mor. Germ* 2.

"In ancient songs they celebrate Tuisto, a god sprung from the earth, and his son Mannus (Man,) the origin and founders of their nation. To Mannus they assign *three sons*."

Noah is here called *Man*.

of Japheth and Shem, but susceptible of proof from the identity of many words yet existing in both stocks. But there is a marked difference between the Shemitic and Japhetic languages; for even when the radical words are unquestionably the same, the modifications, or inflections and combinations which form the compounds, are, for the most part, different.

As it has been made a question which of the Shemitic languages is the most ancient, and much has been written to prove it to be the Hebrew, we will state briefly our opinion on what appears to us to be one of the plainest questions in the history of nations. We have for our certain guides, in determining this question—1st, The historical narrative of facts in the Book of Genesis; and 2d, The known and uniform progress of languages, within the period of authentic profane history.

1. The Scripture informs us that before the dispersion, the whole earth was of one language and of one or the same speech; and that the descendants of Noah journeyed from the east, and settled on the plain of Shinar, or in Chaldea. The language used at that time, by the inhabitants of that plain, must then have been the oldest or the primitive language of man. This must have been the original Chaldee.

2. The Scripture informs us, that in consequence of the impious attempts of the people to build a city, and a tower whose top might reach to heaven, with a view to make themselves a name and prevent their dispersion, God interposed and confounded their language, so that they could not understand each other; in consequence of which they were dispersed "from thence over the face of all the earth."

3. If the confusion of languages at Babel originated the differences which gave rise to the various languages of the families which separated at the dispersion, then those several languages are all of equal antiquity. Of these the Hebrew, as a distinct language, was not one; for the Hebrew nation was of posterior origin.

4. All the words of the several great races of men, both in Asia and Europe, which are vernacular in their several languages, and unequivocally the same, are of equal antiquity, as they must have been derived from the common Chaldee stock which existed before the dispersion. The words common to the Syrians and Hebrews could not have been borrowed from the Hebrew; for the Hebrews originated from Heber and Abram, several centuries after Syria and Egypt were populous countries. This fact is attested by the Scripture history, which declares that when Abram migrated from Chaldea, and came into Canaan or Palestine, "the Canaanite was then in the land;" and when he returned from Egypt, ' the Perizzite dwelt in the land." These declarations, and the history of Abimelech, and of the war of four kings or chieftains with five; as also of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, prove Syria to have been at that time well peopled. The language of the inhabitants, then, must have been coeval with the nation, and long anterior to the Hebrew as a distinct dialect. It may be added, that in the early periods of the world, when no books existed, nations, living remote or distinct, never borrowed words from each other. One nation living in the midst of another, as the Hebrews did among the Egyptians, may adopt a single word, or a few words; but a family of words thus adopted, is an occurrence rarely or never known. The borrowing of words, in modern times, is almost wholly from the use of books.

5. It is probable that some differences of language were produced by the confusion; but neither that event nor any supernatural event is necessary to account for the differences of dialect or of languages now existing. The different modern languages of the Gothic or Teutonic stock, all originated in the natural course of events: and the differences are as great between them as they are between the languages of the Shemitic stock.

6. Soon after two races of men of a common stock have separated and placed themselves in distant countries, the language of each begins to diverge from that of the other, by various means.—1. One tribe or nation will suffer one word to become obsolete and be forgotten; another, will suffer the loss of another; sometimes a whole family of words will be lost; at other times, a part only; at other times, a single word only of a numerous family will be retained by one nation, while another nation will retain the whole. 2. The same word will be differently applied by two distant races of men, and the difference will be so great as to obscure the original affinity. 3. Words will be compounded by two nations in a different manner, the same radical words taking a different prefix or suffix, in different languages. Thus *wisdom* in English is in German *weisheit*, [wise-head, wisehood,] from *wise*, *weis*. The English *mislead* is in Danish *forleder*, from *lead*, *leder*. 4. The pronunciation and orthography of words will often be so much changed, that the same word in two languages cannot, without difficulty, be recognized as identical. No person, without a considerable attention to the changes which letters have suffered, would at once suspect or believe the English *let* and the French *laisser* to be the same word.

7. As Abram migrated from Chaldea, he must have spoken the Chaldee language; and probably, at that time, the Syriac, Arabic, and Egyptian, had not become so different, as to render it impracticable for him to converse with the inhabitants of Palestine and Egypt. But the language of Abram's descendants, and that of the land of Shinar or the Chaldee, must, in the natural course of things, have begun to diverge soon after the separation; and the changes in each language being different, would, in the course of a few centuries, form somewhat different languages. So in the days of Hezekiah, the Syriac and Hebrew had become, in a degree, distinct languages; 2 Kings xviii. In which of these languages the greatest number of alterations were produced, we do not know; but it would appear that the Chaldee dialect, in the use of dental letters instead of sibilants, is much the most general in the Celtic and Teutonic languages of Europe. Thus the German only has a sibilant in *wasser*, when the other Teutonic languages have a dental, *water*. We think also that there are far more words in the European languages which accord with the Chaldee or Arabic, than there are words which accord with the Hebrew. If this observation is well founded, the Hebrew must have suffered the loss of more primitive words than the other languages of the Shemitic family. This, however, is true, that all of them have lost some words, and in some cases the Hebrew retains what the others have lost.

8. The Hebrew Scriptures are, by many centuries, the most ancient writings extant. Hence probably the strange inference, that the Hebrew is the oldest language; as if the inhabitants of Chaldea and Syria had had no language for ages before the progenitor of the Hebrews was born.

9. The vernacular words in the Celtic and Teutonic languages of modern Europe, which are evidently the same words as still exist in the Shemitic languages, are of the same antiquity; being a part of the common language which was used on the plain of Shinar, before the dispersion.

The descendants of Japheth peopled the northern part of Asia, and all Europe; or if some colonies from Egypt planted themselves in Greece at an early period, they or their descendants must have been merged in the mass of Japhetic population. Certain it is that the Greek language is chiefly formed on the same radical words as the Celtic and Teutonic languages.

The Japhetic tribes of men, whose descendants peopled the south and west of Europe, were first established in the country now called Persia, or, by the natives themselves, Iran. Of this fact, the evidence now existing is decisive. The numerous words found in the Greek, Latin, Gaelic, English, and the kindred tongues, which are still used in Persia, prove, beyond all question, that Persia must have been the residence of the people whose descendants introduced into Europe the languages from which the modern languages are derived. The fact proves further, that a great body of the original Persians remained in their own country, and their descendants constitute the mass of the population at this day.

In the early stages of society, men dwelt or migrated in families, tribes, or clans. The family of Abraham and Jacob in Asia, and the clans of the Gaels in Scotland, exhibit to us the manner in which societies and nations were originally formed. The descendants of a man settled around him, and formed a clan, or tribe, of which the government was patriarchal. Such families often migrated in a body, and often the personal characteristics of the progenitor might be distinctly traced in his descendants for many generations. In process of time, some of these families became nations; more generally,

by means of wars and migrations, different tribes became blended, and the distinction of families was lost.

In rude ages, the families or tribes of men are named from some characteristic of the people; or, more generally, from the place of their residence. The Greeks gave the name of *Scythia* to the north of Europe and Asia, but the primitive inhabitants of the west of Europe they called **Κελτοι**, *Kelts*, *Celts*, a word signifying *woods men*.* These were descendants from the same ancestors as the Greeks and Romans themselves, but they had pushed their migrations into Gaul, Spain and Britain. The first settlers or occupiers of these countries were driven forward by successive hordes, until they were checked by the ocean; there they made their stand, and there we find their descendants at this day. These may be considered as the descendants of the earliest settlers or first inhabitants of the countries where they are found. Among these are the inhabitants of France, south of the Garonne, and those of the north of Spain, called by the Romans Aquitani and Cantabri, in more modern times Gascoigns, Basques, and Cantabrians, who still retain their native language; and in Great Britain, the Gaels in Scotland, and the natives of the north and west of Ireland, who also retain their primitive language.†

The first inhabitants of the north and west of Europe, known to the Greeks and Romans, to whom we are indebted for our earliest accounts of that region, were the Cimbri, who inhabited the peninsula of Denmark, now called Jutland, and the tribes which belonged to the Teutonic and Gothic races which were established in Germany and on both sides of the Baltic. Whether tribes of Celtic origin had overspread the latter countries before the arrival of the Gothic and Teutonic races, and all Europe had been inhabited by the Celts even to the borders of Sarmatia, has been a question much disputed by historians and antiquaries. The German and French writers generally contend that the Celts inhabited all the north of Europe, as far at least as Sarmatia; but some respectable English writers are of a different opinion. Now it is agreed that the Welsh are descendants of the Cimbri, inhabitants of Jutland; and their language bears a strong affinity to the Celtic languages which still exist; a fact that countenances the opinion of the German and French writers. But the dispute is of little moment: the Celtic, Teutonic and Gothic races being all of the Japhetic stock, migrating from Asia through Asia Minor at different times, and pursuing different courses westward. The first tribes probably sought the warm climates along the north coast of the Mediterranean, and established themselves in Greece and Italy. Others followed the course of the Danube and its subsidiary streams, till they fell upon the rivers that conducted them to the Baltic. The first inhabitants of Greece and Italy were probably of the Celtic race; but if they were, it is very evident that tribes of the Teutonic or Gothic races invaded those countries before they were civilized, and intermingled with the original inhabitants. The Pelasgi may have been among the number. This is an inference which we draw from the affinities of the Greek and Latin languages with those of Teutonic origin. The Teutonic and Gothic races impressed their language upon all the continent of Europe west of the Vistula, and from that river to the Rhine, or rather to the Seine, anterior to the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cesar. The same races invading and conquering the south of Europe, in the fourth and fifth centuries, on the downfall of the Roman empire, infused a portion of their language into the Italian and Spanish, which is still distinguishable.

The ancient Sarmatia, including Poland and Russia, was probably peopled originally by races of men who passed into Europe by the country north of the Euxine. Their original residence was along the rivers Kur and Araxes, or on the mountains between the Euxine and Caspian. The name of the *Russ* or Russians is clearly recognized in the *Roxolani* of Pliny and Ptolemy, and possibly the ancestors of this race may have entered Europe by Asia Minor. That the Teutonic races, originally from Persia, inhabited Asia Minor, and migrated westward by that course, is evident from the names which they impressed on mountains, rivers and places. Such are the *Cragus* of Pliny, the Welsh and English *crag*;‡ *Perga* in Pamphylia, now *burg* or *bergen*; *Thymbreck*, the name of a small stream, near the site of Troy; a word in which we recognize the English *brook*; it was contracted by the Greeks into *Thymbrius*.§

It is admitted by all gentlemen acquainted with oriental literature, that the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India, the parent of all the dialects of that great peninsula, is radically the same language or from the same stock as the Greek and Latin; the affinities between them being remarkably clear and decisive. If so, the inhabitants of India and the descendants of the Celtic and Teutonic nations are all of one family, and must have all migrated from one country after the separation of the nations of the Shemitic stock from those of the Japhetic race.‖

Whether that country was Persia, or Cashmir, or a country further east, is a point not easily determined. One important inference results from this fact, that the white men of Europe and the black or tawny men of India, are direct descendants from a common ancestor.

Of the languages of Europe, the Greek was first improved and refined, and next to that the Latin. The affinity between these languages and those of the west and north of Europe is very striking, and demonstrates their common origin. It is probable, however, that there are some words in the Greek derived from Africa, if Egyptian colonies were established in Greece, as historians inform us.

The modern Italian, Spanish, French and Portuguese, are composed chiefly of Latin words, much altered, however, both in orthography and inflections. Perhaps nine tenths of all the words now found in those languages are of Latin origin; being introduced by the Romans, who held Gaul in subjection five or six centuries, and Spain much longer; or being borrowed from Latin authors, since the revival of letters. All these languages, however, retain many words of Celtic origin; the primitive language not having been entirely extirpated. In some instances, the same word has been transmitted through both channels, the Celtic and the Latin, and is yet retained. Thus in French *céder*, and in Italian *cedere*, is directly from the Latin *cedo*; while the French *congedier*, and Italian *congedare*, are composed of the same word, with a prefix, derived from the Celtic, and retained in the Welsh *gadaw*, to quit, to leave, [L. *concedo*.] And this same verb probably appears also in *quit*, a word common to the Teutonic and to the Celtic languages. See *Conge* in the Dictionary.

It must be observed further, that the Spanish language contains some words of African origin, introduced by the Carthaginians before the Roman conquest of Spain, or afterward by the Moors, who for several centuries were masters of that country. It contains also some words of Gothic origin, intro-

* Welsh *celt*, a cover or shelter, a *Celt*; *celtiad*, an inhabitant of the covert or wood; *celu*, to conceal, Lat. *celo*. In Gaelic the word is *coill* or *ceill*. The Celts were originally a tribe or nation inhabiting the north of Italy, or the still more northern territory.

† We purposely omit all consideration of the different families, tribes or nations which first peopled Greece and Italy. In Greece, we read of the **Γραιοι** or **Γραικοι**, the Hellenes, the Achæans, the Dorians, the Æolians, the Ionians, the Pelasgi, &c. In Italy, of the Illyrians, the Liburni, the Siculi, the Veneti or Heneti, the Iberi, Ligures, Sicani, Etrusci, Insubres, Sabini, Latini, Samnites, and many others. But as these nations or their descendants gave the name of CELTS to the Umbri, or nations that dwelt in the north, in the less cultivated parts of Europe, and to the inhabitants of Gaul; and as all the tribes, under whatever denomination they were known, were branches of the great Japhetic stock, we shall call them by that general name, CELTS; and under the general name of Goths or Teutons, shall comprehend the various tribes that inhabited the north of Germany, and the country north of the Baltic or Scandinavia.

A late writer seems to consider the Teutonic races as the only ancestors of the Greeks and Romans But from Celtic words still found in the Greek and Latin words not belonging to any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages, it is demonstrably certain that the primitive settlers in Greece and Italy belonged to the Celtic races. Thus the Greek ***βραχιων***, Lat. *brachium*, the arm, is formed on the Gaelic *braigh*, *raigh*, W. *braç*, a word not found among the Teutonic nations. So the Welsh *mociaw*, to mock, is found in the Greek ***μωκαω***, and French *moquer*, to mock, and Ir. *mogadh*, a mocking; but not in any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages. Many similar facts prove that the Celtic races were among the earliest inhabitants of Greece.

‡ Plin. H. N. lib. 5. cap. 27. Strabo, lib. 7. 6, informs us that the Dalmatians had the singular practice of making a division of their fields every eighth year. Hence perhaps the name, from *deal*, and *math* or *madh*, country.

§ Clarke's Travels.

‖ See the word *Chuk* in the Dictionary.

duced by the Goths who conquered that country, at the downfall of the Roman Empire. The French also contains some words of Teutonic origin, either from the Belgic tribes who occupied the country to the Seine at the time of Cesar's invasion, or from the Franks who established the dynasty of the Merovingian kings in the fifth century, or from the Normans who obtained possession of the northern part of that kingdom in the tenth century, or from all these sources.

The German, Dutch or Belgic, Anglo-Saxon, Danish and Swedish languages, are of Teutonic or Gothic origin.* They are all closely allied; a great part of the words in them all being the same or from the same roots, with different prefixes or affixes. There is, however, a greater difference between the Danish and Swedish, which are of the Gothic stock, and the German and Dutch, which are of Teutonic origin, than between two languages of the same stock, as between the Danish and Swedish. The Norwegian, Icelandic, and some of the languages or dialects of Switzerland, belong to the same stock.

The basque or Cantabrian in Spain; the Gaelic in the north of Scotland, and the Hiberno-Celtic or native language of Ireland, are the purest remains of the ancient Celtic. From a comparison of a vocabulary of the Gaelic and Hiberno-Celtic, we find little or no difference between them; and from a long and attentive examination of this language, and of the languages of Teutonic origin, we find less difference between them than most authors have supposed to exist.

The Armoric or language of Brittany in the northwest angle of France, and the Cornish, in the southwest of England, are also of Celtic origin. The Cornish is now extinct; but the Armoric is a living language.

The English, as now spoken, is a language composed of words from several others. The basis of the language is Anglo-Saxon, or, as we shall, for the sake of brevity, call it, Saxon, by which it is closely allied to the languages of Teutonic and Gothic origin on the continent. But it retains a great number of words from the ancient languages of Britain, the Belgic or Loegrian, and the Cymraeg or Welsh, particularly from the latter, and some from the Cornish. Cesar informs us, that before he invaded Britain, Belgic colonies had occupied the southern coast of England; and the inhabitants of the interior, northern and western parts, were the ancestors of the present Welsh, who call themselves *Cymry*, and their country *Cymru*, a name which indicates their origin from the Cimbri, inhabitants of the modern Denmark, or Cimbric Chersonese, now Jutland.

The modern Welsh contains many Latin words introduced by the Romans, who had possession of Britain for five hundred years. But the body of the language is probably their vernacular tongue. It is more nearly allied to the languages of Celtic origin, than to those of the Teutonic and Gothic stock; and of this British language, the Cornish and Armoric are dialects.

It has been commonly supposed that the Britons were nearly exterminated by the Saxons, and that the few that survived, escaped into the west of England, now Wales. It is true that many took refuge in Wales, which their descendants still retain; but it cannot be true that the other parts of England were entirely depopulated. On the other hand, great numbers must have escaped slaughter, and been intermixed with their Saxon conquerors. The Welsh words, which now form no unimportant part of the English language, afford decisive evidence of this fact. It is probable, however, that these words were for a long time used only by the common people, for few of them appear in the early Saxon writers.

The English contains also many words introduced by the Danes, who were for some time masters of England; which words are not found in the Saxon. These words prevail most in the northern counties of England; but many of them are incorporated into the body of the language.

After the Conquest, the Norman kings endeavoured to extirpate the English language, and substitute the Norman. For this purpose, it was ordained that all law proceedings and records should be in the Norman language; and hence the early records and reports of law cases came to be written in Norman. But neither royal authority, nor the influence of courts, could change the vernacular language. After an experiment of three hundred years, the law was repealed; and since that period, the English has been, for the most part, the official, as well as the common language of the nation. A few Norman words, however, remain in the English; most of them in law language.

Since the Conquest, the English has not suffered any shock from the intermixture of conquerors with the natives of England; but the language has undergone great alterations, by the disuse of a large portion of Saxon words, and the introduction of words from the Latin and Greek languages, with some French, Italian, and Spanish words. These words have, in some instances, been borrowed by authors directly from the Latin and Greek; but most of the Latin words have been received through the medium of the French and Italian. For terms in the sciences, authors have generally resorted to the Greek; and from this source, as discoveries in science demand new terms, the vocabulary of the English language is receiving continual augmentation. We have also a few words from the German and Swedish, mostly terms in mineralogy; and commerce has introduced new commodities of foreign growth or manufacture, with their foreign names, which now make a part of our language.—Such are *camphor*, *amber*, *arsenic*, and many others.

The English then is composed of,

1st, Saxon and Danish words of Teutonic and Gothic origin.

2nd, British or Welsh, Cornish and Armoric, which may be considered as of Celtic origin.

3rd, Norman, a mixture of French and Gothic.

4th, Latin, a language formed on the Celtic and Teutonic.

5th, French, chiefly Latin corrupted, but with a mixture of Celtic.

6th, Greek, formed on the Celtic and Teutonic, with some Coptic.

7th, A few words directly from the Italian, Spanish, German, and other languages of the continent.

8th, A few foreign words, introduced by commerce, or by political and literary intercourse.

Of these, the Saxon words constitute our mother tongue; being words which our ancestors brought with them from Asia. The Danish and Welsh also are primitive words, and may be considered as a part of our vernacular language. They are of equal antiquity with the Chaldee and Syriac.

AFFINITY OF LANGUAGES.

On comparing the structure of the different languages of the Shemitic and Japhetic stocks, we cannot but be struck with the fact, that although a great number of words consisting of the same or of cognate letters, and conveying the same ideas, are found in them all; yet in the inflections, and in the manner of forming compounds and derivatives, there are remarkable differences between the two great families. In the modifications of the verb, for expressing person, time, and mode or mood, very little resemblance is observable between them. If we could prove that the personal terminations of the verb, in the Japhetic languages, were originally pronouns, expressive of the persons, we should prove an affinity between the words of the two races in a most important particular. Some attempts of this kind have been made, but not with very satisfactory results.†

In the formation of nouns, we recognize a resemblance between the English termination *th*, in *birth*, *truth*, *drouth*, [Saxon *drugothe*,] *warmth*, &c., and the Shemitic terminations ית and ות; and the old plural termination *en*, retained in *oxen*, and the Welsh plural ending *ion*, coincide nearly with the Arabic termination of the dual number ان *an*, and the regular masculine plural termination ون *on*, as well as with the Chaldee, Hebrew, and Syriac ין *in*. And it is justly remarked by Mitford, that in the variety of plural terminations of nouns, there is a striking resemblance between the Arabic and the Welsh. There is one instance, in the modern lan-

* In strictness, the Swedish and Danish are of Gothic origin, and the German and Saxon, of Teutonic origin.

† According to Dr. Edwards, there is a remarkable resemblance between the Shemitic languages and the Muhhekaneew, or Mohegan, one of the native languages of New England, in the use of the pronouns as prefixes and affixes to verbs.—*Observations, &c.* p. 13.

guages of Teutonic origin, in which we find the Arabic nunnation:—this is the German and Dutch *binnen*, the Saxon *binnan* or *binnon*, signifying *within*, Hebrew and Chaldee בין, Ar. بين *bin*, without the mark of nunnation when it signifies *within*; but when it signifies separation, space, interval, the original sense, it is written بين, and pronounced, with the nunnation, like the Teutonic word *binnon*.

One mode of forming nouns from verbs in the Shemitic languages is by prefixing *m*. We know of no instance of this manner of formation in the Japhetic languages, except in some names which are of oriental origin. Mars is said to be from αρης, but if so, the word was undoubtedly formed in the East. So we find *Morpheus*, the god of sleep, to be probably formed with the prefix *m*, from the Ethiopic አዐረፈ *aorf*, to rest, to fall asleep; whence we infer that *Morpheus* is sleep deified.*

But as many words in all the languages of Europe and Asia are formed with prepositions, perhaps it may be found on examination, that some of these prefixes may be common to the families of both stocks, the Japhetic and the Shemitic. We find in German *gemüth*, in Dutch *gemoed*, from *muth*, *moed*, mind, *mood*. We find *mad* in Saxon is *gemaad*; *polish*, the Latin *polio*, is in Welsh *caboli*; *mail* in Italian is both *maglia* and *camaglia*; *belief* in Saxon is *geleaf*, and in German *glaube*. We find that in the Shemitic languages מלא signifies to fill or be full, and we find in the Arabic كمل *kamala*, has the same signification. In Syriac, ܓܠ *gal*, signifies to remove; and ܩܓܠ *kagal*, signifies to wander in mind, to be delirious. In Chaldee and Syriac, דמר is to wonder, precisely the Latin *demiror*, which is a compound of *de* and *miror*.

We find also that nations differ in the orthography of some initial sounds, where the words are the same. Thus the Spanish has *llamar*, *llorar*, for the Latin *clamo*, *ploro*; and the Welsh has *llawr*, for the English *floor*, *llabi*, a tall, lank person, coinciding with *flabby*, *llac* for *slack*, and the like.

As the prepositions and prefixes, in all languages, constitute an important class of words, being used in composition to vary the sense of other parts of speech, to an almost unlimited extent, it may be useful to give them a particular consideration.

The simple prepositions are, for the most part, verbs or participles, or derived from them; when verbs, they are the radical or primary word, sometimes varied in orthography by the addition or alteration of a single vowel, or perhaps, in some cases, by the loss of the initial consonant, or aspirate. Such are the Greek παρα, περι, κατα; the Latin *con* and *per*; the English *for*, which retain their original consonants. The following, *of*, *by*, *in*, *on*, *un*; the Latin *ab*, *ad*, *pro*, *præ*, *re*; the Greek απο, επι, προ, may have lost the initial or final consonants; *of* for *hof*; *in* for *hin*; *ab* for *hab*; *pro* for *prod*. In some words this loss can only be conjectured; in others, it is known or obvious. Thus the English *by* and *be* was originally *big*, as it is in the Saxon, and the Latin *re* is written also *red*, evidently a derivative of an Arabic verb still existing; the Latin *sub* and *super* are formed probably from the Greek ὑπο, ὑπερ, by the change of an aspirate into *s*, or the Greek words have lost that letter. The English *but* in the phrase "They are all here *but* one," is a participle; the Saxon *butan*, or *buton*; Dutch *buiten*, from *buiten*, to rove. *Among* is the Saxon *gemang* the verb, or the participle of *gemengan*, to *mingle*.

In general, the primary sense of the preposition is moving, or moved. Thus *to* in English, and *ad* in Latin, primarily denote advancing toward a place or object; as in the sentence, "We are going *to* town." *From*, *of*, Lat. *ab*, Gr. απο, denote motion from a place or object. The French *près*, is from the Italian *presso*, and this is the Latin participle *pressus*, pressed; hence it denotes *near*, *close*.

In some instances prepositions are compounds, as the English *before*; that is, *be* or *by fore*, by the front; and the Fr. *auprès*, at or near.

Prepositions, from their frequent use and from the ease with which their primary signification is modified to express differences of position, motion, or relation, as occasions demand, have, in many instances, a great variety of applications; not, indeed, as many as lexicographers sometimes assign to them, but several different, and sometimes opposite significations; as, for examples, the English *for*, *with*; the Latin *con*, and the Greek παρα. *For*, which is from the root of the Saxon *faran*, Gr. πορευομαι, to pass, denotes *toward*, as in the phrase, "A ship bound *for* Jamaica;" or it denotes *in favour of*, as "This measure is *for* the public benefit;" or "The present is *for* a friend." But it denotes also opposition or negation, as in *forbear*, *forgive*, *forbid*.

With is a verb, but has rather the sense of a participle. It is found in the Gothic with a prefix, *ga-withan*, to join or unite. Its primary sense then is joined, close; hence, in company; as in the sentences—"Go *with* him," "Come *with* me." It has the sense also of *from*, *against*, *contrariety*, *opposition*, as in *withdraw*, *withstand*, *without*. In Saxon it had also the sense of *toward*, as "*with eorthan*," toward the earth; also of *for*, denoting substitution or equivalent in exchange, as "*sylan with dæges weorce*," to give *for* a day's work; also of *opposite*, *over against*, as "*with tha sæ*," opposite the sea.

Con in Latin generally signifies *with*, *toward*, or *to*, denoting closeness or union, approach, joint operation and the like, as in *concurro*, *conjungo*, *congredior*; but it has also the sense of *against* or *opposition*, as in *contendo*.

The Greek παρα is doubtless from the root of the English *fare*, Saxon *faran*, to go, to pass. It signifies *from*, that is, departure—also *at*, *to*, Lat. *ad*; *near*, *with*, *beyond*, and *against*.

To understand the cause of the different and apparently contrary significations, we are to attend to the primary sense. The effect of passing to a place is nearness, *at*, *presso*, *près*, and this may be expressed by the participle, or, in a contracted form, by the verb. The act of passing or moving toward a place, readily gives the sense of such prepositions as *to*, and the Latin *ad*, and this advance may be in favour or for the benefit of a person or thing, the primary sense of which may perhaps be best expressed by *toward*; "A present or a measure is *toward* him." But when the advance of one thing toward another is in enmity or opposition, we express the sense by *against*, and this sense is especially expressed when the motion or approach is in front of a person, or intended to meet or counteract another motion. Hence the same word is often used to express both senses; the context determining which signification is intended. Thus *for* in English, in the sentence, "He that is not *for* us is against us," denotes *in favour of*. But in the phrase, "*for* all that," it denotes opposition. "It rains, but *for* all that, we will take a ride," that is, in opposition to that, or notwithstanding the rain, we will ride.

The Greek παρα, among other senses, signifies beyond, that is, past, and *over*, Hebrew עבר.

The prepositions which are used as distinct words, are called separable prepositions, or more generally *prepositions*:—those which are used only in composition are called inseparable prepositions. For the sake of brevity, we give to all words or single letters, prefixed to other words in composition, the general name of *prefixes*.

One of the best modes of ascertaining the true sense of a preposition, is, to examine its various uses in composition, and discover what effect it has in modifying the signification of the word to which it is prefixed.

Prepositions, used in compounds, often suffer the loss or change of a letter, for the sake of euphony, or the ease of pronunciation. Thus *ad* in Latin becomes *f* in *affero*; *con* becomes *col* in *colligo*; the Greek παρα loses a letter in παρειμι, as does αντι in many words.

The following sketch of the principal prepositions and prefixes in several languages of Europe, will exhibit some of the affinities of these languages, and, in a degree, illustrate the uses of this class of words.

* Ludolf, Col. 446, 447.

SAXON AND GOTHIC.

And, Saxon and Gothic, signifies *against*, *opposite*. This is the Greek αντι, and Latin *ante*, not borrowed from the Greek or Latin, but a native word. Examples, *andstandan*, to stand against, to resist; *andswarian*, *answarian*, to answer; that is, to speak again, against, or in return.

Amb, *emb*, *ymb*, usually *emb*, Saxon, signifying *about*, *around*; coinciding with the Latin *amb*, and Greek αμφι. Example, *emb-faran*, to go around, to walk about; *embutan*, about; *emb*, about; and *butan*, without. See *But*. *Ambeht*, *embeht*, *ymbeht*, office, duty; whence we have *ambassador*. This in Gothic is *andbahtei*; and a bailiff, minister, or servant, is *andbahts*. The Germans have the word contracted in *amt*, charge, office, Dutch *ampt*, Danish *ambt*. The Gothic orthography gives rise to the question whether *amb*, *emb*, and αντι, Saxon and Gothic *and*, are not radically the same word; and it is very certain that the Gothic and Saxon *and*, is radically the same word as the Latin *in*, Danish *ind*. So in Gothic, "*and* wigans," *in* the ways, into the highways; Luke xiv. 23.; "*and* haimos," per vicos, through the towns; Luke ix. 6.

This preposition, *amb*, is in Dutch *om*; in German *um*; in Swedish and Danish *om*.

At, is a Gothic preposition and prefix, coinciding with English *at*, Latin *ad*.

Be, in Saxon, as a preposition and prefix, is always written *be*, or *big*, answering to the English *by*, a preposition, and *be* in *beset*. In Gothic, it is written *bi*, *by* and *be*, being contractions of *big*. The primary and principal signification is *near*, *close*; as "Stand or sit *by* me." So in the word *bystander*. It is a prefix of extensive use in the Saxon, German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish. Its use in denoting instrumentality, may be from the sense of *nearness*, but more probably it is from *passing*, like *per*, through, or it denotes *proceeding from*, like *of*, as "Salvation is *of* the Lord."

For, in Saxon, as in English, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use. In Saxon *for* signifies a going, from *faran*, to go, to fare. It is radically the same word as *fore*, in the sense of *in front*, *before*. Its primary sense is *advancing*; hence *moving toward*; hence the sense of *in favour of*, and that of opposition, or negation. See the preceding remarks.

This word in German is *für*, but with this orthography, the word is little used in composition. Yet the German has *furbitte*, intercession or praying *for*; *fürwort*, intercession, recommendation, and a pronoun [*for-word*;] and *für-wahr*, forsooth.

In the sense of *fore*, the German has *vor*, a word of extensive use as a prefix. Thus in Saxon *foreseon* to foresee, is in German *vorsehen*. The identity of these words will not be questioned. But in German as in Dutch the preposition *ver*, which is the English *for*, and Saxon *fyr*, is used in composition, in words in which the Saxon and English have *for*. Thus *forgifan*, to *forgive*, is in German *vergeben*, and in Dutch *vergeeven*—Saxon, *forgitan*, to forget; German *vergessen*; Dutch *vergeten*. Hence we see that the Saxon *for*, *fore*, *fyr*, the English *for*, *fore*, *far*, and the German *für*, *vor*, and *ver*, are from the same radix.

In Dutch, *for* and *fore* are represented by *voor*, and *ver* represents *for* and *far*.

The Danish also unites *for* and *fore*, as does the Swedish.

The French has this word in *pour*, and the Spanish and Portuguese in *por*. The latter signifies not only *for*, but *through*, as in Portuguese, "Eu passarei *por* França," I will pass *through* France. Here we see the sense of moving. In Spanish and Portuguese this word is written also *para*, as if from the Greek. It is evidently the same word, probably received through a different channel from that of *por*. Now *through* is the exact sense of the Latin *per*; and *per* is the Italian preposition answering to *for* and *por*. But, what is more to the purpose, the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese word, equivalent to the English *forgive*, is in Spanish *perdonar*; in Italian *perdonare*, and in Portuguese *perdoar*; and the French is *pardonner*. Here then we have strong, if not conclusive evidence, that *for*, *pour*, *por*, *per*, *par*, and *para*, in different languages, are all from one stock, the word being varied in dialect, or by the different families; just as we have *far*, as well as the Saxon *fyr*, and the English *forth*, *further*, from the same primitive word. We have the same word in *pursue* and *purchase*, from the French *pour*.

The Greek has περαν, and παρα, probably from the same root, as well as πορευομαι, περας.

Ga, in Gothic, which is *ge* in Saxon, is a prefix of very extensive use. In Saxon, it is prefixed to a large portion of all the verbs in the language. According to Lye, it has sometimes the sense of the Latin *cum*; but in most words we cannot discern any effect of this prefix on the signification of the simple verb. It is retained in the Danish and in some German and Dutch words, especially in the participles of verbs, and in nouns formed from them. But it is remarkable that although the Saxon is our mother tongue, we have not remaining in the language a single instance of this prefix, with the original orthography. The only remains of it are in the contraction *a*, as in *awake*, *adrift*, *ashamed*, &c. from *gewæcan*, *awæcan*; *gedrifan*, *adrifan*; *gesceamian*, *ascamian*. The letter *y* prefixed to verbs and participles used by Chaucer, as *yberied*, *yblent*, *ybore*, *ydight*, and a few others, is the remnant of the *ge*. The words *yclad*, and *ycleped*, are the last English words used in which this letter appears.

It is possible that the first syllable of *govern*, from Latin *guberno*, Greek κυβερνω, may be the same prefix; or it may be the Welsh prefix *go*, which occurs in *goberu*, to work, which the Romans wrote *operor*. But we know not whether the first syllable of *govern* is a prefix or not.

There is another word which retains this prefix corrupted, or its equivalent; this is *common*, which we have received from the Latin *communis*. This word in the Teutonic dialects is, Saxon *gemæne*; German *gemein*; Dutch *gemeen*; Danish *gemeen*; Swedish *gemen*. Now if this is the Latin *communis*, and of the identity of the last component part of the word, there can, we think, be no doubt; then the first part of the word is the Teutonic *ge* altered to *com*, or, what is more probable, *com* is the equivalent of *ge*, or *ge* may be a contracted and corrupted form of *cum*, *com*. In either case, we arrive at the conclusion that the Teutonic *ge*, and the Latin *cum*, are equivalent in signification.

In, is used in the Saxon and Gothic, as in modern English. It is in German *ein*, Dutch and Swedish *in*, Danish *ind*, Greek εν, Latin *in*, French *en*. This is radically the same word as *on* and *un*, the German *an*, Dutch *aan*, and Welsh *an*. In its original sense, it implies moving, advancing toward, and hence its use as a particle of negation or contrariety. "Eunt *in* urbem," They are going to the city. "Hæc audio *in* te dici," I hear these things said against you. In modern military usage, *on* is used in the same sense of advancing: "The army is marching *on* Liege."

Mid, in Saxon, signifies *with*. It is the Gothic *mith*, German *mit*, Dutch *mede* or *met*, and the Greek μετα; but not retained in English. It seems to have the same origin as *mid*, *middle*, *amidst*. In the Gothic it is used as a prefix.

Miss, a prefix, is the verb *miss*, to deviate. It is used in Saxon, German, Dutch, Swedish and Danish, in nearly the same sense as in English. Its radical sense is to depart or wander.

Of, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use in the Saxon, as in English. It denotes primarily, issuing, or proceeding from; hence separation, departure, and distance: in the latter sense, it is written *off*. It is the Latin *ab*, written by the early Romans *af*; the Greek απο, the German *ab*, the Dutch *af*; Danish and Swedish *af*. The Saxons often prefixed this word in cases where we use it after the verb as a modifier; as *of-drifan*, to *drive off*; as it is still used by the Germans, Dutch, Swedes and Danes. We retain it as a prefix, in *offset* and *off-spring*, Saxon *of-spring*. As it denotes *proceeding from*, it is the proper sign of the genitive case; the case expressing production.

Ofer, English *over*, Gothic *ufar*, German *über*, Dutch *over*, Danish *over*, Swedish *ofver*, is a preposition and prefix, in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages which we have examined; and in the same or similar senses. This seems to be the Greek ὑπερ, from which the Latins formed *super*, by converting the aspirate of the Greek vowel into *s*. This is probably the Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. עבר, to pass, a passing, beyond.

On, is a Saxon preposition and prefix of very extensive use. It is obviously a different orthography of *in*, and it is used for

in in the Saxon, as "*on onginn*," in the beginning. It has also the sense we now give to *on* and *upon*, with other modifications of signification.

In composition, *on* signifies *into*, or *toward*, as *on-blawan*, to blow in; *onclifian*, to adhere, to *cleave to*; and it is also a particle of negation, like *un*, as *onbindan*, to unbind. This *on* is only a different spelling of *un*, in Dutch *on*, German *un*, used as a word of negation. The Gothic has *un* and *und*, in the like sense, as the Danish has *un*; the Dutch *ont*. In this sense, *un* answers precisely to the Greek αντι, and as this is sometimes written *und* in Gothic, as *in* is written *ind* in Danish, there can be little doubt that *in*, *on*, *un*, αντι, are all from one stock. The original word may have been *han*, *hin*, or *hon*; such loss of the first letter is very common; and *inn*, from the Ch. and Heb. חנה, presents us with an example. See *In* and *Inn* in the Dictionary.

The German has *an*, and the Dutch *aan*, in the sense of *in* and *on*.

Oth, is a Saxon preposition and prefix, sometimes written *ath* and *ed*, and answering nearly to the Latin *ad* and *re*; as in *oth-witan*, contracted, to twit, to throw in the teeth. It has also the sense of *from*, or *away*, or *against*, as in *othswerian*, to abjure. This preposition is obsolete, but we have the remains of it in *twit*, and perhaps in a few other words.

Sam, *samod*, a prefix. See the Danish and Swedish *infra*.

To, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use in our mother tongue. It occurs as a prefix in such words as, *to-brœcan*, to break; *to-beran*, to bring or bear [*ad-ferre*.] We retain it in *together*, Saxon *togœdere*; and in *toward*, Saxon *toward*, *towardes*; and in *tomorrow*, *today*, *tonight*. The Dutch write it *toe*, and the Germans *zu*, and both nations use it extensively as a prefix. In Gothic it is written *du*, as in *du-ginnan*, to gin, that is, to begin. It would be gratifying to learn whether the Ethiopic ተ, which is prefixed to many verbs, is not the remains of the same preposition.

Un, is a Saxon prefix of extensive use, as a privative or particle of negation. See *On* and *In*.

Under, is a Saxon preposition and prefix of considerable use, in the present English sense. The Germans write it *unter*, and the Dutch *onder*, and use it in like manner. The Danes and Swedes write it *under*, and use it in the same sense.

Up, *uppe*, is a Saxon preposition and prefix of considerable use, in the present English sense. The Gothic has *uf*, in the sense of the Latin *sub*. The Germans write it *auf* and the Dutch *op*, the Danes *op*, and the Swedes *up*, and all use it as a prefix.

Us, in Gothic, is a preposition and prefix. This is the German *aus*, and equivalent to the Latin *ex*. It is the Saxon *ut*, the English *out*, Dutch *uit*, Swedish *ut*, and Danish *ud*, dialectically varied. To this answers the Welsh *ys*, used in composition, but *ys* seems rather to be a change of the Latin *ex*, for the Latin *expello* is written in Welsh *yspeliaw*, and *extendo* is *estyn*.

Wither, in Saxon, from the root of *with*, denotes *against*, or *opposition*. It is a prefix in Saxon, written in German *wider*, in Dutch *weder*; Danish and Swedish *veder*. It is obsolete, but retained in the old law term *withernam*, a counter-taking or distress.

In the German language, there are some prepositions and prefixes not found in the Saxon; as,

Ent, denoting from, out, away.

Er, without, out or to. Danish *er*.

Nach, properly *nigh*, as in *nachbar*, neighbour; but its most common signification in composition is *after*; as in *nachgehen*, to go after. This sense is easily deducible from its primary sense, which is close, near, from urging, pressing, or following. In Dutch, this word is contracted to *na*, as in *nabuur*, neighbour; *nagaan*, to follow. The Russ has *na* also, a prefix of extensive use, and probably the same word. This fact suggests the question, whether the ancestors of these great families of men had not their residence in the same or an adjoining territory. It deserves also to be considered whether this *na*, is not the Shemitic נ, occurring as a prefix to verbs.

Weg, is a prefix used in the German and Dutch. It is the Saxon, German, and Dutch *weg*, *way*; in the sense of *away*, or passing from, from the verb, in Saxon *wœgan*, *wegan*, to carry, to weigh, English to *wag*, the sense of which is to move or pass; as German *wegfallen*, to fall off or away.

Zer, in German, denotes separation.

In the Gothic dialects, Danish and Swedish, *fra* is used as a prefix. This is the Scottish *fra* or *frae*, English *from*, of which it may be a contraction.

Fram in Swedish, and *frem* in Danish, is also a prefix. The primary sense is to go, or proceed, and hence it denotes moving to or toward, forth, &c. as in Danish, *fremforer*, to bring forth; *fremkalder*, to call for. But in Danish, *fremmed* is strange, foreign, and it is probable that the English *from* is from the same root, with a different application. It may be from the same stock as the Gothic *fram*, origin, beginning, Latin *primus*, signifying to shoot forth, to extend, to pass along.

Gen, *igien*, in Danish, and *igen*, in Swedish, is the English *gain* in *again*, *against*. This is a prefix in both these Gothic languages. It has the sense of the Latin *re*, as in *igienkommer*, to come back, to return; of *against*, as in *igienkalder*, to countermand, or recall; of *again*, as *gienbinder*, to bind again. This may be the Latin *con*.

Mod, in Danish, and *mot*, *emot*, in Swedish, is a preposition, signifying *to*, *toward*, *against*, *contrary*, *for*, *by*, *upon*, *out*, &c.; as "*mod staden*," toward the city; *modstrider*, to resist; *modgift*, an antidote: *modbör*, a contrary wind; *modvind*, the same. This is the English *meet*, in the Gothic orthography, *motgan*, to meet, whence to *moot*.

O, in Swedish, is a negative or privative prefix, as in *otidig*, immature, in English, *not tidy*. It is probably a contracted word.

Paa, in Danish, *på* in Swedish, is a preposition and prefix, signifying *on*, *in*, *upon*. Whether this is allied to *be*, *by*, and the Russ *po*, we shall not undertake to determine with confidence; but it probably is the same, or from the same source.

Samman, signifying together, and from the root of *assemble*, is a prefix of considerable use in both languages. It answers to the Saxon *sam*, *samod*, equivalent to the Latin *con* or *cum*. It seems to be allied to *same* and the Latin *similis*.

Til, both in Danish and Swedish, is a prefix, and in Danish, of very extensive use. It is equivalent to the English *to* or *toward*, and signifies also *at*, *in*, *on*, *by*, and *about*, and in composition often has the sense of *back* or *re*, as in *tilbage*, backward, that is, *to back*; but generally it retains the sense of *to* or *onward*; as in *tilbyder*, to offer, that is, to speak or order to; *tildriver*, to drive on; *tilgiver*, to allow, to pardon, that is, to give to, and hence to give back, to remit. This is the English *till*, which we use in the same sense as the Danes, but in English it always refers to *time*, whereas in Danish and Swedish, it refers to *place*. Thus we cannot say, "We are going *till* town:" but we say, "Wait *till* I come, *till* my arrival;" literally, "Wait *to* I come, *to* my arrival;" that is, to the time of arrival. The difference is not in the sense of the preposition, but in its application.

The Scotch retain the Danish and Swedish use of this word; no slight evidence of their origin.

U, in Danish, the Swedish *O*, is a prefix, equivalent to *in*, and is used as a privative or negative; as in *uaar*, an unseasonable year; *uartig*, uncivil.

RUSSIAN.

Vo or *ve*, signifies *in*, *at*, *by*, and may possibly be from the same root as the English *be*, *by*. But see *po*.

Za, is a prefix signifying *for*, *on account of*, *by reason of*, *after*; as in *zariduyu*, to envy, from *vid*, visage; *viju*, to see, Latin *video*; *zadirayu*, from *deru*, to *tear*; *zamirayu*, to be astonished or stupefied, from the root of Latin *miror*, and Russian *mir*, peace; *miryu*, to pacify, to reconcile; *mirnie*, pacific; *zamirenie*, peace, pacification; *zamiriayu*, to make peace; Arm. *miret*, to hold, to stop; the radical sense of wonder, astonishment, and of peace.

Ko, a preposition, signifying *to*, *toward*, *for*.

Na, a preposition and prefix, signifying *on*, *upon*, *at*, *for*, *to*, seems to be the German *nach*, Dutch *na*; as in *nagrada*, recompense; *na*, and the root of Latin *gratia*; *nasidayu*, to sit down, &c.

Nad, a preposition, signifying *above* or *upon*.

O, a preposition, signifying *of* or *from*, and *for*.

Ob, a preposition and prefix, signifying *to, on, against, about;* as *obnemayu*, to surround, to embrace; *ob* and Saxon *neman*, to take.

Ot, is a preposition, signifying *from*, and it may be the English *out*.

Po, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use, signifying *in, by, after, from*, &c. as *podayu*, to give to; *polagayu*, to *lay*, to expend, employ, *lay* out; to tax or assess; to establish or fix; to believe or suppose; *po* and *lay*. This corresponds with English *by*, and the Latin has it in *possideo*, and a few other words. [Saxon *besittan*.] *Pomen*, remembrance, *po* and *mens*, mind.

Rad, a preposition, signifying *for*, or *for the love of*.

So, a preposition and prefix of extensive use, signifying *with, of, from;* and as a mark of comparison, it answers nearly to the English *so* or *as*.

Y, with the sound of *u*, is a preposition and prefix of extensive use. It signifies *near, by, at, with*, as *uberayu*, to put in order, to adjust, to cut, to reap, to mow, to dress, French *parer*, Latin *paro; ugoda*, satisfaction; *ugodnei*, good, useful, English *good; udol*, a dale, from *dol*.

WELSH.

The prefixes in the Welsh language are numerous. The following are the principal.

Am, about, encompassing, Saxon *amb*, Greek αμφι.

An. See Saxon *In*.

Cy, cyd, cyr, cym, implying union, and answering to *cum, con* and *co* in Latin. Indeed *cym*, written also *cyv*, seems to be the Latin *cum*, and *cy* may be a contraction of it, like *co* in Latin. *Cu* seems also to be a prefix, as in *caboli*, to polish, Latin *polio*.

Cyn, cyat, former, first, as if allied to *begin*.

Di, negative and privative.

Dis, negative and precise.

Dy, iterative

E and *ec*, adversative.

Ed and *eil*, denoting repetition, like *re*, Saxon *ed, oth*.

Es, separating, like Latin *ex*. See *ys*.

Go, extenuating, inchoative, approaching, going, denotes diminution or a less degree, like the Latin *sub;* as in *gobrid*, somewhat dear. This seems to be from the root of English *go*.

Han, expressive of origination.

Lled, partly, half.

Oll, all.

Rhag, before.

Rhy, over, excessive.

Tra, over, beyond. Latin *trans*.

Try, through.

Ym, mutual, reflective.

Ys, denoting from, out of, separation, proceeding from, answering to the Latin *ex;* as *ysgelsaw*, to expel. So *es*, Welsh *estyn*, to *extend*.

Most of these prepositions, when used as prefixes, are so distinct as to be known to be prefixes.

But in some instances, the original preposition is so obscured by a loss or change of letters, as not to be obvious nor indeed discoverable, without resorting to an ancient orthography. Thus without the aid of the Saxon orthography, we should probably not be able to detect the component parts of the English *twit*. But in Saxon it is written *edwitan* and *othwitan;* the preposition or prefix *oth*, with *witan*, to disallow, reproach, or cast in the teeth.

It has been above suggested to be possible, that in the Shemitic languages, the נ in triliteral roots, may be the same prefix as the Russian *na*, the Dutch *na*, and the German *nach*. Let the reader attend to the following words.

Hebrew נבט, to look, to behold, to regard. The primary sense of *look*, is, to reach, extend, or throw.

Ch., to look; also to *bud* or sprout.

Ar. نَبَطَ *nabata*, to spring, or issue as water; to flow out; to devise or strike out; to draw out.

If the first letter is a prefix, the Hebrew word would accord with Latin *video;* the Chaldee, with *video* and with *bud*, Spanish *botar*, French *bouton, bouter*, to *put*, and English to *pout*, and French *bout*, end, from shooting, extending.

Ar. نَبَتَ *nabatha*, to *bud;* to germinate. See Ch. *supra*.

Heb. נבל *naval*, to *fall;* to sink down; to wither; to fall off, as leaves and flowers; to act foolishly; to disgrace. Derivative, foolish; a *fool;* נפל *nafal*, Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. to *fall*.

Ch. נבל *nabal*, to make *foul;* to *defile;* that is, to throw or put on.

Ar. نَبَلَ *nabala*, to shoot, as an arrow; to drive as camels; to excel; also to die, that is, probably, to *fall*.

Can there be any question, that *fall, foul*, and *fool* are this very word, without the first consonant? The Arabic without the first consonant agrees with Gr. βαλλω, and the sense of *falling* then, is to throw one's self down.

Heb. נטר *natar*, to keep, guard, preserve, retain, observe.

Ch., to observe; to keep; to lay up.

Syr. and Sam. *id*.

Eth. ነጠረ *natar*, to shine.

Ar. نَظَرَ *natara*, to keep; to see; to look; to attend.

Remove the first letter, and this coincides with the Greek τηρεω.

No person will doubt whether נמל *namal*, to circumcise, is formed on מול *mul*.

Ch. נסר *nasar*, to cut; to saw. Syr. *id*. Lat. *serra, serro*.

Ar. نَفِدَ *nafida*, to *fade*, to vanish, to perish, to be empty, to fail.

Heb. נפח *nafach*, to blow, to breathe. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. *id*. from פוח, *fuch*, to blow.

If the Shemitic נ in these and similar words is a prefix or the remains of a preposition, it coincides very closely with the Russ. and Dutch *na*, and the latter we know to be a contraction of the German *nach*. Now the German *nach* is the English *nigh;* for no person can doubt the identity of the German *nachbar* and the English *neighbour*.

In the course of our investigations, we very early began to suspect that *b, f, p, c, g* and *k*, before *l* and *r*, are either casual letters, introduced by peculiar modes of pronunciation, or the remains of prepositions; most probably the latter. We had advanced far in the Dictionary, with increasing evidence of the truth of this conjecture, before we had received Owen's Dictionary of the Welsh language. An examination of this work has confirmed our suspicions, or rather changed them into certainty.

If we attend to the manner of articulating the letters, and the ease with which *bl, br, fl, fr, gl, pr, cl, cr, gl, gr* are pronounced, without an intervening vowel, even without a sheva, we shall not be surprised that a preposition or prefix, like *be, pe, pa, po*, or *ge*, should, in a rapid pronunciation, lose its vowel, and the consonant coalesce closely with the first letter of the principal word. Thus *blank, prank*, might naturally be formed from *belank, perank*. That these words are thus formed, we do not know; but there is nothing in the composition of the words to render it improbable. Certain it is, that a vast number of words are formed with these prefixes, on other words, or the first consonant is a mere adventitious addition; for they are used with or without the first consonant. Take the following examples:—

Hiberno-Celtic, or Irish, *brac* or *brach*, the arm, is written also *raigh*, Welsh *braiç*, whence βραχιων, brachium. *Braigh*, the neck, Sax. *hraca*, Eng. *rack*, Gr. ραχις. *Fraoch*, heath, ling, *brake*, L. *erica*.

Welsh *llawr*, Basque *lurra*, Eng. *floor*.

Lat. *floccus*, Eng. *flock* or *lock*.

Sax. *hraccan*, Eng. to *reach*, in vomiting.*

Sax. *hracod*, Eng. *ragged*.

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* *H* before *l* and *r* in Saxon corresponds to the Greek κ, and Latin *c*, before the same letters.

Ger. *rock*, Eng. *frock*.
Dutch *geluk*, Ger. *gluck*, Eng. *luck*.
Greek, Eolic dialect, *βροδον*, for *ροδον*, a rose.
Latin *clunis*, Eng. *loin*, G. *lende*, W. *clun*, from *llun*.
Eng. *cream*, Ger. *rahm*, Dutch *room*.
Sax. *hlaf*, Polish *chlieb*, G. *leib*, Eng. *loaf*.
Sax. *hladan*, Eng. to *lade* or *load*, Russ. *kladu*, to lay.
Greek *κλινω*, Lat. *clino*, Sax. *hlinian*, *hleonan*, Russ. *klonyu*, Eng. to *lean*.
Greek *λαγηνος*, Lat. *lagena*, Eng. *flagon*.
Sax. *hrysan*, Eng. to *rush*.
French *frapper*, Eng. to *rap*.
Sax. *geræedian*, to make ready; in Chaucer, *greith*, to make ready. Sax. *hræd*, quick; *hradian*, to hasten; *hrædnes*, Eng. *readiness*.
Spanish *frisar*, to curl or frizzle; *rizar*, the same.
Sax. *gerefa*, Eng. *reeve*, G. *graf*, D. *graaf*.
Lat. *glycyrrhiza*, from the Greek; Eng. *liquorice*.

But in no language have we such decisive evidence of the formation of words by prefixes, as in the Welsh.

Take the following instances, from a much greater number that might be produced, from Owen's Welsh Dictionary.

Blanc, a colt, from *llanc*.
Blith, milk, from *lith*.
Bliant, fine linen, from *lliant*.
Plad, a flat piece or *plate*, from *llad*.
Pled, a principle of extension, from *lled*.
Pledren, a *bladder*, from *pledyr*, that distends, from *lled*.
Pleth, a braid, from *lleth*, Eng. *plait*.
Plicciaw, to *pluck*, from *llig*.
Ploc, a *block*, from *lloc*; *plociaw*, to *block*, to *plug*.
Plwng, a *plunge*, from *llwng*, our vulgar *lunge*.
Glwth, a *glutton*, from *llwth*.
Glas, a blue colour, verdancy, a green plat, whence Eng. *glass*, from *llas*.
Glyd, *gluten*, *glue*, from *llyd*.
Claer, *clear*, from *llaer*.
Clav, sick, from *llav*.
Clwpa, a *club*, a knob, from *llwb*.
Clwt, a piece, a *clout*, from *llwd*, *llwt*.
Clamp, a mass, a *lump*.
Clawd, a thin board, from *llawd*.
Cledyr, a board or shingle, whence *cledrwy*, *lattice*, from *lled*.
Bran, Eng. *bran*, from *rhan*; *rhanu*, to *rend*.
Brid, a breaking out, from *rhid*.
Broç, noise, tumult, a *brock*, from *rhoç*.
Broç, froth, foam, anger, *broçi*, to chafe or fret, from *rhwc*, a boiling or ferment, from *rhwc*, something *rough*, a grunt, Gr. *βρυχω*.
Bryd, what moves, impulse, mind, thought, from *rhyd*.
Brys, quickness, *brisiaw*, to hasten, to shoot along, from *rhys*, Eng. to *rush*, and *crysiaw*, to hasten, from *rhys*, to *rush*. [Here is the same word *rhys*, with different prefixes, forming *brysiaw* and *crysiaw*. Hence W. *brysg*, Eng. *brisk*.]
Graz, [pronounced *grath*,] a step, a degree, from *rhaz*, Lat. *gradus*, *gradior*.
Greg, a cackling, from *rheg*.
Grem, a crashing, gnash, a murmur, *gremiaw*, to crash or gnash, from *rhem*. Hence Lat. *fremo*, Gr. *βρεμω*.*

We have some instances of similar words in our own language; such are *flag* and *lag*; *flap* and *lap*; *clump* and *lump*.

There is another class of words which are probably formed with a prefix of a different kind. We refer to words in which *s* precedes another consonant, as *scalp*, *skull*, *slip*, *slide*, *sluggish*, *smoke*, *smooth*, *speed*, *spire*, *spin*, *stage*, *steep*, *stem*, *swell*, *spout*. We find that *tego*, to cover, in Latin, is in Greek *στεγω*; the Latin *fallo*, is in Greek *σφαλλω*. We find *μαραγδος* is written also *σμαραγδος*; and it may be inquired whether the English *spin*, is not from the same root as *πηνη*, web or woof, *πηνιον*, a spindle, *πηνιζω*, to spin. *Sprout* in English is in Spanish *brota*.

We find the Welsh *ysbrig*, the English *sprig*, is a compound of *ys*, a prefix denoting *issuing* or *proceeding from*, like the Lat. *ex*, and *brig*, top, summit.

Ysgar, a separate part, a *share*; *ysgar*, *ysgarv*, to divide; *ysgariaw*, to separate, is composed of *ys* and *car*, according to Owen; but the real root appears distinctly in the Gr. *κειρω*. This is the English *shear*, *shire*.

Ysgegiaw, to *shake* by laying hold of the throat, to shake roughly, is a compound of *ys* and *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, the mouth, an entrance, a choking. This may be the English *shake*; Sax. *sceacan*.

Ysgin, a robe made of *skin*; *ys* and *cin*, a spread or covering.

Ysgodi, to *shade*; *ysgawd*, a shade; *ys* and *cawd*.

Ysgrab, what is drawn up or puckered, a *scrip*; *ys* and *crab*, what shrinks. See Eng. *crab*, *crabbed*.

Ysgravu, to *scrape*; *ys* and *crav*, claws, from *rhav*.

Ysgreç, a scream, a *shriek*, *ysgreçiaw*, to *shriek*, from *creç*, a shriek, *creçian*, to *shriek*, from *creg*, *cryg*, hoarse, rough, from *rhyg*, rye, that is, *rough*; the grain so named from its *roughness*. This is the English *rough*, Lat. *raucus*. Here we have the whole process of formation, from the root of *rough*. We retain the Welsh *creçian*, to shriek, in our common word, to *creak*, and with a formative prefix, we have *shriek*, and our vulgar *screak*. The Latin *ruga*, a wrinkle, Eng. *rug*, *shrug*, are probably from the same source.

Ysgrivenu, to write, Lat. *scribo*, from *ysgriv*, a writing, from *criv*, a mark cut, a row of notches; *criviaw*, to cut, to *grave*; from *rhiv*, something that divides. Hence *scrivener*.

Ysgub, a sheaf or besom, *ysgubaw*, to sweep, Lat. *scopæ*, from *cub*, a collection, a heap, a *cube*.

Ysgud, something that whirls; *ysgudaw*, to whisk or *scud*; from *cud*, celerity, flight; *ysguth*, *ysguthaw*, the same.

Ysgwth, a push; *ysgwthiaw*, to push or thrust; from *gwth*, *gwthiaw*, the same; probably allied to Eng. *shoot*. The Welsh has *ysgytha*, to jet or spout, from the same root.

Yslac, slack, loose; *yslaciaw*, to *slacken*; from *llac*, loose, *slack*, *llaciaw*, to slacken, from *llag*, slack, *sluggish*; allied to Eng. *lag* and *slow*.

Yslapiaw, to *slap*, to *flap*, from *yslab*, what is lengthened or distended, from *llab*, a flag, a strip, a stroke. *Llabi*, a tall, lank person, a stripling, a *looby*, a *lubber*, is from the same root; *llabiaw*, to *slap*.

Ysled, a *sled*, from *lled*, says Owen, which denotes breadth, but it is probably from the root of *slide*, a word probably from the same root as *lled*, that is, to extend, to stretch along.

Ysmot, a patch, a spot; *ysmotiaw*, to spot, to dapple, from *mod*, Eng. *mote*.

Ysmwciaw, *ysmygu*, to dim with *smoke*, from *mwg*, *smoke*. So *smooth*, from Welsh *mwyth*.

Yspail, *spoil*, from *pail*, farina, says Owen. We should say from the root of *palea*, straw, refuse, that is, from the root of *peel*, to strip. *Yspeiliota*, to be *pilfering*.

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* We do not follow Owen to the last step of his analysis, as we are of opinion that, in making monosyllabic words to be compound, he often errs. For example, he supposes *broç*, a tumult, to be from *rhoç*, a broken or rough utterance; a grunt or groan; and this, to be a compound of *rhy*, excess, what is over or beyond, and *oç*, a forcible utterance, a groan. We believe *rhoç* to be a primitive uncompounded word, coinciding with the English *rough*.

Owen supposes *plad*, a flat thing, a *plate*, to be from *llad*, with *py*. *Llad* he explains, what is given, a gift, good things, and *py*, what is inward or involved. We have no doubt that the first letter is a prefix in *plad*, but beyond all question, *llad* is from the same root as *lled*, breadth, coinciding with Lat. *latus*; both from a common root signifying to extend. But we do not believe *llad* or *lled* to be compound words.

Dug, a duke, Owen supposes to be formed on *ug*, over; which cannot be true, unless the Latin *dux*, *duco*, are compounds. *Dur*, steel, he derives from *ur*, extreme, over, but doubtless it is from the root of the Latin *durus*.

So *par*, signifying what is contiguous, a state of readiness or preparation, a *pair*, fellow, or match, Owen makes a compound of *py*, and *ar*; *py*, as above explained, and *ar*, a word of various significations, *on*, *upon*, *surface*, &c. But there can be no doubt that *par* is from the root of the Latin *paro*, to prepare, being the Latin *par*, equal; the root of a numerous family of words not only in the Japhetic languages of Europe, but in the Shemitic languages of Asia. It certainly is not a Welsh compound, nor is there the least evidence to induce a belief that it is not an uncompounded word. Had the learned author of the Welsh Dictionary extended his researches to a variety of other languages, and compared the monosyllabic roots in them with each other, we think he would have formed a very different opinion as to their origin. We are very well convinced that many of the words which he supposes to be primitive or radical, are contractions, such as *rhy*, *lle*, *lly*, the last consonant being lost.

Yspeliaw, to *expel*, from *pel*, a *ball*, says Owen: but this is the Latin *expello*, from *pello*. *Ball* may be from the same root.

Yspig, a *spike*, a spine; *yspigaw*, to spike; from *pig*, a sharp point, a *pike*. Hence Eng. *spigot*.

Yspin, a spine, from *pin*, *pen*.

Ysgynu, to *ascend*, Lat. *ascendo*, from *cyn*, first, chief, foremost. The radical sense is to shoot up.

Yslwç, a *slough*, from *llwc*, a collection of water, a *lake*.

Yspar, a *spear*, from *pâr*, a cause or principle of producing, the germ or seed of a thing, a *spear*. This consists of the same elements as *ber*, a spit, and Eng. *bar*, and in Italian *bar* is *sbarra*. The primary sense is to shoot, thrust, drive.

Yspinc, a *finch*, from *pinc*, gay, fine, brisk; a sprig, a *finch*.

Ysplan, clear, bright; *ysplana*, to explain; from *plan*, that is parted off, a ray, a shoot, a planting, a *plane;* whence *plant*, a child; Eng. a *plant; planu*, to shoot, as a plant. Hence *splendour*, W. *ysplander*.

Ysporthi, to support, from *porth*, a bearing, a *port*, passage, &c. Lat. *porta*, *porto*.

Ystac, a *stack*, a heap; *ystaca*, a standard; from *tag*, a state of being stuffed or clogged.

Ystad, a *state; ystadu*, to *stay;* from *tad*, that spreads, a continuity. The primary sense is to set.

Ystain, that is spread; a *stain; tin*, Lat. *stannum; ystaeniaw*, to spread over, to stain; *ystaenu*, to *tin*, or cover with *tin;* from *taen*, a spread, a layer. Qu. is *tin* from spreading?

Ystawl, a *stool*, from *tawl*, a cast or throw. The sense is to set, to throw down. *Tawl* is the root of *deal*.

Ystor, a *store*, that forms a bulk, from *tor*, a swell, a prominence.

Ystorm, a *storm*, from *torm*, that is stretched, but the sense is a rushing.

Ystrym, a *stream*, from *trym*, compact, *trim*, that is, stretched, straight, from extending.

Ystwmp, a *stump*, from *twmp*, a round mass, a tump.

Yswatiaw, to *squat*, from *yswad*, a throw, or falling down, from *gwad*, a denial; *gwadu*, to deny or disown. If this deduction is correct, the sense of denial is a throwing or thrusting back, a repelling. It is so in other words.

Yswitiaw, to chirp, twitter, from *yswid*, that makes a quick turn. Qu. *twitter*.

In some of the foregoing words it appears evident that the Welsh prefix *ys*, is an alteration of the Latin *ex*, and the words in which this is the case, were probably borrowed from the Latin, while the Roman armies had possession of England. But there is a vast number of words, with this prefix, which are not of Latin origin; and whether *ys* is a native prefix in the Welsh, may be a question. One thing is certain, that *s* before another consonant, and coalescing with it, is, in a great number of words, a prefix.

The modern Italian affords abundant proof of the extensive use of *s*, as the remains or representative of *ex;* as *sballare*, to unpack, *unbale; sbarbato*, beardless; *sbattere*, to abate; *sbrancare*, to pluck off branches; *scaricare*, to discharge; *scommodare*, to incommode; *sconcordia*, discord: *scornare*, to break the horns; *scrostare*, to pull off the crust; and a great number of others.

Now if the same manner of forming words with this prefix has actually prevailed among the northern nations of Europe, we may rationally suppose that many English words, and perhaps all of this class, are thus formed. Thus *scatter* may be formed from a root in *Cd; shape*, from *Cb*, *Cf*, or *Cp; skill*, from the root of Lat. *calleo; slip*, from the root of Lat. *labor; smart*, from the root of Lat. *amarus*, bitter. Heb. מר; *smite*, from the root of Latin *mitto; span*, from the root of *pan*, to stretch; *spar*, from the root of *bar; speak*, from the root of Lat. *voco; speed*, from a root in *Pd*, perhaps Lat. *peto; steal*, from the root of Lat. *tollo; steep*, from the root of *deep; stretch*, from the root of *reach; sweep*, from the root of *wipe; swan*, from *wan*, white; *swell*, from the root of to *well*, Sax. *wellan*, to boil, &c. That many English and other Teutonic and Gothic words are thus formed, appears to be certain.

These facts being admitted, let us examine a little further. In Russ. *svadiba*, is a wedding. Is not this formed on the root of *wed*, with *s* for a prefix? *Svara*, is a quarrel. Is not this formed on the root of *vary, variance*, or of *spar? Sverlo*, is a borer; qu. *bore* and *veru; svertivayu*, to roll; qu. Lat. *verto; skora*, furs, peltry; qu. Fr. *cuir; skot*, a beast; qu. *cattle; skupayu*, to purchase in gross; qu. *cheap*, Dan. *kioben*, and its root; *slabei*, weak; qu. Lat. *labor, lapsus; slagayu*, to fold; qu. *lay*, and *plico; slivayu*, to pour out liquors; qu. Lat. *libo; slupayu*, to peel off bark or skin; qu. Lat. *liber; snimayu*, to take away; qu. Sax. *neman*, to take; *snova*, new; qu. Lat. *novus; snig, sneig*, snow, Fr. *neige*. The Lat. *nivis* is from this root, with *g* opened to *v*. Russ. *spletayu*, to *plait*, &c.

The Russ. prefix *so*, occurs in a great number of words; *sobirayu*, to collect or assemble, precisely the Heb. and Ch. צבר.

It now becomes an interesting question, to determine how far any analogy exists between the languages of the Japhetic and Shemitic families in regard to prefixes. For example, in the Shemitic languages, ב is a prefix of extensive use, corresponding almost exactly with the English and Dutch *by*, the Saxon *be*, and German *bei*. This preposition and prefix has several senses in the Saxon which are now obsolete; but its present prevailing sense occurs in all the Shemitic languages. ברוח קדים עזה, *by* a strong east wind; Ex. xiv. 21. Compare the following definitions of this preposition; the Sax. from Lye, and the Shemitic from Castle.

Sax. *de, e, ex, in, secus, ad, juxta, secundum, pro, per, super, propter, circa.*

Heb. Ch. Syr. *in, a, ex, cum, propter, usque ad, adeo ut, ad, super, per, contra, ante.*

Eth. *en, per, pro, propter, cum, secundum, apud.*

Ar. *in, cum, propter, per, ad, erga.*

In Numbers, xiv. 34, it signifies *according to*, or *after;* במספר הימים, *according to* the number of days. This signification is now perhaps obsolete in English, but was common in the Saxon; as, "*be his mægnum*," according to his strength; *pro viribus suis*. So "*be tham mæstan*," *by* the most, is now expressed by, *at* the most.

Now it is remarkable that this word in Hebrew, Arabic, and Persic, is the preposition used in oaths, precisely as it is in English; Gen. xxii. 16, בי. *By myself* have I sworn. Arabic, *ballah* or *by Allah;* Persic, بخدا *bechoda*, or *begoda*, *by God*, the very words now used in English. The evidence, then, is decisive, that the Shemitic prefix ב is the Teutonic *be, by, bei*, contracted, and this Teutonic word is certainly a contraction of *big*, which is used in the Saxon, especially in compound words, as in *bigspell*, [*by-spell*,] a fable; *bigstandan*, to stand *by*. This prefix, then, was in universal use by the original stock of mankind, before the dispersion; and this word alone is demonstrative proof of the common origin of the Shemitic and Teutonic languages. Now it is equally certain that this is the prefix *b*, and probably *p*, before *l* and *r*, in *block, braigh*, and a multitude of words in all the modern languages; and probably, the same letter is a prefix in many Shemitic words.

We know that *be* in the Saxon *bedælan*, and Dutch *bedeelen*, is a prefix, as the simple verb is found in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages. The Hebrew and Chaldee בדל corresponds exactly in elements and in signification with the Saxon and Dutch. Whether the first letter is a prefix in the latter languages, let the reader judge. See the word *deal*, which, when traced, terminates in the Welsh *tawl*, a cast off, a throw; separation; *tawlu*, to cast or throw off, to separate.

In Chaldee, בדר *badar*, signifies to scatter, to disperse. The word has the same signification in the Syriac and Samaritan.

In Ethiopic, the word with ሰ prefixed, signifies to wish, love, desire, and with ተ prefixed, to strive, to endeavour, and without a prefix, strife, course, race. Both these significations are from stretching, straining.

In Arabic, بدر *badara*, signifies generally to hasten, to run to; but بذر *bathara*, signifies to disperse, to sow or scatter seed.

This verb is written in Hebrew בזר, with precisely the same

signification. The Arabic also has the verb with this orthography signifying to sow, and also to beat or strike with a stick.

Now in Syriac ܕܪ *dar*, signifies to strive, or struggle. Here we have the simple verb, *without* the prefix, with the sense of the Ethiopic, *with* a prefix. Supra.

We find also the Arabic ذرّ *tharra*, the simple verb, signifies to sprinkle.

We find in Chaldee דרא דרה and דרי, the simple verb, signifies to disperse; in Syriac, the same. In Arabic ذرأ *tharau*, signifies to sow, like the foregoing verb, and hence to procreate. Both this and the former verb signify also to whiten, as the hair of the head, as we say, to *sprinkle* with gray hairs. The Arabic درأ *dara*, signifies to drive, to impel, to repel, to contend, to strive; to shine, to sparkle. And here we have the literal signification of this whole class of verbs; to drive, urge, throw, send; hence to scatter, to strive, to shoot as rays of light, procreate, &c.

The Hebrew corresponding verb is זרה or זרע, to scatter, to sow; and the word with the like orthography occurs in Ch. Syr. and Ar. This is the Latin *sero*. And who can doubt that ב is a prefix in the verb בדר above mentioned?

In Welsh, *goberu* signifies to work, to operate: *gober*, work, operation; formed by the prefix *go* and *per*; *go* denoting progress toward, approach, and *per* rendered by Owen, that pervades, a fruit, a pear; but the real sense is to strain, to bring forth, to drive, thrust, urge, &c.

This word, in the Armoric dialect, is written either *gober* or *ober*; in Latin *operor*, whence Eng. *operate*. The same word is in the Ethiopic, ገበረ *gaber*, to make, to do; አገበረ *agabar*, to cause to be made; ተገበረ *tagabar*, to work, operate, negotiate; ገባሪ *gabar*, a maker.

This is the Heb. and Ch. גבר, to be strong, to prevail, to establish, and as a noun, a man; Ar. جبر *jabara*, to make strong, to heal, as, a broken bone; to strengthen.

That this Shemitic word and the Welsh and Ethiopic are all radically one, there cannot be a question; and the Welsh proves indisputably that *go* is a prefix. This, then, is a word formed on בר or ברא. The Heb. אביר, strong, that is, strained, and אבר, a wing, that is, a shoot, are from the same root, and in Arabic ابر *abara*, signifies to prick, to sting, and its derivatives, the extremity of a thing, a point, a needle, corresponding with the Welsh *bar*, a summit, a tuft, a branch, a *bar*, and the Welsh *ber*, a pike, a lance, a spit, a *spear*, Lat. *veru*; in Welsh, also, *pâr*, a spear, and *per*, a spit, are all doubtless of the same origin.

In Syriac, ܨܒܪ *tsabar*, signifies to make, to work or operate. Is this the same root with a different prefix?

The same word in Arabic, صبر *tsabara*, signifies to be patient, to *bear*, to sustain.

We observe, that in the Teutonic and Gothic languages, the same word is used with different prefixes. Thus in our mother tongue, *begin* is written *gynnan*, the simple radical word, and *aginnan*, *beginnan*, and *ongynnan*; and in the Gothic, *duginnan*, which, in English, would be *togin*.

Should it appear upon investigation, that verbs in the Assyrian languages have the same prefixes which occur in the European languages, the fact will evidence more affinity between the languages of these two stocks than has yet been known to exist.

Let us now attend to the natural causes which may be supposed to have obscured or destroyed the identity or resemblance of languages which had a common origin.

The affinity of words, in two or more different languages, is known by identity of letters and identity of signification; or by letters of the same organ, and a signification obviously deducible from the same sense. Letters of the same organ, as for example, *b*, *f*, *p* and *v*, are so easily converted, the one into the other, and the change is so frequent, that this circumstance seldom occasions much obscurity. The changes of signification occasion more difficulty, not so much by necessity, as because this branch of philology is less understood.

1. CHANGE OF CONSONANTS WHICH REPRESENT THE ARTICULATIONS OF THE ORGANS OF SPEECH.

Consonants are the stamina of words. They are convertible and frequently converted into their cognates. The English word *bear*, represents the Latin *fero* and *pario*, and *fero* is the Greek φερω. The Latin *ventus* is *wind* in English; and *habeo* is *have*. The Latin *dens*, in Dutch, Danish and Swedish is *tand*; and *dance* in English is in German *tanz*.

These changes are too familiar to require a multiplication of examples. But there are others less common and obvious, which are yet equally certain. Thus in the Gaelic or Hiberno-Celtic, *m* and *mb* are convertible with *v*; and in Welsh *m* and *v* are changed, even in different cases of the same word. Thus in Irish the name of the hand is written either *lamh* or *lav*, and in Welsh *maen*, a stone, is written also *vaen*. The Greek β is always pronounced as the English *v*, as βουλομαι, Lat. *volo*, English *will*, German *wollen*; and the sound of *b* the Greeks express by μβ.

In the Chaldee and Hebrew, one remarkable distinction is the use of a dental letter in the former, where the latter has a sibilant. As כות *cuth* in Chaldee, is כוש *cush* in Hebrew; דהב, *gold* in Chaldaic, is זהב in Hebrew. The like change appears in the modern languages; for *water*, which in most of the northern languages is written with a dental, is in German written *wasser*; and the Latin *dens*, W. *dant*, Dutch *tand*, Swedish and Danish *tand*, is in German *zahn*. The like change is frequent in the Greek and Latin. Φραττω, in one dialect, is φρασσω, in another; and the Latins often changed *t* of the indicative present, or infinitive, into *s* in the preterit and participle, as *mitto*, *mittere*, *misi*, *missus*.

L and *r*, though not considered as letters of the same organ, are really such and changed the one into the other. Thus the Spaniards write *blandir* for *brandish*, and *escolta* for *escort* The Portuguese write *brando* for *bland*, and *branquear*, to whiten, for *blanch*. The Greek has φραγελλιον for the Latin *flagellum*. In Europe, however, this change seems to be limited chiefly to two or three nations on the coast of the Mediterranean. *L* is sometimes commutable with *d*.

We have a few instances of the change of *g* or *gh* into *f*. Thus *rough* is pronounced *ruf*, and *trough*, *trauf*.

The Russian often change the *d* of a noun into the sound of *j*, or the compound *g*, in the verb formed from that noun; as *lad*, accord, harmony; *laju*, to accord or agree; *vred*, damage, loss; *vreju*, to injure.

The Italians and French have also changed a dental into a palatal letter, in many words; as Italian *raggio*, a ray, from Lat. *radius*; and *ragione*, reason, from *ratio*; Fr. *manger*, to eat, from Lat. *mando*, or *manduco*.

In the south of Europe, the Greek χ has been changed, in some instances, into the Italian or Spanish *z*, and then by the French into *s*. It seems that the Spanish *z* has, at some former period, been pronounced as a guttural. Thus the Gr. βραχιων, Lat. *brachium*, the arm, is in Spanish *brazo*, and the Spaniards have the word from the Latin, or from the same source as the Latin and Greek, the Celtic *braiç*. This word, *brazo*, the French changed into *bras*, and from that we have *brace* and *embrace*. A similar change occurs in *Durazzo*, from *Dyrrachium*, and in the Spanish *luz*, light.

The Teutonic nations often used *h* to express the power of the Greek κ, and the Latin *c*, as *heart* for καρδια, *horn* for *cornu*. Hence we find that the Saxon *hlinian*, *hleonian* or *hlynian*, to lean, is the Greek κλινω, Latin *clino*. The letter *h* is now dropped, and we write the worn *lean*.

In like manner, the Saxon *hlid*, which we now write *lid*, is from the same root as the Latin *clando*, *cludo*, the Greek κλειδοω, which is contracted into κλειω. And in this word we may notice another fact, that the word signifies not only to shut, but to praise or celebrate, proving that this word and the

original word is in the Gaelic and Irish, *agalla*. So γ is prefixed to another palatal or guttural letter in *αγχω, εγχος, εγγιζω*.

A similar nasal sound of *g* probably introduced the *n* before *g* in *lingo*, to *lick; linquo*, to leave.

We may be confident, in all cases, that *n* is not radical, when it is dropped in the supine and participle, as in *lictum, lictus*, from *linquo*. When *n* is retained in the supine and participle, there may be more reason for doubt; but in this case, the question may often be determined by the corresponding word in another language, or by some other word evidently of the same family. Thus we can have little doubt that *lingo* and the English *lick* are the same word, or that the Lat. *lingua* and *ligula* are of one family.

This casual insertion of *n* in words of this class must be carefully noticed by the etymologist, or he will overlook the affinity of words which are evidently the same. We have many words in English which are written with *n* before a *g* or a *k*, when the ancient words in the Gothic and Teutonic languages, and some of them in the modern Danish and Swedish, are written without *n*. Thus *sink*, in Gothic is *sigcwan;* to think, is *thagkyan*. It is not improbable that the Gothic word was pronounced with the sound of *n* or *ng*, as in English. So also in *sigguan*, to sing; *laggs*, long. In a few instances we find the Swedes and Danes have the word written in both ways, as *tanka, tænker* and *tycka, tykker*, to think. But in general the Germans, Danes, Swedes, and Dutch write words of this sort with *ng*.

To show how important it is to know the true original orthography, we will mention one instance. In our mother tongue the word to *dye*, or colour, is written *deagan;* the elements or radical letters are *dg*. To determine whether this and the Latin *tingo* are the same words, we must first know whether *n* in *tingo* is radical or casual. This we cannot know with certainty, by the form of the word itself, for the *n* is carried through all the tenses and forms of the verb. But by looking into the Greek, we find the word written with γ, τεγγω; and this clearly proves the alliance of the word with *deagan*. See DYE in the Dictionary.

We have many English words, in which a *d* has been inserted before *g*, as in *badge, budge, lodge, pledge, wedge*. In all words, we believe, of this class, the *d* is casual, and the *g* following is the radical letter, as *pledge* from the French *pleige; wedge* from the Saxon *wecg*. The practice of inserting *d* in words of this sort seems to have originated in the necessity of some mode of preserving the English sound of *g*, which might otherwise be sounded as the French *g* before *e*. And it is for this reason we still retain and ought to retain *d* in *alledge, abridge*. In like manner the Teutonic *c* has been changed into the sound of *ch*, as Sax. *wacian, wæcian*, to *wake*, to *watch;* Sax. *thac, thatch*.

There are some nations which, in many words, pronounce and write *g* before *u* or *w;* as in the French *guerre*, for *war; guede*, for *woad; guetter*, for *wait;* in Welsh, *gwal*, for *wall; gwain*, for *wain; gwared*, for *guard*, which in English is *ward*, Sp. *guarda*. In some instances, the *u* or *w* is dropped in modern writing, as in the French *garenne*, a *warren; garde*, for *guard*. This difference of orthography makes it difficult, in some cases, to ascertain the true radical letters.

CHANGE OF SIGNIFICATION.

Another cause of obscurity in the affinity of languages, and one that seems to have been mostly overlooked, is, the change of the primary sense of the radical verb. In most cases, this change consists in a slight deflection, or difference of application, which has obtained among different families of the same stock. In some cases, the literal sense is lost or obscured, and the figurative only is retained. The first object, in such cases, is to find the primary or literal sense, from which the various particular applications may be easily deduced. Thus, we find in Latin, *libeo, libet*, or *lubeo, lubet*, is rendered, to please, to like; *lubens*, willing, glad, cheerful, pleased; *libenter, lubenter*, willingly, gladly, readily. What is the primary sense, the visible or physical action, from which the idea of *willing* is taken? We find, either by knowing the radical sense of *willing, ready*, in other cases, or by the predominant sense of the elements *Lb*, as in Lat. *labor*, to slide, *liber*, free, &c., that the primary sense is to move, incline or advance toward an object, and hence the sense of willing, ready, prompt. Now this Latin word is the English *love*, German *lieben, liebe*. "Lubet me ire," I *love* to go; I am inclined to go; I go with cheerfulness; but the affinity between *love* and *lubeo* has been obscured by a slight difference of application, among the Romans and the Teutonic nations.

Perhaps no person has suspected that the English words *heat, hate*, and *hest* in *behest*, are all radically the same word. But this is the fact. Sax. *hætian*, to heat, or be hot, and to hate; *hætan*, to heat and to call; *hatan*, to call, to order, to command; *ge-hætan* or *ge-hatan*, to grow warm, to promise, to vow; Gothic *gahaitan*, to call, to promise; Dutch *heeten*, to heat, to name, to call, bid or command; German *heitzen*, to heat; *heissen*, to call; *hitzen*, to heat, to hoist; Swedish *hetsa*, to inflame, to provoke; Danish *heder*, to heat, to be called. *Behest*, we have from the German or Swedish dialect. *Heat* coincides with the Latin *æstus* for *hæstus*, which is written with *s*, like the German. *Hate* coincides with the Latin *odi, osus*, so written for *hodi, hosus*, and as the Teutonic *h* often represents the Latin *c*, as in *horn, cornu*, the Danish orthography, *heder*, coincides with the Latin *cito*, to call. Now what is the radical sense? Most obviously to stir, agitate, rouse, raise, implying a driving or impulse; and hence in Latin *æstuo*, to be hot, and to rage or storm; hence to *excite*, and hence the sense of the Latin *cito*, quickly, from stirring, rousing to action. In this case *hatred*, as well as *heat*, is violent excitement. We find also in the Saxon and Gothic the sense of vowing, that is, of driving out the voice, uttering, declaring, a sense allied to calling and commanding, and to this is allied the sense of the Latin *recito*, to *recite*.

In English, *befal* signifies to fall on, to happen to; in German, the same word, *befallen*, has the like signification. But in Saxon, *gefeallan* signifies to fall, to rush on; while in German, *gefallen* signifies to please, that is, to suit, to come to one's mind, to be agreeable. The Danish *gefalder* has the same signification as the German.

We find by the Saxon, that the English *reck*, to care, and *reckon*, and the Latin *rego*, to rule, are all the same word, varied in orthography and application. To find the primary sense of *reck*, to care, we are then to examine the various derivative senses. And we need go no further than to the Latin *rectus* and English *right*, the sense of which is *straight*, for this sense is derived from *straining, stretching*. *Care*, then, is a *straining of the mind*, a stretching toward an object, coinciding with the primary sense of *attention*. The primary sense of *reckon* is to strain out sounds, to speak, tell, relate; a sense now disused.

The Saxon *care*, *carc*, *carcian*, to care, to cark, is connected in origin with the Latin *carcer*, a prison; both from the sense of straining, whence holding or restraint.

To prove how the primary general sense of a word may ramify into different senses, by special appropriation of the word among separate families of men proceeding from the same stock, let us observe the different senses in which *leap* is used by the English, and by the nations on the continent. In English, to *leap* is simply to spring; as, to *leap* a yard; to *leap* over a fence. But on the continent it signifies to *run*. Now it will be seen that this word, as used by the Germans, can not always be translated by itself, that is, by the same word, into English. Take for illustration the following passage from Luther's Version of the Scriptures: 1 Sam. xvii. 17. "Nimm für deine bruder diese epha sangen, und diese zehen brod, und *lauf* ins heer zu deinen brüdern;" "Take now for thy brethren an ephah of this parched corn, and these ten loaves, and *leap* to the camp of thy brethren." *Leap*, instead of *run*, is good German, but bad English.* There are two other words in this passage, of which a like remark may be made. The German *brod*, loaves, is our *bread*, which admits of no plural; and *sangen* is our *singed*, which we can not apply to parched corn.

So in some of the Teutonic languages, to *warp* kittens or puppies, to *warp* eggs, is correct language, though to our ears very odd; but this is only a particular application of the

* He walks, he leaps, he runs.—*Cowper*.

primary sense, to *throw*. We say to *lay* eggs, but to *lay* is to *throw* down.

By this comparison of the different uses and applications of a word, we are able, in most cases, to detect its original signification. And it is by this means, we apprehend, that we may arrive at a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the same word came to have different and even opposite significations.

It is well known, for example, that the Hebrew word ברך *borak*, is rendered, in our version of the Scriptures, both to *bless* and to *curse*. The propriety of the latter rendering is controverted by Parkhurst, who labours to prove, that in Kings and in Job, where it is rendered to *curse*, it ought to be rendered to *bless*; and he cites, as authorities, the ancient versions. It is true that in 1 Kings xxi. 10, 13; and in Job i. 11, and ii. 5, the Seventy have rendered the word by ευλογεω, to bless; and other ancient versions agree with the Septuagint. But let the word be rendered by *bless* in the following passages: "Put forth thy hand now, and touch his bone, and his flesh, and he will *bless* thee to thy face." "*Bless* God and die." How very absurd does such a translation appear! It shows the immense importance of understanding the true theory of language, and the primary sense of radical words. Let us then endeavour to discover, if possible, the source of the difficulty in the case here mentioned. To be enabled to arrive at the primary sense, let us examine the word in the several languages, first of the Shemitic, and then of the Japhetic stock.

Heb. ברך, to bless; to salute, or wish a blessing to.

2. To curse; to blaspheme.

3. To couch or bend the knee, to kneel.

Deriv. A blessing, and the knee.

Chaldee, ברך, to bless; to salute at meeting, and to bid farewell at parting.

2. To bend the knee.

3. To dig; to plow; to set slips of a vine or plant for propagation.—*Talm.* and *Rabbin.*

Deriv. The knee; a blessing; a cursing; a scion; the young of fowls.

Syriac, ܒܪܟ, to fall on the knees; to fall or bow down; Judg. v. 27.

2. To issue or proceed from; Matt. xv. 19.

3. To bless.

Samaritan, ברך, to bless.

Ethiopic, በረከ, to bless. Deriv. the knee.

Arabic, بَرَكَ *baraka*, to bend the knee; to fall on the breast, as a camel.

2. To be firm, or fixed.

3. To rain violently, to pour forth rain, as the clouds. Gr. βρεχω.

4. To detract from; to traduce; to *reproach* or pursue with reproaches; to revile.

5. To bless; to pray for a blessing on; to prosper; to be blessed.

6. To hasten; to rush, as on an enemy; to assail.

Deriv. The breast; the basin of a fountain; a fishpond, or receptacle of water, as in Heb. and Ch.; also increase; abundance; constancy; splendour; a flash of light.

In the latter sense, usually from بَرَقَ, Heb. and Ch. ברק *baraka.*

The Arabic word supplies us with the certain means of determining the radical sense; for among other significations, it has the sense of pouring forth rain; and this is precisely the Greek βρεχω. The primary sense then is to send, throw, or drive, in a transitive sense; or in an intransitive sense, to rush, to break forth.

To *bless* and to *curse* have the same radical sense, which is, to send or pour out words, to drive or to strain out the voice, precisely as in the Latin *appello*, from *pello*, whence *peal*, as of thunder or of a bell. The *two* senses spring from the *appropriation* of loud words to express particular acts. This depends on usage, like all other particular applications of one general signification. The sense in Scripture is to utter words either in a good or bad sense; to bless, to salute; or to rail, to scold, to *reproach;* and this very word is probably the root of *reproach*, as it certainly is of the Latin *precor*, used, like the Shemitic word, in both senses, *praying* and *cursing*, or deprecating.* It is also the same word as the English *pray*, It. *pregare*, L. *precor*, the same as *preach*, D. *preeken*, W. *pregethu*. To the same family belong the Gr. βραχω, βρυχω, βρυχαομαι, to *bray*, to roar, to low, Lat. *rugio*. Here we see that *bray* is the same word, applied to the voice of the ass and to breaking in a mortar, and both are radically the same word as *break*.

The sense of kneeling, if radical, is to throw, and if from the noun, the sense of the noun is a throwing, a bending.

The Chaldee sense of digging, if radical, is from thrusting in an instrument, or *breaking* the ground; but perhaps it is a sense derived from the name of a shoot or scion, and in reality, to set a shoot, to plant.

The Syriac use of this word in Matt. xv. 19, is intransitive, to issue, to shoot, or break forth. So in Arabic, to rush on, to assault. The sense of firmness in Arabic is from setting, throwing down, as in kneeling; and hence the sense of breast, the fixed, firm part.

That this word has the sense both of blessing and of cursing, or reproaching, we have demonstrative evidence in the Welsh language. *Rhég*, in Welsh, is ברך, without the prefix. It signifies a sending out; utterance; a gift or present; a consigning; a ban, a curse or imprecation. *Rhegu*, to give; to consign; to curse. From *rhég* is formed *preg*, a greeting, or salutation, [the very Hebrew and Chaldee word,] *pregeth*, a sermon, and *pregethu*, to preach. Here we have not only the origin of *preach*, but another important fact, that *preg*, and of course ברך, is a compound word, composed of a prefix, *p* or *b*, and *rhég*. But this is not all; the Welsh *greg*, a cackling, *gregar*, to cackle, is formed with the prefix *g* on this same *rhég*. [Dan. *krage*, a crow.]

In Welsh, *bregu* signifies to *break; brég*, a *breach*, a rupture. This Owen deduces from *bar*, but no doubt erroneously. It is from *rhegu*, and there is some reason to think that *break* is from ברך, rather than from ברק, but probably both are from one radix, with different prefixes.

We observe one prominent sense of the Arabic بَرَكَ *baraka*, is to rain violently; to pour forth water, as clouds. This is precisely the Greek βρεχω; a word found in all the Teutonic and Gothic languages, but written either with or without its prefix.

Saxon, *regn* or *ryn*, rain; *regnan*, to rain.

Dutch, *regen*, rain; *regenen, beregenen*, to rain upon.

German, *regen*, rain; *regnen*, to rain; *beregnen*, to rain on.

Swedish, *regna*, to rain.

Danish, *regn*, rain; *regner*, to rain.

Saxon, *racu*, rain; Cimbric, *rækia*, id.

Here we find that the English *rain*, is from the same root as the Welsh *rhég, rhegu*, and the Shemitic ברך.

Pursuing the inquiry further, we find that the Saxon *recan*, or *reccan*, [W. *rhegu*,] signifies to speak, to tell, to relate, to *reckon*, the primary sense of which last is to speak or tell; also to rule, which shows this to be the Latin *rego;* also to care, which is the English *reck*. That this is the same word as *rain*, we know from the Danish, in which language *regner* signifies both to *rain* and to *reckon*, to tell, to count or compute. In the German, the words are written a little differently; *rechnen*, to reckon, and *regnen*, to rain. So in Dutch, *rekenen* and *regenen;* but this is a fact by no means uncommon

Here we find that the English *reckon* and *reck*, and the Latin *rego*, are the same word. The primary sense is to strain, to *reach*, to *stretch*. Care, is a *stretching* of the mind, like *attention*, from the Latin *tendo*, and restraint is the radical sense of governing. Hence *rectus, right*, that is, straight, stretched.

Hence we find that *rain* and the Latin *regnum, reign*, are radically the same word.

Now in Saxon *racan*, or *ræcan*, is the English *reach*, to stretch or extend, from the same root, and probably *reek*,

* "Improbus urget *iratis precibus*."—*Horace.*

Saxon *recan, reocan,* to fume or smoke; for this is to send off.

We might have mentioned before, that the Chaldee בריכה, a scion or branch, is precisely the Celtic word for arm; Irish *braic,* or *raigh;* Welsh *braiç;* whence the Greek βραχιων, the Latin *brachium,* whence the Spanish *brazo,* whence the French *bras,* whence the English *brace.* The arm is a shoot, a branch, and *branch* is from this root or one of the family, *n* being casual; *branch* for *brach.*

On this word let it be further observed, or on פרק or ברק, if radically different, are formed, with the prefix *s,* the German *sprechen,* to speak, *sprache,* speech; Dutch *spreeken, spraak;* Swedish *spraka, språk;* Danish *sprog,* speech; and Swedish *spricka,* to *break;* Danish *sprekker.* The same word with *n* casual is seen in *spring,* the *breaking* or opening of the winter; and here we see the origin of the marine phrase, to *spring* a mast, Danish *springer,* to burst, crack or spring. This in Swedish is written without *n, spricka,* to *break,* burst, split; but a noun of this family has *n, springa,* a crack, and *spring,* a spring, a running.

Now let us attend to other Shemitic words consisting of cognate elements.

Chaldee, פרך *frak,* to rub or scrape; to rub out or tread out, as grain from the ear or sheaf; Latin *frico, frio.*

2. To collect and bind, as sheaves; perhaps English, to *rake.*

3. To *break* or *break* down.

4. To question; to doubt. In Saxon and Gothic *frægnan, fragan,* signifies to ask.

Deriv. Froward; perverse; Prov. ii. 12. So in English *refractory.*

This verb is not in the Hebrew; but there are two derivatives, one signifying the inner vail of the temple; so called probably from its use in *breaking,* that is, interrupting access, or separation, like *diaphragm* in English. The other derivative is rendered *rigour,* or cruelty; that which strains, oppresses, breaks down, or *rakes,* harasses.

With this verb coincides the Irish *bracaim,* to *break,* to harrow, that is, to *rake.*

Syr. ܦܪܟ, to rub, so rendered, Luke vi. 1. Lat. *frico.* A derivative signifies to comminute.

Deriv. Distortion; winding; twisting. *Let this be noted.*

Ar. فَرَكَ *fraka,* to rub, Lat. *frico.*

2. To hate, as a husband or wife; to be languid, or relaxed.

Deriv. Laxity; frangibility; friability.

Heb. פרק, to *break,* burst, or rend; to break off; to separate.

Deriv. A *breaking* or parting of a road.

Ch. פרק, to *break.*

2. To redeem, that is to free, separate or deliver.

3. To explain, as a doubtful question.

Deriv. One who ransoms or delivers; a rupture; the neck or its juncture; a joint of the fingers, &c.; the ankle; the joint of a reed; a chapter or section of a book; explanation; exposition. פירוק, a rupture, coinciding with the English *broke.*

Syr. ܦܪܩ, to redeem.

2. To depart; to remove; to separate.

Deriv. A recess, or withdrawing; separation; liberation; redemption; safety; vertebra.

Sam. The same as the Syriac verb.

Ar. فَرَقَ *faraka,* to separate; to divide; to withdraw; to disperse; [qu. Lat. *spargo,*] to lay open; to disclose; to cast out; to immerse.

Deriv. Separation; distinction; distance; interval; dispersion; aurora, as we say, the *break* of day; also, a garment reaching to the middle of the thigh, qu. *frock;* also *breech.*

We have placed these two words together, because we are convinced they are both of one family, or formed on the same radical word. The latter coincides exactly with the Latin *frango, fregi, fractum,* for *n* in *frango* is undoubtedly casual. Now in Welsh *bregu,* to *break,* would seem to be directly connected with ברך, yet doubtless *bregu* is the English *break,* the German *brechen,* the Dutch *breeken,* &c. In truth, the three words פרך, ברך and פרק, are probably all from one primitive root formed with different prefixes, or rather with the same prefix differently written; the different words bearing appropriate senses, among different tribes of men.

We observe in the Chaldee word the sense of questioning. Perhaps this may be the Gothic *fragan,* to ask, and if so, it coincides with the Latin *rogo,* the latter without the prefix. In the sense of *break,* we find, in the Greek, ῥηγνυω, without a prefix.

Most of the significations of these verbs are too obvious to need illustration. But we find in the Syriac the sense of distortion, a sense which at first appears to be remote from that of *breaking* or *bursting asunder.* But this is probably the primary sense, to strain, to stretch, a sense we retain in the phrase, to *break* upon the wheel; and by dropping the prefix, we have the precise word in the verb, to *rack.*

Now if this is the genuine sense, we find it gives the English *wreck* and *wrack,* the Danish *vrag,* Sw. *vrak,* a wreck. In Saxon, *wræcan, wrecan,* is the English *wreak,* that is, to drive, or throw on; *wræc,* is an exile, a *wretch.* In Dan. *vrager* signifies to reject; Sw. *vråka,* to throw away; all implying a driving force, and that *wreck* is connected with *break,* is probable for another reason, that the Latin *fractus, frango,* forms a constituent part of *naufragium,* the English *shipwreck,* which in Danish is simply *vrag.*

Now if *straining, distortion,* is one of the senses of this root, the English *wring, wrong,* Danish *vrang,* Sw. *vrång,* may be deduced from it, for undoubtedly *n* is not radical in these words. The Dutch has *wringen,* but the German drops the first letter and has *ringen,* both to twist or wind, and to *ring* or sound; the latter sense from straining or throwing, as in other cases. Without *n, wring* would be *wrig,* and *wrong, wrog; wrang, wrag,* Dan. *vrag.*

In Greek, ῥηγος is a blanket or coverlet, and connected with ῥηγνυμι; that is, a spread, from stretching, or throwing over.

We find also among the Chaldee derivatives the sense of a neck, and a joint. Now we find this word in Irish, *braigh,* the neck; in Greek, without the prefix, ῥαχις, the spine of the back; Saxon, *hracca;* English, the *rack,* and, from the Greek, the *rickets,* from distortion.

Coinciding with the Greek ῥηγνυω, to break, we find in Welsh *rhwgaw,* to rend; and coinciding with ῥαχια, a *rock,* a *crag,* Welsh *craig,* and connected with these, the Saxon *hracod,* English *ragged,* that is, broken; evidently the participle of a verb of this family.

Hence we find the senses of *distortion* and *breaking* connected in this root, in a great variety of instances.

The Shemitic ברק, to lighten, to shine or flash, is one of this family. The sense is, to shoot or dart, to throw, as in all like cases. And under this root, the Arabic has the sense, to adorn, as a female; to make bright or shining; which gives the English *prank* and *prink,* D. *pragt,* G. *pracht.* *Prance* is of the same family, from leaping, starting, darting up.

In Greek βραχυς, short, stands in the Lexicons as a primary word or root. But this is from the root of *break,* which is lost in Greek, unless in ῥηγνυμι, without the prefix. From βραχυς, or the root of this word, the French language has *abreger,* to *abridge;* and what is less obvious, but equally certain, is, that from the same root the Latin has *brevis,* by sinking the palatal letter, as we do in *bow,* from *bugan,* and in *lay,* from *lecgan;* so that *abridge* and *abbreviate, brief,* are from one root.

It should have been before mentioned that the Latin *refragor* signifies to resist, to strive against, to deny, whence *refractory;* a sense that demonstrates the primary sense to be, to strain, urge, press; and *refraction,* in *optics,* is a *breaking* of the direct course of rays of light by *turning* them; a sense coinciding with that of *distortion.*

We see then that one predominant sense of *break,* is, to strain, to distort. Let us now examine some of the biliteral roots in *rg* and *rk,* which, if *b* is a prefix, must be the primary elements of all the words above mentioned.

Ch. רגג *rag, ragag,* to desire, to long for. This is the Greek ὀρεγω, and English to *reach;* for desire is expressed by

reaching forward, stretching the mind toward the object. So in Latin *appeto* and *expeto*, from *peto*, to move toward. This coincides nearly with the Latin *rogo*, to ask, and the Goth. *fragnan*, Sax. *fragnan*.

Syr. ܪܓ, to desire; and with olaph prefixed, ܐܪܓ to desire, or long; also to wet, or moisten; also ܪܘܐ, to moisten —Latin *rigo*, *irrigo*, to irrigate.

Deriv. Tender, soft, fresh, from moisture or greenness. Qu. Lat. *recens*, a derivative.

Here *desire* and *irrigation* are both from one root; desire is a reaching forward, and irrigation is a spreading of water.

This root, in Hebrew ארג, signifies to weave, or connect as in texture and net-work; but the primary sense is to stretch or strain.

In Arabic, the same verb أرج signifies to emit an agreeable smell; to breathe fragrance; radically, to throw or send out; to eject; a mere modification of the same sense. This is the Latin *fragro*, whence *fragrant*, with a prefix; but according exactly with the English *reek*.

ארך in Ch. Heb. Syr. and Sam., signifies to prolong, to extend. In Ar. as in Heb. in Hiph. to delay, or retard; that is, to draw out in time.

רגע in Heb. has been differently interpreted; indeed, it has been rendered by words of directly contrary signification. The more modern interpreters, says Castle, render it, to split, divide, separate, or break; the ancient interpreters rendered it, to stiffen, to make rigid or rough, to wrinkle or corrugate. Castle and Parkhurst, however, agree in rendering it, in some passages, to quiet, still, allay; Jer. xlvii. 6; l. 34. In Job vii. 5, our translators have rendered it *broken*, "My skin is *broken*," [rough, or rigid.] In Job xxvi. 12, it is rendered by *divide*, "He *divideth* the sea by his power." In Vanderhooght's Bible it is in this place rendered by *commovet*, he agitates the sea. The Seventy render it by κατεπαυσε, he stilled; and this is the sense which Parkhurst gives it.

In Isaiah li. 15, and Jer. xxxi. 35, it is rendered in our version by *divide*. "But I am the Lord thy God, that *divided* the sea, whose waves roared."

In Vanderhooght's Bible it is rendered in Isaiah li. 15, "I am Jehovah thy God, *qui commovens mare*, ut perstrepant fluctus ejus." In Jer. xxxi. 35, "*commovens mare*, ut tumultuentur fluctus"—agitating or moving the sea, that the waves roar, or may roar. The passage in Isaiah is rendered by the Seventy, οτι ο Θεος σου, ο ταρασσων την θαλασσαν, και ηχων τα κυματα αυτης, "agitating the sea, and causing its waves to roar and resound." In the French translation, the passage in Isaiah is, "qui fend la mer, et ses flots bruient:" [1] who divide the sea, and the waves roar. In Jeremiah the passage is, "qui agite la mer, et les flots en bruient:" who agitates the sea, and therefore the waves roar. In Italian, the passage in Isaiah is rendered, "che muovo il mare, e le sue onde romoreggiano." In Jeremiah, "che commuove il mare, onde le sue onde romoreggiano:" who moveth the sea, wherefore its waves roar, or become tumultuous.

These different renderings show the importance of understanding the literal or primary sense of words; for whatever may be the real sense in the passages above mentioned, it cannot be to *divide*. If we are to give to vau in the following word, its usual sense of *and*, it is difficult to make sense of the word רגע, by translating it, *he stilleth: He stilleth the sea and its waves are tumultuous*, or He stilleth the sea that the waves may roar or be agitated! This will not answer. The more rational version would be, He *roughens* the sea, and its waters roar; or he drives, impels it into agitation. In Ethiopic, the same word signifies to coagulate, to freeze, to become rigid; and this is undoubtedly the Latin *rigeo*, and with a prefix *frigeo*, and this signification is perhaps allied to the Lat. *rugo*, to wrinkle; for as a general rule, the radical sense of wrinkle is to draw, as in *contract*, *contraho*, and this seems to be the sense of *rigeo*. Both these words are allied to *rough*, which is from breaking or wrinkling. This sense would perhaps well suit the context in these two passages, as it would also that in Job vii. 5: My skin is *rough*.

Now in Arabic, the general signification of רגע is to return, to repeat, to withdraw, which may be from drawing back; a different application of the original sense, to strain, stretch, or extend.

The root ריק in Chaldee signifies to spit, and this is probably the Latin *ructo*, somewhat varied in application. The same verb in Arabic راق, *rauka*, signifies to drive off, to eject; to shoot or grow long, as teeth; to strain, purify, or make clear, as wine; precisely the English to *rack*; also to spread and to pour out. Hebrew ריק, to empty, to draw out, to attenuate or make thin; and as a noun, spittle; Syriac, to spit, to draw out, to attenuate; Samaritan, to pour out, to draw out, to extend; Ethiopic, to be fine, slender, or thin; Arabic, to be soft, tender, thin. The verb רך has a like signification, and is perhaps from the same original root; רקע, Hebrew, to spread, stretch, extend. But, says Castle, all the ancient interpreters rendered the word, to ordain, establish, make firm; to strike, to beat, as plates of metal. But the sense is to stretch, to spread, and the beating is only the means of extending. Hence רקיע, the firmament, which agrees well with Lat. *regio*, an extent; in Hebrew, properly, an expanse. And to reconcile the ancient and modern interpretations of this word, let it be remembered that *strength* and *firmness* are usually or always from *stretching*, *tension*.

Now let us hear Ainsworth on the word *regio*. "Regio a *rego* quod priusquam provinciæ fierent, regiones sub regibus erant atque ab his regebantur." How much more natural is it to deduce *regio* from the primary sense of *rego*, which is to stretch, to strain, to extend! *Regio* is an extent, a word of indefinite signification.

In Chaldee and Arabic this verb signifies to mend, to repair, to make whole, from extending, spreading over, or making strong. See the root כל, infra.

We observe that רגע and רקע agree, in original signification, with the English *reach*, on the root of which, or some of its derivatives, was formed *stretch*. That ברך, פרך, and פרק were formed on any of the foregoing biliteral roots, we may not be able to affirm; but it is certain from the Welsh, that the first consonant of the triliteral root is a prefix, and it is certain, from the Shemitic languages, that the primary sense is the same in the biliteral and triliteral roots, or that all the applications or particular significations may readily be deduced from one general signification.

To illustrate this subject more fully, let us attend to the various applications of some other Shemitic words of extensive use.

ברא.

Heb. ברא *bara*, to create. This, by most lexicographers, is given as the first signification in all the Shemitic languages. Parkhurst says, to create; to produce into being; Gen. i. 1.

2. To form by accretion or concretion of matter; Gen. i. 21.

3. In Hiph. to make fat; to fatten or batten; 1 Sam. ii. 29.

4. To do or perform something wonderful; Num. xvi. 30.

5. In Niph. to be renewed. In Kal. to renew, in a spiritual sense; Ps. li. 12.

Castle says,

1. To create from nothing, or to produce something new or excellent from another thing; Gen. i; Is. xliii. 5.

2. In Niph. to be renewed or re-created; Is. xlviii. 7; Ps. cii. 19.

3. To cut off; to take away; to *bear* away, or remove; also to select; to prepare; Josh. xvii. 15, 18; Ezek. xxiii. 47.

Gesenius says,

1. Strictly, to hew, to hew out. [Ar. to cut, to cut out, to plane.]

2. To form; to make; to produce. Ar. برا. The order of significations is, as in the Ar. خلق *galaka*, to be smooth, to make smooth. 2. To plane. 3. To form, make; Gen. i. 1, 21, 27.

1. Niph. passive of Kal. No. 2; Gen. ii. 4.

2. To be born; Ezek. xxi. 30; Ps. cii. 18.

Pi. ברא, the verb differently pointed; to hew, to cut down; Josh. xvii. 15, 18.

2. To cut down with the sword; to kill; Ezek. xxiii. 47.

3. To make fat; 1 Sam. ii. 29.

Thus far the Hebrew.

Chal. ברא, to create; Gen. i. 1.

2. To cut off; Is. xl. 20.

3. To make fat; to grow sound or strong. Talm.

Deriv. Fat; whole; sound; strong. *Castle.*

Syr. ܒܪܐ, to create; Gen. i. 1; Mark xiii. 19.

2. To remove to a distance; and Deriv. distance, distant. *Castle.*

Sam. ࠁࠓࠀ, to create; Gen. i. 22; Deut. iv. 32. *Castle.*

Ar. بَرَأَ, to create; Job xxxviii. 7. [qu. 4 and 6.]

2. To be free, or guiltless, not obnoxious to punishment; Num. v. 28, 31; and xxxii. 22; Rom. vii. 6.

3. To free; to absolve from a crime; to liberate; to dismiss; to justify; Ex. xx. 7; Num. xiv. 18.

4. To escape; to forsake.

5. To recover from disease; to be healed; to restore to health; Lev. xiii. 18; Josh. v. 8; Matt. iv. 23.

6. To cleanse; to free from impurities.

7. To abstain from.

Deriv. Creator; free; unobnoxious; clean; empty.

Ar. بَرَى, to create.

2. To cut off; to hew or *pare*.

3. To separate; to distinguish.

4. To make thin.

5. To oppose; to strive; to resist.

6. To provoke; to boast, or make a parade.

7. To distribute; to disperse. *Castle.*

According to Gesenius, the primary sense of the verb is to *hew*, to *cut out*, and thus to make smooth, and thus to create; and he deduces these senses in the same order as he does those of the Arabic verb, which gives the word *like*. But there is no ground for this opinion; and doubtless the verb originated before the use of edge tools.

The predominant senses of this word are, to separate, to free, to remove; as we see by the Arabic and Syriac.

Now *hewing* is indeed separating, and we have the English word *pare* from this root; but we must seek for a signification which is more general than that of *paring*, or we shall not be able to account for the sense of making fat, sound, entire, and strong, nor for that of being born.

The truth undoubtedly is, this word is of the same family with the English *bear*, the Latin *pario*, and the radical sense is to *throw*, to *thrust*, to *send*, to *drive*, to *extend*; hence to throw out, to produce, as applied to the birth of children or of the world. To *throw* or *drive*, is the primary sense of separation and division, that is, to drive off. The English word *deal*, when traced to its root, presents the same fact. See *Deal*. To *create*, is to *produce* or *bring forth*, the same sense as that of *birth*, applied to a different object. The sense of *hewing* and *paring* is from driving off, separation. In Syriac, we observe the general application, in *removal*, or *departure* to a distance. The sense of fattening is derivative, and allied to that of healing or making whole, sound, strong, in the Arabic; that is, preparing, bringing to a good state, or from tension, the usual primary sense of strength and power.

To obtain a more full and satisfactory view of this subject, let us attend to the same word in the modern languages of Europe.

LATIN.

Paro, to prepare, make ready, procure, design, &c. The radical sense of *paro* is probably the same as in the Shemitic languages; to produce, to bring forward. So also *ready* implies an advancing, and so does *promptness*. But the various ways of preparing a thing for use naturally give to the word, in process of time, a variety of particular significations; each of which results in bringing the thing to the state desired. The compounds of *paro*, are *apparo*, to prepare, to furnish, accoutre, or set out; *comparo*, to prepare or procure, to make equal, to compare, to join, to dress or make ready; *præparo*, to prepare; *reparo*, to repair, to create anew, to regain, to compensate; *separo*, to separate. Let the Latin uses of this word be compared with the same Hebrew word in Joshua xvii. 15, where it is rendered *cut down*. "Ascend to the wood country and cut down for thyself;" Septuagint, *εκκαθαρον σεαυτῳ*, clear for thyself. This is one mode of preparation for use. In Ezek. xxi. 19, it is rendered choose; Septuagint, *διαταξεις*, appoint.

ITALIAN.

Parare, to prepare; to garnish; to adorn; to propose an occasion; to *parry*, or ward off, as a blow; to defend; to cover from or shelter; to repair; to teach a horse to stop, and in *horsemanship*, to stop; *parata*, a warding off, a garnishing; *parato*, prepared, ready, prompt, warded off or parried, shielded, defended.

Apparare, to learn; *apparato*, learned, prepared; *apparato*, preparation, garnishment.

Parecchio, a preparation; also equal, even [L. *par;*] *parecchiare*, to prepare; *pareggiare*, to make equal, to compare; *apparecchiare*, to prepare, to ornament or garnish, to set in order; *appareggiare*, to put in competition, to match, to equal.

Comparare, to compare.

Disparare, to forget; *disparare*, *sparare*, to unfurnish, disgarnish, to make unready, to disbowel, to separate, disjoin, unpair; to discharge, as artillery.

Imparare, to learn.

Riparare, to repair, to restore to the first state; to repair, or resort to, or have access to; to *parry*, or ward off; *riparo*, reparation, a fort, a bank, fence, mound, remedy, shelter.

SPANISH.

Parar, to prepare; to stop, detain, prevent; to end; to treat or use ill; to stake at cards; to point out the game, as pointers.

Parada, a halt or stopping, end, pause; a fold for cattle; a relay, as of horses; a dam or bank; a stake or bet; a *parade*, or a place where troops are assembled to exercise; *parado*, remiss, careless, unemployed.

Par, a pair; a peer; after-birth; the handle of a bell.

Aparar, to stretch out the hands or skirts of a garment for receiving any thing; to dig and heap earth round plants; to close the upper and hind quarter of a shoe to the sole; to couple male and female animals; to dub as a ship.

Aparador, a sideboard, a dresser in a kitchen, a workshop, a wardrobe: *aparato*, preparation, pomp, show.

Aparear, to match; to suit one thing to another [pair].

Aparejo, preparation, harness, sizing of a piece of linen or board on which something is to be painted, tackle, rigging employed on board of a ship. [*Apparel*, *parrel*.]

Comparar, to compare.

Disparejar, to make unequal.

Disparar, to discharge, as fire-arms.

Amparar, to shelter; to protect. [Aragon, to sequester, as goods.]

Emparedar, to confine or shut up.

Reparar, to repair; to observe carefully, to consider; to mend or correct; to suspend or detain; to guard, defend, protect; to regain strength, or recover from sickness; to right the helm.

Separar, to separate.

PORTUGUESE.

Parar, *v. i.* to stop, to cease to go forward; to confine upon, to meet at the end, to touch, to be bounded; to tend, to drive at something, to aim at, to come to; to imply, involve, or comprise: "Naõ posso parar com fome," I cannot *bear* hunger. "Ninguem pode aqui parar," Nobody can live or stay here. [Eng. *bear*.]

Parar, *v. t.* to stop, to hinder from proceeding; to *parry* or ward off; to turn or change with regard to inclination or morals; to lay or stake as a wager. *Parada*, a stopping or place of stopping; a bet or wager.

Amparar, to protect, shelter, defend, abet.

Comparar, to compare; *comprar*, to buy, to procure.

Aparar, to *pare*, as an apple; to mend or make a pen; to *parry* a blow.

Aparelhar, to prepare, to fit, to cut out or rough hew; *aparelho*, tackle in a ship for hoisting things, [Eng. a *parrel*.]

Disparar, to shoot, to discharge, as fire-arms.

Reparar, to repair; to *parry* in fencing; to advert; to observe; to make amends; to retrieve; to recover; to recruit; to shelter; *reparo*, in fortification, defence.

FRENCH.

Parer, to deck, adorn, trim, set off, embellish; to *parry* or ward off. "*Parer* des cuirs," to dress leather; "*Parer* le pied d'un cheval," to *pare* a horse's hoof.

Parer, *v. i.* to stop; *paresse*, idleness.

Pari, a lay, bet, or wager; *parier*, to bet or lay a wager.

Appareil, preparation, furniture, train, retinue, [Eng. *apparel*]. *Apparaux*, tackle, sails, and rigging, [Eng. *parrel*].

Pair, a peer, an equal; *paire*, a pair; *apparier*, to pair, to match.

S'emparer, to seize, to invade.

Reparer, to repair.

Separer, to separate.

ARMORIC.

Para, to dress, to trim, to stop, to *parry*, to prepare.

RUSSIAN.

Uberayu, to put in order, to adjust, to mow or reap, to cut, to dress, as the hair. This word has the common prefix *u*.

PERSIC.

پریدن *poridan*, to cut off.

WELSH.

Par, something contiguous, or that is in continuity; a state of readiness or preparedness; a *pair* or couple; a fellow, match.

Pâr, a cause; the essence, germ, or seed of a thing; a *spear*.

Para, to continue, to endure, to persevere.

Pârad, a causing; *parai*, that causes to be.

Parawd, prepared, ready; *parodi*, to prepare.

That all the foregoing words in the present European languages, [and several others might have been added,] are formed from one stock or radix, coinciding with the Latin *paro*, is a fact that admits of no question. The only doubt respecting the correctness of the whole preceding statement, is, whether the Latin *paro* is radically the same as the Oriental ברא; and with regard to this point, we should suppose the evidence to be convincing. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that the Oriental verbs ברא, ברר, חבר, and עבר, are all formed from one primitive radix. Certain it is that the English *bear* comprehends both the Latin *fero* and *pario*, and the latter corresponds nearly with פרה and Eth. ፈረየ *fari*, to bear.

But admitting only what is certain, that all the foregoing European words are from one radix, we are then to seek for a primary meaning from which may be deduced the following significations; Lat. to *prepare*; Ital. to adorn, to *parry*, to stop, to defend, to *repair*, to learn; Span. to *prepare*, to stop, to lay or stake as a wager, a *pair* or couple; Port. to stop, to confine upon or be contiguous, to drive or aim at, to *parry*, to *pare*; Fr. to deck, to *parry*, to stop, to *pare*; Arm. to dress, to *prepare*, to *parry*; Russ. to adjust, to dress, to mow or reap; Welsh, *preparedness*, contiguity, a *pair*, a cause, to continue or endure; and several other significations.

The various significations result from throwing, sending, driving. To separate or remove, is to drive or force apart; hence to *parry*, and hence to defend. Separation implies extension, a drawing out in length or time; hence the Portuguese senses of confining upon, reaching to the limit. This gives the sense of *par*, equal, that is, of the same extent, and hence coming to, and suiting, as in Latin *convenio*.

Here let it be observed, that admitting the word *par*, equal, to belong to this family, as in the Welsh, we have strong reason to believe that the Shemitic חבר, to join, or fit together, to associate, whence as a noun, an associate, is formed from the same root, or ברא; for in the Saxon we find not only *fera*, but *gefera*, a companion, fellow, or *peer*; *gefera*, answering precisely to the Oriental word.

The sense of betting is from throwing down, as we say, to *lay* a wager. The sense of stopping is from setting, fixing, or from parrying. The sense of adorning is from putting on, which is from sending, or from extension, enlargement, as we say, to *set off*, and hence it is allied to the sense of show, display, *parade*. Preparation is from producing, bringing forward, or adjusting, making right; and often implies advancing, like *ready*, *prompt*, and the latter word, *prompt*, from *promo*, to bring forth, affords a good illustration of the words derived from *paro*.

The senses of cutting off, *paring*, and the like, require no explanation.

The Italian *disparare*, and the Spanish and Portuguese *disparar*, to discharge fire-arms, present the original sense of the root, to send or drive. This sense gives that of the Welsh *pâr*, a spear, as well as a cause, or that which impels. A *spear* is a shoot, from the sense of thrusting; and our word *spear* is probably formed from the root of *bar*, and Welsh *ber*, a spit, a pike, a lance, a spear, Lat. *veru*. Now in Chaldee, a *bar* is עברא, from עבר, to pass, a verb which is probably of the same family with ברא. It is further to be observed that in Italian, *bar* is written both *barra* and *sbarra*.

It is observed above that ברא is the English *bear* and the Latin *pario*; but *pario* would seem to be the Hebrew פרה *parah*, to be fruitful, to bear fruit, applied to plants and animals. But this word seems to denote producing in general, rather than the production of children. However this may be, it is certain that *bear* in English, as well as in Saxon, expresses the sense of both *pario* and *fero* in Latin. The Latin *fero*, and the Greek φερω, signify both to carry and to produce, as young or fruit. *Pario*, does not. So in the Gothic, *bairan* is to carry, *gabairan* is to carry and to produce young. In German, *führen* is to carry, and *gebären*, to bring forth, to bear a child. In Dutch, *beuren* is to lift; *voeren*, to carry; and *baaren*, to bring forth, as children, to bear, to beget, to cause. Danish, *bærer*, to carry, to support, and to yield or produce. Sw. *bära*, to carry; *barn*, a son. Irish *beirim*, to bear or bring forth, and to tell or relate, like the Latin *fero*, whence Fr. *parler*, to speak.

It appears then that the English *bear*, and the Saxon from which we have received it, and the Gothic and the Danish corresponding words unite, in the same orthography, the senses of two words of different orthography in other languages. We have found other examples of a similar kind. There is, therefore, solid ground to believe that all these words are from one primitive root; the different modes of writing the word, and the several appropriations, having originated in different families of the great races of men, before languages were reduced to writing; and when they came to be written, each word was written according to its usual pronunciation, and defined according to its use in each family. And by the intermixture of tribes, two or three derivatives of the same stock might have become a part of the same national language. Unquestionably the Greek φερω, and φορεω, are branches of the same stock.

We have, in the modern languages, decisive evidence that different verbs may have, and in fact have a common radix. Thus in English *list* and *lust* are different modes of writing the same word; both are united in the other Teutonic dialects. So in Latin *libet* and *lubet*; and similar instances we have found in almost every language which we have examined.

The Latin *pareo*, to *appear*, to come to light, if not a compound word, may be of this family. *Paries*, a wall, if primarily a partition wall, is of the same stock. *Per* belongs to this family, as its signification is *passing*. The Sax. *faran*, to fare, Gr. πορευομαι, seems to be from one branch of this stock, probably עבר. See the word PASS in the Dictionary, in

the derivative senses of which there are some resemblances to those of ברא.

כפר *kafar.*

This verb, says Lowth, means to *cover*, to cover sin, and so to expiate; and it is never used in the sense of *breaking* or *dissolving* a covenant, though that notion occurs so often in the Scriptures; nor can it be forced into this sense, but by a great deal of far-fetched reasoning. See Isaiah xxviii. 18. *Lowth on Isaiah, Prelim. Diss.*

כפר, says Castle, "texuit, operuit, Anglice, to *cover;* per metathesin, *κρυπτω, κρυφη*, peculiariter bitumine, sive glutinosa aliqua materia obduxit; picavit;" Gen. vi. 14.

Parkhurst gives to this verb the sense of *covering* or *overspreading*, as primary; and deduces from it the Greek *κρυπτω*, and English *cover* and *coffer*. He, however, admits that in Isaiah xxviii. 18, it signifies to annul, as a covenant. He also considers the sense of atonement or expiation to be radically that of *covering*.

Gesenius agrees with the English lexicographers, in assigning to this verb the primary sense of *covering* or *overlaying*, as in Gen. vi. 14. He admits that this word has the sense, in Isaiah xxviii. 18, of *blotting out, obliterating*. But he gives to it the sense of *forgiving*, in some passages, in which our version has that of *purging away;* Ps. lxv. 3; and lxxix. 9. In these passages, Castle renders the word, to be *merciful* or *propitious*.

In all these authors there is, we conceive, a radical mistake, in supposing the primary sense to be to *cover*, and in the opinion that this Hebrew word is the English verb to *cover*. A still greater mistake is in the supposition of Castle and Parkhurst, that this, by a metathesis, gives the Greek *κρυπτω*.

The English word *cover* comes to us through the French *couvrir*, from the Italian *coprire*, a contraction of the Latin *co-operio*, whence *co-opertus*, Italian *coperto*, covered, Eng. *covert.** The Latin *aperio*, is to open, and *operio*, is to cover, both from *pario*, or one of the roots in *Br*, which has just been explained. The root in these words is *per* or *par*, and the sense is varied by prefixes; perhaps *ad-pario* or *ab-pario* and *ob-pario*. Now *cover* can have no connection with כפר, unless this latter word is a compound, with כ for a prefix. This may be the fact, but the connection, even in that case, is very remote.

Let us see if we can gain any light upon the subject of the primary sense of כפר from the cognate languages.

Chaldee, כפר, to deny, to reject; Prov. xxx. 9.

2. To wipe; "She eateth and *wipeth* her mouth;" Prov. xxx. 20.

3. To wash or cleanse; Matt. xxvii. 24. *Castle.*

Syriac, ܟܦܪ *kafar*, to deny; Gen. xviii. 15; Luke xii. 9.

2. To wipe, to wipe away, to annul, to abolish; Prov. xxx. 20; Is. xxviii. 18. *Castle.*

Arabic, كَفَرَ *kafara*, to deny; to disbelieve; to be an infidel; to be impious; to blaspheme; Acts iii. 13, 14; 2 Pet. ii. 1, 5; Jude 15.

2. To cover; to conceal.

3. To expiate; to make expiation for one, and free him from crime. *Castle.*

Now the senses of the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic, to *deny*, to *reject*, to *annul*, to *wipe*, *wash*, or to *cleanse* by these acts, cannot be deduced from *covering*.

In Hebrew, the word has the sense of *covering*, as the ark, with bitumen or pitch, in Gen. vi. 14; that is, to *smear*, or *pay over*, as our seamen now express it. But it should be considered that the sense of *covering* is rarely or never *primary;* it is usually from the sense of *putting on*, which is from the sense of *throwing* or *pressing*, or it is from *overspreading*, which is a *spreading*, *stretching*, or *throwing over;* hence the derivative senses of *covering* and *hiding*. These latter senses are sometimes derived from others; but these are the most general. And in this passage of Genesis, the literal sense is probably to put on, or to *rub* or *spread* over, a sense which coincides with that of the Chaldee and Syriac, Prov. xxx. 20, though differently applied; or what is more probable, the verb, in Gen. vi. 14, is from the noun, which is the name of the substance used, as we should say, to *pitch* with *pitch*.

The real original sense of this Shemitic verb is to remove, to separate, by thrusting away or driving off. Hence its application, in the Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic, to denial, the rejection of God or truth. To *deny* or *reject*, is to thrust away. Hence from the Arabic *caffer*, an infidel, one who denies and rejects the Mohammedan religion; hence *Caffraria*, the southern part of Africa, the country of infidels; so called by the followers of Mohammed, just as the Christians gave the name of *pagans* to the inhabitants of villages [*pagus*,] who rejected the Christian religion.

This signification explains the Hebrew uses of this word. Its literal sense is applied to the cleansing or purification of sacred things, as the altar; Lev. xvi. 18. In a spiritual sense, to the purification of the soul, a type of the purification by the blood of Christ; hence it is rendered *atonement*, or *expiation*. Hence, probably, the sense of appeasing, Gen. xxxii. 21; Prov. xvi. 14, though this may be from removing or smoothing.

The sense of forgiveness is from thrusting away or giving back, precisely as in the modern languages; Lat. *remitto*, to send back or away; *forgive*, to give back or away; *pardon*, in French, Spanish, and Italian, has a like sense, which is more clearly exhibited by the Dutch *vergeeven*, German *vergeben;* *ver* being the English *far*, to *give far*, to *give away;* hence to reject, and remember no more. The sense of *give* and of the French *donner*, is nearly the same as that of כפר. To *give*, is to send, to cause to pass; and so of *donner*.

Now it is a question of some moment, whether the opinion that כפר is the same as the English *cover*, has not inclined lexicographers and commentators to render it by this word, in several passages, where the true sense is to *forgive*, or to purify by cleansing from sin.

However this may be, the interpretation given above will fully disprove Lowth's assertion, that this word is never used in the sense of *breaking* or *annulling* a covenant. So confident is the learned Bishop on this point, that he ventures to call in question the reading, Isaiah xxviii. 18; and to suppose the true word to be תפר, from פור, to break. With respect to the reading we shall offer no opinion; but if the present reading is correct, we are confident that no word in the Hebrew language is better fitted to express the sense. Your covenant with death shall be *wiped away, abolished*, or as in the version, *annulled*. And so is the rendering in the Syriac.

If כפר is a compound word and the first letter a prefix, it may be from the same root as the Arabic غَفَرَ *gafara*, whose signification is to cover. But the primary sense is, to throw or put on. It signifies also, to *forgive;* but to forgive is to send back or away, *remitto*, and not to cover. And we apprehend that for want of knowing the primary sense of such verbs, the word *cover* has been often substituted for *forgive*, in the translating of this verb.

כל *kal* or *kol.*

No. 1. Heb. כל. כול. to *hold*, to contain; Sw. *halla.* כלכל. to hold, to sustain, to maintain, to comprehend.

Ch. כול, to measure, that is, to ascertain the contents, or to stretch, and comprehend the whole.

Pah. To feed, to nourish. See אכל.

Deriv. A measure; also custom, rite, manner, probably from holding or continued practice.

Syr. In Aph. to measure. Deriv. A measure.

Eth. ከወለ, to follow; to go behind; Gr. *ακολουθεω;* that is, to hold to, or to press after.

* In this deduction of *cover* from the Latin, we are supported by Lunier, the ablest French etymologist whose works we have seen.

Deriv. The hinder part; the poop of a ship; behind. French *cul*.

No. 2. Heb. כלל, to finish; to complete; to make perfect. Gr. καλος.

כל, *all*; the whole; Gr. ὁλος, Eng. *all*, by the loss of the first letter; but in Welsh *holl*, or *oll*; and in Saxon *al*, *æl*, and *geall*.

Ch. כלל, to crown; to adorn.

Pih. To perfect; to complete; to comprehend; to embrace.

Deriv. Comprehending; universality; a general rule, &c.

Syr. ܟܠܠ, to crown. Deriv. A crown; all; every one.

Sam. ࠊࠋࠋ, as the Chaldee.

Eth. ከለለ, the same; also, to cover.

Ar. كَلَّ *kalla*, to be weary or dull; to be languid; to tire; also, to crown; to shine. Deriv. All; dullness; heaviness.

No 3. Heb. כלא, to *hold*; to restrain; to shut or confine; to check; Gr. κωλυω; Sw. *hålla*.

Deriv. A place of confinement; Lat. *caula*.

Ch. כלא, כלה, כלי, to hold; to restrain; also, to trust; to confide in, or rely on; to hope. (See No. 6.) Also, to finish; to perfect; also, to consume; to cause to fail.

In Aph. To *call*; to cry out; to thunder; Gr. καλεω; Lat. *calo*; W. *galw*; Eng. to *call*; Lat. *gallus*, from crowing.

Syr. ܟܠܐ, to hold; to restrain; to forbid; to deny.

Deriv. *all*; a cork, bar or bolt.

Sam. ࠊࠋࠀ, to hold, or restrain.

Eth. ከልአ, to hold, restrain, or prohibit.

Deriv. Lat. *alius*; a fellow, or companion.

Ar. كلا *kala*, to keep; to preserve; to turn the face toward a thing and look repeatedly. So in English, to *behold*. Also, to come to the end, as of life; also, to feed, to devour food; also, to abound in pasture; also, to hinder, or detain; also, to look attentively; also, to sprout; also, to take upon a pledge, or upon trust; supra, Chaldee. (See No. 6.)

No. 4. Heb. כלה, to finish; to consume; to bring to naught; to waste; to fail. (See No. 8.)

No. 5. Ch. אכל, to eat; to consume; also, to take; to hold; to contain. In Aph. to feed; to give food; also, to *call*; to thunder; to roar, or bellow; also, to publish; to accuse; to defame.

Heb. to eat; to consume.

Sam. ࠀࠊࠋ, to eat.

Syr. ܐܟܠ, to publish; to divulge, as a crime; to accuse.

Æth. አከለ, to suffice, as we say, it is well, Lat. *valeo*; also, to be or exist; that is, to be *held*, or to be fixed or permanent, to continue.

Ar. to eat; to devour; to corrode; Lat. *helluor*.

No. 6. Ar. وَكَلَ *wakala*, to trust; to commit to another in confidence. (See No. 3.)

Eth. ወከለ *wakal*, with a prefix; to trust, as above.

No. 7. Heb. יכל, to be able; to prevail; Lat. *calleo*; W. *gallu*; Eng. *could*.

No. 8. Ch. עכל, to digest; to consume. (No. 5.)

Ar. عَكَلَ, to collect; to tie; to bind; to unite; also, to divide, impel, or compel. This is the primary sense of the word, or rather of this root; to press; to strain; to urge, or impel; also, to extend. These verbs are different modifications of one radix; and hence the English *hold*, *call*, *hollow*, *heal*, *hale*; the Latin *calo*, *caulis*, *calleo*, *callus*; Greek κολλα, καλος or καλλος; and a multitude of words in all the modern languages of Europe.

The sense of holding, restraining, forbidding, hindering, and keeping, are too obvious to need any explanation. They are from straining. To this sense is nearly allied the sense of measuring, or ascertaining what is held or contained. That which is contained is *all*, the *whole* that is comprehended, from the sense of extension.

The signification of finishing or perfecting, seems, in a good sense, to be from that of soundness; a sense which is from stretching or strength. Or it may be from *coming* to the end, like *finish* and *achieve*, or from *shutting*, *closing*. And the sense of consuming, wasting, failing, may be from *bringing* to an end. In Latin, to *consume* is to *take all*; and possibly this may be the sense of this verb. But the Arabic sense of failure would seem rather to be from holding, stopping, or coming to an end.

The sense of eating may be from consuming, or taking apart, but from some of the derivatives of No. 5, we are inclined to think the primary sense is to feed, to crowd, to stuff; the primary sense of the root applied to this particular act; for under the Chaldee root we find words which signify the nut of a species of oak, the Gr. αχυλος, and a collection or crowd of people, [Gr. οχλος,] both of which are from collecting or pressing together.

The sense of *seeing* and *looking* is from *reaching* or *casting* and *striking*, or from *holding* or *fixing* the eyes on.

The sense of *trusting* seems also to be that of *holding to* or *resting on*. The English *hold* in *behold* is from this root.

The sense of *calling*, *roaring*, and *thunder*, is from impelling the voice or sound; a pressing, driving, or straining, applied to sound; like the Latin *appello*, from *pello*. Hence the sense of publishing, accusing, and defaming.

The sense of sprouting, in the Arabic, is a shooting or pushing out, as in other cases; Lat. *caulis*.

The sense of ability, power, strength, in No. 7, is from straining, stretching, or holding, as in other words of the like sense. Hence Lat. *calleo*, to be skilled, and to be hard, *callus*.

On this root כל is probably formed סכל, a word differently pointed in the Hebrew and Chaldee. This word signifies in Hebrew, to pervert, to err, to be foolish or infatuated, to act foolishly.

In Chaldee, to understand, know or consider; to look or behold; to cause to understand; Rabbinic, to be ignorant; whence its derivatives, knowledge, wisdom, ignorance. These different significations may result from the different effects of the prefix on the original verb.

In Syr. ܣܟܠ (the same word) signifies to be foolish, or mad; to cause to know, or to give understanding; to observe; to search or know thoroughly; to ask or seek to understand; to discern or distinguish; also to err, to sin, to be foolish, or perverse.

In Sam. the same word signifies to look, and to be accustomed. See Castell. col. 2523.

That שכל is formed on the same root with a different prefix, is obvious and certain, from the correspondence of significations. This word in Hebrew signifies to understand, or know; to cause to understand; to be wise, or to act wisely; corresponding with the Ch. סכל above; and being a mere dialectical orthography of the word. It signifies also, to deprive, strip, bereave; and to waste, scatter and destroy; also, to cast, as fruit or offspring; also, to prosper.

Ch. to understand, and Ch. שכלל, to complete, to finish; also, to found, to lay the foundation. This is כלל with ש prefixed.

Syr. to found, to finish, to adorn.

Ar. شَكَلَ *shakala*, to bind under the belly; to gird; to bind the feet; to fetter; to *shackle*; to form, or fashion; to be dubious, obscure, and intricate; to agree, suit, or answer to; to be like; to have a beautiful form; to know, perceive, or comprehend; to hesitate; to be ignorant. Derivative, a *shackle* See Castell. col. 3750.

To this root Castle refers the English *skill*; and it is

certain the words correspond both in elements and in sense. Now in the Gothic and Teutonic languages, the verbs corresponding to these Shemitic verbs, signify in Saxon, *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish; Icelandic and Swedish, *skilia*, to divide, separate, sever; whence *shield*, that which separates, and hence defends; D. *scheelen*, to differ; *schillen*, to peel, or pare; whence *scale* and *shell*. To this root our lexicographers refer *skill*. The prefix in this word would seem to have the force of a negative, like L. *ex*. Now is it possible to suppose that these words can be formed from a common root?

The sense of *sin* and *folly* is probably from wandering, deviating, as in delirium; and this is only a modification of the primary sense of כל. to stretch or extend; that is, departure, separation. Or the ש has, in these senses, the force of a negative.

The sense of *knowing*, *understanding*, is usually or always from *taking*, *holding*, or *extending to*; as we say, I *take* your meaning. In this application these words would seem to be directly from the Eth. and Ch. כהל, to be able; the Latin *calleo*, to be hard, and to know or be well *skilled*. That this word כהל is from the same root as כלל כלא. כלה. we know by the Samaritan ࠊࠋࠋ, which signifies *all*, and which is a mere dialectical spelling of the Heb. and Ch. כל.

The sense of depriving and wasting, in the Hebrew, is from separation, the sense of the Gothic and Teutonic words; but it is to be noticed that this sense seems to imply throwing, as one mode of parting, and this is also the direct act of founding, laying the foundation.

When we turn our attention to the Arabic, new affinities are disclosed. The first definition is, to *bind*, to gird, to *shackle*, and hence the English word. The radical sense of *bind* is to strain, the sense of *hold*. And here we arrive at the origin and primary sense of *shall*, *should*; Saxon *scealan*, to be obliged; that is, to be bound or constrained. Hence we see why the words *scale*, *shell* and *shall*, are all written alike in Saxon, *sceal*; for *scale* and *shell* are from peeling, or covering, binding.

From this verb the Saxon has *scyld*, a crime, or guilt, Lat. *scelus*, and *scyld*, a shield. The German has the same word in *schuld*, guilt, culpability, debt; Dutch, *schuld*; Danish *skulde*, should, and *scyld*, a debt, a fault, a crime; Sw. *skuld*, the same. This word *scyld*, *skuld*, and *schuld*, is the English *should*, the preterite of the verb *shall*; and it is the word used in the Saxon, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swiss Lord's Prayer, to express what is rendered in English *debts*; forgive us our *debts*. Here we see the primary sense of the word is to be *held*, or bound; hence, liable. The English word *guilt* may be from the same root, without a prefix; but whether it is or not, we observe the word expresses more than the English word debt, trespass, or offence; it comprehends the sense of *fault*, or *sin*, with that of being *held*, or *liable* to answer or to punishment. *Debt*, in the modern use of the word, implies the latter, but not the former; *trespass* and *offence* imply the *sin*, but not the liability to answer. We have no English word that includes both senses, except *guilt*, and this seems to be hardly adequate to express the full sense of *scyld*.

To account for the various significations of the same word, in different languages, and often in the same language, it is necessary to find the primary action expressed by the root; and in compound words it is necessary to observe or ascertain the different effects produced on the original word by the prefixes. Thus the verb *inculpo* in Low Latin signifies to *excuse*; but some modern writers use *inculpate* in a directly different sense; that is, to *blame*.

In like manner *impartible* has two different significations; *that may be imparted*; and in law, *not partible*, or divisible. Such is the fact also with *impassionate*. We are persuaded a vast number of instances of similar diversities in the application of prefixes may be found in the Shemitic languages; and this will account for differences which otherwise seem utterly irreconcilable.

We find in our mother tongue, that the same word signifies to *heal*, and to *conceal*, Lat. *celo*; Saxon *hel*, health; *helan*, *helan*, to heal, to conceal; *ge-helan*, and *ge-helan*, to heal, and to conceal; Old English *hele*. Hence we see that the English *heal* and the Latin *celo* are the same word differently applied, but from a common signification, which is to make strong or fast, or to hold, from the sense of pressing. Or perhaps the Latin *celo* may have this sense of holding, restraining; and *heal* may rather be from making perfect. No. 2, supra.

We may now also see the radical sense of *holy*; Saxon *hal* and *ge-hal*, *whole*, sound, safe; *halig*, holy; *halgian*, to hallow. If this word contains the sense of separation, or driving off, like Latin *sacer*, as it may, it is from shutting, confining, or restraining intercourse. But we are inclined to believe the primary sense of *holy* is sound, entire, coinciding with the radical sense of *heal*.

Clod, Laudo, Claudo.

In Welsh, *clod* is praise, from *llod*, a forcible utterance. This is the English *loud*, and Lat. *laudo*, which, with a prefix, becomes *plaudo*. In Welsh, *llodi* signifies to reach out, to crave, from the radical sense of *llod*, to thrust out or extend; but according to Owen, *llodi* is from *llawd*, which signifies a shooting out, or a going onward, productiveness, a *lad*, and as an adjective, tending forward, craving, *lewd*; *llodig*, craving, brimming; *llodineb*, lewdness. Now, beyond all question, these words are the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, and Samaritan ילד, to beget; to bring forth; to cause to be born; and as a noun, a child of either sex, a *lad*. The Arabians and Ethiopians use *vau* or *waw*, where the Hebrews use *yod*. The Arabic corresponding word is وَلَدَ *walada*, the Ethiopic ወለደ *walad*, to beget, to bring forth.

But this is not all. In Greek, the verb κλειω, a contraction of κλειδοω, signifies to praise, to celebrate. Here we have precisely the Welsh *llod* above, corresponding with the Latin *laudo* and *plaudo*. But the same Greek word κλειω, κλειδοω, signifies to shut or make fast. This is the Latin *cludo*, *claudo*. The Saxons used *h* for the Greek κ and the Latin *c*; and with these words accords the Saxon *hlid*, a cover; English, a *lid*; that which shuts or makes fast. That these words are all from one root, is a fact, apparent beyond any reasonable doubt; nor is there the least difficulty in ascertaining the affinity, for the radical sense, to reach forward, to thrust, to strain, solves the whole mystery. To *thrust*, gives the sense of begetting and producing; to strain or throw out the voice, gives the sense of praise: and to thrust or press together, gives the sense of closing and making fast. In this manner, words, which at first view appear to have no connection, will, when pursued through different languages, assimilate and unite, not only without forced analogies, but in defiance of all preconceived opinions; and the reluctant mind is at last compelled to admit their identity.

There is another set of words whose derivation from the same root is very certain, though perhaps less obvious. These are the Danish *slutter*, to shut, close, conclude, finish, determine; *slutter*, a key-keeper, a jailer; Swedish *sluta*, claudere, obserare, to shut, or shut up, or end; *slott*, a castle; D. *sleutel*, a key; *slot*, a lock, a castle, a conclusion; *sluiten*, to shut, lock, close, stop, conclude; G. *schloss*, a lock; *schliessen*, to close, conclude, finish, fetter, shackle; *schleuse*, a sluice; D. *sluis*, id. Eng. *sluice*, that is, which shuts or fastens; Low Latin, *exclusa*. See *Spelman's Glossary*. These words are unequivocally formed from the root of *claudo*, *clausi*, by the prefix *s*, just as the Welsh *yslac*, slack, loose, is formed on *llac*, and *yspeiliaw*, on *yspail*, spoil, and this on the root of *peel*. We observe all the Teutonic dialects use the dental *t*, as the final radical, except the German. The Latins use both the dental and a sibilant, *claudo*, *clausi*, *clausus*.

If the Danish *lyd*, sound, Sw. *lyda*, to sound, is the same word as English *loud*, these words belong to this family.

Cradle.

Another example. The English word *cradle*, Saxon *cradel*, is in Welsh *cryd*, a rocking, a shaking, a *cradle*. In Welsh, the verbs *crydu*, *crydiaw*, *crydian*, signify to shake, to tremble. These correspond to the Irish *creatham*, to shake; Greek κραδαω, to shake, to swing. The Welsh verbs are by Owen deduced from *rhyd*, which signifies a moving. Now רעד in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Ethiopic, signifies to shake or tremble.

The same word in Arabic, رعد, signifies to thunder; to impress terror; to tremble; to shake. This coincides with the Latin *rudo*, to roar, to bray; and we know from the voice of the ass, that roughness or shaking is an ingredient in the sense of this word. We know it also from *rudis*, one of the affinities of *rudo*. There is also in Arabic, راد, which is rendered to run hither and thither; to move one way and the other; to tremble; to shake. In Hebrew חרד signifies to tremble or shake, and to palpitate; in Syriac and Eth. to rub or scrape. This connects the word directly with *cradle*, through the Hebrew; and through the Syriac, with the Latin *rado*. Here again we find the sense of roughness or grating. Then turning to the Welsh, we find *grydiaw*, which signifies to utter a rough sound; to shout, whoop, or scream; *grydwst*, a murmur, from *gryd*, a shout or whoop, and this from *rhyd*, the word above mentioned; so that *crydu*, to shake, whence *cradle*, is from the same root as *grydiaw*, to shout, and this is the Italian *gridare;* Sp. and Port. *gritar;* Saxon *grædan;* Swedish *gråta;* Danish *græder;* Dutch *kryten:* German *greiten*. This word in French is contracted, by the omission of the last radical, into *crier* for *crider;* whence, probably, we have *cry*, W. *cri*. Hence we find that the sense of *cry* is to utter a rough sound; and this is connected with the braying of the ass, with shaking, trembling, and with roaring, murmuring, and thunder. The connection in this example is so marked as to preclude all hesitation as to the identity of the words.

The Shemitic roots גרד, חרט, חרת, and קרד, all, in some of the languages of that stock, coincide in sense and elements with the English *grate*, French *gratter;* and if the first letter is a prefix, they would seem to unite with the Latin *rado*. But this is a point we would not undertake to determine.

One fact more. The Welsh *cri*, above mentioned, signifies a *cry;* and as an adjective, rough, raw. Now this coincides with the Latin *crudus*, in sense; and *crudus* with the Welsh *cryd*, above mentioned.

The Dan. *brygger* Eng. to *brew*, are probably connected with *break*, with *freckle*, and with *rough*. So under this root, the Welsh *grediaw*, signifies to heat, scorch, parch, whence *greidyll*, a griddle, from *graid*, that shoots in rays, heat, ardency, from *gra*, that shoots, or rises, as the nap or frieze of cloth. The latter is probably a contracted word, of the same family, but not the root, as Owen supposes. But the radical sense implies a shaking, agitation, and roughness.

Meet, Mete, Measure.

Saxon.—*Metan*, to put, to place; Fr. *mettre*, It. *mettere*, Sp. and Port. *meter*, Lat *mitto*.

Mætan, *metan*, to find, to *meet*, or meet with; to paint; to dream; to *measure*, to *mete*, Lat. *metior*, *metor*, Gr. *μετρεω*, *μετρον*, Lat. *mensus*, with a casual *n*, that is, *mesus*, Fr. *mesure*.

Ametan, *gemetan*, to *meet*, to find, to measure.

Gemeting, *gemetung*, a *meeting*.

Gemet, *gemete*, fit, suitable, Eng. *meet;* also, painted or pourtrayed.

Gemetegan, *gemetian*, to *moderate;* *gemetlic*, *moderate*, *modest*.

Mete, *measure*, *mode*, Lat. *modius*, *modus*.

Metre, measure in verse, meter [not *metre*].

Metere, an inventor, a painter.

Mæte, middling [*mediocris*,] modest, moderate.

Mot, *gemot*, a meeting, a council.

Witena-gemot, a council of wise men.

Motian, to meet, especially for debate. Eng to *moot*.

Gothic.—*Motyan*, *gamotyan*, to meet, to find.

Mota, a place for the receipt of toll or customs.

Dutch.—*Ontmoeten*, to *meet*, to encounter.

Meeten, and *toemeeten*, to *measure*.

Meeter, a *measurer*.

Gemoeten, to *meet;* *gemoet*, a *meeting*.

German.—*Mass*, *measure*, *meter;* *masse*, moderation.

Messen, *vermessen*, to *measure;* *messer*, a *measurer*.

Gemäss, *measure;* also conformable, suitable; Eng. *meet*, suitable; German *gemässigt*, temperate, *moderate*.

Swedish.—*Möta*, to *meet*, to fall on, to come to, to happen. [This is the sense of *finding*.]

Möte, a meeting.

Mot, and *emot*, toward, against; as in *motstå*, to stand against, to resist.

Mäta, to *measure;* *mått*, *measure*, *meter*, *mode*.

Måttelig, *moderate*, *middling*, frugal, temperate.

Mätta, to be sufficient, to satisfy, to cloy.

Danish.—*Möder*, to *meet*, to convene; *möde* or *mode*, a *meeting;* *mod*, contrary, opposite, against, to, toward, for, on, by, aside, abreast, as in *modsetter*, to set against, to oppose; *modsiger*, to say against, to contradict; *modvind*, a contrary wind.

Moed, *moden*, ripe, mellow, *mature*. [Qu. Lat. *mitis*.]

Mode, manner, fashion. [Probably from the Latin.]

Maade, *measure*, form, style of writing, way, mode, manner, fashion. [This is the native Danish word corresponding to the Lat. *modus*.]

Maadelig, *moderate*, temperate.

Mæt, enough, sufficient; *mætter*, to satisfy, or sate, to glut.

From the same root are the G. *mit*, D. *met*, *mede*, Sw. and Dan *med*, Gr. *μετα*, signifying *with*.

By the first signification of the Saxon *mætan*, or *metan*, we find that this word, which is the English *meet*, is also the French *mettre*, and Lat. *mitto*, the sense of which is to throw or send, to put, to lay. *Meet* is only a modification of the same sense, to come to, to fall, to reach, hence to find; as we say, to *fall on*.

The sense of painting or pourtraying is peculiar to the Saxon. We are not confident that this sense is from finding; but we observe that *metere* is rendered an inventor and a painter. The sense of *paint*, then, may be to find out, to devise, or contrive.

The sense of dreaming is also peculiar to the Saxon. The sense may be to devise or imagine, or it may be to *rove*, as in some other words of like signification. If so, this sense will accord with the Syriac ܚܠܡ, infra.

The other significations present no difficulty. To *meet*, is to come to, to reach in proceeding or in extending; hence to find. The primary sense of *measure* is to extend, to stretch to the full length or size of a thing.

Meet, fit, suitable, like *par*, *peer*, *pair*, is from extending or reaching to. So *suit* is from the Latin *sequor*, through the French, to follow, to press, or reach toward. See *par*, under ברא, supra.

The English *meet* and *mete* appear to be from the Saxon dialect, but *moot* from the Gothic.

Let it be remarked that the Saxon *meet* and *mete*, are united in the same orthography; and in the Dutch the orthography is not very different; *ontmoeten*, *gemoeten*, to meet, and *meeten*, to measure. Not so in the other languages.

In German, *mass* is measure, and *messen*, to measure; but the sense of *meet* does not occur. Yet that *mass* is the same word as *meet*, fit, varied only in dialect, appears from this, that *gemäss*, with a prefix, is suitable, answering to the English *meet*.

The Swedish and Danish words follow the Gothic orthography; Swedish *möta*, to meet, to fall on, to come to, to happen. These significations give the sense of finding, and are closely allied to the senses of the Arabic verb مدّ *madda*, infra.

The Danish verb is *möder*, to meet, but in both the Swedish and Danish, the sense of measure is expressed by a different orthography. Sw. *mäta*, to measure; *mått*, measure; Dan. *maade*, measure, mode. In these two languages we find also the sense of sufficiency, and to satisfy. See infra, the Ar. مدّ and Heb. and Ch. מצא.

But in these Gothic dialects, there is one application of *meeting* which deserves more particular notice. In Swedish, *mot* and *emot* is a preposition of the same signification as the English *against*. It is rendered toward, against. So in Danish, *mod* is contrary, opposite, against, to, toward, by, aside, abreast. This preposition is the simple verb, without any addition of letters, prefix or suffix. We hence learn that the sense of such prepositions is a meeting or coming to, which gives the sense of *to* or *toward;* but when one meets another in front, it gives the sense of opposition, or contrary direction. This coming to or meeting, may be for a friendly purpose, and hence in one's favour, like *for* in English. Thus in Danish, "Guds godhed *mod* os," God's goodness or mercy *toward* us. In other cases, *mod* signifies against, and implies counteraction or opposition; as *modgift*, an antidote; *modgang*, adversity. So *for* in English signifies toward, or in favour of; and also opposition and negation, as in *forbid*.

In the Danish we find *moed, moden*, ripe, *mature*. We shall see this sense in the Chaldee מטא. The sense is to reach, extend, or come to.

The Latin *modus* is from this root, and, by its orthography, it seems to have been received from the Gothic race. The sense is measure, limit, from extending, or comprehending. This then becomes the radix of many words which express limitation or restraint, as *moderate, modest, modify;* a sense directly contrary to that of the radical verb.

This leads us a step further. In Saxon, Gothic, and other northern languages, *mod, moed*, signifies mind, courage, spirit, anger, whence English *moody*. The primary sense is an advancing or rushing forward, which expresses mind or intention, that is, a setting or stretching forward, and also spirit, animation, heat, and lastly, anger. So the Latin *animus* gives rise to *animosity;* and the Greek *μενος*, mind, signifies also, strength, force, vehemence, and anger. *Mania* is from the same radical sense.

Let us now connect this root or these roots, with the Shemitic languages.

In Hebrew and Chaldee, מדד signifies to measure; מד, a measure. This coincides with the Latin *metior*, and Gr. *μετρεω*, as well as with the Saxon, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, which all write the word with a dental, but the German is *mass*.

In Syriac, ܡܕ *mad*, signifies to escape, to get free, that is, to depart, a modification of the sense of extending in the Arabic. A derivative in Syriac signifies a duty, toll or tribute; and we have seen in the Gothic, that *mota* is a toll-house. It may be from measuring, that is, a portion, or perhaps income.

This word in Arabic, مَدَّ *madda*, signifies,

1. To stretch or extend, to draw out, to make or be long, to delay or give time, to forbear, to bring forth. To extend is the radical sense of *measure*.

2. To separate, or throw off or out; to secern, secrete, or discharge. Hence to become *matter* or sanies, to produce pus, to *maturate*. Here we have the origin of the word *matter*, in the sense of *pus*. It is an excretion, from throwing out, separating, freeing, discharging. Here we have the sense of the Latin *mitto, emitto*.

3. To assist, to supply. This sense is probably from coming to, that is, to approach or visit. "I was sick, and ye visited me. I was in prison, and ye came to me." Matt. xxv.

This application coincides with the English *meet*, but particularly with the Swedish and Danish sense of the word.

4. To make thin, to attenuate; probably from stretching.

Among the Arabic nouns formed under this root, we find a *measure*, or *modius*, showing that this verb is the same as the Chaldee and Hebrew; we find also *matter* or pus, and lenity. Qu. Lat. *mitis*.

In Chaldee, מטא or מטה signifies to come to, to happen, to reach, [to *meet*,] to be ripe or *mature*, to cause to come, to bring or produce. The first sense gives that of finding, and the latter gives that of maturing, and we observe that *matter*, or pus, is from the Arabic مَدَّ *madda*, and the sense of *mature*, from the Chaldee מטא *mita*. Yet in the use of *maturate*, from the Latin *maturo*, we connect the words, for to *maturate* is to ripen, and to generate *matter*.

In Syriac, this verb signifies the same as the Chaldee, to come to; and also to be strong, to prevail, that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense of power.

In Hebrew, מצא has the sense of the foregoing verb in the Chaldee, to find, to come to, to happen.

In Chaldee, this verb signifies to find, and to be strong, to prevail; hence both in Hebrew and Chaldee, to be sufficient. Here we see the Danish and Swedish *mætter*, and *mätta*, to be sufficient. This is also *meet*, dialectically varied.

In Syriac, also, this verb signifies to be strong or powerful; also in Pah. to bring or press out, to defecate, which sense unites this word with the Heb. מצה, to press, to squeeze. In Ethiopic, this verb signifies to come, to happen, to cause to come, to bring in, to bring forth. Now it is evident that מצא, and the Chaldee מטא, are dialectical forms of the same word; the former coinciding with the German *mass* in orthography, but with the other languages in signification.

In Chaldee, מצע signifies the *middle*, and as a verb, to set in the middle, to pass the middle; in Syriac, to be divided in the middle. Qu. Is not this a branch of the family of *meet?*

In Chaldee, אמד *amad*, to measure, is evidently from מד, with a prefix or formative א. This word, in Syriac, signifies, like the simple verb, to escape, to be liberated. In Pael, to liberate.

In Arabic, this verb أَمَدَ *amida*, signifies to be terminated, to end, whence the noun, an end, limit, termination, Latin *meta*, which, Ainsworth informs us, signifies, in a *metaphorical* sense, a limit. The fact is the reverse; this is its *primary* and *literal* sense, and that of a pillar and goal are particular appropriations of that sense.

In Hebrew, נמד signifies a cubit, a measure of length.

The same in the Rabbinic, from מד, with a prefix.

In Chaldee, this verb signifies *to be contracted, to shrink*.

Is not this sense from מד, measure, *modus*, a limit, or a drawing.

That the Shemitic words, מדד, מטא, מצא and אמד, are words of the same stock with *meet, mete*, Lat. *metior*, there can be no doubt; but it is not easy to understand why the different significations of *meeting* and *measuring*, should be united in one word, in the Saxon language, when they are expressed by very different words in the Shemitic, and in most of the Teutonic languages. We know, indeed, that in German a sibilant letter is often used, in words which are written with a dental in all the other kindred languages. But in this case the German *mass*, measure, must coincide with מד, as must the Swedish *mäta*, and Dan. *maade*, and the Saxon *metan*, Dutch *gemoeten*, Goth. *motyan*, Sw. *möta*, Dan. *möder*, with the Chaldee מטא, but not with the word מצא.

It may not be impossible nor improbable that all these words are from one stock or radix, and that the different orthographies and applications are dialectical changes of that root, introduced among different families or races of men, before languages were reduced to writing.

In the Latin *mensus*, from *metior*, the *n* is probably casual, the original being *mesus*, as in the French *mésure*. We have reason to think there are many instances of this insertion of *n* before *d* and *s*.

From this exhibition of words and their significations, we may fairly infer the common origin of the following words. Lat. *mitto*, French *mettre*, English *meet*, to come to, *meet*, fit, and *mete*, to measure, Lat. *metior*, metor, G. *μετρον*, *μετρεω*, Lat. *mensura*, Fr. *mésure*, Eng. *measure*, Lat. *modus*, mode, Sax. and Goth. *mod*, mind, anger, whence *moody*, Eng. *moot*, Lat. *maturus*, mature, and Eng. *matter*.

In Welsh, *madu* signifies to cause to proceed; to send, [Lat. *mitto*;] to suffer to go off; to render productive; to become beneficial; and *mâd* signifies what proceeds or goes forward, hence what is good; and *mad*, the adjective, signifies proceeding, advancing, progressive, good or beneficial. This word then affords a clear proof of the radical sense of *good*. We have like evidence in the English *better, best*, and in *prosperity*, which is from the Greek *προφερω*, to advance.

In Welsh also we find *madrez*, *matter*, pus; *madru*, to dissolve, to putrefy, to become pus. That these words are from the same root as the Arabic مدّ supra, we think to be very obvious; and here we observe that the Welsh have one important sense derived from the root, that of *good*, which occurs in none of the other languages. But the primary sense is the same as that of the other significations, to go forward, to advance; hence to promote interest or happiness. Here we have undeniable evidence that the sense of good, Welsh *mad*, and the sense of *matter*, pus, proceed from the same radix.

LEGO.

The Greek λεγω is rendered, to speak or say; to tell, count, or number; to gather, collect, or choose; to discourse; and to lie down. This last definition shows that this word is the English *lie* and *lay*; and from this application, doubtless, the Latins had their *lectus*, a bed, that is, a spread, a lay.

The Latin *lego*, the same verb, is rendered, to gather; to choose; to read; to steal, or collect by stealing; and the phrase, *legere oram*, signifies to coast, to sail along a coast; *legere vela*, is to furl the sails; *legere halitum*, to take breath; *legere littus*, to sail close to the shore; *legere milites*, to enlist or muster soldiers; *legere pugno*, to strike, perhaps to *lay on* with the fist.

It would seem, at first view, that such various significations cannot proceed from one radix. But the fact that they do is indubitable. The primary sense of the root must be to throw, strain or extend, which in this, as in almost all cases, gives the sense of *speaking*. The sense of collecting, choosing, gathering, is from throwing, or drawing out, or separating by some such act; or from throwing together. The sense of lying down is probably, from throwing one's self down. The sense of reading, in Latin, is the same as that of speaking, in the Greek, unless it may be from collecting, that is, separating the letters, and uniting them in syllables and words; for in the primitive mode of writing, diacritical points were not used. But probably the sense of *reading* is the same as in *speaking*.

The phrases *legere oram*, *legere littus*, in Latin, may coincide with that of our seamen, to stretch or *lay* along the shore or coast, or to *hug* the land; especially if this word *lay* in Sanscrit, signifies to *cling*, as we have seen it stated in some author, but for which we cannot vouch. If this sense is attached to the word, it proves it closely allied to the L. *ligo*, to bind.

That the sense of throwing, or driving, is contained in this word, is certain from its derivatives. Thus, in Greek, απολεγω signifies to select, to collect; and also to reject, to repudiate, and to forbid; which imply throwing, thrusting away.

Now, if throwing, sending, or driving, is the primary sense, then the Latin *lego*, to read, and *lego*, *legare*, to send, are radically the same word; the inflections of the verb being varied, arbitrarily, to designate the distinct applications, just as in *pello*, *appello*, *appellere*, to drive, and *appello*, *appellare*, to call.

And here it may be worth a moment's consideration, whether several words with prefixes, such as *slay*, *flog*, and the Latin *plico*, W. *plygu*, are not formed on the root of *lay*, that is, *lag* or *lak*. The sense of *slay*, Sax. *slagan*, *slæan*, is properly to strike, to beat; hence in Saxon, "*Hig slogon heora wedd*," they *slew* their league or contract; that is, they struck a bargain. It signifies also to throw, as to *slag* one into prison; also to fall; to set or lay. The sense of killing is derivative from that of striking, a striking down.

Flog, Lat. *fligo*, signifies, primarily, to *rush*, *drive*, *strike*, Eng. to *lick*; and if formed on the root of *lay*, is precisely the popular phrase, to *lay on*.

If *plico* is formed with a prefix on *lay* or its root, it must have been originally *pelico*, that is, *belico*, belay. Then to fold, would be to *lay on* or *close*; to lay one part to another. Now this word is the Welsh *plygu*, to fold, which Owen makes to be a compound of *py* and *lly*. The latter word must be a contraction of *llyg*.

We know that the word *reply* is from the French *repliquer*, the Latin *replico*. Now, to *reply*, is not to *fold back*, but to send back, to throw back, as words or an answer; and this gives the precise sense of *lay*, to throw, to send, which must be the sense of the radical word.

It is no inconsiderable evidence of the truth of our conjecture, that we constantly use the phrase to *lay on*, or *lay to*, as synonymous with *ply*, a word belonging to this family. To *pledge*, another of this family, is to *lay* down, to deposit; and the primary sense of *play*, Saxon *plegan*, Dan. *leger*, Sw. *leka*, is to strike or drive.

In Welsh, *lluçiaw* signifies to throw, fling, cast, or dart; to pelt; to drift; from *lluç*, a darting, a flash, glance, or sudden throw; hence *lluçed*, lightning. *Llug* signifies also, that breaks, or begins to open, a gleam, a breaking out in blotches; the plague. *Llwg* signifies also, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumour, eruption. These words coincide with English *light*, Lat. *luceo*; the primary sense of which is to throw, shoot, or dart; and these words all contain the elements of *flog* and *fling*.

In Welsh, *llyçu* signifies to fall flat, to lie extended, or to squat. This is evidently allied to *lay* and *lie*.

These senses agree also with that of *luck*, to fall, or come suddenly; that is, to rush or drive along.

In Russ. *vlagayu* is to lay, or put in; equivalent to the German *einlegen*.

The Latin *fluo* is contracted from *flugo*; and the radical sense of *flow* is the same as that of *light*. So the river *Aar*, in Europe, is doubtless from the same source as the Oriental אור. to shine, whence *air*. And נהר which, in Hebrew, signifies to flow as water, as well as to shine, chiefly signifies in Chaldee and Syriac, to shine.

To show the great importance, or rather the absolute necessity, of ascertaining the primary sense of words, in order to obtain clear ideas of the sense of ancient authors, more particularly of difficult passages in dead languages, let the reader attend to the following remarks.

In commenting on certain parts of Isaiah xxviii. Lowth observes in his Preliminary Dissertation, the difficulty of determining the meaning of חזות in verse 15th. In our version, as in others, it is rendered *agreement*; but, says Lowth, "the word means no such thing in any part of the Bible, except in the 18th verse following; nor can the lexicographers give any satisfactory account of the word in this sense." Yet he agrees with Vitringa, that in these passages it must have this signification. The difficulty, it seems, has arisen from not understanding the primary sense of *seeing*, for the verb generally signifies to *see*; and as a noun the word signifies sight, vision; and so it is rendered in the Latin version annexed to Vanderhooght's Bible. The Seventy render it by συνθηκη, a covenant or league; and they are followed by the moderns. "Nous avons *intelligence* avec le sepulchre:" *French*. "Noi habbiam fatta *lega* col sepulcro:" *Italian of Diodati*.

Parkhurst understands the word to signify, to fasten, to settle, and he cites 2 Sam. xx. 9, יאחז. "Joab *took* Amasa by the beard." Here the sense is obvious; and from this and other passages, we may infer with certainty, that the radical sense is to *reach* to, or to *seize*, *hold*, or *fix*. If the sense is to *reach* to, then it accords with *covenant*, conveniens, coming to; if the sense is to fix, or fasten, then it agrees with *league*, Lat. *ligo*, and with *pact*, *pactum*, from *pango*, to make fast; all from the sense of extension, stretching, straining. Hence the meaning of חזה. the breast; that is, the firm, fixed, strong part. And if the English *gaze* is the same word, which is not improbable, this determines the appropriate sense of seeing in this word, to be to fix, or to look or reach with the eye fixed.

But we have other and decisive evidence of the primary signification of this word in the obvious, undisputed meaning of אחז. the same word with a prefix, which signifies to catch, or lay hold on; to seize; hence behind, following, as if attached to; and hence drawing out in time, to delay.

Now it is not improbable that the Arabic حَوَزَ *hauza*, may be a word of the same stock; and this signifies, among other senses, to collect, contract, or draw together, to accumulate, to have intercourse or commerce with another. The latter sense would give nearly the signification of the Hebrew word.

Lexicographers are often embarrassed to account for the

different signification of words that are evidently derived from the same root. Thus, in Hebrew, שור is rendered to sing; to look, behold, or observe; and to rule; and its derivatives, a ruler, a wall, the navel-string, a chain, or necklace, &c. How can a word signify to rule, and to sing, and to look? Nothing can be more easy or natural. The sense is, in both cases, to stretch or strain, to reach. To sing is to strain the voice; to rule is to restrain men; and to see is to reach, or to hold in view.

In Latin, *sero* signifies to sow, to plant, to beget, to spread; *consero*, to sow, and to close or join; *desero*, to leave off, to *desert*; *assero*, to plant by or near, and to *assert*, affirm, and pronounce; *dissero*, to discourse; *insero*, to *insert*, to implant; *resero*, to unlock, to open, to disclose. *Desero*, to desert, Ainsworth says, is a compound of *de* and *sero*, "ut sit desertum quod non seritur nec colitur." And *dissero* he supposes must be a metaphorical use of the word. Now, on the principles we have unfolded, nothing is easier than an explanation of these words. The sense of *sero* is to throw, to thrust; its literal sense is applied to sowing and planting: *consero* is to thrust or drive together; *desero* is to throw from; *assero* is to throw in words, or to throw out, as in *appello*; *dissero* is to throw words or arguments, with the sense of spreading, expatiating; *insero* is to throw or thrust in; *resero* is to throw or drive from, hence to unlock or open.

It is by resorting to the primary idea of words, that we are able to explain applications, apparently, or in fact, diverse and even contrary. A very common example of this contrariety occurs in words which signify to guard or defend. For instance, the Latin *arceo* signifies to drive off, and to protect, secure, hold, restrain, or keep from departing or escaping; two senses directly opposite. This is extremely natural; for *arceo* signifies to thrust off, repel, drive back; and this act defends the person or object attacked. Or if we suppose the sense of *straining* to be anterior to that of repulsion, which is not improbable, then the act of straining or holding produces both effects; to repel or stop what advances to assault, and protect what is inclosed or assaulted. The words *guard* and *warren* present a similar application of the primary idea; and all languages which we have examined, furnish a multitude of similar examples.

These examples illustrate the utility of extensive researches in language; as all cognate languages throw light on each other; one language often retaining the radical meaning of a word which the others have lost. Who, for instance, that is acquainted only with the English use of the verb to *have*, would suspect that this word and *happen* are radically one, and that the primary sense is to *fall* or *rush*, hence to fall on and seize? Yet nothing is more certain. In the Spanish language the senses of both verbs are retained in *haber*; and the Welsh *hapiaw* gives us the true original signification.

In like manner the primary sense of *venio* in Latin, cannot be certainly determined, without resorting to other words, and to kindred languages. In Latin, the word signifies to *come* or *arrive*; but in Spanish, *venida*, from *venir*, the Latin *venio*, signifies not only a coming or arrival, but an attack in fencing. *Venio* coincides in origin with the English *find*; Saxon *findan*; German and Dutch *finden*, to find, to fall or light on; Danish *finder*; Swedish *finna*, to find, to discover, to meet, to strike against, [*offendere*]. The primary sense of *venio*, then, is not merely to come or arrive, but to rush or move with a driving force; and this sense is applicable to *coming* or *going*.

That the primary sense is to fall or rush, we have evidence in the Latin *ventus*, and English *wind*, both from the root of this verb. We have still further evidence in the word *venom*, which in Welsh is *gwenwyn*; *gwen*, white, and *gwyn*, rage, smart, whence *gwynt*, wind. *Venom* is that which frets or excites a raging pain. Hence we may infer that Latin *venor*, to hunt, to chase, is of the same family; and so is *venia*, leave, or leave to depart, or a departure, a leaving, coinciding in signification with *leave*.

The latter word, *venia*, proves another fact, that the primary sense of *venio* is, in general, to move in any direction, and that the Latin sense, to *come*, is a particular appropriation of that sense.

In ascertaining the primary sense of words, it is often useful or necessary to recur to the derivatives. Thus the Latin *lædo* is rendered to *hurt*; but, by adverting to *allido*, *elido*, and *collido*, we find that the original signification is to *strike*, *hit*, or *dash* against. *Hurt*, then, is the secondary sense; the effect of the primary action expressed by the verb.

So the Latin *rapio*, to seize, does not give the sense of *rapidus*, rapid; but the sense of the latter proves the primary sense of *rapio* to be to *rush*, and in its application, to rush on and seize.

These examples will be sufficient to show how little the affinities of language have been understood. Men have been generally satisfied with a knowledge of the *appropriate* sense of words, without examining from what visible or physical action, or *primary* sense, that particular application has been derived. Hence the obscurity that still rests on the theory of language. It has been supposed that each word, particularly each verb, has an original specific sense, or application, distinct from every other verb. We find, however, on a close examination and comparison of the same word in different languages, that the fact is directly the reverse; that a verb expressing some action, in a general sense, gives rise to various appropriate senses, or particular applications. And in the course of our researches, we have been struck with the similarity of manner in which different nations have appropriated derivative and figurative senses. For example, all nations, as far as our researches extend, agree in expressing the sense of *justice* and *right*, by *straightness*, and *sin*, *iniquity*, *wrong*, by a deviation from a straight line or course. Equally remarkable is the simplicity of the analogies in language, and the small number of radical significations; so small indeed, that we are persuaded the primary sense of all the verbs in any language, may be expressed by thirty or forty words.

We cannot, at this period of the world, determine, in all cases, which words are primitive, and which are derivative; nor whether the verb or the noun is the original word. Mons. Gebelin, in his *Monde Primitif*, maintains that the noun is the root of all other words. Never was a greater mistake. That some nouns may have been formed before the verbs with which they are connected, is possible; but as languages are now constructed, it is demonstrably certain, that the verb is the radix or stock from which have sprung most of the nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech belonging to each family. This is the result of all our researches into the origin of languages. We find, indeed, that many modern verbs are formed on nouns; as to *practise* from *practice*; but the noun is derived from a Greek verb. So we use *wrong* as a verb, from the adjective *wrong*; but the latter is primarily a participle of the verb to *wring*. Indeed a large part of all nouns were originally participles or adjectives, and the things which they denote were named from their qualities. So *pard*, *pardus*, is from ברד *barad*, hail; and the animal so named from his spots, as if sprinkled with hail, from the sense of separation or scattering. *Crape*, the Fr. *crêpe*, is from *crêper*, to *crisp*. *Sight* signifies, primarily, seen; it being the participle of *seon*, contracted from *sigan*. *Draught* is the participle of *draw*, that which is drawn, or the act of drawing; *thought* is the participle of *think*.

As the verb is the principal radix of other words, and as the proper province of this part of speech is to express *action*, almost all the modifications of the primary sense of the verb may be comprehended in one word, to *move*.

The principal varieties of motion or action, may be expressed by the following verbs.

1. To drive, throw, thrust, send, urge, press.
2. To set, fix, lay. But these are usually from thrusting, or throwing down.
3. To strain, stretch, draw; whence holding, binding, strength, power, and often health.
4. To turn, wind, roll, wander.
5. To flow, to blow, to rush.
6. To open, part, split, separate, remove, scatter. See No. 16.
7. To swell, distend, expand, spread.
8. To stir, shake, agitate, rouse, excite.
9. To shoot, as a plant; to grow; allied to No 1.
10. To break, or burst; allied sometimes to No. 3.
11. To lift, raise, elevate; allied to No. 9.
12. To flee, withdraw, escape; to fly; often allied to No. 1.

13. To rage; to burn; allied to Nos. 7 and 8.
14. To fall; to fail; whence fading, dying, &c.
15. To approach, come, arrive, extend, reach. This is usually the sense of *gaining*. No. 34.
16. To go, walk, pass, advance; allied to No. 6.
17. To seize, take hold; sometimes allied to No. 31.
18. To strike; to beat; allied to No. 1.
19. To swing, to vibrate. No. 29.
20. To lean; to incline; allied to the sense of wandering, or departing.
21. To rub, scratch, scrape; often connected with driving, and with roughness.
22. To swim; to float.
23. To stop, cease, rest; sometimes at least, from straining, holding, fastening.
24. To creep; to crawl; sometimes connected with scraping.
25. To peel, to strip, whence spoiling.
26. To leap, to spring; allied to Nos. 9 and 1.
27. To bring, bear, carry; in some instances connected with producing, throwing out.
28. To sweep.
29. To hang. No. 19.
30. To shrink, or contract; that is, to draw. See No. 3.
31. To run; to rush forward; allied to No. 1.
32. To put on or together; to unite; allied to Nos. 1 and 3.
33. To knit, to weave.
34. To gain, to win, to get. See No. 15.

These and a few more verbs express the literal sense of all the primary roots. But it must be remarked that all the foregoing significations are not distinct. So far from it, that the whole may be brought under the signification of a very few words. The English words to *send, throw, thrust, strain, stretch, draw, drive, urge, press,* embrace the primary sense of a great part of all the verbs in every language which we have examined. Indeed, it must be so, for the verb is certainly the root of most words; and the verb expresses *motion*, which always implies the application of force.

Even the verbs which signify to hold or *stop*, in most instances at least, if not all, denote, primarily, to strain or restrain by exertion of force: and to *lie* is, primarily, to throw down, to lay one's self down. So that intransitive verbs are rarely exceptions to the general remark above made, that all verbs primarily express motion or exertion of force. The substantive verb has more claims to be an exception than any other; for this usually denotes, we think, permanence or continued being, but the primary sense of this verb may perhaps be to *set* or *fix*; and verbs having this sense often express *extension in time* or *duration*. So τεινω in Greek, is to stretch, but the same word *teneo* in Latin, is to hold, hence *continuance*.

Let us now attend to the radical sense of some of the most common verbs.

Speaking, calling, crying, praying, utterance of sounds, is usually from the sense of *driving* or *straining*. Thus in Latin *appello* and *compello*, though of a different conjugation from *pello, depello, impello*, are from the same root, and although the Latin *repello* does not signify to *recall*, yet the corresponding word in Italian, *rappellare*, and the French *rappeler*, signify to *recall*, and hence the English *repeal*. Hence also *peal*, either of a bell or of thunder. This is the Greek βαλλω, and probably παλλω is from the same root. The sense of *striking* is found in the Greek verb, and so it is in the Latin *loquor*, English *clack*. But in general, speaking, in all its modifications, is the straining, driving, or impulse of sounds. Sometimes the sense coincides more exactly with that of *breaking* or *bursting*.

Singing is a driving or straining of the voice: and we apply *strain* to a passage of music, and to a course of speaking.

We are not confident that we can refer the sensation of *hearing* to any visible action. Possibly it may sometimes be from striking, hitting, touching. But we observe that *hear* is connected in origin with *ear*, as the Latin *audio* is with the Greek ους, ωτος, the ear; whence it appears probable that the verb to *hear*, is formed from the name of the ear, and the *ear* is from some verb which signifies to shoot or extend, for it signifies a limb.

The primary sense of *seeing*, is commonly to extend to, to reach; as it were, to reach with the eye. Hence the use of *behold*, for the radical sense of *hold* is to strain; and hence its signification in *beholden*, held, bound, obligated. See the verb SEE in the Dictionary.

The sense of *look* may be somewhat different from that of *see*. It appears, in some instances, to have for its primary signification, to *send, throw, cast;* that is, to send or cast the eye or sight.

The primary sense of *feeling* is to touch, hit, or strike; and probably this is the sense of *taste*.

Wonder and astonishment are usually expressed by some word that signifies to *stop* or *hold*. Hence the Latin *miror*, to wonder, is the Armoric *miret*, to stop, hold, hinder; coinciding with the English *moor*, and Spanish *amarrar*, to *moor*, as a ship.

To begin is to come, or fall on; to thrust on. We have a familiar example in the Latin *incipio, in* and *capio;* for *capio* is primarily to fall or rush on and seize. See BEGIN in the Dictionary.

Attempt is expressed by straining, stretching, as in Latin *tento*. See ASSAY and ESSAY.

Power, strength, and the corresponding verb, to *be able*, are usually expressed by *straining, stretching,* and this is the radical sense of *ruling* or *governing*. Of this the Latin *rego* is an example, which gives *rectus, right,* that is, *stretched, straight*.

Care, as has been stated, is usually from *straining*, that is, a *tension* of the mind.

Thinking is expressed by *setting*. To *think* is to set or fix or hold in the mind. It approaches to the sense of *suppose*, Latin *suppono*.

And under this word, let us consider the various applications of the Latin *puto*. The simple verb *puto* is rendered to prune, lop, or dress, as vines, that is, according to Ainsworth, putum, *i. e.* purum reddo, purgo, by which we understand him to mean, that *putum* is either a change of *purum*, or used for it; a most improbable supposition, for the radical letters *t* and *r* are not commutable. *Puto* is rendered also, to make even, clear, adjust, or cast up accounts; also to think or consider; to suppose; to debate. Its compounds are *amputo*, to cut off, prune, amputate, to remove; *computo*, to *compute*, to reckon, to think or deem; *disputo*, to make clear, to adjust, or settle, to *dispute*, or debate, to reason; *imputo*, to *impute*, to ascribe or lay to, to place to account; *reputo*, to consider, to revolve, to reckon up, to impute. The Latin *deputo* signifies to think, judge, or esteem, to account or reckon, and to prune; but the Italian *deputare*, Spanish *diputar*, and French *deputer*, from the Latin word, all signify to send. How can the sense of *think*, and that of *lop* or *prune*, be deduced from a common root or radical sense? We find the solution of this question in the verb to *depute*. The primary sense is to throw, thrust, or send, or to set or lay, which is from throwing, driving. To prune is to separate, remove, or drive off; to force off; to *think* is a setting in the mind; to *compute* is to throw or put together, either in the mind or in numbers, to *dispute* is to throw against or apart, like *debate*, to beat from; to *impute* is to throw or *put* to or on; and to *repute* is to think or throw in the mind repeatedly. To *amputate* is to separate by cutting round. *Puto* then in Latin is from the same root, probably, as the English *put*, or the same word differently applied; and also the Dutch *pooten*, to plant, *poot*, a paw, a twig, or shoot, Gr. φυτον, &c.

In attempting to discover the primary sense of words, we are to carry our reflections back to the primitive state of mankind, and consider how rude men would effect their purposes, before the invention or use of the instruments which the moderns employ. The English verb to *cut*, signifies, ordinarily, to separate with an edged tool; and we are apt to consider this as the chief and original sense. But if so, how can *cut*, the stroke of a whip, which is a legitimate sense of the word, be deduced from the act of severing by an edged tool? We have, in this popular use of the word, a clue to guide us to the primary sense, which is, to drive, urge, press, and applied to the arm, to strike. But we have better evidence. In the popular practice of speaking, it is not uncommon to hear one person call to another when running, and say, *Cut on, cut on*,

that is, hurry, run faster, drive, press on; probably from striking a beast which one rides on. This is the original sense of the word. Hence we see that this verb is the Latin *cædo*, to strike, to cut down, somewhat differently applied, and *cado*, to fall, is only a modified sense of the same root, and the compounds *incido*, to cut, and *incido*, to fall on, are of one family. To *cut* is, therefore, primarily, to strike, or drive; and to *cut off*, if applied to the severing of bodies, before edged tools were used, was to force off, or to strike off; hence the sense of separating in the phrase to *cut off* a retreat or communication.

So the Latin *carpo* is the English *carve*, originally to separate by plucking, pulling, seizing and tearing, afterwards, by cutting.

Asking is usually expressed by the sense of *pressing, urging*. We have a clear proof of this in the Latin *peto* and its compounds. This verb signifies, primarily, to rush, to drive at, to assault; and this sense, in Dictionaries, ought to stand first in the order of definitions. We have the force of the original in the words *impetus* and *impetuous*. So the Latin *rogo* coincides in elements with *reach*.

The act of *understanding* is expressed by *reaching* or *taking, holding, sustaining*; the sense of *comprehend*, and of *understand*. We have a popular phrase which well expresses this sense, "I *take* your meaning or your idea." So in German, *begreifen*, to *begripe*, to apprehend.

Knowing seems to have the same radical sense as *understanding*.

Pain, grief, distress, and the like affections, are usually expressed by *pressure* or *straining*. *Affliction* is from *striking*.

Joy, mirth, and the like affections, are from the sense of *rousing, exciting, lively action*.

Covering, and the like actions, are from spreading over or cutting off, interruption.

Hiding is from covering or from withdrawing, departure; or concealment may be from withholding, restraining, suppressing, or making fast, as in the Latin *celo*.

Heat usually implies excitement; but as the effect of heat as well as of cold is sometimes to contract, we think both are sometimes from the same radix. Thus *cold* and the Lat *caleo*, to be warm, and *callus* and *calleo*, to be hard, have all the same elementary letters, and we suppose them all to be from one root, the sense of which is, to draw, strain, shrink, contract. We are the more inclined to this opinion, for these words coincide with *calleo*, to be strong or able, to know; a sense that implies straining and holding.

Hope is probably from reaching forward. We express strong desire by *longing*, reaching toward.

Earnestness, boldness, daring, peril, promptness, readiness, willingness, love and favour, are expressed by *advancing* or *inclining*.

Light is often expressed by opening, or the shooting of rays, radiation; and probably in many cases, the original word was applied to the dawn of day in the morning. *Whiteness* is often connected in origin with light. We have an instance of this in the Latin *caneo*, to shine and to be white.

And that the primary sense of this word is to shoot, to radiate, that is, to throw out or off, we have evidence in the verb *cano*, to sing, whence *canto*, the sense of which is retained in our popular use of *cant*; to *cant* a stone; to *cant* over a cask; give the thing a *cant*; for all these words are from one stock.

The Latin *virtus*, the English *worth*, is from the root of *vireo*, to grow, that is, to stretch forward, to shoot; hence the original sense is strength, a sense we retain in its application to the qualities of plants. Hence the Latin sense of *virtus* is bravery, coinciding with the sense of *boldness*, a projecting forward.

Pride is from swelling or elevation, the primary sense of some other words nearly allied to it.

Fear is usually from *shrinking* or from *shaking, trembling*; or sometimes, perhaps, from *striking*, a being struck, as with surprise.

Holiness and *sacredness* are sometimes expressed by *separation*, as from common things. The Teutonic word *holy*, however, seems to be from the sense of *soundness, entireness*.

Faith and *belief* seem to imply a resting, or a *leaving*. It is certain that the English *belief* is a compound of the prefix *be* and *leaf*, leave, permission. To *believe* one, then, is to *leave* with him, to rest or suffer to rest with him, and hence not to dispute, contend or deny.

Colour may be from spreading over or putting on; but in some instances the primary sense is to *dip*. See DYE and TINGE.

Spots are from the sense of *separating* or from *sprinkling, dispersion*.

The radical sense of *making* is to press, drive, or force. We use *make* in its true literal sense, in the phrases, *Make* your horse draw, *Make* your servant do what you wish.

Feeding is from the sense of *pressing, crowding, stuffing*, that is, from *driving* or *thrusting*. *Eating* seems to have a somewhat different sense.

Drinking is from *drawing*, or from wetting, plunging. *Drench* and *drink* are radically one word.

Anger, and the like violent passions, imply excitement, or violent action. Hence their connection with *burning* or *inflammation*, the usual sense of which is *raging* or *violent commotion*.

Agreement, harmony, are usually from meeting, or union, or from extending, reaching to.

Dwelling, abiding, are from the sense of throwing or setting down, or resting, or from stretching; as we see by the Latin *continuo*, from *teneo*, Gr. τεινω, to extend.

Guarding and *defending* are from roots that signify to *stop*, or to *cut off*; or more generally, from the sense of *driving off*, a repelling or striking back. In some cases perhaps from holding.

Opposition is usually expressed by meeting, and hence the prepositions which express opposition. Thus the Danish preposition *mod*, Swedish *mot* or *emot*, against, contrary, is the English word to *meet*.

Words which express *spirit*, denote, primarily, *breath, air, wind*, the radical sense of which is to *flow, move* or *rush*. Hence the connection, between *spirit* and *courage, animus, animosus*; hence passion, *animosity*. So in Greek φρενιτις, frenzy, is from φρην, the mind, or rather from its primary sense, a moving or rushing.

So in our mother tongue, *mod* is mind or spirit; whence *mood*, in English, and Saxon *modig*, moody, angry. Hence *mind* in the sense of *purpose*, its primary signification is a setting forward, as *intention* is from *intendo*, to stretch, to strain, the sense that ought to stand first in a Dictionary.

Reproach, chiding, rebuke, are from the sense of scolding, or throwing out words with violence.

Sin is generally from the sense of deviating, wandering, as is the practice of lewdness.

Right, justice, equity, are from the sense of stretching, making straight, or from laying, making smooth.

Falsehood is from *falling, failing*, or from *deviation, wandering, drawing aside*.

The primary sense of *strange* and *foreign*, is distant, and from some verb signifying to *depart*. *Wild* and *fierce* are from a like sense.

Vain, vanity, wane, and kindred words, are from *exhausting, drawing out*, or from *departing, withdrawing, falling away*.

Paleness is usually from *failure*, a departure of colour.

Glory is from opening, expanding, display, or making clear.

Binding, making fast or close, is from pressure, or straining.

Writing is from scratching, engraving, the sense of all primitive words which express this act.

A *crowd*, a *mass*, a *wood*, &c., are from collecting or pressing, or some allied signification.

Vapour, steam, smoke, are usually from verbs which signify to exhale or throw off.

Stepping seems to be from opening, expanding, stretching. Thus *passus* in Latin is from *pando*, to open, but this agrees in origin with *pateo*, and with the Greek πατεω. *Gradus* in Latin coincides with the Welsh *rhawd*, a way, and this, when traced to its root, terminates in the Oriental רדה, רד Chaldee, to open, stretch or expand; in Syriac, ܪܕܐ *radah*, to go, to pass. Walking may be sometimes from a like source; but

the word *walk* signifies, primarily, to roll, press, work and full as a hat, whence *walker* signifies a fuller.

Softness and *weakness* are usually named from *yielding*, *bending*, *withdrawing*, as is relaxation. Softness, however, is sometimes connected with smoothness, and perhaps with moisture.

Sweetness seems to have for its primary sense, either softness or smoothness.

Roughness is from sharp points, wrinkling or breaking; and *acidity* is from sharpness or pungency, and nearly allied to roughness.

Death is expressed by falling or departure; *life*, by fixedness or continuance, or from animation, excitement.

Selling is, primarily, a passing or transfer. *Sellan* in Saxon, signifies to *give*, as well as to *sell*.

A *coast* or *border* is usually the extreme point, from extending.

Law is from setting, establishing.

The primary sense of son, daughter, offspring, is usually a *shoot*, or as we say, *issue*. Hence in Hebrew בן *ben*, signifies both a son, a scion, a branch, and the young of other animals. A son, says Parkhurst, is from בנה *banah*, to build; and hence he infers that a son is so called, because he builds up or continues his father's house or family. But if so, how does the word apply to a branch, or an arrow? What do these build up? The mistake of this author, and of others, proceeds from their not understanding the original meaning of the verb, which is *not to erect*, or *elevate*, but to throw, to set, to found; and this verb is probably retained in our word *found*. A son is that which is thrown or shot out; a scion or branch is the same, an *offset*, one an *offset* of the human body, the other of a plant, and an arrow is that which is shot or thrown. Hence, probably, the Hebrew אבן *eben* or *even*, a stone, W. *maen* or *vaen*, that which is set, so named from its compactness or hardness. And in Arabic أَبَنَ *abana*, signifies to think, Lat. *opinor*, that is, to set in the mind.

Few and *small* are senses often expressed by the same word. Thus, although *few* in English expresses merely a small number, yet the same word in French, *peu*, and in the Italian, *poco*, signifies *little* in quantity, as well as *few* in number.

Cause is from the sense of *urging*, *pressing*, *impelling*. Hence it well expresses that which produces an effect; and hence it is peculiarly expressive of that by which a man seeks to obtain a claim in law. A *cause* in court is properly a *pressing for right*, like *action* from *ago*; and *prosecution* from the Latin *sequor*, which is our word *seek*. Hence the Latin *accuso*, to *accuse*, to throw upon, to press or load with a charge. The Saxon *saca*, contention, suit in law, is synonymous with *cause*, and from the root of *seek*, *sequor*. It is the English *sake*.

The word *thing* is nearly synonymous with *cause* and *sake*. See THING in the Dictionary.

The primary sense of *time*, *luck*, *chance*, *fortune*, is to fall, to come, to arrive, to happen. *Tide*, *time* and *season*, have a like original sense. *Tide*, in Saxon, is *time*, not a flow of the sea, the latter being a secondary and modern application of the word. This primary signification of time will unfold to us why the Latin *tempora* should signify *times* and the *temples*. It seems that *tempora* are the *falls* of the head. Hence, also, we understand why *tempest* is naturally deducible from *tempus*, as the primary sense is to fall, to rush. Hence *tempestivus*, seasonable, that comes in good time. *Season* has a like sense.

Hence, also, we are led to understand, what has seemed inexplicable, how the French *heureux*, lucky, happy, can be regularly deduced from *heure*, an hour. We find that in Greek and Latin the primary sense of *hour* is *time*, and *time* is a coming, a falling, a happening, like the English *luck*, and hence the sense of lucky; hence fortunate and happy. The word *fortunate* is precisely of the same character.

The primary sense of the Shemitic דבר *davar*, or *thavar*, corresponds almost precisely with that of *cause* and *thing* in English, that is, to strain, urge, drive, fall or rush. Hence it signifies to speak, and in Ch. and Syr. to lead, to direct, to govern. As a noun, it signifies a word, that which is uttered; a thing, cause or matter, that is, that which happens or falls, like *event* from *evenio*; also a plague, or great calamity, that is, that which falls or comes on man or beast, like *plague*, a stroke or *affliction*, from striking. And it may be observed, that if the first letter is a prefix answering to the Gothic *du*, Saxon and English *to*, in the Saxon *to-drifan*, to drive, then the root בר coincides exactly with the Welsh *peri*, to command, which is retained in composition in the Lat. *impero*. Indeed if the first syllable of *guberno* is a prefix, the root of this word may be the same. The object, however, for which this word is here mentioned, is chiefly to show the uniformity which men have observed in expressing their ideas; making use of the same visible physical action to represent the operations of the mind and moral ideas.

Silence, *deafness*, *dumbness*, are from *stopping*, *holding*, or *making fast*.

War is from the sense of *striving*, *driving*, *struggling*.

Good is generally from *enlarging*, or *advancing*, like *prosperous*.

Evil is from wandering, departing, or sometimes from softness, weakness, flowing or flexibility, as is the case with the Latin *malum*, from the Welsh *mall*.

The primary sense of the names of natural and material objects cannot always be ascertained. The reasons are obvious. Some of these names are detached branches of a family of words which no longer form a part of our language; the verb and all the derivatives, except a single name, being extinct, or found only in some remote country. Others of these names have suffered such changes of orthography, that it is difficult or impossible to ascertain the primary or radical letters, and of course the family to which they belong. Numerous examples of such words occur in English, as in every other language.

But from such facts as have occurred to us in our researches, we may venture to affirm with confidence, that most names of natural objects are taken from some obvious quality or action, or some supposed quality of the thing; or from the particular action or operation by which it is produced. Thus *tumours* are named from *pushing*, or *swelling*; and *redness*, or *red*, seems, in some instances at least, to be named from *eruptions* on the body. The human body is named from *shaping*, that is, *setting*, *fixing*, or *extending*, and hence sometimes, the general name of the human race. The arm is a *shoot*, a *push*, as is the branch of a tree. A board, a table, a floor, is from *spreading*, or *expanding*, *extending*. Skin and bark are from *peeling*, *stripping*, &c.

The names of particular animals and plants cannot always be traced to their source; but as far as we have been able to discover their origin, we find animals to be generally named from some striking characteristic of external appearance, from the voice, from habits of life, or from their office. There is reason for believing that the Greek στρουθος and Latin *struthio*, or ostrich, is from the same root as the English *strut*, the strutter; the primary sense of which root is, to stretch, which explains all the senses of the Greek and Latin words of this family. It is certain that the *crow* is named from its cry, and the *leopard* from his spots.

Thus plants were named from their qualities: some from their form, others from their colour, others from their effects, others from the place of their growth. The English *root*, Lat. *radix*, is only a particular application of *rod* and *ray*, *radius*; that is, a shoot. *Spurge* is, undoubtedly, from the root of the Latin *purgo*.

There is reason to think that many names of plants were originally adjectives, expressing their qualities, or the name was a compound, used for the same purpose, one part of which has been dropped, and the other remaining as the name of the plant. Thus *pine*, *pinus*, is from *pin*, *pinna*, *penna*; for in Welsh *pin* is a *pin* and a *pen* or style for writing, and *pinbren* is a pine-tree. The tree then was named from its leaf.

Fir has a similar origin and signification.

It is probable or rather certain that some natural objects, as plants and minerals, received their names from their *supposed* qualities; as in ages of ignorance and superstition, men might ascribe effects to them, by mistake. The whole history of magic and enchantment leads us to this conclusion.

Minerals are, in many instances, named from their obvious qualities, as *gold* from its yellowness, and *iron* from its hard-

ness. The names can, in some cases, be traced to their original, as that of *gold* and of the Latin *ferrum;* but many of them are not easily ascertained. Indeed, the greatest part of the specific names of animals, plants, and minerals, appear to be obscure. Some of them appear to have no connection with any family of words in our language, and many of them are derived to us from Asia, and from roots which can be found only, if found at all, in the Asiatic languages.

These observations and explanations will be sufficient to show the importance of developing, as far as possible, the origin of words, and of comparing the different uses of the same word in different languages, in order to understand either the philosophy of speech, or the real force and signification of words in their practical application.

If it should be found to be true, that many of the Shemitic verbs are formed with prefixes, like those of the European languages, this may lead to new illustrations of the original languages of the Scriptures. In order to determine this fact, it will be useful to examine whether the Chaldee and Hebrew ב is not often a prefix answering to *be* in the Teutonic languages; whether ג and כ are not prefixes answering to the *ga* and *ge* of the Gothic and Teutonic; whether ד, ט and ת, and ז, a dialectical form of ט, do not coincide with the Gothic *du*, the Saxon *to*, the Dutch *toe*, and the German *zu;* whether נ does not answer to the Russ. and Dutch *na*, the German *nach;* and whether ס and ש do not answer to *s*, *sh*, and *sch* in the modern English and German.

If many of the Shemitic triliteral verbs are compound, it follows that the primary radix has not been detected. At any rate, we have no hesitation in affirming that the primary sense of many of the roots in the Shemitic languages, that sense which is almost indispensable to an understanding of many obscure passages in the Scriptures, has been hitherto overlooked or mistaken. In order fully to comprehend many uses of the words, it will be necessary to compare them with the uses of the words of the same family in the modern languages, and this comparison must be far more extensive than any hitherto made, and conducted on principles which have not been before duly appreciated and applied.

We have introduced the foregoing comparative view of the several significations of the same word in different languages, not merely to illustrate the general principles of language, but with a special reference to an explanation of the etymologies which occur in this work.

The results of the foregoing remarks and illustrations may be thus recapitulated.

1. The nations which now constitute the distinct families or races of Japheth and Shem, are descendants of the common family which inhabited the plain of Shinar before the dispersion.

2. The families at the dispersion retained a large proportion of the words which were in common use before that event, and the same were conveyed to their posterity. In the course of time, some of these words were dropped by one family or tribe, and some by another, till very few of them are retained in their original form and signification, by all the nations which have sprung from the main stock. A few of them, however, are still found in all or nearly all the languages which we have examined, bearing nearly the same signification and easily recognized as identical.

3. Although few of the primitive words can now be recognized as existing in *all* the languages, yet as we better understand the changes which have been made in the orthography and signification of the same radical words, the more affinities are discovered; and particularly, when we understand the *primary* sense, we find this to unite words whose *appropriate* or *customary* significations appear to have no connection.

4. A great number of the primitive radical words are found in compounds, formed in different languages, with different affixes and prefixes, which obscure the affinity. Thus *veritas* in Latin, is *wahrheit* in German; the first syllable in each is the same word, the last different. In other instances, both difference of orthography, of formation and of application, concur to obscure the affinity of words. Thus, the English word *strong* is in Danish *streng*, signifying stern, severe, rigid, strict; and *strenghed*, [stronghood,] is severity, rigour, strictness. Now *n* in these words is not radical; remove this letter and we have *strog*, *streg*, which coincide with the Latin *stringo*, *strictus;* and these words are found to be from the same radix, which signifies to draw, to strain, to stretch.

5. It appears that *b*, *p*, and *f* are often prefixes, either the remains of prepositions, or casual additions to words, introduced by peculiar modes of pronunciation, which prefixes now precede consonants, with which they readily coalesce in pronunciation, as *l* and *r*, forming triliteral words on biliteral roots; as in *block* from *lloc*, or *lock;* *play*, Saxon *plegan*, from *leg* or *lek*, Swedish *leka*, Dan. *leger;* *flow*, Lat. *fluo*, from *lug*, or *luc*, which appears in *light*, *lux*, *luceo*, and in *lug*, a river, retained in *Lugdunum*.

6. It appears also, that *c* or *k* and *g*, are often prefixes before the same consonants, *l* and *r*, as in Lat. *clunis*, Eng. *loin;* W. *clod*, *praise*, from *llod*, Latin *laus*, *laudo;* German *gluck*, English *luck;* Lat. *gratia*, W. *rhad*.

7. It appears also, that *s* is a prefix in a vast number of words, as in *speed*, *spoil*, *swell*, *sweep;* and it is very evident that *st* are prefixed to many words whose original, radical, initial consonant was *r*, as in *straight*, *strict*, *strong*, *stretch*, from the root of *right*, *rectus*, *reach*, and in *stride*, from the root of the Latin *gradior*, W. *rhaz*.

If these inferences are just, as we are persuaded they are, it follows that there is a more near resemblance and a much closer affinity between the languages of Europe and of Western Asia, than has hitherto been supposed to exist. It follows also, that some of the most important principles or rudiments of language have hitherto escaped observation, and that philology is yet in its infancy. Should this prove, on further examination, to be the state of philology, it is reserved for future investigators to examine the original languages of the Scriptures on new principles, which may serve to illustrate some obscure and difficult passages, not hitherto explained to the general satisfaction of critics and commentators.

Progress and Changes of the English Language.

It has been already observed that the mother tongue of the English is the Anglo-Saxon. The following are specimens of that language as it was spoken or written in England before the Norman conquest. The first is from the Saxon Chronicle. The original is in one column, and the literal translation in the other. The English words in italics are Saxon words. The number of these will show how large a proportion of the words is retained in the present English.

An. DCCCXCI. Her for se here east, and Earnulf cyning gefeaht with thæm ræde-here ær tha scipu comon, mid East-Francum, and Seaxum, and Bægerum, and hine geflymde. And thry Scottas cwomon to Ælfrede cyninge on anum bate, butan ælcum gerethum, of Hibernia; and thonon hi hi bestælon, forthon the hi woldon for Godes lufan on elthcodinesse bion, hy ne rohton hwær.	An. 891. *Here* [this year] *fared* the army *east*, *and* Earnulf, the *king*, *fought with* the cavalry [*ride* army] *ere the ships come*, with the *East*-Francs, *and* Saxons, *and* Bavarians, *and* put them to flight. *And three* Scots *come to* Ælfred, the *king*, *in a* [*an*] *boat*, without any *rowers*, from Hibernia, *and thence* they privately withdrew [*bestole*] because that they *would*, *for God's love be* [or live] in a state of pilgrimage, they should not be anxious—[reck, care] *where*.
Se bat wæs geworht of thriddan healfre hyde, the hic on foron, and hi namon mid him that hic hæfdon to seofon nihtum mete, and tha comon hic ymb seofon niht, to londe on Cornwealum, and foran tha sona to Ælfrede cyninge.	The *boat was wrought of two hides and a half* [*third half hide*,] in which they *fared* [came] *and* they took with them *that* they *had* for *seven nights meat*, *and* they *come* about the *seventh night*, *to land* in Cornwall, *and fared* [went] *soon to* Ælfred, the *king*.

The following specimen is from the Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, supposed to be made by King Alfred.

Ohthere sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede kyninge, thæt he ealra North-manna north mest bude. He cwæth that he bude on thæm lande northeweardum with tha west sæ. He sæde theah thæt thæt land sy swythe north thanon; ac hit is eall west buton on feawum stowum sticce mælum wiciath Finnas, on huntathe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscothe be there sæ. He sæde thæt he æt sumum cyrre wolde fandiam hu lange thæt land north right læge.	Octhere told [*said*] *his lord*, *king* Alfred, *that he* lived *north most* of *all* the *north men*. *He quoth that he* dwelt in the [*them*] *land northward*, opposite [with] the *west sea*. *He said though, that that land* is due *north* from *thence*, and that *it is all waste* except [*but*] in a *few* places [stows] where the *Finns* for the most part dwell, for *hunting in winter*, *and* in *summer* for *fishing* in that *sea*, [by the sea.] *He said that he*, at *some* time, *would find how long that land* lay *right north*.

Laws of King Æthelbert.

Gif Cyning his leode to him gehatah, and heom mon thær yfel gedo, II bote and cyning L. scillinga.	*If* the *King* shall call [*cite*] *his* people *to him*, *and* any one [*man*] shall there *do evil*, let double compensation be made, *and* fifty *shillings* to the *King*.
Gif in Cyninges tune man mannan *ofsleah*, L. scill. gebete.	*If in* the *King's town* a *man slay* a man, let him compensate [*boot*] with fifty *shillings*.
Gif on Eorles tune man mannan ofsleath, XII scil. gebete.	*If in* an *Earl's town* one *man slayeth* another *man*, let him pay twelve *shillings* for reparation.
Gif man thone man ofslehth, XX scil. gebete.	*If man* [any one] *slayeth* any *man*, let him compensate with twenty *shillings*.
Gif thuman (of a slehth) XX scil. Gif thuman nægl of weordeth III scil. gebete. Gif man scytefinger (of a slehth,) VIII scil. gebete. Gif man middle finger (of a slehth,) IV scil. gebete. Gif man gold-finger (of a slehth,) VI scil. gebete. Gif man thon litlan finger (of a slehth) XI scil. gebete.	*If* the *thumb* shall be cut off, twenty *shillings*. *If* the *thumb nail* shall be cut off, three *shillings* shall be the compensation. *If* any one [off *slayeth*, striketh off,] cutteth off the fore finger, [*shoot finger*,] let him compensate with eight *shillings*. *If* any one cutteth off the *middle finger*, let him pay four *shillings*. *If* any one cutteth off the *gold finger*, [ring finger,] let him pay six *shillings*. *If* any one cutteth off the *little finger*, let him pay eleven *shillings*.

Laws of King Eadgar.

We lærath that ælc cristen man his bearn to cristendome *geornlice* wenige and him pater noster and credon tæce.	We order (or instruct) *that* each *christian man earnestly* accustom [*wean*] *his* children *to* christianity, [*Christendom*,] *and teach him* the Pater Noster *and* Creed.
We lærath that preost ne beo hunta ne hafecere ne tæflere; ac plegge on his bocum swa his hade gebirath.	We direct *that* a *priest be* not a *hunter*, nor *hawker*, nor a gamester; but that he *apply* to *his books*, as it becomes *his* order.

We observe by these extracts that rather more than half the Saxon words have been lost, and now form no part of our language.

This language, with some words introduced by the Danes, continued to be used by the English till the Norman Conquest. After that event, great numbers of Saxon words went into disuse, not suddenly, but gradually, and French and Latin words were continually added to the language, till it began to assume its present form, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Yet the writings of Gower and Chaucer cannot now be fully understood without a glossary.

But it was not in the loss of native Saxon words and the accession of French and Latin words alone, that the change of our language consisted. Most important alterations were made in the sounds of the vowels. It is probable, if not certain, that our first vowel *a* had usually or always the broad sound, as we now pronounce it in *fall*, or in some words perhaps the Italian sound, as it is now called, and as we pronounce it in *ask*. The sound of *e* was probably nearly the same as it is in French and Italian, and in the northern languages on the continent of Europe; which is nearly that of *a* in *favour*. The Saxon sound of *i* was probably the same as it is still on the Continent, the sound of *ee* or long *e*. The sound of *u* was that of our present *oo*, French *ou*, the sound it still has in Italian, and in most countries on the European continent. It is probable that the change of the sound of *u* happened in consequence of the prevalence of the French pronunciation after the Conquest; for the present sound of *u* may be considered as intermediate, between the full sound of *oo*, or French *ou*, and the French sound of *u*.

These changes, and the various sounds given to the same character, now serve to perplex foreigners, when learning English; and tend, in no small degree, to retard or limit the extension of our language. This is an unfortunate circumstance, not only in obstructing the progress of science, but of Christianity.

The principal changes in the articulations are the use of *k* for *c*, as in *look* for *locian*; the loss of *h* before *l*, as in *loaf* from *hlaf*, *lot* for *hlot*, *lean* for *hlinian*; and the entire loss of the prefix *ge* or *ga*, as in *deal* for *ge-dælan*, *deem* for *ge-deman*; and of *to* as a prefix, as in *to-helpan*, to help; *to-dailan*, to deal. In no instance do we feel more sensibly the change of sounds in the vowels, than in that of *i*, which in French, Spanish, and Italian, is *e* long; for in consequence of this, persons who are not acquainted with these foreign languages, mispronounce such words as *marino*, *Messina*, *Lima*, giving to *i* its English sound, when in fact the words are to be pronounced *mareeno*, *Messeena*, *Leema*.

In grammatical structure the language has suffered considerable alterations. In our mother tongue, nouns were varied to form cases, somewhat as in Latin. This declension of nouns has entirely ceased, except in the possessive or genitive case, in which an apostrophe before *s* has been substituted for the regular Saxon termination *es*. Some of our pronouns retain their declensions, somewhat varied. The plural termination in *en* has been dropped, in a number of words, and the regular plural termination been substituted, as *houses* for *housen*.

In most cases, the Saxon termination of the infinitive mode of verbs has been dropped, and for *gifan* we now write, *to give*. The variations of the verb, in the several persons, have been materially changed. Thus for the Saxon—

Ic lufige,	We lufiath,
Thu lufast,	Ge lufiath,
He lufath.	Hi lufiath.

we now write—

I love,	We love,
Thou lovest,	Ye love,
He loveth or loves.	They love.

In the Saxon plural, however, we see the origin of the vulgar practice, still retained in some parts of England. *We loves, they loves*, which are contractions of *lufiath*.

In the substantive verb, our common people universally, and most persons of better education, unless they have rejected their traditionary language, retain the Gothic dialect, in the past tense.

I was,	We was,
Thou wast,	Ye was,
He was.	They was.

However people may be ridiculed for this language, it is of genuine origin, as old as the Saxon word *were*. In Gothic the past tense runs thus —

Ik was,	Weis wesum,
Thu wast,	Yus wesuth,
Is was.	Eis wesun.*

In the present tense of the substantive verb. our common people use *a'nt*, as in this phrase: "he *a'nt* present." This is evidently a contraction of the Swedish and Danish *är*, *er*, present indicative singular of the substantive verb *vara* or *værer*, to be, which we retain in *are* and *were*. In Swedish, han *är*, and in Danish, han er, he is. Hence he *er not* or *ar not*, contracted into he *a'nt* or *e'nt*.

These facts serve to show how far the Gothic dialect has been infused into the English language.

It would be tedious, and to most readers uninteresting, to recite all the changes in the forms of words or the structure of sentences which have taken place since the Norman conquest. Since the invention of printing, changes in the language have been less rapid than before; but no art nor effort can completely arrest alterations in a living language. The distinguished writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth improved the language, but could not give it stability. Many words then in common use are now obsolete, or have suffered a change of signification. In the period between Queen Elizabeth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, the language was improved in grammar, orthography, and style. The writers in the reign of Queen Anne and of George I. brought the language nearly to perfection; and if any improvement has since been made, it is in the style or diction, by a better selection of words, and the use of terms in science and philosophy with more precision.

In regard to grammatical construction, the language, for half a century past, has, in our apprehension, been suffering deterioration, at least as far as regards its written form. This change may be attributed chiefly to the influence of the learned Bishop Lowth, whose Grammar made its appearance nearly seventy years ago. We refer particularly to his form of the verb, which was adjusted to the practice of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, instead of the practice of authors in the age of William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I. Hence he gives for the form of the verb in the subjunctive mood, after the words which express a condition, *if, though*, &c. *I love, thou love, he love*, observing in a note that in the subjunctive mood, the event being spoken of under a condition or supposition, or in the form of a wish, and therefore doubtful and contingent, the verb itself in the present, and the auxiliary both of the present and past imperfect times, often carry with them somewhat of a future sense; as, "If he come to-morrow, I may speak to him"—"If he should come, I should speak to him." This is true; but for that very reason, this form of the verb belongs to the future tense, or should be arranged as such in Grammars. *If he come*, would be in Latin *si venerit*, in the subjunctive future.

But the learned author has entirely overlooked the important distinction between an event or fact, of uncertain existence in the *present* time, and which is mentioned under the condition of *present* existence, and a *future* contingent event. "If the mail that has arrived *contains* a letter for me, I shall soon receive it," is a phrase that refers to the present time, and expresses an uncertainty in my mind, respecting the fact. "If the mail *contain* a letter for me," refers to a future time, that is, "If the mail of to-morrow *contain* [shall or should contain] a letter for me." The first event, conditional or hypothetical, should be expressed by the indicative mood, and the latter by the subjunctive future. The Saxon form of the verb, *if he slay, if he go*, is evidently a contingent future, and is so used in the laws.

This distinction, one of the most important in the language, has been so totally overlooked, that no provision has been made for it in English Grammars: nor is the distinction expressed by the form of the verb, as used by a great part of the best writers. On the other hand they continually use one form of the verb to express both senses. The fact is the same in the common version of the Scriptures. *If he go, if he speak*, sometimes express a present conditional tense, and sometimes a contingent future. In general this subjunctive form of the verb in Scripture, expresses future time. "If he thus *say*, I have no delight in thee," expresses a future contingent event; 2 Sam. xv. 26. "If iniquity *be* in thine hand, put it far away," expresses a fact, under a condition, in the present time; Job xi. 14.

In many instances the translators have deviated from the original, in using the subjunctive form of the English verb to express what in Greek is expressed in the indicative. Thus Matthew iv. 6. *Ει υίος ει του Θεου*, If thou *be* [art] the son of God.

Ch. v. 29 and 30. *Ει δε ὁ οφθαλμος σου ὁ δεξιος σκανδαλιζει σε*, If thy right eye *offend* [offendeth thee; *Ει ἡ δεξια σου χειρ σκανδαλιζει σε*, If thy right hand *offend* [offendeth] thee.

So also in chapter xviii. 8 and 9.

Ch. xii. 26. *Ει ο Σατανας τον Σαταναν εκβαλλει*, If Satan *cast* [casteth] out Satan.

Ch. xix. 10. *Ει οὑτως εστιν ἡ αιτια του ανθρωπου μετα της γυναικος*, If the case of the man *be* [is] so with his wife.

Ch. xxii. 45. *Ει ουν Δαβιδ καλει αυτον Κυριον*, If David then *call* [calleth] him Lord.

2 Cor. iv. 16. *Ει ο εξω ἡμων ανθρωπος διαφθειρεται*, Though our outward man *perish* [perishes, or is perishing.]

In all these passages, the English verb, in the subjunctive, properly expresses a conditional, contingent or hypothetical future tense, contrary to the sense of the original, except in the last passage cited, where the apostle evidently speaks of the perishing of the outward man as a fact admitted, which renders the translation still more improper.

Let us now attend to the following passages.

Matthew vii. 9. *Η τις εστιν εξ ὑμων ανθρωπος, ον εαν αιτηση ο υἱος αυτου αρτον.* Or what man is there of you, whom if his son *ask* [shall ask] bread, *will* he give him a stone?

Και εαν ιχθυν αιτηση, If he *ask* [shall ask] a fish, *will* he give him a serpent?

Here the original tense is varied to express a future or hypothetical event, yet the verb in English is in the same tense as in the first class of examples; and what renders the version more objectionable is, that the verb in the first clause does not correspond with that in the second clause. There is no possible way of making good English of the translation, but by supposing the verb in the first clause *ask*, to be in the future tense. So it would be in Latin, and so it is, "si petierit." If thy son shall ask (or should ask) a fish, will he give (or would he give) him a serpent?

This fault runs through the whole English version of the Scriptures, and a distinction of tenses clearly marked in the original languages, is generally neglected in the translation.

1 Tim. v. 4. *Ει δε τις χηρα τεκνα η εκγονα εχει*, If any widow *have* [has] children or nephews.

Verse 8. *Ει δε τις των ιδιων και μαλιστα των οικειων ου προνοει*, If any *provide* [provideth] not for his own, and especially for those of his own house.

This subjunctive form of the verb, *if he be; if he have; if he go; if he say; if thou write; whether thou see; though he fall*, which was generally used by the writers of the sixteenth century, was in a great measure discarded before the time of Addison. Whether this change was in consequence of the prevalence of colloquial usage over grammar rules, or because discerning men perceived the impropriety and inconsistency of the language of books, I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that Locke, Watts, Addison, Pope, and other authors of the first distinction, who adorned the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, generally used the indicative mood to express condition, uncertainty, and hypothesis in the present and past tenses. Thus Locke writes —"If these two prepositions *are* by nature imprinted." "If principles *are* innate." "If any person *hath* never examined this notion." "Whether that substance *thinks* or no." "If the soul *doth* think in sleep." "If one *considers* well these men's way of speaking." "If he *does* not reflect." "Unless

* This is probably the Latin *esse*. The Latins dropped the first articulation *v*, which answers to our *w*.

The present tense, indicative mood, of the Latin verb, with the *v* restored, would be written thus—

Ego vesum,	Nos vesumus, [was,]
Tu ves,	Vos vestis, [was,]
Ille vest.	Illi vesunt, [was.]

that notion *produces* a constant train of successive ideas." "If your lordship *means*." Such is the language of *Locke*.

Now, what is remarkable, the learned Dr. Lowth, the very author who has, by his Grammar, done much to sanction the subjunctive form of the verb, in such cases, often uses the indicative in his own writings. "If he *does* not carefully attend to this—if this pleasure *arises* from the shape of the composition—if this *is* not firmly and well established." These verbs are in contradiction of his own principles.

On Isaiah. Prelim. Diss.

Addison. "If the reader *has* a mind to see a father of the same stamp." "If exercise *throws* off all superfluities—if it *clears* the vessels—if it *dissipates* a growing distemper." Such is the language of Addison, the most elegant writer of the genuine English idiom in the nation.

"If the thief *is* poor—if it *obliges* me to be conversant with scenes of wretchedness." *Wilberforce.*

"If America *is* not to be conquered." *Lord Chatham.*

"If we *are* to be satisfied with assertions." "If it *gives* blind confidence to any executive government." "If such an opinion *has* gone forth." "If our conduct *has* been marked with vigour and wisdom." *Fox.*

"If my bodily strength *is* equal to the task." "A negro, if he *works* for himself and not for a master, will do double the work." "If there *is* any aggravation of our guilt." "If their conduct *displays* no true wisdom." "The honourable gentleman may, if he *chooses*, have the journals read again." "Whether this *is* a sufficient tie to unite them." "If this measure *comes* recommended." "If there *exists* a country which contains the means of protection." *Pitt.*

"If the prudence of reserve and decorum *dictates* silence." "If an assembly *is* viciously or feebly composed." "If any persons *are* to make good deficiencies." "If the King of the French *has* really deserved these murderous attempts." "If this representation of M. Necker *was* false." "Whether the system, if it *deserves* the name." "The politician looks for a power that our workmen call a *purchase*, and if he *finds* the power." "If he *feels* as men commonly feel." *Burke.*

"If climate *has* such an effect on mankind." "If the effects of climate *are* casual." *Coxe's Russ.*

"If he *finds* his collection too small." "If he *thinks* his judgment not sufficiently enlightened." "Whether it *leads* to truth." "If he *warns* others against his own failings." This is generally the language of *Johnson*.

In regard to this distinguished author, we would observe that, except the substantive verb, there is in his Rambler but a single instance of the subjunctive form of the verb in conditional sentences. In all other cases the use of the indicative is uniform.

But neither the authors here mentioned, nor most others, even the most distinguished for erudition, are uniform and consistent with themselves in the use of the tenses. In one sentence we find the indicative used, "If it *is* to be discovered only by the experiment." "If other indications *are* to be found." In the next sentence, "If to miscarry in an attempt *be* a proof of having mistaken the direction of genius." *Johnson.*

"If the former *be* refined—if those virtues *are* accompanied with equal abilities." *Gibbon.*

"If love *reward* him, or if vengeance *strike*." *Cowper.*

"Or if it *does* not brand him to the last." *Ib.*

"If he *is* a pagan—if endeavours *are* used—if the person *hath* a liberal education—if man *be* subject to these miseries." *Milner.*

The following expressions occur in Pope's Preface to Homer's Iliad, in the compass of thirteen lines.

"If he *has* given a regular catalogue of an army."
"If he *has* funeral games for Patroclus."
"If Ulysses *visit* the shades."
"If he *be* detained from his return."
"If Achilles *be* absent."
"If he *gives* his hero a suit of celestial armour."

We recollect one English author only, who has been careful to avoid this inconsistency; this is Gregory, who, in his *Economy of Nature*, has uniformly used the indicative form of the verb in conditional sentences of this kind.

The propriety of using the indicative form of the verb to express a present or past event conditionally, does not rest solely on usage; it is most correct upon principle. It is well known that most of the words which are used to introduce a condition or hypothesis, and called, most improperly, conjunctions, are *verbs*, having not the least affinity to the class of words used to connect sentences. *If* is the Saxon *gif*, *give*, having lost its first letter; *if* for the ancient *gif*. *Though* is also a verb now obsolete, except in the imperative mood. Now let us analyze this conditional tense of the verb. "If the man *knows* his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel." Here is an omission of the word *that* after *if*. The true original phrase was, "*If that* the man knows his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel"—that is, *give that* [admit the fact which is expressed in the following clause,] *the man knows his true interest*, then the consequence follows, he will avoid a quarrel. *That* in this sentence is a relative or demonstrative substitute for the following clause. This will more plainly appear by transposing the clauses. "The man *knows* his true interest; *give that* [admit that;] he will then avoid a quarrel." Now let the subjunctive form be used. "The man *know* his true interest; give that; he will avoid a quarrel."

Here the impropriety of this form of the verb appears in a strong light. It will appear more clearly by the use of other words of equivalent signification. *Grant* the man *know* his true interest, he will avoid a quarrel. *Allow* the man *know* his true interest. *Suppose* the man *know* his true interest. We never use the subjunctive form after the three last verbs which introduce the condition. *Though* is sometimes followed by the indicative; sometimes by the subjunctive; but it ought always to be followed by the indicative, for it supposes the fact to be given; and so does *admit*, when used in hypothetical sentences. Admit that the man *knows* his interest. We have then decisive proof that the use of the indicative form of the verb after *if*, when it expresses a conditional event in present time, is most correct; indeed, it is the only correct form. This remark is equally applicable to the past tense conditional.

The language of Addison, Johnson, and other distinguished writers of the last century, in the use of the indicative, is therefore more correct than the language of the writers in the age of Elizabeth.

We consider that *general and respectable* usage in *speaking* is the genuine or legitimate language of a country, to which the *written* language ought to be conformed. Language is that which is uttered by the tongue, and if men do not write the language as it is *spoken* by the great body of respectable people, they do not write the *real* language. Now, in colloquial usage, the subjunctive form of the verb, in conditional sentences, is rarely used, and perhaps never, except when the substantive verb is employed. Our students are taught in school the subjunctive form, *if thou have*, *if he come*, &c., and some of them continue, in after life, to *write* in that manner; but in the course of more than forty years, we have not known three men who have ventured to use that form of the verb in conversation. We toil in school to learn a language which we dare not introduce into conversation, but which the force of custom compels us to abandon. In this respect, the present study of grammar is worse than useless.

This colloquial custom accords with other languages. The French say and write *s'il est*, if he is. The Latins often used the same form, "*si* quid *est* in me ingenii, judices;" but the use of the Latin subjunctive depends on certain other words which precede; as "*cum sit civis*," as he *is* a citizen, or since he *is* a citizen; and the present tense is often used to express what we express by an auxiliary. That the Greeks used the indicative to express a conditional present tense, we have seen by citations above.

By this arrangement of the verb, the indicative form after *if* and other verbs introducing a condition or hypothesis, may be used uniformly to express a fact or event under a condition or supposition, either in the present or past tenses; the speaker being uncertain respecting the fact, or representing it as doubtful.

"If the man *is* honest, he will return what he has borrowed." "If the ship *has* arrived, we shall be informed of it to-morrow." "If the bill *was* presented, it was doubtless paid." "If the law *has* been passed, we are precluded from further opposition."

On the other hand, when it is intended to speak of a future contingent event, we would always use the auxiliaries that are proper for the purpose. "If it *shall* or *should rain* to-morrow, we shall not ride to town." We would never use the subjunctive form, *if it rain*, in prose; and in poetry, only from necessity, as an abridged phrase, for if it *shall* or *should rain*. In this manner the distinction between the tenses, which are now constantly confounded, may be preserved and made obvious, both to natives and foreigners.

The effect of the study of Lowth's principles, which has been greatly extended by the popularity of Murray's Grammar,* has been to introduce or establish a form of the verb in writing, which is obsolete in colloquial language; to fill our books with a confusion of tenses, and thus to keep the language unsettled. Nothing can be more perplexing to the student, than every where to meet with discrepancies between rules and practice.

There is another erroneous manner of writing, common to the best authors in the language, which seems to have escaped notice. This is, to connect a verb in the past tense with a preceding one in the same tense, when the latter verb is intended to express a very different time from the former. Thus, "Then Manasseh *knew* that the Lord, he *was* God;" 2 Chron. xxxiii. 13.

The Latins, in this case, would probably have used the infinitive; "Manasseh novit Jehovam Deum esse." In English we ought to write and say, "Manasseh *knew* Jehovah *to be* God," or, "Manasseh *knew* that Jehovah he *is* God." In most similar cases the use of the infinitive in English is as elegant as in Latin. But there are many cases where the infinitive cannot be used. We cannot use it after *say;* "he *said* him *to be* a good man," is not English; though "he *declared*, or *affirmed*, or *believed* him *to be* a good man," is elegant.

In order to understand the impropriety of the common mode of using the latter verb, as in the example above cited, it may be remarked, that the present tense is that which is used to express what exists at all times. Thus we say, God *is* or *exists*, whenever we speak of his permanent existence; we say, Gold *is* yellow or ductile; iron *is* a most valuable metal, it *is* not convertible into silver; plants and animals *are* very distinct living beings. We do not say, Gold *was* yellow; iron *was* a valuable metal; for we mean to express permanent qualities. Hence, in the passage cited from Chronicles, the first verb *knew*, referring to a fact past, is correct; but the last, which is intended to express the permanent being or character of God, should be in the infinitive or the indicative present tense. The following are examples of correct language: "His master had *taught* him that happiness *consists* in virtue." *Anacharsis*, ii. 120

"Sabellius, who openly *taught* that there *is* but one person in the Godhead." *Encyclopedia.*

"Our Saviour *taught* that eternal death *is* the proper punishment of sin." *Emmons.*

But very different is the following: "Having believed for many years, that water *was* [is] an elastic fluid." The following would be still better: "Having believed water to be an elastic fluid."

So the following: "We know not the use of the epidermis of shells. Some authors *have supposed* that it *secured* [secures] the shells from being covered with vermes." *Edin. Encyc.*

"It *was* just *remarked*, that marine fossils *did* not [do not] comprise vegetable remains." *Ib.*

"If my readers will turn their thoughts back on their old friends, they will find it difficult to call a single man to remembrance who *appeared* to know that life *was* short [is short,] till he was about to lose it." *Rambler*, No. 71.

"They considered the body as a hydraulic machine, and the fluids as passing through a series of chemical changes; forgetting that animation *was* [is] its essential characteristic." *Darwin.*

"It was *declared* by Pompey, that if the Commonwealth *was* [should be] violated, he could stamp with his foot and raise an army out of the ground." *Rambler*, No. 10.

In the foregoing sentence, the past tense is used for the future contingent.

"It was affirmed in the last discourse, that much of the honourable practice of the world *rested* [rests] on the substratum of selfishness; that society *was* [is] held together, in the exercise of its relative virtues, mainly by the tie of reciprocal advantage; that a man's own interest *bound* [binds] him to all those average equities which *obtained* [obtain] in the neighbourhood around him; and in which if he *proved* [should prove] himself glaringly deficient, he would be abandoned by the respect, and the confidence, and the good will of the people with whom he *had* [might have, or should have] to do." *Chalmer's Com. Dis.* 4.

"In the last discourse, I observed that love *constituted* [constitutes] the whole moral character of God." *Dwight's Theology.*

"And he said, Nay, father Abraham; but if one *went* [shall or should go] to them from the dead, they will repent. And he said to him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one *rose* [shall or should rise] from the dead;" Luke xvi. 30, 31.

"Cicero vindicated the truth, and inculcated the value of the precept, that nothing *was* [is] truly useful which *was* [is] not honest."

"He undertook to show that justice *was* [is] of perpetual obligation."

"The author concedes much of his argument, and admits that the sea *was* [is] susceptible of dominion." [Better still; he admits the sea *to be* susceptible of dominion.]

"A nation would be condemned by the impartial voice of mankind, if it voluntarily *went* [should go] to war, on a claim of which it *doubted* [should doubt] the legality."

"He held that the law of nations *prohibited* [prohibits] the use of poisoned arms."

"He insisted that the laws of war *gave* [give] no other power over a captive than to keep him safely."

"The general principle on the subject is, that, if a commander *makes* a compact with the enemy, and it *be* of such a nature that the power to make it *could be* reasonably implied from the nature of the trust, it *would be* valid and binding, though he *abused* his trust." Let any man translate this sentence into another language, if he can, without reducing the verbs to some consistency.

"From his past designs and administrations, we could never argue at all to those which *were future*." [This is an odd combination of words.]

"Jesus knowing that the father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God and *went* to God;" John xiii. 3.

"Alexander dispatched Eumenes with three hundred horse to two free cities—with assurance that if they *submitted* and *received* him [should or would submit and receive] as a friend, no evil *should befall* them."

"The apostle *knew* that the present season *was* [is] the only time allowed for this preparation."

"What would be the real effect of that overpowering evidence which our adversaries *required* [should require] in a revelation, it is difficult to *foretell*."

"It could not otherwise have been known that the word *had* [has] this meaning."

"I told him if he *went* [should go] to-morrow, I would go with him."

This fault occurs in our hearing every hour in the day.

A like fault prevails in other languages; indeed the English may have been led into it by reading foreign authors. "Mais on a remarqué avec raison, que l'espace conchoidal *était* infini." *Lunier.* It has been remarked with reason, that the conchoidal space *was* [is] infinite.

But whatever may be the practice of other nations, there would be no difficulty in correcting such improprieties in our own language, if as much attention were given to the study of its true principles, as is given to other subjects of literature and science. But if in this particular, there is an English author who writes his vernacular language correctly, his writings have not fallen under our inspection.

* Lindley Murray, in the Introduction to his Grammar, acknowledges, in general terms, that "the authors to whom the grammatical part of this compilation is principally indebted for its materials are, Harris, Johnson, Lowth, Priestley, Beattie, Sheridan, Walker, and Coote." But on examination it appears that the greatest portion of the grammatical part is from Lowth, whose principles form the main structure of Murray's compilation. Some valuable notes and remarks are taken from Priestley's Grammar.

There is another fault very common among English writers, this is the conversion of an intransitive verb into a passive one. It is surprising that an error of this kind should have gained such an established use, in some foreign languages, as to be incurable. Barbarous nations may indeed form languages; but it should be the business of civilized men to purify their language from barbarisms.

In the transitive verb, there is an agent that performs some action on an object, or in some way affects it. When this verb becomes passive, the agent and the object change places in the sentence. Thus, *John loves Peter*, is transitive, but *Peter is loved by John*, is passive. In the intransitive verb the case is different; for the action is limited to the agent; and when it is stated that a thing is done, there is no agent by which it is done. *I perish*, is intransitive; *I am perished*, is the passive form; but the latter neither expresses nor implies an agent by which I perish.

This fault occurs frequently in the common version of the Scriptures.

"Yea, whereto might the strength of their hands profit me, in whom old age *was* [had] *perished.*" Job xxx. 2.

"Their memorial *is* [has] *perished* with them." Ps. ix. 6.

"The heathen *are* [have] *perished* out of this land." Ps. x. 16.

"Israel *is* [has] *fled* before the Philistines." 1 Sam. iv. 17.

"David *is* [has] *fled.*" 2 Sam. xix. 9.

"The days *were* [had] not *expired.*" 1 Sam. xviii. 26.

"And when the year *was* [had] *expired.*" 2 Chron. xxxvi. 10.

"I only *am* [have] *escaped* alone to tell thee." Job i. 15.

"And it came to pass, when he *was* [had] *returned.*" Luke xix. 15.

Return is sometimes a transitive verb, and sometimes intransitive. When a sum of borrowed money *is returned*, the phrase is correct, for this is the passive form of a transitive verb. But when a *man is returned*, we may ask, who has returned him? In this case, the man returns by his own act, and he cannot be said to *be returned.*

"He found the Empress *was* [had] *departed.*" *Coxe.*

"They *were* [had] *arrived* within three days' journey of the spice country." *Gibbon*, Ch. i. Note.

"Neither Charles nor Diocletian *were* [had] *arrived* at a very advanced period of life." *Ib.* Ch. xiii.

"The posterity of so many gods and heroes *was* [had] *fallen* into the most abject state." *Ib.* Ch. ii.

"Silver *was* [had] *grown* more common." *Ib.*

"He *was* [had] *risen* from the dead, and *was* [had] just *ascended* to heaven." *Milner*, i 20.

"Hearing that they *were* [had] *arrived.*" *Ib.* 211.

"Claudius—vexed because his wife *was* [had] *become* a Christian." *Ib.* 274.

"Does not the reader see how much we *are* [have] already *departed* from Christian simplicity?" *Ib.* 299.

"My age *is* [has] *departed.*" Isaiah xxxviii. 12.

"The man out of whom the demons *were* [had] *departed.*" Luke viii. 35.

"Workmen *were* [had] *arrived* to assist them." *Milford.*

"A body of Athenian horse *was* [had] just *arrived.*" *Ib.*

This fault is common in Mitford's History of Greece. In the writings of Roscoe, which are more elegant, it occurs, but less frequently.

"The time limited for the reception of the cardinal *was expired.*" *Roscoe*, Leo. X.

"He inquired whether the report was true, that a legate *was arrived.*" *Ib.* L. Med.

"The nation *being* [having] once more *got* into a course of borrowing." *Price on Liberty.*

"When he *was* [had] *retired* to his tent." *Coxe's Russ.*

"He *was* [had] not yet *arrived.*"* *Ib.*

The intransitive verb *grow* is constantly used as a transitive verb, as, to *grow* wheat.

It seems almost incredible that such errors should continue, to this time, to disfigure the language of the most distinguished writers, and that they should escape animadversion. The practice has evidently been borrowed from the French or Italian; but surely no lover of correctness can excuse such violation of the best established principles in our language.

There is a grammatical error running through the writings of so respectable a writer as Mitford, which ought not to be passed unnoticed; as it seems to be borrowed from the French language, whose idioms are different from the English, but which the English are too apt to follow. This fault is, in using the preterite or perfect tense, instead of the past tense indefinite, usually called, most improperly, the *imperfect.* Take the following sentences for examples. "The conduct of Pelopidas toward Arcadia and its minister at the Persian court —*has* scarcely *been* the result of mere caprice or resentment." The verb here ought to be *was.*

"The oration [of Isocrates] *has been* [was] a favourite of Dionysius of Halicarnassus."

This form of expressing the time would be good in French, but is very bad in English. And it may be here remarked, that the tense *he was, he arrived, he wrote*, is not properly named *imperfect*. These verbs, and all verbs of this form, denote actions finished or perfect, as "In six days God *created* the heaven and the earth." Imperfect or unfinished action is expressed in English in this manner, he *was reading*, they *were writing*. The error of calling the former tense *imperfect*, has probably proceeded from a servile adoption of the Latin names of the tenses, without considering the difference of application.

There are some errors in all the English Grammars, that have been derived to us from antiquity. Such is the arrangement of *that* among the conjunctions, like the Greek *οτι*, and the Latin *ut*. *Και μακαρια ἡ πιστευσασα, οτι εσται τελειωσις τοις λελαλημενοις αυτῃ παρα Κυριου.* And blessed is she who believed *that* there shall be a performance of the things which were told her from the Lord; Luke i. 45. In our version, *οτι* is rendered *for*, but most erroneously. The true meaning and character of *οτι* will best appear, by a transposition of the clauses of the verse: "There shall be a performance of the things told her from the Lord; blessed or happy is she who believed *that.*" Here *οτι*, *that*, appears to be what it really is, a relative or substitute for the whole clause in Greek succeeding it. So in Luke xxii. 18. *Λεγω γαρ ὑμιν οτι ου μη πιω*, &c. I say to you *that* I will not drink. I will not drink, I say to you *that*. It is the same in Latin, "Dico enim vobis *quod* non bibam." *Quod* is here a relative governed by *dico*, and referring to the following clause of the sentence.

So also Matthew ix. 28. *Πιστευετε οτι δυναμαι τουτο ποιησαι*; Do ye believe *that* I am able to do this? I am able to do this, do ye believe *that?*

This error runs through all Grammars, Greek, Latin, French, English, &c. But how such an obvious fact, that the word *that* and its corresponding words in other languages, refer to the clause of a sentence, should escape observation, age after age, it is not easy to explain. How could it be supposed that a word is a conjunction which does *not* join words or sentences? *That* is used, in the passages cited, not to *unite two* sentences, but to *continue the same* sentence by an additional clause.

The relative, when referring to a sentence or the clause of a sentence, is not varied, for a variation of case is not wanted.

So *notwithstanding* and *provided* in English, and *pourvu que* in French, are called conjunctions, but most improperly; as they are participles, and when called conjunctions, they always form, with a word, clause or sentence, the case absolute or independent. Thus, "It rains, but notwithstanding *that*, [it rains,] I must go to town." That fact (it rains) not opposing or preventing me, that is, in opposition to that, I must go to town; *hoc non obstante.*

"I will ride, *provided* you will accompany me." That is, I will ride, the fact, *you will accompany me*, being provided.

Such is the structure of these sentences. It is the same in French, *pourvu que*, that being provided, *que* referring to the following clause.

There are other points in grammar equally faulty. Not only in English grammar, but in the grammars of other languages, men stumble at the threshold, and teach their children

* On this use of intransitive verbs, as the ship *was departed*, it may be asked, who departed it? The mail *is arrived*, who has arrived it? The tree *is perished*, who has perished it? The enemy *was fled*, who fled them? The time *was expired*, who expired it?

to stumble. In no language whatever can there be a part of speech properly called an *article*. There is no word or class of words that falls within the signification of *article*, a joint, or that can otherwise than arbitrarily be brought under that denomination. The definitive words called *articles*, are all *adjectives* or *pronouns*. When they are used with nouns, they are *adjectives*, modifying the signification of the nouns, like other adjectives; for this is their proper office. When they stand alone, they are *pronouns*, or *substitutes* for nouns. Thus *hic*, *ille*, *ipse*, in Latin, when used with nouns expressed, are adjectives; *hic homo*, this man; *ille homo*, that man. When they stand alone, *hic*, *ille*, they stand in the place of nouns. The fact is the same in other languages.

The English *the* is an adjective, which, for distinction, we call a *definitive adjective*, and for brevity, a *definitive*, as it defines the person or thing to which it refers, or rather designates a particular person or thing. But why this should be selected as the only definitive in our language, is very strange; when obviously *this* and *that* are more exactly definitive, designating more precisely a particular person or thing than *the*. These words answer to the Latin *hic* and *ille*, which were always used by the Romans, when they had occasion to specify definite persons or things.

As to the English *an* or *a*, which is called in grammars the *indefinite article*, there are two great mistakes. *A* being considered as the original word, it is said to become *an* before a vowel. The fact is directly the reverse. *An* is the original word, and this is contracted to *a* by dropping the *n* before a consonant.

But *an* is merely the Saxon orthography of *one*, *un*, *unus*, an adjective found in nearly all the languages of Europe, and expressing a single person or thing. It is merely a word of number, and no more an *article* than *two*, *three*, *four*, and every other number in the language. Take the following examples.

Bring me *an* orange from the basket; that is, any *one* of the number.

Bring me *two* oranges from the basket; that is, any *two* of the number.

Bring me *three* oranges from the basket; that is, any *three* of the number; and so on to any number *ad infinitum*.

When thus used, *an*, *two*, *three*, are all indefinite; that is, they are used with nouns which are indefinite, or expressing things not particularly designated. But this is not owing to the essential character of the adjectives, *an*, *one*, *two*, *three*; for any of them may be used with definite nouns; and *an* is continually thus used.

"I will be *an* adversary to thine adversaries."

"The angel stood for *an* adversary against Balaam."

"Make this fellow return, lest in the battle he be *an* adversary to us."

"Rezon ... was *an* adversary to Israel all the days of Solomon."

"And he spake *a* parable to them to this end."

"And there was *a* widow in that city."

"And seeing the multitude, he went up into *a* mountain."

"I will be *a* God to thee and thy seed after thee."

"Thou art *a* God ready to pardon."

Now let any of these phrases be tested by the common definition of *an* or *a*, "that it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind; in other respects indeterminate." *Lowth.*

"I will be *an* adversary to thine adversaries;" that is, "I will be *any* adversary," one of the kind, but vague or indeterminate.

"Rezon was *an* adversary to Israel;" that is, in a vague sense *any* adversary, indeterminate.

"And he spake *a* parable to them;" that is, *any* parable, indeterminate.

"Thou art *a* God ready to pardon;" that is, *any* God, one of the kind, in a vague sense, indeterminate!

If it should be said, the noun is rendered determinate, by other words in the sentence, and not by *an* or *a*, this may be and generally is true; but this shows that *an* does not give to the noun its character of definiteness or indefiniteness; it always retains its proper signification, which is *one*, and nothing more; and it is used indifferently before nouns definite or indefinite.

This mistake of the character of *an* is found in other languages.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

From the period of the first Saxon writings, our language has been suffering changes in orthography. The first writers, having no guide but the ear, followed each his own judgment or fancy; and hence a great portion of Saxon words are written with different letters, by different authors; most of them are written two or three different ways, and some of them fifteen or twenty. To this day the orthography of some classes of words is not entirely settled; and in others it is settled in a manner to confound the learner, and mislead him into a false pronunciation. Nothing can be more disreputable to the literary character of a nation, than the history of English orthography, unless it is that of orthoepy.

1. The Saxon diphthong *æ*, which probably had a specific and uniform sound or combination of sounds, has been discarded and *ea* generally substituted in its place, as *bræth*, *breath*. Now *ea* thus united have not a uniform sound, and of course they are no certain guide to pronunciation. In some instances, where the Saxon spelling was not uniform, the modern orthography follows the most anomalous and difficult, instead of that which is regular. Thus the Saxons wrote *fether* and *fether*, more generally the latter, and the moderns write *feather*.

2. The letter *g* in Saxon words, has, in many English words, been sunk in pronunciation, and either wholly lost, or it is now represented by *y* or *w*. Thus *dæg*, or *dag*, has become *day*; *gear* is *year*, *bugan* is *bow*, and *fæger* is *fair*.

3. The Saxons, who adopted the Roman alphabet, with a few alterations, used *c* with its close sound like that of *k*. Thus *lic*, like; *locian*, to look. But after the Norman conquest, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, took the sound of *s*: hence arose the necessity of changing this letter in words and syllables, where it was necessary to retain the sound of *k* before these vowels. Thus the Saxon *licean*, pronounced originally *likean*, becomes, with our present sound of *c* before *e*, *lisean*; and *locian* becomes *losian*. To remedy this evil, our ancestors introduced *k* from the Greek, writing it generally after *c*, as in *lick*, *stick*, though in some instances, omitting *c*, as in *like* and *look*. Hence in all monosyllables in which a syllable beginning with *e* or *i* is added to the word, as in the past time and participles of verbs, we use *k* in the place of the Saxon *c*, as in *licked*, *licking*.

Our early writers attempted to extend this addition to words introduced from the Latin and Greek, in which no such reason exists for the use of *k*. Thus they wrote *publick*, *musick*, *rhetorick*. In these and similar words the Latins used *c* for the Greek *κ*, as *musicus*, for *μουσικος*, and the early English writers took both letters, the Roman *c* and Greek *κ*. This was absurd enough; but they never proceeded so far as to carry the absurdity through the derivatives; never writing *publickation*, *musickal*, *rhetorickal*, *catholickism*, *skeptickism*, *stoickism*. After a long struggle with the force of authority, good sense has nearly banished this pedantic orthography from use; and all words of this kind now appear, in most of our public acts and elegant writings, in their proper simplicity; *public*, *publication*, *music*, *musical*.

4. In many words, formerly ending in *ie*, these letters have been discarded from the singular number, and *y* substituted. Thus *remedie*, *memorie*, are now written *remedy*, *memory*. But what is very singular, the plural of these words retains the *ie*, with the addition of *s*, as in *remedies*. This anomaly, however, creates no great inconvenience, except that it has been extended by negligent writers to words ending in *ey*, as in *attornies*. But words ending in *ey* properly make the plural by simply taking *s*, as in *surveys*, *attorneys*. The same rule applies to verbs when an *s* is added, as in *conveys*.

5. In a vast number of words the vowel *e* has been discarded as useless; as in *eggs* for *egges*; *certain* for *certaine*; *empress*, for *empresse*; *goodness* for *goodnesse*. This is an improvement, as the *e* has no sound in modern pronunciation. But here again we meet with a surprising inconsistency; for the same reason which justifies this omission, would justify and

require the omission of *e* final in *motive, pensive, juvenile, genuine, sanguine, doctrine, examine, determine,* and a multitude of others. The introduction of *e*, in most words of these classes, was at first wrong, as it could not plead any authority in the originals; but the retaining of it is unjustifiable, as the letter is not merely useless, but, in very numerous classes of words, it leads to a false pronunciation. Many of the most respectable English authors, a century ago or more, omitted *e* in such words as *examin, determin, famin, ductil, fertil, definit,* &c., but these improvements were afterwards rejected, to the great injury of orthography. In like manner, a final *e* is inserted in words of modern coinage, as in *alumine, chlorine, chloride, oxide,* &c., without the least necessity or propriety.

6. A similar fate has attended the attempt to anglicize the orthography of another class of words, which we have received from the French. At a very early period, the words *chambre, desastre, desordre, charire, monstre, tendre, tigre, entre, fievre, diametre, arbitre, nombre,* and others, were reduced to the English form of spelling; *chamber, disaster, disorder, charter, monster, tender, tiger, enter, fever, diameter, arbiter, number.* At a later period, Sir Isaac Newton, Camden, Selden, Milton, Whitaker, Prideaux, Hook, Whiston, Bryant, and other authors of the first character, attempted to carry through this reformation, writing *scepter, center, sepulcher.* But this improvement was arrested, and a few words of this class retain their French orthography; such are *metre, mitre, nitre, spectre, sceptre, theatre, sepulchre,* and *centre.* It is remarkable that a nation distinguished for erudition, should thus reject improvements, and retain anomalies, in opposition to all the convenience of uniformity. In the present instance, want of uniformity is not the only evil. The present orthography has introduced an awkward mode of writing the derivatives, for example, *centred, sceptred, sepulchred;* whereas Milton and Pope wrote these words as regular derivations of *center, scepter, sepulcher:* thus, "*sceptered* king." So Coxe, in his Travels, "The principal wealth of the church is *centered* in the monasteries." This is correct.

7. Soon after the revival of letters in Europe, English writers began to borrow words from the French and Italian; and usually with some little alteration of the orthography. Thus they wrote *authour, embassadour, predecessour, ancestour, successour;* using *our* for the Latin termination *or,* and the French *eur,* and writing similar words in like manner, though not of Latin or French original. What motive could induce them to write these words, and *errour, honour, favour, inferiour,* &c., in this manner, following neither the Latin nor the French, I cannot conceive. But this orthography continued down to the seventeenth century, when the *u* began to be rejected from certain words of this class, and at the beginning of the last century, many of these words were written, *ancestor, author, error,* &c., as they are now written. But *favor, honor, labor, candor, ardor, terror, vigor, inferior, superior,* and a few others, were written with *u*, and Johnson introduced this orthography into his Dictionary. Nothing in language is more mischievous than the mistakes of a great man. It is not easy to understand why a man, whose professed object was to reduce the language to some regularity, should write *author* without *u*, and *errour* and *honour* with it! That he should write *labour* with *u*, and *laborious* without it! *Vigour* with *u*, and *vigorous, invigorate,* without it! *Inferiour, superiour,* with *u*, but *inferiority* and *superiority,* without it! Strange as it is, this inconsistency runs through his work, and his authority has been the means of continuing it, among his admirers, to this day.

8. There is another class of words, the orthography of which is not uniform nor fully settled, such as take the termination *able* to form an adjective. Thus Johnson writes *proveable* with *e*, but *approvable* and *reprovable,* without it. So *moveable,* but *immovable* and *removable; tameable,* but *blamable, censurable, desirable, excusable; saleable,* but *ratable.*

With like inconsistency Walker and Chalmers write *daub* with *u*, and *bedawb* with *w*, deviating in this instance from Johnson. Chalmers writes *abridgement* and *judgement* with *e*, but *acknowledgment* without it. Walker writes these words without *e*, but adds it to *lodgement.*

9. Johnson writes *octoedrical;* Chalmers *octoedral;* Sheridan, Walker, and Jones follow Johnson; but Jones has *octahedron,* which is not in the other Dictionaries. The Greek, in words of this kind, is inconsistent, for *οκτω* is changed, in compound words, to *οκτα*.

10. Johnson introduced *instructer,* in the place of *instructor,* in opposition to every authority which he has himself adduced to exemplify his definitions; Denham, Milton, Roscommon, Locke, Addison, Rogers, and the common version of the Scriptures. But what is more singular, this orthography, *instructer,* is contrary to his own practice; at least, in *four* editions of his Rambler which we have examined, the word is uniformly written *instructor.* The fact is the same with *visitor.*

11. Most of these and some other inconsistencies have been of long continuance. But there are others of more recent date, which admit of no apology, as they are changes from right to wrong. Such is the change of the correct orthography of *defense, expense, offense, pretense,* and *recompense,* by substituting *c* for *s* as in *defence.* This change was probably made or encouraged by printers, for the sake of avoiding the use of the old long *s;* but since this has been discarded, that reason no longer exists. The orthography, *defense,* &c., is justified, not only by the Latin originals, but by the rule of uniformity; for the derivatives are always written with *s*, *defensive, extensive, offensive, pretension, recompensing.*

12. No less improper was the change of *sceptic* into *skeptic.* In favour of this innovation, it is alledged that the word is from the Greek *σκεπτικος*. True; but is not *scene* derived from the Greek *σκηνη*, and *sceptre* from *σκηπτρον*, and *ascetic* from *ασκητικος*, and *ocean* from *ωκεανος*? Are not all these words in exact analogy with each other, in their original orthography? Were they not formerly analogous in the English orthography? Why violate this analogy? Why introduce an anomaly? Such innovations, by dividing opinions and introducing discrepancies in practice, in classes of words of like formation, have a mischievous effect, by keeping the language in perpetual fluctuation.

13. In like manner, *dispatch,* which had, from time immemorial, been written with *i*, was changed into *despatch,* on the wonderful discovery that the word is derived from the French *depêcher.* But why change one vowel and not the other? If we must follow the French, why not write *despech,* or *depech?* And why was this innovation limited to a single word? Why not carry the change through this whole class of words, and give us the benefit of uniformity? Is not *disaster* from the French *desastre?* Is not *discharge* from *decharger?* Is not *disarm* from *desarmer?* Is not *disobey* from *desobeir?* Is not *disoblige* from *desobliger?* Is not *disorder* from *desordre?* The prefix *dis* is more properly English than *de*, though both are used with propriety. But *dispatch* was the established orthography; why then disturb the practice? Why select a single word from the whole class, and introduce a change which creates uncertainty where none had existed for ages, without the smallest benefit to indemnify us for the perplexity and discordance occasioned by the innovation? Now let it be observed that Johnson himself wrote *dispatch;* for this orthography occurs twice under SEND in his Dictionary, and *five times* under SPEED.

14. The omission of one *l* in *befall, install, installment, recall, enthrall,* &c., is by no means to be vindicated; as by custom, the two letters *ll*, serve as a guide to the true pronunciation, that of broad *a* or *aw.*

15. It is an established rule, in the English language, that monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and other verbs ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, double the final consonant, in all the derivatives, which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel. Thus, *fit, blot, bar,* when they take the terminations *ed, eth, ing,* are written *fitted, fitteth, fitting; blotted, blotteth, blotting; barred, barreth, barring. Abet, compel,* form the like derivatives; *abetted, abetteth, abetting; compelled, compelleth, compelling.* The reason of this rule is, that without this duplication of the last consonant, the vowel of the primitive word would, in the derivative, be naturally pronounced wrong, that is, with its long sound; *filing, bloting, bared, compeled.* Hence we see

the reason why verbs, having the long sound of a vowel, do not double the last consonant, as *feared, repealed, repeated.*

The converse of this rule is, that verbs ending in a single consonant, but having the accent on the first syllable, or on a syllable preceding the last, ought *not* to double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, *limit, labour, charter, clatter, pardon, deliver, hinder*, have for their derivatives, *limited, laboureth, chartered, pardoning, delivering, hinderest.* But, strange as it may seem, the rule is wholly neglected and violated in numerous words of this class. Thus we observe, in all authors, *ballotting, levelling, levelled, travelled, cancelled, revelling, rivalling, worshipped, worshipper, apparelled, embowelled, libelling*, and many others, in which the last consonant is doubled, in opposition to one of the oldest and best established rules in the language. Perry, in his Dictionary, lays down the rule for guidance, but has not been careful, in all cases, to observe it.

Not less remarkable is the practice of doubling the last consonant in *equalled, equalling*, but not in the verb *equalize*. And to add to the inconsistency, the last consonant is doubled in *tranquillize*, a word in exact analogy with *equalize.*

A singular instance of inattention to analogy or uniformity, occurs in the formation of certain words from the Greek. Thus in *anatomy, bronchotomy, cacophony, euphony, lithotomy*, and others, the final vowel of the Greek original is represented in English by *y*, which makes a syllable. But in *epitome, catastrophe, hyperbole*, and many others, the final vowel of the Greek is represented by *e*, which, in words of English origin, rarely or never makes a syllable at the end of a word. The consequence is, that the last two syllables are liable to be pronounced in one, *tome, phe, bole.* Such a departure from analogy is very inconvenient. Besides, if the letter *y* closed the words in the singular number, the plural would be regularly formed by changing *y* into *ies.*

A like fault is observable in the spelling of certain derivatives ending in *er*. In *barometer, hygrometer, thermometer*, and all similar derivatives, the Greek μετρον gives *meter*, in English, while in English books the word is written *metre*, like the French word. The French are consistent, for they write the word in the same manner, both when single and in composition. Such discrepancies in the English language are little honourable to English philologists.

In the use of the prefixes *en, em, in, im*, there is not uniformity nor settled usage. The French changed the Latin *in* into *en* or *em*, and English authors have adopted one or the other, without regard to any settled rule. Johnson's Dictionary has done something toward reducing the number of discrepancies of this kind; but some changes have, since his time, been introduced.

In the use of the prefix *un*, many changes have taken place within the last century or two, and the use of *in* has been substituted for *un*; as *inaccessible* for *unaccessible.*

In the use of the termination *ize*, the English books are all at variance with each other, and no lexicographer is consistent with himself. Hence we every day see *authorise* and *authorize, apostatise* and *apostatize, temporise* and *temporize.*

There are many words in the language containing superfluous letters, especially in the terminating syllable. Thus, one *s* in the syllables *less* and *ness*, at the end of words, is useless; one *l* in *gill, rill, sill, dull*; one *f* in *cliff, bluff*, are superfluous.

The rule for adding two consonants of a sort should be, to add two letters to the original word, when they are both wanted in the derivatives. Thus *fil* would give the sound of *fill*; but this being a verb, the two letters are required in the past tense and participles, *filled, filling.* So in the adjective *stiff*, the second letter is wanted in *stiffen*, otherwise a person would be apt to pronounce the word *sti-fen.*

But in some words the terminating consonant is doubled, not only without necessity or use, but in opposition to propriety. *Plaintiff* is the French *plaintif*; *pontiff* is the French *pontife*; and no possible reason can be assigned for adding an *f* to the original word, any more than for adding the same letter to *brief* and *relief.* And what is worse, the letter is doubled in *pontiff*, the original, and then omitted in all the derivatives, *pontificate, pontifical*, &c.

In like manner, the vowel *e* is added to a multitude of words, in which it is not pronounced, and is worse than useless, as it often misleads the learner in the pronunciation. If the final *e* were omitted in *juvenil, volatil*, the pronunciation could not be mistaken; but as the preceding vowel is sometimes long and sometimes short in the terminating syllables, *ile, ine, ite*, the final *e* serves only to perplex the learner.

In the terminating syllable *ive*, the final *e* is worse than useless, as the *i* is always short, *iv*, and the addition of *e* contravenes the general rule, that the vowel followed by a consonant and *e* final, is generally long, as in *mate, mote, mute, dissipate.*

Our modern writers seem to delight in this useless addition of *e* final; as they annex it to words without reason or authority. This fault occurs frequently in words borrowed from foreign languages, in which the letter is not found in the original language. One would suppose that good taste alone ought to correct this error.

It is much easier, however, to point out the anomalies, inconsistencies, and irregularities of English orthography, than to devise any effectual plan by which they may be removed; and we conceive that any attempt on the part of a lexicographer to introduce a regular and uniform system of orthography, based upon proper principles, would prove a complete failure. Horace justly remarks:—

> "Multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidere; cadentque
> Quæ nunc sunt in honore, vocabula, si volet *usus*,
> Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi."

And so it is in regard to orthography; the public will never take their mode of spelling from a Dictionary, but will rather expect that a Dictionary shall take its mode of spelling from them. Accordingly in this Dictionary we have adhered as far as possible to the established orthography of words, and in regard to those words of which there are different modes of spelling, we have endeavoured to select that mode which seems to be best authorized.

PRONUNCIATION.

As our language has been derived from various sources, and little or no systematic effort has been made to reduce the orthography to any regularity, the pronunciation of the language is subject to numerous anomalies. Each of our vowels has several different sounds; and some of the consonants represent very different articulations of the organs. That part of the language which we have received from the Latin, is easily subjected to a few general rules of pronunciation. The same is the fact with most of the derivatives from the Greek. Many words of French origin retain their French orthography, which leads to a very erroneous pronunciation in English; and a large portion of our monosyllabic words of Saxon origin are extremely irregular both in orthography and pronunciation.

If we can judge, with tolerable certainty, from the versification of Chaucer, the pronunciation of words must have been, in many respects, different in his age, from that of the present day; particularly in making a distinct syllable of *e* final, and of the termination *ed.* But no effort was probably ever made to settle the pronunciation of words, till the last century. In England, which was settled by various nations, there are numerous dialects or diversities of language still retained by the great mass of the population.

Towards the close of last century, Thomas Sheridan, an Irish gentleman, who had been the pupil of an intimate friend of Dean Swift, attempted to reduce the pronunciation of English words to some system, and to introduce it into popular use. His analysis of the English vowels is very critical, and in this respect, there has been little improvement by later writers, though we think none of them are perfectly correct. But in the application of his principles, he failed of his object. Either he was not well acquainted with the best English pronunciation, or he had a disposition to introduce into use some peculiarities which the English did not relish. The principal objection made to his scheme is, that he gives to *s* the sound of *sh*, in *sudorific, superb*, and other words where *s* is followed by *u* long. These he pronounces *shoodorific, shooperb, shooperfluity*, &c. This pronunciation of *s* corresponding to the Shemitic ש, he probably learnt in Ireland, for in the Irish

branch of the Celtic, *s* has often the sound of *sh*. Thus *sean*, old, is pronounced *shean*. This pronunciation was no sooner published, than condemned and rejected by the English.

Another most extraordinary innovation of Sheridan was, his rejection of the Italian sound of *a*, as in *father*, *calm*, *ask*, from every word in the language. Thus his notation gives to *a* in *bar*, the same sound as in *barren*, *barrel*, *bat*; to *a* in *father*, *pass*, *mass*, *pant*, the same sound as in *fat*, *passion*, *massacre*, *pan*, *fancy*. Such a gross deviation from established English usage was of course condemned and rejected.

In his pronunciation of *ti* and *ci*, before a vowel, as in *partiality*, *omniscience*, Sheridan is more correct than Walker, as he is in some other words; such, for example, as *bench*, *tench*, *book*, *took*, and others of the same classes.

Sheridan also contributed very much to propagate the change of *tu* into *chu*, or *tshu*; as in *natshur*, *cultshur*, *virtshue*. This innovation was vindicated on the supposed fact, that the letter *u* has the sound of *yu*; and *natyur*, *cultyur*, *virtyue*, in a rapid enunciation, become *natshur*, &c. And to this day, this error respecting the sound of *u* is received in England as truth. But the fact is otherwise, and if not, it does not justify the practice; for in usage, *u* is short in *nature*, *culture*.

This innovation, however, has prevailed to a considerable extent, although Sheridan subjected the change of *tu* to no rules. He is consistent in applying this change equally to *tu*, whether the accent follows the *t* or not. If *tu* is to be changed to *tshu*, in *future*, and *perpetual*, it ought to undergo the same change in *futurity*, and *perpetuity*; and Sheridan, in pronouncing *tutor*, *tutelage*, *tumult*, as if written *tshootor*, *tshootelage*, *tshoomult*, is certainly consistent, though wrong in fact. In other words, however, Sheridan is inconsistent with himself; for he pronounces *multitshood*, *rectitshood*, *servitshood*, while *habitude*, *beatitude*, *certitude*, *decrepitude*, *gratitude*, &c., retain the proper sound of *t*.

Walker's rule for changing *tu* to *chu*, only when the accent precedes, is entirely arbitrary, and evidently made by him to suit his own practice. It has, however, the good effect of reducing the *chus*, and removing the outrageous anomalies of *tshootor*, *tshoomult*, &c.

There are many other words which Sheridan has marked for a pronunciation, which is not according to good usage, and which the later orthoepists have corrected. In general, however, it may be asserted that his notation does not warrant a tenth part as many deviations from the present respectable usage in England, as Walker's.

In a few years after the publication of Sheridan's Dictionary, appeared Walker's, the author of which introduces the work to the public with the following remarks on the labours of his predecessors.

"Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject, is Mr. Elphinstone, who, in his Principles of the English Language, has reduced the chaos to a system, and laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation. But this gentleman, by treating his subject with an affected obscurity, and by absurdly endeavouring to alter the whole orthography of the language, has unfortunately lost his credit with the public, for the part of his labours which entitles him to the highest praise."

"After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement, by his Rhetorical Dictionary; but he has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation; those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would naturally be consulted." [Let it be noted, that the same objection lies in full force against Sheridan, Walker, and Jones.]

"To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over the vowels, as Dr. Kenrick had done, but by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of improvement. It must be confessed that his Dictionary is generally superior to every thing that preceded it, and his method of conveying the sound of words by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful. But here sincerity obliges me to stop. The numerous instances I have given of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language, sufficiently show how imperfect I think his Dictionary is, upon the whole, and what ample room was left for attempting another, that might better answer the purpose of a guide to pronunciation."

"The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares, who, in his Elements of Orthoepy, has shown a clearness of method, and an extent of observation, which deserve the highest encomiums. But he seems, *on many occasions*, to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation."

Soon after the publication of Walker's Dictionary, appeared the Dictionary of Stephen Jones, who undertakes to correct the errors of Sheridan and Walker. This author objects to Sheridan, that he has not introduced the Italian sound of *a* [as in *father*,] in a single instance, and that Walker has been too sparing in the use of it. He objects that Sheridan has not, by any peculiar marks, pointed out the sound of *oi* or *oy* as in *noise* and *cloy*; and that Walker has given distinct marks of pronunciation to the diphthong *ou*, which are terrific to the learner, and not well calculated to express the exact sound. He considers it as no trivial error in Walker's system, that he uses the long *e* in place of the short *y*, which gives to *asperity*, for example, the ludicrous sound of *aspercetee*. He notices also as a fault in Walker's scheme, that he makes no difference in the sound of *oo* in *tool*, *tooth*, and in *look*, *took*.

In all these particulars, except that of *oi* and *oy*, we think every man who understands genuine English will accord with Jones.

A few years after the appearance of Jones's Dictionary, William Perry published a Pronouncing Dictionary, in which an attempt is made to indicate the sounds of the letters by certain arbitrary marks. In this work, the author has rejected most of the peculiarities of Sheridan, Walker, and Jones, and given the language nearly as it was spoken, before these authors undertook to regulate the pronunciation. This author's manner of designating the sounds of the letters is too complex for convenience, but his pronunciation is nearer to the actual usage in England than that of either of his predecessors before mentioned. His orthography also is more correct, according to present usage, than that of his predecessors.

During the year 1828, appeared the Dictionary of R. S. Jameson, of Lincoln's Inn, intended to combine the merits of the most popular Dictionaries, and to correct the false pronunciation of Walker, whose notation, in some classes of words, he entirely rejects. He condemns, as a slovenly enunciation, the sound given to *d*, which, before *i* and *u*, Walker directs, in certain words, to be pronounced like *j*. He rejects also his notation of *ch*, or *tsh*, in *congratulation*, *flatulent*, *natural*, and all similar words. He rejects also the affected pronunciation of Sheridan and Walker, in such words as *guide* and *kind*. Most of the other errors of Walker he copies, as he does his antiquated orthography.

The English orthoepists have analyzed, and in general have well defined or described, the sounds and appropriate uses of the letters of the alphabet. Sheridan's analysis, which appeared a few years before Walker's, is, for the most part, correct; but in describing the sounds of what may be called the diphthongal vowel *i*, we think he has erred, in making it to consist of the broad *a* or *aw* and *e*. He admits, indeed, that the voice does not rest on the sound *aw*, but he contends that the mouth is opened to the same degree of aperture, and is in the same position, as if it were going to sound *aw*; but before the voice can get a passage to the lips, the under jaw is drawn up to the position for sounding *e*. On this it is justly remarked by Walker, that *aw* and *e* are precisely the component elements of the diphthong *oi* and *oy*. If the *aw* is pronounced, we would add, then *i* and *oy* must be pronounced exactly alike; and if *aw* is *not* pronounced, then it is not a component part of the diphthongal vowel *i*.

Walker contends that this diphthong *i*, is composed of the sound of the Italian *a*, as in *father*, and the sound of *e*. If so, he must have given to *a* a very different sound from that which we are accustomed to give it. But this is a mistake; that sound of *a* is no more heard in *i*, than the sound of *aw*. The sound of *i* in *fight*, *mind*, *time*, *idle*, is not *faweght*, *mawend*, *tawem*, *awedle*; nor is it *fäeght*, *mäend*, *täem*, *äedle*. Let any man utter the *aw* or the Italian *a* before the *e*, and he

will instantly perceive the error, and reject both definitions, as leading to a false pronunciation. The truth is, the mouth, in uttering *i*, is not opened so wide as in uttering *aw* or *à*; the initial sound is *not* that of *aw* or *à*; nor is it possible, by any characters we possess, to express the true sound on paper. The initial sound is not formed so deep in the throat as *aw* or *à*; the position of the organs is nearly, yet not exactly the same. The true sound can be learned only by the ear.

Equally inaccurate is the definition of the diphthongal *u*, or long *u*; which these writers alledge to consist of the sounds of *e* and *oo* or *yu*. It has this sound, indeed, in certain words, as in *unite, union*, and others; but this is a departure from the proper sound of this character, as heard in *cube, abuse, durable, human, jury*. These words are not pronounced *keoob, abeoose, deoorable, heooman, jeoory*. The effort to introduce this affected pronunciation is of most mischievous tendency. The sound of *e* is not heard in the proper enunciation of the English *u*, and for that reason it should not be so stated on paper, nor named *yu*; as the error naturally leads to a corrupt pronunciation. Dr. Kenrick remarks, that we might as well prefix *y* to the other vowels, as to *u*, and pronounce them *ya, ye, yi, yo*.

But this is not the whole evil; this analysis of *u* has led orthoepists to give to our first or long *u*, two distinct sounds, or rather to make a diphthong and a vowel of this single letter. Thus they make it a diphthong in almost all situations, except after *r*, where they make it a vowel equivalent to *oo* or the French *ou*. They represent *u* as being equivalent to *ew*, that is, *e* and *oo*, in *cube, tube, duty, confusion, endure*, pronounced *kewbe, tewbe, dewty, confewsion, endewre*; but in *brute, fruit, rude, intrude, ruby*, they make *u* equivalent to *oo*; thus, *broote, froot, roode, introode, rooby*.

We know not where this affectation originated; it first appeared in Sheridan's Dictionary, but it is a most unfounded distinction, and a most mischievous error. No such distinction was known to Dr. Johnson; he gives the long *u* but one sound, as in *confusion*; and no such distinction is observed among good speakers generally.

The source of the error in this, as in another case to be mentioned hereafter, may be an inattention to the manner in which the articulations affect the vowels which follow them. To understand this, it will be necessary or useful to examine the anatomical formation of articulate sounds.

"An *articulate* sound," says Lowth, "is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech. A vowel is a simple articulate sound."

These definitions seem not to be sufficiently accurate. Articulation, in human speech, is the jointing, juncture, or closing of the organs, which precedes and follows the vowels or open sounds, and which partially or totally intercepts the voice. A vowel or vocal sound is formed simply by opening the mouth. Thus in sounding *a* or *o*, the mouth is opened in a particular manner, but without any articulation or closing of the organs. In strictness, therefore, a simple vowel is *not* an articulate sound, as Lowth supposes; and it is certain that many irrational animals, without the power of articulation, do utter vowel sounds with great distinctness.

An articulate sound, then, is, properly, a sound preceded or followed, or both, by an articulation or junction of the organs. Thus *ba, ab*, and *bad*, are articulate sounds; the vowel being begun or closed, with a junction of the lips, interrupting the voice, in *ba* and *ab*; and in *bad*, the vocal sound being preceded by one articulation and followed by another. The power of articulation constitutes the great difference between men and brutes; the latter being unable to articulate, can utter only vocal sounds. The imperfect articulations of the parrot and some other animals, form no exception that deserves notice.

We give the name articulation to the act of joining the organs, and to the character or letter which represents the junction. In the latter sense, the word is equivalent to *consonant*; and articulation may be considered the preferable term, as it expresses the fact of closing the organs.

Human speech, then, consists of vocal sounds separated and modified by articulations of the organs. We open the mouth in a particular manner, to utter a vowel; we then close the organs, interrupt that sound, and open the organs to utter a second vowel; and continue this opening and closing, to the end of the word. This process is carried on with surprising rapidity.

Now in passing from an articulation or close position, to an open position for uttering a vowel, it happens often that a very slight sound of *e* is uttered so as to be perceptible to the ear, either before or after the utterance of the proper vowel. This is remarkably the case with the long vowels preceding *r*, for such is the nature of that letter, that *bare, mire, more, parent, apparent*, &c., cannot well be pronounced without a slight sound of *e*, between the long vowel and the consonant. Thus the words above named are pronounced nearly *baer, mier, moer, paerent, appaerent*, and *bare, mire*, really form two syllables, though they are considered to be monosyllables.

A like case, though less obvious, occurs in uttering *u*, particularly after the labial and palatal articulations. In passing from the articulations, *eb, eg, em, ep*, or *pe*, to the sound of *u*, as in *mute* and *pure*, we are apt, insensibly, to utter a slight sound of *e*; and this utterance, which proceeds from the particular situation of the organs, has been mistaken for the first component sound of the diphthongal *u*. The same cause has given rise to the pronunciation of *e* before the vowel in such words as *guide, guard, kind, guise*.

The genuine sound of *u* long, detached from the influence of consonants, is the same in all the words above specified; and the reason why it has been made a distinct vowel after *r*, as in *rude* [rood,] is, that the organs are open before the sound commences, whereas, when it follows most of our consonants, the sound is commenced immediately after an articulation, or close position of the organs, as in *mutable* and *infusion*. For this reason, *u* has more distinctly its diphthongal sound after labials and palatals, than after *r*; but this accidental circumstance should not be the ground of radical distinctions, equivalent to the sounds of different letters.

There is, in Walker's analysis of the alphabet, an error peculiar to himself. This is, in making a distinction between the short *i* when it is followed by a consonant, and when it is not; as in *ability*. In this case, he calls the first *i*, in *abil*, short; but the second he calls open, and equivalent to *e* in *equal*. (See Principles 107, 514.) He also makes the unaccented *y* at the end of a syllable, precisely like the first sound of *e* in *me, meter*. *Ability*, then, written according to his principles, would be *abileetee*. Never was a grosser mistake. The sound of *i* and *y* in unaccented syllables, whether followed by an articulation or not, is always the short sound of *e* long, that is, *e* shortened; the same sound in quality or kind, but not in quantity. To prove this fact, nothing is necessary but an attention to the manner in which the words *little* and *tiny* are pronounced, when they are made emphatical by utterance. They are, then, pronounced *leetle, teeny*—and this we hear every day, not only among children, but often among adults. In this change of pronunciation, there is nothing more than a prolongation of the sound of *i*, which, in the syllables, *lit, tin*, is short, in *leetle, teeny*, is long.

In consequence of this mistake, Walker has uniformly made a different notation of *i* when accented, and followed by a consonant in the same syllable, and when it stands alone in the syllable and unaccented. Thus to the first *i* in *ability* he assigns a different sound from that of the second; and in *article*, he gives to *i* the sound of *e* long, *arteecle*; but in *articular, articulate*, he gives it the short sound, *tik*. It is in consequence of this mistake, that he has throughout his Dictionary assigned to *i* and *y* unaccented, and to *y* unaccented terminating words, the sound of *e* long; an error, which, it is ascertained by actual enumeration, extends to more than *eleven thousand vowels* or syllables; an error, which, if carried to the full extent of his principles, would subvert all the rules of English versification. Jones and Perry have corrected this error in their notations, throughout the language.

If it should be said that Walker did not intend to direct *y* in this case, to be pronounced as *e* long, but that his notation is intended only to mark the *quality* of the sound; it may be replied, he either intended the sound to be that of *e* long, according to his express direction, or he did not. If he did, his notation is not according to any good practice, and by changing a short vowel into a long one, his notation would subvert the rules of metrical composition. If he did not, his notation is adapted to mislead the learner, and it does mislead

learners, wherever his book is strictly followed. In truth, this notation is generally condemned, and universally rejected in practice.*

In the notation of sounds, there is a mistake and inconsistency in all the orthoepists, which deserves notice, not on account of its practical importance so much, as to expose an error in syllabication or the division of words into syllables, which has been maintained by all writers in Great Britain, from time immemorial. The rule is, that "a single consonant between two vowels must be joined to the latter syllable." According to this rule, *habit, baron, tenet,* are to be divided thus, *ha-bit, ba-ron, te-net.*

This rule is wholly arbitrary, and has for ages retarded and rendered difficult the acquisition of the language by children. How is it possible that men of discernment should support a rule, that in thousands of words makes it necessary to break a syllable, detaching one of the letters essential to it, and giving it a place in the next? In the words above mentioned, *hab, bar, ten,* are distinct syllables, which cannot be divided without violence. In many words, as in these, this syllable is the radix of the word; the other syllable being formative or adventitious. But where this is not the case, convenience requires that syllables should, if possible, be kept entire; and in all cases, the division of syllables should, as far as possible, be such as to lead the learner to a just pronunciation.

As in our language the long and short vowels are not distinguished by differences of character, when we see a single consonant between vowels, we cannot determine, from the preceding vowel character, whether the sound is long or short. A stranger to the language knows not whether to pronounce habit, *ha-bit* or *habit,* till he is instructed in the customary pronunciation. It was probably to avoid this inconvenience, that our ancestors wrote two consonants instead of one in a great number of words, as in *banner, dinner.* In this respect, however, there is no uniformity in English; as we have generally retained the orthography of the languages from which we have received the words, as in *tutor, rigor, silent,* and the like.

Now it should be observed that although we often see the consonant doubled, as in *banner,* yet no more than one articulation in these cases is ever used in speaking. We close the organs but once between the first and second syllable, nor is it possible to use both the letters *n,* without pronouncing *ban,* then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs and closing them a second time. Hence in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner, dinner, better,* one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs, the other is useless, except that it prevents any mistake as to the sound of the preceding vowel.

In the notation of all the orthoepists, there is inconsistency, at least, if not error. If they intend to express the true pronunciation by using the precise letters necessary for the purpose, they all err. For instance, they write *bar′run* for *bar′on,* when one articulation only is, or possibly can be, used; so also *ballance, biggot, biggamy, mellon, mettaphor, mellody.* This is not only useless, for the use of the accent after the consonant, as *bar′on, bal′ance, big′ot, mel′on,* &c., completely answers the purpose of determining the pronunciation; but it is contradictory to their own practice in a vast number of cases. Thus they write one consonant only in *civil, civic, rivet;* and Walker writes *kollonade,* doubling *l,* but *kolony, kolonise,* with a single *l.* This want of system is observable in all the books which are offered to the public as standards of orthoepy.

A still greater fault, because it may lead to innumerable practical errors, consists in the notation of unaccented syllables. In this particular, there is error and discrepancy in the schemes of the orthoepists, which shows the utter impossibility of carrying them into effect. The final *y* unaccented, Walker makes to be *e* long, as we have before observed; while Sheridan, Jones, and Perry, make it equivalent to short *i,* or at least, give it a short sound, according to universal practice. Walker pronounces the last vowel in *natural* and *national,* as *a* short; Sheridan, as *e* short, *naturel;* Jones, as *u* short, *naturul.* Sheridan's notation may be a mistake, for he gives to *al* in *national,* the sound of *ul.* In the adjective, *deliberate,* Walker and Jones give *a* in the last syllable its proper long sound; and Sheridan, the sound of *e* short, *deliberet. Dignitary* is pronounced by Sheridan *dignitery,* and Walker and Jones give to *a* its short sound, as in *at.* The terminating syllable *ness* is pronounced by Walker and Jones *nes,* by Sheridan *nis,* as *blessednes, blessednis.* The same difference exists in their notation of *less;* Sheridan pronouncing it *lis,* as in *blamelis,* and Walker and Jones giving *e* its proper sound. These differences, and many others, run through their works, and appear in a large portion of all the words in the language.

Now it is probable that all these gentlemen pronounced these words alike, or so nearly alike that no difference would be noticed by a bystander. The mischief of these notations is, that attempts are made to express minute distinctions or shades of sounds, so to speak, which cannot be represented to the eye by characters. A great part of the notations must necessarily be inaccurate, and for this reason, the notation of the vowels in unaccented syllables should not be attempted. From a careful attention to this subject, we are persuaded that all such notations are useless, and many of them mischievous, as they lead to a wrong pronunciation. In no case can the true pronunciation of words in a language be accurately and completely expressed on paper; it can be caught only by the ear, and by practice. No attempt has ever been made to mark the pronunciation of all the vowels in any other language; and in our language it is worse than useless.

As Walker's pronunciation has been represented as *the standard,* we shall confine our remarks chiefly to his work, with a view to ascertain its merits, and correct any erroneous impressions which have been received from such representations.

1. The first class of words which we shall mention is that in which *a* has what is called its Italian sound, as we pronounce it in *father, psalm, calm.* From a hasty enumeration of words of this class, we find there are two or three hundred in number, in which Walker gives to *a* its short sound, as in *fat, bat, fancy,* when, in fact, the most respectable usage gives that letter its Italian sound. This error Jones and Perry have corrected.

2. The notation of the sound of *oo* by Walker, is wrong in most or all the words in which *oo* are followed by *k,* and in some others. Notwithstanding the distinction between the long and short sound of *oo* is clear, and well established in a great number of words, yet he assigns the short sound to eight words only, viz. *wool, wood, good, hood, foot, stood, understood,* and *withstood.* (Prin 307.) It seems inconceivable that a man, bred or resident in London, should assign to *oo* in *book, cook, took,* and other like words, the same sound as in *cool, boom, boot, food.* Jones and Perry have corrected this notation, and given the pronunciation according to good usage.

3. To the letters *ch* in *bench, bunch, clinch, drench, inch, tench, wrench,* and many other words, Walker gives the French sound, that is, the sound of *sh,* instead of *ch,* as *bensh, insh,* &c. It would seem by this and other examples of wrong notation, that the author had been accustomed to some local peculiarities, either in London, where all kinds of dialects are heard, or in some other place. In this instance, he gives to these words a pronunciation different from that of other orthoepists.

4. It has been already remarked, that Walker's notation of the sound of *i* and *y* short, in unaccented syllables, which he directs to be pronounced like *e* long, in *me, mete,* is contrary to all good usage, and is rejected by every other orthoepist, except Jameson. Walker admits *i* to be short, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable. Thus the first *i* in *ability*

* From the fact, which Walker relates of himself, (Prin. 246.) that he made a distinction between the sound of *ee* in *flee* and in *meet,* until he had consulted good speakers, and particularly Mr. Garrick, who could find no difference in the sound, it might be inferred that his ear was not very accurate. But his mistake evidently arose from not attending to the effect of the articulation in the latter word, which stops the sound suddenly, but does not vary it. It is the same mistake which he made in the sound of *i* in the second syllable of *ability,* which he calls short, while the sound of the second *i* and of *y* is that of long *e.* The celebrity of Walker as a teacher of elocution, and his Key to the Pronunciation of Ancient Names, which, with a few exceptions, is a good standard work, have led many persons to put more confidence in his English Orthoepy, than a close examination of its principles will support.

is short, but the second *i* and the *y* are long *e*, *abileetee*. Now observe the consequence. In the plural, *abilities*, according to his rule, must be pronounced *abileeteez*; but the word is never thus pronounced; universally it is pronounced *abilitiz*; the last vowel sound is, in practice, immediately followed by a consonant, and by his own rule, must be short. Then the result is, *y* in *ability* is long *e*, but *ie* in the plural, is short *i*. And for this change of sound, no provision is made in Walker's scheme, nor in any other that we have ever seen.

5. In the analysis of the sounds of our letters, Walker alledges the diphthong *ou*, *ow*, to consist of the broad *a*, or *aw*, and the Italian sound of *u*. According to his scheme, *about*, *abound*, *round*, *now*, *vow*, are to be pronounced *abawut*, *abawund*, *rawund*, *nawu*, *vawu*. But who ever heard this pronunciation? The fact is not so; the broad sound of *a* is *not* the initial sound of this diphthong; it is not commenced as deep in the throat, or with the same aperture as *aw*; it is a sound that can be learned only by the ear.

6. In noting the sound of the unaccented vowels, and those which have the secondary accent, there are mistakes without number, in all the schemes which we have seen, and one continued series of differences between the orthoepists. The following is a specimen.

Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Jones.*
Deliverense,	Deliveranse,	Deliveranse.
Dignytery,	Dignetare,	Dignytary.
Anser,	Ansur,	Ansur.
Assembledzh,	Assembladje,	Assembladzhe.
Averaje,	Averaje,	Averedzh.
Barrin,	Barren,	Barren.
Penal,	Penal,	Penul.
Peunens,	Pennanse,	Pennunse.
Pennytenshel,	Penuetenshul.	Pennytenshul.
Pennytenshery,	Pennetenshare,	Pennytenshary.
Persunidzh,	Persunidje,	Persunedje.
Proksymet,	Proksemat,	Proksymet.
Proflyget,	Proflegat,	Proflyget.
Pennetrent,	Pennetrant,	Pennetrant.
Akkuzaturry,	Akkuzatore,	Akkuzatury.
Akkrymunny,	Akkremone,	Akkrymunny.
Allymunny,	Allemunne,	Allymunny.
Seremunny,	Seremone,	Serymony.

We take no notice of the different letters by which these writers express the same sound, one using *e* where another uses *y*, but of the *different sounds* which they give to the vowels in the second, third, or last syllable. Now, we appeal to any person who has a tolerably correct ear, whether it is the sound of *a* that is uttered by good speakers, or any speakers, in *deliverance* and *dignitary?* Is it the sound of *a* that we hear in the last syllable of *penance*, *penetrant*, and *assemblage?* Do we hear in the last syllable of *profligate*, the short *a*, as in *fat?* So far from it, that a public speaker, who should utter the sound of *a* so that it should be distinctly recognized in any polite audience, would expose himself to ridicule. The sound of the last vowel approaches to that of *e* or *u*, and the notation of Sheridan is nearest the truth. But any notation is worse than useless; for without it, there would be no difference in customary pronunciation.

To show the utter impracticability of expressing the unaccented vowels, in all cases, with precision, let the reader observe Walker's notation of *a* in the word *moderate*, and its derivatives. In the adjective and verb, the *a* is long, as in *fate*; in *moderately* and *moderateness* it is short, as in *fat*. This is certainly incorrect notation; no good speaker ever pronounces these words *moderatly*, *moderatness*. In addition to this, the *a* in the verb to *moderate*, is more distinctly pronounced than it is in the adjective, in which it has rather the sound of *e*, short, *moderet*; at least the sound is more nearly that of *e* than of *a*. And this distinction of sound, between letters in the same word, when an adjective, and when a verb, occurs in a multitude of cases; a distinction for which no provision is made in any system of orthoepy that we have seen, and one which must be left to the cognizance of the ear alone.

There is another class of vowel sounds that comprises too many inaccuracies to be overlooked. This is the class in which the first syllable has an unaccented *e*, as in *debate*. In all words of this kind, Walker directs the letter *e* to have its long sound, as in *me*, *mete*. Then, *become*, *bedeck*, *begin*, *debate*, *debar*, *declare*, *elect*, *legitimate*, *mechanic*, *medicinal*, *memorial*, *necessity*, *peculiar*, *petition*, *rebuke*, *recant*, *relate*, *secure*, *select*, *velocity*, &c., are to be pronounced *beecome*, *beedeck*, *beegin*, *deebate*, *deebar*, *deeclare*, *eelect*, *leegitimate*, *meechanic*, *meedicinal*, *meemorial*, *neecessity*, *peeculiar*, *peetition*, *reebuke*, *reecant*, *reelate*, *seecure*, *seelect*, *veelocity*, &c.

According to this notation, the first vowel *e* in *evil*, *even*, and in *event*, is to have the same sound, being all marked with the same figure. Now, let us ask, where a speaker can be found who pronounces these words in this manner? Who ever heard of such a pronunciation? This notation is erroneous and mischievous, as it is inconsistent with the regular accent, which carries the stress of voice forward to the next syllable, and must, necessarily, leave the first vowel with the feeble sound of short *i* or *y*. This short sound is that which we always hear in such words.

The like error occurs in Walker's notation of *i* in *direct*, *diminish*, and many other words. Walker himself, under *despatch*, calls the sound of *e* the short *i*; but under rule 107, says this sound of *i* cannot be properly said to be *short*, as it is not closed by a consonant, yet it has half its diphthongal sound, the sound of *e!!* This reason that *i* or *e* is not short, because the sound is not closed by a consonant, is entirely groundless, and contradicted by the universal pronunciation of thousands of English words. To direct such words to be pronounced *deerect*, *deeminish*, is inexcusable. This error corresponds with that specified under No. 4. supra.

Thus, there is neither uniformity nor consistency among the orthoepists, in the notation of the unaccented vowels; and it is hardly possible there should be, for many of the sounds are so slight, in ordinary pronunciation, that it is almost impossible for the ear to recognize the distinctions, and absolutely impossible to express them on paper. In truth, as Dr. Ash remarks, in a dissertation prefixed to his Dictionary, the sounds of the five vowels, in unaccented, short, and insignificant syllables, are nearly coincident; and it must be a nice ear that can distinguish the difference of sound in the concluding syllable of *altar*, *alter*, *manor*, *murmur*, *satyr*. It is for this reason that the notation of such vowels at all savours of hypercritical fastidiousness, and by aiming at too much nicety and exactness, tends only to generate doubts and multiply differences of opinion. If the accent is laid on the proper syllable, and the vowel of that syllable correctly pronounced, the true pronunciation of the word will follow of course; at least the pronunciation is more likely to be right than wrong, and no mistake will occur, which shall be an object of notice.

Nor can we approve the practice of writing all words in different characters, to express their pronunciation, as if their proper letters were so many hieroglyphics, requiring interpretation. A great part of English words have an orthography sufficiently regular, and so well adapted to express the true pronunciation, that a few general rules only are wanted as a guide to the learner.

7. Another error of notation, in most of our English Dictionaries, is that of the vowel in the first syllable of *circle*, *circumstance*, and many other words, the first syllable of which Sheridan first, and afterwards Walker and Jones, directed to be pronounced *ser*. Perry's notation makes the syllable *sur*, according to all the usage with which we are acquainted.

8. Another objection to the books offered as standards of pronunciation, particularly to the Dictionaries of Sheridan and Walker, is that the rules are inconsistent, or the execution of the work is inconsistent with the rules.

A remarkable instance of inconsistency occurs in the following words. *Armature*, *aperture*, *breviature*, *feature*, &c., Walker pronounces *armatshure*, *apertshure*, *breviatshure*, *overtshure*; but *forfeiture* is *forfeetyure*, and *judicature*, *ligature*, *literature*, *miniature*, *nunciature*, *portraiture*, *prefecture*, *quadrature*, *signature*, are pronounced as here written. Can any reason be possibly assigned for such inconsistency?

9. *Obedience* and its family of words, Walker pronounces *obejeence*, *obejeent*, *obejeently*; but *disobedience*, *disobedient*, as here written. *Expedient* is either as here written, or *expe-*

frent; but *expedience* without the alternative. Why this inconsistency?

10. *Obdurate, obduracy,* are marked to be pronounced *obdurate* or *objurate, obduracy* or *objuracy;* but *objurately, objurateness,* without an alternative. In these last words occurs another error, the *a* in the third syllable is made short, as if pronounced *rat;* a deviation from all good usage.

This notation of *obdurate* is inconsistent also with that of *indurate,* and with that of *obdure;* an inconsistency which appears to have no plausible pretext.

The conversion of *d* into *j* before *i* is rejected, we believe, in all words, by Jones, Perry, and Jameson, and before *u* is rejected by Perry and Jameson, and in many words by Jones. It is a departure from orthography wholly inexcusable.

11. Walker (Principles, No. 92,) lays it down as a rule, that when *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c,* [he should have said palatals,] it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e,* so that *card, cart, guard, regard,* are pronounced like *keard, keart, gheard, regheard.* Now it is remarkable that in the vocabulary or dictionary, the author has departed from his rule, for in not one of the foregoing words, except *guard,* nor in a multitude of other words which fall within the rule, has he directed this sound of *e* before the following vowel. Had he conformed to his own rule, he must have perverted the pronunciation of *car, carbuncle, care, carcass, cardinal, cargo, garden, garter, discard,* and a long list of other words, too long to be here enumerated. The English orthoepists now confine this prepositive sound of *e* to *guard, guarantee, guardian, guile, kind,* and a few others. The probable origin of this fault has been already assigned, in treating of the letter *u.* It is an affected pronunciation, which Nares calls "a *monster,* peculiar to the stage." Indeed, this slender sound of *e* before another vowel, is wholly incompatible with that manly enunciation which is peculiarly suited to the genius of the language. Perry and Jameson have rejected it.

12. In the first edition of Walker's Dictionary, the author, under the word *tripod,* observes, that "all words of two syllables, with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought to have the vowel in the first syllable long." But this was too rash, for such words as *cem'ent, des'ert, pref'ace, pres'ent, prof'it, reb'el, trop'ic,* and a multitude of others, stand, in the author's book, in direct opposition to his own rule. In a subsequent edition, the author, or some other person, has qualified the rule by an exception in favour of settled usage. This exception destroys the value of the rule; and indeed there is, and there can be, no rule applicable to words of this class. The pronunciation of the first vowel can be known only by the usage.

13. *Possess* is, by orthoepists, pronounced *pozzess;* but why not, then, pronounce *assess, assist, assassin, concession, obsession,* with the sound of *z?* Can any good reason be assigned for making *possess* an exception to the pronunciation of this class of words? This utterance of sounds through the nose is always disagreeable to the ear, and should be restricted to words in which usage is established. Good taste should rather induce a limitation, than an extension of this practice. This remark applies also to some words beginning with *dis,* in which Walker goes beyond other orthoepists in giving to *s* this nasal sound.

14. Walker lays it down as a fact, that *u* has the sound of *e* and *oo* or *yu.* This is true in many words, as in *union, unite, unanimity,* &c. Hence, according to his principle, *u* in these words is to be pronounced *yunion, yunite,* without the letter *y* prefixed. Yet he writes these and similar words with *y, yunion,* which, upon his principles, would prefix *yu* to the sound of *yu,* and the pronunciation would be *yuyunite,* or *eooyunite.* But his notation of this sound of *u* is not uniform; for he writes *disunion* and *disunite* without *y,* though it must be as proper in the compound as in the simple word. The same inconsistency occurs between *use,* written, *yuse, yuze,* and *disuse, disuze.*

15. There is a fault in Walker's notation of *o,* when it has the sound of *oo,* the French *ou.* In the Key, he marks *o,* when it has this sound, with the figure 2, and gives *move* as an example. Then according to his Key, *o* alone when thus marked, sounds as *oo.* But in the Vocabulary, he thus marks both vowels in *book, look, boot,* and all similar words. Then according to his notation, each of the vowels has the sound of *oo,* and *book, look,* are to be pronounced *boo-ook, loo-ook.* He certainly did not intend this; but such is precisely his direction, or the result of his notation; and a foreigner, without counter-direction, must be led into this pronunciation.

The same fault occurs in his notation of *ee,* as in *meet* and *seek.*

16. *Volume,* Walker and Jones pronounce *volyume;* why not then change *column* into *colyum?* Will it be said that in *volume* the *u* is long? This is not the fact; at least, we never heard it thus pronounced; it is always short in common usage, and so marked by Perry.

17. *Ink, uncle, concord, concourse, concubine,* are pronounced by Walker, *ingk, ungkl, kongkord, kongkorse, kongkubine;* and these odious vulgarisms are offered for our adoption. There can be no apology for such attempts to corrupt our language.

18. The words *bravery, finery, knavery, nicety, scenery, slavery,* are by Walker, and the other orthoepists, pronounced in three syllables, and *imagery* in four; the final *e* of the primitive word being detached from it, and uttered with *r,* as a distinct syllable. Why *savagery* has escaped the same fate, we do not know. It is obvious that in negligent practice, these words have often been thus pronounced. But the most correct pronunciation retains the original word entire in the derivative, the slight sound of *e* before *r,* no more constituting a syllable, than it does in *more* and *mire.* Take the following examples.

Of marble stone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery.* — *Spenser.*

When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery.* — *Dryden.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery.* — *Ib.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? — *Prior.*

Pronounced in four syllables, *imagery,* in these lines, makes a syllable too much, and injures the measure, and in the last example utterly destroys it.

19. Formerly, the words *puissance, puissant,* had the accent on the second syllable; although the poets seem, in some instances, to have blended the four first letters into one syllable. But the modern change of the accent to the first syllable is not in accordance with English analogies, and it impairs the measure of many lines of poetry, in which these words occur. In the adverb *puissantly,* it has a very bad effect.

The foregoing observations extend to whole classes of words, in which the genuine pronunciation has been changed, unsettled, and perverted. It would be inconsistent with the limited nature of this Introduction, to enter into an examination of every particular word of disputable pronunciation. It seems to be inexpedient and useless to bestow, as Walker has done, half a page or a page, on a single word, in attempting to settle some trifling point, or, in many cases, to settle a point that has never been disputed.

In proportion as the importance of settled usages and of preserving inviolate the proper sounds of letters, as the true and only safe landmarks of pronunciation, shall be appreciated by an enlightened people, just in that proportion will all attempts of affected speakers to innovate upon such established usages be reprobated and resisted.

The intentions of the men who have undertaken to give a standard of pronunciation, have, unquestionably, been upright and sincere; but facts have proved that instead of *good,* they have, on the whole, done *harm;* for instead of reducing the pronunciation of words to uniformity, they have, to a considerable extent, unsettled it, and multiplied differences.

Some of the differences of notation in the several books may be rather *apparent* than *real;* but with all due allowance for this imperfection of the schemes, we are persuaded that there are *ten* differences among these orthoepists, where there is *one* in the actual pronunciation of respectable people in England; and in most of them the notation, if strictly followed, will lead

to *ten* differences of pronunciation, where *one* only now exists in actual practice.

This effect of multiplying doubts and diversities has resulted from very obvious causes.

1. The limited acquaintance of orthoepists with the general usage, and their taking the pronunciation of London, or some dialect or local practice in that city, for the *best usage.* The propagation of such a dialectical or peculiar practice would of course disturb the uniformity of any other practice in other parts of England.

2. The difficulty or rather impracticability of representing sounds, and nice distinctions of sound, on paper; especially in unaccented syllables.

3. The partiality of authors for the practice of particular speakers, either stage players or others, which would lead them to denominate that the *best* practice which had been adopted by their favourites.

4. A spirit of fastidious hypercriticism, which has led writers to make minute distinctions, that are liable to be disputed, and which tend only to perplex the inquirer, and generate uncertainty or diversity, where no essential difference had previously existed in practice. This spirit is continually producing new books and new schemes of orthoepy, and every additional book serves only to increase the difficulty of uniting opinions and establishing uniformity.

This view of the subject is probably the most favourable that can be presented. The real fact seems to be this; these men have taken for the standard, what they were pleased to call the *best usage*, which, in many cases, is a local usage or some favourite peculiarity of particular speakers, at least if they have had any authority at all; or they have given the pronunciation which happened to please their fancy, though not authorized by usage. In this manner they have attempted to bend the common usage to their particular fancies.

It has been in this manner, by presenting to the public *local* or *particular* practice, or mere innovation, for a standard, instead of general or national usage, that the authors above mentioned have unsettled the pronunciation of many words, and multiplied diversities of practice. These attempts to obtrude *local usage* on the public, and bend to it the general or national usage, are the boldest assumptions of authority in language that the history of literature has ever exhibited.

The English language, when pronounced according to the genuine composition of its words, is a nervous, masculine language, well adapted to popular eloquence; and it is not improbable that there may be some connection between this manly character of the language and the freedom of the British constitution. They may, perhaps, act and react upon each other mutually, as cause and effect, and each contribute to the preservation of the other. At the same time, the language is, by no means, incapable of poetical sweetness and melody. The attempts to refine upon the pronunciation, within the last half century, have, in our opinion, added nothing to its smoothness and sweetness, but have very much impaired its strength of expression as well as its regularity. The attempts to banish the Italian sound of *a*, and to introduce the sound of *e* before *i* and *u*, as in *kind*, *guard*, *duty*, &c., ought to be resisted, as injurious to the manly character of the genuine English pronunciation.

In order to produce and preserve a tolerable degree of uniformity and the genuine purity of our language, two things appear to be indispensable, viz.

1. To reject the practice of noting the sounds of the vowels in the unaccented syllables. Let any man, in genteel society or in public, pronounce the distinct sound of *a* in the last syllable of *important*, or the distinct sound of *e* in the terminations *less* and *ness*, as in *hopeless*, *happiness*, and he would pass for a most inelegant speaker. Indeed, so different is the slight sound of a great part of the unaccented vowels, in elegant pronunciation, from that which is directed in books of orthoepy, that no man can possibly acquire the nicer distinction of sounds by means of books; distinctions which no characters yet invented can express. Elegant pronunciation can be learned only by the ear. The French and Italians, whose languages are so popular in Europe, have never attempted to teach the sounds of their letters by a system of notation, embracing the finer sounds of the vowels.

2. To preserve purity and uniformity in pronunciation, it is necessary to banish from use all books which change the orthography of words, to adapt the pronunciation to the fashion of the day. The scheme now pursued is the most mischievous project for corrupting the language that human ingenuity ever devised. By removing the landmarks of language, all the fences which can secure the purity and regularity of the language from unlicensed depredations without end are demolished, the chief use and value of alphabetical writing are destroyed, and every thing is given to chance and to caprice.

ETYMOLOGY.

Irregular as is the orthography of the English language, and unsettled or corrupt as is the pronunciation, there is nothing either in English or in any other language of which we have any knowledge, which exhibits so strikingly the low state of philology, as the etymological deductions of words, or the history of their origin, affinities, and primary signification. To enable the young inquirer to estimate the erudition, correctness, or negligence of writers on this subject, and to awaken more attention to this branch of learning, we will state briefly the results of our researches, and the opinions which we have been compelled to form on the merits of the principal treatises on this subject.

The first example of etymology which we shall mention is that of Josephus, the historian of the Jews, who informs his readers, that the first man "was called *Adam*, which, in the Hebrew tongue, signifies one that is *red*, because he was formed out of *red earth* compounded together; for of that kind is virgin and true earth." Here is a mistake proceeding from a mere resemblance of words; it being certain that *Adam* no more signifies *red earth*, than it does *red cedar*. This mistake is connected with another, that *Adam* was the proper name of the first man, an individual; whereas the word is the generic name of the human species, and like *man* in English, signifies form, shape, image, expressing distinctively the characteristic eminence or distinction of form of the human race. This fact explains the use of the plural pronoun, in the account of the creation of the species. "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let *them* have dominion over the fish of the sea," &c.; Gen. i. 26. It is evident, also, that the words used in relation to the species, the *image*, the *likeness* of God, have reference, not only to their intellectual and moral faculties, but also to their external form; and so the apostle interprets the words, 1 Cor. xi. 7. Not that God has any bodily shape of which man can be the image, but that man has a superior or super-excellent form, corresponding to his intellectual powers, and distinguishing him from all other animals. Now the mistake of Josephus has infected the Christian world for eighteen hundred years, and the mistake, with erroneous inferences from it, enters into the most recently published systems of theology.

Among the most celebrated authors of antiquity, who have written on the subject of language, is Varro, who has left a treatise *De Lingua Latina.* On this author's learning, Cicero, Quinctilian, and Augustine have bestowed the most unbounded praises. He is pronounced to have been *vir egregius; eruditissimus Romanorum; peritissimus* linguæ Latinæ et omnis antiquitatis, sine ulla dubitatione, *doctissimus.** He was, doubtless, a man of uncommon erudition for the age in which he lived; and his etymological treatise may be consulted with advantage by persons who have knowledge enough of this subject to separate the *certain* or *probable* from the *improbable* and *conjectural.* But it is certain from what remains of his treatise, that his knowledge of the origin of words did not extend beyond the most obvious facts and principles. Thus he deduces *initium* from *ineo; exitus* from *exeo; victoria* from *vinco.* All this is well; and we have reason to think him correct in deducing *vellus*, fleece, from *vellere*, to pluck, as, doubtless, fleeces were plucked from sheep before the use of shears. And we have reason to believe him when he informs

* Of the full value of these encomiums we can hardly judge, as most of Varro's writings have perished, and some of those which survive appear in a mutilated form. But the greater his erudition, the more striking will appear his ignorance of this subject.

us that *imber* was originally written *himber*; that *hircus* was written by the Sabines *fircus*, and *hædus*, *fedus*.

Very different must be our opinion of the following etymologies.

Pater, says Varro, is from *patefacio*; *ager cultus* is so called because in it seeds coalesce or unite with the earth; referring *ager*, perhaps, to the root of *agger*, or the Greek *αγυρω*. *Campus*, he says, was so named because fruits were first gathered from the open field, deducing the word from *capio*. Next to this, were the hills, *colles*, so named *colendo*, from *colo*, because these were cultivated next to the open plain. That land or field which appeared to be the *foundation* of cattle and money, was called *fundus*, or it was so called because it pours forth [*fundat*] annual crops. He deduces *cogitare* from *cogendo*; *concilium* from *cogitatione*; *cura* from burning *cor*, the heart; *volo* from *voluntas*, and *a volatu*, a flying, because the mind flies instantly whither it will. How low must have been the state of philology, when such improbable conjectures as these could attract the encomiums before mentioned, from Cicero and Quinctilian!

The reader will find many things in Isidore and Priscian worthy of his attention, though much of what their works contain is now so familiar to scholars of moderate attainments as scarcely to repay the labour of perusal. But he who learns that Isidore makes *oratio*, a compound of *oris ratio*; *nomen*, a contraction of *notamen*; and that he derives *verbum* from *verberato aere*, will hardly think it worth his labour to pursue his researches into that author's works. Nor will he be disposed to relish Priscian's deduction of *litera* from *legitera*, because a letter affords the means of reading, or from *lituro*, to obliterate, because the ancients used to write on wax tables, and afterwards to obliterate what they had written.

Vossius wrote a folio on the etymology of Latin words; but from repeated examinations of his book, we are persuaded that most of his deductions are far-fetched, conjectural, and fanciful; many of them are certainly erroneous.

Menage and Minshew we have not consulted; chiefly because from such extracts as we have seen, from their writings, we are certain that little reliance can be placed on their opinions, except in cases too plain to be mistaken.

Junius and Skinner, the authorities for most of the etymologies of Bailey and Johnson, are sufficiently correct in referring English words to the language from which they are immediately derived, especially when the orthography is too plain to be mistaken. They inform us that *father* is from the Saxon *fæder*, that *drop* is from the Saxon *droppan*, that *picket* is from the French *piquet*, and the like. So Johnson informs us that *accent* is from the Latin *accentus*, and *accept* from the French *accepter*, Latin *accipio*. All this is well, but it can hardly be called etymology, or the deduction of words from their originals.

Whiter, in his ETYMOLOGICON MAGNUM, the first volume only of which we have perused, began his work on a good plan, that of bringing together words of the same or of cognate radical letters, and in pursuance of his plan he has collected many real affinities. But he has destroyed the value of his work by mistaking the radical sense of many words, and by confounding words of different elements.

Jamieson, in his Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, has collected the affinities of words in that language, particularly words of Gothic and Teutonic origin, with industry, and probably with judgment, and a good degree of accuracy. In some instances, we think, he has departed from correct principles of etymology, and mistaken facts, and he, as well as Whiter, falls very short of truth in a most important particular, a clear understanding of the primary sense of words. Jamieson's Dictionary, however, contains a valuable addition to our stock of etymological materials.

To Horne Tooke are we indebted for the first explanation of certain indeclinable words, called conjunctions and prepositions; and for this let him have all merited praise. But his researches were very limited, and he has fallen into most material errors, particularly in his second volume.

The HERMES of Harris, according to Dr. Lowth, "is the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle." This, in our opinion, is not the character of the work, which, for the most part, consists of passages from the works of Aristotle, Ammonius, Apollonius, Priscian, and other grammarians. It is little more than a collection of the opinions of the ancient writers on philology, whose metaphysical subtilties rather obscure than illustrate the subject. To show how easily men may be misled by metaphysics, when applied to the plainest subject imaginable, take the following example from the Hermes.

"*A* respects our *primary* perception, and denotes individuals as *unknown*; *the* respects our *secondary* perception, and denotes individuals as known." [This is nearly a literal translation of a passage in Priscian, lib. 17.]

To illustrate the truth of this observation, the author gives the following example. "There goes *a* beggar with *a* long beard"—indicating that the man had not been seen before; and, therefore, *a* denotes the primary perception. A week after the man returns, and I say, "There goes *the* beggar with *the* long beard;" the article *the* here indicating the secondary perception, that is, that the man had been seen before. All this is very well. But let us try the rule by other examples, and see whether it is universal, or whether it is the peculiar and proper office of *an* or *a* to denote primary perception.

"The article *a*," says Harris, "leaves the individual *unascertained*." Let us examine this position.

"But Peter took him, saying, Stand up; I myself also am *a* man." Now, according to Harris, *a* here denotes the *primary* perception, and the individual is *unascertained*. That is, this man is one I have never seen before.

"He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is *a* rewarder of them that diligently seek him." Whether *a*, in this sentence, denotes first perception, I cannot determine; but sure I am the individual is not left *unascertained*.

A. B. says to me, "I have lately dismissed *an* old servant, who has lived with me for thirty years." Here *an* may present a primary perception to the hearer, but not so to the speaker. To both, the individual must be well *ascertained*.

It appears, then, that this definition of *an* or *a* is incorrect, and the pains of these metaphysical writers who form such *perfect analyses* of language is little better than *learned trifling*. On testing the real character of *an* or *a* by usage and facts, we find it is merely the adjective *one*, in its Saxon orthography, and that its sole use is to denote *one*, whether the individual is known or unknown, definite or indefinite.

Again, Harris translates and adopts the definition which Aristotle has given of a conjunction. "An articulate sound or part of speech devoid of signification by itself, but so formed as to help signification, by making two or more significant sentences to be one significant sentence."

This is so far from being true, that some of the conjunctions are verbs, equivalent to *join*, *unite*, or *add*, in the imperative mood. In like manner, the prepositions called inseparable, and used as prefixes, are all significant *per se*, although by custom they sometimes lose their appropriate use. For example, *re*, which denotes repetition, has lost its use in *recommend*, which is equivalent to *commend*, without the sense of repetition. But still it has ordinarily an appropriate sense, which is perfectly understood, even when first prefixed to a word. Let any person prefix this word to *pronounce* for the first time, and direct a boy fourteen years old to *repronounce* his oration, and he would perfectly well understand the direction.

Bryant, the author of "An Analysis of Ancient Mythology," has given to the public a history of the Cuthites or descendants of Ham, a race of bold adventurers, who, as he supposes, made expeditions by sea and land, introducing arts, founding cities, and corrupting religion by the propagation of Sabianism. For proof of his opinions, he relies very much on etymology and the signification of names. Two or three examples of his deductions will be sufficient to show his manner of proof. *Ham* or *Cham*, signifying heat and the sun, he deduces from חמם, to be hot, to heat. So far he may be correct. But he goes on to deduce from this root, also, as Castle had done before him, the Greek *καυμα*, heat, not considering that this is from *καιω*, to burn, in which *m* is not radical, but probably *s* is the radical consonant, as this occurs in the derivatives. *Καυμα* has no connection with *Ham*. From *Cam* or *Cham* he then deduces the Latin *camera*, Gr. *καμαρα*, an arched roof or vault, whence our *chamber*, though it is not easy to discover

the connection between this word and heat; and from the same root he deduces *Camillus*, *Camilla*, and many other words, without any support for his opinions, but a mere similarity of orthography in the first syllable. In all this he is certainly wrong.

The Greek Θεος, God, he supposes, most unwarrantably, to be formed from the Egyptian *Theuth* or *Thoth*, Mercury.

The sun he supposes to have been styled *El-uc*; *El* [ἡλιος] and *uc* or *och*, a title of honour among the Babylonians. This word, says Bryant, the Greeks changed into λυκος, [a wolf,] and hence the Latin *lux*, *luceo*. A strange conjecture this, not to call it by a harsher name. Now, if Bryant had examined the Teutonic dialects, and the Welsh, he would have seen his mistake; for the Saxon *leoht*, *liht*, Dutch and German *licht*, are from the common root of the Welsh *llug*, a shooting or gleaming, *lluciaw*, to throw, *lluc*, a darting or flashing, the root of *luceo*; a simple root, that can have no connection with *El-uc*.

Excepting Faber's work on the Cabiri, we have seen scarcely a book in any language, which exhibits so little etymological knowledge, with such a series of erroneous or fanciful deductions, as Bryant's Analysis. Drummond's *Origines* abounds with etymological deductions of a similar character.

Gebelin, a French writer, in his *Monde Primitif*, has bestowed much labour in developing the origin and signification of words; but a large part of his labour has produced no valuable effect. His whole system is founded on a mistake, that the noun is the root of all other words.

Of all the writers on etymology, whose works we have read or consulted, Spelman and Lluyd are almost the only ones in whose deductions much confidence can be placed. We do not name Camden, Hickes, Selden, and Gibson, as their etymological inquiries, though generally judiciously conducted, were very limited. This is true, also, in some degree, of Spelman and Lluyd; but the researches of Spelman into the origin of law terms, and words of the middle ages, have generally produced very satisfactory results. From the limited nature of the designs of Spelman and Lluyd, errors may have occasionally escaped them; but they are few, and very pardonable.

We know of no work in any language, in which words have been generally traced to their original signification, with even tolerable correctness. In a few instances, this signification is too obvious to be mistaken; but in most instances, the ablest etymologist is liable to be misled by first appearances, and the want of extensive investigation.

A principal source of mistakes on this subject, is a disregard of the identity of the radical consonants, and a licentious blending and confounding of words, whose elementary letters are *not commutable*. Another source of error is an unwarrantable license in prefixing or inserting letters, for the purpose of producing an identity or resemblance of orthography; a fault very justly opposed by Sir William Jones.

The learned Dr. Good, in his *Book of Nature*, Lecture IX. of the second series, suggests it to be probable that both *papa* and *father*, issued from the Hebrew source, אב. אבא. אבות. He then fearlessly ventures to affirm, that there is scarcely a language or dialect in the world, polished or barbarous, in which the same idea is not expressed by the radical of one or the other of these terms. True, the letter א is found in most words of this signification; although our knowledge of languages is too limited to warrant such a broad assertion. But the attempt to deduce all words signifying *father*, from the Hebrew, must certainly fail; for we know from history, that a great part of Asia and of Europe was inhabited before the existence of the Hebrew nation. Besides, a large portion of the European population have no word for *father*, which can be rationally deduced from אב. The Welsh *tâd*, whence our *daddy*, the Gothic *atta*, Irish *athair*, Basque *aita*, and Laponic *atki*, cannot be formed from the Hebrew word, the letter *d* and *t* not being commutable with *b*. One would suppose that a learned physiologist could not fail to assign the true cause of the similarity of words bearing the sense of *father* and *mother*, among the nations of the earth. The truth is, the sound of *a* is very easy, and probably the easiest for children, being formed by simply opening the mouth, without any exertion of the organs to modulate the sound. So, also, the articulations *b*, *m*, and *d* or *t*, being natural and easy, will generally enter into the first words formed by children. The labials are formed by simply closing the lips, and the dentals, by placing the tongue against the root of the upper teeth; the position which it naturally occupies in a healthy child. From these circumstances, we may fairly infer, *a priori*, that such words as *ab*, *aba*, *papa*, *tad*, *mamma*, must be the first words uttered by children. Indeed, were the whole human race to lose their present names for *father*, *mother*, and *nurse*, similar names would be formed by a great portion of mankind, without any communication between different nations.

The author further observes, that the generic terms for the Deity are chiefly the three following, *Al* or *Allah*, *Theus* or *Deus*, and *God*. "Besides these, there is scarcely a term of any kind, by which the Deity is designated, in any part of the world, whether among civilized or savage men. Yet these proceed from the same common quarter of the globe." True; men, and of course words, all came from a common quarter of the globe. But it so happens, that these three terms must have originated among different families, or from different sources, for they are all formed with different radicals, and can have had no connection with a common radix. But it happens, also, that not one of these terms, as far as we can learn, exists among the Slavonic nations, who compose a large portion of all the population of Europe, and whose name of God is *Bog*, a word radically distinct from all which the author has mentioned.

The author proceeds to say, "that the more common etymon for *death*, among *all* nations, is *mor*, *mort* or *mut*." But if either of these terms for *death*, is a native word among the great Gothic, Teutonic, and Slavonic families, which constitute the half or two thirds of all the inhabitants of Europe, we have not been able to find it. Besides *mor* and *mut* are words radically distinct, and thus originated in different families.

"*Sir*," says the author, "is, in our language, the common title of respect; and the same term is employed in the *same sense throughout every quarter of the globe*. In the Sanscrit and Persian, it means the *organ of the head itself*." He finds the word in Arabia, Turkey, in Greek, among the Peruvians in South America, in Germany, Holland, and the contiguous countries. In some of the languages of these countries we have found no such word; but if it exists, the author's inference, that the *name* of the *head* gave rise to this term of respect, (for this is what we understand him to mean,) is totally unfounded; and equally fanciful and unfounded is his supposition, that, by the loss of *h* from *sher*, the pronoun *her*, and the German *herr*, lord, are to be deduced from *sir*. In all this it is demonstrably certain there is no truth or even semblance of reality.

Man, the author deduces from the Hebrew מנה to discern or discriminate, [a sense we do not find in the Lexicons,] and hence he infers that the radical idea of *man* is that of a *thinking* or a *reasonable being*. With this word he connects *Menu*, *Menes*, *Minos*, and μενος, *mens*, *mind*; a sweeping inference made at random, from a similarity of orthography, without a distant conception of the true primary meaning of either of these words. But what is worse, he appears, if we do not mistake his meaning, to connect with these words the *tane*, *tanato*, or *tangi*, of the Sandwich Isles; words which are formed with a radical initial consonant, not convertible with *m*, and most certainly unconnected with *man*. See the words FATHER, MAN, and SIR, in the Dictionary.

The author offers some other etymologies and affinities equally remote from truth, and even from probability.

The governing principles of etymology are, *first*, the identity of radical letters, or a coincidence of cognates, in different languages; no affinity being admissible, except among words whose primary consonants are articulations of the same organs, as B, F, M, P, V and W; or as D, T, Th and S; or as G, C close, K and Q; R, L and D. Some exceptions to this rule must be admitted, but not without collateral evidence of the change, or some evidence that is too clear to be reasonably rejected.

Second. Words in different languages are not to be considered as proceeding from the same radix, unless they have the same signification, or one closely allied to it, or naturally deducible from it. And on this point, much knowledge of the primary sense of words, and of the manner in which collateral

senses have sprung from one radical idea, is necessary to secure the inquirer from mistakes. A competent knowledge of this branch of etymology cannot be obtained from any one, or from two or three languages. It is almost literally true, that in examining more than twenty languages, we have found *each* language to throw some light on *every other*.

That the reader may have more clear and distinct ideas of what is intended by *commutable letters*, and the principles by which etymological deductions are to be regulated, it may be remarked that *commutable* or *interchangeable letters* are letters of the *same organs*; that is, letters or articulations formed by the same parts of the mouth. Thus, *b*, *m* and *p*, are formed immediately by the lips, the position of which is slightly varied to make the distinction between these letters. *F* and *v* are formed by the lips, but with the aid of the upper teeth. Now the difference of the jointings of the organs to utter these letters is so small, that it is easy for men, in utterance, to slide from one form into another.

The following examples will illustrate this subject.

Labial letters commuted for other labials.

English *bear*, Lat *fero*, *pario*, G φερω φορεω, D. *voeren*, G *fuhren*.

Here is the same word written in different languages with five different initial letters.

German *wahr*, true, L *verus*
Celtic *lamh*, *lar*, the hand, Goth. *lofa*
L *guberno*, Fr *gouverner*, Eng. *govern*

Dental letters commuted for other dentals.

Eng *dew*, G. *thau*.
Eng. *good*. G. *gut*
Eng. *dare*, Gr θαρρεω
Eng. *day*, G *tag*
Eng *thank*, D. *danken*
Eng. *brother*, D *broeder*.

Palatal letters commuted for other palatals

Eng. *call*, W. *galw*, Gr καλεω
Eng *get*, It *cattare*.
Greek, χειμα, L. *hiems*, winter

Dentals converted into sibilants.

Eng *water*, G. *wasser*
Lat. *dens*, a tooth, G. *zahn*
Eng *let*, Fr. *laisser*.
Ch כרית, Heb כרש
Sax. *tid*, time, G. *zeit*.

Change of linguals

Eng *escort*, Sp and Port *escolta*.
Fr *blanc*, white, Port *branco*.

Change of *f* into *h*.

Sp. *habla* for Lat. *fabula*; *haz* for *facies*, *face*, *hacer* for *facio*.

It is believed that *n* and *r* are sometimes convertible, as in Latin *pono*, *posui*, and also *r* and *s*, as in English *won*, German *wen*.

Letters formed by different organs are not commutable, hence we are not to admit a radical word beginning or ending with *b*, *f*, or *v*, to be the same as a word beginning or ending with *g*, *d*, *t*, *r*, or *s*, nor a word whose radical letters are *m*, *n*, to be the same as one whose elements are *r*, *d*, or *c*, *t*. If such words are in any case the same, they must have suffered some anomalous changes, changes which are very unusual, and which are never to be admitted without the clearest evidence.

ACCENTUATION.

Accent is the more forcible utterance of a particular syllable of a word, by which it is distinguished from the others. The accented syllable of a word serves, therefore, as a kind of resting place or support of the voice, which passes over the unaccented syllables with more rapidity and a less distinct utterance.

Accent is of two kinds, or rather of two degrees of force, *primary* and *secondary*. Words of one syllable can have no accent. Words of two syllables have the primary accent only. Words of three and four syllables may have the primary and secondary accent; but many of them have no secondary accent that deserves notice; such are *dignity*, *enemy*, *annuity*, *fidelity*. In words of four, five, or more syllables, a secondary accent is often essential to a clear, distinct articulation of the several syllables. Thus *heterogeneous* cannot be well uttered without two accented syllables; the fourth syllable receiving the principal stress of the voice, and the first clearly distinguished by more forcible utterance than the second, third, fifth, and sixth.

The accent of most English words has been long established, and, evidently, it has been determined by the natural ease of speaking, without the aid of rules or instruction. If any man should ask, why we lay the accent of such words as *elocution*, *meditation*, *relation*, *congratulation*, on the last syllable except one, the answer is, that such accentuation renders the pronunciation more easy to the organs of speech, and more agreeable to the ear, than the accentuation of any other syllable. The ease of speaking, and a kind of prosaic melody, resulting from a due proportion of accented and unaccented syllables, which enables the speaker to bound with ease from one accented syllable to another, without omitting those which are unaccented, are the two great principles by which the accentuation of words has been regulated. And it is to be extremely regretted that these principles should, in any instances, be neglected, or forced to yield to arbitrary reasons of derivation, or to a pedantic affectation of foreign pronunciation. When we know that the great mass of a nation naturally fall into a particular manner of pronouncing a word, without any rule or instruction, we may rely upon this tendency as a pretty certain indication that their accentuation is according to the analogies of the language, by which their habits of speaking have been formed, and this tendency cannot be opposed without doing violence to those analogies and to national habits.

Thus, formerly, the word *horizon* was universally accented on the first syllable, and this accentuation was according to the settled analogy of the language. But the early poets had a fancy for conforming the English to the Greek pronunciation, and accented the second syllable; the orthoepists followed them, and now we have this forced, unnatural pronunciation of the learned, in collision with the regular, analogous, popular pronunciation. By this affectation of the Greek accent, the flowing smoothness of the word is entirely lost.

In like manner, an imitation of the French pronunciation of *confesseur* and *successeur*, led the early poets to accent the English words on the first syllable, in violation of analogy and euphony, and some orthoepists affect to follow them, but public usage frowns on this affectation, and rejects their authority.

There are many words in the English language, indeed a large part of the whole number, which cannot be reduced under any general rule of accentuation, as the exceptions to any rule formed will be nearly as numerous as the words which the rule embraces. And, in most instances, we shall find in the structure of the words satisfactory reasons for the difference of pronunciation.

DISSYLLABLES.

No general rule can be given for the accentuation of words of two syllables. It is, however, worth observing, that when the same word is both a noun, or an adjective and a verb, it happens, in many instances, that the noun or adjective has the accent on the first syllable, and the verb on the last. Instances of which we have in *ab'sent*, to *absent'*, *con'cert*, to *concert'*; *ex'port*, to *export'*. The reason is, the preterite and participles of the verbs require to have the same syllable accented as the verb, but if the first syllable of the preterite and participles were to be accented, it would be difficult to pronounce the words, as may be perceived by attempting to pronounce *ab'senting*, *con'certed*, *con'ducted*, with the accent on the first syllable.

In a few instances, the word has a different accent when a noun, from that which it has when an adjective, as *Au'gust*, *august'*, *gal'lant*, *gallant'*.

TRISYLLABLES.

Words of three syllables, derived from dissyllables, usually retain the accent of their primitives. Thus,

Póet, póetess; pleas'ant, pleas'antly; grácious, gráciously; reláte, reláted; poli'te, poli'test.

In like manner, words of four syllables, formed from dissyllables, generally retain the accent of the primitives; as in *collect'ible*, from *collect'*, *ser'viceable*, from *ser'vice*.

In all cases, the preterite and participles of verbs retain the accent of the verbs.

Words ending in *tion, sion, tian, cious, tious, cial, cian, tial, tiate, tient, cient,* have the accent on the syllable preceding that termination; as *motion, Christian, precious, erudition, patient,* &c.

Words of more than two syllables, ending in *ty*, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as *gratuity, propriety, prosperity, insensibility.*

Trisyllables ending in *ment*, for the most part, have the accent on the first syllable, as *compliment, detriment;* but to this rule there are many exceptions, and particularly nouns formed from verbs, as *amendment, commandment.*

Words with the following terminations, have the accent on the last syllable except two, or antĕpenult.

—*fluous*, as *super'fluous, mellif'luous.*
—*ferous*, as *baccif'erous, argentif'erous.*
—*fluent*, as *circum'fluent.*
—*cracy*, as *democ'racy, theoc'racy.*
—*gonal*, as *diag'onal, sexag'onal.*
—*gony*, as *cosmog'ony, theog'ony.*
—*machy*, as *logom'achy, theom'achy.*
—*loquy*, as *ob'loquy, ventril'oquy.*
—*mathy*, as *polym'athy.*
—*meter*, as *barom'eter, hygrom'eter.*
—*nomy*, as *econ'omy, astron'omy.*
—*ogy*, as *philol'ogy, cosmol'ogy.*
—*pathy*, as *ap'athy, antip'athy.*
—*phony*, as *eu'phony, sym'phony.*
—*parous*, as *ovip'arous, vivip'arous.*
—*scopy*, as *deuteros'copy, aeros'copy.*
—*strophe*, as *apos'trophe, catas'trophe.*
—*vomous*, as *igniv'omous.*
—*vorous*, as *carniv'orous, graminiv'orous.*
—*tomy*, as *anat'omy, lithot'omy.*
—*raphy*, as *geog'raphy, orthog'raphy.*

Compound words, as *book-case, ink-stand, pen-knife, note-book,* usually have a slight accent, that is, one syllable is distinguished by some stress of voice; but as the other syllable is significant by itself, it is uttered with more distinctness than the syllables of other words which are wholly unaccented. And in some words there are two accents, one on each component part of the word, which are barely distinguishable. Thus in *legislative, legislator, legislature,* the accent on the first syllable can hardly be distinguished from that on the third; and if a speaker were to lay the primary accent on the third syllable, his pronunciation would hardly be noticed as a singularity. Indeed there are some compound words, in which there is so little distinction of accent, that it is deemed unnecessary to mark either syllable or part of the word as accented.

As to a great part of English words, their accent must be learned from dictionaries, elementary books, or practice. There is no method of classification, by which they can be brought under a few simple general rules, to be easily retained by the memory; and attempts to effect this object must only burden the memory, and perplex the learner.

The differences in the accentuation of words, either in books or in usage, are not very numerous. In this respect, the language is tolerably well settled, except in a few words. Among these are *acceptable, commendable, confessor, successor, receptacle, receptory, deceptory, dyspepsy,* which the orthoepists incline to accent on the first syllable. But with regard to most of these words, their accentuation is contrary to common usage, and with regard to all of them, it ought to be rejected. The ease of pronunciation requires the accent to be on the second syllable, and no effort to remove it can ever succeed.

The words *accessory, desultory, exemplary,* and *peremptory,* would all have the accent on the second syllable, were it not very difficult, with this accent, to articulate the three last syllables of the derivatives, *accessorily, desultorily, exemplarily, peremptorily.* It is for this reason that the primary accent is laid on the first syllable, and then a secondary accent on the third enables the speaker to articulate distinctly and with tolerable ease the last syllables. If the primary accent is laid on the second syllable, there can be no secondary accent. Yet the natural accent of the primitives being on the second syllable of the three first, and the derivatives little used, we find good speakers often lay the accent on the second syllable, nor is it easy to change the practice.

It is further to be observed that there are some words which, in poetry and prose, must be differently accented, as the accent has been transferred by usage from one syllable to another within the two last centuries. Nares enumerates more than a hundred words, whose accent has been thus changed since the age of Shakspeare. Of this class of words are *aspect, balcony, process, sojourn, convex, contest, retinue, converse,* the adjective *acceptable,* which Milton accents on the first syllable, as he does the verbs *attribute* and *contribute.* But the accent of all these words has been changed; the eight first have the accent indisputably on the first syllable; the two last, on the second syllable.

Of Johnson's Dictionary, and of the manner in which the following work is executed.

Dr. Johnson was one of the greatest men that the English nation has ever produced; and when the exhibition of truth depended on his own gigantic powers of intellect, he seldom erred. But in the compilation of his Dictionary, he manifested a great defect of research, by means of which he often fell into mistakes; and no errors are so dangerous as those of great men. The authority created by the general excellence of their works, gives a sanction to their very mistakes, and represses that spirit of inquiry which would investigate the truth, and subvert the errors of inferior men. It seems to be owing to this cause chiefly, that the most obvious mistakes of Johnson's Dictionary have remained to this day uncorrected, and still continue to disfigure the improved editions of the work recently published.

In like manner, the opinions of this author, when wrong, have a weight of authority that renders them extremely mischievous. The sentiment contained in this single line,

Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?

is of this kind; that we are to make no corrections, because we cannot complete the reformation; a sentiment that sets itself in direct opposition to all improvement in science, literature, and morals; a sentiment which, if it had been always an efficacious principle of human conduct, would have condemned, not only our language, but our manners and our knowledge, to everlasting rudeness. And hence, whenever a proposition is made to correct the orthography of our language, it is instantly repelled with the opinion and *ipse dixit* of Johnson.

A considerable part of Johnson's Dictionary is, however, well executed; and when his definitions are correct, and his arrangement judicious, it seems to be expedient to follow him. It would be mere affectation or folly to alter what cannot be improved.

The principal faults in Johnson's Dictionary are,

1. The want of a great number of well authorized words belonging to the language. This defect has been, in part, supplied by Mason, but his supplemental list is still imperfect, even in common words, and still more defective from the omission of terms of science.

2. Another great fault that remains uncorrected, is the manner of noting the accented syllable; the accent being laid uniformly on the vowel, whether it closes the syllable or not Thus the accent is laid on *e* in *te'nant* as well as in *te'acher,*

and the inquirer cannot know from the accent, whether the vowel is long or short. It is surprising that such a notation should still be retained in that work.

3. It is considered as a material fault, that in some classes of words, Johnson's orthography is either not correct upon principle, or not uniform in the class. Thus he writes *heedlessly*, with *ss*, but *carelesly*, with one *s*; *defence*, with *c*, but *defensible*, *defensive*, with *s*; *rigour*, *inferiour*, with *u*, but *rigorous*, *inferiority*, without it; *publick*, *authentick*, with *k*, but *publication*, *authenticate*, without it; and so of many other words of the same classes.

4. The omission of the participles or most of them, is no small defect, as many of them, by use, have become proper adjectives, and require distinct definitions. The additions of this kind in this work are very numerous. It is also useful both to natives and foreigners, to be able, by opening a dictionary, to know when the final consonant of a verb is doubled in the participle.

5. The want of due discrimination in the definitions of words that are nearly synonymous, or sometimes really synonymous, at other times not, is a fault in all the dictionaries of our language, which we have seen. *Permeate*, says Johnson, signifies *to pass through;* and *Permeable, such as may be passed through.* But we *pass through* a door or gate; although we do not *permeate* it, or say that it is *permeable*. *Obedience*, says Johnson, is *obsequiousness*, but this is rarely the present sense of the word; so far from it, that *obedience* is always honourable, and *obsequiousness* usually implies meanness. *Peculation*, says Johnson, is *robbery* of the public, *theft* of public money. But as *robbery* and *theft* are now understood, it is neither. Inaccuracies of this kind are very numerous.

6. The mistakes in etymology are numerous; and the whole scheme of deducing words from their original is extremely imperfect.

7. The manner of defining words in Johnson, as in all other Dictionaries, is susceptible of improvement. In a great part of the more important words, and particularly verbs, lexicographers, either from negligence or want of knowledge, have inverted the true order, or have disregarded all order in the definitions. There is a primary sense of every word, from which all the other have proceeded; and whenever this can be discovered, this sense should stand first in order. Thus the primary sense of *make* is to *force* or *compel;* but this in Johnson's Dictionary is the *fifteenth* definition; and this sense of *facio* in Ainsworth, the *nineteenth.*

8. One of the most objectionable parts of Johnson's Dictionary, in our opinion, is the great number of passages cited from authors, to exemplify his definitions. Most English words are so familiarly and perfectly understood, and the sense of them so little liable to be called in question, that they may be safely left to rest on the authority of the lexicographer, without examples. Who needs extracts from three authors, Knolles, Milton, and Berkeley, to prove or illustrate the literal meaning of *hand?* Who needs extracts from Shakspeare, Bacon, South, and Dryden, to prove *hammer* to be a legitimate English word, and to signify an instrument for driving nails? So under *household*, we find seven passages and nearly thirty lines employed to exemplify the plain interpretation, *a family living together.*

In most cases, one example is sufficient to illustrate the meaning of a word, and this is not absolutely necessary, except in cases where the signification is a deviation from the plain, literal sense, a particular application of the term; or in a case where the sense of the word may be doubtful and of questionable authority. Numerous citations serve to swell the size of a Dictionary, without any adequate advantage. But this is not the only objection to Johnson's exemplifications. Many of the passages are taken from authors now little read, or not at all; whose style is now antiquated, and by no means furnishing proper models for students of the present age.

In the execution of this work, we have pursued a course somewhat different; not, however, without fortifying our own opinion with that of other gentlemen, in whose judgment we have confidence. In many cases, where the sense of a word is plain and indisputable, we have omitted to cite any authority. We have done the same in many instances, where the sense of a word is wholly obsolete, and the definition useful only to the antiquary. In some instances, definitions are given without authority, merely because we had neglected to note the author, or had lost the reference. In all such cases, however, we have endeavoured to be faithful to the duty of a lexicographer.

In general, we have illustrated the significations of words, and proved them to be legitimate, by a short passage from some respectable author, often abridged from the whole passage cited by Johnson. In many cases, we have given brief sentences of our own; using the phrases or sentences in which the word most frequently occurs, and often presenting some important maxim or sentiment in religion, morality, law, or civil policy. Under words which occur in the Scriptures, we have often cited passages from our common version, not only to illustrate the scriptural or theological sense, but even the ordinary significations of the words. These passages are short, plain, appropriate, and familiar to most readers. In a few cases, where the sense of a word is disputed, we have departed from the general plan, and cited a number of authorities.

In the admission of words of recent origin into a Dictionary, a lexicographer has to encounter many difficulties; as it is not easy, in all cases, to determine whether a word is so far authorized as to be considered legitimate. Some writers indulge a licentiousness in coining words, which good sense would wish to repress. At the same time, it would not be judicious to reject all new terms; as these are often necessary to express new ideas; and the progress of improvement in arts and science would be retarded, by denying a place in Dictionaries to terms given to things newly discovered. But the lexicographer is not answerable for the bad use of the privilege of coining new words. It seems to be his duty to insert and explain all words which are used by respectable writers or speakers, whether the words are destined to be received into general and permanent use or not. The future must depend on public taste, or the utility of the words; circumstances which are not within the lexicographer's control.

Lexicographers are sometimes censured for inserting in their vocabularies vulgar words, and terms of art, known only to particular artisans. That this practice may be carried too far, is admitted; but it is to be remarked that, in general, vulgar words are the oldest and best authorized words in language; and their use is as necessary to the classes of people who use them, as elegant words are to the statesman and the poet. It may be added, that such words are often particularly useful to the lexicographer, in furnishing him with the primary sense, which is no where to be found but in *popular use.*

The catalogue of *obsolete* words in Johnson, has been considerably augmented by Mason. We have inserted nearly the whole catalogue, which, we presume, amounts to seven or eight, and perhaps, to ten thousand words.

In exhibiting the origin and affinities of English words, we have usually placed *first in order* the corresponding word, in the language from or through which we have received it; then the corresponding words in the languages of the same family or race; then the corresponding word in the languages of other families. Thus, for example, the word *break* we have from our Saxon ancestors; we, therefore, give the Saxon word first; then the same word in the German language; then the Celtic words; then the Latin; and, lastly, the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Arabic. This order is not followed in every instance, even of vernacular words, but it is the more general course we have pursued. When there can be no rational doubt respecting the radical identity of words, we have inserted them without any expression of uncertainty. When there appears to be any reason to question that identity, we have mentioned the probability only of an affinity, or inserted a query, to invite further investigation. Yet we are aware that many things, which, in our view, are not doubtful, will appear so to persons not versed in this subject, and who do not at once see the chain of evidence which has led us to our inferences. For this there is no remedy but further investigation.

In regard to words which have been introduced into the language in modern days, we have generally referred them to the language from which they have been immediately received. A great part of these are from the Latin, through the French; sometimes, probably, through the Italian or Spanish. In

some instances, however, the order is reversed; indeed, it cannot always be known from which language the words have been received, nor is it a matter of any consequence.

One circumstance, however, deserves to be particularly noticed; that when a vernacular word is referred to the corresponding word in one of the Shemitic languages, we would not have it understood that the English word was *derived* or *borrowed* from that Oriental word. For example, we have given the Shemitic פרק as the verb corresponding with the English *break*, that is, the same word in those languages; not intending by this that our ancestors borrowed or received that word from the Chaldeans, Hebrews, or other Shemitic nation. This is not the fact. It would be just as correct for the compiler of a Chaldee or Hebrew Lexicon, to derive פרק from the English *break* or German *brechen*. So when we deduce *coin*, through the French, Spanish, or Italian, from the Arabic قَرْن, we do not consider the word as borrowed from the Arabic, but as proceeding from a common radix. With regard to *vernacular* words, in any European language, such deduction is always incorrect. Yet errors of this kind abound in every book we have seen, which treats of this subject. The truth is, all *vernacular* words in the languages of Europe are as old as the same words in Asia; and when the same words are found in the Shemitic and Japhetic languages, it is almost demonstrably certain that these words were in use *before the dispersion;* the nations of both families have them from the common stock, and the words, like the families of men which use them, are to be considered as of the same antiquity.

When, therefore, we state the words of another language as corresponding with *vernacular* words in the English, they are offered as affinities, or the same word varied dialectically, perhaps, in orthography or signification, but words from the same root as the English. Thus under the word *bright*, we state the Saxon word, and then the corresponding word in the Ethiopic, the participle of a verb; not that our ancestors borrowed the word from the Ethiopians, but that the verb from which *bright* was derived, though lost in the Saxon, is still retained in the Ethiopic. This fact proves that the ancestors of the Saxons once used the verb, but suffered it to go into disuse, substituting *shine, scinan*, in its place.

ENGLISH ALPHABET.

LANGUAGE or speech consists of human voices or articulate sounds, intended to communicate thoughts or ideas from one person to another.

Articulate voices are those which are formed by closing and opening the organs of speech; the lips, the tongue, the teeth, &c. An articulation is a jointing or closing of the organs, as in pronouncing *ab, ed, op, un, at, eth, ag, eng.*

Articulate sounds of the human voice are represented by letters or characters written, painted, engraved, or printed. A letter, or letters in combination, form syllables and words, which are the symbols of ideas.

To letters, syllables, and words, are annexed certain sounds, which, being uttered by the organs of speech, communicate ideas, through the instrumentality of the ears. When letters and words are written, painted, engraved, or printed, they communicate thoughts, through the instrumentality of the eyes.

In order to the communication of thoughts or opinions correctly, from one person to another, it is essential that both persons should annex the same sounds to the same letters and words; or that the letters and words used, should be symbols of the same thoughts, to both persons. This identity of sounds and symbols, constitutes a particular language, the instrument of social intercourse in a nation.

In the English language, the letters are *twenty-six;* representing sounds, simple or compound; or modifying such sounds.

Letters are of two kinds, *vowels* and *consonants.*

Vowels are vocal sounds, uttered by opening the mouth or organs of speech, without a contact of the parts of the mouth. The sound of a perfect vowel may be prolonged at pleasure, without altering the position of the organs. Such is the first or long sound of *a, e, o.*

The vowels in the English are *six; a, e, i, o, u, y.* But *i* and *u* are not always simple vowels; and *y* is sometimes used as a consonant. These letters also represent different sounds; a circumstance which creates much difficulty in learning the language.

The broadest or deepest vowel sound is that of *a* in *fall, au* in *aught, aw* in *law.* This sound requires the largest opening of the mouth. A less opening of the organs gives the sound of the Italian *a*, as in *father, ask, last, mast.* A still smaller opening gives the sound of *a* in *fate, make;* and a still smaller, gives the sound of *e* in *mete, feet.* The first sound of *o*, as in *note*, is made by a circular position of the lips; and with a less circular opening of the lips, we utter the sound of *oo* in *tool.*

The first or long sound of *i* is compound, as in *pine;* so is the first sound of *u* in *due, suit, tribunal.* These sounds cannot be exactly expressed or described in writing.

The first or long sound of each vowel is exemplified in the following words:—

a in make, name.	*o* in note, hold.
e in me, mete.	*u* in duty, mute.
i in pine, bind.	*y* in dry, defy.

The short sound of each vowel may be exemplified in the following words:—

a in mat, ban.	*o* in not, boss.
e in bet, men.	*u* in dun, must.
i in bit, pin.	*y* in pity, duty.

The vowel *a* has a third sound, called *broad*, as in *ball, all, walk.* The same sound is expressed by *au* in *taught*, and by *aw* in *saw.* This sound is shortened in *what, quadrant, quality.*

The vowel *e* has the sound of long *a* in a few words, as in *prey, survey, their.*

The letter *i* retains its French sound, that of the English long *e*, in some words which we have received from the French language; as in *pique, marine, machine.*

The vowel *o*, in a few words, has the sound of *oo*, the French *ou;* as in *move, prove, lose.* This sound of *oo* is shortened in *book, look.* In a few words *o* has the sound of *u* short, as in *dove, love.*

The first sound of *y*, as in *dry*, is the same as that of *i* in *pine;* and its short sound in *glory, pity*, is the same as that of *i* in *pin, brisk.* This short sound of *i* and *y* is, properly, the short sound of *e* long. Hence *little*, when the first vowel is prolonged, becomes *leetle.* Hence *been* is pronounced *bin.*

The short *e* in *let*, is nearly, but not precisely, the short sound of *a* in *late.*

The vowel *u*, in some words, has the sound of *oo* in *book*, as in *pull, full, put.*

The letter *u*, in some words, is pronounced *yu*, in which case it is anomalous, representing both a consonant and a vowel. This pronunciation occurs in words which begin with *u*, forming a syllable by itself; as in *unite, union, unanimous;* and before *r*, as in *failure, measure, insure*, and in a few other cases.

Some English writers alledge that the *proper* sound of *u* is *yu.* This is a great mistake; the true sound is nearly *eu*, but these letters do not express its exact sound.

The letter *w* has its form and its name from the union of two *v's*, in old books; *v* being called *yu.* This name is ill-chosen, and not adapted to express its sound. This letter is, properly, a vowel, with the sound of *oo*, French *ou*, but shortened in pronunciation, as in *dwell*, pronounced *dooel'.*

Two vowels rapidly pronounced in one syllable, constitute a diphthong; as *oi* in *join; oy* in *joy; ou* in *sound;* and *ōw* in *cow.*

Two vowels in succession, when one only is pronounced, do not form a diphthong. We denominate such vowels a *digraph;* that is, *double written.* Such are the following, *ai, ay, au, aw, ea, ee, ei, eu, ew, ey, ie, ou, ui.*

Consonants are the letters which represent the articulations of the organs. The letters of this sort, in the English language, are the following, in large and small characters:— B, b; C, c; D, d; F, f; G, g; H, h; J, j; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; V, v; X, x; Z, z.

The articulations or jointings made by these letters, may be learned from the following syllables:—*ab, ad, af, ag, aj, ak, al, am, an, ap, aq, ar, as, at, av, ax, az.* Observe the point of contact in the organs which stops the sound.

The letters *b, f, p, m, v,* represent the articulations of the lips, and are called *labials,* or *lip-letters.*

The consonants *d, t, l, n,* and *th,* represent the jointings of the tongue and the upper teeth, or gum in which the teeth are inserted. For this reason they are denominated *dentals,* or *tooth-letters.*

The consonants close *c,* close *g, k,* and *q,* represent the articulations of the lower part of the tongue and upper part of the mouth, or palate: hence they are called *palatals,* or *palate-letters.*

The consonants *s* and *z,* represent the position of the end of the tongue near the upper teeth; and when pronounced, the breath issues or is driven out between the tongue and teeth, with a hissing; hence these letters are called *sibilants,* or *hissing-letters.* The letter *c* before *e, i,* and *y,* is precisely equivalent to *s.*

The letter *r* is uttered with a jar or vibration of the end of the tongue, near the upper teeth.

The letters *j* and *x* represent each two sounds; those of *j* may be expressed by *dj,* and those of *x* by *ks.* The consonant *g* before *e, i,* and *y,* is, in many words, the exact equivalent of *j.*

The close articulations interrupt all distinct sound; such are *k, p,* and *t,* as in *ak, ap, at.* These are called *mutes. B* and *d* are mutes, but less close.

C and *g* are close articulations at the end of syllables, as in *public, rag.* At the beginning of syllables, they are close before *a, o,* and *u,* as in *can, cot, cud; gap, go, gun.* But before *e, i,* and *y, c* is equivalent to *s,* as in *cedar, city, cycle;* and *g* is sometimes close, as in *gift,* and sometimes compound, as in *general, ginger.*

The consonants which represent articulations not close, are *f, l, m, n, r, s, v, z;* as in the syllables, *ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez.*

H represents a breathing, and is denominated *aspirate.*

There are in English, four articulations, for which there are no single characters; but they are represented by *ch, sh, th,* and *ng.*

The sound of *ch,* as in *church, cheer,* may be represented by *tsh.*

The sound of *sh* occurs in *shine, shall.* It is precisely equivalent to the French *ch.*

Th are aspirated in *think, thrōne;* but vocal in *that, thou.*

The sound of *ng* is simple, and occurs in *sing, thing,* in which the articulation is not close. But in *finger, linger, longer,* the articulation is more close. Orthoepists have represented the pronunciation of the latter words as doubling the articulation; thus, *fing-ger.* But this is a mistake; there is but one articulation; nor is it possible to pronounce two consonants between two vowels, without two articulations; two closings and openings of the organs. *Ban'er* and *ban'ner* are pronounced alike, with one articulation. Thus consonants may be doubled in writing, but they are not doubled in pronunciation.

Orthoepists represent, that in the combination *nk,* as in *ink, bank, n* has the sound of *ng.* This is a mistake. The sound of *ng* is nasal, the articulation being less close than *nk.* If the *n* in such words had the sound of *ng,* then *ink* would have a nasal sound, *ing,* preceding *k;* but this is not the fact; on the other hand, the close articulation *k,* stops all sound. Walker, then, in representing *bank, brink,* as being pronounced *bangk, bringk,* entirely mistakes the fact.

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION,

AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE MANNER OF DESIGNATING SOUNDS IN THIS WORK.

The first or long sound of the vowels is designated by a horizontal mark over the vowel, thus ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ. But the necessity of this mark is superseded in words and syllables ending in *e,* after a single consonant, as in *fate, mete, rite, note, mute,* in which the first vowel is long, and the final *e* is silent. So also in the last syllables of *colonnade, fortitude, antipode, suicide, proselyte, consecrate,* and others of similar formation.

The first sound of a vowel is also indicated by the mark of accent immediately after the vowel, as in *fa'vour, ce'dar, vi'tal, glo'ry, tru'ly, cy'cle.*

The second or short sound of a single vowel is indicated by one or more consonants terminating the word or syllable, as in *ban, band, pen, bend, pin, flint, not, plot, sun, must, cyst, withstand, descend, rotund.*

The short sound is also indicated by the mark of accent immediately after a single consonant, as in *sal'ary, en'ergy, in'famy, bot'any, hus'band, sym'bol.*

The third or broad sound of *a* is designated by two points under the vowel; thus, bạll, brọad. But the necessity of these points is superseded by a general rule, that in most words in which *a* is followed by *ld, lk, ll,* as in *bald, balk, fall;* the letter *a* has its broad sound.

This broad sound occurs in the digraphs *au* and *aw;* as in *taught, law.*

When this broad *a* is shortened, the sound is indicated by a single point under *a;* as in whạt, quạdrant.

The fourth or Italian sound of *a* is designated by two points over the letter; thus, *bär, mäst, fäther.*

The letter *e,* having the sound of *a* long, has a mark under the letter; as in prẹy, convẹy.

The letter *i,* when it has the sound of *e* long, has two points over the letter; thus, *fatïgue, marïne.*

The letters *i* and *o,* when they have the sound of *u* short, have a curving mark; thus, *bĭrd, dŏve.*

The vowel *o* has, in a few words, the sound of *oo,* French *ou,* which is indicated by two dots over the letter; thus, *möve, löse.* This sound, when shortened, is designated by two points under the vowel; thus, bọok, lọok; bụsh, fụll.

The two letters *oo,* without points, have the sound of the French *ou;* as in *fool, room.*

The digraphs *ai, ay,* always have the sound of the first or long *a,* unless otherwise marked.

The digraphs *ea, ee, ei, ie,* always have the sound of the first or long *e,* unless otherwise marked.

In all cases, when one vowel of a digraph is marked, that vowel has the sound designated by the mark, and the other is quiescent; thus, *upbrāid, arrāyed, brēed, decēit, siēge, appēar, cōurse, flōat,* brọad, vẹin, *shōw.*

By marking the vowel *o,* in the digraphs *ou* and *ow,* the digraph is distinguished from the diphthong; thus, in *sōurce, ou* are a digraph; but in *sour* they are a diphthong; and *bōw,* a weapon, is distinguished from *bow,* to bend.

Thus *ou* and *ow,* without a mark, are always diphthongs.

The digraphs *eu, ew,* and *ui,* have the sound of the first *u;* as in *feud, brew, bruise.* The writers who attempt to give *u* and *ew* after *r,* the sound of *oo,* as in *rude, brew,* [*rood, broo,*] encourage an affected pronunciation. In all such words, *u* and

ew have the proper sound of *u* in *duty, tumult, lucid*, according to the general usage in England. Some persons affect to pronounce the letters *e* and *w* distinctly *e* and *oo;* but this affectation was condemned by Wallis, as early as the reign of Charles II.

The vowel *i*, in the termination *ive*, is always short; as in *motive, relative*, pronounced *motiv, relativ*.

The peculiar articulation of the letter *r*, renders it necessary to utter a slight sound of *e* short, between a vowel and that letter. Thus, *bare, mere, mire, more, mure*, are pronounced *baer, meer, mier, moer, muer;* so in *parent, apparent*, pronounced nearly *paerent, appaerent*. This necessity makes a slight variation in the sound of *a*, but too inconsiderable to deserve a particular mark of distinction.

The accented syllable is designated by this mark ′ at the end; as in *la′bour, glo′ry, ten′or, amend′, det′riment, withdraw′, avow′, destroy′, renew′*.

After syllables having two or more consonants followed by *e* quiescent, or a diphthong, the accent has no effect upon the vowel; as in *dislodge′, rejoice′*.

In many cases, the mark over the vowel designates both the sound of the vowel and the accented syllable; as in *abrāde, upbrāid, dedūce, besiēge*.*

The letters *ch*, in words from the French, are pronounced as *sh*, and over the letter *c* is a mark, thus ĉhaise, pronounced *shayz*.

When either of the consonants *c, s*, or *t*, is preceded by the accent, either primary or secondary, and followed by a diphthong or *u* long, it becomes aspirated, and is pronounced as if written *sh, tsh*, or *zh*. Thus *nation, social, satiate, especial, disclosure, allusion*, &c., are pronounced *na′shun, so′shal, sa′sheate, espe′shal, disclos′zhure, allu′zhun*, &c. When, however, the accent falls upon the vowel or diphthong following *c, s*, or *t*, the preceding consonant is not aspirated, as in the words *soci′ety, sati′ety*. The above rule is of very great importance, and obtains throughout the whole language, and even extends to all proper names, whether Latin, Greek, or Hebrew. The want of attention to it has led orthoepists into numerous errors.

When two accents occur after *e* or *i*, and before *ci* and *ti*, they indicate that the preceding syllable ends with the pronunciation of *sh*. Thus, *pre″cious, vi″tiate*, are pronounced *presh′ous, vish′ate;* the *ci* and *ti* blending into the sound of *sh*, in accordance with the rule above laid down.

In such words as *pronunciation*, euphony seems to require that *cia* should be uttered in two syllables, *pro-nun-ci-a′-tion*, to prevent the repetition of the sound of *sh; pronunshashun*.

Dr. Ash remarks, that the different vowels, in unaccented syllables, are pronounced alike or nearly so. Thus, in the words *altar, alter, manner, manor, murmur*, all the vowels of the last syllables have the same sound. Hence it is useless to mark the unaccented vowels; their sounds being too obscure and indistinct to be defined, or to be distinguished by marks. The nice distinctions between them, if any exist, are to be acquired only by usage and good taste.

The letters *gh*, in most English words, are quiescent. In the following, they are pronounced like *f; cough, chough, clough, enough, hough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough*.

H after *r*, is mute; as in *rhetoric*.

G and *k* before *n*, are mute; as in *gnaw, knave*.

W before *r*, is mute; as in *wrest, wrong*.

In a few words, *h* after *w*, is pronounced before it, as in *what, which*.

In the termination *en, e* is usually mute; as in *broken*, pronounced *brokn*.

The final *e* is mute after *l*, in the following syllables, *ble, cle, dle, fle, gle, kle, ple, tle, zle*.

B after *m*, is mute; as in *dumb*.

L is mute before *k;* as in *walk*, before *m;* as in *calm;* and before *f;* as in *half, calf*.

N is mute after *m;* as in *hymn*.

Ph are always pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy*, but they are silent in *phthisic*, pronounced *tizzic*.

P is mute before *s;* as in *psalm;* and before *t;* as in *ptyalism, Ptolemy*.

In the terminating syllable of adjectives, *ous*, the letter *o* is always silent.

The unaccented *y*, at the end of words, is short, like *i* in *pin, pit;* as in *glory, probity*. In the plural of such words, *ies* are pronounced *iz;* as *glories*, pronounced *gloriz*.

But *y*, in monosyllables, has its first sound, as in *dry, my;* and in verbs the same sound occurs in the inflections; as in *fly, flies; try, tries;* pronounced *flize, trize*.

In the termination *fy*, the *y* has its first sound; as in *fortify*. So also *i* in the last syllable of *fortifies*.

S has its proper sound after *f, p, k, t*, and *th* aspirate; as in *chiefs, caps, franks, pits, deaths*.

S has the sound of *z* after *b, d, g, gh, l, m, n, r, s* and *ss, z, v, aw, ay, ew, ey, ow, oy, sh, ng, th* vocal *ch, oe, ie*, and after *c* followed by *e* final; as in *robs, robes, races, rods, rides, rags, rages, toils, dreams, sighs, rains, bars, waves, roses, passes, mazes, laws, days, news, preys, cows, joys, brushes, sings, breathes, churches, foes, flies*.

S before *m* has the sound of *z;* as in *spasm, baptism*.

The letter *z*, in Welsh words, is pronounced as the vocal *th*, in *that, thou*.

In many cases, a word, the better to express the pronunciation, is written a second time, in the letters most proper for the purpose. In this case, the pronunciation of the radical word is to be observed in the derivatives, unless otherwise noted. Thus, *bright* is written *brite*, to show the pronunciation; and this pronunciation is to be observed in its derivatives, *brightness, brightly*.

POINTED LETTERS.

Ā, ā, as in *fate*	Ö, ö, like *oo*, as in *move*.
A̤, a̤, broad, as in *fall*.	O̤O̤, o̤o̤, like *oo*, in *good*.
Ạ, ạ, as in *what*.	Ū, long, as in *tune*.
Ä, ä, Italian, as in *father*.	Ṳ, as in *pull*.
Ē, ē, as in *mete, meet*.	Ů, initial, as in *unite*.
E̱, e̱, first *a*, as in *prey*.	Ꞓ, as *k*.
Ī, ī, long, as in *pine*.	Ġ, as *j*.
Ï, i, *e* long, as in *fatigue*.	ĈH, as *sh*.
Ĭ, ĭ, short *u*, as in *bird*.	ꞒH, as *k*.
Ŏ, ŏ, short *u*, as in *dove*.	TH, vocal, as in *that*.
Ō, ō, long, as in *note*.	

The letter *u*, it has been remarked, has the sound of *yu* in words in which this letter forms a syllable by itself; as in *u-nit, u-nanimous, u-biquity, u-surp*, and in some monosyllables; as in *use*, pronounced *yuse*.

An attempt to extend this sound to *u* after *d*, as in *gradual, credulous*, has resulted in changing the sound of *d* to that of *dj;* and *gradual* becomes *gradjual* or *grajual; credulous* is changed to *credjulous*, or *crejulous*. But this pronunciation of Walker is severely condemned by Jamieson and Knowles. So also Walker's *butsheus* for *beauteous; plentshus* for *plenteous*, are condemned and discarded. The same fate attends Walker's *ingrejent* for *ingredient*, and other words of a like orthography.

The present practice is to give to *u* the sound of *yu*, in such words as *nature, feature, rapture;* which are pronounced *nat-yur, feat-yur, rapt-yur*. This practice seems to have been adopted to avoid the common corruption of a change of *t* into *tsh*, as in *natshur*, a pronunciation condemned by the latest orthoepists.

But in words of more syllables than two, this pronunciation of *u* as *yu*, in the last syllable, as in *caricature, literature, judicature*, is not to be commended.

The termination *ed*, in the past tense, and participles of verbs, retains the vowel *e*, in this vocabulary, for showing the proper orthography, especially to foreigners; but in the customary pronunciation, this vowel is omitted, except after *d* and *t*. Thus *abandoned, delivered, charmed*, are pronounced *abandond, deliverd, charmd*. This rule extends to all cases, except to some formal uses of particular words, or to occasional uses of some words in verse.

After *d* and *t* this termination *ed* is, from necessity, pronounced as a distinct syllable; as in *abraded, hated*.

* It is said by some writer, that the accent never falls on a vowel, but always on a consonant. This is a great mistake. The last syllable of *foresee* has the accent on the last syllable, and on the vowels which end the syllable. In *open*, the accent is on the first syllable in which there is no consonant.

THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY,

ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

A is the first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth: In the Ethiopic, however, it is the *thirteenth*, and in the Runic the *tenth*. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs; being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth, without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips.

A has, in English, three sounds; the long or slender, as in *place, fate;* the broad, as in *wall, fall,* which is shortened in *salt, what;* and the open, as in *father, glass,* which is shortened in *rather, fancy*. Its primitive sound was probably *aw*. A is also an abbreviation of the Saxon *an* or *ane, one*, used before words beginning with an articulation; as, *a* table, instead of *an* table, or one table. This is a modern change; for, in Saxon, *an* was used before consonants as well as vowels; as, *an tid*, a time, *an gear*, a year. [*See* AN.]

This letter is prefixed to many English words; as in *asleep, awake, afoot, aground, agoing, aboard, now-a-days*, &c. The *a* in these instances, as Horne Tooke observes, is an abbreviation of *on*, an Anglo-Saxon preposition, with the meaning of *in*. In many words, the *a* in the beginning takes the place of *on*. Alive, for instance, means *on life, i. e. in life*. The *a* formerly often prefixed to our participles in *ing*, both in the active and passive sense; as, *the house is a-preparing, he is gone a-walking*, has the same origin.

Among the ancients A was a numeral, denoting 500, and with a dash Ā, 5000. In the Heb. Syr. Ch. Sam. and Ar. it denotes one or unity.

Among logicians, A, as an abbreviation, stands for a universal affirmative proposition. A asserts, E denies: Thus in *barbara*, *a* thrice repeated denotes so many of the propositions to be universal.

A is also used for *anno* or *ante;* as in *anno Domini*, the year of our Lord; *anno mundi*, the year of the world; *ante meridiem*, before noon; and for *arts* in *artium magister*, master of arts. Among the Romans, A.U.C., stood for *anno ab urbe condita*, from the building of the city, or Rome.

In *algebra, a*, and the first letters of the alphabet, are used to represent known quantities, while the last letters are generally used to represent unknown quantities.

In *music*, A is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale, and corresponds to the *la* of Guido. It is also the name of one of the two natural moods, and it is the open note of the second string of the violin, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated.

In *pharmacy, a*, or *aa*, (abbreviations of the Greek *ana*, which signifies *of each*,) are used in prescriptions after the mention of two or more ingredients, when it is intended that the specified quantity of each ingredient should be taken.

In *chemistry*, AAA, stand for *amalgama* or *amalgamation*.

In *commerce*, A stands for accepted, as in the case of a bill of exchange. Merchants also number their books by the letters A, B, C, instead of figures. Public officers number their exhibits in the same manner, as the document A or B.

In *heraldry*, A, as a sign, stands for the *dexter chief*, or chief point in an escutcheon.

In *mathematics*, letters are used as representatives of numbers, lines, angles, figures, and quantities. In *arguments*, letters are substituted for persons in cases supposed or stated for illustration, as A contracts with B to deliver property to D.

A. B. C. The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. Also a little book for teaching the elements of reading.

AAM, *n.* [Ch. אמה or אמא, *ama*, a cubit, a measure containing five or six palms.] A measure of liquids among the Dutch, equal to 288 English pints.

A'ARDVARK, *n.* (*Orycteropus*,) in *zool.*, a genus of animals belonging to the class *Mammalia*, and order *Edentata*, very common in some parts of Southern Africa.

A'ARDWOLF, *n.* (*Proteles*,) in *zool.*, a genus of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, forming the intermediate link which connects the civets with the dogs and hyænas.

AARON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
AARON'ICAL, } Aaron, the Jewish high priest, or to the priesthood of which he was the head.

AB, in English names, is an abbreviation of *abbey* or *abbot;* as *Abingdon, Abbey-town, Abbeyhill, Abbot-town*.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *abscond*, is the Greek ἀπὸ, and the Eng. *of*, Ger. *ab*, D. *af*, Sw. Dan. *af*, written in ancient Latin, *af*. It denotes *from*, separating or departure.

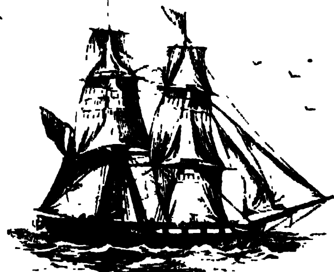
AB. The Hebrew name of *father*. *See* ABBA.

AB. The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and a part of August. In the Syriac calendar, *Ab* is the name of the last summer month.

ABACIS'CUS, *n.* [*See* ABACUS.] In *arch.*, any flat member; the square compartment of a mosaic pavement.

AB'ACIST, *n.* [from *abacus*.] One that casts accounts; a calculator.

ABACK', *adv.* [*a* and *back*, Sax. *on bæc;* at, on or towards the back. *See* BACK.] Towards the back; on the back part; backward.—In *seamen's language*, it signifies the situation of the sails, when pressed back against the mast by the wind. *Taken aback*, is when the sails are carried back suddenly by the wind. *Laid aback*, is when the sails are placed in that situation to effect an immediate retreat; or to give the ship sternway, in order to avoid some danger discovered before her.



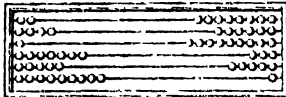
Laid Aback.

AB'ACOT, *n.* The cap of state, formerly used by English kings, wrought into the figure of two crowns.

ABAC'TOR, *n.* [Latin from *abigo*, *ab* and *ago*, to drive.] In *law*, one that feloniously drives away or steals a herd

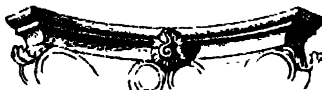
or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one that steals a sheep or two.

AB'ACUS, *n.* [L. *abacus*, any thing flat, as a cupboard, a bench, a slate, a table or board for games; Gr. ἄβαξ. Usually deduced from the Oriental, אבק, *abak*, dust, because the ancients used tables covered with dust for making figures and diagrams.] 1. Among the *Romans*, a cupboard or buffet.—2. An instrument for calculation, used, with some variations, by the Greeks and Romans, at least, in later times, and still used by the Chinese, who call it "Schwanpan." It consists of an oblong frame, across which are stretched several wires, each supplied with ten balls. The balls on the under wire represent units, those on the next above it tens, and so on to hundreds, thousands, &c. The balls at the left end of the engraved

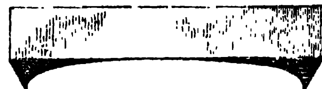


Abacus.

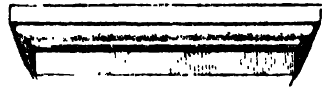
abacus represent the number 241,759, those at the right end are the spare ones.—3. In *arch.*, a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital. It is usually square, but sometimes its sides are arched inwards. The name is also given to a concave moulding on the capital of the Tuscan pedestal; and to the plinth above the boultin in the Tuscan and Doric orders.



Abacus, Corinthian.



Abacus, Grecian Doric.



Abacus, Roman Doric.

AB'ACUS HARMON'ICUS. The structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.

AB'ACUS MAJOR. A trough used in mines to wash ore in.

AB'ACUS PYTHAGOR'ICUS. The multiplication table invented by Pythagoras.

AB'ADA, *n.* A wild animal of Africa, of the size of a steer, or half grown colt, having two horns on its forehead, and a third on the nape of the neck. Its head and tail resemble those of an ox, but it has cloven feet like the stag.

ABAD'DON, *n.* [Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. אבד, *abad*, to be lost or destroyed, to perish.] 1. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit; Rev. ix.—2. The bottomless pit.

ABĂFT, *adv.* or *prep.* [Sax. *eft* or *æft*, again. Hence *efter* or *æfter*, after, subsequent; Sax. *æftan*, behind in place; to which word *be* is prefixed—*beæftan*, behind, and this word is corrupted into *abaft*.] A *sea-term* signifying in or at the hinder part of a ship, or the parts which lie towards the stern; opposed to *afore*. Relatively, it denotes *further aft*, or towards the stern; as, *abaft* the mainmast. Abaft *the beam* implies, that the relative situation of the object spoken of is in some part of the horizon, contained between a line drawn at right angles to the keel, and the point to which the ship's stern is directed. *Abaft* is often contracted into *aft*.

AB'AGUN, *n.* The name of a fowl in Ethiopia, remarkable for its beauty and for a sort of horn, growing on its head. The word signifies stately abbot.

ABAIS'ANCE. *See* OBEISANCE.

ABAISSÉ', [Fr.] In *her.*, when the *fesse* or any other bearing is depressed, or situated below the centre of the shield, it is then said to be *abaissé*.

ABA'LIENATE, *v. t.* [*See* ALIENATE, ALIENE.] To transfer the title of property from one to another—a term of the civil law—*rarely or never used in common law proceedings*.

ABA'LIENATED, *pp.* Transferred from one to another.

ABA'LIENATING, *ppr.* Transferring from one to another.

ABALIENA'TION, *n.* The transferring of title to property. [*See* ALIENATION.]

ABAN'DON, *v. t.* [Fr. *abandonner;* said to be from *ban* and *donner*, to give over to the ban or proscription; or from *a* or *ab* and *bandum*, a flag or ensign.] 1. To forsake entirely; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise.—2. To renounce and forsake; to leave with a view never to return; to desert as lost or desperate; as, to *abandon* a country; to *abandon* a cause or party.—3. To give up or resign without control, as when a person yields himself, without restraint, to a propensity; as to *abandon* one's self *to* intemperance. Abandoned *over* and Abandoned *of* are obsolete.—4. To resign; to yield, relinquish, or give over entirely.

Verus *abandoned* the cares of empire to his wiser colleague. *Gibbon.*

5. In *com.*, to relinquish to insurers all claim to a ship or goods insured, as a preliminary towards recovering for a total loss.

ABAN'DON,† *n.* One who totally forsakes or deserts.—2. A relinquishment.

ABAN'DONED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken or deserted.—2. *a.* Given up, as to a vice; hence, extremely wicked, or sinning without restraint; irreclaimably wicked.

ABANDONEE', *n.* In *law*, one to whom any thing is abandoned.

ABAN'DONER, *n.* One who abandons.

ABAN'DONING, *ppr.* Forsaking or deserting wholly; renouncing; yielding one's self without restraint.

ABAN'DONING, *n.* A forsaking; total desertion.

ABAN'DONMENT, *n.* A total desertion; a state of being forsaken.—2. In *com.*, the relinquishing to underwriters all the property saved from loss by shipwreck, capture, or other peril stated in the policy, in order that the insured may be entitled to indemnification for a total loss.

ABAND'UM, *n. In old law*, any thing forfeited or confiscated.

ABAN'GA, *n.* The ady; a species of palm-tree. [*See* ADY.]

ABANNI''TION, *n.* [*Low Lat.*] A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [*Not mu. us.*]

ABAPTIS'TON, *n.* In *surg.*, a name given to the crown of the old trepan, which was of a conical shape, to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too suddenly.

ABĀRE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian.*] [*See* BARE.] To make bare; to uncover.

ABARTICULA'TION, *n.* [*See* ARTICULATE.] In *anat.*, that species of articulation or structure of joints which admits of manifest or extensive motion; called also diarthrosis and dearticulation.

ABAS', *n.* A weight in Persia, used in weighing pearls, one-eighth less than the European caret. In *entom.*, a species of bombyx.

ABĀSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *abaisser*, from *bas*, low, or the bottom; W. *bais;* Latin and Gr. *basis;* Eng. *base*. *See* ABASH.] 1. The literal sense of *abase* is to lower or depress, to throw or cast down, as used by Bacon, "to *abase* the eye." But the word is seldom used in reference to material things.—2. To cast down; to reduce low; to depress; to humble; to degrade; applied to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life:

Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase*, Dan. iv.—Whosoever exalteth himself shall be *abased*, Mat. xxiii.; Job xl.; 2 Cor. xi.

ABĀSED, *pp.* Reduced to a low state; humbled, depressed. In *her.*, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are turned downward toward the point of the shield, or when the wings are shut; the natural way of bearing them being spread, with the top pointing to the chief of the angle.

ABĀSEMENT, *n.* The act of humbling or bringing low; also a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

ABASH', *v. t.* [Heb. and Chald. בוש *bosh*, to be confounded or ashamed.] To make the spirits to fail; to cast down the countenance; to make ashamed; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c.

ABASH'ED, *pp.* Confused with shame; confounded; put to silence: followed by *at*.

ABASH'ING, *ppr.* Putting to shame or confusion.

ABASH'MENT, *n.* Confusion from shame.

ABĀSING, *ppr.* Humbling, depressing, bringing low.

ABAS'SI or ABAS'SIS, *n.* A silver coin of Persia, of the value of twenty cents, about ten pence sterling.

ABAT-JOUR, *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, a skylight or sloping aperture made in the wall of an apartment for the admission of light.

ABAT-VOIX, [Fr.] The sounding board of a pulpit.

ABĀTABLE, *a.* That may or can be abated; as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

ABĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *abattre*, to beat down; *battre*, to beat, to strike; Heb. Chald. חבט, *habat;* to beat. The Saxon has the participle *gebatod*, abated. The prefix is sunk to *a* in *abate*, and lost in *beat*.] 1. To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; as, to *abate* a nuisance.—2. To lessen; to diminish; to moderate; as, to *abate* zeal; to *abate* pride; to *abate* a demand; to *abate* courage.—3. To lessen; to mitigate; as, to *abate* pain or sorrow.—4. To overthrow: to cause to fail; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as, to *abate* a writ.—5.† To deject; to depress; as, to *abate* the soul.—6. To deduct.—7. To cause to fail; to annul. By the English law, a legacy to a charity is *abated* by a deficiency of assets.—8. To remit; as, to *abate* a tax.

ABATE, *v. i.* To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates;* a storm *abates.*—2. To fail; to be defeated, or come to naught; as, a writ *abates.* By the civil law a legacy to a charity does not *abate* by deficiency of assets.—3. In *law,* to enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.—4. In *horsemanship,* to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate,* or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

ABATED, *pp.* Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown.

ABATEMENT, *n.* The act of abating; the state of being abated.—2. A reduction, removing, or pulling down, as of a nuisance.—3. Diminution, decrease or mitigation, as of grief or pain.—4. Deduction, sum withdrawn, as from an account.—5. Overthrow, failure, or defeat, as of a writ.—6. The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the tenant, before the heir or devisee. By 3 and 4 Wm. IV. the true owner can only recover the seisin by entry; and if the abator dies seised, the land will descend to his heir, but the right of entry or action of the true owner will still subsist.—*Plea of abatement* in law is pleaded to a declaration, writ, &c., on account of some defect in form.—7. [Fr. *brisure.*] In *her.,* a mark annexed to coat armour, in order to denote some ungentlemanlike, dishonourable, or disloyal act, demeanour, quality, stain, or vice, in the bearer, whereby such coat is abated or lowered in dignity. There is, however, no instance of such dishonourable bearings; French writers, indeed, aver that such a bearing never had existence, and they assert it to be merely a figment of English Heralds.

ABATER, *n.* The person or thing that abates.

ABATING, *ppr.* Pulling down, diminishing, defeating, remitting.

ABATOR, *n.* A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

AB'ATTIS, *n.* [Fr. *abattre.*] Rubbish. In *fort.,* piles of trees, or branches sharpened, and laid with their points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls.

ABATTOIR, *n.* (äbätwär.) [Fr. from *abattre,* to fell.] A public slaughterhouse; [*the word is generally applied to large establishments outside of towns.*]

AB'ATUDE, *n.* [from *abate.*] Any thing diminished.

AB'ATURE, *n.* [from *abate.*] Grass trampled down by a stag in passing.

ABAUM',† *n.* A species of red clay.

ABAW'ED,† *pp.* Abashed.

ABB, *n.* [Sax. *ab* or *ob.*] In old writers, used for the yarn of a weaver's warp, and hence the wool of which it was made had the name of *abb-wool.*

AB'BA, *n.* In the Chaldee and Syriac, a *father,* and figuratively, a *superior.* Sans. *appen.* In the Syriac, Coptic, and Ethiopic churches, it is a title given to the bishops, and the bishops bestow the title, by way of distinction, on the bishop of Alexandria. Hence the title Baba, or Papa, Pope, or great-father, which the bishop of Alexandria bore before the bishop of Rome.

AB'BACY, *n.* [from *abba,* Low Lat. *abbatia.*] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot. It comprehends the government and revenues.

ABBAT'ICAL, } *a.* Belonging to an
ABBA'TIAL, } abbey.

AB'BE, [ab'by] *n.* [from *abba.*] In a *monastic sense,* the same as an *abbot;* but, more generally, a title, in Catholic countries, without any determinate rank, office, or rights. Before the French revolution, it was the title of all those Frenchmen who devoted themselves to divinity, or who had at least pursued a course of study in a theological seminary, in the hope that the king would confer on them a real abbey; that is, a certain part of the revenues of a monastery. The abbes were numerous. Some acted as private tutors in families; others were professors of the university, and a great many employed themselves as men of letters. *Abbés commendataires* were such abbes as held abbeys in commendam—that is, with the right of administering their revenues or a part of them.

AB'BESS, *n.* [from *abba.*] A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns. An abbess in the Roman Catholic church possesses, in general, the same dignity and authority as an abbot, except that she cannot exercise the spiritual functions appertaining to the priesthood. [*See* ABBEY.]

AB'BEY, *n., plu.* ABBEYS, [from *abba.*] A monastery or society of persons, of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion. The males are called *monks,* and governed by an *abbot;* the females are called *nuns,* and governed by an *abbess.* Abbeys differ in nothing from priories, except that the latter are governed by priors, *instead of abbots.*

AB'BEY-LUBBER, *n.* A name given to monks, in contempt for their idleness.

AB'BOT, *n.* [formerly Abbat, from *abba,* latinized *abbas,* or from Heb. plural אבות *aboth.*] The superior or governor of an abbey or monastery. Originally monasteries were founded in retired places, and the religious had no concern with secular affairs, being entirely subject to the prelates. But the abbots possessing most of the learning, in ages of ignorance, were called from their seclusion to aid the churches in opposing heresies; monasteries were founded in the vicinity of cities; the abbots became ambitious and set themselves to acquire wealth and honours; some of them assumed the mitre, threw off their dependence on the bishops, and obtained seats in parliament. For centuries, princes and noblemen bore the title of abbots. At present, in Catholic countries, abbots are *regular,* or such as take the vow, and wear the habit of the order; and *commendatory,* such as are seculars, but obliged, when of suitable age, to take orders. The title is borne also by some persons, who have not the government of a monastery; as bishops, whose sees were formerly abbeys.

AB'BOTSHIP, *n.* The state of an abbot.

ABBRE'VIATE, *v. t.* [from L. *abbrevio, brevio,* from *brevis,* short; contracted from Gr. βραχυς, from the root of *break,* which see.] 1. To shorten; to make shorter by contracting the parts. [*In this sense not much used, nor often applied to material substances.*]—2. To shorten; to abridge by the omission or defalcation of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as, to *abbreviate* a writing.—3. In *math.,* to reduce fractions to the lowest terms.

ABBRE'VIATED, *pp.* Shortened; reduced in length; abridged.—2. In *bot.* an epithet for the perianth. An *abbreviated perianth,* is one which is shorter than the tube of the corolla, as in *pulmonaria maritima.*

ABBRE'VIATING, *ppr.* Shortening, contracting in length, or into a smaller compass.

ABBREVIA'TION, *n.* The act of shortening or contracting.—2. A letter, or a few letters, used for a word; as, Gen. for *Genesis;* F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society. Abbreviations are generally employed to mark titles. They are also much used by lawyers, physicians, chemists, &c.—3. The reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.

ABBRE'VIATOR, *n.* One who abridges or reduces to a smaller compass.

ABBRE'VIATORS. A college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, whose business is to draw up the pope's briefs, and reduce the petitions granted by him into proper forms.

ABBRE'VIATORY, *a.* Shortening, contracting.

ABBRE'VIATURE, *n.* A letter or character for shortening; an abridgement, a compend.

ABDALA'VI, *n.* The Egyptian melon.

AB'DALS, *n.* The name of certain fanatics in Persia, who, in excess of zeal, sometimes run into the streets, and attempt to kill all they meet who are of a different religion; and if they are slain for their madness, they think it meritorious to die, and by the vulgar are deemed martyrs.

AB'DERITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Abdera, a maritime town in Thrace. Democritus is so called, from being a native of the place. As he was given to laughter, foolish or incessant laughter is called *abderian.*

AB'DEST, *n.* Purification; a Mahommedan rite.

AB'DICANT, *a.* [*See* ABDICATE.] Abdicating, renouncing.

AB'DICATE, *v. t.* [L. *abdico; ab* and *dico,* to dedicate, to bestow; but the literal primary sense of *dico,* is to send or thrust.] 1. In a *general sense,* to relinquish, renounce, or abandon.—2. To abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, or without their consent; also, to abandon a throne, without a formal surrender of the crown.—3. To relinquish an office before the expiration of the time of service.—4. To reject; to renounce; to abandon as a right.—5. To cast away; to renounce; as, to *abdicate* our mental faculties. [*Unusual.*]—6. In the *civil law,* to disclaim a son and expel him from the family, as a father; to disinherit during the life of the father.

AB'DICATE, *v. i.* To renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish, as a right, power, or trust.

AB'DICATED, *pp.* Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned.

AB'DICATING, *ppr.* Relinquishing without a formal resignation; abandoning.

ABDICA'TION, *n.* The act of abdicating; the abandoning of an office or trust, without a formal surrender, or before the usual or stated time of expiration.—2. A casting off; rejection.

AB'DICATIVE, *a.* Causing or implying abdication. [*Lit. us.*]
AB'DITIVE, *a.* [L. *abdo*, to hide; *ab* and *do.*] Having the power or quality of hiding. [*Lit. us.*]
AB'DITORY, *n.* A place for secreting or preserving goods.
AB'DOMEN, or ABDO'MEN, *n.* The lower belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis. It is lined with a membrane called peritoneum, and contains the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and intestines. It is separated from the breast internally by the diaphragm, and externally by the extremities of the ribs. On its outer surface it is divided into four regions—the epigastric, the umbilical, the hypogastric, and the lumbar. —2. In *insects*, the lower part of the animal, united to the corslet by a thread. In some species it is covered with wings and a case. It is divided into segments and rings, on the sides of which are small spiracles, by which the insect respires.
ABDOM'INAL, *a.* Pertaining to the lower belly.
ABDOM'INAL, *n.; plu.* ABDOMINALS. In *ich.*, the abdominals are an order of fish, whose ventral fins are placed behind



Parr.

the pectoral, and which belong to the division of *bony fish.* The loche, salmon, parr, argentine, atherine, mullet, flying fish, herring, and carp, belong to this order.
ABDOM'INAL RING, or INGUINAL RING, *n.* An oblong tendinous ring in both groins, through which pass the spermatic cord in men, and the round ligaments of the uterus in women.
ABDOM'INOUS, *a* Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly.
ABDUCE, *v. t.* [L. *abduco*, to lead away, of *ab* and *duco*, to lead.] To draw from; to withdraw, or draw to a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.
ABDU'CENT, *a.* Drawing from, pulling back; used of those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for separating, opening, or bending them. The *abducent* muscles, called *abductors*, are opposed to the *adducent* muscles or *adductors.*
ABDUC'TION, *n.* In a *general sense*, the act of drawing apart, or carrying away. 2. In *phys.*, the action by which muscles withdraw a part from the axis of the body, or of a limb, and also the state of a part so withdrawn; as when certain muscles separate the arm from the side, or the thumb from the rest of the fingers, they are said to perform the abduction of these parts, and the parts themselves are said to be in a state of abduction.—3. In *sur.*, this term was formerly applied to a fracture in which the bone near a joint is so divided that the extremities recede from each other. - 4. In *log.*, a kind of argumentation, called by the Greeks *apagoge*, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require further proof. As in this syllogism, "All whom God absolves are free from sin: God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin."—5. In *law*, the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c. either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence.
ABDUC'TOR, *n.* In *anat.*, a muscle which serves to withdraw, or pull back a certain part of the body; as the *abductor oculi*, which pulls the eye outward. Its antagonist muscle is called *adductor.*
ABEAR,† *v. t. abâre*, [Sax. *abæran.*] To bear; to behave.
ABEARANCE, *n.* [from *abear*, now disused; from *bear*, to carry.] Behaviour, demeanour.
ABECEDA'RIAN, *n.* [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.
ABECE'DARY, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by the letters of the alphabet.
ABED', *adv.* [*See* BED.] On or in bed.
ABEIGH', *adv.* Aloof; at a shy distance. *To stand abeigh*, to keep aloof, (*Scotch.*) *Jamieson.*
ABELE, or ABEL-TREE, *n.* A name of the white poplar.
ABE'LIANS, ABELO'NIANS, or A'BELITES, in *church history*, a sect in Africa which arose in the reign of Arcadius; they married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others.
A'BELMOSK, *n.* A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow. The plant rises on a herbaceous stalk, three or four feet, sending out two or three side branches. The seeds have a musky odour, (whence its name, *μοσχος*,) for which reason the Arabians mix them with coffee.
A'BER, *n.* A Celtic term prefixed to the names of many places in Great Britain, and which signifies, generally, the mouth or entrance of a river. It is sometimes defined as the fall of a small water into a greater.
ABERDEVI'NE, *n.* [*Carduelis spinus* of Cuv.] sometimes called the siskin, a well-known song-bird, which has some resemblance to the green variety of the canary bird.
ABER'RANCE, } *n.* [L. *aberrans, aberro*, to wander from;
ABER'RANCY, } of *ab* and *erro*, to wander.] A wandering or deviating from the right way, but rarely used in a literal sense. In a figurative sense, a deviation from truth, error, mistake; and in morals, a fault, a deviation from rectitude.
ABER'RANT, *a.* Wandering, straying from the right way.
ABERRA'TION, *n.* [L. *aberratio.*] The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or moral rectitude: deviation from a straight line.—2. In *astr.*, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's annual motion in its orbit; in consequence of which they sometimes appear twenty seconds distant from their true situation. — 3. *Spherical aberration* in *optics*, is a deviation in the rays of light when refracted by a lens, or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus. It is occasioned by the form of curvature of the lens, or of the reflector, and the different refrangibility of the rays of light. *Crown of aberration*, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged. —4. In *medical language*, the passage of a fluid in the living body into vessels not destined to receive it; the termination of a fluid to a part different from that to which it is ordinarily directed; as in vicarious hæmorrhage. It is also used frequently to signify alienation of the mind.
ABER'RING, *part. a.* Wandering; going astray.
ABERRUN'CATE,† *v. t.* [L. *averrunco.*] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.
ABET', *v. t.* [Sax. *betan, gebetan;* properly to push forward, to advance; hence to amend, to revive, to restore, to make better; and applied to fire, to increase the flame, to excite, to promote. Hence to aid by encouraging or instigating. Hence in Saxon, *Nabete nan man the fyr;* Let no man bet (better, excite) the fire.]—1. To encourage by aid or countenance, but now used chiefly in a bad sense.—2. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act.
ABET',† *n.* The act of aiding or encouraging in a crime.
ABET'MENT, *n.* The act of abetting.
ABET'TED, *pp.* Incited, aided, encouraged to a crime.
ABET'TING, *ppr.* Counselling, aiding, or encouraging to a crime. In Scotch law a person is said to be abetting, who protects a criminal, conceals him from justice, or aids him in making his escape.
ABET'TOR, *n.* One who abets, or incites, aids or encourages another to commit a crime.
ABEVACUA'TION, *n.* [*ab* and *evacuation.*] In *med.* a partial evacuation of morbid humours of the body, either by nature or art.
ABEY'ANCE, *n.* pron. *abáyance.* [Norm. *abbaiaunce* or *abaizance*, in expectation; *boyance*, expectation. Qu. Fr. *bayer*, to gape, to look a long time with the mouth open; to stand looking in a silly manner; It. *badare*, to amuse one's self, to stand trifling; "tenere a bada," to keep at bay; "star a bada," to stand trifling.] In expectation or contemplation of law. The fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance*, when there is no person in being in whom it can vest; so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a proper person shall appear. Thus if land is leased to a man for life, remainder to another for years, the remainder for years is in *abeyance*, till the death of the lessee, for life. Titles of honour and dignities are said to be in abeyance, when it is uncertain who shall enjoy them; as when a nobleman holding his dignity descendible to his heirs general, dies, leaving daughters, the king by his prerogative may grant the dignity to which of the daughters he pleases, or on the male issue of one of such daughters. During the time the title to the dignity is thus in suspension, it is said to be in abeyance.
AB'GREGATE,† *v. t.* [L. *abgrego*, *ab* and *grex.*] To separate from a herd.
ABGREGA'TION,† *n.* Separation from a herd or flock.
AB'HAL, *n.* A fruit well-known throughout Asia, it is the produce of a species of cypress, and is believed to be a powerful emenagogue.
ABHOR', *v. t.* [L. *abhorreo*, of *ab* and *horreo*, to set up bristles, shiver or shake; to look terrible.]—1. To hate

extremely, or with contempt; to loath, detest, or abominate. 2. To despise or neglect; Psal. xxii. 24; Amos vi. 8.—3. To cast off or reject; Psal. lxxxix. 38.

ABHOR'RED, *pp.* Hated extremely, detested.

ABHOR'RENCE, } *n.* Extreme hatred,
ABHOR'RENCY, } detestation, great aversion.

ABHOR'RENT, *a.* Hating, detesting, struck with abhorrence.—2. Contrary, odious, inconsistent with, expressive of extreme opposition, as "Slander is *abhorrent* to all ideas of justice." In this sense, it should be always followed by *to*—abhorrent *from* is not agreeable to the English idiom.

ABHOR'RENTLY, *adv.* With abhorrence.

ABHOR'RER, *n.* One who abhors.

ABHOR'RING, *ppr.* Having great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah lxvi. for the object of hatred—"An *abhorring* to all flesh."

A'BIB, *n.* [Heb. אב. *ab*, swelling, protuberant. Ch. אבב. *abub*, to produce the first or early fruit; אביב. *abib*, a full grown ear of corn.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April. Its name is derived from the full growth of wheat in Egypt, which took place anciently, as it does now, at that season.

ABIDE, *v. i.* pret. and part. *abode.* [Ar. *abada*, to be, or exist, to continue; W. *bod*, to be; Sax. *bidan, abidan.*] 1. To rest, or dwell; Gen. xxix. 19.—2. To tarry or stay for a short time; Gen. xxiv. 55.—3. To continue permanently or in the same state; to be firm and immovable; Psal. cxix. 90.—4. To remain, to continue; Acts xxvii. 31; Eccles. viii. 15.

ABIDE, *v. t.* To wait for; to be prepared for; to await.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me; Acts xx. 23. [*For* is here understood.]

2. To endure or sustain.

To *abide* the indignation of the Lord; Joel ii. 11.

3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently, as, "I cannot *abide* his impertinence." This verb when intransitive, is followed by *in* or *at* before the place, and *with* before the person; Abide *with* me—*at* Jerusalem, or *in* this land. Sometimes by *on;* The sword shall abide *on* his cities. And in the sense of *wait*, by *for;* Abide *for* me; Hosea iii. 3. Sometimes by *by;* Abide *by* the crib; Job xxxix. In general, *abide by* signifies to adhere to, maintain, defend, or stand to; as, to abide *by* a promise, or *by* a friend; or to suffer the consequences, as, to *abide by* the event, that is, to be fixed or permanent in a particular condition.

ABIDER, *n.* One who dwells or continues.

ABIDING, *ppr.* Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting.

Abiding by, is a technical term in Scotch law, signifying a judicial step in a process of reduction. Where a deed is challenged as forged, the party founding on the deed must appear in court and *abide by* it.

ABIDING, *n.* Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring.

ABIDING, *a.* Continuing, permanent.

ABIDINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to continue; permanently.

AB'IES, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, (the fir), a genus of trees of the coniferous tribe, well known for the valuable timber that is produced by many of the species. It was formerly considered a part of the genus Pinus itself, but modern botanists have distinguished it. The English name *fir-wood*, comes from the Sax. *furh-wudu.*

ABIETI'NÆ, *n.* A division in the natural order of coniferous plants, comprehending the true firs, pines, and araucaria-like pines, all which have cones with many rows of scales, in which the seeds are formed.

ABIG'EAT, *n.* [Lat. *abigeatus.*] The crime of stealing or driving off cattle in droves, otherwise called *abactus.*

ABIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *habileté;* L. *habilitas*, ableness, fitness, from *habeo*, to have or hold.] 1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental; natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science. *Ability* is active power, or power to perform; as opposed to *capacity*, or power to receive. In the plural, *abilities* is much used in a like sense; and also for faculties of the mind, and acquired qualifications.—2. Riches, wealth, substance, which are the means, or which furnish the *power*, of doing certain acts.

They gave according to their *ability* to the work; Ezra ii.

—3. Moral power, depending on the will —a *metaphysical* and *theological sense.* 4. Civil or legal power; the power or right to do certain things; as, an *ability* to transfer property or dispose of effects—*ability* to inherit. It is opposed to *disability.*

Ab initio, [L.] From the beginning.

ABINTEST'ATE, *a.* [L. *ab* and *intestatus*—dying without a will, from *in* and *testor*, to bear witness; W. *tyst;* Arm. *test*, witness. *See* TEST *and* TESTIFY.] In the *civil law*, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

ABJECT',† *v. t.* To throw away; to cast out.

AB'JECT, *a.* [L. *abjectus*, from *abjicio*, to throw away, from *ab* and *jacio*, to throw.] 1. Sunk to a low condition; applied to persons or things. Hence,—2. Worthless, mean, despicable, low in estimation, without hope or regard.

AB'JECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition, and despicable. Ps. xxxv.

ABJECT'EDNESS, *n.* A very low or despicable condition. [*Lit. us.*]

ABJEC'TION, *n.* A state of being cast away; hence a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.

AB'JECTLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

AB'JECTNESS, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

ABJU'DICATED, *pp.* Given by judgment from one to another.

ABJURA'TION, *n.* [*See* ABJURE.] 1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; as, "an *abjuration* of the realm," by which a person swears to leave the country, and never to return. It is used also for the oath of renunciation. Formerly in England, felons, taking refuge in a church, and confessing their guilt, could not be arrested and tried, but might save their lives by *abjuring* the realm; that is, by taking an oath to quit the kingdom for ever.—2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment; as, "an *abjuration* of heresy." *Abjuration, oath of;* an oath by which a person obliged himself not to acknowledge any right in the pretender to the British throne. It signifies also an oath abjuring particular doctrines of the church of Rome.

ABJU'RATORY, *a.* Containing abjuration.

ABJU'RE, *v. t.* [L. *abjuro*, to deny upon oath, from *ab* and *juro*, to swear.] 1. To renounce upon oath; to abandon; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.—2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject; as, to *abjure* errors, *abjure reason.*—3. To recant or retract. —4.† To banish.

ABJU'RED, *pp.* Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted.

ABJU'REMENT, *n.* Renunciation.

ABJU'RER, *n.* One who abjures.

ABJU'RING, *ppr.* Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity.

ABLAC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *ablacto;* from *ab* and *lac*, milk.] To wean from the breast. [*Lit. us.*]

ABLACTA'TION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *lac*, milk. *Lacto*, to suckle.] 1. In *medical authors*, the weaning of a child from the breast. 2. Among *ancient gardeners*, a method of grafting, in which the cion was not separated from the parent stock, till it was firmly united to that in which it was inserted. This is now called *grafting by approach* or *inarching.* [*See* GRAFT.]

ABLAQUEA'TION, *n.* [L. *ablaqueatio*, from *ab* and *laquear*, a roof or covering.] A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water,—a practice among gardeners.

ABLA'TION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *latio*, a carrying.] A carrying away. In *med.*, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general. In *chem.*, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

AB'LATIVE, *a.* [F. *ablatif;* It. *ablativo;* L. *ablativus;* L. *ablatus*, from *aufero*, to carry away, of *ab* and *fero.*] A word applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language. In which case are used words when the actions of *carrying away* or *taking from*, are signified. *Ablative absolute* among Latin grammarians, is the name given to a noun with a participle in the ablative case, which is not governed by or dependent upon any other word in the sentence.

ABLA'ZE, *adv.* On fire, in a blaze.

A'BLE, *a. a'bl.* [Norm. *ablez, hable; habler* to enable, from L. *habilis.*] 1. Having physical power sufficient; having competent power or strength, bodily or mental; as, a man *able* to perform military service—a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.—2. Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as, an *able* minister.

Provide out of all Israel *able* men; Ex. xviii.

3. Having large or competent property; or simply having property, or means.

Every man shall give as he is *able;* Deut xvi.

4. Having competent strength or fortitude; as, he is not *able* to sustain such pain or affliction.—5. Having sufficient knowledge or skill; as, he is *able* to speak French; she is not *able* to play on the piano;—6. Having competent moral power or qualifications; as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.

A'BLE-BODIED, *a.* Having a sound, strong body, or a body of competent strength for service. In *mar.* language it denotes not only a seaman who is able to work, but also one who is well skilled in seamanship.

AB'LEN, or **AB'LET**, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, the bleak.

A'BLENESS, *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigour.

AB'LEPSY, *n.* [Gr. ἀβλεψία.] Want of sight; blindness.

A'BLER, and **A'BLEST**, comp. and superl. of *able.*

AB'LIGATE, *v. t.* To tie up from.

AB'LINS, *adv.* (from A. *Sax. geable*, able, having strength or power.) Perhaps, peradventure, (*Scotch.*)

AB'LOCATE, *v. t.* [L. *abloco, ab* and *loco*, to let out.] To let out; to lease.

ABLOCA'TION, *n.* A letting to hire.

ABLŪDE,† *v. t.* [L. *abludo, ab* and *ludo*, to play.] To be unlike; to differ.

AB'LUENT, *a.* [L. *abluo*, to wash away; *ab* and *luo* or *lavo*, to wash; Ir. *lo* or *lua*, water.] Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.

AB'LUENT, *n.* In *med.*, that which thins, purifies, or sweetens the blood, or which carries off impurities from any part of the body, especially the stomach and intestines.

ABLU'TION, *n.* [L. *ablutio*, from *ab* and *luo* or *lavo*, to wash.] 1. In a *general sense*, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water.—2. *Appropriately*, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties, enjoined by Moses and still practised in many countries.—3. In *chem.* the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts.—4. In *med.* the washing of the body *externally*, as by baths; or *internally*, by diluting fluids.—5. Pope has used *ablution* for the water used in cleansing.—6. The cup given to the laity, without consecration, in popish churches.

ABLU'VION, *n.* [L. *abluo.*] That which is washed off.

A'BLY, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability.

AB'NEGATE, *v. t.* To deny.

ABNEGA'TION, *n.* [L. *abnego*, to deny, from *ab* and *nego*; W. *naca, nacau*; Eng. *nay*; L. *nec*, not.] A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

AB'NEGATOR, *n.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing.

AB'NODATE, *v. t.* To cut knots from trees.

ABNODA'TION, *n.* [L. *abnodo*; *ab* and *nodus*, a knot.] The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

ABNORM'ITY, *n.* [L. *abnormis*, irregular; *ab* and *norma*, a rule.] Irregularity; deformity.

ABNORM'AL, } **ABNORM'OUS**, } *a.* [L. *abnormis*, supra.] Irregular; deformed; any thing without, or contrary to, system or rule.

ABŌARD, *adv.* [*a* for *on* and *board*. *See* BOARD.] Within a ship, vessel, or boat. *To go aboard*, to enter a ship; to embark. *To fall aboard of*, is used when one ship strikes against another while one or both are in motion. *Aboard main tack*, denotes the order to draw one of the lower corners of the main-sail down to the chess-tree.

ABŌDANCE,† *n.* [from *bode.*] An omen.

ABŌDE, *pret.* of *abide.*

ABŌDE, *n.* [*See* ABIDE.] Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a longer or shorter time. 2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation. 3. To *make abode*, to dwell or reside.

ABŌDE, *v. t.* [*See* BODE.] To foreshow.

ABŌDE, *v. i.* To be an omen.

ABŌDEMENT, *n.* [from *bode.*] A secret anticipation of something future.

ABŌDING, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication.

ABOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *abolir*; L. *aboleo*; from *ab* and *oleo, olesco*, to grow.] 1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs, and institutions; as, to *abolish* laws by a repeal, actual or virtual.—2. To destroy, or put an end to; as, to *abolish* idols; Isa. ii. To *abolish* death; 2 Tim. i. This sense is not common. To *abolish* posterity, in the translation of Pausanias, lib. 3, ca. 6, is hardly allowable.

ABOL'ISHABLE, *a.* That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed, as a law, rite, custom, &c.

ABOL'ISHED, *pp.* Annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.

ABOL'ISHER, *n.* One who abolishes.

ABOL'ISHING, *ppr.* Making void; annulling; destroying.

ABOL'ISHMENT, *n.* The act of annulling; abrogation; destruction.

ABOLI''TION, *n.* (abolish'un.) The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; as the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, &c.—2. The putting an end to slavery; emancipation. The application of this word to persons and things, is now unusual or obsolete. To abolish persons, canals and senses, the language of good writers formerly, is no longer legitimate.

ABOLI''TIONISM, *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.

ABOLI''TIONIST, *n.* A person who favours the abolition of any thing; a person who favours the immediate emancipation of slaves.

ABOL'LA, *n.* [Lat.] An ancient military garment, worn by the Greeks and Romans.

AB'OMA, *n.* A large species of serpent which inhabits the fens and morasses of South America.

ABOMA'SUS, ABOMA'SUM, or **ABOMA'SIUM**, *n.* [from *ab* and *omassum.*] The fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

ABOM'INABLE, *a.* [*See* ABOMINATE.] Very hateful; detestable; loathsome. 2. This word is applicable to whatever is odious to the mind or offensive to the senses. 3. Unclean; Leviticus vii.

ABOM'INABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness.

ABOM'INABLY, *adv.* Very odiously; detestably; sinfully; 1 Kings xxi.—2. In *vulgar language*, extremely, excessively.

ABOM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *abomino*, supposed to be formed by *ab* and *omen*; to deprecate as ominous; May the gods avert the evil!] To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest.

ABOM'INATED, *pp.* Hated utterly; detested; abhorred.

ABOM'INATING, *ppr.* Abhorring; hating extremely.

ABOMINA'TION, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation. 2. The object of detestation, a *common signification in Scripture.*

The way of the wicked is an *abomination* to the Lord; Prov. xv.

3. Hence, defilement, pollution, in a physical sense, or evil doctrines and practices, which are moral defilements, idols and idolatry, are called *abominations*. The Jews were an *abomination* to the Egyptians; and the sacred animals of the Egyptians were an *abomination* to the Jews. The Roman army is called the *abomination of desolation*; Matt. xxiv. 15. In short, whatever is an object of extreme hatred, is called an *abomination.*

ABŌRD, *n.* [Fr. *See* BORDER.] *Literally*, arrival; but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address; *but not an English word.*

ABŌRD,† *v. t.* To accost.

ABO'REA, *n.* A species of duck, called by Edwards the black-bellied whistling duck. This fowl is of a reddish brown colour, with a sort of crest on its head; the belly is spotted with black and white. It belongs to the genus *Anas.*

ABORIG'INAL, *a.* [L. *ab* and *origo*, origin. *See* ORIGIN.] First; original; *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country.

ABORIG'INAL, *n.* An original inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called *aboriginals*; as, the Celts in Europe, and Indians in America.

ABORIG'INES, *n. plu.* The primitive inhabitants of a country—frequently used for aboriginals. [*See* ABORIGINAL.]

ABORSE'MENT,† *n.* (abors'ment.) [*See* ABORT.] Abortion.

ABORT',† *v. i.* [L. *aborto*; *ab* and *ortus, orior.*] To miscarry in birth.

ABORT',† *n.* An abortion.

ABOR'TION, *n.* [L. *abortio*, a miscarriage; usually deduced from *ab* and *orior.*]—1. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fœtus is perfectly formed.—2. In a *figurative sense*, any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress, before it is matured or perfect, as a design or project—3. The fœtus brought forth before it is perfectly formed. When the fœtus is brought forth before the end of the sixth month, the accident is termed an *abortion* or *miscarriage*; but if after the sixth month, it is called *premature labour.*

ABORT'IVE, *a.* Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete.—2. Failing in its effect; miscarrying; producing nothing; as, an *abortive* scheme.—3. Rendering abortive; as, *abortive* gulf, in Milton, but not legitimate.—4. Pertaining to abortion; as, *abortive* vellum, made of the skin of an abortive calf.—5. In *bot.*, *abortive or barren flowers* are generally such as have stamens but no pistils.

ABORT'IVE, *n.* That which is brought forth or born prematurely.

ABORT'IVELY, *adv.* Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

ABORT'IVENESS, *n.* The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.

ABORT'MENT, *n.* An untimely birth.

ABOUND', *v. i.* [L. *abundo*; Fr. *abonder*; If this word is from L. *unda*, a wave, the latter has probably lost its first consonant. *Abound* may naturally be deduced from the Celtic. W. *fyniaw*, to produce, to generate, to abound, from *fwn*, a source, the root of *fynon*, L. *fons*, a fountain. Or it may be connected with L. *bonus*, in the sense of extending, enlargement.]—1. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copi-

ously supplied; followed by *with* or *in;* as, to *abound with* provisions; to *abound in* good things.—2. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.

Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound;* Rom. v.

ABOUND'ING, *ppr.* Having in great plenty; being in great plenty; being very prevalent; generally prevailing.

ABOUND'ING, *n.* Increase.

ABOUT', *prep.* [Sax. *abutan, onbutan, embutan*, about, around; *on* or *emb*, coinciding with Gr. ἀμφι, and *butan*, without, [*See* BUT,] literally, *around, on the outside.*] 1. Around; on the exterior part or surface.

Bind them *about* thy neck; Prov. iii. 3; Isa. l.

Hence,—2. Near to in *place*, with the sense of circularity.

Get you up from *about* the tabernacle; Num. xvi.

3. Near to in *time.*

He went out *about* the third hour; Mat. xxi. 3.

4. Near to in *action*, or near to the performance of some act.

Paul was *about* to open his mouth; Acts xviii. 14.

5. Near to the *person;* appended to the clothes. Every thing *about* him is in order. Is your snuff-box *about* you? From *nearness* on all sides, the transition is easy to, a concern with. Hence, 6.—Concerned in, engaged in, relating to, respecting; as, what is he *about ?*

I must be *about* my Father's business; Luke ii. 49.

7. In compass or circumference; two yards *about* the stem.—8. Near to in number or quantity.

There fell that day *about* three thousand men; Ex. xxxii.

ABOUT', *adv.* Near to in quality or degree; as, *about* as high, or as cold.—2. Here and there; around; in one place and another.

Wandering *about* from house to house; 1 Tim. v.

3. Round, or the longest way, opposed to *across*, or the shortest way; as a mile *about*, and half a mile *across*. *To bring about*, to bring to the end; to effect or accomplish a purpose. *To come about*, to change or turn; to come to the desired point. In a like sense, seamen say *go about*, when a ship changes her course to go on the other tack. *Ready about, about ship*, are orders for tacking. *To go about*, signifies to *enter upon;* also to *prepare;* to *seek the means.*

Why go ye *about* to kill me? John vii.

ABÖVE, *prep.* [Sax. *abufan, bufan, bufon.*] 1. Literally, higher in place.

The fowls that fly *above* the earth; Gen. i. 20.

2. Figuratively, superior in any respect.

I saw a light *above* the brightness of the sun; Acts xxvi.

3. More in number or quantity; as, the weight is *above* a ton.

He was seen by *above* five hundred brethren at once; 1 Cor. xv. 6.

4. More in degree; in a greater degree.

The serpent is cursed *above* all cattle; Gen. iii.

5. Beyond; in excess.

God will not suffer you to be tempted *above* what ye are able; 1 Cor. x. 13.

6. Beyond; in a state to be unattainable; as things *above* comprehension.—7. Too proud for; as, this man is *above* his business.—8. Too elevated in mind or rank; having too much dignity for; as, this man is *above* mean actions.—9. It is often used elliptically, for heaven, or the celestial regions; as, the powers *above.*

Let not God regard it from *above;* Job iii.

10. In a book or writing, it denotes *before* or in a former place, as what has been said *above; supra.* This mode of speaking originated in the ancient manner of writing, on a strip of parchment, beginning at one end and proceeding to the other. The beginning was the *upper* end.

ABÖVE, *adv.* Overhead; in a higher place.—2. Before.—3. Chief in rank or power; Deut. xxviii. *Above all* is elliptical; above all considerations; chiefly; in preference to other things. *Above board;* above the board or table; in open sight; without trick, concealment or deception. This expression is said by Johnson to be borrowed from gamesters, who, when they change their cards, put their hands under the table.

ABÖVE-CITED, *a.* Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

ABÖVE-GROUND, *a.* Alive, not buried.

ABÖVE-MENTIONED, *a.* Mentioned before.

ABÖVE-SAID, *a.* Mentioned, or recited before.

Ab ovo usque ad mala, [L.] From the egg to the apples; from the beginning of supper to the end; from the first dish to the last.

ABP. Abbrev. for *Archbishop.*

ABRACADAB'RA. The name of a deity worshipped by the Assyrians; a cabalistic word. The name of this deity, written on paper as many times as it contained letters, the last letter being omitted each time until only one letter remained, was supposed to be an antidote against certain diseases.

ABRAC'ALAM, *n.* The name of a Syrian deity; a cabalistic word serving as a charm amongst the Jews.

ABRÄDE, *v. t.* [L. *abrado*, to scrape, from *rado.*] To rub or wear off; to waste by friction; used especially to express the action of sharp, corrosive medicines, in wearing away or removing the mucus of the membranes.

ABRÄDED, *pp.* Rubbed or worn off; worn; scraped.

ABRÄDING, *ppr.* Rubbing off; wearing. *Abrading earth*, in *agri.*, is earth crumbling down from the effects of frost.

ABRAHAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch, as *Abrahamic* covenant.

ABRAN'CHIA, *n.* [α without, and βραγχια, gills.] In *nat. his.*, Cuvier's third order of *Annelida*, characterised by having no gills or branchiæ, as the leech.

ABRA'SION, (abra'zhun) *n.* The act of wearing or rubbing off; also substance worn off by attrition. In *surg.*, a superficial lesion of the skin by the partial removal of the cuticle; also a very superficial ulcer or excoriation of the intestinal mucous membrane.

AB'RAUM, *n.* A name given to adamic earth, a kind of clay used by cabinet-makers to give a red colour to new mahogany.

ABRAX'AS or ABRASAX', *n.* A word denoting a power which presides over 365 others, the number of days in a year; and used as a mystical term to express the supreme God, under whom the Basilidians supposed 365 dependent deities. It was the principle of the Gnostic hierarchy, whence sprang their multitude of Æons. Among antiquaries it signifies an antique gem or stone, with the word *Abraxas* engraven on it. There are many kinds of them of various figures and sizes.

AB'RAZITE, *n.* [Gr. α neg. and βραζω to bubble.] A mineral that does not effervesce before the blowpipe. [*See* GISMONDIN.]

ABRAZIT'IC, *a.* In *min.*, not effervescing when melted before the blowpipe.

ABREAST', (a-brest') *adv.* [from *a* and *breast.*] 1. Side by side, with the breasts in a line. Two men rode *abreast.* 2. In *mar. lan.*, ships are *abreast* when their heads are equally advanced, and they are *abreast* of objects when the objects are on a line with the beam. Hence,—3. Opposite; against; on a line with; as, "a fleet *abreast* of Beachy Head," *i. e.* off or directly opposite to it. *Abreast*, within the ship, implies on a parallel line with the beam.

ABRENUNCIA'TION,† *n.* Renunciation; absolute denial.

ABREP'TION, *n.* [L. *abripio.*] A carrying away; or state of being seized and carried away.

ABREUVOIR', *n.* [Fr. *abreuvoir*, a watering place, from *abreuver*, to water; Sp. *abrevar*, id. from Gr. βρεχω.] Among masons, the joint between stones to be filled with mortar.

ABRIDGE, (abridj') *v. t.* [Fr. *abréger*, from Gr. βραχυς, short, or its root, from the root of *break* or a verb of that family.] 1. To make shorter; to epitomize; to contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance—used of writings; as, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius.—2. To lessen; to diminish; as, to *abridge* labour; to *abridge* power or rights.—3. To deprive; to cut off from; followed by *of;* as, to *abridge* one of his rights, or enjoyments. To *abridge from*, is now obsolete or improper.—4. In *alg.*, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression. The equation thus abridged is called a formula.

ABRIDG'ED, *pp.* Made shorter; epitomized; reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; deprived.

ABRIDG'ER, *n.* One who abridges; one who makes a compend.

ABRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Shortening; lessening; depriving; debarring.

ABRIDG'MENT, *n.* An epitome; a compend, or summary of a book.—2. Diminution; contraction; reduction—as, an *abridgment* of expenses.—3. Deprivation; a debarring or restraint; as, an *abridgment* of pleasures. *Abridgment in law* is the shortening of a count or declaration.

ABRÖACH, *adv.* [*See* BROACH.] Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a posture for letting out; as, a cask is *abroach. Figuratively* used by Shakspeare for setting loose, or in a state of being diffused, "Set mischief *abroach;*" but this sense is unusual.

ABROAD, (abrawd') *adv.* [*See* BROAD.] In a general sense, at large; widely; not confined to narrow limits. Hence, 1. In the open air.—2. Beyond or out of the walls of a house, as to walk *abroad.*—3. Beyond the limits of a camp; Deut. xxiii. 10. 4. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; as, to go *abroad* for an education; We have broils at home and enemies *abroad.*—5. Extensively; before the public at large.

He began to blaze *abroad* the matter; Mark i. 45; Esther i.

6. Widely; with expansion; as, a tree spreads its branches *abroad*.

AB'ROGATE, *v. t.* [L. *abrogo*, to repeal; from *ab* and *rogo*, to ask or propose. See the English *reach*.] To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

AB'ROGATED, *pp.* Repealed; annulled by an act of authority.

AB'ROGATING, *ppr.* Repealing by authority; making void.

ABROGA'TION, *n.* The act of abrogating; repeal by authority of the legislative power.

ABROOD',† *adv.* [*See* BROOD.] In the action of brooding.

ABROOD'ING,† *n.* A sitting abrood.

ABROOK',† *v. t.* To brook, to endure. [*See* BROOK.]

ABROTANOID', *n.* [Gr. αβροτονον, and ειδος, form.] A species of perforated coral or madrepore growing on rocks on the bottom of the sea.

ABRO'TANUM, *n.* [Gr. αβροτονον.] A species of evergreen plant, arranged under the genus *Artemisia*,—called also *southernwood*. It belongs to the natural order of composite plants. It has sometimes been used as a vermifuge.

ABRUPT', *a.* [L. *abruptus*, from *abrumpo*, to break off, of *ab* and *rumpo*. *See* RUPTURE.] 1. *Literally*, broken off, or broken short. Hence,—2. Steep; craggy; applied to rocks, precipices, and the like.—3. *Figuratively*, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; as, an *abrupt* entrance or address.—4. Unconnected; having sudden transitions from one subject to another; as, an *abrupt* style.—5. In *bot.*, an abrupt pinnate leaf is one which has neither leaflet, nor tendril at the end. *Abrupt leaf*, one that has its extremity cut off as it were by a transverse line. *Abrupt root*, one fleshy and terminating abruptly, as if the lower part had been cut off.


Abrupt root.

ABRUPT,' *n.* A chasm or gulph with steep sides.

Over the vast *abrupt*. *Milton.*

[*This use of the word is infrequent.*]

ABRUP'TED, *a.* Torn off; torn asunder.

ABRUP'TION, *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

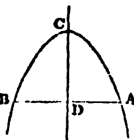
ABRUPT'LY, *adv.* Suddenly; without giving notice, or without the usual forms; as, the Minister left France *abruptly*.

ABRUPT'NESS, *n.* A state of being broken; craggedness; steepness.—2. *Figuratively*, suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

AB'SCESS, *n.* [L. *abscessus*, from *ab* and *cedo*, to go from.] An imposthume. A collection of morbid matter or pus, in the cellular or adipose membrane; matter generated by the suppuration of an inflammatory tumour.

ABSCIND', *v. t.* [L. *abscindo*.] To cut off. [*Lit. us.*]

AB'SCISS, ABSCIS'SA, *n.* [L. *abscissus*, from *ab* and *scindo*, to cut; Gr. σχιζω. [*See* SCISSORS.] In *conics*, a part of the diameter, or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex, or some other fixed point, and a semiordinate. Thus, in the parabolic figure BCA, the part of the axis DC intercepted between the semiordinate BD, and the vertex C, is an abscissa.



Applicate Ordinate.

ABSCIS''SION, *n.* [*See* ABSCISS.] 1. A cutting off, or a being cut off. In *surg.*, the separation of any corrupted or useless part of the body, by a sharp instrument; applied to the soft parts, as amputation is to the bones and flesh of a limb.—2. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech, when having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood. Thus, "He is a man of so much honour, and candour, and such generosity—but I need say no more."

ABSCOND', *v. i.* [L. *abscondo*, to hide, of *abs* and *condo*, to hide, *i. e.* to withdraw, or to thrust aside or into a corner or secret place.] 1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to withdraw, or absent one's self in a private manner; to be concealed; appropriately used of persons who secrete themselves to avoid a legal process.—2. To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.

The marmot *absconds* in winter. *Ray.*

ABSCOND'ER, *n.* One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself from public view.

ABSCOND'ING, *ppr.* and *a.* Withdrawing privately from public view; as, an *absconding debtor*, who confines himself to his apartments, or absents himself to avoid the ministers of justice. In the latter sense, it is properly an adjective.

ABSCON'SIO, *n.* [L. *abscondo*.] In *anat.*, a cavity of a bone which receives and conceals the head of another bone.

AB'SENCE, *n.* [L. *absens*, from *absum*, *abesse*, to be away; *ab* and *sum*.] 1. A state of being at a distance in place, or not in company. It is used to denote any distance indefinitely, either in the same town, or country, or in a foreign country; and primarily supposes a prior presence; as, "speak well of one in his *absence*."—2. Want; destitution; *implying no previous presence*.

In the *absence* of conventional law. *Ch. Kent.*

3. *In law*, non-appearance; a not being in court to answer.—4. Heedlessness; inattention to things present. *Absence* of mind is the attention of the mind to a subject which does not occupy the rest of the company, and which draws the mind from things or objects which are present, to others distant or foreign. In *Scotch law*, a decree is said to be in *absence* when no appearance is made for the defender.

AB'SENT, *a.* Not present; not in company; at such a distance as to prevent communication. It is used also for being in a foreign country; as, a gentleman is *absent* on his travels.

Absent from one another; Gen. xxxi. 49.

2. Heedless; inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in company; as, an *absent* man is uncivil to the company.—3. In *familiar language*, not at home; as, the master of the house is *absent*. In other words, he does not wish to be disturbed by company.

ABSENT', *v. t.* To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to forbear to appear in presence; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, let a man *absent himself* from the company.

ABSENT'ED, *pp.* Retired, or withdrawn.

ABSENTEE', *n.* One who withdraws from his country, office, or estate; one who removes to a distant place, or to another country. It is a term applied generally by way of reproach to landlords and capitalists, who, deriving their income from one country, reside in another country, in which they expend their property.

ABSENT'EEISM, *n.* The practice of being abroad, or away from one's country, station, or estate.

ABSENT'ER, *n.* One who absents himself.

ABSENT'ING, *ppr.* Departing; withdrawing.

ABSENT'MENT, *n.* A state of being absent.

ABSIN'THIAN, *a.* [from *absinthium*.] Of the nature of wormwood.

ABSIN'THIATED, *a.* Impregnated with wormwood.

ABSIN'THIUM, *n.* [Gr. αψινθιον; Per. *afsinthin*; the same in Chaldaic. Budæus in his commentaries on Theophrast, supposes the word composed of α priv. and ψινθος, delight, so named from its bitterness. But it may be an Oriental word.] The common wormwood; a bitter plant, used as a tonic. A species of Artemisia.

AB'SIS. In *astr.* [*See* APSIS.]

AB'SOLUTE, *a.* [L. *absolutus*. *See* ABSOLVE.] 1. *Literally, in a general sense*, free, independent of any thing extraneous. Hence,—2. Complete in itself; positive; as, an *absolute* declaration.—3. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.—4. Existing independent of any other cause; as, God is *absolute*.—5. Unlimited by extraneous power or control; as, an *absolute* government or prince.—6. Not relative; as *absolute* space. In *gram.*, the case *absolute* is when a word or member of a sentence is not immediately dependent in government on the other parts of the sentence. —*Absolute equation*, in *astr.*, is the sum of the optic and eccentric equations. The apparent inequality of a planet's motion in its orbit, arising from its unequal distances from the earth at different times, is called its optic equation; this would subsist, if the planet's real motion was uniform. The eccentric inequality is caused by the planet's motion not being uniform.—*Absolute term* or *number*, in *alge.*, is that which is completely known, and to which all the other part of an equation is made equal; thus, in the equation $x^2 + 12x = 24$, the absolute term is 24.—*Absolute time*, that which flows equally in itself without relation to any thing external, as duration.—*Absolute space* is space considered without relation to material objects.—*Absolute motion* is the absolute change of place in a moving body, independent of any other motion whatever. It is often applied, however, to motion considered in regard to some fixed point upon the earth —*Absolute gravity* is that by which a body descends freely and perpendicu-

larly in a vacuum or non-resisting medium; or it may be considered as the whole force with which a body is impelled toward the centre, without regard to modifying circumstances.—*Absolute* in law, signifies without condition or encumbrance; as, an *absolute* bond, in distinction from a conditional bond.—*Absolute disposition* in Scots law, is a conveyance unqualified by any burden or reservation in favour of the granter, or any other person, in contradistinction to a conveyance containing *in gremio* a power of reversion, or any other reservation.

AB'SOLUTELY, *adv.* Completely, wholly; as, a thing is *absolutely* unintelligible.—2. Without dependence or relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

3. Without restriction or limitation; as, God reigns *absolutely*.—4. Without condition, as, God does not forgive *absolutely*, but upon condition of faith and repentance.—5. Positively, peremptorily; as,

Command me *absolutely* not to go. *Milton.*

AB'SOLUTENESS, *n.* Independence; completeness in itself. 2. Despotic authority, or that which is subject to no extraneous restriction or control.

ABSOLU'TION, *n.* In the *civil law*, an acquittal or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent. In the *canon law*, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favour of a penitent.—*Among protestants*, a sentence by which an excommunicated person is released from his liability to punishment.

AB'SOLUTISM, *n.* State of being absolute, or principles of absolute government.—2. Doctrine of predestination.

AB'SOLUTORY, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

ABSOLV'ATORY, *a.* [from *absolve*.] Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

ABSOLVE', *v. t.* (abzolv'.) [L. *absolvo*, from *ab* and *solvo*, to loose or release; Ch. שלח, *shalah*, to absolve, to finish; Heb. של, *shal*, to loose or loosen. *See* SOLVE.] To set free or release from some obligation, debt, or responsibility; or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty; as, to *absolve* a person from a promise; to *absolve* an offender, which amounts to an acquittal and remission of his punishment. Hence, in the *civil law*, the word was used for *acquit;* and in the *canon law*, for *forgive*, or a sentence of remission. In *ordinary language*, its sense is, to *set free* or *release* from an engagement. Formerly, good writers used the word in the sense of *finish, accomplish;* as, to *absolve* work, in Milton; but, in this sense, it seems to be obsolete.

ABSOLV'ED, *pp.* Released; acquitted; remitted; declared innocent.

ABSOLV'ER, *n.* One who absolves; also one that pronounces sin to be remitted.

ABSOLV'ING, *ppr.* Setting free from a debt or charge; acquitting; remitting.

AB'SONANT, *a.* [*See* ABSONOUS.] Wide from the purpose; contrary to reason.

AB'SONOUS, *a.* [L. *absonus; ab* and *sonus*, sound.] Unmusical, or untunable.

ABSORB', *v. t.* [L. *absorbeo, ab* and *sorbeo*, to drink in; Ar. *sharaba;* Rab. שרף, *sharap*, to draw or drink in; whence *sirup, sherbet, shrub.*] 1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe; as a sponge, or as the lacteals of the body.—2. To drink in, swallow up, or overwhelm with water, as a body in a whirlpool.—3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, to *absorb* an estate in luxury.—4. To engross or engage wholly; as, *absorbed* in study or the pursuit of wealth.

ABSORBABIL'ITY, *n.* A state or quality of being absorbable.

ABSORB'ABLE, *a.* That may be imbibed or swallowed.

ABSORB'ED, or ABSORBT', *pp.* Imbibed; swallowed; wasted; engaged; lost in study; wholly engrossed.

ABSORB'ENT, *a.* Imbibing; swallowing.—*Absorbent system.* The *absorbent system* is composed of the absorbent vessels and conglobate glands; the former are divided into lymphatics and lacteals, and the thoracic duct or common trunk in which they terminate. [*See the* NOUN.]

ABSORB'ENT, *n.* In *anat.*, a vessel which imbibes. 1. The small delicate transparent vessels which take up substance from the surface of the body or from any cavity, and carry it into the blood, are termed *absorbents* or *absorbent vessels.* They are denominated, according to the liquids which they convey, *lacteals* or *lymphatics.*—2. In *phar.*, medicines which destroy acidities in the stomach and bowels are called absorbents; as, magnesia, prepared chalk, oyster-shells, crab's claws, &c.—3. In *chem.*, this term is applied to substances which have the power of withdrawing moisture from the atmosphere, or of neutralizing acids; as, the earths, alumina, magnesia, &c. *Absorbent grounds* in *paint.*, are picture grounds prepared either on board or canvass, so as to have the power of drying up or imbibing the redundant oil from the colours, for the sake of expedition, or to increase the brilliancy of the colours.

ABSORB'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Imbibing, engrossing; wasting.

ABSORP'TION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing or swallowing; either by water which overwhelms, or by substances which drink in and retain liquids; as, the *absorption* of a body in a whirlpool, or of water by the earth; or of the humours of the body by certain medicines; or of substances into the mass of circulating fluids in the animal body, by means of absorbent vessels. It is used also to express the swallowing up of substances by the earth in chasms made by earthquakes, and the sinking of large tracts in violent commotions of the earth.—2. In *chem.*, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance.

ABSORP'TIVE, *a.* Having power to imbibe.

Absque hoc, [L.] without this or that; in *law*, words used in traversing what has been alleged, and is repeated.

ABSTAIN, *v. i.* [L. *abstineo*, to keep from; *abs* and *teneo*, to hold. *See* TENANT.] In a *general sense*, to forbear or refrain from, voluntarily; but used chiefly to denote a restraint upon the passions or appetites; to refrain from indulgence; as to abstain from the use of ardent spirits; to abstain from luxuries.

Abstain from meats offered to idols. Acts xv.

ABSTE'MIOUS, *a.* [L. *abstemius;* from *abs* and *temetum*, an ancient name of strong wine, according to Fabius and Gellius. But Vossius supposes it to be from *abstineo*, by a change of *n* to *m*. It may be from the root of *timeo*, to fear, that is, to withdraw.] 1. Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious.* *Arbuthnot*

2. Sparing in the enjoyment of animal pleasures of any kind. [*This sense is less common and perhaps not legitimate.*]—3. Sparingly used, or used with temperance; belonging to abstinence: as, an *abstemious* diet; an *abstemious* life.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, *adv.* Temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks. This word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance.*

ABSTEN'TION, *n.* [Lat. *abstentio.*] In *law*, the act of holding off or preventing the heir from taking possession.

ABSTEN'TION, *n.* The act of restraining.

ABSTERĠE, *v. t.* (absterj'). [L. *abstergeo*, of *abs* and *tergeo*, to wipe.] To wipe, or make clean by wiping; to cleanse by resolving obstructions in the body. [*Used chiefly as a medical term.*]

ABSTERĠ'ENT, *a.* Wiping; cleansing.

ABSTERĠ'ENT, *n.* A medicine which frees the body from obstructions, as soap; but the use of the word is nearly superseded by *detergent*, which see.

ABSTER'SION, *n.* [from L. *abstergeo, abstersus.*] The act of wiping clean; or a cleansing by medicines which resolve obstructions. [*See* DETERGE, DETERSION.]

ABSTER'SIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing obstructions. [*See* DETERSIVE.]

AB'STINENCE, *n.* [L. *abstinentia. See* ABSTAIN.] *In general*, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from, or forbearing any action.

Abstinence from every thing which can be deemed labour. *Paley's Philos.*

More appropriately, 2. The refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities. It denotes a total forbearance, as in fasting, or a forbearance of the usual quantity. In the latter sense, it may coincide with *temperance.* In general, it denotes a more sparing use of enjoyments than *temperance.* Besides *abstinence* implies previous free indulgence; *temperance* does not. Of late years, both terms have been employed to signify a total forbearance from the use of ardent spirits.

AB'STINENT, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.

AB'STINENTLY, *adv.* With abstinence.

AB'STINENTS, a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

ABSTORT'ED, *a.* Forced away.

ABSTRACT', *v. t.* [L. *abstraho*, to draw from or separate; from *abs* and *traho*, which is the Eng. *draw.* *See* DRAW.] 1. To draw from, or to separate; as, to *abstract* an action from its evil effects; to *abstract* spirit from any substance by distillation; but in this sense *extract*

is now more generally used.—2. To separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to consider one part of a complex object, or to have a partial idea of it in the mind.—3. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize or reduce to a summary.—4. In *chem.*, to separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance by repeated distillation, or at least by distillation.

AB'STRACT, *a.* [L. *abstractus.*] Separate; distinct from something else. An *abstract* idea, in *meta.*, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its colour or figure.

Abstract terms are those which express abstract ideas, as *beauty, whiteness, roundness*, without regarding any subject in which they exist; or *abstract* terms are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities.

Abstract or *pure mathematics*, is that which treats of the properties of magnitude, figure, or quantity, absolutely and generally considered, without restriction to any particular object, such as arithmetic and geometry. Abstract mathematics is thus distinguished from mixed mathematics, in which simple and abstract quantities previously considered in the former, are applied to particular sensible objects, as astronomy, mechanics, optics, &c Abstract *numbers* are assemblages of units considered independently of any thing or things that they might otherwise be supposed to represent. For example, 5 is an abstract number while it remains independent; but if we say 5 feet or 5 miles, it is no longer an *abstract* but a *concrete number.*—2. Separate, existing in the mind only; as, an *abstract* subject; an *abstract* question; and hence, difficult, abstruse.

AB'STRACT, *n.* A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing. 2. *Formerly*, an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger. In *the abstract*, in a state of separation, as a subject considered in the *abstract, i. e.* without reference to particular persons or things.

ABSTRACT'ED, *pp.* Separated; refined; exalted; abstruse; absent in mind.

ABSTRACT'EDLY, *adv.* In a separate state, or in contemplation only.

ABSTRACT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted.

ABSTRACT'ER, *n.* One who makes an abstract or summary.

ABSTRACT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; making a summary.

ABSTRAC'TION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being separated.—2. The operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; as, when we contemplate some particular part, or property of a complex object, as separate from the rest. Thus, when the mind considers the branch of a tree by itself, or the colour of the leaves, as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction.* So also, when it considers *whiteness, softness, virtue, existence*, as separate from any particular objects. The power which the understanding has of separating the combinations which are presented to it, is distinguished by logicians, by the name of *abstraction.* Abstraction is the ground-work of classification, by which things are arranged in orders, genera, and species. We separate in idea the qualities of certain objects which are of the same kind, from others which are different in each, and arrange the objects having the same properties in a class, or collected body. —3. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as a hermit's *abstraction.*—4. Absence of mind; inattention to present objects.—5. In the process of distillation, the term is used to denote the separation of the volatile parts, which rise, come over, and are condensed in a receiver, from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used when a fluid is repeatedly poured upon any substance in a retort, and distilled off, to change its state, or the nature of its composition.

ABSTRACT'IVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACT'IVE, ABSTRACTI''TIOUS, } *a.* Abstracted, or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation.

AB'STRACTLY, *adv.* Separately; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with any thing else, as matter *abstractly* considered.

AB'STRACTNESS, *n.* A separate state: a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object.

ABSTRINGE, *v. t.* To unbind.

ABSTRUDE,† *v. t.* [*Infra.*] To thrust or pull away.

ABSTRUSE, *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, from *abstrudo*, to thrust away, to conceal; *abs* and *trudo*; Eng. to thrust.] Hid; concealed; hence remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is *obvious.* [*Not used of material objects.*]

Metaphysics is an *abstruse* science.

ABSTRUSELY, *adv.* In a concealed manner; obscurely; in a manner not to be easily understood.

ABSTRUSENESS, *n.* Obscurity of meaning; the state or quality of being difficult to be understood.

ABSTRU'SITY, *n.* Abstruseness, that which is abstruse.

ABSUME, *v. t.* To bring to an end by a gradual waste.

ABSURD', *a.* [L. *absurdus*, from *ab* and *surdus*, deaf, insensible.] Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense. An *absurd* man acts contrary to the clear dictates of reason or sound judgment. An *absurd* proposition contradicts obvious truth. An *absurd* practice or opinion is repugnant to the reason or common apprehension of men. It is *absurd* to say, six and six make ten, or that plants will take root in stone. *Reductio ad absurdum, reducing* to an absurdity, is a species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it. It is much used in geometry, in order to demonstrate the converse of a proposition already proved. In this way the proposition is not proved in a direct manner by principles before laid down, but it is shown that the contrary is absurd or impossible; and thus the truth of the proposition is demonstrated indirectly. This method of demonstration is also frequently termed *indirect*, in contradistinction to the ordinary or *direct* method.

ABSURD'ITY, *n.* The quality of being inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. Want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.—2. That which is absurd: in this sense it has a plural; the *absurdities* of men.

ABSURD'LY, *adv.* In a manner inconsistent with reason, or obvious propriety.

ABSURD'NESS, *n.* The same as *absurdity*, and less used.

ABUND'ANCE, *n.* [F. *abondance. See* ABOUND.] Great plenty; an overflowing quantity; ample sufficiency; in strictness, applicable to quantity only; but customarily used of number; as, an *abundance* of peasants. It denotes also fullness, overflowing; as, the *abundance* of the heart, Mat. xii.; Luke vi.

ABUND'ANT, *a.* Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient; as, an *abundant* supply. In *Scripture*, abounding; having in great quantity; overflowing with.

The Lord God is *abundant* in goodness and truth, Ex. xxxiv.

Abundant number in arithmetic, is one, the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus, 12 is an abundant number, for the sum of its aliquot parts $1+2+3+4+6=16$. It is thus distinguished from a perfect number, which is equal to the sum of all its aliquot parts, and from a deficient number, which is less than the sum of all its aliquot parts.

ABUND'ANTLY, *adv.* Fully; amply; plentifully; in a sufficient degree.

ABU'SAGE,† *n.* Abuse.

ABUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *abuser;* L. *abutor, abusus*, of *ab* and *utor*, to use. *See* USE.] 1. To use ill; to maltreat; to misuse; to use with bad motives or to wrong purposes; as, to *abuse* rights or privileges.

They that use this world as not *abusing* it, 1 Cor. vii.

2. To violate; to defile by improper sexual intercourse.—3. To deceive; to impose on.

Nor be with all these tempting words *abused.* — *Pope.*

4. To treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to revile.

He mocked and *abused* them shamefully. — *Mac.*

5. To pervert the meaning of; to misapply; as, to *abuse* words.

ABUSE, *n.* Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; as, an *abuse* of our natural powers; an *abuse* of civil rights, or of religious privileges; *abuse* of advantages, &c.—2. A corrupt practice or custom; as, the *abuses* of government. —3. Rude speech; reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely; reviling words.—4. Seduction.

After the *abuse* he forsook me. — *Sydney.*

5. Perversion of meaning; improper use or application; as, an *abuse* of words.

ABUSED, *pp.* (*s* as *z.*) Ill-used; used to a bad purpose; treated with rude language; misemployed; perverted to bad or wrong ends; deceived; defiled; violated.

ABUSEFUL, *a.* Using or practising abuse; abusive.

ABUSER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One who abuses, in speech or behaviour; one that deceives; a ravisher; a sodomite, 1 Cor. vi.

ABUSING, *ppr.* (*s* as *z.*) Using ill; employing to bad purposes; deceiving; violating the person; perverting.

ABU'SIO, *n.* [Lat.] In *rhet.*, a figure of

speech by which words are used with some deviation from their proper meaning.

ABU'SION, *n.* (abu'zhon.) Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach. [*Lit. us.*]

ABUSIVE, *a.* Practising abuse; offering harsh words, or ill treatment; as, an *abusive* author; an *abusive* fellow.—2. Containing abuse, or that is the instrument of abuse; as, *abusive* words; rude, reproachful. In the sense of deceitful; as, an *abusive* treaty. [*Lit. us.*]

ABUSIVELY, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.

ABUSIVENESS, *n.* Ill-usage; the quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person.

ABUT', *v. i.* [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, an end.] To border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet; in strictness, to adjoin to at the end; but this distinction has not always been observed. The word is chiefly used in describing the bounds or situation of land; and in popular language is contracted into *but;* as, *butted* and *bounded.*

ABUT'MENT, *n.* The head or end; that which unites one end of a thing to another; chiefly used to denote the solid pier or mound of earth, stone, or timber, which is erected on the bank of a river to support the end of a bridge and connect it with the land.—2. That which abuts or borders on another.

ABUT'TAL, *n.* The butting or boundary of land at the end; a head-land. The sides or the breadths of lands are more properly described as *adjacent* or *bordering;* and the ends in length, as *abutting* or *bounding.*

AB'VOLATE, *v. t.* To fly from.

ABVOLA'TION, *n.* The act of flying from.

ABY',† *v. t.* or *i.* [Probably contracted from *abide.*] To endure; to pay dearly; to remain.

ABYSM', *n.* (abyzm'.) Old Fr.; now *abime.* [*See* ABYSS.] A gulf.

ABYS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an abyss.

ABYSS, *n.* [Gr. ἄβυσσος, bottomless, from α priv. and βυσσος, bottom, Ion. for βυθος. *See* BOTTOM.] A bottomless gulf; used also for a deep mass of waters, supposed by some to have encompassed the earth before the flood.

> Darkness was upon the face of the deep, or *abyss*, as it is in the Septuagint; Gen. i. 2.

The word is also used for an immense cavern in the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected all the waters on the third day of the creation. It is used also for hell, Erebus.—2. That which is immeasurable; that in which any thing is lost.

> Thy throne is darkness, in the *abyss* of light. *Milton.*

3. In *antiq.*, the temple of Proserpine, so called from the immense treasures it was supposed to contain.—4. In *her.*, the centre of an escutcheon.

> He bears azure, a fleur de lis, in *abyss.*

ABYSSIN'IAN, *a.* [Ar. *habashon*, Abyssinians, Ethiopians, from *habasha*, to collect or congregate.] 1. A name denoting a mixed multitude or a black race.—2. Belonging to Abyssinia.

ABYSSIN'IANS, *n.* A sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon. They are governed by a bishop, or metropolitan, called *Abuna*, who is appointed by the Coptic patriarch of Cairo.

A. C. An abbreviation of *Ante Christum*, before Christ; used in chronology, as *A.C.* 600, signifying 600 years before the birth of Christ.

AC, in Saxon *oak;* the initial syllable of names; as, *Acton*, oaktown.

ACAC'ALOT,
AC'ALOT, } *n.* A Mexican fowl, the *Tantalus Mexicanus*, or Corvus aquaticus, water raven. [*See* ACALOT.]

ACA'CIA, *n.* [L. *acacia*, a thorn, from Gr. ακη, a point.] Egyptian thorn, a species of plant ranked by Linnæus under the genus Mimosa, and by others, made a distinct genus. *Acacia* among


Acacia Arabica.

the moderns, a very extensive genus of trees or shrubby plants inhabiting the tropical parts of both the Old and New World. Nearly 300 species of the acacia are known.

Acacia, in *med.*, is a name given to the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa nilotica*, which is brought from Egypt in roundish masses in bladders.

Acacia, among *antiquaries*, is a name given to something like a roll or bag, seen on medals. Some take it to represent a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some, a purple bag of earth, to remind them of their mortality.

ACA'CIANS, in *church history*, were certain sects, so denominated from their leaders, Acacius, bishop of Cesarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople.

ACADEME,† *n.* An academy; a society of persons.

ACADE'MIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN, *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

ACADEM'IC,
ACADEMICAL, } *a.* Belonging to an academy, or to a college or university; as, *academic* studies; also noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato; as, the *academic* sect.

ACADEM'IC, *n.* One who belonged to the school, or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. The latter is considered as the founder of the academic philosophy in Greece. He taught that matter is eternal and infinite, but without form, refractory, and tending to disorder; and that there is an intelligent cause, the author of spiritual being, and of the material world.

ACADEM'ICALLY, *adv.* In an academical manner.

ACADEMI"CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *académicien.*] A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies.

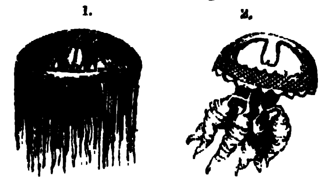
ACAD'EMISM, *n.* The doctrine of the academic philosophy.

ACAD'EMIST, *n.* A member of an academy for promoting arts and sciences; also, an academic philosopher.

ACAD'EMY, *n.* [L. *academia*, Gr. ακαδημια.] Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences. 1. A school or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college, and a common school; also, a school for teaching a particular art, or particular sciences; as, a *military academy.*—2. A house, in which the students or members of an academy meet; a place of education.—3. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art. *Academy figure*, in *paint.*, a drawing usually made with black and white chalk, on tinted paper, after the living model.

ACAL'EPHA, *n.* An order of marine animals. [*See* ACALEPHÆ.]

ACALE'PHÆ, *n.* [Gr. ακαληφη, a nettle.] The third class of Cuvier's zoophites. Many of them are popularly called *sea-nettles*, from their causing when touch-



Acalephæ.
1. Medusa pellucens. 2. Rhizostoma Cuvieri.

ed, a disagreeable sensation similar to the sting of a nettle. Their form is always circular and radiated.

AC'ALOT, *n.* [contracted from *acacalot.*] A Mexican fowl, called by some the *aquatic crow.* It is the ibis, or a fowl that very much resembles it.

ACA'LYCIS,
ACALY'CINOUS, } *a.* [Gr. α and καλυξ.] Without a calyx or flower-cup; applied to plants which have no calyx.

ACAM'ACU, *n.* A bird; the Brazilian fly-catcher, or *todus.*

ACA'MATOS, *n.* [Gr. α and καμνω.] A perfect rest of the muscles, or that disposition of a limb which is equally distinct from flexion and extension.

ACANA'CEOUS, *a.* (acana'shus.) [Gr. ακανος, a prickly shrub.] Armed with prickles. Acanaceous plants are those which are prickly, and bear their flowers and seeds on a kind of heads.

ACANTH'A, *n.* [Gr. ακανθα, a spine or thorn.] In *bot.*, a prickle; in *zool.*, a spine or prickly fin; in *anat.*, the acute processes of the vertebræ, the spine of the tibia, or the *spina dorsi.* In *ichthy.*, the prickly fins of fishes.

ACANTHA'CEOUS, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant. An epithet given to all plants of the thistle kind, on account of the prickles with which they are beset.

ACANTH'ARIS, *n.* [Gr. ακανθιας.] In *entom.*, a species of *cimex* with a spinous thorax and a ciliated abdomen with spines, found in Jamaica.

ACANTH'INE, *a.* [*See* ACANTHUS.] Pertaining to the plant *acanthus.* The *acanthine* garments of the ancients were made of the down of thistles, or embroidered in imitation of the *acanthus.*

ACANTHOPTERY'GIAN, *n.* An acanthopterygious fish.

ACANTHOPTERY'GII, *n.* One of those primary grand divisions of fishes established by Cuvier. It comprehends by far the most numerous race of fishes

They are distinguished by the spines which supply the place of the first rays



Perch.

of their dorsal fins, or which alone support the first fin of the back, where there are two; in some species, instead of a first dorsal fin, it is represented by a few unconnected spines. The first rays of their anal fins consist of simple spines, and each ventral fin has usually one. Cuvier divides the acanthopterygious fishes into thirteen natural families. The first family (*percoides*), has for its type the common perch (*perca*). The trachinus or weever, the gudgeon, and mackerel, belong to this division.

ACANTHOPTERYG'IOUS, *a.* [Gr. ακανθος, a thorn, and πτερυγιον, the fin of a fish.] In *zool.*, having back fins which are hard, bony, and prickly; *a term applied to certain fishes.*

ACANTHU'RUS, *n.* [ακανθος, a spine, and ουρα, a tail.] (*Thorntail.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, distinguished from proximate genera by the form of the body and tail, which are exceedingly compressed.

ACANTH'US, *n.* [Gr. ακανθος, L. *acanthus*, from ακανθα, a prickle or thorn. *See* ACANTHA.] 1. The plant *bear's breech*, or *brank ursine*, a genus of prickly plants of the class *didynamia*, and order *angiospermia*, and natural order *acanthaceæ*.—2. In *arch.*, an ornament



Acanthus.

resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus; used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and said to have been invented by Callimachus, who took the idea of the Corinthian capital from observing an acanthus surrounding a tile-covered basket which had been placed over a tomb.

ACAN'TICONE, *n.* *See* PISTACITE.

ACARN'AR, *n.* A bright star of the first magnitude in Fridanus.

ACATALEC'TIC, *n.* [Gr. ακαταληκτος, not defective at the end, of κατα and ληγω to cease; Ir. *lieghim*.] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables, without effect or superfluity.

ACAT'ALEPSY, *n.* [Gr. ακαταληψια; α and καταλαμβανω, to comprehend.] Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility. [*Lit. us.*] In *med.*, uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.

ACATALEP'TIC, *a.* Incomprehensible.

ACAT'ECHITI, *n.* A Mexican bird, a species of Fringilla, of the size of the siskin.

ACATER, ACATES. *See* CATERER and CATES.

ACATHAR'SIA, *n.* [Gr.] In *sur.*, the filth or sordes proceeding from a wound; impurity.

ACAU'LOUS, *a.* [L. *a.* priv. and *caulis*, Gr. καυλος, a stalk; W. *kaul*; D. *kool*, cabbage. *See* COLEWORT.] In *bot.*, without the stem called caulis; as the carduus acaulis, or dwarf plume thistle.

ACCE̅DE, *v. i.* [L. *accedo*, of *ad* and *cedo*, to yield or give place, or rather to move.] To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another. Hence in a negotiation.—2. To become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty, or convention.

ACCE̅DING, *ppr.* and *a.* Agreeing; assenting; becoming a party to a treaty by agreeing to the terms proposed.

ACCEL'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *accelero*, of *ad* and *celero*, to hasten, from *celer*, quick; Gr. κελης; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. קלל, קלח, or קל, *kelel, kelch*, or *hel*, to be light, nimble; Syr. to hasten. In Ch. and Ar. this root signifies also to be small or minute.] 1. To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken motion; to add to the velocity of a moving body. It implies previous motion or progression.—2. To add to natural or ordinary progression; as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.—3. To bring nearer in time; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event; as, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* a battle.

ACCEL'ERATED, *pp.* Quickened in motion; hastened in progress. *Accelerated motion*, in *mech.*, is that which continually receives fresh accessions of velocity. If the accessions of velocity be always equal in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly accelerated*, as that of a heavy body descending by gravity; but if the accessions of velocity in equal times either increase or decrease, the motion is said to be *variably accelerated*. *Accelerated force* is the increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion.

ACCEL'ERATING, *ppr.* Hastening; increasing velocity or progression. *Accelerating force* is the force which produces an accelerated motion, as gravity.

ACCELERA'TION, *n.* The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. Accelerated motion in mechanics and physics, is that which continually receives accessions of velocity; as, a falling body moves towards the earth with an *acceleration* of velocity. It is the opposite of *retardation*.

Acceleration of the moon is the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; the moon moving with a little quicker motion now than in ancient times. The *diurnal acceleration* of the fixed stars, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly three minutes fifty-six seconds of mean time. *Acceleration of a planet*, is when its real diurnal motion exceeds its mean diurnal motion.

ACCEL'ERATIVE, *a.* Adding to velocity; quickening progression.

ACCEL'ERATORY, *a.* Accelerating; quickening motion.

ACCEND', *v. t.* [L. *accendo*, to kindle; *ad* and *candeo*, *caneo*, to be white, *canus*, white; W. *can*, white, bright; also a song. Whence, *canto*, to sing, to chant; *cantus*, a song; Eng. *cant*; W. *canu*, to bleach or whiten, and to sing; *cynnud*, fuel. Hence, *kindle*, L. *candidus*, *candid*, white. The primary sense is, to throw, dart, or thrust: to shoot, as the rays of light. Hence, to *cant*, to throw. *See* CHANT and CANT.] To kindle; to set on fire. [*The verb is not used.*]

ACCENDIBIL'ITY, *n.* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.

ACCEND'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

ACCEN'SION, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation.

AC'CENT, *n.* [L. *accentus*, from *ad* and *cano*, *cantum*, to sing; W. *canu*; Corn. *kana*; Ir. *canaim*. *See* ACCEND.] 1. The modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, as practised by the ancient Greeks, which rendered their rehearsal musical. More strictly, in English,—2. A particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others. Accent is of two kinds, primary and secondary; as in *as'pira'tion*. In uttering this word, we observe the *first* and *third* syllables are distinguished: the *third* by a full sound, which constitutes the *primary* accent; the *first*, by a degree of force in the voice which is less than that of the primary accent, but evidently greater than that which falls on the second and fourth syllables. When the full accent falls on a vowel, that vowel has its long sound, as in *vo'cal*; but when it falls on an articulation or consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *hab'it*. Accent alone regulates English verse.—3 A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation. Our ancestors borrowed from the Greek language three of these characters, the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (˜ or ˆ). In the Greek, the first shows when the voice is to be raised; the second when it is to be depressed; and the third, when the vowel is to be uttered with an undulating sound.—4. A modulation of the voice expressive of passions or sentiments.

> The tender *accents* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

5. Manner of speaking.

> A man of plain *accent*.† *Shak.*

6. Poetically, words, language, or expressions in general.

> Words, on your wings, to heaven her *accents* bear,
> Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear. *Dryden.*

7. *Accent in music*, is a certain modulation or swelling of the sounds, to express some emotion or passion, either naturally by the voice, or artificially by means of instruments. Every bar or measure is divided into the accented and unaccented parts, the former being the emphatical, on which the spirit of the music depends.—8. A peculiar tone or inflection of voice.—9. In *math*, accents are employed, in order to avoid the confusion arising from the use of many letters in an algebraical problem or a diagram, and also on other accounts. In this way, the same letter or letters, being distinguished by accents, may be used to represent different magnitudes or quantities; thus *abc* and *a'b'c'*, may stand for magnitudes as different in value as those represented by different letters.

Accent must not be confounded with *emphasis*, the latter being used in reference to some one word or part of a sentence, to which a speaker wishes to draw attention, by giving it a more marked pronunciation.

ACCENT', *v. t.* To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress

or modulation of the voice.—In *poetry*, to utter or pronounce in general. Also, to note accents by marks in writing.

ACCENT'ED, *pp.* Uttered with accent; marked with accent.

ACCENT'ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or marking with accent.

ACCENT'OR, *n.* In *music*, one that sings the leading part.

ACCENT'UAL, *a.* Pertaining to accent.

ACCENT'UATE, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent, or with accents.

ACCENT'UATED, *pp.* Marked, or pronounced with an accent.

ACCENT'UATING, *ppr.* Marking, or pronouncing with an accent.

ACCENTUA'TION, *n.* The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

ACCEPT', *v. t.* [L. *accepto*, from *accipio*, *ad* and *capio* to take; Fr. *accepter*. [*See* Lat. *capio*.] 1. To take or receive what is offered, with a consenting mind; to receive with approbation or favour; as, he made an offer which was *accepted*.

Bless, Lord, his substance, and *accept* the work of his hands. Deut. xxxiii.

Observe the difference between *receive* and *accept*.

He *received* an appointment, or the offer of a commission, but he did not *accept* it.

2. To regard with partiality; to value or esteem.

It is not good to *accept* the person of the wicked; Prov. xviii.; 2 Cor. viii.

In *theol.*, acceptance with God implies forgiveness of sins and reception into his favour.—3. To consent or agree to; to receive as terms of a contract; as, to *accept* a treaty; often followed by *of;* as, accept *of* the terms.—4. To understand; to have a particular idea of; to receive in a particular sense; as, how is this phrase to be *accepted?* —5. In *com.*, to agree or promise to pay; as, a bill of exchange. [*See* ACCEPTANCE.]

ACCEPT'ABLE, *a.* That may be received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; as, an *acceptable* present.—2. Agreeable or pleasing in person; as, a man makes himself *acceptable* by his services or civilities.

ACCEPT'ABLENESS, } *n.* The qual-
ACCEPTABIL'ITY, } ity of being agreeable to a receiver, or to a person with whom one has intercourse. [*The latter word is little used, or not at all.*]

ACCEPT'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner to please, or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace whereby we may serve God *acceptably*; Heb. xii.

ACCEPT'ANCE, *n.* A receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favourable reception; as, work done to *acceptance*.

They shall come up with *acceptance* on my altar; Isa. lx.

2. The receiving of a bill of exchange or order, in such a manner, as to bind the acceptor to make payment. This must be by express words; and to charge the drawer with costs, in case of non-payment, the acceptance must be in writing, under, across, or on the back of the bill.—3. An agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by which a bargain is concluded and the parties bound.—4. An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law; as, a bishop's taking rent reserved on a lease made by his predecessor, is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party; also in *common law*, the accepting or taking of one thing as a compensation for the payment or performance of another.—5. In *mercantile language*, a bill of exchange accepted; as, a merchant receives another's *acceptance* in payment.—6.†Formerly, the sense in which a word is understood. [*See* ACCEPTATION.]

ACCEPTA'TION, *n.* Kind reception; a receiving with favour or approbation.

This is a saying worthy of all *acceptation*; 1 Tim. i.

2. A state of being acceptable; favourable regard.

Some things are of great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hooker.*

But in this sense *acceptableness* is more generally used.—3. The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received; as, a term is to be used according to its usual *acceptation*.—4. Reception in general.†

ACCEPT'ED, *pp.* Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received as a bill of exchange.

ACCEPT'ER, } *n.* A person who ac-
ACCEPT'OR, } cepts. *Acceptor in com.*, is the person who accepts a bill of exchange by signing it, and obliging himself to pay the contents.

ACCEPTILA'TION,† *n.* [from L.] The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, without receiving the money.

ACCEPT'ING, *ppr.* Receiving favourably; agreeing to; understanding.

ACCEP'TION,† *n.* The received sense of a word.

ACCEPT'IVE,† *a.* Ready to accept.

ACCESS', *n.* [L. *accessus*, from *accedo*. *See* ACCEDE. Fr. *accès*.] 1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; as, to gain *access* to a prince.—2. Approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; as, the *access* is by a neck of land. 3. Means of approach; liberty to approach; implying previous obstacles.

By whom also we have *access* by faith; Rom. v.

4. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During coverture, *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone.*

5. Addition; increase by something added; as, an *access* of territory; but in this sense *accession* is more generally used.—6. The return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, or fever. In this sense *accession* is generally used.

AC'CESSARILY. [*See* ACCESSORILY.]

AC'CESSARINESS. [*See* ACCESSORINESS.]

AC'CESSARY. [*See* ACCESSORY.]

ACCESSIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being approachable, or of admitting access.

ACCESS'IBLE, *a.* That may be approached or reached; approachable; *applied to things;* as, an *accessible* town or mountain.—2. Easy of approach; affable; *used of persons*.

ACCESS'IBLY, *adv.* So as to be accessible.

ACCESS'ION, *n.* [L. *accessio*.] A coming to; an acceding to and joining; as, a king's *accession* to a confederacy.—2. Increase by something added; that which is added; augmentation; as, an *accession* of wealth or territory.—3. In *law*, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth, or by labour, has a right to the thing added or the improvement; provided the thing is not changed into a different species. Thus the owner of a cow becomes the owner of her calf. *Deed of accession* in Scotch law, is a deed executed by the creditors of a bankrupt, by which they approve of a trust given by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the plans proposed for extricating his affairs.—4. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity.—5. That which is added.

The only *accession* which the Roman empire received, was the province of Britain. *Gibbon.*

6. The invasion of a fit of a periodical disease, or fever. It differs from exacerbation. *Accession* implies a total previous intermission, as of a fever; exacerbation implies only a previous remission or abatement of violence.

ACCESS'IONAL, *a.* Additional.

ACCESSO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency, *accessorial* guilt.

AC'CESSORILY, *adv.* [*See* ACCESSORY.] In the manner of an accessory; by subordinate means, or in a secondary character; not as principal but as a subordinate agent.

AC'CESSORINESS, *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting in a secondary character.

AC'CESSORY, *a.* [L. *accessorius*, from *accessus*, *accedo*. *See* ACCEDE. This word is accented on the first syllable on account of the derivatives, which require a secondary accent on the third; but the natural accent of *accessory* is on the second syllable, and thus it is often pronounced by good speakers.] 1. Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent. Usually, in a bad sense; as, John was *accessory* to the felony.—2. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; as, *accessory* sounds in music.

AC'CESSORY, *n.* In *law*, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offence in person or as principal, but by advising or commanding another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender. There may be accessories in all felonies, but not in treason. An accessory *before* the fact, is one who counsels or commands another to commit a felony, and is not present when the act is executed; *after* the fact, when one receives and conceals the offender.—2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal. *Accessory nerves*, in anatomy, a pair of nerves, which, arising from the medulla in the vertebers of the neck, ascend and enter the skull; then, passing out with the par vagum, are distributed into the muscles of the neck and shoulders. *Accessory*, among painters, an epithet given to parts of a history-piece which are merely ornamental, as vases, armour, &c. In the *fine arts*, in general the term extends to everything introduced into a work that is not absolutely necessary.

ACCIACCATU'RA, *n.* (Ital.) In *mus.*, denotes the putting down, along with any interval, the half note below it, and instantly taking off the finger which has struck the lowest of the two notes, continuing the sound of the other note till the harmony is changed.

AC'CIDENCE, *n.* [*See* ACCIDENT.] A small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

AC'CIDENT, *n.* [L. *accidens*, falling from *ad* and *cado*, to fall; W. *codum*,

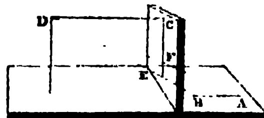
a fall, *cwyzaw*, to fall. *See* CASE and CADENCE.] 1. A coming or falling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency.—2. That which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause and without design.

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, *accident*, or the blind action of stupid matter. *Dwight.*

3. In *logic*, a property, or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as *whiteness* in paper. Also all qualities are called *accidents*, in opposition to *substance*, as *sweetness*, *softness*, and things not essential to a body, as *clothes*. —4. In *gram.*, something belonging to a word, but not essential to it, as gender, number, inflection.—5. In *her.*, a point or mark, not essential to a coat of arms.

AC̄CIDENT'AL, *a.* Happening by chance, or rather unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous; taking place not according to the usual course of things; opposed to that which is constant, regular, or intended; as, an *accidental* visit. —2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to; as songs are *accidental* to a play. *Accidental colours*, are those which depend upon the affections of the eye, in distinction from those which belong to the light itself.

Accidental point, (*perspect.*) that point in which a right line drawn from the



Accidental point.

eye, parallel to another given right line, cuts the picture or plane. Thus, suppose AB to be the line given in perspective, C F E the perspective plane, D the eye, C D the line parallel to AB; then is C the *accidental point*.

Accidental in music is an epithet given to such sharps, flats, and naturals as do not occur in the clef, and which imply some change of key or modulation different from that in which the piece began.

AC̄CIDENT'ALLY, *adv.* By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

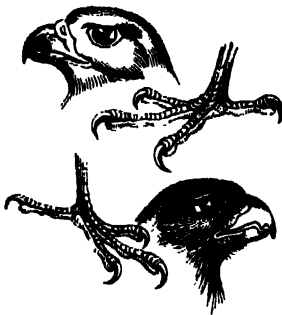
AC̄CIDENT'ALNESS, *n.* The quality of being casual. [*Lit. us.*]

AC̄CIDEN'TALS, *n.* In *painting*, those fortuitous, or chance effects, occurring from luminous rays falling on certain objects, by which they are brought into stronger light than they otherwise would be, and their shadows are consequently of greater intensity.

AC̄CIDEN'TIARY,† *a.* Pertaining to the accidence.

AC̄CIPEN'SER, or **AC̄IPEN'SER**, *n.* In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. [*See* STURGEON.]

AC̄CIP'ITER, *n.* [L. *ad* and *capio*, to seize.] 1. A name given to a fish, the Milvus or Lucerna, a species of Trigla. —2. In *ornith.*, the name of the order of rapacious fowls. The Accipiters have a hooked bill, the superior mandible, near the base, being extended on each side beyond the inferior. The


Accipiters.
a Head and Foot of Gerfalcon.
b Head and Foot of Orange Legged Falcon.

genera are the Vulture, the Falco or hawk, and the Strix or owl.

AC̄CIP'ITRINE, *a.* [*Supra*] Seizing; rapacious; as, the *accipitrine* order of fowls.

AC̄CITE,† *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *cito*, to cite.] To call; to cite; to summon.

AC̄CLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *acclamo*, *ad* and *clamo*, to cry out; W. *llevain*; Ir. *liumham*. *See* CLAIM, CLAMOUR.] To applaud. [*Lit. us.*]

AC̄CLAIM, *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation.

AC̄CLAMA'TION, *n.* [L. *acclamatio*. *See* ACCLAIM.] 1. A shout of applause uttered by a multitude. Anciently, acclamation was a form of words, uttered with vehemence. Acclamations were ecclesiastical, military, nuptial, senatorial, synodical, theatrical, &c.; they were musical, and rhythmical; and bestowed for joy, respect, and even reproach, and often accompanied with words, repeated, five, twenty, and even sixty and eighty times. In the later ages of Rome, acclamations were performed by a chorus of music instructed for the purpose. In modern times, acclamations are expressed by hurrahs; by clapping of hands; and often by repeating *vivat rex*, *vivat respublica*, long live the king or republic. —2. In *archæology*, a representation in sculpture or on medals of people expressing joy.

AC̄CLAM'ATORY, *a.* Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands.

AC̄CLI'MATE, *v. t.* [*ac* for *ad*, and *climate*.] To habituate the body to a climate not native, so as not to be peculiarly exposed to its endemic diseases.

AC̄CLI'MATED, *a.* Habituated to a foreign climate, or a climate not native; so far accustomed to a foreign climate as not to be peculiarly liable to its endemic diseases.

AC̄CLIMA'TION, *n.* The process of becoming habituated to a foreign climate.—2. The state of being habituated or inured to a climate.

AC̄CLIMATIS'E, *v. i.* or *t.* To use, or to accustom, or to become used, or accustomed, or habituated to a climate. *Acclimatising vegetables or animals*, inuring them to a climate in which they are not indigenous.

AC̄CLI'MATURE, *n.* Act of acclimating, or state of being acclimated.

AC̄CLIVIS, *n.* A muscle of the belly, so named from the oblique ascent of its fibres.

AC̄CLIV'ITY, *n.* [L. *acclivus*, *acclivis*; ascending, from *ad* and *clivis*, an ascent, Sax. *clif*, a *cliff*, bank or shore; *clifian*, *cleofian*, to cleave or split. *See* CLIFF.] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or a side *descending*. Rising ground; ascent; the talus of a rampart.

AC̄CLI'VOUS, *a.* Rising, as a hill with a slope.

AC̄CLOY', *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to fill to satiety. [*See* CLOY.]

AC̄COIL'. *See* COIL.

AC̄'COLA, *n.* A delicate fish eaten at Malta.

AC̄COLADE, *n.* [L. *ad* and *collum*, neck.] A ceremony formerly used in


Accolade.

conferring knighthood; but whether an embrace or a blow, seems not to be settled. It is, however, generally believed to have been a blow.

AC̄CO'LENT, *n.* [L. *ad* and *colo*.] A borderer; one who dwells on a border of a country, or near.

AC̄COM'MODABLE, *a.* [Fr. *accommodable*. *See* ACCOMMODATE.] That may be fitted, made suitable, or made to agree. [*Lit. us.*]

AC̄COM'MODABLENESS, *n.* The capability of accommodating.

AC̄COM'MODATE, *v. t.* [L. *accommodo*, to apply or suit, from *ad* and *commodo*, to profit or help; of *con*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. *See* MODE.] 1. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; as to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances; to *accommodate* the choice of subjects to the occasions.—2. To supply with or furnish;—followed by *with*; as, to *accommodate* a man with apartments.—3. To supply with conveniences, as to *accommodate* a friend.—4. To reconcile things which are at variance; to adjust; as, to *accommodate* differences.—5. To show fitness or agreement; to apply; as, to *accommodate* prophecy to events. —6.† To lend—a *commercial sense*. In an intransitive sense, to agree, to be conformable to, as used by Boyle.

AC̄COM'MODATE, *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means *accommodate* to the end.

AC̄COM'MODATED, *pp.* Fitted; adjusted; adapted; applied; also, furnished with conveniences; as, we are well *accommodated* with lodgings.

AC̄COM'MODATELY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly. [*Lit. us.*]

AC̄COM'MODATENESS, *n.* Fitness. [*Lit. us.*]

AC̄COM'MODATING, *ppr.* Adapting; making suitable; reconciling; furnishing with conveniences; applying.

AC̄COM'MODATING, *a.* Adapting one's self to; obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply, and to oblige another; as, an *accommodating* man.

AC̄C̄OMMODA'TION, *n.* Fitness; adaptation;—followed by *to.*

The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions. *Hale.*

2. Adjustment of differences; reconciliation; as of parties in dispute.—3. Provision of conveniences.—4. In the *plural,* conveniences; things furnished for use;—chiefly applied to *lodgings.*—5. In *mercantile language, accommodation* is used for a loan of money, which is often a great *convenience.* An *accommodation note,* in the language of bank directors, is one drawn and offered for discount, for the purpose of borrowing its amount, in opposition to a note, which the owner has received in payment for goods. In England, *accommodation bill,* is one given instead of a loan of money.—6. It is also used of a note lent merely to *accommodate* the borrower.—7. In *theol., accommodation* is the application of one thing to another by analogy, as of the words of a prophecy to a future event.

Many of those quotations were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations.* *Paley.*

8. In *mar. lan.,* an *accommodation ladder* is a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.

AC̄C̄OM'MODATIVE, *a.* Furnishing accommodation.

AC̄C̄OM'MODATOR, *n.* One that accommodates; one that adjusts.

AC̄C̄ŎM'PANABLE,† *a.* [*See* ACCOMPANY.] Sociable.

AC̄C̄ŎM'PANIED, *pp.* Attended; joined with in society.

AC̄C̄ŎM'PANIMENT, *n.* [Fr. *accompagnement. See* ACCOMPANY.] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry. Thus, instruments of music attending the voice; small objects in painting; dogs, guns, and game in a hunting-piece; warlike instruments with the portrait of a military character, are *accompaniments. Accompaniment* in music is the subordinate part or parts accompanying a voice, or several voices, or a principal instrument. In *her.,* anything added to a shield by way of ornament, as the belt, mantling, supporters, &c. It is also used for several bearings about a principal one; as a saltier, bend, fess, &c.

AC̄C̄ŎM'PANIST, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

AC̄C̄ŎM'PANY, *v. t.* [Fr. *accompagner;* Sp. *accompanar;* Port. *accompanhar. See* COMPANY.] 1. To go with or attend as a companion or associate on a journey, walk, &c.; as, a man *accompanies* his friend to church, or on a tour.—2. To be with as connected; to attend; as pain *accompanies* disease.

AC̄C̄ŎM'PANY,† *v. i.* To attend; to be an associate; as, to *accompany* with others.—2. To cohabit.—3. In *music,* to perform the accompanying part in a composition.

AC̄C̄ŎM'PANYING, *ppr.* Attending; going with as a companion.

AC̄C̄OM'PLICE, *n.* [Fr. *complice;* L. *complicatus,* folded together, of *con,* with, and *plico,* to fold; W. *plegy,* to plait; Arm. *plega. See* COMPLEX and PLEDGE.] An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete. It is followed by *with* before a person; as, A was an accomplice *with* B in the murder of C. Dryden uses it with *to* before a thing. By the law of Scotland accomplices cannot be prosecuted till the principal offenders are convicted.

AC̄C̄OM'PLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *accomplir,* to finish, from *ad* and L. *compleo,* to complete. *See* COMPLETE.] To complete; to finish entirely.

That He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem; Dan. ix.

2. To execute; as, to *accomplish* a vow, wrath or fury. Lev. xxii; xx.—3. To gain; to obtain or effect by successful exertions; as, to *accomplish* a purpose. Prov. xiii.—4. To fulfil or bring to pass; as, to *accomplish* a prophecy.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me; Luke xxii.

5. To furnish with qualities which serve to render the mind or body *complete,* as with valuable endowments and elegant manners.

AC̄C̄OM'PLISHED, *pp.* Finished; completed; fulfilled; executed; effected.—2. *a.* Well endowed with good qualities and manners; complete in acquirements; having a finished education.—3. Fashionable.

AC̄C̄OM'PLISHER, *n.* One who accomplishes.

AC̄C̄OM'PLISHING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; fulfilling; executing, effecting; furnishing with valuable qualities.

AC̄C̄OM'PLISHMENT, *n.* Completion; fulfilment; entire performance; as the *accomplishment* of a prophecy.—2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining an object designed; attainment; as the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.—3. Acquirement; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.

AC̄C̄OMPT',† *See* ACCOUNT.

AC̄C̄OMPT'ANT,† *See* ACCOUNTANT.

AC̄C̄ORD', *n.* [Fr. *accord,* agreement, consent; *accorder,* to adjust, or reconcile. The Lat. has *concors, concordo.* Qu. *cor* and *cordis,* the heart, or from the same root. In some of its applications, it is naturally deduced from *chorda,* It. *corda,* the string of a musical instrument.]—1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills.

They all continued with one *accord* in prayer. Acts i.

2. Concert; harmony of sounds; the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear; agreement in pitch and tone; as the *accord* of notes; but in this sense it is more usual to employ *concord* or *chord.*—3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; as the *accord* of light and shade in painting.—4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous motion; used of the will of persons, or the natural motion of other bodies, and preceded by *own.*

Being more forward of his own *accord;* 2 Cor. viii.

That which groweth of its own *accord* thou shalt not reap; Lev. xxv.

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation; as, the mediator of an *accord.*—6. In *law,* an agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit.—7. Permission, leave.

AC̄C̄ORD', *v. t.* To make to agree, or correspond; to adjust one thing to another.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice. *Sidney.*

2. To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust or compose; as to *accord* suits or controversies.—3. To grant, to give, to concede; as, to *accord* to one due praise.

AC̄C̄ORD', *v. i.* To agree; to be in correspondence.

My heart *accordeth* with my tongue. *Shak.*

2. To agree in pitch and tone.

AC̄C̄ORD'ABLE, *a.* Agreeable; consonant.

AC̄C̄ORD'ANCE, *n.* Agreement *with* a person; conformity *with* a thing.

AC̄C̄ORD'ANT, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.

AC̄C̄ORD'ANTLY, *adv.* In accordance or agreement.

AC̄C̄ORDATU'RA, *n.* An Italian word for a particular mode of tuning a stringed instrument.

AC̄C̄ORD'ED, *pp.* Made to agree; adjusted.

AC̄C̄ORD'ER, *n.* One that aids, or favors. [*Lit. us.*]

AC̄C̄ORD'ING, *ppr.* Agreeing; harmonizing.

Th' *according* music of a well mixt state. *Pope.*

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance with. In these senses, the word agrees with or refers to a sentence.

Our zeal should be *according* to knowledge. *Sprat.*

Here the whole preceding parts of the sentence are to *accord, i. e.* agree with, correspond with, or be suitable to, what follows. *According,* here, has its true participial sense, *agreeing,* and is always followed by *to.* It is never a preposition.

AC̄C̄ORD'INGLY, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to. Those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded *accordingly.*

AC̄C̄ORD'ION, *n.* [from *accord.*] A small keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds. It is a small wind-chest, the sides of which are made to fold and expand like a bellows. On the top are apertures in which the reeds are inserted, and upon which the reeds play. Each key playing on two apertures, the reeds of which are furnished with reversed valves, is made to command two successive notes in the scale, according as the wind is drawn in by expanding the chest, or forced out by closing it. In addition to the keys there is a slide which opens upon reeds attuned to the harmonics of the tonic and dominant, by opening which, the air has an harmonic accompaniment. The bottom of the chest is furnished with a large key, by which the chest may be opened, and suddenly exhausted or filled, as need requires. This is a melodious portable instrument, commanding two or three octaves in the diatonic scale.

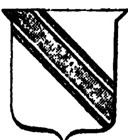
AC̄C̄ORP'ORATE,† *v. t.* To unite. [*See* INCORPORATE.]

AC̄C̄OST',† *v. t.* [Fr. *accoster; ad* and *côte,* side, border, coast.] To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face.—2. To speak first to; to address.

AC̄C̄OST',† *v. i.* To adjoin.

AC̄C̄OST'ABLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar.

ACCOST'ED, *pp.* Addressed; first spoken to. In *her.*, side by side, a term applied to bends, fesses, &c., when borne between two cottises. It is the same as *cottised.*


Accosted.

ACCOST'ING, *ppr.* Addressing by first speaking to.

ACCOUCHEUR, *n.* (accooshäre). [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth.

ACCOUCHE'MENT, *n.* (accoosh'-mong). A French term signifying parturition or delivery in child-bed.

ACCOUNT', *n.* [Fr. *conte;* It. *conto;* an account, reckoning, computation. Formerly writers used *accompt* from the Fr. *compte.* *See* COUNT.] 1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit; of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book or on paper of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing.—*Account* signifies a single entry, or charge, or a statement of a number of particular debts and credits, in a book or on a separate paper; and in the plural, is used for the books containing such entries.—2. A computation of debts and credits, or a general statement of particular sums; as, the *account* stands thus; let him exhibit his *account.*—3. A computation or mode of reckoning; applied to other things, than money or trade; as the *Julian* account of time.—4. Narrative; relation; statement of facts; recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as an *account* of the revolution in France. Hence,—5. An assignment of reasons; explanation by a recital of particular transactions, given by a person in an employment, or to a superior, often implying responsibility.

Give an *account* of thy stewardship; Luke xvi.

An assignment of reasons without responsibility or obligation; as, when a superior gives an *account* to an inferior.—6. Reason or consideration, as a motive; as, on all *accounts,* on every *account.*—7. Value; importance; estimation; that is, such a state of persons or things, as renders them worthy of more or less estimation; as, men of *account.*

What is the son of man that thou makest *account* of him; Psal. cxlv.

8. Profit; advantage; that is, a result or production worthy of estimation. To find our *account* in a pursuit; to turn to *account.* Phil. iv.—9. Regard; behalf; sake; a sense deduced from charges on book; as, on *account* of public affairs.

Put that to my *account:* Philem. 18.

To *make account,* that is, to have a previous opinion or expectation, is a sense now obsolete.

A *writ of account,* in law, is a writ which the plaintiff brings demanding that the defendant should render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary; called also an *action of account.* *Account or Accounts* signify in general, all arithmetical computations whether of time, weight, measure, money, &c. *Books of accounts* or *Merchants' accounts,* the books in which all the transactions of a merchant are entered and digested in proper order. *To open an account,* is to enter it for the first time in a ledger. *To keep open account,* when merchants agree to honour each other's bills of exchange reciprocally. Accounts, *public commissioners of,* commissioners appointed to examine and state in what manner the receipts, issues, and expenditures of the public money are accounted for.

ACCOUNT', *v. t.* To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion.

I and my son Solomon shall be *accounted* offenders; 1 Kings i.

2. To *account of,* to hold in esteem; to value.

Silver was not any thing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon; 1 Kings x.

3. To reckon, or compute; as, the motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*—also to assign as a debt; as, a project *accounted* to his service: but these uses are antiquated.

ACCOUNT', *v. i.* To render an account or relation of particulars. An officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer *for* money received.—2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain; with *for;* as, idleness *accounts for* poverty.—3. To render reasons; to answer for in a responsible character; as, we must *account for* all the talents intrusted to us.

ACCOUNTABIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being liable to answer for one's conduct; liability to give account, and to receive reward or punishment for actions.

The awful idea of *accountability.* *R. Hall.*

2. Liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust.

ACCOUNT'ABLE, *a.* Liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior; as every man is *accountable* to God *for* his conduct.—2. Subject to pay, or make good, in case of loss. A sheriff is *accountable,* as bailiff and receiver of goods.

Accountable for, that may be explained. [*Not elegant.*]

ACCOUNT'ABLENESS, *n.* Liableness to answer or to give account; the state of being answerable, or liable to the payment of money or damages.

ACCOUNT'ABLY, *adv.* In an accountable manner.

ACCOUNT'ANT, *n.* One skilled in mercantile accounts; more generally, a person who keeps accounts; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts; *Accountant-General,* an officer in the Court of Chancery who receives all monies lodged in Court, and pays the same to the bank; also the principal or responsible accountant in the offices of excise, and customs, India house, Bank of England, &c.

ACCOUNT'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.

ACCOUNT'ED, *pp.* Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued. *Accounted for,* explained.

ACCOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Deeming; esteeming; reckoning; rendering an account.

Accounting for, rendering an account; assigning the reasons; unfolding the causes.

ACCOUNT'ING, *n.* The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.

ACCOUP'LE, *v. t.* (accup'ple). To couple; to join or link together. [*See* COUPLE.]

ACCOUP'LEMENT, *n.* (accup'plement.) A coupling; a connecting in pairs; junction. [*Lit. us.*]

ACCOUR'AGE,† *v. t.* (accur'age). [*See* COURAGE.] To encourage.

ACCOURT',† *v. t.* [*See* COURT.] To entertain with courtesy.

ACCOU'TRE, *v. t.* (accoot'er). [Fr. *accoutrer;* contracted from *accoustrer,* from Norm. *coste,* a coat, *coster,* a rich cloth or vestment for festivals. This appears to be the true origin of the word, rather than *coudre, couture, couturier.*] In *a general sense,* to dress; to equip; but appropriately, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip the body for military service.

ACCOU'TERED, *pp.* Dressed in arms; equipped.

ACCOU'TERING, *ppr.* Equipping with military habiliments.

ACCOU'TREMENTS, *n. plur.* Dress; equipage; furniture for the body; appropriately, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.—2. In *common usage,* an old or unusual dress.

ACCOY',† *v. t.* [old Fr. *accoisir.*] To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress.

ACCRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *accrediter;* to give authority or reputation; from L. *ad* and *credo,* to believe, or give faith to. *See* CREDIT.] To give trust or confidence to, to give that consequence or importance which arises from trust or confidence; to procure honour or credit for; to *accredit* an envoy, is to receive him in his public character, and give him credit and rank accordingly.

ACCREDITA'TION, *n.* That which gives title to credit. [*Lit. us.*]

ACCRED'ITED, *pp.* Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character.

ACCRED'ITING, *ppr.* Giving authority or reputation.

ACCRES'CENT, *a.* [*See* ACCRETION.] Increasing.

ACCRESCIMEN'TO, *n.* [It. *accrescere,* to increase.] In *mus.,* the increase by one half of its original duration which a note gains, by having a dot appended to the right of it.

ACCRE'TION, *n.* [Lat. *accretio,* increase; *accres'co,* to increase, literally, to grow to; *ad* and *cresco;* Eng. *accrue;* Fr. *accroitre.* *See* INCREASE, ACCRUE, GROW.] 1. A growing to; an increase by natural growth. Applied to the increase of organic bodies by accession. In *med.,* the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes. In the *civil law,* the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing becomes possessed of a right to another, as when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves to the survivor by right of accretion.

ACCRE'TIVE, *a.* Increasing by growth; growing; adding to by growth; as the *accretive* motion of plants.

ACCROACH, *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher,* to fix on a hook; from *croc, crochet,* a hook, from the same elements as *crook,* which see.] 1. To hook, or draw to, as with a hook; *but in this sense not used.*—2. To encroach; to draw away from another. Hence in old laws to assume the exercise of royal prerogatives. The noun *accroachment,* an encroachment, or attempt to exercise royal power, is rarely or never used. [*See* ENCROACH.]

ACCRUE, *v. i.* (accru'). [Fr. *accroitre, accru,* to increase; L. *accresco, cresco;* Literally to *grow to;* hence to arise, proceed or come; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage; as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage

of copper; a loss *accrues* from the coinage of gold and silver.

ACCRUE,† *n.* (accru'). Something that accedes to, or follows the property of another.

ACCRU'ED. In *her.*, a term applied to a tree full blown.

ACCRU'ING, *ppr.* Growing to; arising; coming; being added.

ACCRU'MENT, *n.* Addition; increase. [*Lit. us.*]

ACCUBA'TION, *n.* [L. *accubatio*, a reclining, from *ad* and *cubo*, to lie down. *See* CUBE.] A lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals. The manner was to recline on low beds or couches, with the head resting on a



Accubation.

pillow or on the elbow. Two or three men lay on one couch, the feet of one extended behind the back of another. Sometimes two, but more usually three of these couches were placed round a low table in the dining-room, whence the dining-room got the name of *biclinium*, or *triclinium*.

ACCUMB',† *v. i.* [L. *accumbo*; *ad* and *cubo.*] To recline as at table.

ACCUM'BENCY, *n.* State of being accumbent or reclining.

ACCUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *accumbens*, *accumbo*, from *cubo*. *See* ACCUBATION.] Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals. In *bot.*, a term applied to cases where one part of an organ is applied to another by its edge; as, *accumbent* cotyledons. It is chiefly used in contradistinction to *incumbent*.

ACCU'MULATE, *v. t.* [L. *accumulo*, *ad* and *cumulo*, to heap; *cumulus*, a heap.] 1. To heap up; to pile; to amass; as, to *accumulate* earth or stones. 2. To collect or bring together; as, to *accumulate* causes of misery; to *accumulate* wealth.

ACCU'MULATE, *v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly; as, public evils *accumulate*.

ACCU'MULATE, *a.* Collected into a mass, or quantity.

ACCU'MULATED, *pp.* Collected into a heap or great quantity.

ACCU'MULATING, *ppr.* Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly.

ACCUMULA'TION, *n.* The act of accumulating; the state of being *accumulated*; an amassing; a collecting together; as an *accumulation* of earth or of evils. 2. In law, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. —3. An *accumulation of degrees* in an university, is the taking of several together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is allowed by the rules. 4. *Accumulation* in political economy, is the act of adding one *saving* to another, for the purpose of forming *capital*.

ACCU'MULATIVE, *a.* That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.

ACCU'MULATIVELY, *adv.* In an accumulative manner; in heaps.

ACCU'MULATOR, *n.* One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses.

AC'CURACY, *n.* [L. *accuratio*, from *accurare*, to take care of; *ad* and *curare*, to take care; *cura*, care. *See* CARE.] 1. Exactness; exact conformity to truth; or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness; precision which results from care. The *accuracy* of ideas or opinions is conformity to truth. The value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*; copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy*.—2. Closeness; tightness; as a tube sealed with *accuracy*.

AC'CURATE, *a.* [L. *accuratus.*] In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect; as, an *accurate* account; *accurate* measure; an *accurate* expression.—2. Determinate; precisely fixed; as, one body may not have a very *accurate* influence on another. —3. Close; perfectly tight; as, an *accurate* sealing or luting.

AC'CURATELY, *adv.* Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; as, a writing *accurately* copied.—2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight; as a vial *accurately stopped.*

AC'CURATENESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

ACCURSE', *v. t.* (accurs'). [*Ac* for *ad* and *curse.*] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon. [*This verb is rarely used. See* CURSE.]

ACCURS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Doomed to destruction or misery.

The city shall be *accursed*; John vi.

2. Separated from the faithful; cast out of the church; excommunicated.

I could wish myself *accursed* from Christ. *St. Paul.*

3. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable.

Keep from the *accursed* thing; Josh. vi.

Hence,—4. Wicked; malignant in the extreme.

ACCU'SABLE, *a.* That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blameable; liable to censure; followed by *of.*

ACCU'SANT, *n.* One who accuses.

ACCUSA'TION, *n.* The act of charging with a crime or offence; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice.—2. The charge of an offence or crime; or the declaration containing the charge.

They set over his head his *accusation*; Matt. xxvii.

Accusation in law, is a formal declaration charging some person with an act punishable by a judicial sentence. By Magna Charta, no man shall be imprisoned or condemned on any *accusation*, without trial by his "peers," that is, his equals, or the law of the land.

ACCU'SATIVE, *a.* A term given to a case of nouns, in Grammars, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called in English grammar the *objective* case.

ACCU'SATIVELY, *adv.* In an accusative manner.—2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.

ACCU'SATORY, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation; as, an *accusatory* libel.

ACCUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *accuso*, to blame, or accuse; *ad* and *causor*, to blame, or accuse; *causa*, blame, suit, or process, *cause*; Fr. *accuser*. The sense is, to attack, to drive against, to charge or to fall upon. *See* CAUSE.] 1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime either by plaint, or complaint, information, indictment, or impeachment; to charge with an offence against the laws, judicially or by a public process; as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanour.—2. To charge with a fault; to blame.

Their thoughts in the meanwhile *accusing* or else excusing one another; Rom. ii.

It is followed by *of* before the subject of accusation; the use of *for* after this verb is illegitimate.

ACCU'SED, *pp.* Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offence; blamed.

ACCU'SER, *n.* One who accuses or blames; an officer who prefers an accusation against another for some offence, in the name of the government, before a tribunal that has cognizance of the offence.

ACCU'SING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime; blaming.

ACCUS'TOM, *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutumer*, from *ad* and *coutume*, *coustume*, custom. *See* CUSTOM.] To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate or inure; as, to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet.

ACCUS'TOM, *v. i.* To be wont, or habituated to do any thing. [*Lit. us.*]—2.† To cohabit.

ACCUS'TOM,† *n.* Custom.

ACCUS'TOMABLE, *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. [*Lit. us.*]

ACCUS'TOMABLY, *adv.* According to custom or habit. [*Lit. us.*]

ACCUS'TOMANCE,† *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice.

ACCUS'TOMARILY, *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [*See* CUSTOMARILY.] [*Lit. us.*]

ACCUS'TOMARY, *a.* Usual; customary. [*See* CUSTOMARY.] [*Lit. us.*]

ACCUS'TOMED, *pp.* Being familiar by use; habituated; inured.—2. *a.* Usual; often practised; as, in their *accustomed* manner.

ACCUS'TOMING, *ppr.* Making familiar by practice; inuring.

ACE, *n.* [L. *as*, a unit or pound; Fr. *as.*] 1. A unit; a single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked.—2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle; as, a creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand.

ACEL'DAMA, *n.* [Ch. חקל, *akel*, a field, and דמא, *dama*, Ch. Syr. and Sam., blood.] A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, the same as the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the *field of blood*. It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.

ACEPH'ALA, *n. plur.* [ακεφαλοι, headless.] In *nat. hist.*, a division of molluscous animals, like the oyster and scallop, without heads. The acephala of Cuvier comprehend many genera of animals with bivalve shells, and a few which are devoid of shells.

ACEPH'ALI, *n.* [Gr. α and κεφαλη.] A sect of levellers who acknowledged no chief or head.

ACEPH'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and κεφαλη, a head.] Without a head, headless. In *hist.*, the term Acephali, or Acephalites, was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader, and to such bishops as were exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of their patriarch. It was also given to certain levellers who acknowledged no head in the reign of Henry I. It was also applied to the Blemmyes, a pretended nation of Africa, and to other tribes in the East, whom ancient natu-

ralists represented as having no head; their eyes and mouth being placed in other parts. Modern discoveries have dissipated these fictions. In English laws, men who held lands of no particular lord, and clergymen who were under no bishop.—2. In *nat. hist.*, headless; a term applied by Cuvier to animals not having any head. [*See* ACEPHALA.] In *bot.*, ovaries, the style of which springs from their base instead of their apex, are sometimes termed *acephalous*.

ACEPH'ALUS, *n.* An obsolete name of the tænia or tape-worm, which was formerly supposed to have no head; an error now exploded. The term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning. Among medical men, it is applied to a *lusus naturæ*, or monster born without a head.

ACEPOINT, *n.* The side of a die that has but one spot.

ACERB', *a.* [L. *acerbus*; G. *herbe*, harsh, sour, tart, bitter, rough, whence *herbst*, autumn, *herbstzeit*, harvest time; D. *herfst*, harvest. *See* HARVEST.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; a quality of unripe fruits.

ACERB'ATE, *v. t.* To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste.

ACERB'ATING, *ppr.* Making sour.

ACERB'ITY, *n.* A sourness, with roughness, or astringency.—2. *Figuratively*, harshness, or severity of temper in man.

ACER'IC, *a.* [L. *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple.

Aceric acid, an acid found in the juice of the *acer campestre*, or common maple.

AC'EROUS, AC'EROSE, *a.* [L. *acerosus*, chaffy, from *acus*, chaff or a point.] In *bot.*, chaffy; resembling chaff.—2. An *acerous* or *acerose* leaf is one which is linear and permanent, in form of a needle, as in pine, or common juniper.


Acerous Leaves (Yew).

ACERV'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a heap.

ACERV'ATE, *v. t.* To heap up.

ACES'CENCY, *n.* [L. *acescens*, turning sour, from *acesco*. *See* ACID.] A turning sour by spontaneous decomposition; a state of becoming sour, tart, or acid; and hence a being moderately sour.

ACES'CENT, *a.* Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition; as vegetable or animal juices, or infusions. Hence, slightly sour; but the latter sense is usually expressed by *acidulous* or *sub-acid*.

ACES'TE, *n.* In *entom.*, a species of papilio or butterfly, with subdentated wings, found in India.

ACES'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] A factitious sort of chrysocolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and nitre.

ACETAB'ULUM, *n.* [L. from *acetum*, vinegar. *See* ACID.] 1. Among the Romans, a vessel in which sauce was served to table, and not unlike our vinegar cruets; also, a measure about one-eighth of a pint.—2. In *anat.*, the cavity of a bone for receiving the protuberant end of another bone, and therefore forming the articulation called enarthrosis. It is used especially for the cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the thigh bone.—3. In *bot.*, the trivial name of a species of Peziza, the cup peziza; so called from its resemblance to a cup.—4. A glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.—5. It is sometimes used in the sense of cotyledon.

ACETA'RIOUS PLANTS. Plants used in salading; such as lettuce, mustard and cress, endive, &c.

AC'ETARY, *n.* [*See* ACID.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, towards the base of the fruit.

AC'ETATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with any salifiable base; as, with an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxide.

AC'ETATED, *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

ACE'TIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, always in the same uniform and definite proportions. It exists in vinegar in a dilute and impure state.

ACETIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar.

ACETIFY, *v. t.* To convert into acid or vinegar.

AC'ETITE, *n* A salt, supposed to be formed with an acid containing the same proportions of carbon and hydrogen as the acetic acid, but with less oxygen, and denominated acetous acid. As, however, no such acid exists, the term *acetite* is not now used.

AC'ETOM'ETER, *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

ACE'TOUS AC'ID, *n.* A term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of carbon and hydrogen in the same proportions as in acetic acid, but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists, so that this term is not now in use.

ACE'TUM, *n.* [L. *See* ACID.] Vinegar; a sour liquor, obtained from vegetables dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and spirituous liquors, by exposing them to heat and air. This is called the acid or acetous fermentation.

ACHE, *v. i.* (ake). [Sax. *ace*, *ece*; Gr. αχεω, to ache or be in pain; αχος, pain. The primary sense is, to be pressed. Perhaps the Oriental עָקָה, *ozek*, to press.]—1. To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; as, the head *aches*.—2. To suffer grief, or extreme grief; to be distressed; as, the heart *aches*.

ACHE, *n.* (ake). Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. It denotes a more moderate degree of pain than pang, anguish, and torture.

ACHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and a celebrated league or confederacy established there. This state lay on the Gulf of Corinth, within Peloponnesus.

ACHE'NIUM, or ACHÆNIUM, *n.* [α without and χαινω, I gape.] In *bot.*, a small bony fruit, containing a single seed, which does not adhere to the shell or pericarp, and which does not open or dehisce when ripe. It is seen in the case of the *boraginaceæ*, or borage tribe, and the *compositæ*.

ACHERN'ER, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

ACH'ERON, *n.* [Gr. αχος, pain, and ῥοος, a river or stream.] A fabled river of hell or the lower region.

ACH'ERSET, *n.* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about eight bushels.

ACHERU'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Acherusia, a lake in Campania in Italy.

ACHIEVABLE, *a.* [*See* ACHIEVE.] That may be performed.

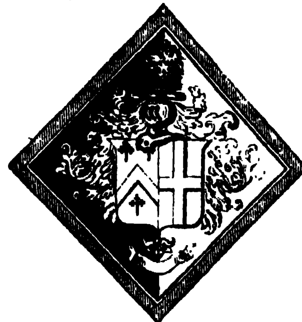
ACHIEVANCE, *n.* Performance.

ACHIEVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *achever*, to finish; old Fr. *chever*, to come to the end, from Fr. *chef*, the head or end; old Eng. *cheve*. *See* CHIEF.] 1. To perform or execute; to accomplish; to finish, or carry on to a final close. It is appropriately used for the effect of efforts made by the hand or bodily exertion; as, deeds *achieved* by valour.—2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion.

> Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achieved*. *Prior.*

ACHIEVED, *pp.* Performed; obtained; accomplished.

ACHIEVEMENT, *n.* The performance of an action.—2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valour or boldness.—3. An obtaining by exertion.—4. An escutcheon or ensigns armorial, granted originally for the performance of a great or honourable action. The term is now generally applied to the funeral achievements of deceased persons.


Funeral Achievement.

ACHIEVER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.

ACHIEVING, *ppr.* Performing; executing; gaining.

ACHING, *ppr.* [*See* ACHE.] Being in pain; suffering distress.

A'CHING, *n.* Pain; continued pain or distress.

A'CHIOTE, *n.* The anotta, a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red. The bark of the tree makes good cordage, and the wood is used to excite fire by friction. [*See* ANOTTA.]

ACH'IRITE, *n.* Emerald malachite.

ACHLAMYD'EOUS, *a.* [α neg. and Gr. χλαμυς, a garment.] A term applied to plants which have neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently destitute of a covering, or naked.

ACH'MITE, *n.* A mineral of a brownish black, or reddish brown colour, supposed to be a bisilicate of soda, combined with a bisilicate of iron.

A'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. αχωρ, sordes capitis.] 1. The scald head a disease forming

scaly eruptions, supposed to be a critical evacuation of acrimonious humours; a species of herpes.—2. In *myth.*, the god of flies, said to have been worshipped by the Cyreneans, to avoid being vexed by those insects.

ACHROMAT'IC, *a.* [α Gr. priv. and χρωμα, colour.] Destitute of colour. The rays of light suffer unequal refrangibility in their passage through a lens of uniform medium, and hence the outlines of objects are fringed with prismatic hues, and thereby rendered confused and indistinct. *Achromatic telescopes* are those in which the object glass is formed of a combination of lenses, so contrived that the light, which is broken into various rays of different colours by one lens, is re-collected, or nearly so, by another, so that the image does not present those coloured rings round its edge, which are always observable in bad telescopes.

ACHROMATIC'ITY, *n.* State of being achromatic.

ACH'ROMATISM, *n.* The state of being achromatic.

ACIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *acicula*, Priscian, a needle, from Gr. ακη, L. *acies*, a point. *See* ACID.] In the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles; rocks of granite having sharp needle-like summits are thus named. An *acicular* prism is when the crystals are slender and straight.

ACIC'ULARLY, *adv.* In the manner of needles, or prickles.

AC'ID, *a.* [L. *acidus;* Sax. *æced*, vinegar; from the root of *acies*, *edge;* Gr. ακη; W. *awc*, an edge or point. *See* EDGE.] Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste, having the taste of vinegar, as *acid* fruits or liquors.

AC'ID, *n.* A compound capable of uniting with salifiable bases, and thereby forming salts. An acid may be composed either of a simple or compound acidifiable base united with one or more acidifying principles. The chief properties by which this numerous and important class of chemical bodies is distinguished, are these: 1. When taken into the mouth they occasion the taste of sourness; they are corrosive, unless diluted with water, and some of them are caustic.—2. They change certain vegetable blue colours to red, and restore blue colours which have been turned green, or red colours which have been turned blue by an alkali.—3. Most of them unite with water in all proportions, with a condensation of volume, and an evolution of heat; and many of them have so strong an attraction for water as not to appear in the solid state.—4. They have a stronger affinity for alkalies than these have for any other substance; and in combining with them, most of them produce effervescence.—5. They unite in definite proportions with earths, alkalies, and metallic oxides, forming interesting compounds, usually called salts.—6. With few exceptions they are volatilized or decomposed by a moderate heat. The old chemists divided acids into animal, vegetable, and mineral, a division now deemed inaccurate. They have also been arranged into those which have a single, and those which have a compound basis or radical. But the following arrangement is considered more specific. 1. Oxygen acids.—2. Hydrogen acids.—3. Acids destitute of both these supposed acidifiers.—4. Acids of organic origin.

ACIDIF'EROUS, *a.* [*Acid* and L. *fero.*] Containing acids, or an acid. *Acidiferous* minerals are such as consist of an earth combined with an acid; as carbonate of lime, aluminite, &c.

ACID'IFIABLE, *a.* [From ACIDIFY.] Capable of being converted into an acid, by union with an acidifying principle without decomposition.

ACIDIFICA'TION, *n.* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

ACID'IFIED, *pp.* Made acid; converted into an acid.

ACID'IFIER, *n.* A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary for acidity. The elementary acidifying principles are oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, selenium and tellurium. Cyanogen may be named as an example of a compound acidifying principle, and probably there is one or two more. No acid is known which does not contain one of these substances.

ACID'IFY, *v. t.* [*Acid* and L. *facio.*] To make acid; but appropriately to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance.

ACID'IFYING, *ppr.* Making acid; converting into an acid; having power to change into an acid. Oxygen is called an *acidifying* principle or element.

ACIDIM'ETER, *n.* [*Acid* and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

ACIDIM'ETRY, *n.* The measurement of the strength of acids.

ACID'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *acidité*, from *acid.*] The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

AC'IDNESS, *n.* The quality of being sour; acidity.

ACID'ULÆ, *n. plur.* Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles.

ACID'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *acidulus*, slightly sour; Fr. *aciduler*, to make slightly sour. *See* ACID.] To tinge with an acid; to make acid in a moderate degree.

ACID'ULATED, *pp.* Tinged with an acid; made slightly sour.

ACID'ULATING, *ppr.* Tinging with an acid.

AC'IDULE, } *n.* In *chem.*, a salt, in
ACID'ULUM, } which the acid is in excess; as, tartaric *acidulum*, oxalic *acidulum*.

ACID'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *acidulus.* *See* ACID.] Slightly sour; sub-acid; as, *acidulous* sulphate.

ACINAC'IFORM, *a.* [L. *acinaces*, a scimeter, Gr ακινακης, and L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, formed like, or resembling a scimeter; a leaf is called *acinaciform* when it has one edge convex and sharp, and the other straight and thick, as in the *mesembryanthemum*.


Acinacific m Leaf

ACIN'IFORM, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape stone, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of grapes; being in clusters like grapes; also, a name anciently given to the *uvea* or posterior lamina of the iris, from its colour, and to the *choroid coat*, from its form. Anatomists apply the term to many glands of a similar formation.

AC'INOSE, } *a.* [From L. *acinus.* *See*
AC'INOUS, } ACINIFORM.] Consisting of minute granular concretions; used in *mineralogy*.

AC'INUS, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, one of the small grains which compose the fruit of the bramble and raspberry, &c.

AC'IPENSER, *a.* In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes of the order of Chondropterygii, having an obtuse head; the mouth under the head, retractile, and without teeth. To this genus belong the sturgeon, sterlet, huso, &c.


Sterlet.

ACIT'LI, *n.* A name of the water hare, or great crested grebe or diver.

ACKNOWL'EDGE, *v. t.* (aknol'edge). [*ad* and *knowledge.* *See* KNOW.] 1. To own, avow, or admit to be true, by a declaration of assent; as, to *acknowledge* the being of a God.—2. To own or notice with particular regard.

In all thy ways *acknowledge* God; Prov. iii.; Isa. xxxiii.

3. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt.

I *acknowledge* my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me; Ps. li. and xxxii.

4. To own with assent, to admit or receive with approbation.

He that *acknowledgeth* the Son, hath the Father also; 1 John ii.; 2 Tim. ii.

5. To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit; as, to *acknowledge* a favour, or the receipt of a gift.

They his gifts *acknowledged* not. *Milton.*

6. To own or admit to belong to; as, to *acknowledge* a son.—7. To receive with respect.

All that see them shall *acknowledge* that they are the seed which the Lord hath blessed; Isa. vi.; 1 Cor. xvi.

8. To own, avow, or assent to an act in a legal form, to give it validity; as, to *acknowledge* a deed before competent authority.

ACKNOWL'EDGED, *pp.* Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority.

ACKNOWL'EDGING, *ppr.* Owning; confessing; approving; grateful; but the latter sense is a Gallicism.

ACKNOWL'EDGMENT, *n.* The act of owning; confession; as, the *acknowledgment* of a fault.—2. The owning, with approbation, or in the true character; as, the *acknowledgment* of a God, or of a public minister.—3. Concession; admission of the truth; as of a fact, position, or principle.—4. The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude; and hence it combines the idea of an *expression of thanks.* Hence, it is used also for something given or done in return for a favour.—5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity; as, the *acknowledgment* of a deed before a proper officer.

ACLIDE, *n.* [Lat.] A missive weapon used by the Roman soldiery; a sharp javelin, with a thong fixed to it, for drawing it back, when thrown.

AC'ME, *n.* (ac'my). [Gr. ακμη.] The top or highest point. It is used to denote the maturity or perfection of an animal. Among *physicians*, the crisis of a disease, or its utmost violence. Old medical writers divided the progress of a disease into four periods; the *arche*, or beginning; the *anabasis*, or increase; the *acme*, or utmost violence; and the

paracme, or decline. In *rhet.*, the extreme height or farthest point of pathos, or sentiment to which the mind is judiciously conducted by a series of impressions gradually rising in intensity. But *acme* can hardly be considered as a legitimate English word.

AC'NE, *n.* (ac'ny). [Gr.] A small hard pimple or tubercle on the face.

ACNES'TIS, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and κναω, to rub or gnaw.] That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from the metaphrenon, between the shoulder blades, to the loins; which the animal cannot reach to scratch.

AC'O, *n.* A Mediterranean fish, called also Sarachus.

AC'OLIN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind in Cuba. Its breast and belly are white; its back and tail of a dusky yellow brown.

ACO'LOGY, or **AKO'LOGY**, *n.* [ακος a remedy, and λογος a discourse.] The doctrine of remedies or of the materia medica.

ACOL'OTHIST, } *n.* [Gr. ακολουθεω.]
AC'OLYTE, } In *the ancient Church*, one of the subordinate officers, who lighted the lamps, prepared the elements of the sacraments, attended the bishops, &c. An officer of the like character is still employed in the Romish Church.

AC'ONITE, *n.* [L. *aconitum*; Gr. ακονιτον.] The plant *wolfsbane* is the *Aconitum Napellus* of naturalists, a species belonging to a genus of poisonous plants called Aconitum.

ACON'TIAS, *n.* [Gr. ακοντιας: ακοντιον, a dart, from ακων.] 1. A species of serpent, called dart-snake, or jaculum, from its manner of darting on its prey. This serpent is about three feet in length; of a light gray colour, with black spots resembling eyes; the belly perfectly white. It is a native of Africa and the Mediterranean isles; is the swiftest of its kind, and coils itself up on a tree, from which it darts upon its prey.—2. A comet or meteor resembling the serpent.

ACOP,† *adv.* [*a* and *cope*.] At the top.

A'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *æcern*, from *æc* or *ac*, oak, and *corn*, a grain.] 1. The fruit of the oak; an oval nut which grows in a rough permanent cup. In bygone times, acorns were used as human food, and are still eaten in different parts of the continent in scarce years.

> The first settlers of Boston were reduced to the necessity of feeding on clams, muscles, ground nuts, and acorns. *B. Trumbull.*

2. In *mar. lan.*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical shape, fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast head, to keep the vane from being blown off.—3. In *nat. hist*, the Lepas, a genus of shells of several species found on the British coast. The shell is multivalvular, unequal, and fixed by a stem; the valves are parallel and perpendicular, but they do not open, so that the animal performs its functions by an aperture on the top. These shells are always fixed to some solid body.

A'CORNED, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns. *Acorned* in *her.*, signifies an oak tree with acorns upon it, represented on a coat of arms.


Acorned

AC'ORUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. ακορον.] 1. Sweet flag, or sweet rush. It belongs to the natural order Aroideæ, and is found in abundance in the fresh-water marshes of many parts of England.—2. In *nat. hist*, blue coral, which grows in the form of a tree on a rocky bottom, in some parts of the African seas. It is brought from the Camarones and Benin.—3. In *med.*, this name is sometimes given to the great galangal.

ACOTYLE'DON, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and κοτυληδων, from κοτυλη, a hollow.] A plant without a cotyledon. In *bot.*, applied to a plant whose seed is not furnished with cotyledons, or seed lobes. In the natural system of Jussieu, the *acotyledons* form a class which corresponds with the *Cryptogamia* of Linnæus. [*See* COTYLEDON.]

ACOTYLE'DONOUS, *a.* Having no seed lobes.

ACOUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ακουστικος from ακουω, to hear.] Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.

Acoustic duct in *anat.*, the meatus auditorius, or external passage of the ear. *Acoustic vessels*, in *ancient theatres*, were brazen tubes or vessels, shaped like a bell, used to propel the voice of the actors, so as to render them audible to a great distance; in some theatres at the distance of 400 feet. *Acoustic instrument*, or auricular tube, called, in popular language, a speaking trumpet. *Acoustics*, or *Acousmatics*, was a name given to such of the disciples of Pythagoras as had not completed their five years probation.

ACOUS'TICS, *n.* The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature, and phenomena. The manner in which sound is produced, its transmission through air and other media, sometimes called *diacoustics;* the doctrine of reflected sound, or echoes, sometimes called *catacoustics;* the properties and effects of different sounds, the organ of sound and the means of assisting it, are all treated of under Acoustics.—2. In *med.*, this term is sometimes used for remedies for deafness, or imperfect hearing.

ACQUAINT, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *accointer*, to make known, whence *accointance*, acquaintance. Qu. Per. *kunda*, knowing, intelligent; Ger. *kunde*, knowledge; *kund*, known, public; D. *kond* or *kunde*, knowledge; Sw. *kånd*, known; Dan. *kiender*, to know, to be acquainted with. These words seem to have for their primitive root the Goth. and Sax. *kunnan*, to know, the root of *cunning;* Eng. *can* and *ken;* which see.] 1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar.

> A man of sorrows and *acquainted* with grief; Isa. liii.

2. To inform; to communicate notice to; as, a friend in the country *acquaints* me with his success. *Of* before the object,—as, to *acquaint* a man *of* this design,—has been used, but is obsolete or improper.—3. To *acquaint one's self*, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.

> *Acquaint* now *thyself* with him and be at peace; Job xxii.

ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge; as, I *know* the man, but have no *acquaintance* with him. Sometimes it denotes a more slight knowledge.—2. A person or persons well known; usually persons we have been accustomed to see and converse with; sometimes, persons more slightly known.

> Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and my *acquaintance* into darkness; Ps. lxxxviii.

> My *acquaintance* are estranged from me; Job xix.

Acquaintances, in the plural, is used, as applied to individual persons known; but more generally *acquaintance* is used for one or more.

Acquaintant, in like sense is not used.

ACQUAINT'ANCESHIP, *n.* State of being acquainted.

ACQUAINTED, *pp.* Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge.

ACQUAINTING, *ppr.* Making known to; giving notice, or information to.

ACQUEST', *n.* [L. *acquisitus, acquiro.*] 1. Acquisition; the thing gained.—2. Conquest; a place acquired by force. —3. *Acquest* or *Acquits*, in law, denotes goods not descended by inheritance, but acquired by purchase or donation.

ACQUIESCE, *v. i.* (acquiess'.) [L. *acquiesco*, of *ad* and *quiesco*, to be quiet; *quies*, rest; Fr. *acquiescer.*] 1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent; usually implying previous opposition, uneasiness, or dislike, but ultimate compliance, or submission; as, to *acquiesce* in the dispensations of Providence.—2. To assent to, upon conviction; as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion; that is, to rest satisfied of its correctness, or propriety.

Acquiesced in, in a passive sense, complied with; submitted to, without opposition; as, a measure has been *acquiesced in.*

ACQUIES'CENCE, *n.* A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent consent; distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other from opposition or open discontent; as, an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of Providence.

ACQUIES'CENT, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit.

ACQUIES'CING, *ppr.* Quietly submitting; resting content.

ACQUIRABLE, *a.* That may be acquired.

ACQUIRABIL'ITY, *n.* State of being acquirable.

ACQUIRE, *v. t.* [L. *acquiro*, *ad* and *quæro*, to seek, that is, to follow, to press, to urge; *acquiro* signifies to pursue to the end or object; Fr. *acquérir;* Heb. חקר *heker;* to seek, to make toward, to follow. The L. *quæsivi*, unless contracted, is probably from a different root. To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor; as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c. Plants *acquire* a green colour from the solar rays. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *gain, obtain, procure;* as, to *obtain* [not *acquire*] a book on loan.

> Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate by right of representation, as his heir at law. *Blackstone.*

ACQUIRED, *pp.* Gained, obtained, or received from art, labour, or other means, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature. Thus

we say, abilites, natural and *acquired*. It implies title, or some permanence of possession.

AⱾQUIREMENT, *n*. The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. It is used in opposition to natural gifts; as, eloquence, and skill in music and painting, are *acquirements*; genius, the gift of nature. It denotes especially *personal* attainments in opposition to material or external things gained, which are more usually called *acquisitions*; but this distinction is not always observed.

AⱾQUIRER, *n*. A person who acquires.

AⱾQUIRING, *ppr*. Gaining by labour or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor.

AⱾQUIR'ING, *n*. Acquirement.

AⱾQUI'RY,† *n*. Acquirement.

AⱾ'QUISITE,† *a*. (*s* as *z*.) Gained.

AⱾQUISI''TION, *n*. [L. *acquisitio*, from *acquisitus*, *acquæsivi*, which are given as the part. and pret. of *acquiro*; but *quæsivi* is probably from a different root; W. *ceisiaw*;] 1. The act of acquiring; as, a man takes pleasure in the *acquisition* of property, as well as in the possession.—2. The thing acquired, or gained; as, learning is an *acquisition*. It is used for intellectual attainments, as well as for external things, property or dominion; and, in a good sense, denoting something estimable.

AⱾQUIS'ITIVE, *a*. That is acquired; acquired; [*but improper*.]

ACQUIS'ITIVELY, *adv*. Noting acquirement, with *to* or *for* following.

AⱾQUIS'ITIVENESS, *n*. Among *phrenologists*, one of the propensities of the mind. Its organ is situated before *secretiveness*, and below *ideality*, at the inferior angle of the parietal bone. Its function is to produce the desire to acquire, and possess in general, and it takes its direction from the other faculties, which may lead it to desire the possession of pictures, antique coins, minerals, &c., as well as money. When the energy of this feeling is predominant, it leads to avarice, covetousness; —dishonesty and theft are its abuses.

ACQUIST',† *n*. *See* ACQUEST.

ACQUIT', *v. t*. [Fr. *acquitter*; W. *gadu*, *gadaw*; L. *cedo*.] To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty; as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner; we *acquit* a man of evil intentions. It is followed by *of* before the object; to acquit *from* is obsolete. In a reciprocal sense, as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle; the word has a like sense, implying the discharge of a duty or obligation. Hence its use in expressing *excellence in performance*; as, the orator *acquitted himself* well, that is, in a manner that his situation and public expectation demanded.

ACQUIT'MENT, *n*. The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted. [*This word is superseded by* Acquittal.]

AⱾQUIT'TAL, *n*. A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offence. It is used when a person is found not guilty, by a jury or verdict, of the offence wherewith he is charged.

AⱾQUIT'TANCE, *n*. A discharge or release from a debt.—2. The writing, which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

AⱾQUIT'TED, *pp*. Set free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.

AⱾQUIT'TING, *ppr*. Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.

AⱾRASE, **AⱾRAZE**, *v. t*. To make crazy; to infatuate. [*See* CRAZY.]—2.† To impair; to destroy.

AⱾ'RASY, *n*. [Gr. ακρασια from α priv. and κρασις, constitution or temperament.] In *medical authors*, an excess or predominancy of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution.

AⱾRE, *n*. (a'ker.) [Sax. *acer*, *acera*, or *æcer*; Ger. *acker*; W. *eg*; Ir. *acra*; Gr. αγρος; Lat. *ager*. In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense, an open, ploughed, or sowed field. In English it retained its original signification, that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statutes 31 Ed. III.; 5 Ed. I.; 24 H. VIII.] 1. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards. This is the English statute acre; but in different countries, and in different parts of the same country, the acre is of different value. The Scotch acre is larger than the English, as it contains 6150.40 square yards, 48 Scotch acres being equal to 61 English acres. The Irish acre is also larger than the English, inasmuch as 100 Irish acres are nearly equivalent to 162 English acres. The English statute acre is used in the United States of America. The Arpent or French acre is equal to one and a quarter of the English acre. That of Strasburg, is only about one half of the English acre.

Acre fight, a sort of duel in the open field, formerly fought by English and Scotch combatants on the frontiers of their kingdoms.

Acre-tax, a tax on land in England, at a certain sum for each acre, called also *Acre-shot*.

A'ⱾRED, *a*. Possessing acres or landed property.

AⱾ'RID, *a*. [Fr. *acre*; L. *acer*.] Sharp; pungent; bitter; sharp or biting to the taste; acrimonious; as *acrid* salts.

Acrid substances are those which excite in the organs of taste a sensation of pungency and heat, and, when applied to the skin, irritate and inflame it.

AⱾ'RIDNESS, *n*. A sharp, bitter, pungent quality.

AⱾRIFOL'IUM, *n*. [L. *acer*, and *folium* a leaf.] Any prickly-leaved plant.

AⱾRIMO'NIOUS, *a*. Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony —2. *Figuratively*, severe; sarcastic; applied to language or temper.

AⱾRIMO'NIOUSLY, *adv*. With sharpness or bitterness.

ACRIMO'NIOUSNESS, *n*. The state or quality of being acrimonious.

AⱾ'RIMONY, *n*. [L. *acrimonia*, from *acer*, sharp. The latter part of the word seems to denote likeness, state, condition, like *head*, *hood*, in *knighthood*; in which case it may be from the same root as *maneo*, Gr. μενω.] 1. Sharpness; a quality of bodies, which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others, as, the *acrimony* of the humours.—2. *Figuratively*, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill-nature, or petulance.

AⱾ'RISY, *n*. [Gr. α priv. and κρισις, judgment.] A state or condition of which no right judgment can be formed; that of which no choice is made; matter in dispute; injudiciousness. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Among physicians a state of disease in which no judgment can be formed; or one in which the prognosis is unfavourable.

AⱾRI'TA, *n. plu*. [Gr. ακριτος, indiscernible.] 1. A name given to certain species of animals, in which a nervous system has not been discovered.—2 In *med.*, defect of crisis, or of a separation and expulsion of morbific matter in the human body.

AⱾ'RITUDE, *n*. [*See* ACRID.] An acrid quality; bitterness to the taste; biting heat.

AⱾROAMAT'IⱾ, *a*. [Gr. ακροαματικος, from ακροαομαι, to hear.] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; an epithet applied to the secret doctrines of Aristotle, which were also called *esoterical*.

AⱾROAMAT'IⱾS, *n*. Aristotle's lectures on the more subtle parts of philosophy, otherwise called *esoterical*, to which none but intimate disciples were admitted; in contradistinction to the *exoteric* parts of philosophy, or such as he taught openly.

AⱾROAT'IⱾ, *a*. [Gr. ακροατικος.] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning, and opposed to *exoteric*. Aristotle's lectures were of two kinds, *acroatic*, *acroamatic*, or *esoteric*, which were delivered to a class of select disciples, who had been previously instructed in the elements of learning; and *exoteric*, which were delivered in public. The former respected being, God, and nature; the principal subjects of the latter were logic, rhetoric, and policy. The abstruse lectures were called *acroatics*.

ACROCERAU'NIAN, *a*. [Gr. ακρα, a summit, and κεραυνος, thunder.] An epithet applied to certain mountains, between Epirus and Illyricum, in the 41st degree of latitude. They project into the Adriatic, and are so termed from being often struck with lightning

AⱾRODAⱾ'TYLUM, *n*. [ακρος, highest or extreme, and δακτυλος, a digit.] In *Zool.*, the upper surface of each digit.

AⱾ'ROGENS, *n*. [ακρος and γινομαι] A term applied to the arborescent or tree ferns, which are very lofty, and grow at the top only, never augmenting in thickness, after they are once formed.

AⱾROLITH, *n*. [Gr. ακρος and λιθος.] In *arch.*, and *sculp.*, a statue, the extremities of which are stone.

ACRO'MION, *n*. [Gr. ακρος, highest, and ωμος, shoulder.] In *anat.*, that part of the spine of the scapula which receives the extreme part of the clavicle.

AⱾRON'IⱾ, **AⱾRON'ICAL**, *a*. [Gr. ακρος, extreme, and νυξ, night.] In *astr.*, a term applied to the rising of a star at sun-set, or its setting at sunrise. This rising or setting is called *acronical*. The word is opposed to *cosmical*.

AⱾRON'IⱾALLY, *adv*. In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.

AⱾROPO'DIUM, *n*. [ακρος and πους foot.] In *Zool.*, the upper surface of the whole foot.

AⱾROP'OLIS, *n*. [Gr. ακρος, and πολις.] The highest part or citadel of a city, particularly that of Athens, where the treasury and public records were kept.

AⱾ'ROSPIRE, *n*. [Gr. ακρος, highest, and σπειρα, a spire, or spiral line.] A shoot, or sprout of a seed. The *plumula* of barley developed by germination. The *plumula* is that part des-

tined to become the stem, or from which the blade springs.

AC'ROSPIRED, *a.* Having a sprout, or having sprouted, at both ends. In malt making, a term used for such grains of barley as sprout at the blade end, as well as at the root end.

ACROSS', *prep.* (akraus'.) [*a* and *cross.* *See* CROSS.] 1. From side to side, opposed to *along*, which is in the direc-
7 tion of the length; athwart; quite over; as, a bridge is laid *across* a river.—2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as a line passing *across* another.

ACROS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. ακρα, extremity or beginning, and στιχος, order or verse.] A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, kingdom, city, &c., which is the subject of the composition, or some title or motto.

ACROS'TIC, *a.* That relates to, or contains an acrostic.

ACROS'TICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

ACROTAR'SIUM, *n.* [ακρος and ταρσος, tarsus.] In *Zool.*, the upper surface of the tarsus.

ACROTELEU'TIC, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, extreme, and τελευτη, end.] Among *ecclesiastical writers*, an appellation given to any thing added to the end of a psalm, or hymn; as a doxology.

ACRO'TERAL. *See* ACROTERIUM.

ACRO'TER, ACROTE'RIUM, *n.* [Gr. Ακρωτηριον.] In *arch.*, an ornament, the apex or angles of a pediment. The term is generally restricted to the small pedestal which is placed on the apex or angles of a pediment for the support of a statue or other ornament. It is also used to denote the pinnacles or other ornaments on the horizontal copings or parapets of buildings, and which are sometimes called Acroteral ornaments. Anciently the word signified the extremities of the body, as the head, hands, and feet.

ACROTHYM'ION, *n.* [Gr. ακρος, extreme, and θυμος, thyme.] Among *physicians*, a species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the colour of thyme. It is called *Thymus.*

ACT, *v. i.* [Gr. αγω, Lat. *ago*, to urge, drive, lead, bring, do, perform; or in general, to move; to exert force; W. *egni*; Ir. *aige*, to *act* or carry on; F. *agir*; It. *agire*, to do or act.] 1. To exert power; as, the stomach *acts* upon food; the will *acts* upon the body in producing motion.—2. To be in action or motion; to move.

> He hangs between in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*

3. To behave, demean, or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; as, we know not why a minister has *acted* in this manner. But in this sense, it is most frequent in popular language; as, how the man *acts* or *has acted.*

To *act up to*, is to equal in action; to fulfil, or perform a correspondent action; as, he has *acted up to* his engagement or his advantages.

ACT, *v. t.* To perform; to represent a character on the stage.

> *Act* well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope.*

2. To feign or counterfeit. [*Obs.* or *improper.*]

> With *acted* fear the villain thus pursued. *Dryden.*

3. To put in motion; to actuate; to regulate movements.

> Most people in the world are *acted* by levity. *South. Locke.*

[*In this latter sense obsolete, and superseded by* Actuate, *which see.*]

ACT, *n.* The exertion of power; the effect of which power exerted is the cause; as, the *act* of giving or receiving. In this sense, it denotes an operation of the mind. Thus, to discern is an *act* of the understanding; to judge is an *act* of the will.—2. That which is done; a deed, exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill.

> And his miracles and his *acts* which he did in the midst of Egypt; Deut. xi.

3. Action; performance; production of effects; as, an *act* of charity. *But this sense is closely allied to the foregoing.*—4. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility.

> The seeds of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

5. In general, *act* denotes *action completed*; but preceded by *in*, it denotes incomplete action.

> She was taken in the very *act*; John viii.

In act is used also to signify incipient action, or a state of preparation to exert power; as, "In act to strike," a *poetical use.*—6. A part or division of a play to be performed without interruption; after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. Acts are divided into smaller portions, *called scenes.*—7. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as, an *act* of parliament, or of congress. The term is also transferred to the book, record, or writing, containing the laws and determinations.

Act among lawyers is an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction.

Act and commission. In *Scottish law*, the form in the judicial proceedings of the Court of Session, by which a commission is given by the court to a person for taking proof in a depending action.

In the sense of *agency*, or power to produce effects, as in the passage cited by Johnson from Shakspeare, the use is improper:

> To try the vigour of them, and apply
> Allayments to their *act*.

Act, in *English universities*, is a thesis maintained in public, by a candidate for a degree, or to show the proficiency of a student. At Oxford, the time when masters and doctors complete their degrees is also called the *act*, which is held with great solemnity. At Cambridge, as in the United States, it is called *commencement.*

Act of faith, auto da fé, in Catholic countries, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of accused persons found innocent; or it is the sentence of the Inquisition.

Acts of the Apostles, the title of a book in the New Testament, containing a history of the transactions of the Apostles.

Acta Diurna, among the Romans, a sort of Gazette, containing an authorized account of transactions in Rome, nearly similar to our newspapers.

Acta Populi, or *Acta Publica*, the Roman registers of assemblies, trials, executions, buildings, births, marriages, and deaths of illustrious persons, &c.

Acta Senatûs, minutes of what passed in the Roman senate, called also *Commentarii*, commentaries.

ACT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; represented on the stage.

AC'TIAN, *a.* Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Epirus, as, *Actian* games, which were instituted by Augustus, to celebrate his naval victory over Anthony, near that town, Sept. 2, B. C. 31. They were celebrated every five years. Hence, *Actian* years, reckoned from that era.

ACT'ING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; behaving; representing the character of another.

ACT'ING, *n.* Action; act of performing a part of a play.

ACTIN'EA, *n.* An order of polypes.

ACTIN'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. ακτιν, a ray, and λιθος, a stone.] A mineral called by Werner, strahlstein, ray-stone, nearly allied to hornblend. It occurs in prismatic crystals, which are long and incomplete, and sometimes extremely minute and even fibrous. Its prevailing colour is green of different shades, or shaded with yellow or brown. There are several varieties, as the common, the massive, the acicular, the glassy, and the fibrous.

Actinolite-schist, a metamorphic rock, consisting principally of actinolite, with an admixture of mica, quartz, or feldspar; its texture is slaty and foliated.

ACTINOLIT'IC, *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite.

ACTINO'METER, *n.* [ακτιν, a ray, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument invented by Sir John Herschel, for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays. [*See* PHOTOMETER.]

AC'TION, *n.* [L. *actio.* *See* ACT.] 1. *Literally*, a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another: or *action* is the effect of power exerted on one body by another; motion produced. Hence, action is opposed to rest. Action, when produced by one body on another, is *mechanical*; when produced by the will of a living being, *spontaneous* or *voluntary*. [*See* Def. 3.]—2. An act or thing done; a deed.

> The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him are *actions* weighed; 1 Sam. ii.

3. In *mech.*, agency; operation; driving impulse; effort of one body upon another; as, the *action* of wind upon a ship's sails; also the effect of such action. *Action and reaction.* Mechanical action is exerted either by percussion or pressure, and in either case, the force exerted by the acting body is repelled or resisted in an equal degree by the body on which it acts. This repulsion or resistance is termed reaction; and that "*action* and reaction are always equal and contrary," is not only laid down as an axiom in mechanics, but is understood to be a general law of nature, obtaining indeed throughout the whole solar system with the utmost precision.—4. In *eth.*, the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behaviour; demeanour; that is, motion or movement, with respect to a rule or propriety.—5. In *poet.*, a series of events, called also the subject or fable: this is of two kinds; the principal action, which is more strictly the fable, and the incidental action or episode.—6. In *orat.*, gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings of the

mind.—7. In *physio.*, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal, and natural; *vital* and involuntary, as the action of the heart and lungs; *animal*, as muscular, and all voluntary motions; *natural*, as manducation, deglutition, and digestion.—8. In *law*, literally, an urging for right; a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. Actions are *real*, *personal*, or *mixed*; *real*, or *feudal*, when the demandant claims a title to real estate; *personal*, when a man demands a debt, personal duty, or damages in lieu of it, or satisfaction for an injury to person or property; and *mixed*, when real estate is demanded, with damages for a wrong sustained. Actions are also *civil* or *penal*; *civil*, when instituted solely in behalf of private persons, to recover debts or damages; *penal*, when instituted to recover a penalty, imposed by way of punishment. The word is also used for a *right of action*; as, the law gives an *action* for every claim.

A chose in action, is a right to a thing, in opposition to the possession. A bond or note is a *chose in action*, [Fr. *chose*, a thing,] and gives the owner a right to prosecute his claim to the money, as he has an absolute property in a *right*, as well as in a *thing*, in possession.

9. In some countries of Europe, *action* is a share in the capital stock of a company, or in the public funds, equivalent to our term *share*; and consequently, in a more general sense, to stocks. The word is also used for movable effects.—10. In *paint.*, and *sculpt.*, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions; as, the arm extended, to represent the act of giving or receiving.—11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water, or by a greater or smaller number of combatants. This and the 8th definition exhibit the literal meaning of *action*—a driving or urging.

Quantity of action, in physics, the product of the mass of a body by the space it runs through and its velocity.

In many cases *action* and *act* are synonymous; but some distinction between them is observable. *Action* seems to have more relation to the *power* that acts, and its operation and process of acting; and *act*, more relation to the *effect* or operation complete. *Action* is also more generally used for ordinary transactions; and *act*, for such as are remarkable or dignified; as, all our *actions* should be regulated by prudence; a prince is distinguished by *acts* of heroism or humanity.

Action taking, in Shakspeare, is used for litigious.

A€'TIONABLE, *a.* That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained; as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

A€'TIONABLY, *adv.* In a manner that subjects to legal process.

A€'TIONARY or **A€'TIONIST**, *n.* In *Europe*, a proprietor of stock in a trading company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock.

A€'TIVATE, *v. t.* To make active.

A€T'IVE, *a.* [L. *activus*; Fr. *actif*.] That has the power or quality of acting; that contains the principle of action, independent of any visible external force; as, attraction is an *active* power; or it may be defined, that communicates action or motion, opposed to *passive*, that receives action; as, the *active* powers of the mind.—2. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile; as, an *active* animal. Hence,—3. Busy; constantly engaged in action; pursuing business with vigour and assiduity; opposed to *dull*, *slow*, or *indolent*; as, an *active* officer. It is also opposed to *sedentary*; as, an *active* life.—4. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to *speculative*; as, the *active* duties of life.—5. In *gram.*, *active* verbs are those which not only signify action, but have a noun or name following them, denoting the object of the action or impression; called also *transitive*, as they imply the *passing* of the action expressed by the verb to the object; as, a professor *instructs* his *pupils*.—6. *Active capital*, or *wealth*, is money, or property that may readily be converted into money, and used in commerce or other employment for profit.—7. *Active commerce*, the commerce in which a nation carries its own productions and foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens; as contradistinguished from *passive* commerce, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another country. The commerce of Great Britain and of the United States is *active*; that of China is *passive*.

Active molecules in plants are extremely minute, apparently spherical moving particles, found in all vegetable matter, when rubbed in pieces and examined under very powerful microscopes.

A€T'IVELY, *adv.* In an active manner; by action; nimbly; briskly; also in an active signification; as, a word is used *actively*.

A€T'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; quickness of motion. Less used than *Activity*.

A€TIV'ITY, *n.* The quality of being active; the active faculty; nimbleness; agility; also the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business; as, a man of *activity*. It is applied to persons or things.

Sphere of activity, is the whole space in which the virtue, power, or influence of any object is exerted.

To put in activity, a French phrase, for putting in action or employment.

A€T'LESS, *a.* Without action or spirit.

A€T'OR, *n.* He that acts or performs; an active agent.—2. He that represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage player.—3. Among *civilians*, an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

A€T'RESS, *n.* A female who acts or performs, and especially, on the stage, or in a play.

A€T'UAL, *a.* [Fr. *actuel*. *See* Act.] 1. Real or effectual, or that exists truly and absolutely; as, *actual* heat, opposed to that which is *virtual* or *potential*; *actual* cautery, or the burning by a red-hot iron, opposed to a cautery or caustic application, that may produce the same effect upon the body by a different process.—2. Existing in act; real; in opposition to speculative, or existing in theory only; as an *actual* crime.—3. In *theol.*, *actual* sin is that which is committed by a person himself, opposed to *original* sin, or the corruption of nature supposed to be communicated from Adam.—4. That includes action.

Besides her walking and other *actual* performances. [*Hardly legitimate.*] *Shak.*

A€TUAL'ITY, *n.* Reality.

A€T'UALIZE, *v. t.* To make actual.

A€T'UALIZING, *ppr.* Making actual.

A€T'UALLY, *adv.* In fact; really; in truth.

A€T'UALNESS, *n.* The quality of being actual.

A€T'UARY, *n.* [L. *actuarius*.] A registrar or clerk; a term of the civil law, and used originally in courts of civil law jurisdiction; but in Europe used for a clerk or registrar generally.

A€T'UATE, *a.* Put in action. [*Lit. us.*]

A€T'UATE, *v. t.* [From *act*.] To put into action; to move or incite to action; as, men are *actuated* by motives or passions. It seems to have been used formerly in the sense of *invigorate*, noting increase of action; but the use is not legitimate.

A€T'UATED, *pp.* Put in action; incited to action.

A€T'UATING, *ppr.* Putting in action; inciting to action.

A€TUA'TION, *n.* The state of being put in action; effectual operation.

A€T'US, *n.* Among the Romans, a measure in building equal to 120 Roman feet. In *agri.*, the length of one furrow.

A€'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *acuo*, to sharpen. *See* Acid.] To sharpen; to make pungent, or corrosive. [*Lit. us.*]

A€UBENE, *n.* A star of the fourth magnitude in the southern claw of Cancer.

A€UI''TION, *n.* [from L. *acuo*, to sharpen.] The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect.

A€U'LEATE, or **A€U'LEATED**, *a.* [L. *aculeus*, from *acus*, Gr. ἀκή, a point, and the diminutive *ul*. *See* Acid.] In *bot.*, having prickles, or sharp points; pointed; used chiefly to denote prickles fixed in the bark, in distinction from thorns, which grow from the wood.—2. In *zool.*, having a sting.

A€U'LEI, *n.* [L.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, prickles.

A€'ULON, or **A€'ULOS**, *n.* [Gr. ἄκυλος, probably from *ac*, an oak.] The fruit or acorn of the ilex, or scarlet oak.

A€U'MEN, *n.* [L. *acumen*, from *acus* or *acuo*.] A sharp point; and figuratively, quickness of perception, the faculty of nice discrimination.

A€U'MINATE, *a.* [L. *acuminatus*, from *acumen*.] Having a long projecting and highly tapering point, as a leaf.



Acuminate Leaves.

A€U'MINATED, *a.* Sharpened to a point.

A€UMINA'TION, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

A€UPUN€TURA'TION, *n.* Pricking with a needle.

A€UPUN€'TURE, *n.* [L. *acus*, needle, and *punctura*, or *punctus*, a pricking.] A surgical operation, performed by pricking the part affected with a needle, as in head-aches and lethargies. It is still practised in modern surgery, but

confined to muscular, tendinous, and aponeurotic parts. This operation has been practised by the Chinese, Japanese, and Indians for many ages, and is still in high repute among them.

AC'URU, *n.* The name in India of a fragrant aloe-wood.

A'CUS, *n.* [L.] The needle-fish, or gar-fish.—2. The ammodyte or sand eel.—3. The oblong cimex.

ACUTE, *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed; Qu. from *acuo, acus*, or from the Oriental חד, *had* or *chad*, sharp, Heb. Ch. Ar.] 1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. An *acute angle*, in *geom.*, is one which is less than a right angle, or which subtends less than ninety degrees. An *acute angled* triangle is one whose three angles are all acute, or less than ninety degrees each. –2. *Figuratively*, applied to mental powers; penetrating; having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; opposed to *dull* or *stupid;* as, an *acute* reasoner.—3. *Applied to the senses;* having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small objects; as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.—4. An *acute* disease is one which is attended with violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to *chronic*.—5. An *acute* accent is that which elevates or sharpens the voice.—6. In *music, acute* is applied to a tone which is sharp or high; opposed to *grave*.—7. In *bot.*, ending in an acute angle, as a leaf or perianth.


Acute Leaves

ACUTELY, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

ACUTENESS, *n.* Sharpness; but seldom used in this literal sense, as applied to material things.—2. *Figuratively*, the faculty of nice discernment or perception; applied to the senses, or the understanding. By an *acuteness* of feeling, we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an *acuteness* of intellect, we discern nice distinctions.—3. Sharpness, or elevation of sound, in rhetoric or music.—4. Violence of a disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

ACUTIA'TOR, *n.* In *the middle ages*, a person whose office was to sharpen instruments. Before the invention of fire-arms, such officers attended armies to sharpen their instruments.

AD, a Latin preposition, signifying *to*. It is probably from Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. אתה, *athe*, Ar. to come near, to approach; from which root we may also deduce *at*. In *composition*, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus for *adclamo*, the Romans wrote *acclamo;* for *adgredior, aggredior;* for *adfirmo, affirmo;* for *adlego, allego;* for *adpono, appono;* for *adripio, arripio;* for *adscribo, ascribo;* for *adtineo, attineo*. The reason of this change is found in the ease of pronunciation, and agreeableness of the sounds.

Ad hominem, to the man, in logic, an argument adapted to touch the prejudices of the person addressed.

Ad inquirendum, in law, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made.

Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Ad valorem, according to the valu in commerce and finance, terms used to denote duties or charges laid upon goods, at a certain rate per cent. upon their value, as stated in their invoices; in opposition to a specific sum upon a given quantity or number.

ADACT'ED, *pp.* Driven by force.

ADAC'TYLE, *n.* [α priv. and δακτυλος a digit.] In *Zool.* a locomotive extremity without digits.

AD'AGE, *n.* [L. *adagium*, axiom; It. *adagio*.] A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use: a wise observation handed down from antiquity.

ADA'GIO, *n.* [It. *adagio*, a compound of *ad* and *agio*, leisure; L. *otium;* Eng. *ease*.] In *mus.*, a slow movement. As an adverb, slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio, adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow.

AD'AM, *n.* In Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar., *Man;* primarily, the name of the human species, mankind; appropriately, the first Man, the progenitor of the human race. The word signifies form, shape, or suitable form; hence, species. As a verb, the word signifies, in Ethiopic, to please or be agreeable; in Arabic, to join, unite, or be accordant, to agree. It is evidently connected with דמה *damah*, Heb. Ch. Syr. to be like or equal, to form an image, to assimilate. Whence the sense of likeness, image, form, shape; Gr. δεμας, a body, like. [*See* MAN.]

Adam's apple, a species of citron, [*See* CITRON;] also the prominent part of the throat, so called from an idle notion, that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat, and occasioned this tumour, which in reality is only the convex part of the first cartilage of the larynx.

Adam's needle, the popular name of the yucca, a plant of four species, cultivated in gardens. Of the roots, the Indians make a kind of bread. [*See* YUCCA.]

AD'AMANT, *n.* [Gr. αδαμας; L. *adamas;* a word of Celtic origin; W. *ehedvaen*, a loadstone, from *ehed*, to fly or move, and *vaen*, or *maen*, a stone. Chaucer uses adamant for the loadstone. *See* DIAMOND.] Literally, that which cannot be tamed, subdued, broken; a word no longer employed as a scientific term, but chiefly as a poetical expression synonymous with diamond, or as descriptive of some other hard precious substance, or merely to convey an idea of extreme hardness. The name has often been given to the loadstone; but in modern mineralogy it has no technical signification.

ADAMANTE'AN, *a.* Hard as adamant.

ADAMANT'INE, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; that cannot be broken, dissolved, or penetrated; as, *adamantine* bonds, or chains.

Adamantine Spar, a genus of earths, of three varieties. The colour of the first is gray, with shades of brown or green; the form, when regular, a hexangular prism, two sides large and four small, without a pyramid; its surface striated, and with a thin covering of white mica, interspersed with particles of red felspar; its fracture, foliaceous and sparry. The second variety is whiter, and the texture more foliaceous. The third variety is of a reddish brown colour. This stone is very hard, and of difficult fusion.—2. A variety of corundum.

AD'AMIC, *a.* Pertaining to Adam. *Adamic* earth, is the term given to common red clay, so called by means of a mistaken opinion that Adam means red earth.

AD'AMITES, in *Church history*, a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and, like Adam, went naked. They abhorred marriage, holding it to be the effect of sin. Several attempts have been made to revive this sect; one as late as the fifteenth century.

ADAMIT'IC, *a.* Like the Adamites.

ADANSO'NIA, *n.* Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, or African calabash-tree. It is a genus of one species, called *baobab*, a native of Africa, and one of the largest of the vegetable kingdom. The stem rises not above twelve or fifteen feet, but is from sixty-five to seventy-eight feet in circumference. The branches shoot horizontally to the length of sixty feet, the ends bending to the ground. The fruit is oblong, pointed at both ends, ten inches in length, and covered with a greenish down, under which is a hard ligneous rind. It hangs to the tree by a pedicle two feet long, and contains a white spongy substance. The leaves and bark, dried and powdered, are used by the negroes as pepper on their food, to promote perspiration. The tree is named from M. Adanson, who has given a description of it.

AD'APIS, *n.* [α and δαπις.] Among geologists, an extinct species of an extinct genus of *pachydermata*, or thick-skinned animals. It was about three times the size of a hedge-hog, and nearly resembled that animal.

ADAPT', *v. t.* [Sp. *adaptar;* L. *ad* and *apto*, to fit; Gr. απτω.] To make suitable; to fit or suit; as, to *adapt* an instrument to its uses; we have provision *adapted* to our wants. It is applied to things material or immaterial.

ADAPTABIL'ITY, } *n.* The quality
ADAPT'ABLENESS, } of being capable of adaptation.

ADAPT'ABLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

ADAPTA'TION, *n.* The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.

ADAPT'ED, *pp.* Suited; made suitable; fitted.

ADAPT'EDNESS, *n.* State of being adapted; suitableness.

ADAPT'ER. *See* ADOPT'ER, in chemistry.

ADAPT'ING, *ppr.* Suiting; making fit.

ADAP'TION, *n.* Adaptation; the act of fitting. [*Lit. us., and hardly legitimate.*]

ADAPT'NESS,† *n.* A state of being fitted.

A'DAR, *n.* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the twelfth of the sacred and sixth of the civil year; so named from אדר *adar*, to become glorious, from the exuberance of vegetation, in that month, in Egypt and Palestine.

Ad arbit'rium; [L.] at will or pleasure.

ADAR'CE, *n.* [Gr. αδαρκης.] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It is lax and porous, like bastard sponge, and used to clear the skin in leprosy, tetters, &c.

ADAR'CON, *n.* In *Jewish antiquity*, a gold coin worth about twenty-five shillings sterling. The distinguishing mark of the piece was a crowned archer.
ADAR'ME, *n.* A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce; Fr. *demi-gros.* The Spanish ounce is seven per cent. lighter than that of Paris.
AD'ATIS, *n.* A muslin or species of cotton cloth from India. It is fine and clear; the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters wide.
ADAUNT',† *v. t.* To subdue. [*See* DAUNT.]
ADAW',† *v. t.* To daunt; to subject.
ADAYS, *adv.* On or in days; as in the phrase, now *adays.*
Ad captandum, [L.] To captivate; *ad captandum vulgus*, to please and attract the populace.
ADCOR'PORATE, *v. t.* To unite one body with another.
ADD, *v. t.* [L. *addo* from *ad* and *do*, to give.] 1. To set or put together, join, or unite; as, one thing or sum to another, in an aggregate; as, *add* three to four, the sum is seven.—2. To unite in idea or consideration; to subjoin; as, to what has been alleged, let this argument be *added.*—3. To increase number.

Thou shalt *add* three cities more of refuge; Deut. xix.

4. To augment.

Rehoboam said, I will *add* to your yoke; 1 Kings xii.

As here used, the verb is intransitive, but there may be an ellipsis.
To *add to*, is used in Scripture as equivalent to *give*, or *bestow upon;* Gen. xxx.; Matt. vi. In Gal. ii. the word is understood to signify instruction: "In conference they *added* nothing to me." In narration, he or they *added*, is elliptical; he *added* words, or what follows, or he continued his discourse. In general, when used of things, *add* implies a principal thing, to which a smaller is to be annexed, as a part of the whole sum, mass, or number.
ADDEC'IMATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *decimus*, tenth.] To take, or to ascertain tithes.
ADD'ED, *pp.* Joined in place, in sum, in mass or aggregate, in number, in idea, or consideration; united; put together.
ADDEEM', *v. t.* [*See* DEEM.] To award; to sentence. [*Lit. us.*]
Addendum, plu. *addenda.* [L.] Things to be added; an addition or an appendix to a work.
AD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *ætter* or *ættor*, a serpent and poison; Qu. Sax. *nædre*, a serpent; W. *neider;* L. *natrix*, a serpent.] A venomous serpent or viper, of several species.



Common Adder, or Viper.

AD'DER-FLY, *n.* A name of the dragon-fly or Libellula; sometimes called *adder-bolt.*
AD'DER'S-GRASS, *n.* A plant about which serpents lurk.
AD'DER'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.
AD'DER'S-WORT, *n.* Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.
ADDIBIL'ITY, *n.* The possibility of being added.
AD'DIBLE, *a.* [*See* ADD.] That may be added.
AD'DICE,† [*See* ADZ.]
ADDICT', *a.* Addicted. [*Not mu. us.*]
ADDICT', *v. t.* [L. *addico*, to devote, from *ad* and *dico*, to dedicate.] To apply one's self habitually; to devote time and attention by customary or constant practice. *Sometimes in a good sense.*

They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints; 1 Cor. xv.

More usually, in a bad sense, to follow customarily, or devote, by habitually practising that which is ill; as, a man is *addicted* to intemperance.
To addict one's self to a person, a sense borrowed from the Romans, who used the word for assigning debtors in service to their creditors,—is found in Ben Jonson, but is not legitimate in English.
ADDICT'ED, *pp.* Devoted by customary practice.
ADDICT'EDNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.
ADDICT'ING, *ppr.* Devoting time and attention; practising customarily.
ADDIC'TION, *n.* The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted.

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shak.*

2. Among the Romans, a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors.
ADD'ING, *ppr.* Joining; putting together; increasing.
ADDIT'AMENT, *n.* [L. *additamentum*, from *additus* and *ment.* *See* ADD.] An addition, or rather the thing added, as furniture in a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredient in a compound. Ancient anatomists gave the name to an epiphysis, or junction of bones without articulation. [*Lit. us. in either sense.*]
ADDI'TION, *n.* [L. *additio*, from *addo.*] 1. The act of adding, opposed to subtraction, or diminution; as, a sum is increased by *addition.*—2. Any thing added, whether material or immaterial. —3. In *arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; also the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. *Simple* addition is the joining of sums of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, shillings to shillings, &c. *Compound* addition is the joining of sums of different denominations, as, pounds, shillings and pence.—4. In *law*, a title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence; as, John Doe, *Esq.;* Richard Roe, *Gent.;* Robert Dale, *Mason;* Thomas Way, *of Glasgow.* In *Scots law*, the term *designation* has the same signification.—5. In *mus.*, a dot at the side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half. —6. In *her.*, something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honour, opposed to abatements; as, bordure, quarter, canton, gyron, pile, &c. See these terms. —7. In *distilling*, any thing added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation.—8. In *pop. lan.*, an advantage, ornament, improvement; that is, an addition by way of eminence.
ADDI''TIONAL, *a.* That is added. It is used by Bacon for *addition;* but improperly.
ADDI''TIONALLY, *adv.* By way of addition.
ADD'ITIVE, *a.* That may be added, or that is to be added, something to be added, in contradistinction to subtractive, which denotes something to be taken away.
ADD'ITORY, *a.* That adds, or may add.
AD'DLE, *a.* [W. *hadyl*, corrupt; *hadlu*, to decay, to putrify; Heb. חדל *hadal*, to fail, Ar. *hadala*, to decline, and *chadala*, to frustrate, to fail, to cease. Sax. *aidlian*, to be empty or vain.] In a morbid state; putrid; applied to eggs. Hence, barren, producing nothing.

His brains grow *addle.* *Dryden.*

AD'DLE, *v. t.* To make corrupt or morbid.
AD'DLED, *a.* Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren.
AD'DLE-PATED, *a.* Having empty brains.
ADDOOM', *v. t.* [*See* DOOM.] To adjudge.
ADDORS'ED, *a.* [L. *ad* and *dorsum*, the back.] In *her.*, having the backs turned to each other, as *beasts.* [*See* ADORSED.]
ADDRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *adresser;* to direct, to make straight. This is supposed to be from L. *dirigo.* *See* DRESS.] 1. To prepare; to make suitable dispositions for.

Turnus *addressed* his men to single fight. *Dryden.*

The archangel and the evil spirit *addressing* themselves *for* the combat. *Addison.*

[*This sense is, I believe, obsolete or little used.*] 2. To direct words or discourse; to apply to by words; as, to *address* a discourse to an assembly; to *address* the judges.—3. To direct in writing, as a letter; or to direct and transmit; as, he *addressed* a letter to the speaker. Sometimes it is used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *addressed himself* to the speaker, instead of, he *addressed* his discourse. The phrase is faulty; but less so than the following: To such I would *address* with this most affectionate petition.

Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addrest.* *Dryden.*

The latter is admissible in poetry, as an elliptical phrase.—4. To present an address, as a letter of thanks or congratulation, a petition, or a testimony of respect.—5. To court or make suit as a lover.—6. In *com.*, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.
ADDRESS', *n.* A speaking to; verbal application; a formal manner of speech; —2. A written or formal application; a message of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, &c.; as, an *address* of thanks;—3. Manner of speaking to another; as, a man of pleasing *address.*— 4. Courtship; more generally in the plural, *addresses;* as, he makes or pays his *addresses* to a lady.—5. Skill; dexterity; skilful management; as, the envoy conducted the negociation with *address.*—6. Direction of a letter, including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended. Hence these particulars are denominated a man's *address.*
ADDRESS'ED, *pp.* Spoken or applied to; directed; courted; consigned.
ADDRESS'ER, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.
ADDRESS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or applying to; directing; courting; consigning.
ADDUCE, *v. t.* [L. *adduco*, to lead or bring to; *ad* and *duco*, to lead. *See* DUKE.] 1. To bring forward, present or offer; as, a witness was *adduced* to

prove the fact.—2. To cite, name, or introduce; as, to *adduce* an authority or an argument.

ADDUCED, *pp.* Brought forward; cited; alleged in argument.

ADDU'CENT, *a.* Bringing forward or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part toward another. [*See* ADDUCTOR.]

ADDU'CER, *n.* One that adduces.

ADDU'CIBLE, *a.* That may be adduced.

ADDUCING, *ppr.* Bringing forward; citing in argument.

ADDUC'TION, *n.* The act of bringing forward.

ADDUC'TIVE, *a.* That brings forward.

ADDUC'TOR, *n.* [L.] A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another; as, the *adductor oculi*, which turns the eye toward the nose; the *adductor pollicis manûs*, which draws the thumb toward the fingers.

ADDULCE,† *v. t.* (adduls'.) [L. *ad* and *dulcis*, sweet.] To sweeten.

AD'EB, *n.* An Egyptian weight of 210 okes, each of three rotolos, which is a weight of about two drams less than the English pound. But at Rosetta, the adeb is only 150 okes.

ADELANTA'DO, *n.* [Spanish.] A governor of a province; a lieutenant governor.

AD'ELING, *n.* A title of honour, given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of *adel* or rather *æthel*, the Teutonic term for *noble, illustrious*, and *ling*, young posterity. We observe the term in many Saxon names of princes, as *Ethelwolf*, noble wolf, or noble help, *Ethelbald*, noble, bold, *Ethelbert*, noble brightness. Ar. *athala*, to be well-rooted, to be of noble stock or birth.

AD'ELITE, *n.* Adelites or Almoganens, in Spain, were conjurors, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances.

ADEL'OPODE, *n.* [Gr. α priv. δηλος, apparent, and πους, foot.] An animal whose feet are not apparent.

ADELPH'IA, *n.* [αδελφος, a brother.] A collection of stamens into a bundle; a term employed by Linnæus for those plants in which the stamens, instead of growing singly, combine into one or more parcels, or brotherhoods. [*See* MONADELPH, DIADELPH, &c.]


Adelphia.

ADEMP'TION, *n.* [L. *adimo*, to take away; of *ad* and *emo*, to take.] In the *civil law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

ADENOG'RAPHY, *n* [Gr. αδην, a gland, and γραφω, to describe.] That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

AD'ENOID, *a.* [Gr. αδην, a gland, and ειδος, form.] In the form of a gland: glandiform; applied to the prostrate glands.

ADENOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands.

ADENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. αδην, a gland, and λογος, discourse.] In *anat.*, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

AD'ENOS, *n.* A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also *marine cotton.*

AD'ENOSE, } *a.* Like, or appertaining
AD'ENOUS, } a gland.

ADENOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. αδην, a gland, and τομη, a cutting.] In *anat.* and *surg.*, a cutting or incision of a gland.

ADEPT', *n.* [L. *adeptus*, obtained, from *adipiscor.*] One fully skilled or well versed in any art. The term is borrowed from the Alchymists, who applied it to one who pretended to have found the philosopher's stone, or the panacea.

ADEPT', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with.

ADEP'TION,† *n.* [L. *adeptio.*] An obtaining; acquirement.

ADEPT'IST, *n.* An adept.

AD'EQUACY, *n.* [L. *adæquatus*, of *ad* and *æquatus*, made equal.] The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose.

The *adequacy* of supply *to* the expenditure. *War in Disguise.*

AD'EQUATE, *a.* Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient; as, means *adequate* to the object; we have no *adequate* ideas of infinite power.

Adequate ideas are such as exactly represent their object.

AD'EQUATE,† *v. t.* To resemble exactly.

AD'EQUATELY, *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

AD'EQUATENESS, *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency.

ADEQUA'TION,† *n.* Adequateness.

ADER'AIMIN, or ALDER'AIMIN, *n.* A star of the third magnitude in the left shoulder of Cepheus.

ADESSENA'RIANS, *n.* [L. *adesse*, to be present.] In *Church hist.*, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. They differ, however, as to this presence; some holding the body of Christ to be *in* the bread; others, *about* the bread.

ADFECT'ED, *a.* In *alge.*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. An *adfected* or *affected equation* in *alge.*, is one in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different degrees or powers; thus, $x^3 - px^2 + qx = a$, is an *adfected* equation, as it contains three different powers of the unknown quantity x.

ADFIL'IATED, *a.* Adopted as a son. [*See* AFFILIATE.]

ADFILIA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *filius*, a son.] A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one; still retained in some parts of Germany.

Ad finem. [L.] To the end.

ADHERE, *v. i.* [L. *adhæreo*, *ad* and *hæreo*, to stick.] 1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth; as, the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura. —2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to.—3. *Figuratively*, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion; as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or creed. —4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system.

Every thing *adheres* together. *Shak.*

ADHERENCE, *n.* The quality or state of sticking or adhering.—2. *Figuratively*, a being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment; as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions.

Adherence in *Scots law*, is an action by which it is competent, either for a husband or wife, to compel the other party to *adhere* in case of desertion.

ADHE'RENCY, *n.* The same as *Adherence.* In the sense of *that which adheres*, not legitimate.

ADHE'RENT, *a.* Sticking, uniting, as glue or wax; united with; as, "an *adherent* mode" in Locke, that is, a mode accidentally joined with an object, as *wetness* in a cloth.

ADHE'RENT, *n.* The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church. In the sense of *an appendage*, obsolete.

ADHE'RENTLY, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

ADHE'RER, *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.

ADHE'SION, *n.* (adhe'zhun.) [L. *adhæsio.*] 1. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to; as the *adhesion* of glue, or of parts united by growth, cement, and the like. *Adhesion* is generally used in a literal; *Adherence*, in a metaphorical sense.—2. Sometimes *figuratively*, adherence, union or steady attachment; firmness in opinion; as, an *adhesion* to vice; but in this sense nearly obsolete. The union of bodies by attraction is usually denominated *cohesion.* In *phys. sci.*, *Adhesion* means generally the tendency which heterogeneous bodies have to remain attached to each other, when their surfaces are brought into contact; but in some instances it may be considered as little, if at all, different from *cohesion*, which serves to unite the particles of the same kind of matter. *Adhesion* may take place between two solids as two plates of glass, or between a solid and a fluid, or between two fluids. *Adhesion*, in *surg.*, is the reunion of parts that have been divided by a particular kind of inflammation, called the *adhesive.* In *path.*, the morbid union, on account of adhesive in anmation, of parts naturally contiguous but not adherent.

ADHE'SIVE, *a.* Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; apt or tending to adhere. Thus gums are *adhesive.* *Adhesive plaster*, in *surg.*, is a plaster made of common litharge plaster and resin.

ADHE'SIVELY, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

ADHE'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.—2. Among *phrenologists*, one of the mental propensities. Its organ is situated on each side of *concentrativeness*, higher up than *philoprogenitiveness.* Its function is to produce the instinctive tendency of attachment to objects animate and inanimate. It is strongest in females, and when very weak, the individual has little or no attachment to mankind.

ADHIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *adhibeo*, *ad* and *habeo*, to have.] To use, or apply. [*Rarely used.*]

ADHIBI''TION, *n.* Application; use.

AD'HIL, *n.* A star of the sixth magnitude, upon the garment of Andromeda, under the last star in her foot.

Ad hominem, [L. *ad*, to, and *homo*, man.] To the man; to the interests or passions of the man. In *logic*, an *argumentum ad hominem* is an argument

drawn from the belief or principles of those with whom we argue, by which their own errors and prejudices are turned against themselves.

ADHORTA'TION, *n.* [L. *adhortatio.*] Advice. [*Seld. us.*]

ADHORT'ATORY, *a.* [L. *adhortor*, to advise, *ad* and *hortor.*] Advisory; containing counsel or warning.

ADIAPH'ORISTS, *n.* [Gr. ἀδιάφορος, indifferent.] Moderate Lutherans; a name given in the sixteenth century, to certain men that followed Melanchthon, who was more pacific than Luther. The Adiaphorists held some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical.

ADIAPH'OROUS, *a.* Indifferent; neutral; a name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar, and some other vegetable substances, neither acid nor alkaline, or not possessing the distinct character of any chemical body.

ADIEU', (adu') [Fr. *à Dieu*, to God; a compound word, and an elliptical form of speech, for *I commend you to God.* It is called an adverb, but it has none of the properties of a modifying word.] Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

ADIEU', *n.* A farewell, or commendation to the care of God; as, an everlasting *adieu.*

Ad indefinitum, [L.] To any indefinite extent.

Ad infinitum, [L.] To endless extent.

Ad inquirendum, [L.] In *law*, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made of any matter, relating to a cause depending in the King's court.

Ad interim, [L.] In the mean time; for the present.

AD'INOLE, *n.* *See* PETROSILEX.

ADIPO'CERATE, *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.

ADIPOCERA'TION, *n.* The act or process of being changed into adipocere.

ADIPOCÈRE, *n.* [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, Fr. *cire*, wax.] A soft unctuous or waxy substance of a light brown colour, into which the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted, when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity. This substance was first discovered by Fourcroy, in the burying-ground of the Church des Innocens, when it was removed in 1787. Adipocere is speedily produced, when the body is immersed in running water.

Adipocère mineral, *n.* A fatty matter found in the argillaceous iron-ore of Merthyr. It is inodorous when cold, but when heated it emits a slightly bituminous odour.

AD'IPOSE, *a.* [L. *adiposus*, from *adeps*, fat. Qu. Ch. טפש, *taphash*, to grow fat; Heb. and Ch. fat, gross, stupid; Ar. *tafashan*, fat, bulky.] Fat. The *adipose* membrane is the cellular membrane, containing the fat in its cells. The *adipose* cells are the bags which contain the fat. Fat sometimes accumulates in large quantities, and forms swellings, which are called in pathology adipose tumours.

AD'IT, *n.* [L. *aditus*, from *adeo*, *aditum*, to approach, *ad* and *eo*, to go.] An entrance or passage; a term in mining, used to denote the opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away. It is usually made in the side of a hill. The word is sometimes used for *air-shaft*, but not with strict propriety.

ADJA'CENCY, *n.* [L. *adjaceo*, to lie contiguous, from *ad* and *jaceo*, to lie.] The state of lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon, or lying next to; as, the *adjacency* of lands or buildings. In the sense of *that which is adjacent*, as used by Brown, it is not legitimate.

ADJA'CENT, *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon; as, a field *adjacent* to the highway. Adjacent angles. [*See* ANGLE.]

ADJA'CENT, *n.* That which is next to or contiguous. [*Lit. us.*]

ADJA'CENTLY, *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

ADJECT', *v. t.* [L. *adjicio*, of *ad* and *jacio*, to throw.] To add or put, as one thing to another.

ADJEC'TION, *n.* The act of adding, or thing added. [*Lit. us.*]

ADJECTI''TIOUS, *a.* Added.

AD'JECTIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an *attributive* or *attribute*. Thus, in the phrase, A *wise ruler*, *wise* is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of *ruler*.

Adjective colours, colours which require to be fixed by some base or mordant, in order to be applied as permanent dye-stuffs.

AD'JECTIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used *adjectively.*

ADJOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *adjoindre*; L. *adjungo*, *ad* and *jungo*. *See* JOIN.] To join or unite to; to put to, by placing in contact; to unite, by fastening together with a joint, mortise, or knot. But in these transitive senses, it is rarely used. [*See* JOIN.]

ADJOIN', *v. i.* To lie or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous; as, a farm *adjoining* to the highway. This is the common use of the word, and *to* is often omitted; as, *adjoining* the highway.

ADJOIN'ANT,† *a.* Contiguous to.

ADJOIN'ED, *pp.* Joined to; united.

ADJOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining to; adjacent, contiguous.

ADJOURN', *v. t.* (adjurn'). [Fr., *ajourner*, from *journée*, a day, or day's work, or *journey*. *See* JOURNAL, JOURNEY.] *Literally*, to put off, or defer to another day; but now used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies or private commissioners, intrusted with business; as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

ADJOURN', *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; as, from one day to another, or for a longer period, usually public business, as of legislatures and courts, for repose or refreshment; as, the House of Commons *adjourned* at four o'clock. It is also used for the act of closing the session of a public body; as, the court *adjourned* without day.

It was moved that parliament should *adjourn* for six weeks. *Select Speeches*, vol. v. 403.

ADJOURNED, *pp.* Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time.—2. As an *adjective*, existing or held by adjournment; as, an *adjourned* session of a court, opposed to *stated* or *regular*.

ADJOURN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring; suspending for a time; closing a session.

ADJOURN'MENT, *n.* The act of adjourning; as, in legislatures.—2. The putting off till another day or time specified, or *without day*; that is, the closing of a session of a public or official body.—3. The time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an *adjournment.* But a suspension of business, between the forming of a House and an *adjournment* for refreshment, is called a *recess*. In Great Britain, the close of a *session* of parliament is called a *prorogation*; as the close of a parliament is a *dissolution*. But in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, *adjournment* is now used for an intermission of business for any length of time; as, an *adjournment* of parliament for six weeks.

ADJUDG'E, *v. t.* [Fr. *adjuger*, from *juge*, judge. *See* JUDGE.] To decide, or determine, in the case of a controverted question; to decree by a judicial opinion; used appropriately of courts of law and equity; as, the case was *adjudged* in Hilary term; the prize was *adjudged* to the victor; a criminal was *adjudged* to suffer death. It has been used in the sense of *to judge*; as, he *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. But this sense is unusual.

ADJUDG'ED, *pp.* Determined by judicial opinion; decreed; sentenced.

ADJUDG'ING, *ppr.* Determining by judicial opinion: sentencing.

ADJUDG'MENT, *n.* The act of judging; sentence.

ADJU'DICATE, *v. t.* [L. *adjudico*, to give sentence. *See* JUDGE.] To adjudge; to try and determine, as a court. It has the sense of *adjudge.*

ADJU'DICATE, *v. i.* To try and determine upon judicially; as, the court *adjudicated* upon the case.

ADJU'DICATED, *pp.* Adjudged; tried and decided.

ADJU'DICATING, *ppr.* Adjudging; trying and determining.

ADJUDICA'TION, *n.* The act of adjudging; the act or process of trying and determining judicially; as, a ship was taken and sent into port for *adjudication.*—2. A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.

Whose families were parties to some of the former *adjudications*. *Blackstone.*

3. In *Scots law*, an action by which a creditor attaches the heritable estate of his debtor, or his debtor's heir, in payment or security of his debt; or an action by which the holder of a heritable right, labouring under a defect in point of form, may supply that defect.

AD'JUMENT,† *n.* [L. *adjumentum.*] Help; support.

AD'JUNCT, *n.* [L. *adjunctus*, joined, from *adjungo*. *See* JOIN.] 1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it; as, *water* absorbed by a cloth or sponge is its *adjunct*. Also a person joined to another.—2. In *metaph.*, a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired; as, *colour*, in the body; *thinking*, in the mind.—3. In *gram.*, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words; as, the History of the *American revolution*. The words in Italics are the adjuncts of *History*.—4. In *mus.*, the word is employed to denominate the relation between the principal mode and the modes of its two fifths. The *adjunct* deities, among the Romans, were inferior deities, which were added

as assistants to the principal gods; as, *Bellona*, to Mars; to Vulcan, the *Cabiri;* to the Good Genius, the *Lares;* to the Evil, the *Lemures*. In the Institute of France, *adjoints*, or adjunct members, are a kind of supplementary members, in addition to the chief or free members, similar in rank to English *associates*. In England, *adjunct* has been used for a *colleague*, but rarely.

AD'JUNCT, *a.* Added to or united with; as, an *adjunct* professor.

ADJUNC'TION, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.

ADJUNC'TIVE, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

ADJUNC'TIVE, *n.* That which is joined.

ADJUNC'TIVELY, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

ADJUNCTLY, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.

ADJURA'TION, *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.—2. The form of oath.

ADJURE, *v. t.* [L. *adjuro*, to swear solemnly, or compel one to swear; from *ad* and *juro*, to swear.] 1. To charge, bind, or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city of Jericho; Josh. vi.

2. To charge earnestly and solemnly, on pain of God's wrath.

I *adjure* thee by the living God; Matt. xxvi.; Acts xix.

3. To conjure; to charge, urge, or summon with solemnity.

The magistrates *adjured* by all the bonds of civil duty. *Milton.*

Ye sacred stars, be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden*

ADJURED, *pp.* Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.

ADJURER, *n.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.

ADJURING, *ppr.* Charging on oath, or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.

ADJUST', *v. t.* [Sp. *adjustar*; Fr. *ajuster*, to fit or frame; of L. *ad*, and *justus*, just, exact. *See* JUST.] 1. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent, or conformable; as, to *adjust* a garment *to* the body, an event *to* the prediction, or things *to* a standard.—2. To put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; as, to *adjust* a scheme; to *adjust* affairs.—3. To make accurate; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result; as, to *adjust* accounts; the differences are *adjusted*.

ADJUST'ABLE, *a.* That may or can be adjusted.

ADJUST'ED, *pp.* Made exact or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard; settled.

ADJUST'ER, *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

ADJUST'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to due form; fitting; making exact or correspondent; settling.

ADJUST'MENT, *n.* The act of adjusting; regulation; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable; settlement.

Adjustment in *mar. insur.*, is the settling and ascertaining the amount of indemnity, which the party insured is entitled to receive under the policy, after all proper allowances and deductions have been made, and fixing the portion of that indemnity which each underwriter is liable to bear.

ADJU'TAGE, or **AJU'TAGE,** *n.* A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel through which water is played in a fountain.

AD'JUTANCY, *n.* [*See* ADJUTANT.] The office of an adjutant; skilful arrangement.

AD'JUTANT, *n.* [L. *adjutans*, aiding; from *adjuto*, to assist; of *ad* and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.] In *milit. affairs*, an officer whose business is to assist the major by receiving and communicating orders. Each battalion of foot and each regiment of horse has an adjutant, who receives orders from the brigade major, to communicate to the colonel, and to subalterns. He places guards, receives and distributes ammunition, assigns places of rendezvous, &c.—*Adjutant general*, in *an army*, is the chief adjutant.—*Adjutants general*, among *the Jesuits*, were a select number of fathers, who resided with the general of the order, each of whom had a province or country assigned to his care. Their business was to correspond with that province, by their delegates, emissaries, or visitors, and give information of occurrences to the father-general.

AD'JUTANT, or **GIGANTIC CRANE,** *n.* The *Ciconia argala* of Temminck. A singular bird, easily tamed, and hardy, though a native of the



Adjutant.

warmer parts of India. It is one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known, and so fond of swallowing bones, that it has been called the *bone-eater*, or *bone-taker*.

ADJUTE,† *v. t.* To help.

ADJU'TOR, *n.* A helper. [*Lit. us: its compound* Coadjutor *is in common use.*]

ADJUTO'RIUM, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, A name of the *humerus*, from its usefulness in lifting up the arm.

ADJU'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant.

ADJU'VANT, *a.* Helping; assisting.

ADLEGA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *legatio*, an embassy, from *lego*, to send. *See* LEGATE.] In *the public law of the old German Empire*, a right claimed by the states, of joining their own ministers with those of the Emperor, in public treaties and negotiations, relating to the common interest of the Empire.

Ad libitum, [L.] At liberty; at pleasure; a term frequently used in *music*.

ADLOCU'TION, *n.* *See* ALLOCUTION.

ADMEAS'URE, *v. t.* (admezh'ur.) [*Ad* and *measure*. *See* MEASURE.] 1. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; used for *measure*.—2. To apportion; to assign to each claimant his right; as, to *admeasure* dower or common of pasture.

ADMEAS'URED, *pp.* Measured; apportioned.

ADMEAS'UREMENT, *n.* The measuring of dimensions by a rule, as of a ship, cask, and the like.—2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained. In these uses the word is equivalent to *measurement*, *mensuration*, and *measure*.—3. The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. This is done by writ of *admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff.

ADMEAS'URER, *n.* One that admeasures.

ADMEAS'URING, *ppr.* Measuring; apportioning.

ADMENSURA'TION, is equivalent to *admeasurement*, but not much used. [*See* MENSURATION.]

ADMIN'ICLE,† *n.* [L. *adminiculum.*] Help; support.

Adminicle is a term of Scots law, used in the action of proving the tenor of a lost deed, and signifies any deed or even scroll tending to establish the existence or terms of the deed in question.

ADMINIC'ULAR, *a.* Supplying help; helpful.

ADMIN'ISTER, *v. t.* [L. *administro*, of *ad* and *ministro*, to serve or manage. *See* MINISTER.] 1. To act as minister or chief agent, in managing public affairs, under laws or a constitution of government, as a king, president, or other supreme officer. It is used also of absolute monarchs, who rule not in subordination; but is more strictly applicable to limited monarchs, and other supreme executive officers, and to governors, viceroys, judges, and the like, who are under the authority of laws. A king or a president *administers* the government or laws, when he executes them, or carries them into effect. A judge *administers* the laws, when he applies them to particular cases or persons. In short, *to administer* is to direct the execution or application of laws.—2. To dispense, as, to *administer* justice or the sacrament.—3. To afford; to give or furnish; as, to *administer* relief, that is, to act as the agent. To *administer* medicine, is to direct and cause it to be taken.—4. To give, as an oath; to cause to swear according to law.

ADMIN'ISTER, *v. i.* To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something; as, a shade *administers* to our comfort.—2. To perform the office of administrator; as, A *administers* upon the estate of B.

ADMIN'ISTERED, *pp.* Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; dispensed.

ADMINISTE'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

ADMIN'ISTERING, *ppr.* Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.

ADMIN'ISTRATE, in the place of *Administer*, has been used, but is not well authorised.

ADMINISTRA'TION, *n.* The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.—2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.—3. The persons collectively, who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs; the

chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain.—4. Dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as, the *administration* of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace; 1 Cor. xii.; 2 Cor. ix.—5. The management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.—6. The power, office, or commission of an administrator.

It is more usual to say *letters of administration*. *Blackstone.*

7. This name is given by the Spaniards to the staple magazine or warehouse at Callao, in Peru, where foreign ships must unload.

ADMIN'ISTRATIVE, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, *n.* A man who, by virtue of a commission from the ordinary, surrogate, court of probate, or other proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will.—2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites, either in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.—3. In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate during their minority.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRA'TRIX, *n.* A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also a female who administers government.

AD'MIRABLE, *a.* [L. *admirabilis.*] To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, or reverence; used of persons or things; as, the *admirable* structure of the body, or of the universe.

AD'MIRABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

AD'MIRABLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem, or veneration.

AD'MIRAL, *n.* [In the Latin of the middle ages, *amira, amiras, admiralis*, an emir; Sp. *almirante;* Fr. *amiral;* from Ar. *amara*, to command; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. אמר, *amer*, to speak. The terminating syllable of *admiral* may be ἁλς, the sea. This word is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Turks, Genoese, or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century.] A marine commander in chief; the commander of a fleet or navy. 1. The *lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. He has also jurisdiction over all maritime causes, and commissions the naval officers.—2. The *admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under the Admiralty. When he embarks on an expedition, the union flag is displayed at the main top gallant mast head.—3. The *vice admiral*, an officer next in rank and command to the admiral, has command of the second squadron. He carries his flag at the fore top gallant mast head. This name is given also to certain officers who have power to hold courts of vice-admiralty, in various parts of the British dominions.—4. The *rear admiral*, next in rank to the vice admiral, has command of the third squadron, and carries his flag at the mizen top gallant mast head.—5. The commander of any single fleet, or in general any flag officer.—6. The ship which carries the admiral; also the most considerable ship of a fleet of merchantmen, or of fishing vessels.—7. In *zool.*, a species of shell-fish. [*See* VOLUTA.]—8. A species of butterfly, which lays her eggs on the great stinging nettle, and delights in brambles.

AD'MIRALSHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [*Lit. us.*]

AD'MIRALTY, *n.* In Great Britain, the office of lord high admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by commissioners, called *lords of the admiralty;* usually seven in number.

The *admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, is the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes, held before the lord high admiral, or lords of the admiralty.

In Scotland there is a *court of admiralty*, with very extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction, in all maritime and seafaring causes within the realm. The lord high admiral of Scotland, by an act passed in 1689, is declared to be his majesty's justice-general upon the seas, and in all ports, harbours, or creeks, and upon navigable rivers, below the first bridges, or within flood-mark.

In general, a *court of admiralty* is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize causes and the like. In the United States, there is no admiralty court, distinct from others; but the district courts, established in the several states by Congress, are invested with admiralty powers.

ADMIRA'TION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent; applied to persons and their works. It often includes a slight degree of surprise. Thus, we view the solar system with *admiration*.

Very near to *admiration* is the wish to admire. *Anon.*

It has been sometimes used in an ill sense, denoting wonder with disapprotion.

When I saw her I wondered with great *admiration;* Luke xvii.

ADMIRE, *v. t.* [L. *admiror*, *ad* and *miror*, to wonder; Fr. *admirer;* W. *mir*, visage; also fair, comely; and *maer*, one that looks after, keeps, or guards, a *mayor*, or bailiff. The primary sense is to hold, to stop, or restrain. Ch. and Syr. דמר, *demer;* L. *demoror*. *See* MOOR and MAR.] 1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection.

When he shall come to be glorified in his saints, and be *admired* in all them that believe in that day; 2 Thess. i.

This word has been used in an ill sense, but seems now correctly restricted to the sense here given, and implying something great, rare, or excellent, in the object admired.—2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for *to love greatly*.

ADMIRE, *v. i.* To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise; sometimes with *at;* as, to *admire at* his own contrivance.

To *admire at*, sometimes implies disapprobation.

ADMIRED, *pp.* Regarded with wonder, mingled with pleasurable sensations, as esteem, love, or reverence.

ADMIRER, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly.

ADMIRING, *ppr.* Regarding with wonder united with love or esteem.

ADMIRINGLY, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

ADMISSIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being admissible.

ADMIS'SIBLE, *a.* [*See* ADMIT.] That may be admitted, allowed or conceded; as, the testimony is *admissible*.

ADMIS'SIBLY, *adv.* So as to be admitted.

ADMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *admissio.*] 1. The act or practice of admitting, as the *admission* of aliens into a country; also the state of being admitted.—2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach.—3. *Admission* in the Church of England, denotes the act of a bishop admitting or allowing a clerk to be able or qualified for serving a cure. In the Church of Scotland, *admission* to a Church is an act of the Presbytery of the bounds admitting a minister to his church, or as the law expresses it, collating him to his benefice.—4. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.

ADMIT', *v. t.* [L. *admitto*, from *ad* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *mettre.*] 1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance; whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration; as, to *admit* a student into college; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind.—2. To give right of entrance; as, a ticket *admits* one into a play-house.—3. To allow; to receive as true; as, the argument or fact is *admitted*.—4. To permit, grant, or allow, or to be capable of; as, the words do not *admit* of such a construction. In this sense, *of* may be used after the verb, or omitted.

ADMIT'TABLE, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.

ADMIT'TANCE, *n.* The act of admitting; allowance. More usually,—2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; and hence, actual entrance; as, he gained admittance into the church.—3.† Concession; admission; allowance; as, the *admittance* of an argument.—4. Shakspeare uses the word for the custom or prerogative of being admitted; "Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance:*" but the license is unwarrantable.

ADMIT'TED, *pp.* Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.

ADMIT'TER, *n.* He that admits.

ADMIT'TING, *ppr.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.

ADMIX', *v. t.* To mingle with something else. [*See* MIX.]

ADMIX'TION, *n.* (admix'chun.) [L. *admixtio*, or *admistio;* of *ad* and *misceo*, to mix. *See* MIX.] A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together. It differs from *composition* or chemical combination; for *admixtion* does not alter the nature of the substances mixed, but merely blends them together; whereas in *composition*, the particles unite by affinity, lose their former properties, and form new compounds, with different properties.

ADMIX'TURE, *n.* [*From* ADMIX.] The substance mingled with another, sometimes the act of mixture. We say, an

admixture of sulphur with alum, or the *admixture* of different bodies.

ADMON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *admoneo, ad* and *moneo*, to teach, warn, admonish; Fr. *admonéter;* Sax. *mænan*, to mean.] 1. To warn or notify of a fault; to reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother; 2 Thess. iii.

2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise.

Admonish one another in psalms and hymns; Col iii.

3. To instruct or direct.

Moses was *admonished* by God, when he was about to make the tabernacle; Heb. viii.

4. In *ecclesiast. affairs*, to reprove a member of the church for a fault, either publicly or privately; the first step of church discipline. It is followed by *of* or *against;* as, to admonish *of* a fault committed, or *against* committing a fault. It has a like use in colleges.

ADMON'ISHED, *pp.* Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.

ADMON'ISHER, *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

ADMON'ISHING, *ppr.* Reproving; warning; counselling; directing.

ADMON'ISHMENT, *n.* Admonition.

ADMONI''TION, *n.* Gentle reproof; counselling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction; Tit. iii.; 1 Cor. x. In *church discipline*, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender; a step preliminary to excommunication.

ADMONI''TIONER, *n.* A dispenser of admonitions.

ADMON'ITIVE, *a.* Containing admonition.

ADMON'ITIVELY, *adv.* By admonition.

ADMON'ITOR, *n.* An admonisher, a monitor.

ADMON'ITORY, *a.* Containing admonition; that admonishes.

ADMORTIZA'TION, *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain [*See* MORTMAIN.]

ADMÖVE',† *v. t.* [L. *admoveo.*] To move to; to bring one thing to another.

ADNAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *ad* and *nascens*, growing.] Growing on something else.

ADNA'TA, *n.* [L. *ad* and *natus*, grown, from *nascor*, to grow.] 1. In *anat.*, one of the coats of the eye, which is also called *albuginea*, and is sometimes confounded with the *conjunctiva*. It lies between the sclerotica and the conjunctiva.—2. Such parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are usual and natural, as the hair, wool, horns; or accidental, as fungus, misletoe, and excrescences.—3. Offsets of plants, germinating under ground, as from the lily, narcissus, and hyacinth.

AD'NATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *natus*, grown.] In *bot.*, refers to the growing together of different parts of plants. Thus adnate stipules are such as grow to the petiole or leaf-stalk, as in the rose. Adnate Anthers, are such as are united througnout their whole length.

AD'NOUN,† *n.* [*ad* and *noun.*] In *gram.*, an adjective, or attribute.

ADNU'BILATED, *a.* Clouded; obscured.

ADÖ', *n.* [Qu. *a* and *do.*] Bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty; as, to make a great *ado* about trifles; to persuade one with much *ado*.

ADOLES'CENCE, } ADOLES'CENCY, } *n.* [L. *adolescens*, growing, of *ad* and *olesco*, to grow; from *oleo*. Heb. עלה, *ole*, to ascend.] The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between *childhood* and the full development of the frame, extending in man from about fourteen to twenty-five, and in woman from twelve to twenty-one.

ADOLES'CENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.

ADONE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis.

Fair *Adonean* Venus. *Faber.*

ADO'NIA, *n.* Festivals celebrated anciently in honour of Adonis, by females, who spent two days in lamentations and infamous pleasures.

ADON'IC, *a.* *Adonic verse*, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed. It consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee.

ADON'IC, *n.* An Adonic verse. It consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee, as *rārā jŭvēntūs*, and on account of its animated movement is adapted to gay and lively poetry. It is, however, seldom used by itself, but construed with other kinds of verse. Among the Anglo-Saxons, a poetic verse consisting of one long, two short, and two long syllables.

ADO'NIS, *n.* In *myth.*, the favourite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He was fond of hunting, and received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild-boar. Venus lamented his death, and changed him into the flower which bears his name.

In *bot.*, the pheasant's eye, a genus of plants belonging to the natural order ranunculaceæ. In the corn Adonis, the petals are bright scarlet, and are considered as emblematical of the blood of Adonis, from which the plant is fabled to have sprung.

ADO'NISTS, *n.* [Heb. Ch. and Syr. אדון *Adon*, Lord, a scriptural title of the Supreme Being.] Among *critics*, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah* are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it; but that they are vowel points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*, applied to the ineffable name *Jehovah*, which the Jews were forbid to utter, and the true pronunciation of which was lost; they were therefore always to pronounce the word *Adonai*, instead of *Jehovah*.

ADOPT', *v. t.* [L. *adopto*, of *ad* and *opto*, to desire or choose. *See* OPTION.] 1. To take a stranger into one's family, as son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one, giving him a title to the privileges and rights of a child.—2. In a *spiritual sense*, to receive the sinful children of men into the invisible church, and into God's favour and protection, by which they become heirs of salvation by Christ.—3. To take or receive as one's own, that which is not naturally so; as, to *adopt* the opinions of another; or to receive that which is new; as, to *adopt* a particular mode of husbandry.—4. To select and take; as, Which mode will you *adopt?*

ADOPT'ED, *pp.* Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use.

ADOPT'EDLY, *adv.* In the manner of something adopted.

ADOPT'ER, *n.* One who adopts.

2. In *chem.*, a large round receiver, with two necks, diametrically opposite to each other, one of which admits the neck of a retort, and the other is joined to another receiver. It is used in distillations, to give more space to elastic vapours, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

ADOPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.

ADOP'TION, *n.* [L. *adoptio.*] 1. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child.—2. The receiving as one's own, what is new or not natural.—3. God's taking the sinful children of men into his favour and protection; Eph. iv.

Adoption by arms, an ancient ceremony of presenting arms to one for his merit or valour, which laid the person under an obligation to defend the giver.

Adoption by baptism, is the spiritual affinity which is contracted by godfathers and god-children, in the ceremony of baptism. It was introduced into the Greek church, and afterwards among the ancient Franks. This affinity was supposed to entitle the god-child to a share of the god-father's estate.

Adoption by hair, was performed by cutting off the hair of a person, and giving it to the adoptive father. Thus pope John VIII. adopted Boson, king of Arles.

Adoption by matrimony, is the taking the children of a wife or husband, by a former marriage, into the condition of natural children. This is a practice peculiar to the Germans; but is not so properly *adoption* as *adfiliation*.

Adoption by testament, is the appointing of a person to be heir, by will, on condition of his taking the name, arms, &c. of the adopter.

In Europe, *adoption* is used for many kinds of admission to a more intimate relation, and is nearly equivalent to *reception;* as, the admission of persons into hospitals or monasteries, or of one society into another.

ADOP'TIONIST, *n.* One who maintains that Christ was the Son of God by adoption only.

ADOPT'IVE, *a.* [L. *adoptivus.*] That adopts, as an *adoptive* father; or that is adopted, as an *adoptive* son.

Adoptive arms, in *her.*, are those enjoyed by the concession of another which the adopter is obliged to marshal with his own, as being the condition of some honour or estate left him.

ADOPT'IVE, *n.* A person or thing adopted.

ADÖRABLE, *a.* That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours. In popular use, worthy of the utmost love or respect.

ADÖRABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

ADÖRABLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORA'TION, *n.* The act of paying honours to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a God. *Adoration* consists in external homage, accompanied with the highest reverence. It is used for the act of praying, or preferring requests, or thanksgiving to the Supreme Being.—2. Homage paid to one in high esteem, profound reverence.

Adoration, among the Jews, was performed by bowing, kneeling, and prostration. Among the Romans, the devotee, with his head uncovered, applied

his right hand to his lips, bowing and turning himself from left to right. The Persians fell on the face, striking the forehead against the earth, and kissing the ground. The adoration paid to the Grecian and Roman emperors, consisted in bowing and kneeling at the feet of the prince, laying hold of his robe, then withdrawing the hand and clapping it to the lips. In modern times, adoration is paid to the pope by kissing his feet, and to princes, by kneeling and kissing the hand. This word was used by the Romans for acclamation or great applause, given to public performers; and the election of a pope is sometimes by adoration, that is, by sudden acclamation without scrutiny.

ADŌRE, *v. t.* [L. *adoro.* In Ch. and Heb. הדר, *hadar*, to honour, reverence, or glorify, to adorn; Heb. אדר, *hadar*, to be magnificent or glorious, to magnify, to glorify. This word is usually referred to the Latin *ad orare*, to carry to one's mouth; *ad* and *os, oris;* as, in order to kiss one's hand, the hand is carried to one's mouth. *See* CALMET, *ad verbum*, who cites, in confirmation of this opinion, the ancient practice of kissing the hand; See Job xxxi; 1 Kings xix.; Ps. ii.; Gen. xli. Ainsworth supposes the word to be a compound of *ad* and *oro*, to pray; and if the word is compound, as I suspect, this opinion is most probably correct.] 1. To worship with profound reverence; to address with exalted thoughts, by prayer and thanksgiving; to pay divine honours to; to honour as a god or as divine.—2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection, and respect; as, the people *adore* their prince.

ADŌRED, *pp.* Worshipped as divine; highly reverenced; greatly beloved.

ADŌRER, *n.* One who worships, or honours as divine; in *pop. lan.*, an admiring lover.

ADŌRING, *ppr.* or *a.* Honouring or addressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence.

ADŌR'INGLY, *adv.* By adoration.

ADORN', *v. t.* [L. *adorno, ad*, and *orno*, to deck, or beautify, to dress, set off, extol, furnish; *Orno* is probably the Saxon *hrinan, geremian, gerinan, gehrinan*, to touch, to strike, to adorn, that is, to put on.] 1. To deck or decorate; to make beautiful; to add to beauty by dress; to deck with external ornaments.

A bride *adorneth* herself with jewels; Isa. vi.

—2. To set off to advantage; to add ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious; as, to *adorn* a speech by appropriate action, sentiments with elegance of language, or a gallery with pictures. 3. To make pleasing, or more pleasing; as, great abilities *adorned* by virtue or affability. —4. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, to *adorn* the doctrine of God; Titus ii.

ADORN',† *n.* Ornament.

ADORN',† *a.* Adorned; decorated.

ADORN'ED, *pp.* Decked; decorated; embellished.

ADORN'ER, *n.* One who adorns.

ADORN'ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty.

ADORN'ING, *n.* Ornament; decoration; 1 Pet. iii.

ADORN'MENT, *n.* An adorning, ornament.

ADORS'ED, or **ADOS'SED**, *a.* [Fr. *adossée*, part. of *adosser*, to set back to back; *dos* the back.] In *her.*, when any two animals, birds, fish, or other bearings, are placed back to back, they are said to be *adorsed.*


Adorsed.

ADOSCULĀTION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *osculatio*, a kissing, from *osculum*, a kiss, or mouth.] The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils. *Adosculation* is also defined to be the inserting of one part of a plant into another.

ADOWN', *prep.* [*a.* and *down.*] From a higher to a lower situation; downward; implying descent.

ADOWN', *adv.* Down; on the ground; at the bottom.

Ad Pondus Omnium. Signifies to the weight of the whole. These words placed after any ingredient in a medical prescription, imply that the weight of such ingredient is equal to that of all the others put together.

ADPRES'SED, *a.* A botanical term applied to branches or leaves when they rise in a direction nearly parallel to the stem, and are close to it.

Ad Quod Damnum. In law, a writ to inquire whether certain liberties to be granted by the king, as a fair, highway, &c. will be to his damage.

ADREAD,† *a.* (adred'.) [*See* DREAD.] Affected by dread.

Ad referendum. [L.] For further consideration.

ADRIAT'IC, *a.* [L. *Adria* or *Hadria*, the gulf of Venice.] Pertaining to the gulf called, from Venice, the Venetian gulf.

ADRIAT'IC, *n.* The Venetian gulf; a gulf that washes the eastern side of Italy.

ADRIFT', *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *adrifan, gedrifan*, and *drifan*, to drive. *See* DRIVE. *Adrift* is the participle of the verb.] *Literally*, driven; floating; floating at random; impelled or moving without direction. The state of a vessel broken loose from her moorings, and driven about by the wind, or waves; as an adjective, it always follows its noun; as, the boat was *adrift.*

ADROGĀTION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *rogo*, to ask. *See* INTERROGATE and ROGATION.] A species of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person capable of choosing for himself, was admitted into the relation of a son. So called from the questions put to the parties.

ADROIT', *a.* [Fr. from *droit*, right, straight, *direct;* whence *droite*, the right hand; It. *diritto*, right, straight, contracted from the L. *directus, dirigo; See* RIGHT.] Dexterous; skilful; active in the use of the hand, and *figuratively*, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ingenious; ready in invention or execution.

ADROIT'LY, *adv.* With dexterity; in a ready, skilful manner.

ADROIT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs, or of the mental faculties.

ADRY', *a.* [Sax. *adrigan*, to dry.] Thirsty, in want of drink. [*This adjective always follows the noun.*]

ADSCITI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ascititius, adscisco, ascisco*, to add or join.] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.

ADSTRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *adstrictio, astrictio*, of *ad* and *stringo*, to *strain* or bind fast. *See* STRICT.] A binding fast. Among *physicians*, the rigidity of a part of the body, occasioning a retention of usual evacuations; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories; also the styptic effects of medicines.

ADSTRIC'TORY, ADSTRING'ENT. *See* ASTRINGENT.

Ad Terminum qui præteriit. In law, a writ for the lessor or his heirs, against a tenant who holds lands or tenements after the expiration of the lease.

ADULĀRIA, *n.* [From *Adula*, the summit of a Swiss mountain.] A mineral deemed the most perfect variety of albite and feldspar; its colour white, or with a tinge of green, yellow, or red.] It is called by lapidaries *Moonstone*, on account of the play of light exhibited by the arrangement of its crystalline structure.

ADULĀTION, *n.* [L. *adulatio.*] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment.

AD'ULATOR, *n.* A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

AD'ULATORY, *a.* Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising; as, an *adulatory* address.

AD'ULATRESS, *n.* A female that flatters with servility.

ADULT', *a.* [L. *adultus*, grown to maturity, from *oleo*, to grow; Heb. עלה. *ole*, to ascend.] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; as, an *adult* person or plant.

ADULT', *n.* A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood. It is also applied to full-grown plants. Among *civilians*, a person between fourteen and twenty-five years of age.

ADUL'TERANT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.

ADUL'TERATE, *v. t.* [L. *adultero*, from *adulter*, mixed, or an adulterer; *ad* and *alter*, other.] To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of baser materials; as, to *adulterate* liquors, or the coin of a country.

ADUL'TERATE,† *v. i.* To commit adultery.

ADUL'TERATE, *a.* Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.

ADUL'TERATED, *pp.* Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

ADUL'TERATELY, *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

ADUL'TERATENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being debased or counterfeited.

ADUL'TERATING, *ppr.* Debasing; corrupting; counterfeiting.

ADULTERĀTION, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted or debased by foreign mixture. The adulteration of liquors, drugs, wines, tea, bread, beer, &c., is punishable by law.

ADUL'TERER, *n.* [L. *adulter.*] 1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman except his wife. [*See* ADULTERY.]—2. In *scrip.*, an idolater; Ezek. xxiii.—3. An apostate from the true faith, or one who violates his covenant engagements; a very wicked person; Jer. ix. and xxiii.—4. One devoted to earthly things; James iv.

ADUL'TERESS, *n.* A married woman guilty of incontinence.

ADUL'TERINE, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious.

ADUL'TERINE, *n.* In the *civil law*, a child issuing from an adulterous connection.

ADUL'TEROUS, *a.* Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.—2. In *scrip.*, idolatrous, very wicked; Mat. xii. and xvi; Mark viii.

ADUL'TEROUSLY, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

ADUL'TERY, *n.* [L. *adulterium.* *See* ADULTERATE.] 1. Violation of the marriage bed; a crime, or a civil injury, which introduces, or may introduce, into a family, a spurious offspring.

In *common usage*, adultery means the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed. Mankind in almost all ages, and in all civilized countries, have regarded the violation of the marriage bed with abhorrence. It has been punished in various ways, and with different degrees of severity, according to the general manners and morals of the country. When committed between two married persons, it is, according to the English law, termed *double* adultery; and when only one of the parties is married it is termed *single* adultery. Among European nations, adultery is reckoned a private offence, none but the husband being suffered to intermeddle in the affair; and what is no less remarkable, though the husband be guilty of adultery, the wife, except in Scotland, is not allowed to prosecute him for the same. In England, adultery is accounted a spiritual offence, and therefore the injured party can have no other redress but to bring an action of damages against the adulterer; and to divorce, and strip the adulteress of her dower, is all the punishment which the law inflicts on her. Parliament grants absolute divorces for infidelity to the marriage bed in either party; and the spiritual courts divorce *a mensa et thoro.*

2. In a *scriptural sense*, all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.—3. In *scripture*, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God; Jer. iii.—4. In *old laws*, the fine and penalty imposed for the offence of adultery.—5. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the intrusion of a person into a bishopric, during the life of the bishop.—6. Among *ancient naturalists*, the grafting of trees was called adultery, being considered as an unnatural union.

ADULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being adult.

ADUM'BRANT, *a.* [*See* ADUMBRATE.] Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.

ADUM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *adumbro*, to shade, from *umbra*, a shade.] To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance like a shadow.

ADUMBRA'TION, *n.* The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.—2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing.—3. In *her.*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a colour darker than the field.

ADUNA'TION,† *n.* [L. *ad* and *unus*, *unio.*] The state of being united; union.

ADUN'CITY, *n.* [L. *aduncitas*, hookedness, of *ad* and *uncus*, a hook.] Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook.

ADUN'COUS, *a.* [L. *aduncus.*] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook.

ADUNQUE,† *a.* (adunk'.) Hooked.

ADURE,† *v. t.* [L. *aduro*, *ad* and *uro*, to burn.] To burn up.

ADUST', *a.* [L. *adustus*, burnt, the participle of *aduro*, to burn.] Burnt; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

ADUST'ED, *a.* Become hot and dry; burnt; scorched.

ADUS'TION, *n.* The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried.

Ad valorem, [Lat.] In *com.*, a term applied to customs, or duties, levied according to the value or worth of the goods, as sworn to by the owner.

ADVĂNCE, *v. t.* (adv'ans.) [Fr. *avancer;* Arm. *avans*, to advance. This word is formed on *van*, the front, which seems to be the Ch. and Heb. פנה, פנים, *phaneh*, *phanim*, surface, face; whence Fr. *avant;* It. *avanti*, before.] 1. To bring forward; to move further in front. Hence,—2. To promote; to raise to a higher rank; as, to *advance* one from the bar to the bench.—3. To improve or make better, which is considered as a *progression* or moving forward; as, to *advance* one's true interests.—4. To forward; to accelerate growth; as, to *advance* the growth of plants.—5. To offer or propose; to bring to view or notice; as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument.—6. In *com.*, to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done; or to furnish as a part of a stock or fund; as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or towards a purchase or establishment.—7. To furnish for others; to supply or pay for others, in expectation of reimbursement.

> They *advanced* the money out of their own funds, and took the sheriff's deeds in their own name. *Kent, Johnson's Rep.*

8. To raise; to enhance; as, to *advance* the price of goods.

ADVĂNCE, *v. i.* To move or go forward; to proceed; as, the troops *advanced.*—2. To improve, or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser or older; as, to *advance* in knowledge, in stature, in wisdom, or in years.—3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred, or promoted; as, to *advance* in political standing.

ADVĂNCE, *n.* A moving forward, or towards the front.—2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge.—3. Advancement; promotion; preferment; as, an *advance* in rank or office.—4. First hint by way of invitation; first step towards an agreement; as, A made an *advance* towards a reconciliation with B. In this sense it is very frequently used in the plural.

> The amours of an empress require the plainest *advances.* *Gibbon.*

5. In *trade*, additional price; profit; as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods.—6. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, towards a capital or stock, or on loan; or the money or goods thus furnished; as, A made large *advances* to B.—7. A furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reimbursement; or the property so furnished.

> I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances.* *Jay.*

> The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent.*

In advance, in front; before; also beforehand; before an equivalent is received, or when one partner in trade has furnished more than his proportion; as, A is *in advance* to B a thousand pounds.

Advance or *advanced* in military affairs, is an epithet applied to any part of an army in front of the rest; as, the *advance-guard.* *Advance fosse, in fort.*, a ditch thrown round the esplanade or glacis of a place.

ADVĂNCED, *pp.* Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand; situated in front, or before the rest; also old, having reached the decline of life; as, *advanced* in years; an *advanced* age.

ADVĂNCEMENT, *n.* The act of moving forward or proceeding.—2. The state of being advanced; preferment; promotion, in rank or excellence; the act of promoting.—3. Settlement on a wife, or jointure.—4. Provision made by a parent for a child by gift of property, during his, the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled as heir, after his parent's death.

ADVĂNCER, *n.* One who advances; a promoter.

Among *sportsmen*, a start or branch of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm.

ADVĂNCING, *ppr.* Moving forward; proceeding; promoting; raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade.

ADVĂNCIVE, *a.* Tending to advance, or promote.

ADVĂNTAGE, *n.* [Fr. *avantage*, from *avant*, before.] 1. Any state, condition, or circumstance, favourable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation; as, the enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground.—2. Benefit, gain, profit.

> What *advantage* will it be to thee? Job xxxv.

3. Means to an end; opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit; as, students enjoy great *advantages* for improvement; the general took *advantage* of his enemy's negligence.—4. Favourable state or circumstances; as, jewels set to *advantage.*—5. Superiority, or prevalence over; with *of* or *over.*

> Lest Satan should get an *advantage of* us (or *over* us); 2 Cor. ii.

6. Superiority, or that which gives it; as, the *advantage* of a good constitution.—7.† Interest; increase; overplus.

> And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shak.*

8. Additional circumstance to give preponderation.

ADVĂNTAGE, *v. t.* To benefit; to yield profit or gain.

> What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? Luke ix.

2. To promote; to advance the interest of.

ADVĂNTAGEABLE, *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful. [*Lit. us.*]

ADVĂNTAGED, *pp.* Benefited; promoted.

ADVĂNTAGE-GROUND, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing convenience or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful;

profitable; useful; beneficial; as, an *advantageous* position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

ADVANTAGING, *ppr.* Profiting; benefiting.

ADVECTI"TIOUS, *a.* Brought from another place.

ADVENE, *v. i.* [L. *advenio*, to come to, *ad* and *venio*.] To accede, or come to; to be added to, or become a part of, though not essential. [*Lit. us.*]

ADVE'NIENT, *a.* Advening; coming from outward causes.

AD'VENT, *n.* [L. *adventus* from *advenio*, of *ad* and *venio*, to come. *See* FIND.] A coming; appropriately the coming of our Saviour, and in the calendar, it includes four sabbaths before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's day, or on the sabbath next before or after it. It is appointed by the English and other Christian Churches, to be kept as a season of devotion, with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh, and his second coming to judge the world.

ADVENT'INE,† *a.* Adventitious.

ADVENTI"TIOUS, *a.* [L. *adventitius*, from *advenio*. *See* ADVENT.] Added extrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom. *Bacon.*

In *bot.*, when any thing appears out of the ordinary course of nature, if a bud appears where buds do not usually appear, it is *adventitious;* so also with roots as in the banian tree, where adventitious roots are sent down from the branches.



Banian Tree.

ADVENTI"TIOUSLY, *adv.* Accidentally.

ADVENTI"TIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being adventitious.

ADVENT'IVE, *a.* Accidental; adventitious. [*Lit. us.*]

ADVENT'IVE, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without. [*Lit. us.*]

ADVENT'UAL, *a.* Relating to the season of advent.

ADVENT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*, from *advenio*. *See* ADVENT.] 1. Hazard; risk; chance; that of which one has no direction; as, at all *adventures*, that is, at all hazards. [*See* VENTURE.]—2. An enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking, in which hazards are to be encountered, and the issue is staked upon unforeseen events.—3. That which is put to hazard; a sense in popular use with seamen, and usually pronounced *venture*. Something which a seaman is permitted to carry abroad, with a view to sell for profit. *A bill of adventure*, is a writing signed by a person, who takes goods on board of his ship, wholly at the risk of the owner.

ADVENT'URE, *v. t.* To risk, or hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events; as, to *adventure* one's life. [*See* VENTURE.]

ADVENT'URE, *v. i.* To dare; to try the chance; as, to *adventure* on "the tempestuous sea of liberty."

ADVENT'URED, *pp.* Put to hazard; ventured; risked.

ADVEN'TUREFUL, *a.* Given to adventure; full of enterprise.

ADVENT'URER, *n.* One who hazards, or puts something at risk; as merchant-*adventurers*.—2. One who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises.

ADVENT'URESOME, *a.* Bold; daring; incurring hazard. [*See* VENTURESOME.]

ADVENT'URESOMENESS, *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

ADVENT'URING, *ppr.* Putting to risk; hazarding.

ADVENT'UROUS, *a.* [Fr. *aventureux*.] 1. Inclined, or willing to incur hazard; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising; *applied to persons*.—2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage: *applied to things;* as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

And followed freedom on the *adventurous* tide. *Trumbull.*

ADVENT'UROUSLY, *adv.* Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.

ADVENT'UROUSNESS, *n.* The act or quality of being adventurous.

AD'VERB, *n.* [L. *adverbium*, of *ad* and *verbum;* to a verb.] In *gram.*, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective or attribute, and usually placed near it; as, he writes *well;* paper *extremely* white. This part of speech might be more significantly named a *modifier*, as its use is to *modify*, that is, to vary or qualify the sense of another word, by enlarging or restraining it, or by expressing form, quality or manner, which the word itself does not express. The term *adverb*, denoting position merely, is often improper.

ADVERB'IAL, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.

ADVERB'IALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSA'RIA, *n.* [L. from *adversus*. *See* ADVERSE.] Among *the ancients*, a book of accounts, so named from the placing of debt and credit in opposition to each other. A common-place book.

ADVERSA'RIOUS, *a.* Adversary.

AD'VERSARY, *n.* [*See* ADVERSE.] 1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart.

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries;* Nah. i.

In *Scrip.*, Satan is called THE ADVERSARY, by way of eminence; 1 Pet. v.—2. An opponent or antagonist, as in a suit at law, or in single combat; an opposing litigant.

AD'VERSARY, *a.* Opposed; opposite to; adverse. In *law*, having an opposing party, as an *adversary* suit; in distinction from an application, in law or equity, to which no opposition is made.

ADVERS'ATIVE, *a.* Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition; as, John is an honest man, *but* a fanatic. Here *but* is called an *adversative* conjunction. This denomination however is not always correct; for *but* does not always denote opposition, but something additional.

ADVERS'ATIVE, *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

AD'VERSE, *a.* (ad'vers.) [L. *adversus*, opposite; of *ad* and *versus*, turned; from *verto* to turn. *See* ADVERT. This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first.] 1. Opposite; opposing; acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; as, *adverse* winds; an *adverse* party.—2. *Figuratively*, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; unprosperous; as, *adverse* fate or circumstances. In *bot.*, an *adverse* leaf, (*folium adversum*,) is one which has its margin turned towards the stem.

ADVERSE,† *v. t.* (advers'.) To oppose.

AD'VERSELY, *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

ADVERSE'NESS, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.

ADVERS'ITY, *n.* An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

In the day of *adversity*, consider; Eccl. vii.

Ye have rejected God, who saved you out of all your *adversities;* 1 Sam. x.

ADVERT', *v. i.* [L. *adverto*, of *ad* and *verto*, to turn.] To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, observe, or notice; with *to;* as, he *adverted to* what was said, or *to* a circumstance that occurred.

ADVERT'ED, *pp.* Attended to; regarded; with *to*.

ADVERT'ENCE, } *n.* A direction of **ADVERT'ENCY,** } the mind to; attention; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

ADVERT'ENT, *a.* Attentive, heedful.

ADVERT'ENTLY, *adv.* In an advertent manner.

ADVERT'ING, *ppr.* Attending to; regarding; observing.

ADVERTISE, *v. t.* (*s.* as *z.*) [Fr. *avertir;* Arm. *avertisza*, to inform; from *ad* and *verto*, to turn. *See* ADVERT.] 1. To inform; to give notice, advice or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future.

I will *advertise* thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter day; Num. xxiv.

I thought to *advertise* thee, saying, Buy it before the inhabitants and elders of my people; Ruth iv.

In this sense, it has *of* before the subject of information; as, to *advertise* a man *of* his losses.—2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of; as, to *advertise* goods or a farm.

ADVERTISED, *pp.* Informed; notified; warned; *used of persons:* published; made known; *used of things.*

ADVER'TISEMENT, *n.* Information; admonition; notice given. *More generally*, a publication intended to give notice; this may be, by a short account printed in a newspaper, or by a written account posted, or otherwise made public. In the English, Scotch, and Irish newspapers, and other periodical works, there are annually published more than a million of announcements, which, whatever be their peculiar character, are known by the general name advertisement.

ADVERTISER, *n.* One who advertises. This title is often given to public prints.

ADVERTISING, *ppr.* Informing; giving notice; publishing notice.—2. *a.* Furnishing advertisements; as, *advertising* customers.—3.† In the sense of monitory, or active in giving intelligence, as used by Shakspeare.

ADVES'PERATE, *v. i.* (*ad* and *vespera.*) To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, *n.* [Fr. *avis*, opinion, notice. This and the verb *aviser*, to advise, seem to be formed of *ad* and the L. *viso*, to see, to visit.] 1. Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed.

What *advice* give ye? 2 Chron. x.

With good *advice* make war; Prov. xx.

2. Prudence; deliberate consideration. —3. Information; notice; intelligence; as, we have late *advices* from France. *To take advice*, is to consult with others.

Advice, in its legal signification, has reference only to bills of exchange. In *commercial language*, it means information given by one merchant or banker to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him, with all particulars of date, or sight, the sum to whom made payable, &c.

ADVICE-BOAT, *n.* A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information.

ADVISABLE, *a.* [*See* ADVISE.] 1. Proper to be advised; prudent; expedient; proper to be done or practised; as, it is not *advisable* to proceed, at this time, to a choice of officers.—2. Open to advice.

ADVISABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient.

ADVI'SABLY, *adv.* With advice.

ADVISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *aviser*; *See* ADVICE.] 1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed; as, I *advise* you to be cautious of speculation.—2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with; followed by *of* before the thing communicated; as, the merchants were *advised* of the risk.—3. To deliberate, consider, or consult.

Advise thyself of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me; 1 Chron. xxi.

But in this sense it is usually *intransitive*.

ADVISE, *v. i.* To deliberate, weigh well, or consider.

Advise and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me; 2 Sam. xxiv.

To advise with, is to consult for the purpose of taking the opinions of others.

ADVISED, *pp.* Informed; counselled; also cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.

Let him be *advised* in his answers. *Bacon.*

With the well *advised* is wisdom; Prov. xiii.

2. Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended; as, an *advised* act or scheme.

ADVISEDLY, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design; as, an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

ADVISEDNESS, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, *n.* Counsel; information; circumspection.—2. Consultation.

ADVISER, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; also, in *a bad sense*, one who instigates or persuades.

ADVISING, *ppr.* Giving counsel.

ADVISING, *n.* Advice; counsel.

ADVISORY, *a.* Having power to advise. —2. Containing advice; as, their opinion is merely *advisory*.

Ad vitam aut culpam. A law phrase denoting an office to be held till the death, or some delinquency, of the possessor.

AD'VOCACY, *n.* The act of pleading for; intercession.—2. Judicial pleading; law-suit.

AD'VOCATE, *n.* [L. *advocatus*, from *advoco*, to call for, to plead for; of *ad* and *voco*, to call. *See* VOCAL.] 1. *Advocate*, in its primary sense, signifies, one who pleads the cause of another in a court of civil law Hence,—2. One who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court, as a barrister in the English courts. We say, A man is a learned lawyer and an able *advocate*.

In Europe, *advocates* have different titles, according to their particular duties.

Consistorial advocates, in Rome, appear before the Consistory, in opposition to the disposal of benefices.

Elective advocates are chosen by a bishop, abbot, or chapter, with license from the prince.

Feudal advocates were of a military kind, and to attach them to the church, had grants of land, with power to lead the vassals of the church to war.

Fiscal advocates, in ancient Rome, defended causes in which the public revenue was concerned.

Juridical advocates became judges, in consequence of their attending causes in the earl's court.

Matricular advocates defended the cathedral churches.

Military advocates were employed by the church to defend it by arms, when force gave law to Europe.

Some advocates were called *nominative*, from their being nominated by the pope or king; some *regular*, from their being qualified by a proper course of study. Some were *supreme*; others, *subordinate*.

Advocate, in the German polity, is a magistrate appointed in the emperor's name to administer justice.

Faculty of advocates, in Scotland, is a society of eminent lawyers, who practise in the highest courts, and who are admitted members only upon the severest examination, at three different times. It consists of about two hundred members, and from this body are vacancies on the bench usually supplied.

Lord advocate, in Scotland, the principal crown lawyer, or prosecutor of crimes.

Judge advocate, in courts martial, a person who manages the prosecution.

In English and American courts, *advocates* are the same as counsel, or counsellors. In England, they are of two degrees, barristers and serjeants; the former, being apprentices or learners, cannot, by ancient custom, be admitted serjeants, till of sixteen years' standing. —3. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause, by argument; one who is friendly to; as, an *advocate* for peace, or for the oppressed.

In *Scripture*, Christ is called an *advocate* for his people.

We have an *advocate* with the Father; 1 John ii.

Advocates' library. A library founded in 1660, by the faculty of advocates in Edinburgh. It is by far the largest and most valuable library in Scotland, containing about 150,000 volumes. Besides law books, there are works on all subjects, many original manuscripts, and a great variety of coins and medals.

AD'VOCATE, *v. t.* To plead in favour of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal; to support or vindicate.

The Duke of York *advocated* the amendment. *Debates on the Regency in the House of Lords*, Dec. 27, 1810.

The idea of a legislature, consisting of a single branch, though *advocated* by some, was generally reprobated. *Ramsay, Hist. Carolina.*

How little claim persons who *advocate* this sentiment, really possess to be considered Calvinists, will appear from the following quotation. *Mackenzie's Life of Calvin.*

The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause. *Mitford.*

AD'VOCATED, *pp.* Defended by argument; vindicated.

AD'VOCATESHIP, *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

AD'VOCATESS, *n.* A female advocate.

AD'VOCATING, *ppr.* Supporting by reasons; defending; maintaining.

ADVOCA'TION, *n.* A pleading for; plea; apology. Among *civilians*, the act of calling another to assist in pleading some cause.

A bill of advocation, in Scotland, is a written application to a superior court, to call an action before them from an inferior court. The order of the superior court for this purpose is called *a letter of advocation*.

ADVOLU'TION, *n.* A rolling towards something.

ADVOU'TRER, *n.* An adulterer.

ADVOU'TRESS, *n.* An adulteress.

ADVOU'TRY, *n.* Adultery. [*Lit. us.*]

ADVOWEE', *n.* He that has the right of advowson.—2. The advocate of a church or religious house.

ADVOW'SON, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *avouerie*, from *avouer*, to avow; Norm. *avoerie*, or *avoeson*. But the word was latinized, *advocatio*, from *advoco*, and *avow* is from *advoco*.] In *English law*, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice; or, in other words, a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church. The name is derived from *advocatio*, because the right was first obtained by such as were founders, benefactors, or strenuous defenders, *advocates*, of the church. Those who have this right are styled *patrons*. Advowsons are of three kinds, *presentative*, *collative*, and *donative*; *presentative*, when the patron presents his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted; *collative*, when the bishop is the patron, and institutes, or *collates* his clerk, by a single act; *donative*, when a church is founded by the king, and assigned to the patron, without being subject to the ordinary, so that the patron confers the benefice on his clerk, without presentation, institution, or induction.

Advowsons are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to a manor; or, *in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of the patron.

ADVOY'ER, or **AVOY'ER,** *n.* [Old Fr. *advoes.*] A chief magistrate of a town or canton in Switzerland

A'DY, *n.* The *abanga*, or Thernel's restorative; a species of palm-tree, in the West Indies, tall, upright, without branches, with a thick branching head, which furnishes a juice, of which the natives make a drink by fermentation.

ADYNAM'IC, *a.* Weak, destitute of strength.

ADYN'AMY, *n.* [Gr. α privative, and δυναμις, power.] In *med.*, weakness; want of strength occasioned by disease.

ADY'TUM, *plur.* **ADY'TA**, *n.* [Lat. Gr. αδυτον.] A secret place of retirement, in the ancient temples, esteemed the most sacred. From this place the oracles were given, and none but the priests were permitted to enter into it. The Jewish *sanctum sanctorum* was a similar part of the temple of Jerusalem.

ADZE, *n.* [Sax. *adese;* Sp. *azuela;* formerly written in Eng. *addice.*] A cutting instrument used for chopping a horizontal surface of timber. It consists of a blade of iron forming a portion of a cylindrical surface, ground to an edge from the concave side outwards at one end, and having a socket at the other end for the handle, which is set radially.

Æ, a diphthong in the Latin language; used also by the Saxon writers. It answers to the Gr. αι. The Sax. æ has been changed into *e* or *ea*. In derivatives from the learned languages, it is mostly superseded by *e*, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in anglicized words. For such words as may be found with this initial combination, the reader will therefore search under the letter E.

ÆCID'IUM, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of minute parasitic plants, belonging to the natural order fungi, found in great abundance in this and other northern countries. The species are universally parasitic upon the leaves, or flowers, or bark, of living plants.

ÆD, ED, EAD, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify *happy;* as, *Eadric*, happy kingdom; *Eadrig*, happy victory; *Edward*, prosperous watch; *Edgar*, successful weapon.

Æ'DES, *n.* [L.] An inferior kind of ancient temple, consecrated to some deity.

Æ'DILE, *n.* [Lat.] In ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate, who had the care of the public buildings, [*ædes.*] streets, highways, public spectacles, &c.

Æ'GILOPS, *n.* [Gr. αιγιλωψ; αιξ, a goat, and ωψ, the eye.] A tumour in the corner of the eye, considered by modern surgeons to be only a stage of the *fistula lachrymalis.* Also the name of a species of oak, *quercus ægilops.*

Æ'GIS, *n.* [Gr. αιγις, a goat skin, and shield; from αιξ, a goat.] A shield, or defensive armour; originally applied to the shield or breastplate of Jupiter and Pallas, supposed to have been made, at first of the skin of a goat, and afterwards, by Vulcan, of brass; rendered terrible by a gorgon's head sculptured upon it.



Pallas with the Ægis.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM, *n.* An ointment of a detergent kind, generally a composition of verdigris, vinegar, and honey.

ÆL, AL, ALH, or EAL, in Saxon, Eng. *all*, are seen in many names; as in *Ælfred*, Alfred, all peace; *Ælwin*, all conqueror.

ÆLF, seems to be one form of *help*, but more generally written *elph*, or *ulph;* as, in *Ælfwin*, victorious aid; *Æthelwulph*, illustrious help.

ÆNE'ID, *n.* The heroic poem of Virgil.

ÆOLIAN HARP. *See* Eolian.

ÆOLIAN VERSE. In *prosody*, a kind of verse consisting of an iambus or spondee; then of two anapæsts, separated by a long syllable. [*See* Eolian.]

Æ'OLIST, *n.* [L. *Æolus.*] A pretender to inspiration.

ÆON. *See* Eon.

ÆQUIN'OLITE, *n.* *See* Pitchstone.

ĀERATE, *v. t.* [*See* Air.] To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called fixed air. [*The word has been discarded from modern chemistry.*]

ĀERATED, *pp.* Combined with carbonic acid. *Aerated waters*, a term applied to a variety of acidulous and alkaline beverages, more or less impregnated with carbonic acid.

ĀERATING, *ppr.* Combining with carbonic acid.

ĀERA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid. *Aeration of soils* is the exposing them to the action of air, by means of ploughing, harrowing, &c.

AE'RIAL, *a.* [L. *aërius.* *See* Air.] 1. Belonging to the air, or atmosphere; as, *aerial* regions.—2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; as, *aerial* particles.—3. Produced by air; as, *aerial* honey.—4. Inhabiting or frequenting the air; as, *aerial* songsters. —5. Placed in the air; high; lofty; elevated; as, *aerial* spires; *aerial* flight. —6. *Aerial plants*, those which absorb much of their food from the atmosphere, as the *epidendra*, aerides, &c.— 7. *Aerial perspective*, that branch of perspective which treats of the relative diminution of the colours of bodies, in proportion to their distance from the eye.

AE'RIANS, *n.* In *church hist.*, a branch of Arians, so called from Aerius, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

A'ERIE, *n.* (e'ry). [W. *eryr*, Corn. *er*, an eagle.] The nest of a fowl, as of an eagle or hawk; a covey of birds.

ĀERIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air.—2. The act of becoming air or of changing into an aeriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapour; the state of being aeriform.

ĀERIFIED, *pp.* Having air infused, or combined with.

ĀERIFORM, *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic, invisible fluid. The gases are *aeriform* fluids.

ĀERIFY, *v. t.* To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.

AE'RO-DYNA'MICS, *n.* [αηρ, the air, and δυναμις, power.] The science which treats of the motion of the air, or of the mechanical effects of air put in motion.

AEROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the air or atmosphere; but *aerology* is chiefly used.

A'EROLITE, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and λιθος, a stone.] A stone falling from the air, or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone. Nothing is positively known as to the origin of aërolites; by some authors they have been supposed to come from the moon, being projected by volcanic force, beyond the sphere of the moon's attraction; by others they have been thought to be children of the air, created by the union of simpler forms of matter. They do not resemble any other substance found on the earth, and it has been indisputably proved that they are not of terrestrial formation. The fall of these bodies has been well ascertained, and has occurred at different times and in various parts through many ages. Some of them are large, weighing 300 pounds. They are all found to agree in their constituent parts; they are covered with a thin crust of a deep black colour, their exterior is roughened with small projections, and they are destitute of gloss. Internally their texture is granulated, and of a grayish colour; they appear composed of a number of small spherical bodies, and metallic grains imbedded in a softer matter. When analyzed, they are found to consist of silica, magnesia, iron, nickel, and chrome; lime, alumine, and manganese, have also been found in them.

AEROLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.

AEROL'OGIST, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

AEROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and λογος, description.] A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena.

A'EROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by means of the air and winds.

AEROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, air, and μετρον, measure.] 1. An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.—2. An instrument for ascertaining the density or rarity of air.

AEROM'ETRY, *n.* [*as above.*] The science of measuring the air, including the doctrine of its pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation. Rather, aerometry is the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of the gases.

A'ERONAUT, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, and ναυτης, a sailor, from ναυς, a ship.] One who sails or floats in the air, an aerial navigator; *applied to persons who ascend in air balloons.*

AERONAUT'IC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing.

AERONAUT'ICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air, by means of a balloon.

A'ERONAUTISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere, in balloons.

AEROPHO'BIA, *n.* [αηρ, and φοβος, fear.] A dread of air, that is, of a current of air; a symptom common in cases of hydrophobia, and occasionally observed in other diseases.

A'EROPHYTES, *n.* *plu.* [αηρ, air, and φυτον, a plant.] Plants which live exclusively in air; in distinction to *hydrophytes*, which live as constantly under water.

AEROSCEP'SY, AEROS'COPY, } *n.* [αηρ, and σκεπτομαι, to explore.] The

faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects.

A'EROSITE, *n.* *See* RED-SILVER.

A'EROSTAT, *n.* [Gr. αηρ, and στατος, sustaining, from ἱστημι, to stand.] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air balloons.

AEROSTAT'IC, *a.* Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

AEROSTA'TION, *n.* Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in air balloons.—2. The science of weighing air.

A'ERY-LIGHT, *a.* in Milton, light as air; used for *airy light.*

ÆSTHE'TICS, *n.* [αισθητικος, having the power of perception by means of the senses.] In the *fine arts,* that science which derives the first principles in all the arts from the effect which certain combinations have on the mind, as connected with nature and right reason. It is intimately related to sentiment, which links together with feeling the different parts of a composition.

ÆTH'RIOSCOPE, *n.* [αιθριος, clear, and σκοπεω, to view.] An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie, for measuring the relative degrees of cold produced by the pulsations from a clear sky. It consists merely of a differential thermometer, adapted to the cavity of a spheroidal cup of metal.

ÆTIOL'OGY. *See* ETIOLOGY.

AET'ITES, *n.* The eagle stone, a hollow stone, containing another substance within it, and supposed by the ancients to possess wonderful virtues. [*See* EAGLE STONE.]

AFÄR, *adv.* [*a* and *far.* [*See* FAR.] 1. At a distance in place; to or from a distance; used with *from* preceding, or *off* following; as, he was seen *from afar;* I saw him *afar off.*—2. In *Scripture,* figuratively, estranged in affection; alienated.

My kinsmen stand *afar off,* Ps. xxxviii.

3. Absent; not assisting.

Why standest thou *afar off,* O Lord? Ps. x.

4. Not of the visible church, Eph. ii.

AFEARD, *a.* [Sax. *aferan,* to make afraid. *Afeard* is the participle passive. *See* FEAR.] Afraid; affected with fear or apprehension, in a more moderate degree than is expressed by *terrified.* It is followed by *of,* but no longer used in books, and even in popular use is deemed vulgar.

AF'FA, *n.* A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce. The half of it is called *eggeba.*

AFFABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* AFFABLE.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; civility and courteousness, in receiving others, and in conversation; condescension in manners. *Affability* of countenance is that mildness of aspect, which invites to free social intercourse.

AF'FABLE, *a.* [L. *affabilis,* of *ad* and *fabulor. See* FABLE.] 1. Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescending; usually applied to superiors; as, an *affable* prince.—2. Applied to external appearance, *affable* denotes that combination of features which invites to conversation, and renders a person accessible, opposed to a *forbidding* aspect; mild; benign; as, an *affable* countenance.

AF'FABLENESS, *n.* Affability.

AF'FABLY, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly.

AFFAIR, *n.* [Fr. *affaire,* from *faire,* to make or do; L. *facere.* The primary sense of *facio,* is to urge, drive, impel.] 1. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done, *a word of very indefinite and undefinable signification.* In the plural, it denotes transactions in general; as, human *affairs;* political or ecclesiastical *affairs;* also the business or concerns of an individual; as, his *affairs* are embarrassed.—2. Matters; state; condition of business or concerns.

I have sent that ye may know our *affairs,* Eph. vi.

3. In the singular, it is used for a private dispute, or duel; as, an *affair* of honour; and sometimes a partial engagement of troops. In the phrase, *at the head of affairs,* the word means, the public concerns of executing the laws, and administering the government.

AFFAM'ISH, *v. t.* [*See* FAMISH.] To starve.

AFFAM'ISHMENT, *n.* A starving.

AFFECT', *v. t.* [L. *afficio, affectum,* of *ad* and *facio,* to make; L. *affecto,* to desire, from the same root. *Affect* is to make to, or upon, to press upon.] 1. To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; as, cold *affects* the body; loss *affects* our interests.—2. To act upon, or move the passions; as, *affected* with grief.—3. To aim at; aspire to; desire or entertain pretension to; as, to *affect* imperial sway. [See the etymology of *Affair.*]—4. To tend to by natural affinity or disposition; as, the drops of a fluid *affect* a spherical form.—5. To love, or regard with fondness.

Think not that wars we love and strife *affect.* *Fairfax.*

[*This sense is closely allied to the third.*] 6. To make a show of; to attempt to imitate, in a manner not natural; to study the appearance of what is not natural or real; as, to *affect* to be grave; *affected* friendship. It seems to have been used formerly for *convict* or *attaint,* as in Ayliffe's Parergon; but this sense is not now in use.

AFFECTA'TION, *n.* [L. *affectatio.*] 1. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretence; artificial appearance, or show; as, an *affectation* of wit, or of virtue.—2.† Fondness; affection.

AFFECT'ED, *pp.* Impressed; moved or touched, either in person or in interest; having suffered some change by external force, loss, danger, and the like; as we are more or less *affected* by the failure of the bank.—2. Touched in the feelings; having the feelings excited; as, *affected* with cold or heat.—3. Having the passions moved; as, *affected* with sorrow or joy.—4. *a.* Inclined, or disposed; followed by *to;* as, well *affected to* government.—5. *a.* Given to false show; assuming, or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; as, an *affected* lady.—6. *a.* Assumed artificially; not natural; as, *affected* airs.—7. An *affected* or *adfected equation* is one which contains different powers of the unknown quantity.—8. An *affected quadratic equation,* is one which contains the unknown quantity and its square; as $x^2+ax=b$.

AFFECT'EDLY, *adv.* In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more show than reality; formally; studiously; unnaturally; as, to walk *affectedly, affectedly* civil.

AFFECT'EDNESS, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

AFFECTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being affectible.

AFFECT'IBLE, *a.* That may be affected.

AFFECT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing; having an effect on; touching the feelings; moving the passions; attempting a false show; greatly desiring; aspiring to possess.—2. *a.* Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic; as, an *affecting* address.

AFFECT'INGLY, *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

AFFEC'TION, *n.* The state of being affected. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Passion; but more generally,—3. A bent of mind towards a particular object, holding a middle place between *disposition,* which is natural, and *passion,* which is excited by the presence of its exciting object. *Affection* is a permanent bent of the mind, formed by the presence of an object, or by some act of another person, and existing without the presence of its object.—4. In *a more particular sense,* a settled good-will, love or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent *for* his child. It was formerly followed by *to* or *toward,* but is now more generally followed by *for.*—5. Desire; inclination; propensity; good or evil; as, virtuous or vile *affections;* Rom. i. Gal. v.—6. In *a general sense,* an attribute, quality or property, which is inseparable from its object; as, love, fear and hope are *affections* of the mind; figure, weight, &c., are *affections* of bodies.—7. Among *phys.,* a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a gouty *affection;* hysteric *affection.*—8. In *paint.,* a lively representation of passion. Shakspeare uses the word for *affectation;* but this use is not legitimate.—9. In *geom., affection* is used to signify the same as property.—10. In *physical science,* the *affections* of a body are certain modifications occasioned or induced by motion; in virtue of which, the body is disposed after such and such a manner.

AFFEC'TIONATE, *a.* [Fr. *affectionné.*] 1. Having great love, or affection; fond; as, an *affectionate* brother.—2. Warm in affection; zealous.

Man in his love to God, and desire to please him, can never be too *affectionate.* *Sprat.*

3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; benevolent; tender; as, the *affectionate* care of a parent; an *affectionate* countenance.—4. Inclined to; warmly attached. [*Lit. us.*]

AFFEC'TIONATELY, *adv.* With affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly; 1 Thess. ii.

AFFEC'TIONATENESS, *n.* Fondness; good-will; affection.

AFFEC'TIONED, *a.* Disposed; having an affection of heart.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another; Rom. xii.

2.† Affected; conceited.

AFFECT'IVE, *a.* That affects, or excites emotion; suited to affect. [*Lit. us.*]

AFFECT'IVELY, *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.

AFFECT'OR, } *n.* One that affects;
AFFECT'ER, } one that practises affectation.

AFFECT'UOUS,† *a.* Full of passion.

AFFĒER,† *v. t.* [Fr. *affier*, to set.] To confirm.

AFFĒER, *v. t.* [Fr. *afferer*, *affeurer*, or *afforer*, to assess or value.] In *law*, to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum; to reduce a general amercement to a sum certain, according to the circumstances of the case.

AFFĒERED, *pp.* Moderated in sum; assessed; reduced to a certainty.

AFFĒERMENT, *n.* The act of affeering, or assessing an amercement, according to the circumstances of the case.

AFFĒEROR, } *n.* One who affeers; a **AFFĒERER**, } person sworn to assess a penalty, or reduce an uncertain penalty to a certainty.

AFFETTUO'SO, or *con affetto.* [It., from L. *affectus.*] In *music*, a direction to render notes soft and affecting.

AFFI'ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *affiaunce*, confidence; Fr. *fiancer*, to betroth; from L. *fido*, *fides.*] 1. The marriage contract or promise; faith pledged.—2. Trust in general; confidence; reliance.

The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance.* *Hammond.*

AFFI'ANCE, *v. t.* To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage.

To me, sad maid, he was *affianced.* *Spenser.*

2. To give confidence.

Affianced in my faith. *Pope.*

AFFI'ANCED, *pp.* Pledged in marriage; betrothed; bound in faith.

AFFI'ANCER, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

AFFI'ANCING, *ppr.* Pledging in marriage; promising fidelity.

AFFIDA'VIT, *n.* [An old law verb in the perfect tense; *he made oath;* from *ad* and *fides*, faith.] A declaration upon oath. In the United States, more generally, a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and sworn to, before an authorized magistrate. In Scotland, voluntary affidavits are not admitted to be produced in the way of evidence. Evidence on oath can be given only in consequence of the warrant of a judge (or in some cases a justice of the peace,) and where the party interested has an opportunity of being present, and of cross examining the party giving his deposition.

AFFI'ED, *a.* or *part.* Joined by contract; affianced.

AFFILE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *affiler.*] To polish.

AFFIL'IATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *affilier*, to adopt, to initiate into the mysteries of a religious order; L. *ad* and *filius*, a son.] 1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son.—2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, or intrigues—*a sense in which the word was much used by the Jacobins in France, during the revolution.*

AFFILIA'TION, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

AF'FINAGE, *n.* A refining of metals.

AFFIN'ITY, *n.* [L. *affinitas*, from *affinis*, adjacent, related by marriage; *ad* and *finis*, end.] 1. The relation contracted by marriage, between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from *consanguinity* or relation by blood.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh; 1 Kings iii.

2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the *affinity* of sounds, of colours, or of languages.—3. In *chem.*, the attractive force by which dissimilar substances combine with each other to produce chemical compounds. It acts at insensible distances. [*See* ATTRACTION.] —4. In *bot.*, the relation which natural orders bear to each other, as regards the external or internal structure of the plants they embrace.

AFFIRM, *v. t.* (afferm'.) [L. *affirmo; ad* and *firmo*, to make firm. *See* FIRM.] 1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true; opposed to *deny.*

Of one Jesus whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive; Acts xxv.

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm or ratify; as, the Supreme court *affirmed* the judgment.

AFFIRM', *v. i.* To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, for confirming a fact, or to have an affirmation administered by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as the witness *affirmed* to the fact, or he was *affirmed* to the fact.

AFFIRM'ABLE, *a.* That may be asserted or declared; followed by *of;* as, an attribute *affirmable of* every just man.

AFFIRM'ABLY, *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

AFFIRM'ANCE, *n.* Confirmation; ratification; as, the *affirmance* of a judgment; a statute in *affirmance* of common law.—2. Declaration; affirmation. [*Lit. us.*]

AFFIRM'ANT, *n.* One who affirms.

AFFIRMA'TION, *n.* The act of affirming or asserting as true; opposed to *negation* or *denial.*—2. That which is asserted; position declared as true: averment.—3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishment of what had been before done or decreed.—4. In *law*, the solemn declaration made by Quakers and Moravians in cases where an oath is required from others. False affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury. In criminal cases, and upon juries, such affirmations were not admissable until 1828, when it was enacted that Quakers and Moravians should be entitled to give evidence in all cases criminal as well as civil, upon their solemn affirmation.

AFFIRM'ATIVE, *a.* That affirms, or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to *negative;* as, an *affirmative* proposition.—2. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act *affirmative* of common law.—3. In *alge.*, positive; a term applied to numbers which have the sign + *plus*, denoting addition, and opposed to *negative*, or such as have the sign — *minus*, denoting subtraction.—4.† Positive; dogmatic.

AFFIRM'ATIVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to *negative;* as, there were seventy votes in the *affirmative*, and thirty-five in the *negative.*

AFFIRM'ATIVELY, *adv* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question; opposed to *negatively.*

AFFIRM'ED, *pp.* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.

AFFIRM'ER, *n* One who affirms.

AFFIRM'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; declaring positively; confirming.

AFFIX', *v. t.* [L. *affigo*, *affixum*, of *ad* and *figo*, to fix; Gr. πηγω, πηγνυω, πηξω; Eng. *peg.* *See* FIX.] 1. To unite at the end; to subjoin, annex, or add at the close; as, to *affix* a syllable to a word; to *affix* a seal to an instrument. —2. To attach, unite, or connect with, as names *affixed* to ideas, or ideas *affixed* to things.—3. To fix or fasten in any manner. In this sense, *fix* is more generally used.

AF'FIX, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

AFFIX'ED, *pp.* United at the end; annexed; attached.

AFFIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching.

AFFIX'ION, *n.* The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [*Lit. us.*]

AFFIX'TURE, *n.* That which is affixed.

AFFLA'TION, *n.* [L. *afflo*, *afflatum*, of *ad* and *flo;* Eng. *blow.* *See* BLOW.] A blowing or breathing on.

AFFLA'TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A breath or blast of wind.—2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophecy.

AFFLICT', *v. t.* [L. *affligo*, *afflicto*, of *ad* and *fligo*, to strike; Eng. *flog;* Gr. Eol. φλιγω, to strike; Gr. πληγη, L. *plaga*, a stroke; Goth. *flekan*, to strike. Hence, Ger. *flegel;* D. *vlegel;* Engl. *flail*, *g* being suppressed; L. *flagellum.* *See* FLOG.] 1. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued or of some permanence; to grieve, or distress; as, one is *afflicted* with the gout, or with melancholy, or with losses and misfortunes.

They *afflict* thy heritage, O Lord; Ps. xcv.

2. To trouble; to harass; to distress.

AFFLICT'ED, *pp.* Affected with continued or often repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress of any kind; followed by *at*, *by*, or *with;* as, afflicted *at* the loss of a child, *by* the rheumatism, or *with* losses.

AFFLICT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted; but superseded by *affliction.*

AFFLICT'ER, *n.* One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind.

AFFLICT'ING, *ppr.* Causing continued or durable pain of body or of mind; grieving; distressing.

AFFLICT'ING, *a.* Grievous; distressing; as, an *afflicting* event.

AFFLIC'TION, *n.* The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief; as, some virtues are seen only in *affliction.*—2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.

Many are the *afflictions* of the righteous; Ps. xxxiv.

AFFLICT'IVE, *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing.

AFFLICT'IVELY, *adv.* In a manner to give pain or grief.

AF'FLUENCE, *n.* [L. *affluentia*, of *ad* and *fluo*, to *flow.* *See* FLOW.] 1. *Literally*, a flowing to, or concourse. *In this sense it is rarely used.* It is sometimes written *affluency.*—2. *Figuratively*, abundance of riches; great plenty of worldly goods; wealth.

AF'FLUENT, *a.* Flowing to; *more generally*, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.

AF'FLUENTLY, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.

AF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *affluxum*, from *affluo.* *See* FLOW.] The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to; as, an *afflux* of blood to the head.

AFFLUX'ION, *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to. [*See* AFFLUX.]

AF'FORAGE, *n.* [Fr. *afforer*, to value. *See* AFFEER.] In *France*, a duty paid to the lord of a district, for permission to sell wine or other liquors, within his seignory.

AFFÖRCE'MENT,† *n.* [*ad* and *force*.] In *old charters*, a fortress; a fortification for defence.

AFFÖRD, *v. t.* [*ad* and the root of *forth*, *further*; G. *födern*, to further or promote. The sense is to send forth. But I have not found this precise word in the exact sense of the English, in any other language.] 1. To yield or produce as fruit, profit, issues, or result. Thus, the earth *affords* grain; a well *affords* water; trade *affords* profit; distilled liquors *afford* spirit. 2. To yield, grant, or confer; as, a good life *affords* consolation in old age.—3. To be able to grant or sell with profit or without loss; as, A can *afford* wine at a less price than B.—4. To be able to expend without injury to one's estate; as, a man can *afford* a sum yearly in charity; or be able to bear expenses, or the price of the thing purchased; as, one man can *afford* to buy a farm, which another cannot.—5. To be able without loss or with profit.

The merchant can *afford* to trade for smaller profits. *Hamilton.*

AFFÖRDED, *pp.* Yielded as fruit, produce or result; sold without loss or with profit.

AFFÖRDING, *ppr.* Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses.

AFFOR'EST, *v. t.* [*ad* and *forest*.] To convert ground into forest, as was done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of affording them the pleasures of the chase.

AFFORESTA'TION, *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or wood land.

AFFOR'ESTED, *pp.* Converted into forest.

AFFOR'ESTING, *ppr.* Converting into forest.

AFFRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To make free.

AFFRAN'CHISED, *pp.* Made free.

AFFRAN'CHISEMENT, *n.* [*See* FRANCHISE and DISFRANCHISE.] The act of making free, or liberating from dependence or servitude. [*Lit. us.*]

AFFRAN'CHISING, *ppr.* Making free.

AFFRAP',† *v. t.* [Fr. *frapper*, to strike; Eng. *rap*.] To strike.

AFFRĀY, AFFRĀY'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten; *effroi*, terror; Arm. *effreyza*, *effrey*.] 1. In *law*, the fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. Formerly, it signified the crime of affrighting other persons by appearing in unusual armour, brandishing a weapon, &c. A fighting in private is not in a legal sense an affray, but an assault.—2. In *popular lan.*, *fray* is used to express any fighting of two or more persons; but the word is now deemed inelegant.—3. Tumult; disturbance.

AFFREIGHT', *v. t.* (affra'te.) [*See* FREIGHT.] To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight.

AFFREIGHT'ED, *pp.* Hired for transporting goods.

AFFREIGHT'ER, *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods.

AFFREIGHT'MENT, *n.* The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods.

AFFRET',† *n.* It. *affrettare*, to hasten.] A furious onset, or attack.

AFFRIC'TION,† *n.* The act of rubbing. [*See* FRICTION.]

AFFRIENDED,† *a.* (affrend'ed.) Made friends; reconciled.

AFFRIGHT, *v. t.* (affri'te.) [Sax. *frihtan*. *See* FRIGHT.] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; to terrify or alarm. It expresses a stronger impression than *fear* or *apprehend*, and perhaps less than *terror*.

AFFRIGHT, *n.* Sudden or great fear; terror; also, the cause of terror; a frightful object.

AFFRIGHTED, *pp.* Suddenly alarmed with fear; terrified; followed by *at* or *with*, more generally by *at*; as, *affrighted at* the cry of fire.

AFFRIGHTEDLY, *adv.* With fright.

AFFRIGHTER, *n.* One who frightens.

AFFRIGHTFUL, *a.* Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful.

AFFRIGHT'FULLY, *adv.* Frightfully.

AFFRIGHTING, *ppr.* Impressing sudden fear; terrifying.

AFFRIGHTMENT, *n.* Affright; terror; the state of being frightened. [*Rarely us.*] [*In common discourse, the use of this word, in all its forms, is superseded by* fright, frighted, frightful.]

AFFRŎNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *affronter*, to encounter face to face, of *ad* and L. *frons*, front, face.] 1.† *Literally*, to meet or encounter face to face, in a good or bad sense; as,

The seditious *affronted* the king's forces. *Hayward. Milton. Shak.*

2. To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to *affront* one by giving him the lie.—3. To abuse, or give cause of offence to, without being present with the person; to make slightly angry; *a popular use of the word*.

AFFRŎNT', *n.* Opposition to the face; open defiance; encounter.†—2. Ill treatment; abuse; any thing reproachful or contemptuous, that excites or justifies resentment, as foul language, or personal abuse. It usually expresses a less degree of abuse than *insult*.—3. Shame; disgrace. [*Not usual.*]—4. In *popular lan.*, slight resentment; displeasure.

AFFRONTÉ', *a.* In *her.*, front to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other; on an escutcheon, a kind of bearing which is otherwise called *confronté*, and stands opposed to *adossé*; also an epithet for a savage's head, that on a charge is full-faced.


Affronté.

AFFRŎNT'ED, *pp.* Opposed face to face; dared; defied; abused.—2. In *popular lan.*, offended; slightly angry at ill treatment, by words or actions; displeased.

AFFRŎNT'ER, *n.* One that affronts.

AFFRŎNT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face; defying; abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure.

AFFRŎNT'ING, *a.* Contumelious; abusive.

AFFRŎNT'INGLY, *adv.* In an affronting manner.

AFFRŎNT'IVE, *a.* Giving offence; tending to offend; abusive.

AFFRŎNT'IVENESS, *n.* The quality that gives offence. [*Lit. us.*]

AFFŪSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *affundo*, *affusum*, *ad* and *fundo*, to pour out. *See* FUSE.] To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.

AFFŪSED, *pp.* Sprinkled with a liquid; sprinkled on; having a liquid poured upon.

AFFŪSING, *ppr.* Pouring upon, or sprinkling.

AFFŪSION, *n.* (affu'zhun.) The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance, as water upon a diseased body, or upon a child in baptism.

AFFY',† *v. t.* [Fr. *affier*.] To betroth; to bind or join.

AFFY',† *v. t.* To trust or confide in.

AFIĒLD, *adv.* [*a* and *field*.] To the field; in the field.

AFIRE, *adv.* On fire.

AFLAT', *adv.* [*a* and *flat*.] On a level with the ground.

AFLŌAT, *adv.* or *a.* [*a* and *float*.] 1. Borne on the water; floating; swimming; as, the ship is *afloat*.—2. *Figuratively*, moving; passing from place to place; as, a rumour is *afloat*.—3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control; as, our affairs are all *afloat*. [*As an adjective, this word always follows the noun.*]

AFOOT', *adv.* [*a* or *on* and *foot*.] On foot; borne by the feet; opposed to *riding*.—2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution; as, a design is *afoot*, or *on foot*.

AFŌRE, *adv.* or *prep.* [*a* and *fore*.] In front.—2. Between one object and another, so as to intercept a direct view or intercourse; as, to stand between a person and the light of a candle—*a popular use of the word*. 3. Prior in time; before; anterior; prior time being considered as in front of subsequent time.

The grass which withereth *afore* it groweth up; Ps. cxxix.

In all these senses it is now inelegant, and superseded by *before*.—4. In *seaman's lan.*, toward the head of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem; as, *afore* the windlass. *Afore the mast*, is a phrase which is applied to a common sailor, one who does duty on the main deck, or has no office on board the ship.

AFŌREGOING, *a.* Going before. [*See* FOREGOING, which is chiefly used.]

AFŌREHAND, *adv.* [*afore* and *hand*.] 1. In time, previous; by previous provision; as, he is ready *aforehand*.

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body; Mark xiv.

2. *a.* Prepared; previously provided; as, to be *aforehand* in business. Hence in *popular lan.*, amply provided; well supplied with the means of living; having means beyond the requirements of necessity; moderately wealthy. This word is popularly changed into *aforehanded*, *beforehanded*, or rather *forehanded*; as, a *forehanded* farmer.

AFŌREMENTIONED, *a.* [*afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

AFŌRENĀMED, *a.* [*afore* and *name*.] Named before.

AFŌRESAID, *a.* [*afore* and *say*.] Said or recited before, or in a preceding part.

AFŌRETHOUGHT, *a.* [*afore* and *thought*.] Premeditated, prepense; as, malice *aforethought*, which is required to constitute murder; a law term.

AFŌRETIME, *adv.* [*afore* and *time.*] In time past; in a former time.

A fortiori, [L.] For a stronger reason. Among *log.*, a term employed in a chain of reasoning, to imply that what follows is a more powerful argument than what has been already adduced. It is also used by mathematicians in the same signification.

AFOUL', *adv.* or *a.* [*a* and *foul.*] Not free; entangled.

AFRĀID, *a.* [*Pp.* of the *obs.* verb *affray.*] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful. This word expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened.* It is followed by *of* before the object of fear; as, to be *afraid of* death; Joseph was *afraid* to sin against God.

AFRESH', *adv.* [*a* and *fresh.*] Anew; again; recently; after intermission.

They crucify the son of God *afresh;* Heb. vi.

AF'RICA. *n.* [Qu. L. *a* neg. and *frigus*, cold.] One of the four quarters or largest divisions of the globe; a continent separated from Europe by the Mediterranean sea.

AF'RIC, AF'RICAN, *a.* Pertaining to Africa.

AF'RICAN, *n.* A native of Africa. This name is given also to the African marygold.

AFRŎNT', *adv.* In front.

ĂFT, *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *æft*, *eft*, after, behind.] In *seamen's lan.*, a word used to denote the stern or what pertains to the stern of a ship; as, the *aft* part of the ship; haul *aft* the main sheet, that is, further towards the stern. *Fore and aft* is the whole length of a ship. *Right aft* is in a direct line with the stern.

ĂFTER, *a.* [The comparative degree of *aft.* But in some Teutonic dialects it is written with *g;* D. *agter;* Dan. *agters.* The Eng. corresponds with the Sax. *æfter*, Sw. *efter*, Goth. *aftaro*, Dan. *efter.*] 1. In *marine lan.*, more aft, or towards the stern of the ship; as, the *after* sails; *after* hatchway.—2. In *common lan.*, later in time; as, an *after* period of life. In this sense, the word is often combined with the following noun; as, in *afternoon.*

ĂFTER, *prep.* Behind in place; as, men placed in a line one *after* another. 2. Later in time; as, *after* supper. This word often precedes a sentence, as a governing preposition.

After I have arisen, I will go before you into Galilee; Mat. xxvi.

3. In pursuit of, that is, moving *behind*, following; in search of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out; 1 Sam. xxiv.

Ye shall not go *after* other gods; Deut. vi.

4. In imitation of; as, to make a thing *after* a model.—5. According to; as, consider a thing *after* its intrinsic value.—6. According to the direction and influence of.

To walk *after* the flesh; to live *after* the flesh; Rom. viii.

To inquire *after*, is to seek by asking; to ask concerning. To follow *after*, in Scripture, is to pursue, or imitate; to serve, or worship.

ĂFTER, *adv.* Posterior; later in time; as, it was about the space of three hours *after.* In this sense the word, however, is really a *preposition*, the object being understood; about three hours *after* the time or fact before specified. *After* is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification. Some of the following words are of this kind, but in some of them *after* seems rather to be a separate word.

ĂFTER-ACCOUNT, *n.* A subsequent reckoning.

ĂFTER-ACT, *n.* A subsequent act.

ĂFTER-AGES, *n.* Later ages; succeeding times. *After-age*, in the singular, is not improper.

ĂFTER ALL is a phrase signifying, when all has been considered, said, or done; at last; in the final result.

ĂFTER-BAND, *n.* A future band.

ĂFTER-BIRTH, *n.* The appendages of the fetus, called also *secundines.*

ĂFTER-CLAP, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

ĂFTER-CŌMER, *n.* A successor.

ĂFTER-CŎMFORT, *n.* Future comfort.

ĂFTER-CONDUCT, *n.* Subsequent behaviour.

ĂFTER-CONVIC'TION, *n.* Future conviction.

ĂFTER-COST, *n.* Later cost; expense after the execution of the main design.

ĂFTER-CŎURSE, *n.* Future course.

ĂFTER-CROP, *n.* The second crop in the same year.

ĂFTER-DAYS, *n.* Future days.

ĂFTER-EATAGE, *n.* Part of the increase of the same year. [*Local.*]

ĂFTER-ENDEAV'OUR, *n.* An endeavour after the first or former effort.

ĂFTER-GAME, *n.* A subsequent scheme or expedient.

ĂFTER-GRASS, *n.* The second crop of grass from lands which have been previously mowed the same year.

ĂFTER-GUARD, *n.* In the *navy*, the seamen who are stationed on the poop and quarter-deck of vessels, to attend and work the after-sails, &c.

ĂFTER-HOPE, *n.* Future hope.

ĂFTER-HOURS, *n.* Hours that follow; time following.

ĂFTER-IGNORANCE, *n.* Subsequent ignorance.

ĂFTERINGS, *n. plu.* The last milk drawn in milking; strokings.

ĂFTER-KING, *n.* A succeeding king.

ĂFTER-LIFE, *n.* Future life or the life after this.—2. A later period of life; subsequent life.

ĂFTER-LIVER, *n.* One who lives in succeeding times.

ĂFTER-LŌVE, *n.* The second or later love.

ĂFTER-MALICE, *n.* Succeeding malice.

ĂFTER-MATH, *n* [*after* and *math. See* Mow.] The second mowing of perennial meadow lands in the same season; it is also called *latter math rowen*, or *rowett;* and when left long on the ground, it is called *fog* in some places.

ĂFTER-MOST, *a. superl.* In *marine lan.*, nearest the stern, opposed to *foremost;* also hindmost.

ĂFTER-NOON', *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.

ĂFTER-PAINS, *n.* The pains which succeed childbirth.

ĂFTER-PART, *n.* The latter part. In *marine lan.*, the part of a ship towards the stern.

ĂFTER-PIECE, *n.* A piece performed after a play; a farce or other entertainment.

ĂFTER-PROOF, *n.* Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience.

ĂFTER-REPENT'ANCE, *n.* Subsequent repentance.

ĂFTER-REPORT, *n.* Subsequent report, or information.

ĂFTER-SAILS, *n.* The sails on the mizen-mast and stays, between the main and mizen-masts.

ĂFTER-STAGE, *n.* A subsequent stage.

ĂFTER-STATE, *n.* The future state.

ĂFTER-STING, *n.* Subsequent sting.

ĂFTER-STORM, *n.* A succeeding or future storm.

ĂFTER-SUPPER, *n.* The time between supper and going to bed.

ĂFTER-SWARM, *n.* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.

ĂFTER-TASTE, *n.* A taste which succeeds eating and drinking.

ĂFTER-THOUGHT, *n.* [*See* Thought.] Reflections after an act; later thought, or expedient occurring too late.

ĂFTER-TIMES, *n.* Succeeding times. It may be used in the singular.

ĂFTER-TOSSING, *n.* The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm.

ĂFTERWARD, or **ĂFTERWARDS,** *adv.* [*See* Ward.] In later or subsequent time.

ĂFTER-WISE, *a.* Wise afterward or too late.

ĂFTER-WIT, *n.* Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late.

ĂFTER-WITNESS, *n.* A subsequent or future witness.

ĂFTER-WRATH, *n.* Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased.

ĂFTER-WRITER, *n.* A succeeding writer.

ĂGA, *n.* [Per. *ak* and *aka*, lord, dominus, herus; also, sir, a title of respect; Tart. *aha;* Qu. the *ock* in *Beloch*, and *ak* in *Balak.*] In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer. The title is given to various chief officers, whether civil or military. It is also given to great landholders, and to the eunuchs of the Sultan's seraglio.

AGĀIN, *adv.* (agen'.) [Sax. *geun, agen, agean, ongean;* D. with a different prefix, *tegen;* qu. L. *con*, whence *contra;* Ir. *coinne*, opposite, a meeting. Hence Sax. *togeanes, togegnes*, against; but placed after its object; as, "*hi comen heom togeanes*," they come them against. The primary sense is to turn, or to meet in front; or the name of the face, front, or forepart. So in Dan. and Sw. *mod, imod, emot*, against, is our word *meet.*] 1. A second time; once more.

I will not *again* curse the ground; Gen. viii.

2. It notes something further, or additional to one or more particulars.

For to which of the angels said he at any time, Thou art my son, this day have I begotten thee? and *again*, I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son? and *again*, Let all the angels of God worship him; Heb. i.

All the uses of this word carry in them the ideas of return or repetition; as in these phrases,—give it back *again;* give him as much *again*, that is, the same quantity once more or repeated. We shall never *again* behold such a magnificent display of beauty and fashion. Who art thou that answerest *again?* Bring us word *again.*

Again and again, often; with frequent repetition.

AGĀINST, *prep.* (agenst'). [Sax. *togeanes. See* Again.] 1. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation.

His hand will be *against* every man; Gen. xvi.

I am *against* your pillows; Ez. xiii.

2. In opposition, noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance; as a decree *against* law, reason, or public opinion.—3. In opposition, noting competition, or different sides or parties; as, there are twenty votes in the affirmative *against* ten in the negative.—4. In an opposite direction; as, to ride *against* the wind.—5. Opposite in place; abreast; as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river. In this sense it is often preceded by *over*.

Aaron lighted the lamps over *against* the candlesticks; Num. viii.

6. In opposition, noting adversity, injury, or contrariety to wishes; as, this change of measures is *against* us.—7. Bearing upon; as, one leans *against* a wall.—8. In provision for; in preparation for.

Urijah made it, *against* King Ahaz came from Damascus; 2 Kings xvi.

In this sense *against* is a preposition, with the following part of the sentence for an object. *See* AFTER, prep. def. 2. In short, the sense of this word is *opposition*, variously modified according to its application to different objects.

AG'ALAXY, *n.* Destitution of milk.

AG'ALLOCH, AGAL'LOCHUM, *n.* [Gr. from αγαλλιασμαι, to rejoice, so named from its odour.] Aloes-wood, the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indian isles. There are three varieties, the calambac, the common lignum aloes, and the calambour. The first variety is light and porous, and so filled with a fragrant resin, that it may be moulded by the fingers; the second is denser and less resinous; and the third is the aloes-wood used by cabinet makers and inlayers.

AGALMAT'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. αγαλμα, image, and λιθος, stone.] A name given by Klaproth to two varieties of the *pierre de lard*, lard-stone of China. It contains no magnesia, but otherwise has the characters of talc. It is called in German, *bildstein*, figure-stone, and by Brongniart, *steatite pagodite*.

AG'AMA, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of reptiles belonging to the order of saurians, and family iguanians, as established by Cuvier in his Animal Kingdom.

AG'AMÆ, *n.* In *bot.*, a name given by some authors to the large division of the vegetable kingdom called *flowerless*, and may be considered equivalent to the older term *cryptogamic plants*.

AG'AMI, *n.* The *trophia crepitans* of Latham, an interesting bird, sometimes also termed the gold-breasted trumpeter. It is of the size of a pheasant or large fowl, has a short tail, and long legs, and runs with great speed.

AG'AMIST, *n.* [Gr. α and γαμος.] One who does not marry; one who refuses or rejects marriage.

AG'AMOUS, *a.* [Gr. α neg. and γαμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, a term applied to such groups of plants as confervæ, lichens, and fungi, because they have nothing either analogous or similar to the sexes of more perfect plants. It is substituted by some writers for *cryptogamic*.

AGAPE, *adv.* or *a.* [*a* and *gape*. *See* GAPE.] Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention; having the mouth wide open.

AG'APE, *n.* (ag'apy) [Gr. αγαπη, love.] Among the primitive Christians, a love feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor. This feast was held at first without scandal, but afterward being abused, it was condemned at the council of Carthage, A. D. 397.

AG'ARIC, *n.* [Gr. αγαρικον, Qu. from Agaria, in Sarmatia. *Dioscorides*.] In *bot.*, a genus of funguses, containing numerous species, growing on trees, or springing from the earth; of the latter sort, some are valued as articles of food; others are poisonous. The name was originally given to a fungus growing on the larch. This species is now frequent in the shops, and distinguished by the name of *female agaric*. It is used in dyeing, but is little esteemed in medicine. The common mushroom is a species of agaric (*a. campestris*.) The *Agaric* of the oak is called *touch-wood*, from its readiness to take fire. *Boletus igniarius*, Linn.

Agaric mineral, a calcareous earth, or carbonate of lime, resembling a fungus in colour and texture; found in fissures of rocks, and on the roofs of caverns. It is sometimes used as an astringent in fluxes, and a styptic in hemorrhages. It occurs in a loose semi-indurated form, white or whitish red, or yellow, light and friable. Kirwan mentions three varieties.

AGAST', or AGHAST', *a.* [Qu. a contraction of *agazed*, or Goth. *agis*, Sax. *egesa*, horror. *See* AGHAST and GAZE.] Struck with terror, or astonishment; amazed; struck silent with horror.

With shuddering horror pale and eyes *agast*. *Milton.*

AGAS'TRIA, *n. plu.* [Gr. α and γαστηρ.] A class of marine animals, supposed to be destitute of intestines.

AGATE,† *adv.* [*a* and *gate*.] On the way; going.

AG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *agate*; L. *achates*, *gagates*; Gr. γαγατης; so called, says Pliny, 37, 10, because found near a river of that name in Sicily. So also Solinus and Isidore. But Bochart, with more probability, deduces it from the Punic and Heb. עקד, *okad*, and with a different prefix Heb. נקד, *nakad*, spotted. The word is used, Gen. xxx. and xxxi., to describe the speckled and spotted cattle of Laban and Jacob.] A class of silicious, semi-pellucid gems of many varieties, consisting of quartz-crystal, flint, horn-stone, chalcedony, amethyst, jasper, cornelian, heliotrope, and jade, in various combinations, variegated with dots, zones, filaments, ramifications, arborizations, and various figures. Agates seem to have been formed by successive layers of silicious earth, on the sides of cavities which they now fill entirely or in part. They are esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. Even in Pliny's time, they were in little estimation. They are found in rocks, in the form of fragments, in nodules, in small rounded lumps, rarely in stalactites. Their colours are various. They are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, and handles of small utensils.

AG'ATE, *n.* An instrument used by gold-wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.

AG'ATINE, *a.* Pertaining to agate.

AG'ATINE, *n.* A genus of shells, oval or oblong.

AG'ATIZED, *a.* Having the coloured lines and figures of agate.

Agatized wood, a substance apparently produced by the petrifaction of wood; a species of hornstone.

AG'ATY, *a.* Of the nature of agate.

AGAVE, *n.* [Gr. αγαυος, admirable.] 1. The American aloe. The great aloe rises twenty feet, and its branches form a sort of pyramid at the top.—2. A genus of univalvular shells.

AGAZE,† *v. t.* [from *gaze*.] To strike with amazement.

AGAZED,† *pp.* Struck with amazement.

AGE, *n.* [Fr. *age*; deduced by Lunier from Lat. *ætas*, or *ævum*. But these are undoubtedly contracted words, Goth. *aiw*; Gr. αιων: from the Celtic, W. *haug*, fullness, completeness, an *age*, a space of time; plu. *hogion*; the *g* being sunk in the Latin words; in the Sanscrit, *yuga*.] 1. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; as, the usual *age* of a man is seventy years; the *age* of a horse may be twenty or thirty years; the *age* of a tree may be four hundred years.—2. That part of the duration of a being, which is between its beginning and any given time; as, what is the present *age* of a man, or of the earth?

Jesus began to be about thirty years of *age*; Luke iii.

3. The latter part of life, or long continued duration; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for *age*, Gen. xlviii.

4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state; as, life is divided into four stages or *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood, and old age; the *age* of youth; the *age* of manhood. —5. The period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians; as, in our country, both males and females are of *age* at twenty-one years old.—6. Mature years; ripeness of strength or discretion.

He is of *age*, ask him; John ix.

7. The time of life for conceiving children, or perhaps the usual time of such an event.

Sarah was delivered of a son when she was past *age*; Heb. xi.

8. A particular period of time, as distinguished from others; as, the golden *age*, the *age* of iron, the *age* of heroes or of chivalry.—9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation and a succession of generations; as, *ages* yet unborn.

The mystery hid from *ages*; Col. i.

10. A century; the period of one hundred years.—11. *Age* of the *moon*. The time elapsed since her last conjunction with the sun.

A'GED, *a.* Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being; applied to animals or plants; as, an *aged* man, or an *aged* oak.—2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man *aged* forty years.

A'GED, *n.* Old persons.

And the *aged* arose and stood up; Job xxix.

A'GEDLY, *adv.* Like an aged person.

AGE'DOILE, *n.* The same as *Altheine*.

AGEN',† for *Again*.

A'GENCY, *n.* [L. *agens*. *See* ACT.] 1. The quality of moving or of exerting power; the state of being in action; action; operation; instrumentality; as, the *agency* of providence in the natural world.—2. The office of an agent, or factor; business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another; as, the principal pays the charges of *agency*.

AGEND'A, *n.* [L. things to be done.]

A memorandum-book; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy. Among divines it is sometimes used to signify things which a man is bound to perform, in opposition to *Credenda*, or things which he is bound to believe.

AGENE'SIA, *n.* (α and γινομαι.) Among physicians, denotes impotence, sterility.

A'GENT, *a.* Acting; opposed to *patient*, or sustaining action; as, the body *agent*. [*Lit. us.*]

A'GENT, *n.* An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act; as, a moral *agent*.—2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, heat is a powerful *agent*.—3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one intrusted with the business of another; an attorney; a minister.

Agent, in *phys. science*, is that by which a thing is done or effected; or any thing which has power to act on another. In *chem.*, substances which occasion the decomposition of others, or produce a chemical change on other bodies, are called *agents*.

Agent in *medical law*, is usually applied to those causes only which have some particular activity. A *voluntary* or *free* agent, is one that may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception, that his actions are caused by his own will. A *free agent*, is thus distinguished from a *natural* or *physical agent*, which is utterly destitute of any inherent voluntary principle of action, as wind, water, steam, gunpowder, springs, &c.

Agent and *patient* in *law*, is when a person is both the doer of a thing, and the party to whom it is done. *Agent* in *Scotch law*, is used to signify a solicitor before the court of session. The first clerks of advocates are entitled *ex officio* to act as agents in the court of session.

A'GENTSHIP,† *n.* The office of an agent. We now use *agency*.

AGER'ATUS LAPIS, *n.* A stone used by the ancients in dyeing and dressing of leather: possibly a species of pyrites.

AGEU'STIA, (α and γευομαι, to taste.) Among physicians, a defect or loss of taste.

AG'GELA'TION,† *n.* [L. *gelu*.] Concretion of a fluid.

AGGENERA'TION,† *n.* [L. *ad* and *generatio*.] The state of growing to another.

AG'GER,† *n.* [L.] A fortress or mound.

AG'GERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *aggero*.] To heap.

AGGERA'TION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation; as, *aggerations* of sand.

AGGLOM'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglomero*, *ad* and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn; from the Heb. גלם, *gelem*, to involve; Qu. Ar. *lamma*, to go round in a circle, to be round, to collect, or condense.] To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass.

AGGLOM'ERATE, *v. i.* To gather, grow or collect into a ball or mass. In *bot.*, this term is applied to the stamina of plants when collected in a globular form; as, *anona triloba*.

AGGLOM'ERATED, *pp.* Wound or collected into a ball.

AGGLOM'ERATING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump.

AGGLOMERA'TION, *n.* The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.

AGGLU'TINANT, *n.* Any viscous substance which unites other substances, by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion.

AGGLU'TINANT, *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

AGGLU'TINATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglutino*, *ad* and *glutino*, from *gluten*; Eng. *glue*; Fr. *glu*; Arm. *glud*; W. *glyd*. *See* GLUE.] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

AGGLU'TINATED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a viscous substance.

AGGLU'TINATING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting by causing adhesion.

AGGLUTINA'TION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, *a.* That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion.

AGGRACE,† *v. t.* To favour.

AGGRACE,† *n.* Kindness; favour.

AGGRANDIZA'TION,† *n.* The act of aggrandizing.

AGGRAN'DIZABLE, *a.* That may be aggrandized.

AG'GRANDIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *agrandir*, of L. *ad* and *grandis*. *See* GRAND.] 1. To make great or greater in power, rank or honour; to exalt; as, to *aggrandize* a family.—2. To enlarge, applied to things; as, to *aggrandize* our conceptions. It seems to be never applied to the bulk or dimensions of material bodies.

AG'GRANDIZED, *pp.* Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged.

AGGRAND'IZEMENT, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank or honour; exaltation; enlargement; as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family.

AG'GRANDIZER, *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank or honour.

AG'GRANDIZING, *ppr.* Making great; exalting; enlarging.

AGGRATE,† *v. t.* [It.] To please.

AG'GRAVATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggravo*, of *ad* and *gravis*, heavy. *See* GRAVE, GRAVITY.] 1. To make heavy, *but not used in this literal sense*. *Figuratively*, to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; as, to *aggravate* the evils of life; to *aggravate* pain or punishment. —2. To make more enormous, or less excusable; as, to *aggravate* a crime.—3. To exaggerate.—4. To give colouring in description; to give an exaggerated representation; as, to *aggravate* a charge against an offender; to *aggravate* circumstances.

Actions and motives maliciously *aggravated*. *Washington's Life.*

The propriety of the word in the latter passage is questionable. *Aggravate* is generally used in reference to evils, or something improper or unnatural.

AG'GRAVATED, *pp.* Increased in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated.

AG'GRAVATING, *ppr.* Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree; as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, &c.; exaggerating.

AGGRAVA'TION, *n.* The act of making worse, used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper; as, an *aggravation* of pain or grief.—2. Exaggerated representation, or heightened description of any thing wrong, improper, or unnatural; as an *aggravation* of features in a caricature.

AG'GREGATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggrego*, to collect in troops; of *ad* and *grex*, a herd or band. *See* GREGARIOUS.] To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass or body.

AG'GREGATE, *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; as, the *aggregate* amount of charges.

Aggregate Flower.

Aggregate flowers, in *bot.*, are such as are composed of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx.

Aggregate corporation, in *law*, is one which consists of two or more persons united, whose existence is preserved by a succession of new members.

Aggregate glands, in *anat.*, are those which are clustered together; especially such as are connected with the intestines.

AG'GREGATE, *n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; as, a house is an *aggregate* of stones, brick, timber, &c. It differs from a compound in this, that the particulars of an *aggregate* are less intimately mixed than in a *compound*.

AG'GREGATE ANIMALS, *n.* A term applied to those animals which are collected together in a common enveloping organised substance. Examples of such animals occur in the class polypi, and in the acephalous molluscs.

AG'GREGATED, *pp.* Collected into a sum, mass or system.

AG'GREGATELY, *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.

AG'GREGATING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.

AGGREGA'TION, *n.* The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.—2. In *physics*, the *attraction of aggregation* is that which takes place at an insensible distance between the homogeneous particles of bodies, and forms masses, &c.—3. The union and coherence of bodies of the same nature.

AG'GREGATIVE, *a.* Taken together; collective.

AG'GREGATOR, *n.* He that collects into a whole or mass.

AGGRESS', *v. i.* [L. *aggredior*, *aggressus*, of *ad* and *gradior*, to go. *See* GRADE.] To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offence; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first or invade.

AGGRESS'ING, *ppr.* Commencing hostility first; making the first attack.

AGGRESS'ION, *n.* The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to a war or controversy.

AGGRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack.

AGGRESS'OR, *n.* The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader.

The insolence of the *aggressor* is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. *Ames.*

AGGRIEVANCE, *n.* [*See* AGGRIEVE.]

Oppression; hardship; injury. But *grievance* is more generally used.

AGGRIĒVE, *v. t.* [of *ad* and *grieve*, from *grief*. Perhaps the word is borrowed directly from the Sp. *agraviar*, to injure; Fr. *grever*. *See* GRIEF and GRAVE.] 1. To give pain or sorrow; to afflict.—2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure in one's rights; to vex or harass by civil or political injustice.

AG′GRIĒVE,† *v. i.* To mourn; to lament. [*See* GRIEVE.]

AGGRIĒVED, *pp.* Pained; afflicted; civilly or politically oppressed.

AGGRIĒVING, *ppr.* Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing.

AGGRŌUP′, *v. t.* [Sp. *agrupar;* It. *aggruppare; aggroppare*, to knot or bring together. *See* GROUP.] To bring together; to group; to collect many persons in a crowd, or many figures into a whole, in statuary, painting, or description.



Group of the Laocoön.

AGGRŌUP′ED, *pp.* Collected into a group or assemblage.

AGHAST′, or more correctly AGAST, *a.* or *adv.* [Perhaps the participle of *agaze;* otherwise from the root of *ghastly* and *ghost.*] Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.

AG′ILE, *a.* [Fr. *agile;* L. *agilis*, from *ago*. *See* ACT.] Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk; active.

And bending forward, struck his agile heels. *Shak.*

A′GILELY, *adv.* In a nimble manner.

AG′ILENESS, *n.* Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly; agility.

AGIL′ITY, *n.* [L. *agilitas*.] The power of moving the limbs quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity; quickness of motion.

AGIL′LOCHUM, *n.* Aloes wood.

AGILT′,† *v. t.* and *i.* [*ad* and *guile*.] 1. To practise any cheat, imposture, or injustice; any sin or wickedness.—2. To cheat; to defraud.

A′GIO, *n.* [Ital. *aggio*, surplus, difference.] 1. In *com.*, the difference between bank notes and current coin. In Holland, the *agio* is three or four per cent.; in Rome, from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.; in Venice, twenty per cent.; but the *agio* is subject to variation.—2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value.—3. *Agio of assurance*, is the same with what we call policy of assurance.

A′GIOTAGE, *n.* A term employed to designate the sort of manœuvres by which speculators in the public funds contrive, by disseminating false rumours or otherwise, to lower or enhance their price.

AGIST, *v. t.* [If the primary sense is to lie or to rest, this is from Fr. *gésir;* Norm. *agiser*, to be levant and couchant, from *giser*, to lay or throw down;] whence *gist*, cast; *gistance*, a casting. In *law*, to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum; to feed or pasture the cattle of others; used originally for the feeding of cattle in the king's forests.

AGIST′MENT, *n.* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding. It denotes also a burden, charge or tax.

Tithe agistment. A small tithe paid in England to the vicar or rector, for pasturage of cattle, horses, or sheep. It is paid by the occupier of the ground, and not by the person who may put his cattle there to graze at a certain hire per head.

[In *canon law*, a modus, or composition. *Johnson*, Qu.]

AGIST′OR, or **AGISTA′TOR**, *n.* An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same; hence called *gistaker*, which in England is corrupted into *guest-taker*.

AG′ITABLE, *a.* [*See* AGITATE.] That may be agitated, shaken, or discussed.

AG′ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *agito*, from *ago*. *See* ACT.] 1. To stir violently; to move back and forth with a quick motion; to shake or move briskly; as, to *agitate* water in a vessel.—2. To move or force into violent irregular action; as, the wind *agitates* the sea.—3. To disturb, or excite into tumult; as, to *agitate* the mind or passions.—4. To discuss; to debate; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a question.—5. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; to contrive by mental deliberation; as, politicians *agitate* desperate designs. 6.† To move or actuate.

AG′ITATED, *pp.* Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered.

AG′ITATING, *ppr.* Shaking; moving with violence; disturbing; disputing; contriving.

AGITA′TION, *n.* The act of shaking; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion; as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation*.—2. Disturbance of tranquillity in the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion.—3. Discussion; examination of a subject in controversy.—4. A state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance, or plan to be adopted; as, a scheme is in *agitation*.

AG′ITATIVE, *a.* Having a tendency to agitate.

AGITA′TO, in *music*, denotes a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation.

AG′ITATOR, *n.* One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or revolt. One who stirs up, or excites others, with the view of strengthening his own cause or party; a political demagogue.

In *antiq.*, a charioteer, that is, a driver. In Cromwell's time, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called *agitators*.

AG′LET, } *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette*, a point,
AIGLET. } from *aiguille*, a needle, from *aigu*, sharp. *See* ACID.] 1. A tag of a point curved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a small plate of metal. 2. In *bot.*, a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip.

AG′LET-BABY, *n.* A small image on the top of a lace.

AG′MINAL, *a.* [L. *agmen*, a troop or body of men arrayed, from *ago*.] Pertaining to an army or troop. [*Lit. us.*]

AG′NAIL, *n.* [*ag* and *nail*, or Sax. *ange*, pain, and *nail*.] A whitelow; an inflammation round the nail.

AG′NATE, *a.* [L. *agnatus*.] Related or akin by the father's side.

AG′NATE, *n.* [L. *agnatus*, *adnascor*, of *ad* and *nascor*, to be born. *See* NATURE.] Any male relation by the father's side.

AGNA′TI, *n.* [L. *plu.*] Relations by the father's side.

AGNAT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.

AGNA′TION, *n.* Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the male and female lines.

AG′NEL, *n.* [From *agnus*, a lamb, the figure struck on the coin.] An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers. It was called also *mouton d'or* and *agnel d'or*.

AGNI′TION, *n.* [L. *agnitio*, *agnosco*.] Acknowledgment. [*Lit. us.*]

AGNIZE,† *v. t.* To acknowledge.

AGNO′MEN, *n.* [L.] An additional name, given by the Romans, on account of some exploit or event; as, *Africanus* added to P. C. Scipio.—2. A name added in praise or dispraise.

AGNOM′INATE, *v. t.* [L. *agnomino;* *ad* and *nomino*, *nomen*, name.] To name. [*Lit. us.*]

AGNOMINA′TION, *n.* [L. *agnomen*, a surname, of *ad* and *nomen*. *See* NAME.] 1. An additional name, or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c.; a surname.—2. Allusion of one word to another by sound.

AGNOTHE′RIUM, *n.* [αγνος and θηριον.] In *geol.*, an extinct fossil animal, allied to the dog; but as large as a lion, found in strata of the miocene period of the tertiary formation.

AGNUS CASTUS, *n.* A species of Vitex, so called from the Gr. αγνος, chaste, from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity. The Athenian ladies reposed on the leaves of this plant at the feast of Ceres. The Latin *castus*, chaste, now added to the name, forms a duplication of the sense.

AGNUS DEI. [Lamb of God.] 1. In the *Romish Church*, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross. It is supposed to possess great virtues in preserving those who carry it, in faith, and from accidents, &c. Also a part of the mass in which these words are repeated by the priest. 2. A prayer beginning with these words.

AGNUS SCYTHICUS, *n.* [Scythian Lamb.] A name applied to the roots of a species of fern, *Aspidium Baromez*, covered with brown woolly scales, and, in shape, resembling a lamb; found in Russia and Tartary.

AGO′, *adv.* or *a.* [Sax. *agan*, or *geond*, the participle of *gan*, to go; contracted from *agone*. *See* GO.] Past; gone; as, a year *ago*.

AGOG′, *adv.* [Fr. *à gogo; vivre à gogo*, to live in clover.] In a state of desire;

highly excited by eagerness after an object:

The gaudy gossip when she's set *agog*. *Dryden.*

AGO'GE, } *n.* [Gr.] The drift, current,
AGO'GY, } force, or tenor of any thing in progress.

AGO'ING. [The participle of *go*, with the prefix *a*.] In motion, as to set a mill *agoing*; in the act of going; or, about to go; ready to go; as, he is *agoing* immediately. *The latter use is vulgar.*

A'GON,† *n.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize.

AGONE, *pp.* (agawn'.) [*See* AGO and GONE.] Ago; past; since. [*Nearly Obs.*]

AG'ONISM, *n.* [Gr. αγωνισμος.] Contention for a prize.

AG'ONIST, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used *agonistes* in this sense, and so called his tragedy from the similitude of Samson's exertions, in slaying the Philistines, to prize-fighting. In *Church hist.*, the disciples of Donatus are called *agonistics*.

AGONIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
AGONIST'ICAL, } prize-fighting, contests of strength, or athletic combats.

AGONIST'ICALLY, *adv.* In an agonistic manner; like prize fighting.

AG'ONIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. αγωνιζω, to strive. *See* AGONY.] To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.

To smart and *agonize* at every pore. *Pope.*

AG'ONIZE, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture.

AG'ONIZED, *pp.* Distressed with excessive pain; tortured.

AG'ONIZING, *ppr.* Suffering severe pain; writhing with torture.

AG'ONIZING, *a.* Giving extreme pain.

AG'ONIZINGLY, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

AGONOTHETE, *n.* [Gr. αγων, contest, and τιθημι, to appoint.] An officer who presided over the games in Greece.

AGONOTHET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the president of the Grecian games.

AG'ONY, *n.* [Gr. αγων, a contest with bodily exertion: a word used to denote the athletic games in Greece; whence αγωνια, anguish, solicitude; from αγω, L. *ago*. In Ir. *agh*, is a battle, conflict; Gr. αγωνιζω, to strive. *See* ACT.] 1. In strictness, pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece. Hence,—2. Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; appropriately, the pangs of death, and the sufferings of our Saviour in the garden of Gethsemane; Luke xxii.—3. Violent contest or striving.

AGOOD',† *adv.* In earnest.

AGOU'TI, *n.* [Qu. Sp. *agudo*, sharp; L. *acutus*.] A quadruped of the order Rodentia; arranged by naturalists in the genus Cavia. It is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. Three varieties are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground, or in hollow trees; lives on vegetables; is voracious like a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry, its hair is erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and well tasted.

AGRACE',† *v. t.* [From grace.] To grant favours; to favour.

AGRAM'MATIST, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and γραμμα, a letter.] An illiterate person.

AGRA'RIAN, *a.* [L. *agrarius*, from *ager*, a field.] Relating to lands. Appropriately, denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as, the *agrarian* laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, limiting the quantity which each might enjoy. Authors sometimes use the word as a noun; an *agrarian*, for *agrarian law*. An *agrarian* distribution of land or property, would make the rich, poor; but would not make the poor, rich.

AGRA'RIANISM, *n.* An equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favour such a division.

AGREE', *v. i.* [Fr. *agréer*, from *gré*, will, accord. This is contracted from Sp. *agradar*, Port. *id.* to please, to gratify, whence *agradable*, agreeable; from the root of L. *gratia*, W. *rhad*, grace, favour, that comes freely. The primary sense is *advancing*, from the same root as L. *gradior*; W. *rhaz*, [rhath]; Syr. *radah*, to go.] 1. To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion; as, in the expediency of the law, all the parties *agree*.—2. To live in concord, or without contention; as, parents and children *agree* well together.—3. To yield assent; to approve or admit; followed by *to*; as, to *agree to* an offer, or *to* an opinion.—4. To settle by stipulation, the minds of parties being *agreed* as to the terms; as, to *agree* on articles of partnership.

Didst thou not *agree* with me for a penny a day? Mat. xx.

5. To come to a compromise of differences; to be reconciled.

Agree with thine adversary quickly; Mat. v.

6. To come to one opinion or mind; to concur; as, to *agree* on a place of meeting. This sense differs not essentially from the fourth, and it often implies a resolving to do an act; John ix.—7. To be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict, or be repugnant; as, this story *agrees* with what has been related by others.

Their witness *agreed* not together; Mark xiv.

8. To resemble: to be similar; as, the picture does not *agree* with the original.—9. To suit; to be accommodated or adapted to; as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution.

AGREE', *v. t.* To admit, or come to one mind concerning; as, to *agree* the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to variance; but these senses are unusual and hardly legitimate. Let the parties *agree* the fact, is really elliptical; Let them agree *on* the fact.

AGREEABIL'ITY,† *n.* Easiness of disposition.

AGREE'ABLE, *a.* Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent with; as, the practice of virtue is *agreeable* to the law of God and our own nature.—2. In pursuance of; in conformity with; as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the House took up the report of the committee. It is not correctly followed by *with*. In this sense, some writers use *agreeably* for *agreeable*, but in violation of the true principles of construction; for the word is an adjective or attribute, in agreement with the last clause of the sentence. The House took up the report of the committee, (which taking up was) *agreeable* to the order of the day. The use of *agreeably* in this sentence would pervert the sense.—3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; as, *agreeable* manners; fruit *agreeable* to the taste.

AGREE'ABLENESS, *n.* Suitableness; conformity; consistency; as, the *agreeableness* of virtue to the laws of God.—2. The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses; as, an *agreeableness* of manners; there is an *agreeableness* in the taste of certain fruits. This is the usual sense of the word.—3.† Resemblance; likeness; with *to* or *between*.

The *agreeableness between* man and other parts of creation. *Grew.*

AGREE'ABLY, *adv.* Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure; as, to be *agreeably* entertained with a discourse.—2. Suitably; consistently; conformably.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down. *Paley.*

This is a gross error, proceeding from mistake. *Agreeably* signifies, *in an agreeable manner*; but this is not the sense, nor does the word modify the verb *grow*. The sense is, Marriages grow less frequent, which (fact, or whole member of the sentence, or proposition) is agreeable to the maxim above laid down. This use of *agreeably* is common, but very erroneous.—3.† Alike; in the same manner.

Both armed *agreeably*. *Spenser.*

AGREED, *pp.* Being in concord or harmony of opinion; of one mind.

Can two walk together except they be *agreed*? Amos iii.

2. Assented to; admitted; as, a proposition is *agreed* to.—3. Settled by consent; implying bargain or contract; as, the terms were *agreed* to, or *agreed* upon.

AGREE'ING, *ppr.* Living in concord; concurring; assenting; settling by consent.

AGREE'INGLY, *adv.* In conformity to. [*Lit. us.*]

AGREE'MENT, *n.* Concord; harmony: conformity.

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols? 2 Cor. vi.

2. Union of opinions or sentiments; as, a good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council.—3. Resemblance; conformity; similitude.

Expansion and duration have this farther *agreement*. *Locke.*

4. Union of minds in regard to a transfer of interest; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation; as, he made an *agreement* for the purchase of a house.

Make an *agreement* with me by a present; 2 Kings xviii.

5. An agreement, in order to secure the aid of the law in carrying it into effect, must either be contracted by a formal instrument in writing, sealed and openly acknowledged by the party who has bound himself by it, and which is technically called a *deed* or *specialty contract*; or if contracted in a less formal manner, by word or otherwise, it must appear that the parties derive from it reciprocal benefit.—6. In *gram.*, concord, which see.

AGRES'TIC, } *a.* [L. *agrestis*; Fr.
AGRES'TICAL, } *agreste*; from L. *ager*, a field, or the same root.]—Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country, in opposition to the city; unpolished.

AGRICOLA'TION, *n.* Cultivation of soil.

AG'RICULTOR, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field

and *cultor*, a cultivator.] One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman; one skilled in husbandry.

AGRICUL'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

AG'RICULTURE, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation. *See* ACRE and CULTURE.] In *a general sense*, the cultivation of the ground, for the purpose of producing vegetables, and fruits for the use of man and beast; or the art of preparing the soil, sowing and planting seeds, dressing the plants, and removing the crops. In this sense, the word includes gardening, or horticulture, and also the raising and feeding of cattle or stock. But *in a more common and appropriate sense*, it is used to signify that species of cultivation which is intended to raise grain and other crops for man and beast. It is equivalent to *husbandry*.

Agriculture is the most general occupation of man. Agriculture has been divided into *theoretical* and *practical*. *Theoretical* agriculture comprehends the nature and properties of soils, the different sorts of plants and seeds fitted for them, and the rotation of crops. For the proper understanding of this branch, a knowledge of chemistry is indispensably necessary. *Practical* agriculture, or husbandry, comprehends all the labours of the field, and of the farm yard; such as preparing the land for the reception of the seed or plants, committing the seed to the earth, rearing the crop, gathering in the fruits, cultivation and economy of animal and vegetable productions, &c.

AGRICUL'TURISM, *n.* The art or science of agriculture. [*Lit. us.*]

AGRICUL'TURIST, *n.* One skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; a skilful husbandman.

AG'RIMONY, *n.* [L. *argemonia*, from the Gr. Thus it is written by Pliny. But in lower Latin it is written *agrimonia*. Said to be from Gr. ἀργεμα, the web or pearl of the eye, from ἀργος, white, which this plant was supposed to cure. *See* Theoph. 887.] A genus of plants, of the class dodecandria, and order digynia, and natural order rosaceæ. Of the different species, the *eupatoria*, or common agrimony is the most useful. Its leaves are astringent and aromatic, and have been found useful in the preparation of fever drinks, and for the cure of slight inflammation in the mouth or throat.

AGRIPPIN'IANS, *n.* In *Church hist.*, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptization.

AGRĪSE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *agrisan*.] To shiver.

AGRȲSE,† *v. t.* To terrify; also, to make frightful.

A'GROM, *n.* A disease frequent in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough and sometimes covered with white spots. The remedy is some chalybeate liquor, or the juice of mint.

AGRON'OMY, *n.* [ἀγρος, a field, and νομος, a rule.] The art of cultivating the ground; sometimes used, particularly by the French, as synonymous with agriculture.

AGROSTEM'MA, *n.* A genus of plants of several species, containing the common corn cockle, wild lychnis or campion, &c.

AGROS'TIS, *n.* [Gr. ἀγρωστις.] Bent-grass; a genus of grasses, consisting of many species, with loose-branched capillary panicles of flowers and a creeping habit.

AGROSTO'GRAPHY, *n.* A description of grasses belonging to the genus agrostis.

AGROSTOL'OGY, *n.* [ἀγρωστις, a grass, and λογος, speech.] That part of botany which comprehends what relates to the grasses.

AGROUND', *adv.* [Of *a*, *at*, or *on*, and *ground*.] 1. On the ground; a marine term, signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water. When the ground is near the shore, the ship is said to be *ashore* or *stranded*.—2. *Figuratively*, stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

AGRYP'NIA, *n.* [ἀγρυπνια.] Among physicians, watchfulness; sleeplessness.

AGUAPECA'CA, *n.* The Jacana, a Brazilian bird about the size of a pigeon. In the extremity of each wing it has a sharp prickle which is used for defence.

A'GUE, *n.* (a'gu.) [Sax. *ege*, *oga*, or *hoga*, fear, horror; Arm. *hegea*, to shake; Goth. *agis*, fear, *agyan* or *ogan*, to fear; Ir. *agh*, fear, *agha* or *aghaim*, to fear. The radical idea is a shaking or shivering similar to that occasioned by terror.] 1. The cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. It is accompanied with shivering.—2. Chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold though in health.—3. It is used for a periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan. In this case, the word which signifies the preceding cold fit, is used for the disease.

A'GUE, *v. t.* To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit.

A'GUE-CAKE, *n.* The tumour caused from a hardening of the spleen, and is often the consequence of intermittent fever or ague.

A'GUED, *a.* Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear.

A'GUE-FIT, *n.* A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness.

A'GUE-PROOF, *n.* Able to resist ague; proof against agues

AGUER'RY,† *v. t.* [Fr. *aguerrir*; from *guerre*, war.] To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war.

A'GUE-SPELL, *n.* A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague.

A'GUE-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with ague.

A'GUE-TREE, *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge qualities.

AGUISE,† *v. t.* [*See* GUISE.] To dress; to adorn

AGUISE,† *n.* Dress.

A'GUISH, *a.* Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an ague.

> Her *aguish* love now glows and burns.
> *Granville.*

A'GUISHNESS, *n.* Chilliness; the quality of being aguish.

AGUILLANEUF, *n.* [From *a*, to, *gui*, misletoe, and *l'an neuf*, the new year.] A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks, on the first day of the year; derived from the druidical custom of cutting misletoe, which was held sacred by the druids, and on the first day of the year, consecrating it by crying, *aguillaneuf*, the year to the misletoe. This cry is said to be still observed in some parts of France; and the term came to signify also a begging of New Year's gifts.

A'GUL, *n.* A species of the Hedysarum.

AGUS'TINE, *n.* A name given to a supposed new earth, found in the Saxon beryl. It is now ascertained to be merely phosphate of lime.

AH, [Ger. *ach*.] An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

ÄHÄ, An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features.—2. A sunk fence, not visible, without near approach.

AHAN'IGER, *n.* A name of the garfish.

AHEAD', *adv.* (ahed'.) [*a* and *head*, or *at head*.] 1. Further forward than another thing; in front; originally a sea term, denoting further forward than another ship, or on that point of the compass to which the ship's stern is directed, in opposition to *astern*.—2. Onward; forward; toward the point before the stem or head; as, move *ahead*.—3.† Headlong; without restraint; precipitantly; as, children suffered to run *ahead*.—4. *To run ahead of one's reckoning*, is to sail beyond the places erroneously estimated in the dead reckoning as the ship's station.

AHEIGHT',† *adv.* [*a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

AHECYAT'LI, *n.* A poisonous serpent of Mexico, somewhat resembling the rattle-snake, but destitute of rattles. Its poison is as fatal as that of any known species of serpent.

AHĪGH,† *adv.* On high.

AHŌLD,† *adv.* Near the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold*.

AHO'VAI, *n.* A trivial name synonymous with *Cerbera*, a very poisonous species of plum.

AHOY', *exclam.* A sea term used in hailing.

AHRIMAN. *See* ARIMAN.

AHUIT'LA, *n.* A worm found in the lake of Mexico, four inches in length, as thick as a goose-quill; the tail, which is hard and poisonous, contains a sting.

AHUIT'ZOTE, *n.* An amphibious quadruped of the tropical climate of America, whose body is a foot long, its snout long and sharp, its skin of a mixed black and brown colour.

A-HULL, [Fr. from *a* and *hull*.] The situation of a ship when all her sails are furled, and her helm lashed on the lee-side on account of the violence of a storm; she then lies nearly with her side to the wind and sea, her head somewhat turned toward the direction of the wind.

A'IA, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the spoon-bill kind, and resembling that bird in form and size.

AIC'U'RUS, *n.* A large and beautiful species of parrot, found in Brazil; its head beautifully variegated with yellow, red, and violet colours; its body green; the tips of its wings red, and its tail long and yellow.

AID, *v. t.* [Fr. *aider*, to help; It. *aiutare*, which seems to be contracted from L. *adjuto*. In Ar. *aid*, signifies to assist or strengthen; and *ada*, and *adan*, to help. In Welsh, *ced* is a benefit, and the word was used to denote the *aids* of feudal tenants.] To help, to as-

sist; to come to the support or relief of; to support, to relieve, to succour, either by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or to prevent or remove evil.

AID, *n.* Help; succour; support; assistance.—2. The person who aids or yields support; a helper; an auxiliary; also the thing that aids or yields succour.—3. In *English law*, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament, and making a part of the king's revenue. In *France*, *aids* were equivalent to customs or duties on imports and exports.—4. In *England*, a tax paid by a tenant to his lord; originally a mere gift, which afterward became a right demandable by the lord. The aids of this kind were chiefly three. 1. To ransom the lord when a prisoner. —2. To make the lord's eldest son a knight.—3. To marry the lord's eldest daughter.—5. An aid-de-camp, so called by abbreviation.—6. *To pray in aid*, in *law*, is to call a person interested in a title, to assist in defending it. Thus a tenant for life may pray *in the aid* of him in remainder or reversion; that is, he may pray or petition that he may be joined in the suit to *aid* or help maintain the title. This act or petition is called *aid-prayer.*—*Court of aids*, in France, was a court which had cognisance of causes respecting duties or customs.

ĀIDANCE, *n.* Aid; help; assistance. [*Lit. us.*]

ĀIDANT, †*a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid.

AID-DE-CAMP, *n. plur. Aids-de-camp.* [Fr., but naturalised, and here anglicised.]
In *milit. affairs*, an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer. [The pronunciation should be English, according to the orthography, not *aid de cang.*]

ĀIDED, *pp.* Assisted; supported; furnished with succour.

ĀIDER. *n.* One who helps; an assistant, or auxiliary.

ĀIDING, *ppr.* Helping; assisting.

AIDLESS, *a.* Helpless; without aid; unsupported; undefended.

ĀIG'LET, *n.* In *her.*, An eaglet or young eagle.

ĀIG'REMORE, *n* A name given to charcoal, when in that state of preparation for the making of gunpowder, which renders it fit for the admixture of the other constituent materials.

ĀIGRET, ĀIGRETTE, *n.* In *zool.*, a name of the small white heron.—2. In *bot.* [*See* EGRET.]—3. A plume.

ĀIGUIL'LE, *n.* (From the French.) The name of an instrument used by military engineers for piercing a rock, for the lodgement of gunpowder, in a mine. A similar instrument is used in the common operations of mining, and the blasting of rocks.
Aiguilles in *geol.*, the needle-like points or tops of granite rocks.

ĀIGUISCE', AIGUISSE', or EGUISCE'. In *her.*, denotes a cross with its four ends sharpened, but so as to terminate in obtuse angles.

ĀIGULET, *n.* [Fr. Usually contracted into *Aiglet.*] A point or tag, as at the ends of fringes.

ĀIKRAW, *n.* A popular name of a species of lichen, or moss.

AIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *eglian*, to be troubled, to be irksome; *egle*, trouble, grief. In the Saxon it is impersonal.] To trouble; to affect with uneasiness, either of body or mind; used to express some uneasiness or affection, whose cause is unknown; as, what *ails* the man? I know not what *ails* him.

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? Gen. xxi.

It is never used to express a specific disease. We never say, he *ails* a pleurisy; but it is usual to say, he *ails* something; he *ails* nothing; nothing *ails* him.

AIL, *n.* Indisposition, or morbid affection.

ĀILING, *ppr.* Diseased; indisposed; full of complaints.

ĀILMENT, *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body; but the word is not applied ordinarily to acute diseases.

AIM, *v. i.* [Qu. Ir. *oigham*, to eye. Skinner refers this word to the old Fr. *esmer*. If this was the orthography, I know not its affinities.] To point at, with a missive weapon; to direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach, or accomplish; to tend toward; to endeavour; followed by *at* before the object; as, a man *aims at* distinction; or aims to be rich.

AIM, *v. t.* To direct or point as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; as, to *aim* a musket or an arrow, the fist or a blow; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

AIM, *n.* The pointing or direction of a missile weapon; the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it; as a spear, a blow, a discourse or remark. —2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; as, a man missed his *aim*.—3. *Figuratively*, a purpose; intention; design; scheme; as, men are often disappointed of their *aim*.—4.† Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by *aim*, to tell it. *Spenser on Ireland.*

AIMED, *pp.* Pointed; directed; intended to strike or affect.

ĀIMER, *n.* One that aims.

ĀIMING, *ppr.* Pointing a weapon at an object; directing any thing to an object; intending; purposing.

ĀIMLESS, *a.* Without aim.

ĀIM'LESSLY, *adv.* Without aim.

ĀIR, *n.* [Fr. *air*; L. *aer*; Gr. ἀήρ; Ir. *aer*; W. *awyr*; Ch. [illegible] *aur*; Ar. *aiar*. This word, in the Shemitic languages, falls under the root [illegible], *aoor*, Heb. and Ch., to shine. The radical sense is to open, expand; whence clear; or to flow, to shoot, to radiate.] 1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colourless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed.
Atmospheric air is composed by volume of 20 or 21 oxygen, and 80 or 79 nitrogen; by weight, of 8 oxygen to 28 nitrogen.
Oxygen gas is called vital air. The body of air surrounding the earth is called the *atmosphere*. The specific gravity of air is to that of water, nearly as 1 to 828. Air is necessary to life; being inhaled into the lungs, the oxygenous part is separated from the azotic, and it is supposed to furnish the body with heat and animation. It is the medium of sounds, and necessary to combustion.—2. Air in motion; a light breeze.—3. Vent; utterance abroad; publication; publicity; as, a story has taken *air*.

You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden.*

Wind is used in like manner.—4. A tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes, which gives music its character; as, a *soft air*. A song or piece of poetry for singing; also, the leading part of a tune, or that which is intended to exhibit the greatest variety of melody.—5. The peculiar look, appearance, manner or mien of a person; as, a heavy *air*; the *air* of a youth; a graceful *air*; a lofty *air*. It is applied to manners or gestures, as well as to features.—6. *Airs*, in the plural, is used to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness; as, when it is said of a person, he puts on *airs*. The word is used also to express the artificial motions or carriage of a horse.—7. In *paint.*, that which expresses the life of action; manner; gesture; attitude.—8. Qu.† Any thing light or uncertain; that is light as *air*.

Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks. *Shak.*

9.† Advice; intelligence; information. —10. Different states of *air* are characterized by different epithets; as, good *air*, foul *air*, morning *air*, evening *air*; and sometimes *airs* may have been used for ill-scent or vapour, but the use is not legitimate.
To take the air, is to go abroad; to walk or ride a little distance. *To take air*, is to be divulged; to be made public.

ĀIR, *v. t.* To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; as, to *air* clothes; to *air* a room.—2. To expose to heat; to warm; as, to *air* liquors.—3. To dry by a fire; to expel dampness; as, to *air* linen.

ĀIRA, *n.* Hair-grass, a genus belonging to the natural order of grasses.

ĀIR-BALLOON. *See* BALLOON.

ĀIR-BALLOON'IST, *n.* One who makes or uses air-balloons.

ĀIR-BED, *n.* A substitute for a common bed. It consists of a bag of the size of a bed, divided into several compartments, and rendered air-tight by a composition of which Indian rubber forms the greatest part. This bag is inflated by a bellows, a syringe, or any other means, and is furnished with stopcocks to retain the air, or let it out at pleasure. *Air-pillows* are constructed in the same way.

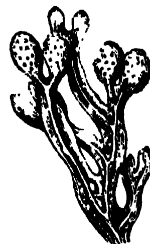
ĀIR-BLADDER, *n.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with air.—2. A bag situated under the backbone of certain fishes, and which, being full of air, is supposed to assist in breathing, and in giving buoyancy to the animal.

ĀIR-BORNE, *a.* Borne in, or by the air.

ĀIR-BRAVING, *a.* Braving the winds

ĀIR-BUILT, *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical; as an *air-built* castle; *air-built* hopes.

ĀIR-CELLS, *n.* In *plants*, are cavities



Air-Cells.

in the leaves or stems, or other parts, containing air, as exhibited in the glo

bular protuberances of sea-weeds. The air-cells of aquatic plants are for the purpose of floating them to the surface of the water.

ĀIR-CONDENSER, *n.* An apparatus for condensing air. It consists of a close vessel with a syringe attached to it. The syringe, which is placed in an upright position, is used for injecting air into the vessel, until the requisite degree of condensation be produced.

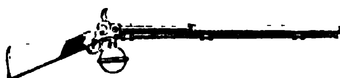
ĀIR-DRAIN. A cavity formed round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and causing dampness.

ĀIR-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary.

ĀIRED, *pp.* Exposed to air; cleansed by air; heated or dried by exposure to a fire; ventilated.

ĀIRER, *n.* One who exposes to the air.

ĀIR-GUN, *n.* A machine in the form of a musket, in which highly condensed



Air-Gun.

air is substituted for gunpowder to expel the ball, which will be projected forward with greater or less velocity according to the degree of condensation and the weight of the body projected. A hollow spherical ball is attached to the gun, which serves as a reservoir for the condensed air. A portion of this air is allowed to escape into the barrel each time the trigger is drawn, so that it presses against the ball precisely in the same way as gunpowder.

ĀIR-FOUNTAIN, *n.* A contrivance for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel, and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised.

ĀIR-HOLDER, *n.* [*Air* and *hold.*] An instrument for holding air, for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury. A gasometer is sometimes called an *Air-holder.*

ĀIR-HOLE, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge air.

ĀIRINESS, *n.* Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air: as, the *airiness* of a country-seat.—2. Gaiety; levity; as, the *airiness* of young persons.

ĀIRING, *ppr.* Exposing to the air; warming: drying.

ĀIRING, *n.* An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying; also, a walk or ride in the open air; a short excursion. The exercise of horses in the open air.

ĀIR-JACKET, *n.* A leather jacket, to which are fastened bags or bladders filled with air, to render persons buoyant in swimming.

ĀIR-LAMP, *n.* A pneumatic machine formed by the combination of inflammable air and electricity, which by turning a stop-cock, produces a flame that may be restrained or continued at pleasure.

ĀIRLESS, *a.* Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with open air.

ĀIRLING, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person.

ĀIR-MOTIVE ENGINE, *n.* A locomotive engine in which air is employed in place of steam, as a prime mover. The elastic force of air increases by heat, and decreases by a decrease of temperature, and various attempts have been made, by taking advantage of this property, to employ air for propelling engines on railways.

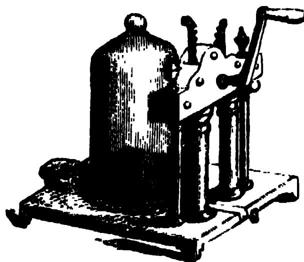
ĀIR-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold, by means of a communication with the furnace, and the rarefaction of the air by fire. This pipe is intended to supply the combustion with the air of the hold, by preventing the access of other air to the fire.

ĀIR-PLANTS, *n.* Plants which possess the power of living for a considerable time, if suspended in air without being in contact with any substance from which they can absorb food. The *Orchideæ* are of this kind, and are called epiphytes, from growing upon other plants without deriving any nourishment from them.

ĀIR-POISE, *n.* [*Air* and *poise.*] An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

ĀIR-PRESSURE ENGINE, *n.* An engine in which the pressure of air of different densities is employed as a moving force.

ĀIR-PUMP, *n.* A most valuable pneumatic machine, for the purpose of exhausting the air from a proper vessel, and thereby producing what is called a *vacuum.* By means of experiments with this machine, the weight, elasticity, and many other properties of air may be shown in a very interesting and satisfactory manner. It teaches us how much all vital, generative, nutritive, and alterative powers, depend upon atmospheric air, and to it we are indebted for most of the important facts which we possess concerning the mechanical properties and effects of air. The *air-pump* acts by the elastic force of air, and gradually exhausts the air from a vessel called a receiver, by means of a piston, with a proper valve, working in a cylindrical barrel or tube, somewhat after the manner of a common water pump. *Air-pumps* are variously constructed; the most common forms have two barrels and two pistons, wrought by a toothed wheel, as that represented in the annexed cut. [*See* VACUUM.]



Air-Pump.

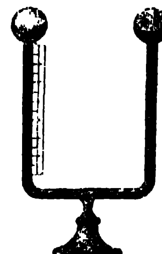
ĀIR-SACS, *n.* Air bags in birds, which are certain receptacles of air, or vesicles lodged in the fleshy parts, in the hollow bones and in the abdomen, which all communicate with the lungs. These are supposed to render the body specifically lighter, and to supply the place of a muscular diaphragm.

ĀIR-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for air into a mine, usually opened in a perpendicular direction, and meeting the adits or horizontal passages, to cause a free circulation of fresh air through the mine.

ĀIR-STIRRING, *a.* Putting the air in motion.

ĀIR-STOVE, *n.* A stove which is employed to heat a current of air directed against its surface by means of pipes, which heated air is then admitted to the apartment requiring to be heated.

ĀIR-THERMOMETERS, *n.* Thermometers in which air is employed as a substitute for mercury and spirit of wine. Of these there are several kinds, but the most important is Leslie's Differential Thermometer.



Air-Thermometer.

ĀIR-THREAD, *n.* A name given to the spider's webs, which are often seen floating in the air. These filaments are attached to the tops or ends of branches of shrubs or trees, and serve to support the spider when in quest of prey.

ĀIR-THREATENING, *a.* Threatening the air; lofty.

ĀIR-TIGHT, *a* [*Air* and *tight.*] So tight or compact as to be impermeable to air. A vessel or tube is said to be air-tight when it possesses that degree of closeness which prevents the passage of air, under the circumstances in which it is placed.

ĀIR'-TRAP, *n.* A contrivance for excluding the effluvia arising from drains and sinks.

ĀIR'-TRUNK, *n.* A contrivance, by Dr. Hales, to prevent the stagnation of putrid effluvia in jails or apartments, where many people are collected. It is merely a square open tube, passing from the ceiling to the open air above the roof, by which the heated air escapes. Dr. Keil estimates the effluvia arising from one man in twenty-four hours, at not less than thirty-nine ounces.

ĀIR-VESSEL, *n.* In *bot.*, a spiral duct in plants, containing air, and supposed to be analogous to the lungs in animals. In *hydraulics*, a vessel in which air is condensed by pressure, for the purpose of employing the re-action of its elasticity as a moving or as a regulating power. Such vessels are employed in fire-engines and forcing pumps.

ĀIRY, *a.* Consisting of air; as, an *airy* substance.—2. Relating or belonging to air; high in air; as, an *airy* flight; *airy* region.—3. Open to a free current of air; as, an *airy* situation.—4. Light as air; resembling air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity; as, *airy* ghosts. An *airy* dress is one which admits air, and is cool. 5. Without reality; having no solid foundation; vain; trifling; as, an *airy* scheme; *airy* notions.—6. Gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and levity; light of heart; lively; as, an *airy* girl.

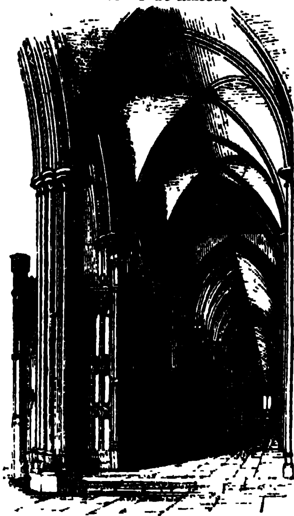
ĀIRY, or **A'ERY**, *n.* [*See* AERY.] Among *sportsmen*, the nest of the hawk or eagle.

ĀIRY-FLYING, *a.* Flying like air.

ĀISCHYNITE, *n.* Prismatoidal Euruthrone ore.

AISLE, *n.* Pronounced *Ile.* [Fr. *aile*, a wing; L. *ala.*] The wing of a building, usually applied to the lateral divisions of a church which are separated from the central part, called the

nave and choir, by pillars or piers. The nave is frequently, though incorrectly, termed the middle aisle, and the lateral divisions side aisles.


Aisle, Salisbury Cathedral.

AISL'ED, *a.* Furnished with aisles. A church which in its breadth is divided into three or five parts, is sometimes called a three or five-aisled church.

AITIOL'OGY,† *n.* (Gr. αἰτιολογία.) The theory which shows the causes of things.

AIZOON', *n.* [Sax. *aizon*, from L. *aizoon*. It seems to be composed of Gr. αἰ, always, Sax. *aa*, Eng. *aye*, and ζῶον, living.] A genus of plants, called by Miller *Sempervive*. The name has, by some writers, been applied to the house-leek and to the aloes.

AJĂR, *adv.* [From the Anglo-Sax *acyrran* to turn.] On jar; on the turn; neither quite open nor shut; partly opened.

AJA'VA, *n.* The seed of a plant brought from Malabar, said to be an excellent carminative, and very useful in the colic.

AJU'GA, *n.* Bugle; a species of plants belonging to the natural order Labiatæ.

AJU'RU-CATINGA, *n.* A species of American parrot, of a green colour, with eyes of a fiery red, encircled with white.

AJU'RU-CURAU, *n.* An American parrot, of a lively green colour, with a blue crown; the throat, and sides of the head, of a fine yellow.

AJU'RU-PARA, *n.* A small parrot of America, of a beautiful green, with the beak, legs, and circlets of the eyes white.

AJ'UTAGE, or AD'JUTAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *ajouter*, to join.] A sort of tube fitted to the mouth, or aperture of the vessel through which the water of a fountain is to be played, and by it determined into different figures.

AKE, *n.* } To be in continued pain.
AKE, *v. i.* } [*See* ACHE.]

AKEE', *n.* The fruit of Cupania Aheesia, a plant belonging to the natural order Lapindaceæ, a native of Guiana, whence it was carried by Captain Bligh, to Jamaica, in 1793. It is there much esteemed as a fruit. The leaves somewhat resemble those of the ash; the flowers are small and white; the fruit is oblong, ribbed, and compressed in the middle, of a dull orange colour, and contains several large seeds, to the end of which is attached a rich and slightly acid arillus, which is the part eaten.


Akee Fruit.

A'KER, *n.* [Gr. αγρος; L. *ager*; Sax. *acer*, pronounced *aker*; Germ. *acker*.] Originally an open field. But in Great Britain, the quantity of land in the *aker* is fixed by statute at four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards, making one hundred and sixty square rods, perches or poles; and this is the quantity of land it contains in the United States of America. [*See* ACRE.]

AKER-STAFF, *n.* In *husbandry*, an instrument for clearing the coulter of the plough.

AKIN', *a.* [*a* or *of* and *kin*. *See* KIN.] 1. Related by blood, used of persons; as, the two families are near *akin*.—2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; as, envy and jealousy are near *akin*. [*This adjective is used only after the noun.*]

A'KING, *ppr.* Having continued pain; suffering distress of mind, or grief.

A'KING, *n.* Continued pain, or distress of mind. [*See* ACHING.]

AL, In *Arabic*, an adjective or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian, *il*, and the Sp. *el* and *la*. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*; as, *alkoran*, the koran, or the book by eminence; *alcove*, *alchymy*, *alembic*, *almanac*, &c.

AL, in English, is sometimes a contraction of the Sax. *æthel*, noble or illustrious. More generally *al*, in composition, is a contraction of *ald* or *alt*, old, and it is prefixed to many names, as, *Albury*. Sax. *eald*; Germ. *alt*, old. *Al*, in the composition of Latin words, is written before *l* for *ad*, for the ease of pronunciation; as, in *allevo*, *alludo*, for *ad levo*, *ad ludo*.

AL'ABĂSTER, *n.* [L. from Gr. αλαβαστρον; supposed to be from α privative and λαμβανω, to take or hold, and to be so named from its smoothness, or from vessels having no handles. *Qu.*]
A sub-variety of carbonate of lime, found in large masses, formed by the deposition of calcareous particles in caverns of limestone rocks. These concretions have a foliated, fibrous or granular structure, and are of a pure white colour, or more generally they present shades of yellow, red, or brown, in undulating or concentric stripes, or in spots.
Among *the ancients*, alabaster was also the name of a vessel in which odoriferous liquors were kept; so called from the stone of which it was made. Also, the name of a measure, containing ten ounces of wine, or nine of oil.

AL'ABĂSTER, *a.* Made of alabaster, or resembling it.
Alabastrum dendroide, a kind of laminated alabaster, variegated with figures of shrubs and trees, found in the province of Hohenstein.

ALABĂS'TRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to, or like alabaster.

ALABAS'TRITE, *n.* A vase, box, or other vessel used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes.

ALABĂS'TRUS, *n.* A name given to a flower bud. It was originally applied to the rose bud.

ALACK', *exclam.* [Per. *halaka*, perdition, destruction, and *alaksadan*, to perish.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

ALACK'ADAY. An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

ALAC'RIOUSNESS,† *n.* Briskness.

ALAC'RITY, *n.* [L. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, *alacris*.] Cheerfulness; gaiety; sprightliness; more usually, a cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act; cheerful willingness; as, the soldiers advanced with *alacrity* to meet the enemy.

ALAD'INISTS. Free thinkers among the Mohammedans.

ALÆ, *n.* plur. [Lat. *ala-æ*, a wing.] Wings. In *bot.*, the side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or membranes added to a seed, stalk, &c *Ala* or *alæ*, is also applied in *anat.*, to many parts; as *ala auris*, the upper and outer part of the external ear; *alæ nasi*, the lateral cartilages of the nose, &c.

A LAGRECQUE, } A name for one of
A LA GREC, } the varieties of the fret ornament.

AL'ALITE, *n.* A crystalized mineral; diopside; a semi-transparent pyroxene. A variety with twelve-sided prisms, was found by Bonvoisin, near the village of Ala in Piedmont, and by him called Alalite.

ALAMIRE', *n.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music.

ALAMODAL'ITY, *n.* Conformity to the prevailing mode, or fashion of the times. [*Lit. us.*]

ALAMŌDE, *adv.* [Fr. *à la mode*, after the fashion.] According to the fashion or prevailing mode.

ALAMŌDE, *n.* A thin glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, &c.

ALAND, *adv.* At or on land.

A'LANT, *n.* In *her.*, a mastiff dog with short ears.

ALARG'ED.† *pp.* Given largely.

ALĂRM, *n.* [Dan. *larm*, noise, bustle, *alarm*; *larmer*, to make a noise or bustle, to *alarm*; Fr. *alarme*, *alarmer*; W. *alarm*, a great shout, compounded of *al*, very, most, and *garm*, an outcry. The Welsh gives the true origin and primary signification.] 1. Any sound, outcry, or information, intended to give notice of approaching danger as, to sound an *alarm*.—2. A summons to arms.—3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror; as, the fire of the enemy excited an *alarm*.—4. Terror; a sensation excited by an apprehension of danger, from whatever cause; as, we felt an *alarm* at the cry of fire.—5. In *fencing*, an appeal or challenge.

ALĂRM', *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance, and exertions for safety.—2. To call to arms for defence. 3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

ALĂRM'-BELL, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

ALĂRM'ED, *pp.* Notified of sudden danger; surprised with fear; roused to vigilance or activity by apprehension of approaching danger; solicitous at the prospect or expectation of evil. Thus, we are *alarmed* at the approach of danger, or *alarmed* for the safety of friends at sea.

ALÄRM'ING, *ppr.* Giving notice of approaching danger; rousing to vigilance; exciting solicitude by a prospect of evil.

ALÄRM'ING, *a.* Exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger; as, an *alarming* message.

ALÄRM'INGLY, *adv.* With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.

ALÄRM'IST, *n.* One that excites alarm; one who is prone to take alarm at, and to circulate and exaggerate any sort of bad news, particularly in regard of political matters.

ALÄRM'-POST, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

ALÄRM'-WATCH, *n.* A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement.

ALARUM, for *Alarm*, is a corruption, and is not to be used.

ALA'RY, *a.* [Lat. *ala*, a wing.] Wing-shaped; an epithet used in *anat.* and *bot.*

ALAS', *exclam.* [Dutch, *helaas;* Fr. *hélas.*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil; sometimes followed by *day* or *while; alas the day*, like alack a day; or *alas the while.*† *Spenser*, expressing an unhappy time.

ALĀTE,† *adv.* Lately.

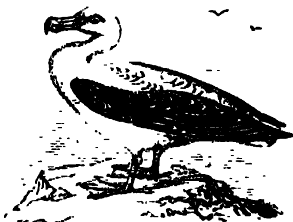
ALĀTED, or **ALĀTE,** *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing; *alatus*, winged.] Winged, having dilatations like wings. In *bot.*, applied to stems and leaf stalks, when the edges or angles are longitudinally expanded into leaf-like borders. Applied also to shells having an expanded lip.

AL'ATERN, *n.* A trivial name of a species of rhamnus or buckthorn.

ALB, *n.* [L. *albus*, Gr. ἀλφος, white.] A surplice or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, worn by the Romish clergy. Also a Turkish coin, called also an *asper*, value a little more than a halfpenny.

AL'BA FIR'MA, or **AL'BUM,** *n.* In *law*, a yearly rent paid to the chief lord of a hundred in white money or silver, in distinction from that paid in grain, &c, which was called *redditus nigri.*

AL'BATROSS, *n.* An aquatic fowl, belonging to the order of Anfers. The bill is straight; the upper mandible crooked at the point, and the lower one truncated; the nostrils are oval, open and little prominent, and placed on the



Albatross.

sides; the wings are pennated, and there are three webbed toes on each foot. The upper part of the body is of a spotted brown, and the belly white. The common albatross is the species most generally met with in the southern ocean. Some of these birds measure upwards of fourteen feet from wing to wing, and have been known to accompany ships for whole days without ever resting on the waves.

ALBE'IT. [This is supposed to be a compound of *all, be*, and *it*, and is equivalent to *admit*, or *grant it all.*] Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

Whereas ye say, The Lord saith it, *albeit* I have not spoken; Eze. xiii.

[*This word is nearly antiquated.*]

AL'BELEN, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous or trout kind, found in the German lakes, weighing five or six pounds.

ALBES'CENT, *a.* [L. *albesco*, to grow white.] Becoming white; or rather, whitish; moderately white.

AL'BICORE, *n.* [Port. *albacor; al* and *bacoro*, a little pig.] A marine fish, like a tunny, noted for following ships.

ALBIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of making white.

ALBIGEN'SES, ALBIGEOIS', *n.* A party of Reformers, who separated from the Church of Rome in the 12th century; so called from the Albigeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the *Waldenses;* but they were prior to them in time, differed from them in some of their tenets, and resided in a different part of France. The Catholics made war upon them, and they gradually dwindled, till the Reformation, when the remains of them fell in with the followers of Zwinglius and the Genevan Protestants.

AL'BIN, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] A mineral, of an opaque white colour, regarded as a variety of Bohemian apophyllite.

ALBIN'ISM, *n.* Nature or state of albinos.

ALBI'NO, *n.* A person of preternaturally white complexion, with light hair and pink eyes. Albinos are occasionally found, as a variety of the human race, in every climate, but nowhere as a people. They are called *dondos* in Africa, *bedhas* in Ceylon, and *chacrelas* in Java Born usually of dark or copper-coloured parents, they are feeble in body, usually short-lived; and the males, says M. Leroux, are nearly all impotent, though the females are not generally so. They see ill in the daytime, and best by twilight.

AL'BION, *n.* An ancient name of England, still used in poetry. It is supposed this name was given to it on account of its white cliffs.

AL'BITE, *n.* Tetrarto-prismatic felspar; soda felspar. A name given to felspar, whose alkali is soda instead of potash. Albite forms a constituent part of the green stone rocks in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

ALBI'TIC, *a.* Of the nature of albite; containing albite.

ALBO'RA, *n.* A sort of itch or rather leprosy, terminating without ulceration, but with fœtid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils.

ALBO'RO, *n* The erythrinus, a small red fish of the Mediterranean.

ALBUGIN'EOUS, *a.* [L. *albugo*, the white spot in the eye, from *albus*, white.] Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg.

Albugineous humour, the aqueous humour of the eye.

Albugineous tunic, is the external covering of the eye-ball, formed by the tendons of the muscles which surround it.

ALBU'GO, *n.* The white speck in the eye, called the film, haw, dragon, pearl, or cicatrice. Also a disease of the eye, occasioned by a white opaque spot growing on the cornea and obstructing vision. It is called also leucoma, nebula, pannus oculi, onyx, unguis, &c.

ALBU'LA, *n.* A species of truttaceous fish, destitute of teeth. The Albula Indica is called by the Dutch wit-fish, and is of the size of a herring. The Albula nobilis is a fish caught in the lakes of Germany.

AL'BUM, *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] 1. Among the Romans, a white table, board, or register, on which the names of public officers and public transactions were entered.—2. A book, originally blank, in which foreigners or strangers insert autographs of celebrated persons, or in which friends insert pieces as memorials for each other.

AL'BUM GRÆ'CUM, *n.* The dung of dogs, which from exposure to the air, becomes white like chalk. It was formerly used as a medicine.

ALBU'MEN, *n.* [L. from *albus*, white.] A substance so named from the Latin, for the white of an egg, in which it exists abundantly, and in its purest natural state. It enters largely into the composition of the animal fluids and solids. It abounds in the serum of the blood, the vitreous, and crystalline humours of the eye, the fluid of dropsy, and the substance called coagulable lymph. In *bot.*, it is applied to the farinaceous matter which surrounds the embryo. It is abundant in palms, wheat, &c. Vegetable albumen of chemists, resembles animal albumen, especially in coagulating by heat. It is found in emulsive seeds generally, and exists in the sap of many plants. It is liable to undergo putrefactive fermentation, yielding ammonia, and emitting a disagreeable odour.

ALBU'MINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen. In *bot.*, applied to the plants whose seeds contain albumen in a separate state; as all kinds of grain, palms, &c.

AL'BURN, } *n.* [L. *alburnum*, from
ALBURN'UM, } *albus*, white.] The white and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants, between the inner bark and the heart-wood. It is often called sap-wood, and is gradually transformed into heart-wood or duramen.

AL'BURN, *n.* [L. *alburnus*, from *albus*, white.] A fish called the *bleak.* It belongs to the order of Abdominals, and the genus Cyprinus. It is five or six inches in length, and esteemed delicious food. Artificial pearls are made of its scales.

AL'CAHEST, or **AL'KAHEST,** *n.* [Ar.] A pretended universal solvent, or menstruum. [*See* ALKAHEST.]

ALCA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who flourished about the forty-fourth Olympiad; or to other poets of the same name, of which three are mentioned; one an Athenian tragic poet, and another a Messenian.

ALCA'ICS, *n. plur.* Several kinds of verse, so called from Alcæus, their inventor. One kind consists of five feet, a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable and two dactyls.

ALCĀID, *n.* [Sp. *alcayde;* Ar. *kaidon*, with the prefix *al*, from *kada*, to lead, rule, govern. Hence the *Cadi* of the Turks.] Among the Moors, Spaniards, and Portuguese, a governor. In Portugal, the chief civil magistrate of a town or city; also the jurisdiction of certain judges of appeal. In Spain, the governor of a castle or fort; also a jailer.

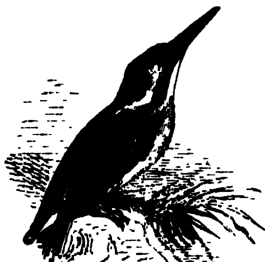
ALCAN'NA, *n.* [Ar.] A plant, a species of Lawsonia; and a powder, prepared from its leaves, used by the Turkish

females to give a golden colour to the nails and hair. Infused in water, it forms a yellow colour; with vinegar, it forms a red. From the berries is extracted an oil, used in medicine. In Cairo, it forms an article of commerce.

AL'CATRAZ, *n.* The Spanish name of the Pelicanus Onocrotalus of Linnæus; a pelican; also a fish taken on the coast of India.

ALCAVALA, *n.* In Spain, a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal.

ALCE'DO, *n.* [L.] The king-fisher; a genus of birds, of the order of Picæ. The species are numerous. They usually live



King-Fisher (Alcedo ispida).

about rivers, feeding on fish, which they take by darting into the water with surprising velocity. [*See* HALCYON.]

ALCHYM'IC, } *a.* Relating to al-
ALCHYM'ICAL, } chymy, or produced by it.

ALCHYM'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of alchymy.

AL'CHYMIST, *n.* One who practises alchymy.

ALCHYMIST'IC, } *a.* Practising
ALCHYMIST'ICAL, } alchymy, or relating to it.

AL'CHYMY, *a.* [It. *alchimia*; Ar. *al*, the, and *kimia*, secret, hidden, or the occult art, from *hamai*, to hide. *See* CHEMISTRY.] 1. The more sublime and difficult parts of chemistry, and chiefly such as relate to the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding a universal remedy for diseases, and an alkahest or universal solvent, and other things now treated as ridiculous. This pre-



Alchymist.

tended science was much cultivated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but is now held in contempt. It must, however, be acknowledged that the labours of the alchymist, although utterly absurd, and ridiculous as to their object, were the means of gradually forming a collection of facts, which led ultimately to the establishment of scientific chemistry.—2. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils.

ALCMA'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet of the twenty-seventh Olympiad, celebrated for his amorous verses. The Alcmanian *verse* consisted of two dactyls and two trochees.

AL'CO, *n.* A quadruped of America, nearly resembling a dog, but mute and melancholy; and this circumstance seems to have given rise to the fable, that dogs transported to America become mute. The animal was used for food by the native Americans, and the first Spanish settlers; but it is said to be now extinct. It is known also by the name of Techichi.

AL'COHOL, *n.* [Ar. *kahala;* Heb. Syr. and Eth. כחל, *kohol*, to paint with a preparation of powder of antimony. The Oriental females still practise the painting of the eyebrows with this material. The name was applied to this substance, and afterwards to other fine powders, and to highly rectified spirits.] Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation. It consists of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen. It is extremely light and inflammable, and a powerful stimulant and antiseptic. It is the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors, as wine, ale, brandy, whisky, &c.; but, as it was first procured from wine, it has retained the name of spirit of wine. Alcohol in combination with a variable proportion of water and essential oil, constitutes the different kinds of ardent spirits so much used in almost every country of the globe It can be produced from no substance by distillation, unless that substance has been previously subjected to the vinous fermentation. It combines with water in every proportion, and is frequently used as a solvent in chemical operations, and for filling thermometers. Equal quantities of water and alcohol form what is called *proof spirit*. When pure, it is a clear colourless fluid, of a penetrating odour and hot pungent taste.

AL'COHOLATES, *n.* Salts in which alcohol appears to replace the water of crystallization.

ALCOHOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, *n.* The act of rectifying spirit, till it is wholly dephlegmated; or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.

AL'COHOLIZE, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit till it is wholly dephlegmated; also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder.

AL'COR, *n.* [Ar.] A small star adjoining to the large bright one in the middle of the tail of Ursa Major.

ALCORAN. *See* KORAN and ALKORAN.

ALCOVE, *n.* [Sp. *alcoba*, composed of *al*, with the Ar. *kabba*, to arch, to construct with an arch, and its derivatives, an arch, a round house; Eng. *cubby*.] 1. A recess in a room, separated from it by a screen of columns, or by a balustrade, or by draperies, for the reception of a bed, and having its floor generally raised above the floor of the room. —2. A lateral recess in a library for the reception of books.—3. An arched or covered seat in a garden.

AL'CYON, *n.* A trivial name of the king-fisher. [*See* HALCYON.]

ALCYO'NE, *n.* The name of the bright star, marked γ in the Pleiades.

AL'CYONITE, *n.* [*Supra.*] A fossil zoophyte, somewhat resembling a fungus.

ALCYO'NIUM, *n.* The name of a submarine plant, or bastard sponge. Also a kind of astroit or coral, a fossil found in England. In *zool.*, a genus of animals belonging to the class of zoophytes.

ALD'EBARAN, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus; vulgarly called the *bull's eye*.

AL'DEHYDE, or **AL'DEHYD**, *n.* A new substance discovered by Liebig, as a product of the oxidation of alcohol, and ether. It is a colourless, limpid, and very volatile liquid, of a peculiar, suffocating odour. When exposed to air or oxygen, it becomes entirely converted into acetic acid or vinegar.

Resin of aldehyd, a product of the decomposition of the aqueous solution of aldehyd by caustic potash.

ALDEHYDAMMO"NIA, *n.* A compound of aldehyde and ammonia. It may be obtained by distilling six parts of sulphuric acid, mixed with four of water, four of alcohol, and six of hyperoxide of manganese in fine powder. Its crystals are transparent, brilliant, acute, rhombic prisms.

AL'DEHYDIC ACID, *n.* An acid which is formed when an aqueous solution of aldehyde is warmed with oxide of silver. It is sour, and neutralizes metallic oxides. Its salts are termed *aldehydates*.

AL'DER, *n.* [L. *alnus*; Fr. *aune, aulne*; Sax. *alr*.] A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus



Alder (Alnus glutinosa).

Alnus. The wood of the alder has the quality of long endurance under water.

AL'DERMAN, *n. plur. Aldermen.* [Sax. *ald*, or *eald*, old, comp. *alder*, older and *man*.] 1. Among our *Saxon ancestors*, a senior or superior. The title was applied to princes, dukes, earls, senators, and presiding magistrates; also to archbishops and bishops, implying superior wisdom or authority. Thus, Ethelstan, duke of the East-Anglians, was called alderman of all England; and there were aldermen of cities, counties, and castles, who had jurisdiction within their respective districts.—2. In *present usage*, a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor. The number of aldermen is different in different cities. In London, the number is twenty-six, one in each ward, and the office is held for life. In the *United States*, the number of aldermen depends on the charters of incorporation. In general aldermen have the powers of a justice of the peace, and, with the mayor, they constitute the court of the corporation. In most of the cities, they are annually elected by the citizens.

AL'DERMANLIKE, *a.* Like an alderman.

AL'DERMANLY, *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman.

AL'DERN, *a.* Made of alder.

ALDHAF'ERA. A star of the third magnitude in the constellation Leo.

ALE, *n.* [Sax. *eala*, *eale*, or *aloth;* Qu. Ir. *olum*, to drink.] 1. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. It differs from beer, in having a smaller proportion of hops. It is of different sorts, chiefly *pale* and *brown;* the first made from malt slightly dried; the second, from malt more considerably dried or roasted. Ale was the common drink of the ancient inhabitants of Europe. It is usually made with barley; but sometimes with wheat, rye, millet, oats, &c.—2. A merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk.—*Medicated ales* are those which are prepared for medicinal purposes, by an infusion of herbs during fermentation.

ALE-BENCH, *n.* A bench in or before an ale-house.

ALE-BERRY, *n.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

ALE-BREWER, *n.* One whose occupation is to brew ale.

ALE-CONNER, *n.* [*ale* and *con*, to know or see.] An officer in London, whose business is to inspect the measures used in public-houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors. Four of these are chosen annually by the liverymen, in common hall, on midsummer's day.

ALE-COST, *n.* Costmary, a plant, a species of Tanacetum.

ALE-FED, *a.* Fed with ale.

ALE-GAR, *n.* [*ale*, and Fr. *aigre*, sour.] Sour ale; the acid of ale.

ALE-GILL, *n.* A kind of medicated liquor, from the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

ALE-HOOF, *n.* [D. *eiloof*, a plant used in brewing.] Ground-ivy, the Glechoma hederacea of Linnæus. The leaves of this plant are used to clarify and give flavour to ale.

ALE-HOUSE, *n.* A house where ale is retailed; and hence a tippling-house.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps an ale-house.

ALE-KNIGHT, *n.* A pot companion.

ALE-SHOT, *n.* A reckoning to be paid for ale.

ALE-SILVER, *n.* A duty paid to the lord mayor of London, by the sellers of ale within the city.

ALE-STAKE, *n.* A stake set as a sign before an ale-house.

ALE-TASTER, *n.* An officer appointed in every court leet, and sworn to inspect ale, beer, and bread, and examine the quality and quantity within the precincts of the lordship.

ALE-VAT, *n.* A vat in which ale is fermented.

ALE-WASHED, *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale.

ALE-WIFE, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.

ALEWIFE, or **A'LOOF,** *n.* This word is properly *aloof*, the Indian name of a fish. [*See* WINTHROP on the culture of maize in America, Phil. Trans. No. 142, p. 1065, and Baddam's Memoirs, vol. 2, 131.] An American fish, belonging to the genus Clupea, and called Clupea serrata. It resembles the herring. The established pronunciation is ale-wife, *plur.*, ale-wives.

ALECTO'RIA, *n.* [ἀλέκτωρ, cock.] Cock-stone. A peculiar stone, supposed to be sometimes found in the stomach or liver of the cock or capon when aged. Many virtues were attributed to it in former times, but these, as well as the origin of the stone, are imaginary.

ALECTOROM'ACHY, or **ALECTRYOM'ACHY,** *n.* [Gr. ἀλέκτωρ, a cock, and μάχη, a fight.] Cock-fighting.

ALECTRYOM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. ἀλεκτρυών, a cock, and μαντεία, divination.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The twenty-four letters were laid on the ground, and a grain of corn on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under the grains selected, being formed into words were supposed to foretel the event desired.

ALEE', *adv.* [*a* or *at* and *lee.* *See* LEE.] In *seamen's lan.*, on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is *alee*, when pressed close to the lee side. *Hard alee*, or *luff alee*, is an order to put the helm to the lee side. *Helm's alee*, that is, *the helm is alee*, a notice given as an order to the seamen to cause the head-sails to shake in the wind, with a view to bring the ship about.

A'LEGER,† *a.* [Fr., Sp. *alégre;* L. *alacer.*] Gay; cheerful; sprightly.

ALEGGE,† *v. t.* To lighten; to lessen; to assuage.

ALEIV'ED,† *pp.* Alleviated or relieved.

ALEMB'DAR, *n.* In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed, when the Sultan appears in public.

ALEM'BIC, *n.* [Ar. *al* and *ambixon*, a chemical vessel.] A chemical vessel used in distillation; usually made of glass or copper. The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, is called the *cucurbit;* the upper part which receives and condenses the steam, is called the head, the beak of which is fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head is more properly the alembic. This vessel is not so generally used now, as the worm-still and retort.


Alembic.

ALEM'BROTH, SALT OF. The salt of wisdom, of the alchymists; a compound of bi-chloride of mercury and sal ammoniac, from which the old white precipitate of mercury is made.

ALENGTH', *adv.* [*a* and *length.*] At full length; along; stretched at full length.

ALEP'IDOTE, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and λεπίς, a scale.] Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

ALERT', *a.* [Fr. *alerte;* Sp. *alerto*, vigilant, watchful, *estar alerta*, to be on the watch.] 1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance. Hence the military phrase, *upon the alert*, upon the watch, guarding against surprise or danger.—2. Brisk; nimble; moving with celerity.

ALERT'NESS, *n.* Briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity.

ALEUROM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. ἄλευρον, meal, and μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination by meal, used by the ancients.

ALEU'TIAN, or **ALEU'TIC,** *a.* Designating certain isles belonging to Russia, and separating the sea of Kamtschatka from the northern part of the Pacific ocean, extending nearly 900 miles from east to west. They form a chain connecting Asia and America. The inhabitants belong to the same stock with the natives of Kamtschatka; and are a harmless race of fishers and hunters. The word is formed from *aleut*, which, in Russian, is a bald rock.

ALEXAN'DERS, *n.* The name of a plant of the genus Smyrnium.

ALEXAN'DER'S FOOT, *n.* The name of a plant.

ALEXAN'DRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Alexandria. There are many cities of this name, in various parts of the earth. The term is often applied as an attribute, or used as a noun, for one who professed or taught the sciences in the school of Alexandria, in Egypt; a place highly celebrated for its literature and magnificence, and whose library, it is said, consisted of 700,000 volumes. The Persians and Turks write for Alexander, *Scander* or *Sconder;* and for Alexandria, *Scanderona;* hence Scanderoon, a sea-port in Syria.

ALEXAN'DRINE, or **ALEXAN'DRIAN,** *n.* A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately; so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander. This species of verse is peculiar to modern poetry, but well adapted to epic poems. The Alexandrine in English consists of twelve syllables, and is less used than this kind of verse is among the French, whose tragedies are generally composed of Alexandrines.

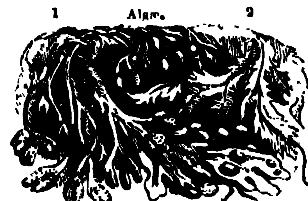
ALEXIPHARM'AC, *a.* [Gr. ἀλέξω, to expel, and φάρμακον, poison.] Expelling poison; antidotal; sudorific; that has the quality of expelling poison or infection by sweat.

ALEXIPHARM'AC, *n.* A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection. By the Greeks, the word was used for an amulet.

ALEXITER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἀλέξω, to expel, and δηλητήριον,
ALEXITE'RIAL, } poison.] Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.

ALEXITER'IC, *n.* A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals; nearly synonymous with *alexipharmac*. Used also by the Greeks for an amulet.

ALGÆ, *n.* [L. *alga*, sea-weed.] An order or division of the cryptogamic or acrogenous class of plants. The whole of the sea-weeds are comprehended under this division. These plants are described as having their leaf, stem, and root all one; some of the algæ live at the depth of 1000 feet below the surface of the water.


Algæ. 1 Fucus vesiculosus. 2 Odonthalia dentata.

AL'GAROT, or **AL'GAROTH,** *n.* The name of an emetic powder, prepared from the regulus of antimony, dissolved in acids, and separated by repeated lotions in warm water. It is either an Arabic term, or the name of the inventor, a physician of Verona.

AL'GATES,† *adv.* [Sax. *algeats; all* and *geat*, a gait, a way.] By all means; on any terms.

AL'GEBRA, *n.* [Ar. *al* and *gaborun*, the reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, from the verb, which signifies to consolidate; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. גבר, *gebar*, to be strong.] The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic. Algebra is a general method of computation, in which signs and symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, are made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered, by some other known quantity to which it is equal. It is necessary for explaining the foundations and investigating the rules of the more difficult parts of arithmetic; and by means of its symbols, it affords directions for computation often more concise, and sometimes more perspicuous, than any which rules expressed in ordinary language can convey. This science was of oriental discovery; but whether among the Arabians or Indians, is uncertain.

ALGEBRA'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
ALGEBRA'ICAL, } algebra; containing an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation.

Algebraic curve, a figure whose intercepted diameters bear always the same proportion to their respective ordinates.—*Algebraic equation*, an equation of which the terms contain only algebraic quantities.—*Algebraic geometry*, a name given to the application of algebra to the solution of geometrical problems.

ALGEBRA'ICALLY, *adv.* By algebraic process.

AL'GEBRAIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.

AL'GEBRAIZE, *v. t.* To perform by algebra, to reduce to algebraic form.

AL'GENEB, *n* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the right side of Perseus; long. 27° 46′ 12″ of Taurus; lat. 30° 50′ 28″ north.

ALGERINE', *n.* [from *Algiers.*] A native of Algiers, a city and a government on the coast of Africa.

ALGERINE', *a.* Belonging to Algiers.

AL'GID.† *a.* [L. *algidus.*] Cold.

ALGID'ITY, } *n.* Chilliness, cold-
AL'GIDNESS, } ness.

ALGIF'IC, *a.* Producing cold.

AL'GOL, *n.* A fixed star of the third magnitude, called Medusa's head, in Perseus; long. 21° 50′ 42″ of Taurus; lat. 23° 23′ 47″ north.

AL'GOR, *n.* [Lat.] Among physicians, an unusual coldness in any part of the body.

ALG'ORAB, *n.* A star of the third magnitude in the right wing of the constellation Corvus.

AL'GORITHM, or AL'GORISM, *n.* An Arabic term, signifying numerical computation, or the six operations of arithmetic. 2. The art of computing in reference to some particular subject, or in some particular way; as the algorithm of numbers, the algorithm of the differential calculus.

AL'GOUS, *a.* [L. *alga*, sea-weed.] Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding with, or like sea-weed.

ALHEN'NA, *n.* *See* ALKENNA.

ALHIR'TO, *n.* A star of the third magnitude, in the constellation Capricorn.

A'LIAS, [L.] Otherwise; as in this example, Simson *alias* Smith; a word used in judicial proceedings to connect the different names by which a person is called, who attempts to conceal his true name, and pass under a fictitious one.

A'LIAS, *n.* A second writ, or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.

AL'IBI, *n.* [L.] Elsewhere; in another place; a *law* term. When a person is charged with an offence, and he proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time, *in another place*, he is said to prove an *alibi*. The part of a plea or allegation, which avers the party to have been in another place, is also called an *alibi*.

A'LIEN, *a.* (ālyen.) [L. *alienus*, from *alius*, another; Ir. *aile, eile, oile*, another; W. *all*, other, and *ail*, second; Gr. ἀλλος. Hence, L. *alieno*, to alienate; *alter*, another; whence Fr. *alterer*, to alter; L. *alterno*, to alter, to alternate, and *alterco, altercor*, to altercate.] 1. Foreign; not belonging to the same country, land or government. 2. Belonging to one who is not a citizen.—3. Estranged; foreign; not allied; adverse to; as, principles *alien* from our religion.

A'LIEN, *n.* (ālyen.) A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to another country; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen.—2. In *scrip.*, one who is a stranger to the church of Christ, or to the covenant of grace.

At that time, ye were without Christ, being *aliens* from the commonwealth of Israel; Eph. ii.

In France, a child born of residents who are not citizens is an *alien*. In Great Britain, the children of aliens born in that country are mostly natural born subjects and the children of British subjects owing allegiance to the crown of England, though born in other countries, are natural subjects, and entitled to the privileges of resident citizens. An alien is incapable of inheriting lands in England till naturalized by act of parliament; and in Scotland he is not entitled either to acquire or to succeed to property.

Alien-duty, a tax upon goods imported by aliens, beyond the duty on the like goods imported by citizens; a discriminating duty on the tonnage of ships belonging to aliens, or any extra duties imposed by laws or edicts on aliens.

ALIENABIL'ITY, *n.* The capacity of being alienated or transferred.

The *alienability* of the domain. *Burke.*

A'LIENABLE, *a.* That may be sold, or transferred to another; as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the state.

A'LIENAGE, *n.* The state of being an alien.

Why restore estates, forfeitable on account of *alienage*? *Story.*

A'LIENATE, *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*] 1. To transfer title, property or right to another; as, to *alienate* lands or sovereignty.—2 To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; with *from;* as, to *alienate* the heart or affections; to *alienate* a man *from* the friends of his youth.—3. To apply to a wrong use.

They shall not *alienate* the first-fruits of the land; Ezek. xlviii.

A'LIENATE, *a.* [L. *alienatus.*] Estranged; withdrawn from; stranger to; with *from.*

O *alienate from* God, O spirit accurst. *Milton.*

The Whigs were *alienate from* truth. *Swift.*

A'LIENATED, *pp.* Estranged; withdrawn; transferred to another.

A'LIENATING, *ppr.* Estranging; transferring property or affection to another.

ALIENA'TION, *n.* [L. *alienatio.*] 1. A transfer of title; or a legal conveyance of property to another.—2. The state of being alienated.—3. A withdrawing or estrangement, as of the heart or affections.—4. Delirium; derangement of mental faculties; insanity.

Alienation-office, in Great Britain, is an office to which all writs of covenant and entry, on which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are carried, to have fines for alienation set and paid thereon.

Alienation in *Scots law*, signifies the transference of heritable property.

A'LIENATOR, *n.* One that alienates or transfers property.

ALIENE, *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*] 1. To transfer title or property to another; to sell.

Nor could he *aliene* the estate, even with the consent of the lord. *Blackstone.*

2. To estrange; to make averse or indifferent; to turn the affections from.

The prince was *aliened* from all thoughts of the marriage. *Clarendon.*

In this sense, it is more common to use *alienate.*

ALIENEE', *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred.

If the *alienee* enters and keeps possession. *Blackstone*

A'LIENISM, *n.* (āl'yenizm.) The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism.* *Kent.*

A'LIEN WATERS, *n.* Any stream of water carried across an irrigated field or meadow, but which is not employed in the process of irrigation.

ALIFE, *adv.* [*a* or *on* and *life.*] On my life.

ALIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *fero*, to bear.] Having wings.

AL'IFORM, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing; a term applied to a certain process and muscles of the body, as the pterygoid process, and the muscles arising from that process.

ALIG'EROUS, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *gero*, to carry.] Having wings.

ALIGHT, *v. i.* [Sax. *alihtan, gelihtan, lihtan.* *See* LIGHT.] 1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage.—2. To descend and settle; as, a flying bird *alights* on a tree.—3. To fall or descend and lodge; as, snow *alights* on a roof.

ALIGN, *v. t.* [Fr. *aline.*] To adjust to a line; to lay out or regulate by a line.

ALIGNMENT, *n.* [Fr.] A laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line.

ALIKE, *a.* [Sax. *gelic.* *See* LIKE.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar.

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee; Ps. xlii.

[*This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.*]

ALIKE, *adv.* In the same manner, form

or degree; as, we are all *alike* concerned in religion.

He fashioneth their hearts *alike*; Ps. xxxiii.

ALIKE-MINDED, *a.* Having the same mind; but *like-minded* is more generally used.

AL'IMENT, *v. t.* To maintain. In *Scots law*, parents and children are reciprocally bound to *aliment* each other. In like manner, life renters are bound to *aliment* the heirs and fiars, and creditors their imprisoned debtors, when they are unable to support themselves.

AL'IMENT, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, from *alo*, to feed; Ir. *alaim*, *ailim*, *olaim*, to feed or nurse.] That which nourishes; food; nutriment; any thing which feeds or adds to a substance, animal or vegetable, in natural growth.

ALIMENT'AL, *a.* Supplying food that has the quality of nourishing; that furnishes the materials for natural growth; as, chyle is *alimental; alimental* sap.

ALIMENT'ALLY, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or food.

ALIMENT'ARINESS, *n.* The quality of supplying nutriment.

ALIMENT'ARY, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing; as, *alimentary* particles.

The *alimentary canal*, in animal bodies, is the great duct or intestine, by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated

Alimentary law, among the Romans, was a law which obliged children to support their parents.

Obligation of aliment, in *Scots law*, is the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children.

ALIMENTA'TION, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment.—2. The state of being nourished.

ALIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [*See* ALIMONY.] Nourishing; affording food. [*Lit. us.*]

AL'IMONY, *n.* [L. *alimonia*, of *alo*, to feed. *See* ALIMENT.] An allowance made for the support of a woman legally separated from her husband. The sum is fixed by the proper judge, and granted out of the husband's estate.

AL'IPED, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*. foot.] Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

AL'IPED, *n.* [*Supra.*] An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and which thus serve for wings; a cheiropter; as, the bat.



Aliped, Long-eared Bat

AL'IQUANT, *a.* [L. *aliquantum*, a little.] In *arith.*, an aliquant number or part, is that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.

AL'IQUOT, *a.* [L.] An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

A'LISH, *a.* [From *ale*] Like ale; having the qualities of ale.

ALISMA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of plants belonging to the Monocotyledonous division of flowering plants. All the species are aquatic plants; one species, the water plantain, (alism.plantago,) is common in ditches in Britain.

ALITE',† *adv* A little.

AL'ITRUNK, *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing, and *trunk.*] The segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached.

ALIVE, *a.* [Sax. *gelifian*, to live, from *lifian*, to live. *See* LIFE.] 1. Having life, in opposition to dead; living; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions, and the fluids move, whether in animals or vegetables; as, the man or plant is *alive*.—2. In a state of action; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation; as, keep the process *alive*.—3. Cheerful; sprightly; lively; full of alacrity; as, the company were all *alive*.—4. Susceptible; easily impressed; having lively feelings, as when the mind is solicitous about some event; as, one is *alive* to whatever is interesting to a friend. - 5. Exhibiting motion or moving bodies in great numbers; as, the city was all *alive*, when the general entered.—6. In *a scriptural sense*, regenerated; born again.

For this my son was dead and is *alive*; Luke xv.

[*This adjective always follows the noun which it qualifies.*

AL'KAHEST, *n.* [*Ar.*] A universal solvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving every body, which Paracelsus and Van Helmont pretended they possessed. This pretence no longer imposes on the credulity of any man. The word is sometimes used for fixed salts volatilized.

ALKAHEST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest.

ALKALES'CENCY, *n.* [*See* ALKALI.] A tendency to become alkaline; or a tendency to the properties of an alkali; or the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed, or to be predominant.

ALKALES'CENT, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

AL'KALI, *n. plur. Alkalies.* [Ar. *kali*, with the common prefix, the plant called glass wort, from its use in the manufacture of glass; or the ashes of the plant, which seems to be its primitive sense, for the verb signifies to fry.] A salifiable base, having in a greater or less degree a peculiar acrid taste, the power of changing blue vegetable colours to a green, and the colour of turmeric and rhubarb to a brown. The alkalies have been arranged into three classes. 1. Those which consist of a metallic base combined with oxygen, viz., potash, soda, and lithia. 2. That which contains no oxygen, viz., ammonia. 3. Those containing oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, viz., aconita, brucia, datura, delphia, hyosciama, morphia, strychnia, quinia, cinchonia, and perhaps some other *truly vegetable alkalies*. The earths, lime, baryta, and strontia, were formerly enrolled among the alkalies, because they agree with them in causticity, solubility in water, and in their effects on vegetable colours, (magnesia agrees with the alkalies in this last particular.) But these earths differ so completely from the alkalies in other properties, that they have been kept separate by later chemists, under the title of *alkaline earths*.

AL'KALIFIED, *pp.* Converted into an alkali.

AL'KALIFIABLE, *a.* That may be alkalified, or converted into an alkali.

AL'KALIFY, *v. t.* To form, or to convert into an alkali.

AL'KALIFY, *v. i.* To become an alkali.

ALKALIG'ENOUS, *a.* [*Alkali* and γεναω, to generate.] Producing or generating alkali.

ALKALIM'ETER, *n.* [*Alkali*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in potash and soda, by the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid, of a known strength, which a certain weight of them would neutralize.

ALKALIM'ETRY, *n.* The process for testing alkalies.

AL'KALINE, *a.* Having the properties of an alkali. *Alkaline earths*, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontia. [*See* ALKALI.]

ALKALIN'ITY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.

ALKA'LIOUS, *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

AL'KALIZATE,† *a.* Alkaline; impregnated with alkali.

ALKALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

AL'KALIZE, *v. t.* [and formerly *Alkalizate.*] To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture.

AL'KALOID, *n.* [from *alkali* and ειδος.] A body resembling an alkali, or possessing some of the properties of an alkali. The alkaloids are numerous. All which have been accurately analyzed, are composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and their differences in comparison with each other depend upon a variation in the proportions of their component elements.

AL'KANET, *n.* A species of Anchusa. The root is used to impart a deep red colour to oily substances, ointments, plasters, &c.

AL'KARSINE, *n.* A liquid obtained when acetate of potash, mixed with its own weight of arsenious acid is subjected to dry distillation. It is characterised by its insupportable smell, and a high degree of spontaneous combustibility.

ALKEKEN'GI, *n.* The winter cherry, a species of Physalis. The plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or night-shade. The berry is medicinal.

ALKEN'NA, or ALHEN'NA, *n.* Egyptian privet, a species of Lawsonia. The pulverized leaves of this plant are much used by the Eastern nations for staining their nails yellow. The powder, being wet, forms a paste, which is bound on the nails for a night, and the colour thus given will last several weeks.

ALKERM'ES, *n.* [Ar. *See* KERMES.] In *phar.*, a compound cordial, in the form of a confection, derived from the kermes berries. Its other ingredients are said to be pippin-cider, rose-water, sugar, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold.

ALKER'VA, *n.* An Arabic name of the Palma Christi.

AL'KORAN, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *koran*, book. The Book by way of eminence, as we say the *Bible*. *See* KORAN. It is pronounced, I believe, by orientalists, *alkorawn*.] The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith

and practice. It was written by Mohammed, in the dialect of the Koreish, which is the purest Arabic; but the Arabian language has suffered such changes since it was written, that the language of the Koran is not now intelligible to the Arabians themselves, without being learned like other dead languages.

AL'KORAN, or **AL'CORAN**, is also the name of a high tower on Persian buildings.

AL'KORANIST, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars, admit a multitude of traditions.

ALKUS'SA, *n.* A fish of the Silurus kind, with one beard only under the chin.

ALL, *a.* (awl'). [Sax. *eal;* G. *all;* W. *oll* or *holl;* Gr. ὅλος: Shemitic כל, *hal*, from כלה, *calah*, to be ended or completed, to perfect. The Welsh retains the first radical letter. This is radically the same word as *heal;* for in Sw. *hel*, and in Dan. *hele*, signify *all*, and these words are from the root of *heal.* *See* CALL, HEAL, and WHOLE.] 1. Every one, or the whole number of particulars.—2. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree; as, *all* the wheat; *all* the land; *all* the year; *all* the strength. This word signifies then, the whole or entire thing, or all the parts or particulars which compose it. It always *precedes* the definitive adjectives *the, my, thy, his, our, your, their:* as, *all* the cattle; *all* my labour; *all* thy goods; *all* his wealth; *all* our families; *all* your citizens; *all* their property. This word, not only in popular language, but in the Scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus *all* the cattle in Egypt died; *all* Judea and *all* the region round about Jordan; *all* men held John as a prophet; are not to be understood in a literal sense, but as including a large part or very great numbers. This word is prefixed to many other words to enlarge their signification; as, *already, always, all-prevailing.*

ALL, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; as, *all* along; *all* bedewed; *all* over; my friend is *all* for amusement; I love my father *all.* In the ancient phrases, *all* too dear, *all* so long, this word retains its appropriate sense; as, "he thought them sixpence *all* too dear," that is, he thought them too dear by the sum of sixpence. In the sense of *although*, as "*all* were it as the rest," and in the sense of *just*, or *at the moment*, as "*all* as his straying flock he fed," it is obsolete, or restricted to poetry.

It is all one, is a phrase equivalent to *the same thing in effect;* that is, it is *wholly* the same thing. *All the better*, is equivalent to *wholly* the better; that is, better by the whole difference.

ALL, *n.* The whole number; as, *all* have not the same disposition; that is, all men.—2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount; as, our *all* is at stake.

> And Laban said, *All* that thou seest is mine; Gen. xxxi.

This adjective is much used as a noun, and applied to persons or things. *All in all*, is a phrase which signifies, *all* things to a person, or every thing desired.

> Thou shalt be *all in all*, and I in thee,
> Forever. *Milton.*

When the words, *and all*, close an enumeration of particulars, the word *all* is either intensive, or is added as a general term to express what is not enumerated; as, a tree fell, nest, eagles, *and all.* *At all*, is a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. He has no ambition *at all;* that is, *not in the least degree.* Has he any property *at all?* *All and some*, in Spenser, Mason interprets, *one and all.* But from Lye's Saxon Dictionary, it appears that the phrase is a corruption of the Sax. *ealle æt somne*, all together, all at once, from *somne*, together, at once. [*See* LYE, *under somne.*] *All in the wind*, in seaman's language, is a phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake. *All is well*, is a watchman's phrase, expressing a state of safety. *All*, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word; and it is generally more emphatical than *most.* In some instances, *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty, already, always;* but in most instances, it is an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.

ALL-BOUN'TEOUS, } *a.* Perfectly
ALL-BOUN'TIFUL, } bountiful; of infinite bounty.

ALL-FOOL'S-DAY, *n.* The first of April.

ALL-FOURS, *n.* [*all* and *four.*] A game at cards, played by two or four persons; so called from the possession of the four honours, by one person, who is then said to have *all fours.*

To go on all fours, is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.

ALL-GOOD', *n.* The popular name of the plant Good-Henry, or English Mercury, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.*

ALL-GRA'CIOUS, *a.* Perfectly gracious.

ALL-HAIL, *exclam.* [*all* and Sax. *hal*, health.] All health; a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of *all health*, or safety to the person addressed.

ALL-HAL'LOW, or **ALL-HAL'LOWS**, *n.* All Saints day, the first of November; a feast dedicated to all the saints in general.

ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, *n.* [*tid*, in Sax. is *time.*] The time near All Saints, or November first.

ALL-HEAL, *n.* The name of a plant, the *stachys* of Linn.; wound-wort.

ALL-JUDG'ING, *a.* Judging all; possessing the sovereign right of judging.

ALL-JUST', *a.* Perfectly just.

ALL-LOV'ING, *a.* Of infinite love.

ALL-MER'CIFUL, *a.* Of perfect mercy or compassion.

ALL-POW'ERFUL, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent.

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, *n.* The first day of November, called also *All-hallows;* a feast in honour of all the saints.

ALL-SEED, *n.* A plant, the *Chenopodium polyspermum* of Linn.

ALL-SEE'ING, *a.* Seeing every thing.

ALL-SOULS-DAY, *n.* The second day of November; a feast or solemnity held by the church of Rome, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.

ALL'SPICE, *n* The fruit of eugenia pimento, a tree of the West Indies; a spice of a mildly pungent taste, and agreeably aromatic.

ALL-SUFFI''CIENT, *a.* Sufficient to every thing; infinitely able.

ALL-SUFFI''CIENT, *n.* The all-sufficient Being; God.

ALL-SURROUNDING *a.* Encompassing the whole.

ALL-SUSTAINING, *a.* Upholding all things.

ALL-TO,† *adv.* Altogether, entirely.

> And *all-to* brake his skull; Judg. ix. 53.

ALL-WISE, *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.

ALL-WORSHIPPED, *a.* Worshipped or adored by all.

ALL-WORTHY, *a.* Of infinite worth; of the highest worth.

AL'LA, [Ital.] In music, an Italian preposition, or the dative of the feminine article *la*, which prefixed to certain words, has the power of the phrase, *in the manner of;* as, *alla francese*, in the French style or manner.

AL'LA-BREVE, [It. according to the Breve.] In *music*, a term signifying a quick time, in which the notes take only half their usual length.

AL'LA CAPELLA, [It. according to the chapel.] In *music*, the same as *alla breve.*

AL'LAGITE, *n.* A mineral, of a brown or green colour, massive, with a flat conchoidal fracture, and nearly opaque, found in the Hartz, near Elbingerode.

AL'LAH, [Ar. *al* and *ilâh*, the true God.] The Arabic name of the supreme Being, which, through the Koran, has found its way into the languages of all nations who have embraced the Mohammedan faith.

AL'LANITE, *n.* A mineral named from Mr. Allan, of Edinburgh, who first recognized it as a distinct species. It is massive, of a brownish black colour, and conchoidal fracture. A silicious oxide of cerium.

ALLANTO'IC ACID, *n.* An acid of animal origin found in the liquor of the allantois of the fetal calf. [*See* ALLANTOIS.] This is the same acid which was formerly called *amniotic acid.*

ALLAN'TOINE, *n.* The same as allantoic acid.

ALLANTOIS', or **ALLANTOID'**, *n.* [Gr. ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, and εἶδος, form.] A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnion in quadrupeds, and forming one of the membranes which invest the fœtus in those animals.

AL'LATRATE,† *v. t.* [L. *allatro.*] To bark, as a dog.

ALLAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *alecgan, alegan*, to lay, to set, to depress, *lecgan*, to lay, to cast or strike down; G. *legen*, D. *leggen*, to lay; Gr. λέγω. The Fr. *allier*, to alloy, Sp. *ligar*, seems to be directly from the L. *ligo*, to bind; but this may be the same word differently applied, that is, to set, to fix, to make fast, to unite. *Allay* and *alloy* were formerly used indifferently; but I have recognised an entire distinction between them, applying *alloy* to metals.] 1. To make quiet; to pacify or appease; as, to *allay* the tumult of the passions, or to *allay* civil commotions.—2. To abate, mitigate, subdue, or destroy; as, to *allay* grief or pain.

> Females, who soften and *allay* the bitterness of adversity. *Rawle.*

3. To obtund or repress as acrimony; as, to *allay* the acrid qualities of a substance.—4. *Formerly*, to reduce the purity of; as, to *allay* metals. But, in this sense, *alloy* is now exclusively used. [*See* ALLOY.]

ALLAY, *n.* Formerly a baser metal mixed with a finer; but in this sense it is now written *alloy, which see.*—2. That

which allays, or abates the predominant qualities; as, the *allay* of colours. Also, abatement; diminution by means of some mixture; as, joy without *allay*. But *alloy* is now more generally used.

ALLA͞YED, *pp.* Layed at rest; quieted; tranquillized; abated; [reduced by mixture.†]

ALLA͞YER, *n.* He, or that, which allays.

ALLA͞YING, *ppr.* Quieting; reducing to tranquillity; abating; [reducing by mixture.†]

ALLA͞YMENT, *n.* The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity; a state of rest after disturbance; abatement; ease; as, the *allayment* of grief.

AL'LE, *n.* (ally). The little auk, or black and white diver.

ALLECTA'TION,† *n.* Enticement; allurement.

ALLEC'TIVE,† *a.* Alluring.

ALLEC'TIVE,† *n.* Allurement.

ALLEDGE'. *See* ALLEGE.

ALLEGA'NEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Alleghany, or Alleghenny.

AL'LEGANY, or AL'LEGHANY, *n.* The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N. East to S. West, through the middle and southern states of North America; but more appropriately, the main or unbroken ridge, which casts all the waters on one side to the east, and on the other side to the west. This ridge runs from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and chains extend through the United States. This name is given also to the river Ohio, above its confluence with the Monongahela; but improperly, as the Indian name of the river to its source is Ohio.

ALLEGA'TION, *n.* Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration.—2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse, or justification.—3. In *ecclesiast. courts,* a formal complaint, or declaration of charges; also in *civil law* a producing of instruments or deeds to authorise or justify something.

ALLEǴE, *v. t.* [L. *allego, ad* and *lego,* to send; Fr. *alleguer.* This is only a modified application of the Eng. *lay;* L. *loco,* to set or throw.] 1. To declare; to affirm; to assert; to pronounce with positiveness; as, to *allege* a fact.—2. To produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; to cite or quote; as, to *allege* the authority of a judge.

ALLEǴEABLE, *a.* That may be alleged or affirmed.

ALLE'ǴEAS, or ALLEǴIAS, *n.* A stuff manufactured in the East Indies, of two kinds, one of cotton, the other of various plants, which are spun like flax.

ALLEǴ'ED, *pp.* Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea.

ALLEǴ'EMENT,† *n.* Allegation.

ALLEǴ'ER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.

ALLE'ǴIANCE, *n.* [Old Fr. from L. *alligo,* of *ad* and *ligo,* to bind. *See* LIEGE and LEAGUE.] The tie or obligation of a subject to his prince, or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state. Every native or citizen owes *allegiance* to the government under which he is born. This is called *natural* or *implied* allegiance, which arises from the connection of a person with the society in which he is born, and his duty to be a faithful subject, independent of any express promise. *Express* allegiance is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise, or oath of fidelity. *Local* or *temporary* allegiance is due from an alien to the government or state in which he resides. *Oath of allegiance. See* OATH.

ALLEǴ'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; averring; declaring.

ALLEGOR'IC, | ALLEGOR'ICAL, } *a.* In the manner of allegory; figurative; describing by resemblances.

ALLEGOR'ICALLY, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.

ALLEGOR'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

AL'LEGORIST, *n.* One who uses allegory.

AL'LEGORIZE, *v. t.* To form an allegory; to turn into allegory; as, to *allegorize* the history of a people.—2. To understand in an allegorical sense; as, when a passage in a writer may be understood literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense, is said to *allegorize* it.

AL'LEGORIZE, *v. i.* To use allegory; as a man may *allegorize,* to please his fancy

AL'LEGORIZED, *pp.* Turned into allegory, or understood allegorically.

AL'LEGORIZING, *ppr.* Turning into allegory, or understanding in an allegorical sense.

AL'LEGORY, *n.* [Gr. αλληγορια, of αλλος, other, and αγορευω, to speak, from αγορα, a forum, an oration.] A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker, by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth Psalm, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vineyard. The distinction in Scripture between a parable and an allegory, is said to be, that a parable is a *supposed* history, and an allegory, a figurative description of *real* facts. An allegory is called a continued metaphor. The following line in Virgil is an example of an allegory.

Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt.

"Stop the currents, young men, the meadows have drunk sufficiently;" that is, Let your music cease, our ears have been sufficiently delighted. Allegory in *paint.* and *sculpt.,* a figurative representation in which something else is intended than what is exhibited in the representation. It may be of three kinds, physical, moral, or historical.

ALLEGRET'TO, [from *allegro,*] denotes, in *music,* a movement or time quicker than *andante,* but not so quick as *allegro.*

ALLE'GRO. [It. merry, cheerful; It. *leggiére;* Sp. *ligero;* Fr. *leger,* light, nimble. *See* LIGHT.] In *music,* a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain; the quickest except *presto. Piu allegro* is a still quicker movement.

ALLELU'IAH, *n.* [Heb. הללויה, *aleloo-eeay,* Praise to Jah.] Praise Jehovah; a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems. The Greeks retained the word in their Ελελευ Ιω, Praise to Io; probably a corruption of Jah. The Romans retained the latter word in their *Io triumphe.*

ALLEMAND', *n.* A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also a brisk dance, or a figure in dancing.

ALLEMAN'NIC, *a.* Belonging to the *Alemanni,* ancient Germans, and to *Alemannia,* their country. The word is generally supposed to be composed of *all* and *manni,* all men. Cluver. p. 68. This is probably an error. The word is more probably composed of the Celtic *all,* other, the root of Latin *alius* and *man,* place; one of another place, a stranger. The Welsh *allman,* is thus rendered, and this seems to be the original word. The name *Alemanni,* seems to have been first given to the Germans who invaded Gaul in the reign of Augustus.

ALLEN'ARLY, *adv.* Only, merely. A technical word of some importance in Scotch conveyancing. Thus, where lands are conveyed to a father, "for his liferent use *allenarly,*" the force of the expression is, that the father's right is restricted to a mere liferent, or, at best, to a fiduciary fee, even in circumstances where, but for the word "*allenarly,*" the father would have been unlimited fiar.



Allerion.

ALLE'RION, *n.* In *her.,* an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings; denoting Imperialists vanquished and disarmed.

ALLEVEUR, *n.* A small Swedish coin, value about a halfpenny.

ALLE'VIATE. *v. t.* [Low L. *allevio; ad* and *levo,* to raise, *levis,* light; Fr. *lever;* Sp. *llevar,* to carry, *levantar,* to raise, and *levante,* a rising, and the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, the east, so called from the rising of the sun, like *oriental,* from *orior,* to rise; Sax. *hlifian,* to be eminent. *See* LIFT.] 1. To make light; but always in a figurative sense, as it is not applied to material objects. To remove in part; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured; applied to evils; as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, a burden, &c.: opposed to *aggravate.*—2. To make less by representation; to lessen the magnitude or criminality; to extenuate; applied to moral conduct; as, to *alleviate* an offence. [*This sense of the word is rare.*]

ALLE'VIATED, *pp.* Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated.

ALLE'VIATING, *ppr.* Making lighter, or more tolerable; extenuating.

ALLEVIA'TION, *n.* The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening, or mitigation.—2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable; as, the sympathy of a friend is an *alleviation* of grief.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life, as friendship could supply. (Dr. Johnson's letter to Mr. Hector.) *Boswell.*

This use of *alleviation* is hardly legitimate without supplying some word expressing *evil,* as *trouble, sorrow,* &c.—Without such *alleviations* of the cares or troubles of life.

ALLE'VIATIVE,† *n.* That which mitigates.

AL'LEY, *n.* (al'ly). [Fr. *allée,* a passage, from *aller* to go; Ir. *alladh.* Literally, a passing or going.] 1. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage.—2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street.—3. A place in London where stocks are bought and sold. In *perspective,* that which, in or-

der to have a greater appearance of length, is made wider at the entrance than at the termination.

ALLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] Pertaining to allium, or garlic; having the properties of garlic.

ALLIA'CEOUS PLANTS, *n.* Plants which partake more or less of the qualities of garlic or onions; such as onions, shallots, rocambole, chives, leeks, garlic, &c.

ALLI'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *alliance*, from *allier, lier*, to tie or unite, from L. *ligo*; Gr. λυγοω: from the same root as *liege, league, allegiance*.] 1. The relation or union between families, contracted by marriage.—2. The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league.—3. The treaty, league, or compact, which is the instrument of confederacy; sometimes perhaps the act of confederating.—4. Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states, or corporations; as, an *alliance* between church and state.—5. The persons or parties allied; as men or states may secure any *alliances* in their power.

ALLI'ANT,† *n.* An ally.

ALLI''CIENCY, *n.* [Lat. *allicio*, *ad* and *lacio*; L. *allecto, elicio*.] The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism. [*Lit. us.*]

ALLI''CIENT,† *n.* That which attracts.

ALLI'ED, *pp.* Connected by marriage, treaty, or similitude. [*See* ALLY.]

AL'LIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *alligo*, *ad* and *ligo*, to bind. *See* ALLEGIANCE, LIEGE, LEAGUE.] To tie together; to unite by some tie.

AL'LIGATING, *ppr.* Tying together; uniting by some tie.

ALLIGA'TION, *n.* The act of tying together; the state of being tied. [*Lit. us.*] 2. A rule of arithmetic for finding the price or value of compounds, consisting of ingredients of different values. Thus if a quantity of sugar, worth eight pence the pound, and another quantity worth ten pence, are mixed, the question to be solved by *alligation* is, what is the value of the mixture by the pound. Alligation is of two kinds, *medial* and *alternate*; *medial*, when the rate of a mixture is sought from the rates and quantities of the simples; *alternate*, when the quantities of the simples are sought from the rates of the simples, and the rate of the mixture. In modern systems of arithmetic, however, this rule seldom has a place, as the operations regarding the mixture of different ingredients are more expeditiously performed by algebraic equations.

ALLIGA'TOR, *n.* [Properly *allagarto*, from the Spanish and Portuguese *lagarto*, a lizard; L. *lacerta*. The Latin word seems to be connected with *lacertus*, the arm; and the animal may be named from the resemblance of his legs to arms.] The American crocodile.



Alligator.

This animal has a long naked body, four feet, with five toes on the fore feet and four on the hind, armed with claws, and a serrated tail. The mouth is very large, and furnished with sharp teeth; the skin is brown, tough, and, on the sides, covered with tubercles. The largest of these animals grow to the length of seventeen or eighteen feet. They live in and about the rivers in warm climates, eat fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. In winter, they burrow in the earth, which they enter under water and work upward, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. According to its modern acceptation among zoologists, however, the name is no longer confined to the species most commonly found in Carolina, Louisiana, and the other southern states of the union; but it is applied generically to all the other American species, which agree with it in its most prominent and influential characters, and which have been called *caymans, jacarés*, &c., by the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Indians, of South America.

ALLIGA'TOR-PEAR, *n.* A West Indian fruit, resembling a pear in shape, from one to two pounds in weight. It is called also the avocado pear, and is the fruit of *persea gratissima*. It contains within its rind a yellow butyraceous substance, which, when the fruit is perfectly ripe, constitutes an agreeable food.

ALLIG'ATURE, *n.* *See* LIGATURE, which is the word in use.

ALLINEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *alignement*, a row, a squaring, from *ligne*, line; L. *linea*.] A reducing to a line or to a square; a state of being in squares, in a line, or on a level; a line; a row.

AL'LIOTH, *n.* A star in the tail of the great Bear, much used for finding the latitude at sea.

ALLIS'ION, *n.* (allizh'un). [L. *allido*, to dash or strike against, of *ad* and *lædo*, to hurt by striking. *Lædo* forms its participle *læsus*.] A striking against; as, the *allision* of the sea against the shore.

ALLITERA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *litera*, a letter.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals; as, *f* and *g* in the following line:

Fields ever fresh, and groves for ever green.

ALLIT'ERATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

AL'LIUM, *n.* Garlic; a genus of plants of the class Hexandria, and order Monogynia, and belonging to the natural order Asphodeleæ. To this genus belong the onion, leek, garlic, chive, and shallot.

ALLOCATE, *v. t.* To place; to set apart; to allot or give to each his share.

ALLOCA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *locatio*, a placing, from *locus*, place. *See* LOCAL.] The act of putting one thing to another; hence, its usual sense is the admission of an article of account, or an *allowance* made upon an account; a term used in the English Exchequer. [*See* ALLOW.]

AL'LOCHROITE, *n.* An amorphous, massive, opaque mineral of a grayish, yellowish, or reddish colour, found in Norway; considered as a variety of garnet. Its name is said to be given to it, as expressive of its changes of colour before the blowpipe; Gr. αλλος, other, and χροα, colour.

ALLOCU'TION, *n.* [L. *allocutio*, of *ad* and *loquor*, to speak. *See* ELOQUENCE.] 1. The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing in words.—2. An address; a formal address; as, of a general to his troops; a Roman term, rarely used in English.

ALLO'DIAL, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to *feudal*.

ALLO'DIAN is sometimes used, but is not well authorised.

ALLO'DIUM, *n.* [Fr. *alleu*, contr. word. According to O'Brien in his Focaloir, or Dictionary of the Irish, this word is the Celtic *allod*, ancient. According to Pontoppidan, it is composed of *all* and *odh*, all-property, or whole estate. In Sw. *odal*, and in Dan. *odel*, signify *allodial*; the word being used as an adjective; Sw. *odalgods*, that is, *odal goods*, signifies allodial lands; and *odaljord*, odal earth, is used as its synonym. *Odalman*, is one who possesses allodial land; *odalbonde*, is a yeoman or freeholder; *odelt* signifies undivided; *o* in Swedish being a prefix, answering to the English *un*, and giving to words a negative signification. If *o* in *odal* is this prefix, and *dal* from the root of *deal*, the word signifies *undivided*. But some obscurity rests on this word. Pontoppidan's derivation is most probably the true one.] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud*. In England, there is no allodial land, all land being held of the king; but in the United States, most lands are allodial.

ALLONGE, *n.* (allunj'). [Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust, *allongé*, lengthened, of *ad* and *long*.] 1. A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into *lunge*.—2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand.

ALLOO', *v. t.* or *i.* To incite dogs by a call. [See the correct word, HALLOO.]

ALLOPATHET'IC, or **ALLOP'ATHIC**, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

ALLOPATHET'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.

ALLOP'ATHIST, *n.* One who practises medicine, according to the principles and rules of allopathy.

ALLOP'ATHY, *n.* [αλλος, other, and παθος, morbid condition.] That method of medical practice in which there is an attempt to cure disease by the production of a condition of the system, either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the condition essential to the disease to be cured. It is opposed to *homœopathy*.

AL'LOPHANE, *n.* [Gr. αλλος, other, and φαινω, to appear.] A mineral of a blue, and sometimes of a green or brown colour, which occurs massive, or in imitative shapes. It gelatinizes in acids. Allophane is a variety of clay, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal or reniform masses.

AL'LOQUY, *n.* [L. *ad* and *loquor*.] A speaking to another.

ALLOT', *v. t.* [of *ad* and *lot*; Sax. *hlot*. *See* LOT.] 1. To divide or distribute by lot.—2. To distribute, or parcel out

in parts or portions; or to distribute a share to each individual concerned.—3. To grant, as a portion; to give, assign, or appoint in general; as, let every man be contented with that which providence *allots* to him.

ALLOT'MENT, *n.* That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot, or by the act of God.—2. A part, portion, or place appropriated.

In a field, there is an *allotment* for olives. *Broome.*

Allotment of goods, in commerce, is the dividing a ship's cargo into several parts, which are to be purchased by several persons; each person's share being assigned by lot. *Allotment of land*, such portions of ground as are granted to claimants on the division and inclosure of commons and waste lands.

ALLOT'TED, *pp.* Distributed by lot; granted; assigned.

ALLOT'TERY is used by Shakspeare for *Allotment;* but is not authorised by usage.

ALLOT'TING, *ppr.* Distributing by lot; giving as portions; assigning.

ALLOW', *v. t.* [Fr. *allouer*, from *louer;* L. *loco*, to *lay*, set, place; W. *llogi*. *See* LAY.] 1. To grant, give, or yield; as, to *allow* a servant his liberty; to *allow* a pension.—2. To admit; as, to *allow* the truth of a proposition; to *allow* a claim.—3. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to *allow* the right of the king to dismiss his ministers.—4. To approve, justify, or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers; Luke xi; Rom. vii.

5. To afford, or grant as a compensation; as, to *allow* a dollar a day for wages.—6. To abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.—7. To permit; to grant license to; as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

ALLOW'ABLE, *a.* That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbid; not unlawful or improper; as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

ALLOW'ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition or impropriety.

ALLOW'ABLY, *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety.

ALLOW'ANCE, *n.* The act of allowing or admitting.—2. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation.—3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting.—4. Freedom from restraint; indulgence.—5. That which is allowed; a portion appointed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, in *seaman's lan.*, a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short.—6. Abatement; deduction; as, to make an *allowance* for the inexperience of youth.—7.† Established character; reputation; as, a pilot of approved *allowance*.

Allowance in *commerce*, is a deduction from the gross weight of goods, agreed on between merchants, according to the customs of particular countries and ports, the chief of which deductions is known by the name of *tare*.

ALLOW'ANCE, *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink; as, distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

ALLOW'ED, *pp.* Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; appointed; abated.

ALLOW'ER, *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorises.

ALLOW'ING, *ppr.* Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

AL'LOXAN, *n.* One of the products of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid. When treated with alkalies, it produces *alloxanic* acid, the salts of which are termed *alloxanates*.

ALLOX'ANTINE, *n.* A substance obtained when alloxan is brought into contact with zinc and hydrochloric acid, with chloride of zinc, or sulphuretted hydrogen.

ALLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier*, to unite or mix; L. *alligo*, *ad* and *ligo*, to bind; Gr. λυγόω; Sp. *ligar*, to tie or bind, to *alloy* or mix base metals with gold or silver, to league or confederate. We observe that *alloy* and *league*, *alliance*, *ally*, are from the same root.] 1. To reduce the purity of a metal, by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable; as, to *alloy* gold with silver, or silver with copper.—2. To mix metals.—3. To reduce or abate by mixture; as, to *alloy* pleasure with misfortunes.

ALLOY', *n* A baser metal mixed with a finer.—2. The mixture of different metals; any metallic compound; this is its common signification in chemistry. *Alloys* of metallic substances are either natural or artificial; but those which are artificial, are by far the most important. Every alloy is distinguished by the metal which predominates in its composition, or which gives it its value. When mercury is one of the component parts, the alloy is called an *amalgam*.—3. Evil mixed with good; as, no happiness is without *alloy*.

ALLOY'AGE, *n* [Fr. *alliage*, from *allier*.] 1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals.—2. The mixture of different metals.

ALLOY'ED, *pp.* Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

ALLOY'ING, *ppr.* Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; abating by foreign mixture.

ALL'SPICE. See under the compounds of ALL.

ALLUDE, *v. i.* [L. *alludo*, to smile upon or make sport with, of *ad* and *ludo*, to play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions; as, that story *alludes* to a recent transaction.

ALLŪDING, *ppr.* Having reference; hinting at.

ALLUMEE', In *her.*, a term applied to the eyes of a bear or other beast, when they are drawn red and sparkling.

ALLU'MINOR, *n.* [Fr. *allumer*, to light. *See* LIMNER.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures. This is now written *limner*.

ALLŪRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *leurrer*, to decoy, from *leurre*, a lure.] To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger. Sometimes used in a bad sense, to *allure* to evil; but in this sense *entice* is more common. In Hosea ii. 14, *allure* is used in its genuine sense; in 2 Peter ii. 18, in the sense of *entice*.

ALLŪRED, *pp.* Tempted; drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable.

AL'LŪREMENT, *n.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating, as a motive to action; temptation; enticement; as, the *allurements* of pleasure, or of honour.

ALLŪRER, *n.* He, or that, which allures.

ALLŪRING, *ppr.* Drawing; tempting; inviting by some real or apparent good.—2. *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.

ALLŪRINGLY, *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLŪRINGNESS, *n.* The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good. [*Rarely used.*]

ALLU'SION, *n.* (allu'zhun). [Fr. from *allusio*, Low L. *See* ALLUDE.] A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion, by which something is applied or understood to belong to that which is not mentioned, by means of some similitude which is perceived between them.

ALLU'SIVE, *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed.

ALLU'SIVELY, *adv.* By way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion or insinuation.

ALLU'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being allusive. [*Rarely used.*]

ALLU'SORY, *a.* Allusive.

ALLU'VIAL, *a.* [*See* ALLUVION.] 1. Pertaining to alluvion; added to land by the wash of water.—2. Washed ashore or down a stream; formed by a current of water; as *alluvial* ores; *alluvial* soil. *Alluvial formations* in *geol.*, are recent deposits in valleys or in plains, of the *detritus* of the neighbouring mountains. Gravel, loam, clay, sand, brown coal, wood coal, bog iron ore, and calc tuff, compose the alluvial deposits.

ALLU'VIO, *n.* In *Scotch law*, the addition which a river running between the grounds of different heritors may insensibly make to one of the properties, and which belongs to the owner of the ground to which the addition is made. In the case of a violent flood, however, this does not hold.

ALLU'VION, } *n.* [L. *alluvio*, of *ad* and
ALLU'VIUM, } *lavo* or *luo*, *alluo*, to wash. *See* LAVE.] 1. The insensible increase of earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves. The owner of the land thus augmented has a right to the alluvial earth.—2. A gradual washing or carrying of earth or other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added.—3. The mass of substances collected by means of the action of water, such as are found in valleys and plains, consisting of gravel, loam, clay, or other earths, washed down from the mountains. Great alterations in the limits of countries are produced by alluvial deposits, along the sea-shores, the banks of rivers, or at their mouths. Alluvion has been divided into modern and ancient. The modern is characterised by the remains of man and contemporaneous animals and plants; the ancient, by an immense proportion of large mammalia and carnivora, both of extinct and recent genera and species.

ALLU'VIOUS, *a.* The same as *alluvial*, and less frequently used.

ALLY', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier;* reciprocal verb, *s'allier*, to match or confederate; from *ad* and *lier*, to tie or unite; L. *ligo*.] 1. To unite, or form a relation; as, be-

tween families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy.—2. To form a relation by similitude, resemblance, or friendship. *Note.* This word is more generally used in the passive form; as, families are *allied* by blood; or reciprocally, as, princes *ally themselves* to powerful states.

ALLY′, *n.* A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate.

The *allies* of Rome were slaves. *Ames.*

2. One related by marriage or other tie; but seldom applied to individuals, except to princes in their public capacity.

ALLY′ING, *ppr.* Uniting by marriage or treaty.

AL′MACANTAR, *n.* See ALMUCANTAR.

AL′MADIE, *n.* A bark canoe used by the Africans; also a long boat used at Calicut, in India, eighty feet long, and six or seven broad; called also *cathuri.*

AL′MAGEST, *n.* [*al* and μεγιστος, greatest.] A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy. The same title has been given to other works of the like kind.

ALMA′GRA, *n.* A fine deep red ochre, with an admixture of purple, very heavy, dense but friable, with a rough dusty surface. It is the *sil atticum* of the ancients. It is austere to the taste, astringent, melting in the mouth and staining the skin. It is used as a paint and as a medicine.

ALMA MATER. [L. Benign mother, fostering mother.] An epithet applied to Oxford, Cambridge, and other universities, by those who imbibe, or have imbibed, the milk of learning from such universities. This custom has been transplanted to the United States of America.

AL′MANAC, or **ALMANACK**, *n.* [Ar. *al* and *manach, manach*, a calendar or diary.] A small book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c., for the year ensuing. This calendar is sometimes published on one side of a single sheet, and called a *sheet-almanac*. The Baltic nations formerly engraved their calendars on pieces of wood, on swords, helves of axes, and various other utensils, and especially on walking-sticks. Many of these are preserved in the cabinets of the curious. They are called by different nations, *rimstocks, primstaries, runstocks, runstaffs, clogs*, &c. The characters used are generally the Runic or Gothic. The agricultural, political, and statistical information, which is usually contained in popular almanacs, though as valuable a part of the work as any, is comparatively of modern date. *Nautical almanac*, a kind of national almanac published annually, but two or three years in advance, under the direction of the commissioners of longitude. It contains, among other things, the distances of the moon from the sun and fixed stars, for every three hours of apparent time, adapted to the meridian of Greenwich; by comparing which with the distances carefully observed at sea, the mariner may readily infer his longitude to a degree of exactness that is found sufficient for most nautical purposes.

AL′MANAC-MAKER, *n.* A maker of almanacs.

ALMAN′DIN, *n.* [Fr. and It.] In *mineral.*, precious garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red colour, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent. It occurs crystallised in the rhombic dodecahedron.

AL′ME, or **AL′MA**, *n.* Girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing.

ALME′NA, *n.* A weight of two pounds, used to weigh saffron in several parts of Asia.

ALMIGHTINESS, *n.* Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; *an attribute of God only.*

ALMIGHTY, *a.* [*all* and *mighty. See* MIGHT.] Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency; *appropriately applied to the Supreme Being.*

ALMIGHTY, *n.* The Omnipotent God.

AL′MOND, *n.* [Fr. *amande*; It. *mandola.*] 1. The fruit of the *amygdalus communis*, or almond tree. An ovate compressed nut perforated in the pores. The part used is the kernel. There are



Almond.

two varieties, one sweet, and the other bitter. From the pressed kernels almond oil is produced. [It is popularly pronounced *ammond.*]—2. The tonsils, two glands, near the basis of the tongue, are called almonds, from their resemblance to that nut; vulgarly, but improperly, called the *almonds of the ears*, as they belong to the throat.—3. In *Portugal*, a measure by which wine is sold, twenty-six of which make a pipe. [But in Portuguese it is written *almude.*] —4. Among *lapidaries*, almonds signify pieces of rock crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks, so called from their resemblance to this fruit.

AL′MOND-FURNACE, among *refiners*, is a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead, by the help of charcoal; that is, according to modern chemistry, in which the oxide of lead is deoxidized, and the metal revived.

AL′MOND-TREE, *n.* A species of Amygdalus (*A communis*). The tree which produces the almond. The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is longer and more compressed, the green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. The almond-tree is only grown in this country for the sake of its beautiful vernal flowers, being incapable of ripening its fruit in this climate, even in the south of England, except in unusually hot summers, preceded by mild and uninterrupted springs.

AL′MOND-WILLOW *n.* The salix amygdalina, Linn., a species of willow the leaves of which resemble those of the almond tree.

AL′MONER, *n.* [*See* ALMS.] An officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms. By the ancient canons, every monastery was to dispose of a tenth of its income in alms to the poor, and all bishops were obliged to keep an almoner. This title is sometimes given to a chaplain; as, the *almoner* of a ship or regiment. The *lord almoner*, or *lord high almoner*, in *England*, an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, had the forfeiture of all deodands, and the goods of self-murderers, which he had to distribute to the poor. The *grand almoner*, in *France*, once the first ecclesiastical dignitary, had the superintendence of hospitals.

AL′MONRY, *n.* [Corrupted into *ambry, aumbry*, or *aumery.*] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMOST, *adv* [*all* and *most*. The Saxon order of writing was thus; "*all most* who were present." Sax. Chron. p. 225. We now use a duplication, *almost all* who were present.] Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian; Acts xxvi.

ÄLMS, *n.* (*ämz*). [Sax. *almes*; old Eng. *almesse*; Norm. *almoignes*; Fr. *aumônes*; L. *eleemosyna*; Gr. ελεημοσυνη. The first syllables appear to be from ελεω, to pity.] Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food or clothing, otherwise called charity.

A lame man was laid daily to ask an *alms*; Acts iii.

Cornelius gave much *alms* to the people; Acts x.

Tenure by free alms, or frank-almoign, in England, is that by which the possessor is bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; a tenure by which most of the ancient monasteries and religious houses in England held their lands, as do the parochial clergy, and many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary establishments at this day. Land thus held was free from all rent or other service.

ÄLMS-BASKET; ÄLMS-BOX; ÄLMS-CHEST. Vessels appropriated to receive alms.

ÄLMS-DEED, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.

ÄLMS-FOLK,† *n.* Persons supporting others by alms.

ÄLMS-GIVER, *n.* One who gives to the poor.

ÄLMS-GIVING, *n.* The bestowment of charity.

ÄLMS-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor, who are supported by the public.

ÄLMS-MEN, } *n.* Persons support-
ÄLMS-PEOPLE, } ed by charity or by public provision.

AL′MUCANTAR, *n.* [Arabic.] A series of circles of the sphere passing through the centre of the sun, or of a star, parallel to the horizon. It is synonymous with a parallel of altitude, whose common zenith is the vertical point.

AL′MUCANTAR'S STAFF. An instrument of box or pear-tree, having an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising or setting, to find the amplitude and the variations of the compass.

ALMUDE, *n.* A wine measure in Portugal, of which twenty-six make a pipe.

AL'MUG, } n. In *Scripture*, a tree or
AL'GUM, } wood about which the learned are not agreed. The most probable conjecture is, that the word denotes gummy or resinous wood in general. The Vulgate translates it *ligna thyina*, and the Septuagint, *wrought-wood;* others, ebony, brazil, or pine, and the Rabbins render it *coral.* It was used for musical instruments, staircases, &c. The *thyinum* is the citron tree, from Mauritania, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty. The *almug, almugim*, or *algumim*, or simply *gummim*, is most probably a gummy wood, and perhaps may be the shittim, often mentioned in Scripture. See 1 Kings x. 11.

AL'NAGE, n. [Fr. *aulnage*, now softened into *aunage;* L. *ulna;* Gr. ωλενη, an arm, a cubit; W. *elin;* Ir. *uelen, uile*, or *uilean*, an elbow, a nook, or corner. *See* ELL.] A measuring by the ell.

AL'NAGER, or AL'NAGAR, n. A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose duty was to inspect and measure woollen cloth, and fix upon it a seal. This office was abolished by statute 11 and 12 Will. III. No duty or office of this kind exists in the United States.

AL'NIGHT, n. A cake of wax with the wick in the midst.

ALNUS. *See* ALDER.

AL'OE, n. (al'o) [L. *aloë;* Gr. αλοη; Heb. plur. אהלים, *achleem*, aloe-trees.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Asphodeleæ, and included under Hexandria Monogynia of Linnæus. There are several species, all of them natives of warm climates, and most of them of the southern part of Africa. Among the Mohammedans, the aloe is



Aloe Soccotrina.

a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt; and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca, hangs it over his street door, as a token that he has performed the journey. In *Africa*, the leaves of the Guinea aloe are made into durable ropes. Of one species are made fishing-lines, bow-strings, stockings, and hammocks. The leaves of another species hold rain water. *A. socotrina* yields the well-known medicine of the same name, but the greater number of the species are mere objects of curiosity.

ALOERESI'NIC ACID. *See* POLYCHROMIC ACID.

AL'OES, in *med.*, is the inspissated juice of the aloe. The juice is collected from the leaves, which are cut and put in a tub, and when a large quantity is procured, it is boiled to a suitable consistence; or it is exposed to the sun till all the fluid part is exhaled. There are several kinds sold in the shops; as, the Socotrine aloes from Socotora, an isle in the Indian ocean; the hepatic or common Barbadoes aloes; and the fetid or caballine aloes. *Aloes* is a stimulating stomachic purgative; when taken in small doses, it is useful for people of a lax habit and sedentary life.

AL'OES-WOOD, n. *See* AGALLOCHUM.

ALOET'IC, } a. Pertaining to aloe
ALOET'ICAL, } or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.

ALOET'IC, n. A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes.

ALOETIC ACID, n. An acid obtained by action of nitric acid, of sp. gr. 1.25 upon aloes.

ALOFT', adv. [*a* and *loft.* *See* LOFT and LUFF.] 1. On high; in the air; high above the ground; as, the eagle soars *aloft.*—2. In *seamen's lan.*, in the top; at the mast-head; or on the higher yards or rigging. Hence on the upper part, as of a building.

ALO'GIANS, n. [α neg. and λογος, word.] In *Church his.*, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos*, and consequently rejected the Gospel of St. John.

AL'OGOTROPHY, n. [Gr. αλογος, unreasonable, and τροφη, nutrition.] A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body, as when one part receives more or less nourishment and growth than another.

AL'OMANCY, n. [Gr. αλς, salt, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by salt.

AL'OGY, n. [Gr. α and λογος.] Unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALONE, a. [*all* and *one;* Germ. *allein;* Dan. *allene*, Scot. *alane.*] 1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied to a person or thing.

It is not good that man should be *alone;* Gen. ii.

2. It is applied to two or more persons or things, when separate from others, in a place or condition by themselves; without company.

And when they were *alone*, he expounded all things to his disciples; Mark iv.

3. Only.

Thou whose name *alone* is Jehovah; Ps. lxxxiii.

This sense at first appears to be adverbial, but really is not; whose name *single, solitary, without another*, is Jehovah. *To let alone* is to suffer to rest; to forbear molesting or meddling with; to suffer to remain in its present state. *Alone*, in this phrase, is an adjective, the word to which it refers being omitted; let me alone; let them alone; let it alone; that is, suffer it to be unmolested, or to remain as it is, or let it remain by itself.

ALONE, adv. Separately; by itself.

ALONELY,† a. or adv. Only; merely; singly.

ALONENESS,† n. That state which belongs to no other.

ALONG', adv. [Sax. *and-lang* or *ond-lang;* Fr. *au long, le long.* *See* LONG. The Saxons always prefixed *and* or *ond*, and the sense seems to be, by the length, or opposite the length, or in the direction of the length.] 1. By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length; as, the troops marched *along* the bank of the river, or *along* the highway; 1 Sam. vi.—2. Onward; in a line, or with a progressive motion; as, a meteor glides *along* the sky; let us walk *along.* *All along* signifies the whole length; through the whole distance; in the whole way or length.

Ishmael went forth, weeping *all along* as he went; Jer. xli.; 1 Sam. xxviii.

Along with signifies in company; joined with; as, go *along with* us. Sometimes *with* is omitted.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along.* *Pope.*

Along side, in *seamen's lan.*, that is, by the length or in a line with the side, signifies side by side, as by another ship, or by the side of a wharf. *Along shore*, is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore. *Lying along*, is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail.

ALONGST',† adv. Along; through or by the length.

ALOOF', adv. [*All off.* Perhaps from aloft.] 1. At a distance, but within view, or at a small distance, in a *literal sense;* as, to stand *aloof.*—2. In a *figurative sense*, not concerned in a design; declining to take any share, implying circumspection; keeping at a distance from the point, or matter in debate.

ALOOF'NESS, n. The keeping at a distance.

AL'OPECY, n. [Gr. αλωπηξ, a fox, whose urine is said to occasion baldness.] A disease called the fox-evil or scurf, which is a falling off of the hair, not only from the scalp but from the beard and eye-brows. In modern *medical lan.*, the term has been loosely applied to any kind of baldness.

ALO'SA, n. A fish of passage, called the shad, or mother of herrings, a species of Clupea. It is an abdominal, and some naturalists allege it to be a different species from the shad.

ALOU'CHI, n. A sweet scented gum, which runs from the tree which produces white cinnamon.

ALOUD', adv. [*a* and *loud;* Sax. *gehlyd*, clamour. *See* LOUD.] Loudly; with a loud voice, or great noise.

Cry *aloud*, spare not; Isa. lviii.

ALOW, adv. In a low place, or a lower part; opposed to *aloft.*

ALP, ALPS, n. [Qu. Gr. αλφος, white; L. *albus.* The Celts called all high mountains *alpes* or *olbe. Cluver.* Thucydides mentions a castle, in the territory of Argos, situated on a hill, and called *Olpas* or *Olp.* Lib. 3, Ca. 105. Pelloutier, Hist. des Celtes, Liv. 1. 15. The derivation of the word from αλφος white, is therefore doubtful. In Ir. or Gaelic, *ailp* is a huge mass or lump.] A high mountain. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains whose tops were covered with snow, and hence appropriately applied to the mountains of Switzerland; so that by Alps is generally understood the latter mountains. But geographers apply the name to any high mountains.

ALPAG'NA, n. An animal of Peru, used as a beast of burden; the Camelus Paco of Linnæus, and the Pacos of Pennant.

AL'PHA, n. [Heb. אלף, *alooph*, an ox or leader.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, and used to denote first or beginning.

I am *Alpha* and Omega; Rev. i.

As a numeral it stands for one. It was formerly used also to denote *chief;* as, Plato was the *Alpha* of the wits.

AL'PHABET, n. [Gr. αλφα and βητα, A and B.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order, the series of letters which form the ele-

ments of speech. The English alphabet has 26 letters, the French 23, the Heb. Chal. Syr. and Samar. 22 each; the Arab. 28, the Pers. 31, the Turk. 33, Georg. 36, Copt, 32, Muscov. 43, Gr. 24, Lat. 22, Sclav. 27, Dutch 26, Span. 25, It. 20; the Ethiopic has no fewer than 202 letters; the Chinese have no alphabet, but have characters, which are the signs not of words, but of ideas, and are in number about 80,000.

AL'PHABET, *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet; to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.

ALPHABETA'RIAN, *n.* A learner while in the A B C.

ALPHABET'IC, ALPHABET'ICAL, *a.* In the order of an alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.

ALPHABET'ICALLY, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

ALPHE'NIX, *n.* [*al* and *phœnix*.] White barley sugar, used for colds. It is common sugar boiled till it will easily crack; then poured upon an oiled marble table, and moulded into various figures.

AL'PHEST, *n.* A small fish, having a purple back and belly, with yellow sides, a smooth mouth, and thick fleshy lips; always caught near the shore or among rocks. Labrus Cinædus, Linn.

ALPHON'SIN, *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds, so called from its inventor, Alphonsus Ferrier of Naples. It consists of three branches, which close by a ring, and open when it is drawn back.

ALPHON'SIN TABLES, *n.* Astronomical tables made by Alphonsus, king of Arragon.

AL'PHUS, *n.* [Gr. ἀλφός, white.] That species of leprosy called vitiligo, in which the skin is rough with white spots.

AL'PINE, *a.* [L. *alpinus*, from *Alpes*.] 1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. —2. Growing on high mountains; as, *alpine* plants.

AL'PINE, *n.* A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.

AL'PIST, or AL'PIA, *n.* The seed of the fox-tail; a small seed used for feeding birds.

AL'QUIER, *n.* A measure in Portugal for dry things, as well as liquids, containing half an almude, or about two gallons. It is called also *Cantar.*

AL'QUIFOU, *n.* A sort of lead ore, which, when broken, looks like antimony. It is found in Cornwall, England; used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potter's ore. A small mixture of manganese gives it a blackish hue.

AL'READ'Y, *adv.* (alred'dy.) [*all* and *ready*. *See* READY.] Literally, a state of complete preparation; but, by an easy deflection, the sense is, at this time, or at a specified time.

Elias is come *already*; Mat. xvii.

Joseph was in Egypt *already*; Exod. i.

It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, when you shall arrive the business will be *already* completed, or will have been completed *already*.

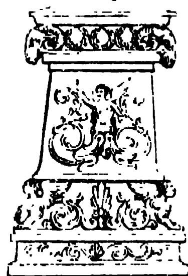
AL'SO, *adv.* [*all* and *so*. Sax. *eal* and *swa*; *eal*, all, the whole, and *swa*, so.] Likewise; in like manner.

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be *also*; Mat. vi.

ALT, or AL'TO, *a.* [It. from L. *altus*, high; Celt. *alt*, *ailt*, a high place; Heb. עלית, *oleth*, upper, על, *ol*, high.] In *music*, the highest natural adult male voice, or countertenor, the usual compass of which is from F the fourth line in the base, to C the third space on the treble; also the instrument called in England the *tenor*, and by the Italians the *viola*. *Alto clef*, a name of the C clef, when placed on the third line; more commonly in England, called the countertenor clef. *Alto rilievo* or high relief, a term which designates that kind of sculpture which is executed on a flat surface, but projects considerably above the ground or plane. The degree of projection given to *Alto rilievo* depends on the will of the sculptor; more than three fourths of the figure are frequently shown, and figures in *basso rilievo*, (low relief,) are sometimes added to express gradations of distance.

ALTAIC, or ALTA'IAN, *a.* [Tart. *alatau*, perhaps, *al-tag*, high mountain. Tooke 1, 121.] Pertaining to the Altai, a vast ridge of mountains extending, in an easterly direction, through a considerable part of Asia, and forming a boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions.

AL'TAR, *n.* [L. *altare*, probably from the same root as *altus*, high; Celt. *alt*, a high place.] 1. A mount; a table or



Grecian Altar.

elevated place, on which sacrifices were anciently offered to some deity. Altars were originally made of turf, afterwards of stone, wood, or horn; some were round, others square, others tri-



Greek priestess at the altar.

angular. They differed also in height, but all faced the east. The principal altars of the Jews were the altar of incense, of burnt-offerings, and of showbread; all of shittim-wood, and covered with gold or brass.—2. In *modern churches*, the communion table, and, figuratively, a church; a place of worship.—3. In *scrip.*, Christ is called the altar of Christians, he being the atoning sacrifice for sin.

We have an *altar*, whereof they have no right to eat, who serve tabernacles; Heb. xiii.

AL'TAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

ALT'AR-FIRE, *n.* Fire on an altar.

AL'TAR-PIECE, *n.* A painting placed over the altar in a church.

AL'TAR-WISE, *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar.

AL'TARAGE, *n.* The profits arising to priests from oblations, or on account of the altar. Also, in *law*, altars erected in virtue of donations, before the Reformation, within a parochial church, for the purpose of singing a mass for deceased friends. At the Reformation in Scotland, when altarages came to be suppressed, the founders were allowed to convert the endowments to the maintenance of bursars in one of the universities.

AL'TARIST, or AL'TAR-THANE, *n.* In *old laws*, an appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged: also a chaplain.

AL'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *alterer*; from L. *alter*, another. *See* ALIEN. *Alter* is supposed to be a contraction of ἀλλοτριος, alienus, of ἀλλος and ἑτερος.] 1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that has gone out of my lips; Ps. lxxxix.

2. To change entirely or materially; as, to *alter* an opinion. In general, to *alter* is to change partially; to *change* is more generally to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

AL'TER, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; as, the weather *alters* almost daily.

The law which *altereth* not; Dan. vi.

ALTERABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

AL'TERABLE, *a.* That may become different; that may vary.

AL'TERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of admitting alteration; variableness.

AL'TERABLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be altered, or varied.

AL'TERAGE, *n.* [From *alo*, to feed.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. But this is not an English word.

AL'TERANT, *a.* Altering; gradually changing.

AL'TERANT, *n.* A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body, and changes it from a diseased to a healthy condition. An alterative.

ALTERA'TION, *n.* [L. *alteratio*.] The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering or partial change; also the change made, or the loss or acquisition of qualities not essential to the form or nature of a thing. Thus a cold substance suffers an *alteration* when it becomes hot.

AL'TERATIVE, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter.

AL'TERATIVE, *n.* A medicine which gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and restores healthy functions without producing any sensible evacuation by perspiration, purging, or vomiting. This word is more generally used than *Alterant*.

AL'TERCATE, *v. i.* [L. *altercor*, *alterco*, from *alter*, another.] To contend

in words; to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.

ALTERCA'TION, *n.* [L. *altercatio.*] Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.

AL'TERN, *a.* [L. *alternus*, of *alter*, another.] 1. Acting by turns; one succeeding another; *alternate*, which is the word generally used.—2. In *crystallography*, exhibiting, on two parts, an upper and a lower part, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.

Altern-base, in *trigonometry*, is a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus in oblique triangles, the true base is the sum of the sides, and then the difference of the sides is the altern-base; or the true base is the difference of the sides, and then the sum of the sides is the altern-base.

AL'TERNACY, *n.* Performance or actions by turns. [*Lit. us.*]

ALTERN'AL, *a.* Alternative. [*Lit. us.*]

ALTERN'ALLY, *adv.* By turns. [*Lit. us.*]

ALTERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *alternatus.*] 1. Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence reciprocal.

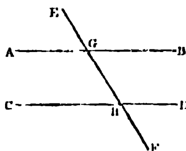
And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise. *Pope*


Alternate leaves.

2. In *bot.*, branches and leaves are *alternate*, when they rise higher on opposite sides alternately, come out singly, and follow in gradual order.

Alternate alligation. *See* ALLIGATION.

Alternate angles, in *geom.*, the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second. Thus, if the parallels A B, C D, be cut by the line E F, the angles A G H, G H D, as also the angles B G H, and G H C, are called *alternate* angles.



Alternate angles.

In *her.*, the first and fourth quarters, and the second and third, are usually of the same nature, and are called *alternate* quarters.

ALTERN'ATE, *n.* That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude.

AL'TERNATE, *v. t.* [L. *alterno.* *See* ALTER. With the accent on the second syllable, the participle *alternating* can hardly be pronounced.] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally; as, God *alternates* good and evil.

AL'TERNATE, *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns; as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* with each other.—2. To follow reciprocally in place.

Different species *alternating* with each other. *Kirwan.*

ALTERN'ATELY, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds; as night follows day and day follows night.—In *geom.*, and *alg.*, a term used when there are four proportionals of the same kind, and it is inferred that the first is to the third as the second to the fourth. Thus, if a : b : : c : d (these quantities being of the same kind,) then alternately a : c : : b : d. Instead of *alternately*, the terms *by alternation*, or *alternando* are sometimes used.

ALTERN'ATENESS, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession

AL'TERNATING, *ppr.* Performing or following by turns.

ALTERNA'TION, *n.* The reciprocal succession of things, in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession; as, we observe the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter. *Alternation* in *geom.*, and *alg.* *See* ALTERNATELY.—2. The different changes or alterations of orders, in numbers. Thus, if it is required to know how many changes can be rung on six bells, multiply the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, continually into one another, and the last product is the number required. This is called *permutation.*—3. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister.—4. Alternate performance, in the choral sense.

ALTERN'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *alternatif.*] Offering a choice of two things.

ALTERN'ATIVE, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that if one is taken, the other must be left. Thus, when *two* things offer a choice of *one* only, the two things are called *alternatives*. In strictness, then, the word cannot be applied to more than *two* things, and when one thing only is offered for choice, it is said there is no *alternative*.

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground. *Cranch.*

ALTERN'ATIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives, in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things.

ALTERN'ATIVENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

ALTERN'ITY, *n.* Succession by turns; alternation.

ALTHE'A, *n.* [Gr. αλθαια, from αλθω, or αλθαινω, to heal.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Malvaceæ. Althea rosea is the hollyhock, which is indigenous in China. The common marsh-mallow belongs to this genus, has a perennial root, and an annual stalk, rising four or five feet. It abounds with mucilage, and is used as an emollient.

ALTHEIN'E, *n* The name of a supposed new vegetable principle extracted from the roots of the marsh-mallow; but it has been shown to be identical with *asparagin.*

ALTHION'IC ACID, *n.* An acid derived from the residue of the preparation of olefiant gas, from alcohol and sulphuric acid. The salts which it forms with bases, are called *althionates.*

ALTHOUGH, (altho'). obs. verb, or used only in the imperative. [*all* and *though*; from Sax. *thah* or *theah*; Ir. *daighim*, to give. *See* THOUGH.] Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; as, "*although* the fig-tree shall not blossom;" Hab. iii. That is, grant, admit, or suppose what follows—"the fig-tree shall not blossom." It is a transitive verb, and admits after it the definitive *that*—although *that* the fig-tree shall not blossom; but this use of the verb has been long obsolete. The word may be defined by *notwithstanding, non obstante;* as *not opposing* may be equivalent to *admitting* or *supposing.*

ALTIL'OQUENCE, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and *loquor, loquens*, speaking.] Lofty speech; pompous language.

ALTIM'ETER, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. μετρον, measure. *See* MEASURE and MODE.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a geometrical quadrant, square, or theodolite.

ALTIM'ETRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument, and by trigonometrical principles without actual mensuration.

AL'TIN, *n.* A money of account in Russia, value three kopecks, or about three halfpence; also a lake in Siberia, ninety miles in length.

ALTIN'CAR, *n.* A species of factitious salt or powder, used in the fusion and purification of metals, prepared in various ways. [*See* TINCAL.]

ALTIS'ONANT, } *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and
ALTIS'ONOUS, } *sonans*, sounding; *sonus*, sound.] High sounding; lofty or pompous, as language.

ALTISS'IMO, [Ital. the superlative of alto.] In *music*, an epithet for notes in the octave above the fifth line in the treble.

AL'TITUDE, *n.* [L. *altitudo*, of *altus*, high, and a common termination denoting *state*, condition, or manner.] 1. Space extended upward; height; the elevation of an object above its foundation; as, the *altitude* of a mountain, or column; or the elevation of an object or place above the surface on which we stand, or above the earth; as, the *altitude* of a cloud or meteor; or the elevation of one object above another, as of a bird above the top of a tree.—2. The elevation of a point, or star, or other object above the horizon.—3. *Figuratively*, high degree; superior excellence; highest point of excellence.

He is proud to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shak.*

The *altitude of the eye*, in perspective, is a right line let fall from the eye, perpendicular to the geometrical plane. *Altitude* of a figure in *geom.*, is the distance of its vertex from its base, or the length of a perpendicular, let fall from the vertex to the base. *Accessible altitude*, is the altitude of an object, whose base we can have access to, so as to measure the distance between it and the station from which the measure is to be taken. *Inaccessible altitude* is when the base of the object cannot be approached. *Altitude* of a heavenly body in *astr.*, is the arch of a vertical circle intercepted between the body and the horizon. This altitude may be either *true* or *apparent*. *Apparent altitude*, is that which appears by sensible observations made at any place on the surface of the earth; and *true altitude*, is that which results by correcting the *apparent*, on account of refraction, parallax, and dip of the horizon. *Refraction of altitude*, is an arch of a vertical circle, by which the true altitude of a heavenly body is increased, on account of refraction. *Parallax* of altitude, [*See* PARALLAX.] *Altitude* or *elevation* of the pole, is the arch of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. It is equal to the latitude of the place. *Meridian altitude*, is an arch of the meridian between

the horizon and any star or point on the meridian.

ALTIV'OLANT, *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *volans*, flying.] Flying high.

AL'TO, [It. from L. *altus.*] High.
Alto and *Basso*, high and low, in *old law*, terms used to signify a submission of all differences of every kind to arbitration.

AL'TO-FAGGOTTA, or OCTAVE FAGOTTA. A new musical instrument which is very sonorous, the upper notes approximating closely to those of a horn, though much softer; the lower notes blending very harmoniously with those of the voice, piano-forte, &c. It is played with a reed and mouth piece similar to a clarionet. In form, it resembles a small bassoon.

AL'TO-OCTAVO, [It.] An octave higher.

AL'TO-PRIMO, [It.] The first or upper *alto* in music, in distinction from the *alto-secondo*, or lower *alto*.

AL'TO-RILIE'VO. [It.] High relief,



Alto Rilievo.

in *sculpt.*, is the projection of a figure, half or more, without being entirely detached.

AL'TO-RIPIE'NO, [It.] The tenor of the great chorus, which sings and plays only in particular places.

AL'TO-TENO'RE, [It.] The upper or counter-tenor part in music, which consists of several parts.

AL'TO-VIOLA, [It.] A small tenor viol.

AL'TO-VIOLINO, [It.] A small tenor violin.

ALTOGETH'ER, *adv.* [*all* and *together*. See TOGETHER.] Wholly; entirely; completely; without exception.
Every man at his best estate is *altogether* vanity; Ps. xxxix.

AL'UDEL, *n.* [*a* and *lutum*, without lute.] Among older chemists, aludels were glass or earthen pots without bottoms, that they might be fitted into each other, and used in sublimations. At the bottom of the furnace was a pot containing the matter to be sublimed, and at the top a head to receive the volatile matter.

AL'ULA, *n.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] In *ornith.*, the group of ill-feathers, attached to the joint of the carpus, as in the snipe. These are also called the *bastard* wings.

AL'UM, *n.* [L. *alumen.*] A triple sulphate of alumina and potassa. This substance is white, transparent, and very astringent; but seldom found pure or crystallized. This salt is usually prepared by roasting and lixiviating certain clays containing pyrites, and to the lye adding a certain quantity of potassa: the salt is then obtained by crystallization. Alum is of great use in medicine and the arts. In medicine, it is used as an astringent; internally, in hemoptoë, diarrhœa, and dysentery; externally, as a styptic applied to bleeding vessels, and as an escharotic. In the arts, it is used in dyeing, to fix colours; in making candles, for hardening the tallow; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins. It occurs in a native state only in small quantities.

AL'UM-EARTH, *n.* A massive mineral of a blackish brown colour, a dull lustre, an earthy and somewhat slaty fracture, sectile and rather soft.

ALU'MINA, } *n.* The base of alum,
AL'UMINE, } sometimes called *argil*, or the *argillaceous earth*. It is widely diffused over the globe in the shape of clay, loam, and other similar substances; the adamantine spar, the ruby and sapphire are *alumina* nearly pure and crystallized. It is white, powdery, and light, having neither taste nor smell, and adheres to the tongue. When moistened with water it forms a cohesive and ductile mass, susceptible of being kneaded into various forms. It was regarded as an elementary substance in chemistry, till Sir H. Davy discovered it to be a compound of a peculiar metallic base with oxygen. [*See* ALUMINUM.]

ALU'MINIFORM, *a.* Having the form of alumina.

AL'UMINITE, *n.* Subsulphate of alumina; a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its colour is snow white or yellowish white.

ALU'MINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to alum or alumina, or partaking of the same properties. *Aluminous waters*, those which are impregnated either naturally or artificially with the properties of alum.

ALU'MINUM, *n.* The name given to the metallic base of Alumina. It is a grey powder resembling platina in appearance; when burnished, it has the lustre of tin, and when heated to redness in the air, it burns with great vividness; in pure oxygen, it burns with so great splendour, that the eye can scarcely support it.

AL'UMISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

ALUM'NUS, *n.* [L. from *alo*, to nourish.] A pupil; one educated at a seminary, or university, is called an alumnus of that institution.

AL'UM-SLATE, *n.* A slaty rock of a greyish, bluish, or iron black colour, and often possessed of a glossy shining lustre. It is chiefly composed of silex and alumine, and from it is obtained the largest part of the alum of commerce.

AL'UM-STONE, *n.* The silicious subsulphate of alumina and potash. A mineral of a greyish or yellowish white colour, found at Tolfa in Italy, in secondary rocks.

ALU'TA, *n.* [L.] A species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated.

ALUTA'CEOUS, *a.* A pale brown colour like that of tanned leather.

ALUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *aluta*, tanned leather.] The tanning of leather.

AL'VEARY, *n.* [L. *alvearium*, *alveare*, a bee-hive, from *alvus*, the belly.] The hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the concha where the wax is contained.

AL'VEOLAR, } *a.* [L. *alveolus*, a soc-
AL'VEOLARY, } ket, from *alveus*, a hollow vessel.] Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets.

AL'VEOLATE, *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, from *alveus*, a hollow vessel.] Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb; having the surface covered with numerous deep hollows, as in the receptacle of some compound flowers.

AL'VEOLE, } *n.* [L. dim. of *alveus*.]
ALVEO'LUS, } 1. A cell in a bee-hive, or in a fossil.—2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed.—3. A sea fossil of a conic figure, composed of a number of cells, like bee-hives, joined by a pipe of communication.

AL'VEOLITE, *n.* [L. *alveolus*, and Gr. λιθος.] In *nat. hist.*, a kind of stony polypiers, of a globular or hemispherical shape; formed by numerous concentric beds, each composed of a union of little cells.

AL'VINE, *a.* [from *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to the intestinal excrements.

ALWAR'GRIM, *n.* The spotted plover *Charadrius Apricarius.*

AL'WAY, or AL'WAYS, *adv.* [*all* and *way*; Sax. *eal*, and *weg*, way; properly, a going, at all goings; hence, at all times.] 1. Perpetually; throughout all time; as, God is *always* the same.—2. Continually; without variation.
I do *alway* those things which please him; John viii.; Mat. xxviii.
3. Continually or constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals.
Mephibosheth shall eat bread *alway* at my table; 2 Sam. ix.
4. At all convenient times; regularly.
Cornelius prayed to God *alway*; Acts x.; Luke xviii; Eph. vi.
Alway is now seldom used. The application of this compound to *time* proceeds from the primary sense of *way*, which is a going or passing; hence, continuation.

A. M. stand for *artium magister*, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges; called in some countries, doctor of philosophy.

A. M. stand also for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world; and for *Ante Meridiem*, before mid-day or noon.

AM, the first person of the verb *to be*, in the indicative mood, present tense; Sax. *eom*; Gr. ειμι; Goth *im*; Pers. *am*.
I AM that I AM; Ex. iii.

A'MA, or HA'MA, *n.* [D. *aam*, a vessel.] In *church affairs*, a vessel to contain wine for the eucharist; also a wine measure, as a cask, a pipe, &c.

A''MABILITY, *n.* [L. *amabilis*, from *amo*, to love.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing, or rather the combination of agreeable qualities which win the affections.

AMAD'AVAD, *n.* A small curious bird of the size of the crested wren; the upper part of the body is brown, the prime feathers of the wings black.

AMADET'TO, *n.* A sort of pear, so called, it is said, from a person who cultivated it.

AMAD'OGADE, *n.* A small beautiful bird in Peru; the upper part of its body and wings are of a lively green, its breast red, and its belly white.

AM'ADOT, *n.* A sort of pear.

AM'ADOU, *n.* An inflammable substance, got from the dried plant of Boletus Igniarius, by steeping it in saltpetre. This is written also *amadow*, and called *black match*, and *pyrotechnical sponge*, on account of its inflammability.

AMAIN′, *adv.* [Sax. *a* and *mægn*, force, strength. *See* MAY, MIGHT.] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once.

What, when we fled *amain*. *Milton*.

Let go amain, in seamen's language, or *strike amain*, is to let fall or lower at once.

AMAL′GAM, *n.* [Gr. μαλαγμα, from μαλασσω, to soften Its usual derivation is certainly erroneous.] 1. A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy, of which mercury forms an essential constituent part.—2. A mixture or compound of different things.

AMAL′GAMATE, *v. t.* To compound quicksilver with another metal. Gregory uses *amalgamize*.—2. To mix different things, to make a compound; to unite.

AMAL′GAMATE, *v. i.* To compound or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

AMAL′GAMATED, *pp.* Compounded with quicksilver; blended.

AMAL′GAMATING, *ppr.* Compounding quicksilver with another metal.

AMALGAMA′TION, *n.* The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal.—2. The mixing or blending of different things.—3. In *railways*, the junction or union of two or more companies into one concern.

AMAN′DOLA, *n.* A green marble, having the appearance of honey-comb, and containing white spots; of 100 parts, 76 are mild calcareous earth, 20 schist, and 2 iron. The cellular appearance proceeds from the schist.

AMAN′ITINE, *n.* The poisonous principle of certain mushrooms, as *agaricus muscarius*, *A. bulbosus*, and others.

AMANUEN′SIS, *n.* [L. from *manus*, hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates.

AM′ARANTH, *n.* A colour inclining to purple.

AM′ARANTH, } *n.* [Gr. αμαραντος, of
AMARAN′TUS, } α neg. and μαραινω, to decay; so called, it is said, because, when cropped, it does not soon wither.] Flower gentle; a genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Amaranthaceæ. The species are found chiefly in tropical countries, and are all annuals. The tricoloured species has long been cultivated in gardens, on account of the beauty of its variegated leaves.

AMARANTH′INE, *a.* Belonging to amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

AMAR′ITUDE, *n.* [L. *amaritudo*, from *amarus*, bitter; from Heb. מר, *mar*, bitter.] Bitterness. [*Not much us.*]

AMARYL′LIS, *n.* [The name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.] In *bot.*, lily-daffodil, a genus of liliaceous plants of several species, which are cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers. Their bulbs are sometimes poisonous.

AMAR′YTHRINE, *n.* The bitter principle of erythrine.

AMASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *amasser*; It. *ammassare*; L. *massa*, a heap or lump; Gr μαζα. *See* MASS.] 1. To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity; to accumulate; as, to *amass* a treasure.—2. To collect in great numbers; to add many things together; as, to *amass* words or phrases.

AMASS, *n.* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation. [This is superseded by *Mass.*]

AMASSED, *pp.* Collected in a heap, or in a great quantity or number; accumulated.

AMASS′ING, *ppr.* Collecting in a heap; or in a large quantity or number.

AMASS′MENT, *n.* A heap collected; a large quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

AMATE,† *v. i.* [*See* MATE.] To accompany; also, to terrify, to perplex.

AMATEUR, *n* [Fr. from L. *amator*, a lover, from *amo*, to love.] A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting, without regard to gain or emolument; one who has a taste for the arts.

AM′ATIVENESS, *n.* A term in *phrenology*, applied to one of the propensities. Its organ is situated at the back part of the head, between the mastoid process on each side, and is that portion of the brain denominated the cerebellum. It is supposed to be the seat of sexual passion, the degree of which is indicated by the size of the organ; those in which the development of the organ is greatest, being most under the influence of this passion.

AMATO′RIAL, } *a.* [L. *amatorius*, from
AM′ATORY, } *amo*, to love.] 1. Relating to love; as, *amatorial* verses; causing love; as, *amatory* potions; produced by sexual intercourse; as *amatorial* progeny.—2. In *anat.*, a term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their use in ogling.

AMATO′RIALLY, *adv.* In an amatorial manner; by way of love.

AMATO′RIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to love.

AMAURŌSIS, *n.* [Gr. αμαυρος, obscure.] A loss or decay of sight from a palsy of the optic nerve, without any visible defect in the eye, except an immovable pupil; called also *gutta serena*. Sometimes the disease is periodical, coming on suddenly, continuing for hours or days, and then disappearing. It arises from a paralysis of the retina, or optic nerve, and is sometimes complicated with cataract. It has sometimes been cured by electricity.

AMAUS′ITE, *n.* *See* PETROSILEX.

AMĀZE, *v. t.* [Qu. Ar. *amasa*, to perplex or confuse; or from *maze.*] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish.

They shall be afraid; they shall be *amazed* at one another; Is. xiii.

They were all *amazed* and glorified God; Mark ii.; Luke v.

This word implies astonishment or perplexity, arising from something extraordinary, unexpected, unaccountable, or frightful.

AMĀZE, *n.* Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear, surprise, or wonder. It is chiefly used in poetry, and is nearly synonymous with *amazement*.

AMĀZED, *pp.* Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder.

AMĀZEDLY, *adv.* With amazement; in a manner to confound. [*Lit. us.*]

AMĀZEDNESS, *n.* The state of being confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment, great wonder.

AMĀZEMENT, *n.* Astonishment; confusion, or perplexity, from a sudden impression of fear, surprise, or wonder. It is sometimes accompanied with fear or terror; sometimes merely extreme wonder or admiration at some great, sudden, or unexpected event, at an unusual sight, or at the narration of extraordinary events.

AMAZING, *ppr.* Confounding with fear, surprise, or wonder.—2. *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment, or perplexity.

AMĀZINGLY, *adv.* In an astonishing degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound or terrify.

AM′AZON, *n.* [This is said to be formed of a neg. and μαζος, breast. History informs us, that the Amazons cut off their right breast, that it might not incommode them in shooting and hurling the javelin. This is doubtless a fable.] 1. The Amazons are said by historians, to have been a race of female warriors,



Amazon.

who founded an empire on the river Thermodon, in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine. They are said to have excluded men from their society; and by their warlike enterprises, to have conquered and alarmed surrounding nations. Some writers treat these accounts as fables.—2. By *analogy*, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.—3. This name has been given to some American females, on the banks of the largest river in the world, who joined their husbands in attacking the Spaniards that first visited the country. This trivial occurrence gave the name Amazon to that river, whose real name is Maranon.

AMAZO′NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. *Applied to females*, bold; of masculine manners; warlike.—2. Belonging to the river Maranon in South America, or to Amazonia, the country lying on that river.

Amazonian stone, a beautiful green feldspar, found in rolled masses near the Amazon river.

AMB, **AM.** About; around; used in composition. Sax. *emb. ymb;* W. *am;* Ir. *im, um;* Gr. αμφι; Lat. *am* or *amb*.

AMBA′GES, *n.* [L. *amb* and *ago*, to drive.] 1. A circumlocution; a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words. Subterfuges; evasions.—2. A winding or turning.

AMBA′GIOUS, *a.* Circumlocutory.

AMBAS′SADOR, *n.* [This is the more common orthography; but good authors write also *embassador;* and as the orthography of *embassy* is established, it would be better to write *embassador*, as it is written by Blackstone. Fr. *ambassadeur.*] A minister of the highest rank employed by one prince or state at the court of another, to manage the public concerns, or support the interests of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign or state. *Ambassadors* are *ordinary*, when they reside permanently at a foreign court; or *extraordinary*, when they are sent on a special occasion. They are also

called ministers. Envoys are ministers employed on special occasions, and are of less dignity than ambassadors. The term *ambassador* is commonly used, by writers on public law, to designate every kind of diplomatic agent or minister. The person of an ambassador is inviolable.

AMBAS'SADRESS, *n.* [Fr. *ambassadrice.*] 1. The wife or lady of an ambassador.—2. A woman sent on a public message.

AM'BE or AM'BI, *n.* [Gr. αμβη, a brim; from *amb*, about.] Literally, a brim; but in *surg.*, an instrument for reducing dislocated shoulders, so called because its extremity is rounded to fit into the axilla. It is the most ancient mechanical contrivance for the above purpose; but it is not now used.

AM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *ambre;* Pers. *anbar* or *anabar;* Ar. *anbaron.* In 1 Kings x. 2, 10, the Arabic is rendered spices. The Arabic word is rendered by Castle, *amber*, a marine fish, a shield made of skins, crocus and fimus. In Eth. *anbara*, is rendered a whale; and the word is used in Jonah ii. 1.; Mat. xii. 40. This word is placed by Castle under *annaba*, to produce grapes, and signifies grapes, Ch. and Heb. ענב, *onab.* The Chaldee verb signifies to join or connect, and the sense of this word, applied to grapes, is a cluster, like *grape* in English. It signifies also in Ch. a tumour, a pustule, a mountain, the sense of which is a lump or mass collected; and this may be the sense of amber. In German, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, it has the name of *burnstone.*] A hard semi-pellucid substance, tasteless and without smell except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odour. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea-shore, in many places; particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the United States. The ancient opinion of its vegetable origin seems now to be established, and it is believed or known to be a fossil resin. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil, and the succinic acid, which sublimes in small white needles. Its colour usually presents some tinge of yellow. It is highly electrical, and is the basis of a varnish.

AM'BER, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling amber.

AM'BER, *v. t.* To scent with amber.

AM'BER-DRINK, *n.* A drink resembling amber in colour.

AM'BER-DROPPING, *a.* Dropping amber.

AM'BER-SEED, *n.* Musk-seed, resembling millet. It is of a bitterish taste, and brought from Egypt and the West Indies.

AM'BER-TREE, *n.* The English name of a species of Anthospermum, a shrub, with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, emit a fragrant odour.

AM'BERGRIS, *n.* [*amber* and Fr. *gris*, gray; *gray amber.*] A solid, opaque, ash-coloured inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and when heated, it has a fragrant odour. It does not effervesce with acids; it melts easily into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in spirit of wine. Various opinions have been entertained respecting its origin; but it is well ascertained that it is a morbid secretion into the intestines of the spermaceti whale, a species of Physeter. It has been found in that species of whale, but usually is found floating on the surface of the ocean, in regions frequented by whales; sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 lbs. weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttle fish, on which that whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material in perfumery.

AM'BIDEXTER, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.] 1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility.—2. A double dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. [*This sense is used in ludicrous language.*]—3. In *law*, a juror who takes money from both parties, for giving his verdict; an embracer.

AMBIDEXTER'ITY, AMBIDEX'TROUSNESS, *n.* The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

AMBIDEX'TROUS, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practising or siding with both parties.

AM'BIENT, *a.* [L. *ambiens*, from *ambio*, to go round, from *amb*, about, and *eo* to go.] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing; applied to fluids or diffusible substances; as, the *ambient* air.

AMBIG'ENAL, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *genu*, a knee.] An ambigenal hyperbola is one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

AM'BIGU, *n.* [Fr. *See* AMBIGUITY.] An entertainment or feast, consisting of a medley of dishes.

AMBIGU'ITY, *n.* [L. *ambiguitas*, from *ambigo.*] Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification, from a word's being susceptible of different meanings; double meaning; as, words should be used which admit of no *ambiguity.*

AMBIG'UOUS, *a.* [L. *ambiguus.*] Having two or more meanings; doubtful; being of uncertain signification; susceptible of different interpretations; hence, obscure. It is applied to words and expressions; not to a dubious state of mind, though it may be to a person using words of doubtful signification; as, the ancient oracles were *ambiguous*, as were their answers.

AMBIG'UOUSLY, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

AMBIG'UOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and hence, obscurity.

AMBIL'EVOUS,† *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *lævus*, left.] Left-handed on both sides.

AMBIL'OGY, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and Gr. λογος, speech.] Talk or language of doubtful meaning.

AMBIL'OQUOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *loquor*, to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions.

AM'BIT, *n.* [L. *ambitus*, a circuit, from *ambio*, to go about. *See* AMBIENT.] The line that encompasses a thing; in *geom.*, the perimeter of a figure, or the surface of a body. The periphery or circumference of a circular body.

AMBI'TION, *n.* [L. *ambitio*, from *ambio*, to go about, or to seek by making interest, of *amb*, about, and *eo*, to go. *See* AMBAGES. This word had its origin in the practice of Roman candidates for office, who went about the city to solicit votes.] A desire of preferment, or of honour; a desire of excellence or superiority. It is used in a good sense; as, emulation may spring from a laudable *ambition.* It denotes also an inordinate desire of power, or eminence, often accompanied with illegal means to obtain the object. It is sometimes followed by *of;* as, a man has an *ambition of* wit. Milton has used the word in the Latin sense of *going about*, or attempting; but this sense is hardly legitimate.

AMBI''TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *ambitionner.*] Ambitiously to seek after. [*Lit. us.*]

AMBI'TIONLESS, *a.* Devoid of ambition.

AMBI''TIOUS, *a.* Desirous of power, honour, office, superiority, or excellence; aspiring; eager for fame; followed by *of* before a noun; as, *ambitious of* glory.—2. Showy; adapted to command notice or praise; as, *ambitious* ornaments.—3. *Figuratively*, eager to swell or rise higher; as, the *ambitious ocean.*

AMBI''TIOUSLY, *adv.* In an ambitious manner; with an eager desire after preferment or superiority.

AMBI''TIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition. Being nearly synonymous with *ambition*, it is not often used.

AM'BITUS, *n.* In *conchol.*, the circumference or outline of the valves.

AM'BLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ambler*, from L. *ambulo*, to walk; Qu. *amb*, about, and the root of Fr. *aller.*] 1. To move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting his two legs on one side, and then changing to the other.—2. To move easy, without hard shocks.

Him time *ambles* withal. *Shak*

3. In *a ludicrous sense*, to move with submission, or by direction, or to move affectedly.

AM'BLE, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse.

AM'BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

AM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side at first going off, and then changing.

AM'BLINGLY, *adv.* With an ambling gait.

AM'BLY-GON, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυς, obtuse, and γωνια, an angle.] An obtuse angled triangle; a triangle with one angle of more than ninety degrees.

AMBLYG'ONAL, *a.* Containing an obtuse angle.

AMBLYG'ONITE, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυγωνιος, having an obtuse angle.] A greenish coloured mineral, of different pale shades, marked on the surface with reddish and yellowish brown spots. It occurs massive or crystallized in oblique four-sided prisms, in granite, with topaz and tourmalin, in Saxony.

AM'BLYOPY, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυς, dull, and ωψ, eye.] Incipient amaurosis; dullness or obscurity of sight, without any apparent defect of the organs; sight so depraved that objects can be seen only in a certain light, distance, or position.

AM'BO, *n.* [Gr. αμβων, a pulpit; L. *umbo*, a boss.] A reading-desk, or pulpit, used in the early Christian churches.

AM'BON, *n.* (κυβων.) The margin or tip of the sockets in which the heads of bones are lodged.

AMBREA'DA, *n.* [from *amber.*] A kind of factitious amber, which the Europeans sell to the Africans.

AMBRE'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by digesting ambreine in nitric acid.

AMBRE'INE, *n.* A peculiar fatty sub-

stance obtained from ambergris. It is crystallized, of a brilliant white colour, and has an agreeable odour.

AMBRO'SIA, *n.* (ambro'zha.) [Gr. ἀ neg. and βροτος, mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on them that fed on it.] 1. In *heathen antiquity*, the imaginary food of the gods. Hence,—2. Whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell. The name has also been given to certain alexipharmic compositions.—3. In *bot.*, a genus of plants belonging to the natural order Compositæ, or to Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua of Linn.

AMBRO'SIAC, *a.* Having the qualities of ambrosia.

AMBRO'SIAL, *a.* (ambro'zhal.) Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delighting the taste or smell; as, *ambrosial* dews. Ben Jonson uses *ambrosiac* in a like sense, and Bailey has *ambrosian*, but these seem not to be warranted by usage.

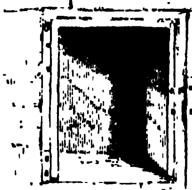
AMBROSIALIZ'E,† *v. t.* To render ambrosial.

AMBRO'SIALLY, *adv.* In an ambrosial way.

AM'BROSIAN, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose. The *Ambrosian* office, or ritual, is a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose in the fourth century.

AM'BROSIN, *n.* In *the middle ages*, a coin struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback, with a whip in his right hand.

AM'BRY, *n.* [Contracted from Fr. *aumonerie*, almonry, from old Fr. *almoigne*, alms.] 1. An almonry; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor.—2. In the ancient churches and cathedrals the *ambry* was frequently in the form of a niche, or hollow space in the thickness of the



Ambry, Romsey Church, Hampshire

wall, with a door to it, and placed by the side of an altar, to contain the utensils belonging thereto; but in the larger churches and cathedrals, the ambries were very numerous, used for various purposes, and placed in various parts of the edifice, and even in the cloisters. They were frequently of wainscot, and sometimes of considerable size, answering to what we should now call closets, but the doors and other parts that were seen were usually richly carved with open work. In ancient abbeys and priories there was an office of this name, in which the almoner lived. 3. A place in which are deposited the utensils for housekeeping; also, a cupboard; a place for cold victuals.

AMBS'-ACE, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *ace*.] A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.

AM'BULANT, *a.* [L. *ambulans*, from *ambulo*.] Walking; moving from place to place.

Ambulant brokers, in Amsterdam, are exchange-brokers or agents, who are not sworn, and whose testimony is not received in courts of justice.

Ambulant, in *her.*, walking or *passant*. *Ambulant-Co.*, walking together.

AM'BULATE, *v. t.* To walk; to move backward and forward.

AMBULA'TION, *n.* [L. *ambulatio.*] A walking about; the act of walking.

AM'BULATIVE, *a.* Walking.

AM'BULATOR, *n.* In *entom.*, a species of Lamia, whose thorax is armed on each side with two spines; a Cerambyx of Linnæus.

AM'BULATORY, *a.* That has the power or faculty of walking; as, an animal is *ambulatory*.—2. Pertaining to a walk; as, an *ambulatory* view.—3. Moving from place to place; not stationary; as, an *ambulatory* court, which exercises its jurisdiction in different places. 4. *Ambulatory* will, in *law*, is such a will as can be at any time revoked before the person's death.—5. In *arch.*, a gallery, cloister or alley for walking in.

AMBUL'IA, *n.* A genus of plants of the Didynamia Angiospermia class and order. It grows in Malabar, has an aromatic smell, and is administered in cases of fever, in the form of a decoction.

AM'BURY, or AN'BURY, *n.* [Qu. L. *umbo*, the navel; Gr. ἀμβων.] Among *farriers*, a tumour, wart, or swelling on a horse, full of blood and soft to the touch.

AM'BUSCADE, *n.* [Fr. *embuscade*; from It. *imboscare*, Sp. *emboscar*, to lie in *bushes*, or concealed; *in* and *bosco*, *bosque*, a wood; Eng. *bush*.] 1. *Literally*, a lying in a wood, concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise: hence, a lying in wait, and concealed in any situation, for a like purpose.—2. A private station in which troops lie concealed, with a view to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush.

AM'BUSCADE, *v. t.* To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.

AM'BUSCADED, *pp.* Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station; as, his troops were *ambuscaded*.

AM'BUSCADING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a secret station.

AM'BUSH, *n.* [Fr. *embûche*, of *in* and *bush*. *See* BUSH.] 1. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise. —2. The state of lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait.—3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise.

Lay thee an *ambush* for the city; Josh. viii.

AM'BUSH, *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to surprise, by assailing unexpectedly from a concealed place.

AM'BUSH, *v. i.* To lie in wait; for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

Nor saw the snake, that *ambush'd* for his prey. *Trumbull.*

AM'BUSHED, *pp.* Lain in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station.

AMBUSH'ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a concealed station.

AM'BUSHMENT, *n.* An ambush; *which see*.

AM'BUSTION, *n.* [L. *ambustio*, from *amburo*, to burn or scorch; of *amb*, about, and *uro*, to burn.] Among *physicians*, a burning; a burn or scald, which is a lesion of some part of the body.

AMEI'VA, *n.* A genus of lizards found in Brazil.

AM'EL, *n.* [Fr. *émail.*] The matter with which metallic bodies are overlaid; but its use is superseded by *Enamel*; *which see*.

AM'ELI, *n.* A Malabar plant, the leaves of which are said to be useful in colic, and its root, boiled in oil, is applied to tumours as a discutient.

AME'LIORABLE, *a.* That may be meliorated.

AMEL'IORATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *améliorer*, from L. *melior*, better.] To make better: to improve; to meliorate.

AMEL'IORATE, *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.

AME'LIORATING, *ppr.* Becoming, or making better.

AMELIORA'TION, *n.* A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

A'MEN'. This word, with slight differences of orthography, is in all the dialects of the Assyrian stock. As a *verb*, it signifies to confirm, establish, verify; to trust, or give confidence; as a *noun*, truth, firmness, trust, confidence; as an *adjective*, firm, stable. In English, after the oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, *be it firm, be it established*.

And let all the people say *amen*; Ps cvi.

The word is used also as a noun: "All the promises of God are *amen* in Christ," that is, firmness, stability, constancy.

AME'NABLE, *a.* [It. *menare*; Fr. *amener*, It. *ammainare*, in *marine lan.*, to strike sail.] 1.† In *old law*, easy to be led; governable, as a woman by her husband.—2. Liable to answer; responsible; answerable; liable to be called to account; as, every man is *amenable* to the laws. We retain this idiom in the popular phrase, *to bring in*, to make answerable; as, a man is *brought in* to pay the debt of another.

AMEN'ABLENESS, } *n.* The state of
AMENABIL'ITY, } being amenable; liability to answer.

AME'NABLY, *adv.* In an amenable manner.

AM'ENAGE,† *v. t.* [L. *manus.*] To manage, keep under, or in a state of accountableness.

AM'ENANCE,† *n.* Management, conduct; mien or carriage.

AMEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *amender*; L. *emendo*, of *e* neg. and *menda*, *mendum*, a fault; W. *mann*, a spot or blemish. *See* MEND.] 1. To correct; to rectify by expunging a mistake; as, to *amend* a law.—2. To reform, by quitting bad habits; to make better in a moral sense; as, to *amend* our ways or our conduct.—3 To correct; to supply a defect; to improve or make better, by some addition of what is wanted, as well as by expunging what is wrong; as, to *amend* a bill before a legislature. Hence it is applied to the correction of authors, by restoring passages which had been omitted, or restoring the true reading.

AMEND', *v. i.* To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals. It differs from *improve* in this, that to *amend* implies something previously wrong; to *improve*, does not.

AMEND', } *n.* [Fr.] A pecuniary
AMENDE', } punishment, or fine. The *amende honorable*, in France, was an infamous punishment inflicted on traitors, parricides, and sacrilegious persons. The offender, being led into court with a rope about his neck, begged pardon of his God, the court, &c. These words denote also a recantation in open court, or in presence of the injured person.

AMEND'ABLE, *a.* That may be amended; capable of correction; as, an *amendable* writ or error.

AMEND'ATORY, *a.* That amends; supplying amendment; corrective.

AMEND'ED, *pp.* Corrected; rectified; reformed; improved, or altered for the better.

AMEND'ER, *n.* The person that amends.

AMEND'FUL, *a.* Full of improvement.

AMEND'ING, *ppr.* Correcting; reforming; altering for the better.

AMEND'MENT, *n.* An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life, by quitting vices.—2. A word, clause, or paragraph, added, or proposed to be added to a bill before a legislature.—3. In *law*, the correction of an error in a writ or process. Shakspeare uses it for the recovery of health, but this sense is unusual. *Amendment of the libel*, in *Scots law*, an addition or alteration made upon the conclusions of the summons. It is made by permission of the judge.

AMENDS', *n. plur.* [Fr. *amende*.] Compensation for an injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent; as, the happiness of a future life will more than make *amends* for the miseries of this.

AMEN'ITY, *n.* [L. *amœnitas*; Fr. *aménité*; L. *amœnus*; W. *mwyn*, good, kind.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation; that which delights the eye; *used of places and prospects.*

AMENORRHŒ'A, *n.* [α priv. μην, a month, ῥεω, to flow.] An obstruction of the menses from other causes than pregnancy and advanced age.

A mensa et thoro. [L.] From board and bed. A divorce from board and bed is when a husband and wife separate, but the husband maintains the wife.

AM'ENT, } *n.* [L. *amentum*, a thong
AMENT'UM } or strap.] In *bot*, a species of inflorescence, consisting of numerous scales or bracts which inclose stamens, and are ranged along a stalk or axis. The true amentum or catkin, is articulated with the branch and deciduous, and is well seen in the willow or hazel. Occasionally the term is also applied to inflorescence of a similar nature, including pistils, and not falling off till the fruit is ripe, as is seen in the fruit-bearing spikes of the willow.



Amentum.

AMENTA'CEOUS, *a.* Growing in an ament; resembling a thong. An appellation given to such plants as have their flowers in aments or catkins.

AMEN'TIA, *n.* [Lat.] Among *physicians*, imbecility of mind, in which the relations of things are either not perceived or not recollected. When it originates at birth, it is called natural idiotism, and when from the infirmities of age, dotage, or second childhood.

AMERCE, *v. t.* (amers'). [A verb formed from *à* for *on* or *at*, and Fr. *merci*, mercy, or from L. *merces*, reward.] 1. To inflict a penalty *at mercy*; to punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion or *mercy* of the court; as, the court *amerced* the criminal in the sum of one hundred pounds.—2. To inflict a pecuniary penalty; to punish in general. Milton uses *of* after *amerce*: "Millions of spirits *amerced of* heaven;" but this use seems to be a poetic license.

AMER'CED, *pp.* Fined at the discretion of a court.

AMERC'EMENT, *n.* (amers'ment). A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offence; but an amercement is arbitrary. Hence the practice of *affeering*. [*See* AFFEER.] In America, the word *fine* is now used for a pecuniary penalty which is uncertain; and it is common in statutes, to enact that an offender shall be *fined* at the discretion of the court. In England also, fines are now usually discretionary. Thus the word *fine* has, in a measure, superseded the use of *amercement*. This word, in old books, is written *amerciament*.

Amercement royal, is a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanour in his office.

AMER'CER, *n.* One who sets a fine at discretion upon an offender.

AMER'ICA, *n.* [From Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who pretended to have first discovered the western continent.] One of the great continents first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 11, O. S. 1498, and by Columbus, or Christoval Colon, Aug. 1, the same year. It extends from the eightieth degree of North, to the fifty-fourth degree of South latitude; and from the thirty-fifth to the one hundred and fifty-sixth degree of longitude West from Greenwich, being about nine thousand miles in length. Its breadth at Darien is narrowed to about forty-five miles, but at the northern extremity is nearly four thousand miles. From Darien to the *North*, the continent is called *North America*, and to the *South*, it is called *South America*.

AMER'ICAN, *a.* Pertaining to America.

AMER'ICAN, *n.* A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-coloured races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America.

The name *American* must always exalt the pride of patriotism. *Washington.*

AMER'ICANISM, *n.* The love which American citizens have to their own country, or the preference of its interests. *Analogically*, an American idiom.

AMER'ICANIZE, *v. t.* To render American; to naturalize in America.

AMER'ICIM, *n.* A species of lizard in South America, not more than two inches in length, and the third of an inch in diameter. Its legs are of the size of a hog's bristle.

AMES-ACE. *See* AMBSACE.

AMETABO'LIAN, *n.* [Gr. α neg. and μεταβαλλω, to change.] In *zool.*, an animal that does not undergo a metamorphosis.

AMETH'ODIST,† *n.* A quack.

AM'ETHYST, *n.* [L. *amethystus*; Gr. [illegible]] which the Greeks supposed to be formed from [illegible] and [illegible] to inebriate, from some supposed quality in the stone of resisting intoxication. Plin. xxxvii. 9, mentions an opinion that it takes its name from its colour approaching that of wine, but not reaching it.] A sub-species of quartz, of a violet blue colour, of different degrees of intensity. It generally occurs crystallized in hexahedral prisms, or pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. Its fracture is conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry.

AM'ETHYST, in *her.*, signifies a purple colour. It is the same in a nobleman's escutcheon, as *purpure* in a gentleman's, and *mercury* in that of a prince.

AMETHYST'INE, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling amethyst; anciently applied to a garment of the colour of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

AM'IA, *n.* A genus of fish, of the Abdominal order, found in the rivers of Carolina.

AMIABIL'ITY, *n.* Amiableness.

A'MIABLE, *a.* [Fr. *aimable*; L. *amabilis*, from *amo*, to love.] 1. Lovely; worthy of love; deserving of affection; *applied usually to persons*. But in Ps. lxxxiv. 1, there is an exception: "How *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O Lord!" —2. Pretending or showing love.

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife. *Shak.*

But this use is not legitimate.

A'MIABLENESS, *n.* The quality of deserving love; loveliness.

A'MIABLY, *adv.* In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.

AM'IANTH, } *n.* [Gr. αμιαντος, of α
AMIANT'US, } neg. and μιαινω, to pollute or vitiate; so called from its incombustibility; Plin. 36, 19.] Earth-flax, or mountain flax; a mineral substance somewhat resembling flax; usually grayish, or of a greenish white; sometimes of a yellowish or silvery white, olive, or mountain green, of a pale flesh red or ochre colour. It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long, and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper. It is the same as Asbestos, which see.

AMIANTH'IFORM, *a.* [*amianth* and *form*.] Having the form or likeness of amianth.

Amianthiform arseniate of copper. *Phillips.*

AMIANTH'INITE, *n.* A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of actinolite; its colour ash, greenish, or yellowish gray, often mixed with yellow or red; its fracture confusedly foliated and fibrous.

AMIANTH'OID, *n.* [*amianth*, and Gr. ειδος, form.] A mineral which occurs in tufts, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic; more flexible than the fibres of asbestus, but stiffer and more elastic than those of amianth. The colour is olive green, or greenish white.

AMIANTH'OID, *a.* Resembling amianth in form.

AM'ICABLE, *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love.] 1. Friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions; usually

applied to the dispositions of men who have business with each other, or to their intercourse and transactions; as, nations or men have come to an *amicable* adjustment of their differences.—2. Disposed to peace and friendship; as, an *amicable* temper. [*But rarely applied to a single person.*]

Amicable numbers, in *arith.*, such as are mutually equal to the sum of one another's aliquot parts, as 284 and 220.

AM'ICABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace; friendliness; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship.

AM'ICABLY, *adv.* In a friendly manner; with harmony or good will; without controversy; as, the dispute was *amicably* adjusted.

AM'ICE, *n.* [L. *amictus*, from *amicior*, to clothe; Fr. *amict*; Sp. *amito*; Port. *amicto*.] A square linen cloth that a Catholic priest ties about his neck, hanging down behind under the alb, when he officiates at mass.

AMID', **AMIDST'**, *prep.* [of *a* and Sax. *midd*, the middle, L. *medius*.] *Amidst* is the superlative degree *middest*, a contraction of Sax. *mid-mesta*, mid-most. [*See* MIDDLE and MIDST.] 1. In the midst or middle.—2. Among; mingled with; as, a shepherd *amidst* his flock.—3. Surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with; as, *amidst* the shade; *amid* the waves. *Amid* is used mostly in poetry.

AM'IDE, **AM'IDET**, *n.* [Formed from ammonia, as bromid and bromuret from bromine. Should not these terms have been ammid and ammidet?] The name of a substance consisting of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of hydrogen. It has not yet been obtained in a separate state, but it enters into a large number of compounds. These are called by terms made up of the name of the other ingredient prefixed to the word amide, as sodamide, a compound of sodium and amide.

AM'IDINE, *n.* A peculiar substance procured from wheat and potato starch. It is opaque, or semitransparent, white, or yellowish white, inodorous, insipid, and very friable. It is the substance contained in the interior of the outer covering of the starch or amylin.

AMID'-SHIPS, in *marine lan.*, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth.

AM'ILENE, *n.* A colourless liquid produced by the action of anhydrous phosphoric acid, upon the hydrated oxide of amule.

AM'ILOT, *n.* A white fish in the Mexican lakes, more than a foot in length, and much esteemed at the table.

AMISS', *a.* [*a* and *miss*. *See* MISS.] 1. Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper; as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice. [*This adjective always follows its noun.*]—2. *adv.* In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety; truth, law, or morality.

Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss*; James iv.

Applied to the body, it signifies indisposed; as, I am somewhat *amiss* to-day.

Amittere legem terræ. A law phrase, importing the loss of the liberty of swearing in any court, the punishment of jurors found guilty in a writ of attaint, and of persons outlawed.

AM'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*; Sp. *amistad*, from *amistar*, to reconcile; Norm. *amistee*, friendship, *amez*, friends, *ameis*, *amets*, beloved; Qu. L. *amo*, *amicitia*.] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies or nations; harmony; good understanding; as, our nation is in *amity* with all the world; a treaty of *amity* and commerce.

AM'MA, *n.* [Heb. אם, *am*, mother.] 1. An abbess or spiritual mother.—2. A girdle or truss used in ruptures. [Gr. αμμα.]

AM'MAN, *n.* [G. *amtmann*; Sax. *ambaht* or *embeht*; office, duty, charge, and *man*. *See* EMBASSADOR.] An officer who, in Switzerland and in some parts of Germany, exercises judicial functions in a limited district of country. A similar officer formerly existed in France.

AM'MELIDE, *n.* A product of the decomposition of melam, melamine, and ammeline, by concentrated acids discovered by Liebig.

AM'MELINE, *n.* A saline base, discovered by Liebig. It is a product of the decomposition of melam and melamine, by acids and alkalies.

AM'MITE, or **HAM'MITE**, *n.* [Gr. αμμος, sand.] A sand-stone or free-stone, of a pale brown colour, very heavy, of a lax texture, composed of small round granules, cemented by an earthy sparry matter. The grit or granules are small stalagmites, composed of crusts or coats, including one another. It is the roe-stone or oölite of recent authors.

AM'MOCETE, *n.* An obsolete name of the *ammodyte* In *Cuvier*, the name of a genus of fish, including the lampern, *Petromyzon branchialis*, Linn.

AM'MOCHRYSE, *n.* (am'mokris.) [Gr. αμμος, sand, and χρυσος, gold.] A yellow soft stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground, it is used to strew over writing, like black sand with us. Qu. *yellow mica.*

AM'MODYTE, *n.* [Gr. αμμος, sand, and δυω, to enter.] The sand eel, a genus of fish, of the Apodal order, about a foot in length, with a compressed head, a long slender body, and scales hardly perceptible. There is but one species, the Tobianus or lance. It buries itself in the sand, and is found also in the stomach of the porpoise, which indicates that the latter fish roots up the sand like a hog. This name is also given to a serpent of the size of a viper, and of a yellowish colour, found in Africa; also to a large serpent of Ceylon, of a whitish ash colour, and very venomous.

AMMO'NIA, **AM'MONY**, *n.* [The real origin of this word is not ascertained. Some authors suppose it to be from *Ammon*, a title of Jupiter, near whose temple in Upper Egypt it was generated. Others suppose it to be from *Ammonia*, a Cyrenaic territory; and others deduce it from αμμος, sand, as it was found in sandy ground. Anglicized, this forms an elegant word, *ammony*.] The modern name of the *volatile alkali*, formerly so called, to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalies. It is a gaseous body, and was first procured in that state by Priestley, who termed it *alkaline air*. He obtained it from sal-ammoniac. It is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen. Ammonia is used for many purposes, both in medicine and scientific chemistry. It is not, however, used in the gaseous state, but in solution in water, and then frequently called *liquid ammonia*. It may be procured naturally from putrescent animal substances, and artificially from most animal matter, except fat, by subjecting it to heat, in iron cylinders. Bones, hoofs, and horns, decomposed, yield it in abundance. It may also be obtained from vegetable matter, when azote is one of its elements. The decomposition of coal, effected during the production of gas for illumination, is now an abundant source of ammonia.

AMMO'NIAC, **AMMONI'ACAL**, *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.

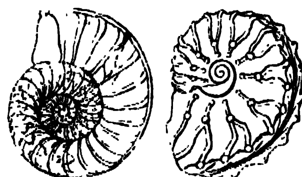
AMMO'NIAC or **AMMO'NIAC GUM**, *n.* [*See* AMMONIA.] A gum resin, from Africa and the East, brought in large masses, composed of tears, internally white, and externally yellow; an exudation from an umbelliferous plant, the Dorema ammoniacum. It has a fœtid smell, and a nauseous sweet taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, soluble in water and spirit of wine, and is used in medicine as a deobstruent and resolvent.

AMMONI'ACAL GAS, *n.* Ammonia in its purest form. It is usually obtained from hydrochlorate of ammonia and lime.

AMMONI'ACAL SALT, *n.* A salt formed by the union of ammonia with an acid.

AMMO'NIAN, *a.* Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who flourished at the end of the second century, and was the founder of the eclectic system of philosophy; or rather, he completed the establishment of the sect, which originated with Potamo.

AM'MONITE, *n.* [*Cornu Ammonis*, from *Jupiter Ammon*, whose statues were represented with ram's horns.] Serpent-stone, or cornu ammonis, a fossil shell curved into a spiral, like a ram's



Ammonites.

horn; of various sizes, from the smallest grains to three feet in diameter. This fossil is found in strata of limestone and clay, and in argillaceous iron ore. It is smooth or rigid; the ridges straight, crooked, or undulated.

AMMONITIF'EROUS, *a.* Containing the remains of ammonites.

AMMO'NIUM, *n.* A name given to the supposed metallic basis of ammonia. It is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, containing a greater proportion of the latter than is contained in ammonia. If mercury, at the negative pole of a galvanic battery, be placed in contact with a solution of ammonia, and the circuit be completed, an amalgam is formed, which, at the temperature of 70° or 80° of Fahrenheit, is of the consistence of butter, but at the freezing point is a firm and crystallized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic basis, *ammonium*.

AMMONI'URET, **AMMONI'ARET**, *n.* A term once applied to certain supposed compounds of ammonia, and a pure metal. All of these have been ascertained to be salts composed of ammonia with an acid of the metal,

which renders the term incorrect and useless.

AMMOSCHIS'TA, *n.* A genus of stones of a laminated structure, and splitting only horizontally, or into flat plates.

AMMUNI''TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *munitio*, from *munio*, to fortify.] Military stores, or provisions for attack or defence. In modern usage, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c. *Ammunition-bread*, bread or other provisions to supply troops.

AM'NESTY, *n.* [Gr. αμνηστια, of α neg. and μνησις, memory, from the root of *mens*, mind. *See* MIND.] An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon. In *med.*, the loss of memory from disease or old age.

AM'NIOS, or **AM'NION**, *n.* [Gr. αμνιον, a vessel or membrane.] The innermost membrane surrounding the fœtus in the womb. It is thin, transparent, soft, and smooth on the inside, but rough on the outside.—2. In *bot.*, a thin semi-transparent, gelatinous substance, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended when it first appears, and on which the embryo is supposed to feed in its early stages.

AMNIOT'IC, *a.* Relating to the liquor of the amnios.

AMNIOT'IC ACID. *See* ALLANTOIC ACID.

AMOBE'AN, *a.* Alternately answering.

AMOBE'UM, *n.* [Gr. αμοιβαιος, alternate; αμοιβη, change.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil.

AMOLI''TION, *n.* Removal.

AMO'MUM, *n.* [Gr. αμωμον: Ar. *hamauma*, from *hamma*, to warm or heat; the heating plant.] A genus of plants; all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties. It includes the *grana paradisi*, or grains of paradise. Amomum cardamomum, or reusalmic cardamomum, furnishes cardamom seeds, which are used medicinally as aromatics. *True amomum* is a round fruit, from the East, of the size of a grape, containing, under a membranous cover, a number of angular seeds of a dark brown colour, in three cells. Of this fruit, ten or twelve grow in a cluster, adhering, without a pedicle, to a woody stalk.

AMONG', } *prep.* amung', } [Sax. *onmang*, *ongemang*, among; *gemangan*, to mingle; Gr. μιγνυω. *See* MINGLE.]
AMONGST', } amungst', }

1. In a general or primitive sense, mixed or mingled with; as tares *among* wheat.—2. Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number.

Blessed art thou *among* women; Luke i.

3. Of the number; as, there is not one *among* a thousand possessing the like qualities.

AMO'NIAN, *a.* [from *Amon* or *Hamon*, a title of Jupiter, or rather of the sun; Ar. Heb. and Ch. חם, חמה, *Ham* or *Camah*, which, as a verb, signifies to heat or warm, and as a noun, heat or the sun; and in Arabic, the supreme God.] Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his temple and worship in Upper Egypt.

AMORA'DO, *n.* [L. *amor*, love, *amo*, to love. But the word is ill formed.] A lover. [*See* INAMORATO,] which is chiefly used.

AMORE, *n.* A name given by Marcgrave to a tribe of fish, of three species, the pixuma, guacu, and tinga. They are found about the shores of South America, and are used for food.

AMORE'ANS, *n.* A sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud. The Amoreans were followed by the Mishnic doctors, and these by the Sebureans.

AMORET', *n.* [L. *amor*, love; Fr. *amourette.*] A lover; an amorous woman; also a love knot or a trifling love affair.

AM'ORIST, *n.* [L. *amor*, love.] A lover; a gallant; an inamorato.

AMORO'SO, *n.* [It. from *amor*, love.] A lover; a man enamoured.

AMORO'SA, *n.* A wanton woman.

AM'OROUS, *a.* [Fr. *amoreux*; It. *amoroso*; from L. *amor*, love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond.—2. In love; enamoured.—3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love; as, *amorous* delight; *amorous* airs.

AM'OROUSLY, *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

AM'OROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness.

AMORPH'A, *n.* [Gr. α neg. and μορφη, form.] A genus of plants.

AMORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. α neg. and μορφη, form.] Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; not of any regular figure. It is applied to mineral and other substances which occur in forms not easy to be defined.

AMORPH'Y, *n.* Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape.

AMORT', *adv.* [L. *mors*, *mortuus*.] In the state of the dead, *figuratively*, depressed, spiritless.

AMORTIZA''TION, or **AMORT'IZEMENT**, *n.* The act or right of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to *dead hands*, as such alienations were mostly made to religious houses for superstitious uses.

AMORT'IZE, *v. t.* [Norm. *amortizer*, *amortir*; Sp. *amortizar*, to sell in mortmain; It. *ammortire*, to extinguish, from *morte*; L. *mors*, death. *See* MORTMAIN.] In *English law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to *dead hands*. Lands cannot be alienated in this manner without the king's licence. [*See* MORTMAIN.]

AMO'TION, *n.* [L. *amotio*; *amoveo*.] Removal.

AMOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *monter*, to ascend; Norm. *amont*, upward; from L. *mons*, a mountain, or its root; W. *mynyz*.] 1. To rise to or to reach, by an accumulation of particulars, into an aggregate whole; to compose in the whole; as, the interest on the several sums *amounts* to fifty pounds.—2. To rise, reach, or extend to, in effect, or substance; to result in, by consequence, when all things are considered; as, the testimony of these witnesses *amounts* to very little.

AMOUNT', *n.* The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16.—2. The effect, substance, or result; the sum; as, the *amount* of the testimony is this.

AMOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising to, by accumulation or addition; coming or increasing to; resulting in effect or substance.

AMOUR', *n.* [Fr., from L. *amor*, love.] An unlawful connection in love; a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

AMOV'AL,† *n.* [L. *amoveo.*] Total removal.

AMOVE',† *v. t.* [L. *amoveo*, *a* and *moveo*, to move.] To remove.

AMOV'ING, *a.* Moving away.

AM'PELITE, *n.* [Gr. αμπελος, a vine. The name of an earth used to kill worms on vines. Pliny says it is like bitumen. Lib. 35, 16.] Cannel coal, or candle coal; an inflammable substance of a black colour, compact texture, and resinous lustre, and sufficiently hard to be cut and polished. It burns with a bright flame, of a short duration, and gives but a moderate heat. It is used like jet in making toys. Ampelite is found in France, where husbandmen smear vines with it to kill vermin.

AMPHI. [Gr. αμφι.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying both, about, around.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, *n.* [αμφι and αρθρωσις, articulation.] In *anat.*, a mixed kind of articulation, in which the articular surfaces of bones are united by an intermediate substance in a manner which admits of a small degree of motion.

AMPHIB'IAL, **AMPHIB'IAN**, **AMPHIB'IA**, *n.* [Gr. αμφι, both or about, and βιος, life.] In *zool.*, a term meaning properly an animal capable of living both under water and on land. Its use, therefore, ought to be restricted to such as have both lungs and gills. Four genera of batrachian reptiles do possess such a double respiratory apparatus, the *axolotls*, *menobranchi*, *sirens*, and *proteus*. These are the only known vertebrated animals which are truly amphibious. In *conversation* otters, seals, walruses, crocodiles, &c. are called amphibial, though none of them can breathe under water. Linnæus in his arrangement included under this name tortoises, lizards, serpents, frogs, and cartilaginous fishes; but this classification being evidently erroneous has not been adopted by more recent zoologists.

AMPHIB'IOLITE, *n.* [Gr. αμφιβιος, amphibious, and λιθος, stone.] A fragment of a petrified amphibious animal.

AMPHIBIOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*Infra.*] Pertaining to amphibiology.

AMPHIBIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. αμφι, on both sides, βιος, life, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.

AMPHIB'IOUS, *a.* [*See* AMPHIBIAL.] 1. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water, as frogs crocodiles, beavers, and the like.—2. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures; as, an *amphibious* breed.

AMPHIB'IOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.

AMPHIB'IUM, *n.* That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.

AM'PHIBOLE, *n.* [Gr. αμφιβολος, equivocal; αμφι and βαλλω.] A name given by Haüy to a species of minerals, including the Tremolite, Hornblend, and Actinolite. Its primitive form is an oblique rhombic prism.

AMPHIB'OLIC, *a.* Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature and characters.

AMPHIB'OLITE, *n.* [from *Amphibole*.]

In *geol.*, *amphibolites* are trap rocks, the basis of which is *amphibole* or hornblend.

AMPHIBOLOǴICAL, *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOǴICALLY, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. αμφι, βαλλω and λογος, speech, αμφιβολογια.] A phrase or discourse, susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning. Amphibology arises from the order of the phrase, rather than from the ambiguous meaning of a word which is called equivocation. We have an example in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus. "Aio te Romanos vincere posse." Here *te* and *Romanos*, may either of them precede or follow *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, *you* may conquer the *Romans*, or the *Romans* may conquer *you*. The English language seldom admits of amphibology.

AMPHIB'OLOUS, *a.* [Gr. αμφιβολος, αμφι and βαλλω, to strike.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [*Lit. us.*]

AMPHIB'OLY, *n.* [Gr. αμφιβολια· αμφι, both ways, and βαλλω, to strike.] Ambiguity of meaning. [*Rarely us.*]

AM'PHIBRACH, *n.* [Gr. αμφι, and βραχυς, short.] In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as hăbērĕ, in Latin. In English verse, it is used as the last foot, when a syllable is added to the usual number forming a double rhyme; as,

> The piece, you think, is incorrect, *why take it?* *Pope. Trumbull.*

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA, *n.* (αμφι, and βραγχια, the fauces.) The tonsils and parts adjacent to them.

AM'PHICOME, *n.* [Gr. αμφι and κομη, hair.] A kind of figured stone of a round shape, but rugged and beset with eminences; called *Erotylos*, on account of its supposed power of exciting love. Anciently, it was used in divination; but it is little known to the moderns.

AMPHICTYON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.

AMPHIC'TYONS, *n.* In *Grecian his.*, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, supposed to be so called from Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion, but this opinion is probably a fable. Ten or twelve states were represented in this assembly, which sat alternately at Thermopylæ and at Delphi. Each city sent two deputies, one called *Hieromnemon* and the other *Pylagoras*. The former inspected the sacrifices and ceremonies of religion; the latter had the charge of deciding causes and differences between private persons. The former was elected by lot; the latter by a plurality of voices. They had an equal right to deliberate and vote in all matters relating to the common interests of Greece.

AM'PHIGENE, *n.* [Gr. αμφι and γενος.] In *mineralogy*, another name of the leucite or Vesuvian.

AMPHIHEXAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. αμφι, and *hexahedral*.] In *crystallography*, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.

AMPHIL'OGY, *n.* [αμφι and λογος, discourse.] Equivocation.

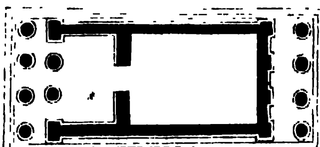
AMPHIM'ACER, *n.* [Gr. αμφιμακρος, long on both sides.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in cāstĭtās.

AMPHI'PODA, *n.* [αμφι and πους a foot.] The third order of Crustaceans in Cuvier's arrangement of the animal kingdom. The bodies of these animals are generally compressed and curved upon the sides; the eyes are sessile and immovable; many of the species are found in springs and rivulets; others are met with in the salt waters.

AM'PHIPODE, *n.* One of an order of Malacostraceous, Crustaceous animals. *See* Amphipoda.

AMPHIP'ODOUS, [αμφι and πους, foot.] Having feet on both sides: a term applied to Crustaceans, as the shrimp.

AMPHIP'ROSTILE or **AMPHIP'ROSTYLE**, *n.* [αμφι and πρoστυλος, *a prostyle*.] In *arch.*, used to designate structures having the form of an ancient Greek or Roman parallelogramic temple, with a prostyle or portico on each of its ends or fronts, but with no columns on its sides or flanks.



Amphiprostyle.

AMPHIS'BEN, **AMPHIS'BÆNA**, } *n.* [Gr. αμφισβαινα, of αμφις and βαινω, to go; indicating that the animal moves with either end foremost.] A genus of serpents, with the head small, smooth



Amphisbæna fuliginosa.

and blunt; the nostrils small, the eyes minute and blackish, and the mouth furnished with small teeth. The body is cylindrical, destitute of scales, and divided into numerous annular segments; the tail obtuse, and scarcely to be distinguished from the head, whence the belief that it moved equally well with either end foremost. There are two species; the *fuliginosa*, black with white spots, found in Africa and America; and the *alba*, or white species, found in both the Indies, and generally in ant-hillocks. They feed on ants and earth-worms, and were formerly deemed poisonous; but this opinion is exploded. The aquatic amphisben, *Gordius aquaticus*, Linn., is an animal resembling a horse-hair, found in water, and moving with either end foremost. The vulgar opinion that this is an animated horse-hair is found to be an error. This hair-worm is generated in the common black beetle, in which the parent worm lays its eggs; and is sometimes found in the earth and on the leaves of trees.

AMPHIS'CII, **AMPHIS'CIANS**, } *n.* [Gr. αμφι, on both sides, and σκια, shadow.] In *geography*, the inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other, to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or northern signs.

AM'PHITANE, *n.* A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill *Pyricubium*. Pliny describes it as of a square figure and a gold colour. Qu. *Cubic pyrites*.

AMPHITHE'ATRE, or **AMPHITHE'ATER**, *n.* [Gr. αμφιθεατρον, of αμφι, about, and θεατρον, theatre, from θεαομαι, to see or look.] 1. An edifice in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports. The ancient theatre was a semicircle, but exceeding it by a fourth part of its diameter; the amphitheatre was a double theatre, and its longest diameter was to its shortest as 1 1-2 to 1. It was at first of wood, but in the reign of Augustus one was erected of stone. The area or cavea being covered with sand, was called *arena*. The Coliseum at Rome is the largest of all the ancient amphitheatres, being capable of containing from 50,000 to 80,000 persons.—2. In *gardening*, a disposition of shrubs and trees in the form of an amphitheatre, on a slope, or forming a slope, by placing the lowest in front. An amphitheatre may also be formed of turf only.

AMPHITHE'ATRAL, *a.* Resembling an amphitheatre.

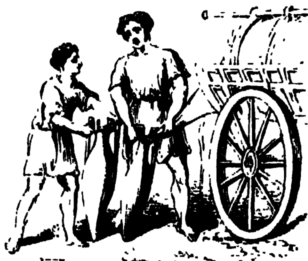
AMPHITHEAT'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibited in an amphitheatre.

AM'PHITRITE, *n.* [Gr. Αμφιτριτη, a goddess of the sea.] A genus of marine animals, of the Linnæan order Mollusca.

AMPHI'TROPAL, *a.* [Gr. αμφι, round, and τρεπω, to turn.] In *bot.*, a term applied to an embryo which is curved upon itself in such a manner that both its ends are presented to the same point.

AMPHO'DELITE, *n.* A crystalline mineral. *See* Scapolite.

AM'PHOR, or **AM'PHORA**, *n.* [L. *amphora*; Gr. αμφορευς or αμφιφορευς: αμφι and φερω.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a liquid measure. The amphora of the Romans contained about forty-eight sextaries, equal to seven gallons and a pint, English wine mea-



Roman Amphoræ.

sure. The Grecian or Attic amphor contained about a third more. This was also, among the Romans, a dry measure of about three bushels. Among the Venetians, it is a liquid measure of sixteen quarts. This name was formerly used in England; but the capacity of the Sax. *ambra* is not certainly known.

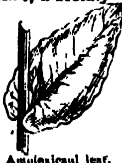
AM'PLE, *a.* [Fr. *ample*; L. *amplus*.] 1. Large; wide; spacious; extended; as, *ample* room. This word carries with it the sense of room or space fully

sufficient for the use intended.—2. Great in bulk, or size; as, an *ample* tear.—3. Liberal; unrestrained; without parsimony; fully sufficient; as, *ample* provision for the table; *ample* justice.—4. Liberal; magnificent; as, *ample* promises.—5. Diffusive; not brief or contracted; as, an *ample* narrative.

AM'PLENESS, *n.* Largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency; abundance

AMPLEXA'TION,† *n.* [L. *amplexari.*] An embrace.

AMPLEX'ICAUL, or AMPLEXICAUL'ENT, *a.* [L. *amplexor*, to embrace, of *amb*, about, and *plico*, *plexus*, to fold, and *caulis*, καυλος, a stem.] In *bot.*, nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf. The *Papaver somniferum* and *Carduus Marianus* have *amplexicaul* leaves.


Amplexicaul leaf.

AM'PLIATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplio.* See AMPLE.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. [*Lit. us.*]

AMPLIA'TION, *n.* Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness. [*Lit. us.*]—2. In *Roman antiquity*, a deferring to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision, to obtain further evidence.

AMPLIF'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplifico.*] To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *amplificatio.*] 1. Enlargement; extension.—2. In *rhetoric*, diffusive description or discussion; exaggerated representation; copious argument, intended to present the subject in every view, or in the strongest light; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject; a description given in more words than are necessary, or an illustration by various examples and proofs.

AM'PLIFIED, *pp.* Enlarged; extended; diffusively treated.

AM'PLIFIER, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges; one who treats a subject diffusively, to exhibit it in the strongest light.

AM'PLIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *amplifier*; L. *amplifico*; of *amplus* and *facio*, to make large.] 1. To enlarge; to augment; to increase or extend, in *a general sense, applied to material or immaterial things.*—2. In *rhetoric*, to enlarge in discussion or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view, and in the strongest lights.—3. To enlarge by addition; to improve or extend; as, to *amplify* the sense of an author by a paraphrase.

AM'PLIFY, *v. i.* To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon; often followed by *on*; as, to *amplify on* the several topics of discourse.—2. To exaggerate; to enlarge by representation or description; as,

Homer *amplifies*—not invents. *Pope.*

AM'PLIFYING, *ppr.* Enlarging; exaggerating; diffusively treating.

AM'PLITUDE, *n.* [L. *amplitudo*, from *amplus*, large.] 1. Largeness; extent, applied to bodies; as, the *amplitude* of the earth.—2. Largeness; extent of capacity or intellectual powers; as, *amplitude* of mind.—3. Extent of means or power; abundance; sufficiency.

Amplitude, in *astr.*, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star, the amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting it is western, occiduous, or occasive. It is also northern or southern, when north or south of the equator.

Amplitude of the range, in projectiles, is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved.

Magnetical amplitude, is the arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the variation of the compass.

AM'PLY, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; in a diffusive manner.

AMPUL'LA, *n.* [Lat.] In *antiq.*, a vessel bellying out like a jug that contained unctions for the bath; also a vessel for drinking at table. In *anat.*, the term is applied to the dilated part of the membranaceous semicircular canals in the ear. In *bot* it signifies a small membranaceous bag attached to the roots, and the immersed leaves of some aquatic plants, as in the lemna, or duck-weed.


Ampulla.

AMPULLÆ, is a name also given to the little spongy bodies or *spongioles*, by which the extremities of the small fibres of roots are terminated, and which serve as mouths to absorb the juices necessary for the life and nourishment of the root. The figure exhibits these ampullæ, as seen by the aid of a microscope.


Ampullæ.

AMPULLA'CEOUS, *a.* Like a bottle or inflated bladder.

AMPULLA'RIA, *n.* A genus of freshwater spiral univalve shells which inhabits the rivers and ponds of India, Africa, and South America. They are of a globular, or rather depressed form, and the animals are somewhat similar to the common pond-snail.

AM'PUTATE, *v. t.* [L. *amputo*, of *amb*, about, and *puto*, to prune.] 1. To prune branches of trees or vines; to cut off.—2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body; *a term of surgery.*

AM'PUTATED, *pp.* Cut off; separated from the body.

AM'PUTATING, *ppr.* Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

AMPUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *amputatio.*] The act or operation of cutting off a limb or some part of the body. In the case of a tumour, the term *excision* or *extirpation* is generally used.

AMUCK, or AMOK, *n.* An Indian term for *slaughter*, which, from the use made of it by the Malays, has become notorious. Their constant use of opium contributes to infuriate them, and when maddened by its effects, they rush out with daggers in their hands, yelling, Amuck, Amuck, (*i. e.* kill, kill); whence the common expression to *run a muck.*

AM'ULET, *n.* [L. *amuletum*; Fr. *amulette*, from Lat. *amolior*, *amolitus*, to remove.] Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets, in days of ignorance, were


Oriental Amulets.

common. They consisted of certain stones, metals, or plants; sometimes of words, characters, or sentences, arranged in a particular order. They were appended to the neck or body. Among some nations they are still in use.

AMULET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an amulet.

AMUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *amuser*, to stop or keep at bay, to detain; from *muser*, to loiter or trifle; It. *musare*, to gaze or stand idle; Ger. *müssig*, idle; Qu Gr. μυζω; Lat. *musso.*] 1. To entertain the mind agreeably; to occupy or detain attention with agreeable objects, whether by singing, conversation, or a show of curiosities. Dr Johnson remarks, that *amuse* implies something less lively than *divert*, and less important than *please*. Hence it is often said, we are *amused* with trifles.—2. To detain; to engage the attention by hope or expectation; as, to *amuse* one by flattering promises.

AMUSED, *pp.* (*s* as *z.*) Agreeably entertained; having the mind engaged by something pleasing.

AMUSEMENT, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; entertainment of the mind; pastime; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, or that which furnishes it, as dancing, sports, or music.

AMUSER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One who amuses, or affords an agreeable entertainment to the mind.

AMUSING, *ppr.* or *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Entertaining; giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it; pleasing.

AMUSINGLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z.*) In an amusing manner.

AMU'SIVE, *a.* That has the power to amuse or entertain the mind.

AMU'SIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to give amusement.

A'MY, *n.* [Fr. *ami.*] In *law*, the friend or guardian to whom an infant is entrusted.

AMYG'DALATE, *a.* [L. *amygdalus*, an almond.] Made of almonds.

AMYG'DALATE, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.—2. A salt whose acid is the amygdalic.

AMYGDAL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from the bitter almond.

AMYG'DALINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the almond.

AMYG'DALINE, *n.* A crystalline substance obtained from the kernel of the bitter almond.

AMYGDALI'NIC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Wöhler and Liebig. It is obtained by dissolving amygdaline in barytic water, and boiling the solution

as long as ammonia is evolved. It is a colourless, transparent, amorphous mass, having a pleasant acid taste.

AMYG'DALITE, *n.* A plant; a species of spurge, with leaves resembling those of the almond.

AMYG'DALOID, *n.* [Gr. αμυγδαλια, an almond, and ειδος, form; G. *mandelstein*, almond-stone.] Toad-stone; a compound rock, consisting of a basis of basalt, greenstone, or some other variety of trap, imbedding nodules of various minerals, particularly calcareous spar, quartz, agate, zeolite, chlorite, &c. When the imbedded minerals are detached, it is porous like lava.

AMYG'DALOIDAL, or AMYG'DALOID, *a.* Pertaining to amygdaloid.—2. Almond-shaped.

AMYG'DALUS, *n.* [Gr. αμυγδαλη, an almond.] A genus of plants of the class Icosandria, and order Monogynia, and nat. order Rosaceæ. The almond-tree.

AMYLA'CEOUS, *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch, of α priv. and μυλη, a mill, being formerly made without grinding.] Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.

AMYL'IC AC'ID, *n.* A volatile acid obtained from starch.

AM'YLIN, *n.* [L. *amylum;* Gr. αμυλον: αμυλος, unground, α and μυλη, mill.] The insoluble portion of starch which constitutes the outer covering of the sphericles.

AM'YRALDISM, *n.* In *church hist.*, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, or Amyrault, of France, in the seventeenth century. He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the power of believing, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

AMYRI'DEÆ, *n.* A natural order of plants, consisting of tropical trees, the leaves, bark, and fruit of which, abound in fragrant resin.

AMYZ'TLI, *n.* A Mexican name of the sea lion, an amphibious quadruped, inhabiting the shores and rivers of America on the Pacific ocean. Its body is three feet in length, and its tail two feet. It has a long snout, short legs, and crooked nails. Its skin is valued for the length and softness of its hair.

AM'ZEL, *n.* In *ornith.*, a bird of the merula or blackbird kind; called in Derbyshire the rock ouzel.

AN, *a.* [Sax. *an, ane,* one; D. *een;* Ger. *ein;* Fr. *on, un, une;* It. *uno, una;* L. *unus, una, unum;* Gr. εν: W. *un, yn.*] One; noting an individual, either definitely, known, certain, specified, or understood; or indefinitely, not certain, known, or specified. Definitely, as "Noah built *an* ark of Gopher wood:" "Paul was *an* eminent apostle." Indefinitely, as "Bring me *an* orange." Before a consonant the letter *n* is dropped, as, *a* man; but our ancestors wrote *an* man, *an* king. This letter represents *an* definitely or indefinitely. Definitely, as "I will take you to me for *a* people, and I will be to you *a* God;" Ex. vi. Indefinitely, as "The province of *a* judge is to decide controversies." *An* being the same word as *one*, should not be used with it; "such *an one*," is tautology; but custom has sanctioned its use. Although *an*, *a* and *one*, are the same word, and always have the same sense, yet by custom, *an* and *a* are used exclusively as a definitive adjective, and *one* is used in numbering. Where our ancestors wrote *an, twa, thry*, we now use *one, two, three.* So *an* and *a* are never used except with a noun; but *one*, like other adjectives, is sometimes used without its noun, and as a substitute for it: "*One* is at a loss to assign a reason for such conduct."

An is to be used before a vowel and before a silent *h*, as *an hour*. It is also used before *h*, when the accent of the word falls on any syllable except the first, as in *historian* and *historiographer*. *An* or *a*, as an initial syllable, is often used for *a* privative, as in *anarchy, agalaxy*.

AN, in old English authors, signifies *if;* as, "*an* it please your honour." So in Gr. αν, or εαν, Ar. Sam. and L. *an*, if or whether; Ir. *an.* Ch. אן, *an*, or אין, *aeen*, if, whether. It is probably an imperative, like *if, gif, give.* Qu. Sax. *annan*, or *anan*, to give.

A'NA, *ăă*, or *ă.* [Gr. ανα.] In *medical prescriptions*, it signifies an equal quantity of the several ingredients; as, wine and honey, *ana*, *ăă* or *ă* oz. ii. that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

A'NA. A prefix in words, of Greek origin, implying repetition, upward motion, inversion, distribution, parallelism, or proportion. As a termination, it denotes a collection of memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana*, is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. It was used by the Romans, as in *Collectaneus*, collected, gathered.

ANABAP'TISM, *n.* [*See* ANABAPTIST.] The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

ANABAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. ανα, again, and βαπτιστης, a baptist.] One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptization in an adult age. One who maintains that baptism ought always to be performed by immersion.

ANABAPTIST'IC, ANABAPTIST'ICAL, } *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists, or to their doctrines.

ANABAP'TISTRY, *n.* The sect of Anabaptists. [*Little used.*]

ANABAPTIZE',† *v. t.* To rebaptize.

ANABRO'SIS, *n.* A wasting away.

ANABIBAZ'ON, *n.* In *astron.*, a name given to the northern node of the moon or dragon's head.

AN'ACA, *n.* A species of paroquet, about the size of a lark; the crown of the head is a dark red, the upper part of the neck, sides, back, and wings are green.

ANACAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ανα and καμπτω, to bend.] 1. Reflecting or reflected; a word formerly applied to that part of optics which treats of reflection; the same as what is now called *catoptric.* [*See* CATOPTRICS.]—2. *Anacamptic sounds*, among the Greeks, were sounds produced by reflection, as in echoes; or such as proceeded downward from acute to grave.

ANACAMP'TICS, *n.* The doctrine of reflected light. [*See* CATOPTRICS.]

ANACÄR'DIUM, *n.* The name of a genus of plants, a species of which produces the cashew-nut, or marking nut, from which a thickish, red, acrid, inflammable liquor is produced, that when used in marking, turns black, and is very durable.

ANACATHAR'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ανα, and καθαρσις, purging. [*See* CATHARTIC.] Throwing upward; cleansing by exciting vomiting, expectoration, &c.

ANACATHAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth, or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories.

ANACH'ORET. *See* ANCHORET.

ANACH'RONISM, *n.* [Gr. ανα, and χρονος, time.] An error in computing time; any error in chronology, by which events are misplaced.

ANACHRONIS'TIC, *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism.

ANA'CLASIS, *n.* [Gr. ανακλασις, to bend back.] In *surg.*, a recurvature of any part, as of a joint or fractured limb.

ANACLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ανα and κλασις, a breaking, from κλαω, to break.] Refracting; *breaking* the rectilinear course of light.

Anaclastic glasses, sonorous glasses or phials, which are flexible, and emit a vehement noise by means of the human breath; called also *vexing* glasses, from the fright which their resilience occasions. They are low phials with flat bellies, like inverted tunnels, and with very thin convex bottoms. By drawing out a little air, the bottom springs into a concave form with a smart crack; and by breathing or blowing into them, the bottom, with a like noise, springs into its former convex form.

ANACLAS'TICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, commonly called *dioptrics*, which see.

ANACLI'SIS, *n.* [ανακλινω, to recline.] Among *physicians*, the attitude of a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in several cases.

ANACOENO'SIS, or ANACŒNO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ανακοινωσις: ανα and κοινος, common.] A figure of rhetoric, by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.

ANACOLU'THON, *n.* [ανακολουθον, not following.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a want of coherency; want of sequence in a sentence.

ANACOND'A, *n.* A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of Boa, which is said to devour travellers. Its flesh is excellent food.

ANACREON'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet, whose odes and epigrams are celebrated for their delicate, easy, and graceful air, and for their exact imitation of nature. His verse consists of three feet and a half, usually spondees and iambuses, sometimes anapæsts; as in this line of Horace—

"Lydia, dic per omnes."

ANACREON'TIC, *n.* A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon.

AN'ADEM, *n.* [Gr. ανάδημα.] A garland or fillet. A chaplet or crown of flowers.

ANADIPLO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ανα, again, and διπλοος, double.] Duplication, a figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence, in the beginning of the next; as "He retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which no prudence could foresee or prevent."

AN'ADROM, *n.* [See below.] A fish that ascends rivers.

ANAD'ROMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ανα, upward, and δρομος, course.] Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters, at stated seasons.

ANÆ'MIA, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and αιμα, blood.] Exsanguinity; deficiency of blood, a disease.

ANÆSTHE'SIA, *n.* [Gr. αναισθησια, from α priv. and αισθανομαι, to feel.] Loss of the sense of touch; diminished or lost sense of feeling.

AN'AGLYPH, *n.* [Gr. ανα, and γλυφω, to engrave.] An ornament made by sculpture.

ANAGLYP'TIC, or ANAGLYPHI'C, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate,



Anaglyph

or any work in relief. This art when applied to stone, is also called *cameo.* The opposite kind of work, which is done by engraving or indenting, is called *diaglyphic* or *intaglio.*

ANAGNO'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Recognition; the unravelling of a plot in dramatic action.

AN'AGOGE, AN'AGOGY, *n.* [Gr. αναγωγη, of ανα, upward, and αγωγη, a leading, from αγω.] An elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words; also the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New. *Anagogy,* in *med.,* signifies the return of humours, or the rejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth.

ANAGOGET'ICAL, *a.* Mysterious.

ANAGOG'ICAL, *a.* Mysterious; elevated; spiritual; as, the rest of the sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

ANAGOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation.

ANAGOG'ICS, *n.* Mysterious considerations.

AN'AGRAM, *n.* [Gr. ανα, and γραμμα, a letter.] In its proper sense, the letters of one or several words read backwards; thus, *evil* is an anagram of *live.* In a wider sense, it means a transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or phrase. Thus *Galenus* becomes *angelus; William Noy,* (attorney-general to Charles I., a laborious man,) may be turned into *I moyl in law.* Dr. Burney's anagram of Horatio Nelson, is one of the happiest. *Honor est a Nilo*

ANAGRAMMAT'IC, ANAGRAMMAT'ICAL, *a.* Making an anagram.

ANAGRAMMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

ANAGRAM'MATISM, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAM'MATIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAM'MATIZE, *v. i.* To make anagrams.

AN'AGRAPH, *n.* An inventory; commentary.

AN'AGROS, *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

A'NAL, *a.* [L. *anus.*] Pertaining to the anus; as, the *anal* fin. The *anal* fin in fishes is the fin placed between the vent and tail, which expands perpendicularly.

ANAL'CIM, ANAL'CIME, *n.* Cubic zeolite, found in aggregated or cubic crystals. This mineral is generally crystallized, but is also found amorphous, and in reniform, mammillary, laminated, or radiated masses. It is of frequent occurrence in trap rocks. It melts under the blowpipe, into a semi-transparent glass. By friction, it acquires a *weak* electricity; hence its name, Gr. αναλκις, weak.

AN'ALECTS, *n.* [Gr ανα, and λεγω, to collect.] A collection of short essays or remarks; extracts from different works.

AN'ALEMMA, *n.* [Gr. αναλημμα, altitude.] 1. In *geom.,* a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipsis, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. Also,—2. An instrument of wood or brass on which this kind of projection is drawn, with a horizon and cursor fitted to it, in which the solstitial colure, and all the circles parallel to it, will be concentric circles; all circles oblique to the eye will be ellipses; and all circles whose planes pass through the eye, will be right lines.

ANALEP'SIS, or ANALEP'SY, *n.* [from Gr. αναλαμβανω, to restore.] The augmentation or nutrition of an emaciated body; a species of epileptic attack of sudden and frequent recurrence; also, a recovery of strength after sickness.

ANALEP'TIC, *a* Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

ANALEP'TIC, *n.* A medicine which gives strength, and aids in restoring a body to health after sickness; a restorative.

ANAL'OGAL,† *a* Analogous.

ANALOG'ICAL, *a.* Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation. Thus *analogical* reasoning is reasoning from some similitude which things known bear to things unknown. An *analogical* word is one which carries with it some relation to the original idea. Thus the word *firm* primarily denotes solidity or compactness in a material body; and by analogy, when used of the mind, it conveys the idea of qualities having a similitude to the solidity of bodies, that is, fixedness or immoveability.

ANALOG'ICALLY, *adv* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation, or agreement. Thus, to reason *analogically,* is to deduce inferences from some agreement or relation which things bear to each other.

ANALOG'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANAL'OGISM, *n.* [Gr. αναλογισμος.] 1. An argument from the cause to the effect.—2. Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.

ANAL'OGIST, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

ANAL'OGIZE, *v t.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else.

ANAL'OGOUS, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; followed by *to;* as, there is something in the exercise of the mind *analogous to* that of the body.

ANAL'OGOUSLY, *adv.* In an analogous manner.

AN'ALOGUE, *n.* (an'alog.) [Gr. αναλογος.] 1. A word corresponding with another; an analogous term.—2. Any body which corresponds with, or bears great resemblance to, some other body. Thus, among *geol.,* a recent shell of the same species with a fossil shell, is said to be an *analogue* of the latter.

ANAL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. αναλογια, of ανα, and λογος, ratio, proportion.] 1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. Learning *enlightens* the mind, because it is to the mind what *light* is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. When the things which have an analogy follow a preposition, that preposition must be *between* or *betwixt;* as, there is an analogy *between* plants and animals, or *between* customs. When one of the things precedes a verb, and the other follows, the preposition used must be *to* or *with;* as, a plant has some analogy *to* or *with* an animal.—2. With *grammarians,* analogy is a conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language. Thus the general rule in English is, that the plural of a noun ends in *es;* therefore all nouns which have that plural termination, have an *analogy,* or are formed in *analogy* with other words of a like kind. In the *inductive philosophy,* when one system of events or appearances is similar to another, and when we infer that the causes in these two systems are also similar, we are said to reason from *analogy.* Such reasonings will be more or less conclusive, according as the similarity is more or less considerable. *Analogical* reasoning is essential in inductive philosophy, though it must be used with caution. By a legitimate use of *analogy,* Newton established his theory of universal gravitation *Analogy* in *math.,* denotes a similitude of ratios.

ANAL'YSIS, *n.* [Gr. αναλυσις, of ανα, and λυσις, a loosing, or resolving, from λυω, to loosen. *See* LOOSE.] 1. The tactitious separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving; as, an *analysis* of water, air or oil, to discover its elements.—2. A consideration of any thing in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately; as, the words which compose a sentence, the notes of a tune, or the simple propositions which enter into an argument. It is opposed to *synthesis.*

In *math.,* analysis is the resolving of problems by algebraic equations. The analysis of finite quantities is otherwise called algebra, or specious arithmetic. The analysis of infinites is the method of fluxions, or the differential calculus. The ancient *analysis* was exhibited only in geometry. It proceeded from the thing sought as taken for granted, through all its consequences, to something really known. It was thus opposed to *synthesis,* in which the process was reversed. [*See* SYNTHESIS.] Euclid's data afford the best examples of the ancient *analysis.* The synthetical method is exhibited in the First Six Books of Euclid's Elements. *Analysis,* in *chem.,* is the decomposition of bodies, as vegetables and minerals, to discover their compo-

nent parts or elements. The dissection of the human body for the purpose of examining its structure and parts, and which is termed anatomy, is an analytical process. In *logic*, analysis is the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles.—3. A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order.—4. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. In this sense it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*.

AN'ALYST, *n.* One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis.

ANALYT'IC, ANALYT'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to analysis; that resolves into first principles; that separates into parts or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject; as, an *analytical* experiment in chemistry, or an *analytical* investigation. It is opposed to *synthetic*.

ANALYT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts, or a subject into its principles

ANALYT'ICS, *n.* The science of analysis. It is also applied to algebra, which is nothing else but a general analysis of pure mathematics. [*See* ANALYSIS]

ANALYZ'ABLE, *a.* That can be analyzed.

ANALYZ'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being analyzable.

AN'ALYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. ἀ λυω. *See* ANALYSIS] To resolve a body into its elements; to separate a compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately; as, to *analyze* a fossil substance; to *analyze* an action to ascertain its morality

AN'ALYZED, *pp.* Resolved into its constituent parts or principles, for examination.

AN'ALYZER, *n.* One who analyzes; that which analyzes or has the power to analyze.

AN'ALYZING, *ppr.* Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles.

ANAMNE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ανα, and μνησις, remembrance.] A figure, in *rhet.* It calls to remembrance something omitted.

ANAMNES'TIC, *a.* That aids the memory.

ANAMOR'PHOSIS, ANAMOR'PHOSY, *n* [Gr ανα, and μορφωσις, formation.] 1. In *perspective drawings*, a deformed or distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view is confused or unintelligible, and in another, is an exact and regular representation; or confused to the naked eye, but reflected from a plane or curved mirror, appearing regular, and in right proportion. — 2. In *bot.*, any part of a plant in which there is an unusual degree of cellular development.


Anamorphosis

ANA'NAS, *n.* The name of a species of Bromelia, commonly called the pineapple, from the similarity of its shape to the cones of firs and pines.

ANAN'DROUS, *a.* [Gr. α without, and ανηρ, Genit. ανδρος, a male or stamen.] In *bot.*, a term applied to flowers that are destitute of a stamen; female flowers.

AN'APEST, or ANAPÆST, *n.* [Gr. ανα, and παιω, to strike.] In *poetry*, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, the last long; the reverse of the dactyl; as,

Căn ă bōsŏm sŏ gĕntlĕ rēmāin
Unmoved when her Corydon sighs?
Shenstone.

ANAPEST'IC, or ANAPÆSTIC, *n.* The anapestic measure.

ANAPEST'IC, or ANAPÆSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapestic feet

ANAPH'ORA, *n.* [Gr. from αναφερω.] 1. A figure in *rhetoric*, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence; as, "*Where* is the wise? *Where* is the scribe? *Where* is the disputer of this world?"— 2. Among *physicians*, the discharge of blood or purulent matter by the mouth.

ANAPHRODI SIA, *n* [Gr. α priv. and αφροδισια, sexual intercourse] Impotence.

ANAPLEROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αναπληροω to fill.] Filling up; supplying or renovating flesh.

ANAPLEROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which renews flesh or wasted parts.

AN'ARCH, *n.* [*See* ANARCHY] The author of confusion; one who excites revolt.

ANARCH'IC, ANARCH'ICAL, *a.* Without rule or government; in a state of confusion; applied to a state or society. Fielding uses *anarchial*, a word of less difficult pronunciation.

AN'ARCHISM, *n.* Confusion.

AN'ARCHIST, *n.* An anarch; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state

AN'ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. αναρχια, of α priv. and αρχη, rule.] Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.

ANAR'HICHAS, *n.* The sea-wolf, or cat fish, a genus of ravenous fish, of the order of Apodals, found in the northern seas.

A'NAS, *n.* [L.] A genus of water-fowl, of the order Anseres. The species are very numerous.

ANASAR'CA, *n.* [Gr. ανα, in or between, and σαρξ, flesh.] An effusion of water into the cellular substance, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin.

ANASAR'COUS, *a.* Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

ANASTAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αναστελλω, to close.] In *med.*, astringent, styptic.

ANA'STASIS, *n.* [From ανιστημι, to rise again.] 1. In *med.*, a recovery from sickness; a restoration to health.— 2. A translation of humours to a superior part.

ANASTOMAT'IC, *a.* Having the quality of removing obstructions.

ANAS'TOMOSE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. ανα, and στομα, mouth.] To inosculate; to unite the mouth of one vessel with another, as the arteries with the veins.

ANASTOM'OSY, ANASTOMO'SIS, *n.* The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into another artery, or a vein into a vein.

ANASTOMOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis.

ANASTOMOT'IC, *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents and sudorifics.

ANAS'TROPHE, ANAS'TROPHY, *n.* [Gr. αναστροφη, a conversion or inversion.] In *rhet.*, and *gram.*, an inversion of the natural order of words, as, *saxa per et scopulos*, for *per saxa et scopulos*.

AN'ATASE, *n.* [Gr. ανατασις, extension, so named from the length of its crystals.] Octahedrite; octahedral oxide of titanium; a mineral that shows a variety of colours by reflected light, from indigo blue to reddish brown, It is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidical octahedrons.

ANATH'EMA, *n.* [Gr. αναθεμα, from ανατιθημι, to place behind, backward, or at a distance, to separate.] 1. Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication. This species of excommunication was practised in the ancient churches, against notorious offenders; all churches were warned not to receive them; all magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbour or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them, or attend their funeral There are two kinds of anathemas, *judiciary* and *abjuratory*. The former is pronounced by a council, pope, or bishop; the latter is the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.- 2. In *heathen mythol*, an offering or present made to some deity, and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he *set apart*, or dedicated his tools to his patron-deity. Persons who had escaped danger remarkably, or been otherwise very fortunate, testified their gratitude by some offering to their deity. Among the Greeks, αναθημα was used to signify a person or thing separated or devoted to destruction; a curse; and αναθημα to signify a consecrated gift or offering.

ANATHEMAT'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

ANATHEMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

ANATHEMATIZA'TION, *n.* The act of anathematizing.

ANATH'EMATIZE, *v. t.* To excommunicate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an anathema against.

ANATH'EMATIZED, *pp.* Excommunicated with curses.

ANATH'EMATIZING, *ppr.* Pronouncing an anathema.

ANATIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *anas*, a duck, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing ducks.

ANAT'OCISM, *n.* [L. *anatocismus*, from Gr. ανα, again, and τοκος, usury.] Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest; or the contract by which such interest is secured. [*Rarely used.*]

ANATOM'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy or natural structure of the body; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.

ANATOM'ICALLY, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

ANAT'OMIST, *n.* One who dissects bodies; more generally, one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.

ANAT'OMIZE, *v. t.* To dissect an animal; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject; as, to *anatomize* an animal or plant; to *anatomize* an argument.

ANAT'OMIZED, *pp.* Dissected, as an animal body.

ANAT'OMIZING, *ppr.* Dissecting.

ANAT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. ἀνατομή, of ἀνά, through, and τομή, a cutting.] 1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy.—The object of anatomy, taken in its widest sense, is to ascertain the structure of organized bodies, and accordingly it comprehends the whole range of the organic kingdom. That branch which treats of the structure of plants is called *vegetable anatomy*, and that which treats of the structure of animals is called *animal anatomy*. Animal anatomy is divided into *comparative* and *human;* comparative anatomy includes an account of the structure of all classes of animals, excepting that of man; human anatomy is restricted to an account of the structure of man only. *Artificial anatomy*, the art of making models in wax, or other materials, to illustrate the healthy or diseased structure of parts.—2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection; as, a physician understands *anatomy*.—3. The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; as, the *anatomy* of a plant, or of a discourse. —4. The body stripped of its integuments and muscles; a skeleton, or the corporeal frame of bones entire, without the skin, flesh and vessels: *an improper use of the word, and vulgar*.—5. *Ironically*, a meagre person.

ANATREP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἀνατρέπω, to overturn.] Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating: *a word applied to the dialogues of Plato, which represent a complete defeat in the gymnastic exercises.*

AN'ATRON, *n.* [from Gr. νίτρον, nitre.] 1. Soda or mineral fixed alkali.—2. Spume or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and when taken off, dissolves in the air, and coagulates into common salt.—3. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults.

ANA'TROPOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, applied to a seed in which the embryo is inverted, so that its base corresponds to the apex of the seed. It is of common occurrence in the vegetable kingdom.

AN'BURY, *n.* An excrescence in some plants of the natural order Cruciferæ, and chiefly in the turnip, produced by the puncture and depository of the eggs of an insect.

AN'CEPS, *a.* [L.] Two-edged, having two sharp edges; a term applied to the stems and leaves of plants; as in the *Iris, gramineæ*, and leaves of the *Typha latifolia*.

AN'CESTOR, *n.* [Fr. *ancestres, ancêtres;* L. *antecessor*, of *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother. An *ancestor* precedes in the order of nature or blood; a *predecessor*, in the order of office. *Ancestor*, in *Scots law*, is one from whom a landed estate is derived, and who is represented by the person in possession.

ANCESTO'RIAL, *a.* Ancestral.

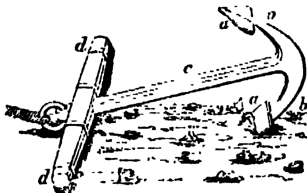
ANCES'TRAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors; as, an *ancestral* estate.

ANCES'TRESS, *n.* A female ancestor.

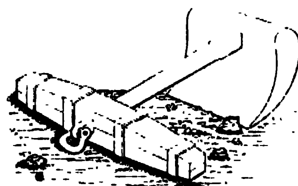
AN'CESTRY, *n.* A series of ancestors, or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. Hence birth or honourable descent.

AN'CHILOPS, *n.* [Gr. αἰγίλωψ, from αἴξ, a goat, and ὤψ, an eye.] The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis.

AN'CHOR, *n.* [L. *anchora;* Gr. ἄγκυρα: Ir. *ankaire, ancoir* or *ingir;* Fr. *ancre.*] 1. An instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in the water, where the depth does not preclude its use. In former times anchors were merely large stones, baskets of stones, &c. The anchor now used is iron formed with a strong shank *c*, at one end of which are two arms *b b*, terminating



in flukes *a a;* at the other end of the shank is the stock *d d*, supplied with a ring, to which a cable can be attached. The principal use of the stock is, to cause the arms fall so as one of the flukes shall imbed itself firmly in the holding ground. Anchors are of various sizes. The largest and heaviest is the *sheet anchor*. Then come the *best bower*, the *small bower*, the *spare anchor*, the *stream anchor*, and the *kedge anchor*. —*Floating anchor*, an implement, variously constructed, for being sunk below the swell of the sea, where there is no anchorage, to prevent a vessel from drifting. —*Mooring anchor*, a large heavy mass placed in bottom of the water, in a harbour or roadstead, to

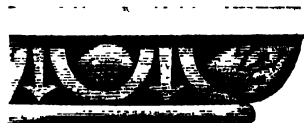


Mooring Anchor.

which ships may be attached by a cable. Sometimes it consists merely of several large stones bound together, and sometimes it is made of iron in various forms. In *seamen's language*, the *anchor comes home*, when it is dislodged from its bed, so as to drag by the violence of the wind, sea, or current.—*Foul anchor.* [*See* FOUL.]—*At anchor*, is when a ship rides by her anchor. Hence, *to lie*, or *ride at anchor.*—*To cast anchor*, or *to anchor*, is to let go an anchor, to keep a ship at rest.—*To weigh anchor*, is to heave or raise the anchor out of the ground.—*The anchor drags*, the effort of making the anchor come home, so as to drag it along the ground.—*To cat the anchor*, is when the anchor is drawn perpendicularly up to the cat head, by a strong tackle called the cat.—*To fish the anchor;* to hoist and draw up the flukes of a ship's anchor towards the top of the bow, by a machine called a fish, in order to stow it after it has been catted.—*To sheer the ship to her anchor*, is to steer the ship's head to the place where the anchor lies, when the seamen are heaving the cable into the ship.—*To sweep the anchor*, an operation which consists in dragging at the bottom of the sea for an anchor that has been lost.—*To shoe the anchor*, is to cover the flukes with a broad triangular piece of thick plank, whose area is greater than that of the flukes, in order to give the anchor a stronger hold in soft ground.—2. In *a figurative sense*, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast; Heb. vi.

In *arch.*, anchor is an ornament shaped somewhat like an anchor or arrowhead. It is used along with the egg



Egg and Anchor.

ornament, and the combination is popularly called egg and dart, or egg and tongue. The ornament is applied to enrich the moulding called *echinus ovolo*, or quarter round, and is used in all the orders. [*See* ECHINUS.]

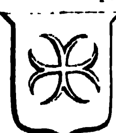
AN'CHOR, *v. t.* To place at anchor; as, to *anchor* a ship. A ship is *anchored* but not *moored*, by a single anchor.—2. To fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.

AN'CHOR, *v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship *anchored* off the isle of Wight.—2. To stop; to fix or rest on.

AN'CHORABLE, *a.* Fit for anchorage.

AN'CHORAGE, *n.* Anchor ground; a place where a ship can anchor, where the ground is not too rocky, nor the water too deep nor too shallow.—2. The hold of a ship at anchor, or rather the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring.—3. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

AN'CHORED, *pp.* Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; moored; fixed in safety.



Anchored.

AN'CHORED, ANCRE'E, AN'CRED or AN'CHRY. Heraldic terms used to express a cross when its extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor.

AN'CHORESS, *n.* A female anchoret.

AN'CHORET or AN'CHORITE, *n.* [Gr. ἀναχωρητής, from ἀναχωρέω, to retire, of ἀνά, and χωρέω, to go. Written

by some authors, *anachoret*.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world, and devote himself to religious duties. Also a monk, who, with the leave of the abbot, retires to a cave or cell, with an allowance from the monastery, to live in solitude.

ANCHORET'IC, ANCHORET'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit; or his mode of life.

AN'CHOR-GROUND, *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.

AN'CHOR-HOLD, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.

AN'CHORING, *ppr.* Coming to anchor; casting anchor; mooring.

AN'CHOR-SMITH, *n.* The maker or forger of anchors, or one whose occupation is to make anchors.

ANCHO'VY, *n.* [Port. and Sp. *anchova*; G. *anschove*.] A small fish, about three inches in length, of the genus Clupea, found and caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. It is used as a sauce or seasoning.

ANCHO'VY-PEAR, *n.* A fruit of Jamaica, produced by a species of the genus Grias. It is large, contains a stone, and is esculent.

ANCHU'SA, *n.* [Gr. αγχουσα.] A genus of plants, of the class Pentandria, and order Monogynia, and nat. order Boraginaceæ; one species is the *anchusa tinctoria*, or alkanet plant, used for imparting a red colour to ointments, as lip-salves, &c.

AN'CHYLOSED, *a* [Gr.] Immoveably united or fixed, as sometimes takes place in joints of bones, from disease.

ANCHYLO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αγκυλοω, to bend.] In *med.*, an immoveable state of a joint.

ANCHYLOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anchylosis.

ĀNCIENT, *a.* [Fr. *ancien*; It. *anziano*, *anzi*; from L. *ante*, *antiquus*.] 1. Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; as, *ancient* authors, *ancient* days. *Old*, says Johnson, relates to the duration of the thing itself, as an *old* coat; and *ancient*, to time in general, as an *ancient* dress. But this distinction is not always observed. We say, in *old* times, as well as *ancient* times; *old* customs, &c. We usually apply both *ancient* and *old* to things subject to gradual decay. We say an *old* man, an *ancient* record; but never the *old* sun, *old* stars, an *old* river or mountain. In general, however, *ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and *old* to *new*, *fresh*, or *recent*. When we speak of a thing that existed formerly, which has ceased to exist, we commonly use *ancient*, as *ancient* republics, *ancient* heroes, and not *old* republics, *old* heroes. But when the thing which began or existed in former times is still in existence, we use either *ancient* or *old*; as, *ancient* statues or paintings, or *old* statues or paintings; *ancient* authors, or *old* authors, meaning books. But in these examples *ancient* seems the most correct, or best authorized. Some persons apply *ancient* to men advanced in years still living; but this use is not common in modern practice.—2. Old; that has been of long duration; as, an *ancient* forest; an *ancient* city.—3. Known from *ancient* times; as, the *ancient* continent, opposed to the new continent.

ĀNCIENT, *n.* [*Supra*.] Generally used in the plural, *ancients*. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*. In *Scripture*, very old men. Also, governors, rulers, political and ecclesiastical.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people; Isa. iii.; Jer. xix.

God is called "the *Ancient* of days" from his eternal existence; Dan. vii.

Hooker uses the word for *seniors*, "they were his *ancients*," but the use is not authorized.—2. *Ancient* is also used for a flag or streamer, in a ship of war; and for an ensign or the bearer of a flag, as in Shakspeare. Cowel supposes the word, when used for a flag, to be a corruption of *end-sheet*, a flag at the stern. It is probably the Fr. *enseigne*.

Ancient domain, or *demesne*, in *English law*, is a tenure by which all manors belonging to the crown, in the reign of William the Conqueror, were held. The numbers, names, &c. of these were all entered in a book called *Domes-day Book*.

ĀNCIENTLY, *adv.* In old times; in times long since past; as, Rome was *anciently* more populous than at present.

ĀNCIENTNESS, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.

ĀNCIENTRY, *n.* Dignity of birth; the honour of ancient lineage.

ĀNCIENTY,† *n.* Age; antiquity.

ĀNCIENTY, *n.* In some old English statutes and authors, *eldership* or seniority.

AN'CILLARY, *a.* Aiding; auxiliary.

AN'CILLARY, *n.* [L. *ancilla*, a female servant.] Pertaining to a maid servant, or female service; subservient as a maid servant.

ANCIP'ITAL, *a.* [L. *anceps*.] Doubtful, or double; double-faced or double-formed; applied to the stem of a plant, it signifies a two-edged stem, compressed and forming two opposite angles.

AN'COME, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling coming suddenly.

AN'CON, *n.* [L. *ancon*; Gr. αγκων, the elbow.] The olecranon, the upper end of the ulna, or elbow.

AN'CONES, *n.* [αγκων, the point of the elbow.] In *arch.*, the consoles or ornaments cut on the key-stones of arches, or on the side of door-cases. They are sometimes used to support busts or other figures. The corners of walls and beams are sometimes called ancones, whence the French *coin* and English *quoin*, a corner.

ANCONE'US, *n.* [αγκων.] A small triangular muscle, situated on the back part of the elbow. Its use is to assist in extending the fore-arm.

AN'CONY, *n.* [Probably from αγκων, the cubit, from its resemblance to the arm.] In *iron works*, a piece of half wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends. A piece of cast iron is melted off and hammered at a forge, into a mass of two feet long and square, which is called a *bloom*; then, carried to a finery, and worked into an *ancony*; it is then sent to a chafery, where the ends are wrought into the shape of the middle, and the whole is made into a bar.

ANCYLO'SED, *a.* A term applied to joints, of which the moveable bones are consolidated together.

ANCYLO'SIS, *n.* [αγκυλοω, to bend.] Stiffness and immobility of a joint. This is caused by a want of the oily fluid, secreted at the joints. Improperly written Anchylosis.

ANCYLO'TOMUS, *n.* [αγκυλη, a contraction, and τεμνω, to cut.] In *surg.*, a crooked knife or bistoury; also, a knife for dividing the *frænum linguæ*, in tongue-tied persons.

AN'CYLUS, *n.* The name of the shell, usually called the fresh-water limpet.

AND, *conj.* [*Angl. Sax. An* the imperative of *An-an*, to give or grant; and the noun *ad*, a heap; thus, *An-ad*, *An'd*, *And*; *add* or grant *this* to that, &c.] *And* is a conjunction, connective or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple *and* an orange; that is, give me an apple, *add* or give in addition to that, an orange. John *and* Peter *and* James rode to London; that is, John rode to London, *add* or *further* Peter rode to London, *add* James rode to London.

AN'DA, *n.* A Brazilian tree, the fruit of which is in an oval nut, containing two seeds. The seeds are strongly cathartic, and the green outer portion is astringent, and used in diarrhœa.

ANDALU'SITE, *n.* A massive mineral, of a flesh or rose-red colour; sometimes found crystallized in imperfect four-sided prisms, nearly or quite rectangular. Its hardness is nearly equal to that of corundum, and it is infusible by the blow-pipe. It has its name from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first discovered.

ANDAN'TE, [It. from *andare*, to go; Eng. to *wend*, to wander.] In *music*, a word used to direct a movement moderately slow, between *largo* and *allegro*.

ANDANTI'NO. [It.] In *music*, the diminution of *andante*, used to signify a movement quicker than *andante*.

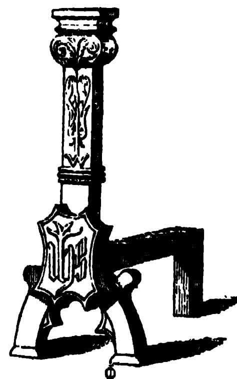
AN'DARAC, *n.* Red orpiment.

AN'DEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes, the great chain of mountains extending through South America

ANDI'RA, *n.* A genus of plants of the Diadelphia Decandria class and order, and nat. order Leguminosæ. The wood is well fitted for building. One species is the *Andira inermis*, or cabbage tree, the bark of which is used as a medicine.

ANDI'RA-GUACU, *n.* In South America, the popular name of a species of bat, the Vespertilio spectrum of Linnæus, nearly as large as a pigeon.

AND'IRON, *n.* [Teutonic, *andena* or



Ancient Andiron.

andela. In Sax. the corresponding word is *brandisen*, brand or fire iron:

D. *brand-yser*. The Fr. *landier*, Arm. *lander*, Junius thinks is our *and-iron*, with the French *l* prefixed.] Andirons are ancient pieces of furniture, made of iron, and used for laying wood upon to burn, in lieu of a grate. They generally consisted of an upright standard, and a horizontal bar raised above the floor. They are also called *hand-irons*, *end-irons*, and *fire-dogs*.

ANDORIN'HA, *n*. The Brazilian swallow.

ANDRANAT'OMY, *n*. [Gr. ανηρ, ανδρος, a man, and ανατομη, dissection.] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male.

AN'DREOLITE, *n*. A mineral, the harmotome, or cross-stone.

ANDROG'YNAL, } *a*. [Gr. ανηρ, a man,
ANDROG'YNOUS, } and γυνη, woman.] Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical. In *bot*., the word is applied to a plant bearing some flowers which are pistilliferous only, and others which are staminiferous only. These plants constitute the Monœcian class in Linnæus' system.

ANDROG'YNALLY, *adv*. With the parts of both sexes.

ANDROG'YNUS, *n*. A hermaphrodite.

AN'DROID, *n*. [Gr. ανηρ, man, and ειδος, form.] A machine in the human form, which, by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man. One of these machines, invented by M. Vaucanson, appeared at Paris in 1738, representing a flute-player.

ANDROM'EDA, *n*. A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, representing the figure of a woman chained. The stars in this constellation, in Ptolemy's catalogue, are 23; in Tycho's 22; in Bayer's, 27; in Flamstead's 84.—2. The name of a celebrated tragedy of Euripides, now lost.—3. In *bot*., the marsh cystus, a genus of plants, of the class Decandria and order Monogynia.

AND'RON, *n*. The apartments of the male members of a family, which, in ancient houses, were in the lower part.

ANDROPET'ALOUS, *a*. [ανηρ, a man, and πεταλον, a petal.] In *bot*., an epithet applied to double flowers, produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

ANDROPH'AGI, *n*. [Gr. ανηρ, man, and φαγω, to eat.] Man-eaters; but the word is little used, being superseded by *anthropophagi*, which see. Herodotus mentions people of this character.

ANDRO'PHORUM, *n*. [ανηρ, man, and φερω, to bear.] In *bot*., a columnar expansion of the centre of the flower, on which the stamens seem to grow, as in the passion flower.

ANDROT'OMY, *n*. [Gr. ανηρ, a man, and τομη, a cutting.] A cutting of human bodies; dissection of the human body, as distinguished from zootomy.

ANEAR, *prep*. Near.

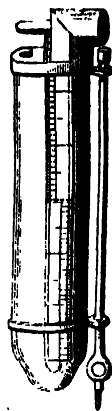
AN'ECDOTAL, *a*. Pertaining to anecdotes.

AN'ECDOTE, *n* [Gr. α priv. and εκδιδωμι, to publish, part. εκδοτος, given out.] 1. In *its original sense*, secret history, or facts not generally known. But *in more common usage*, a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life. Procopius gave the title of *Anecdotes* to a book he published against Justinian and his wife Theodora; and similar collections of incidents in the lives of eminent men are now common.—2. The relation of an incident or particular event.

ANECDOT'ICAL, *a*. Pertaining to anecdotes.

ANELE,† *v. t*. [Sax. *æll*, oil.] To give extreme unction.

ANEMOG'RAPHY, *n*. [Gr. ανεμος, wind, and γραφη, description.] A description of the winds.



Anemometer.

ANEMOL'OGY *n*. [Gr. ανεμος, wind, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

ANEMOM'ETER, *n*. [Gr. ανεμος, wind, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. There are various kinds of anemometers, but one invented by Dr. Lind is most commonly used.

ANEM'ONE, } *n*. [Gr.
ANEM'ONY, } ανεμωνη, from ανεμος, wind. It was by the ancient Greeks written ανεμωλια. Theoph. lib. 6, cap. 7. Plin 21, 23. Venus is said to have changed her Adonis into an *anemone*. Ovid. Metam. lib. 10, 735.] Wind-flower; a genus of plants of numerous species, belonging to the natural order ranunculaceæ. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens, of which their double flowers are among the most elegant ornaments. *Sea Anemone*. *See* ANIMAL-FLOWER.

ANEM'OSCOPE, *n*. [Gr. ανεμος, wind, and σκοπεω, to view.] A machine which shows the course or velocity of the wind. The vane upon towers and roofs is the simplest of all anemoscopes.

ANE'MONINE, *n*. A crystalline substance extracted from *anemone pulsatilla*, *nemorosa*, and *pratensis*. By the action of baryta upon it, an acid is obtained, called *anemonic acid*.

AN-END. A sea term, implying the situation of any mast or boom when in a perpendicular position, with respect to the plane of the deck, tops, &c.

ANENT', *prep*. About; concerning; over against; a Scottish word. Qu. Gr. εναντι.

AN'EURISM, *n*. [Gr. ανα and ευρυνω, to dilate, from ευρυς, broad.] A preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. This is encysted or diffused. The encysted *aneurism* is when the coats of the artery being only dilated, the blood is confined to its proper coat. Of this kind is the varicose. The diffused *aneurism* includes all those in which, from an aperture in the artery, the blood is spread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper course.

ANEURIS'MAL, *a*. Pertaining to an aneurism.

ANEW', *adv*. [*a* and *new*.] Over again; another time; in a new form; as, to arm *anew*; to create *anew*.

ANFRACTUOS'ITY, *n*. A state of being full of windings and turnings.

ANFRAC'TUOUS, *a*. [L. *anfractus*, of *amb*, about, and *fractus*, broken. *See* BREAK.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; written less correctly, *anfractuose*. In *bot*., applied to the lobes of an anther, when they are folded back upon themselves, and doubled and bent, till all trace of their normal character is lost. The anther of a cucumber is *anfractuous*.

ANFRAC'TUOUSNESS, *n*. A state of being full of windings and turnings.

ANFRAC'TURE, *n*. A mazy winding.

ANGARIA'TION,† *n*. [L. *angario*; Gr. αγγαρευω, to compel; a word of Persian origin.] Effort, exertion; forceful exertion.

ANGEIOT'OMY, *n*. *See* ANGIOTOMY.

AN'GEL, *n*. [L. *angelus*; Gr. αγγελος, a messenger, from αγγελλω, to tell or announce; from the root of *call*, or of Ar. *kaula*, to say, to tell. Sax. *angel*; Ir. *aingeal*, or *aingiol*.] 1. *Literally*, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information, from one person to another at a distance. But appropriately,—2. A spirit, or a spiritual intelligent being employed by God to communicate his will to man. Hence angels are ministers of God, and ministering spirits; Heb. i.—3. In *a bad sense*, an evil spirit; as, the *angel* of the bottomless pit; Mat. xxv.; 1 Cor. vi.; Rev. ix.—4. Christ, the mediator and head of the church; Rev. x.—5. A minister of the gospel, who is an ambassador of God; Rev. ii. and iii.—6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments; Rev. xvi.—7. In the style of love, a very beautiful person.

AN'GEL, *n*. A fish found on the coast of Carolina, of the Thoracic order, and genus Chætodon. It has a small projecting mouth; the laminæ above the gills are armed with cerulean spines; the body, a foot in length, appears as if cut off, and waved, and covered with large green scales.

AN'GEL, *n*. A gold coin formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel. Skinner says this device was impressed upon it in allusion to an observation of Pope Gregory the Great, who, seeing some beautiful English youths in the market at Rome, asked who they were; being told they were *Angli*, English, he replied, they ought rather to be called *angeli*, angels. This coin had different values under different princes. It was formerly current in England, and its value was about ten shillings sterling.

AN'GEL, *a*. Resembling angels; angelic; as, *angel* whiteness.

AN'GEL-AGE, *n*. The existence or state of angels.

AN'GEL-FISH, *n*. A species of shark, the Squalus squatina. It is from six to



Angel-fish.

eight feet long, with a large head, teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp

above, disposed in five rows, all around the jaws. The fish takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, and extend horizontally, like wings when spread. This fish connects the genus of Rays with that of Sharks, partaking of the characters of both; but it differs from both in this, that its mouth is placed at the extremity of the head.

ANĠEL'IC, ANĠEL'ICAL, *a.* [L. *angelicus.*] Resembling angels; belonging to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.

ANĠEL'ICA, *n.* A plant, a genus of Digynian Pentanders, containing several species, belonging to the natural order Umbelliferæ. One of the species furnishes the Angelica of the gardens, used as a pot-herb.

ANĠEL'ICALLY, *adv.* Like an angel.

ANĠEL'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.

AN'ĠELITES, in *Church hist.*, so called from Angelicum in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings; a sect of heretics near the close of the 5th century, who held the persons of the Trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature; but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all. They are called also Severites, from Severus their head; and Theodosians, from one Theodosius, whom they made their pope.

ANĠEL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling or having the manners of angels.

ANĠELOL'OĠY, *n.* [*Angel* and λογος.] A discourse on angels; or the doctrine of angelic beings.

AN'ĠELOT, *n.* [Fr. *anche*, the reed of a hautboy or other instrument of music.] 1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute.—2. An ancient English coin struck at Paris, while under the dominion of England; so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of the arms of England and France. Also, a small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy.

ANĠEL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *ange*, a chain-shot.] Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon-ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

AN'ĠEL-WATER, *n.* A mixture of rose, orange flower, and myrtle water, perfumed by musk and ambergris. It is made in Portugal.

ANĠEL-WELCOME, *n.* Welcome by angels.

ANĠEL-WINGED, *a.* Winged like angels.

ANĠEL-WORSHIP, *n.* The worshipping of angels.

AN'GER, *n.* [L. *ango*, to choke, strangle, vex; whence *angor*, vexation, *anguish*, the quinsy, *angina*; Gr. αγχω, to strangle, to strain, or draw together, to vex. The primary sense is to press, squeeze, make narrow. This word may be connected in origin with the Ar. *hanika*, to be angry, and *chanaka*, to strangle; Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. חנק, *chanak*, to strangle. In Sax. *ange* signifies vexed; *angmod*, sad, anxious; *ang-set*, a carbuncle; *angsum*, pressed close; *anxsumian*, to vex, to make anxious; Eng. *anguish*, *anxious*; L. *angustus*, *angina*, &c. *See* ANGUISH.] 1. A violent passion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury; usually accompanied with a propensity to take vengeance, or to obtain satisfaction from the offending party. This passion however, varies in degrees of violence, and in ingenuous minds may be attended only with a desire to reprove or chide the offender. Anger is also excited by an injury offered to a relation, friend, or party, to whom one is attached; and some degrees of it may be excited by cruelty, injustice, or oppression offered to those with whom one has no immediate connection, or even to the community of which one is a member. Nor is it unusual to see something of this passion roused by gross absurdities in others, especially in controversy or discussion. Anger may be inflamed till it rises to rage and a temporary delirium.—2. Pain; smart of a sore or swelling: *the literal sense of the word*, but little used.

AN'GER, *v. t.* To excite anger; to provoke; to rouse resentment.—2. To make painful; to cause to smart; to inflame; as, to *anger* an ulcer.

AN'GERED, *pp.* Provoked; made angry.

AN'GERLY, *adv.* [*anger* and *like.*] In an angry manner; more generally written *angrily*.

ANĠI'NA, *n.* [L. from *ango*, to choke. *See* ANGER.] A quinsy; an inflammation of the throat; a tumor impeding respiration. It is a general name of the diseases called sore-throat, as quinsy, scarlet fever, croup, mumps, &c. *Angina pectoris*, an anomalous or spasmodic affection, generally connected with disease of the heart, or great vessels.

AN'ĠIOCAR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. αγγειον, a case, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, an epithet applied to seed-vessels, which are enclosed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves, as the filbert.

ANĠIOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and γραφη, description.] A description of the vessels in the human body.

ANĠIOL'OĠY, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, &c.

AN ĠIOMONOSPER'MOUS, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, μονος, alone, and σπερμα, seed.] Producing one seed only in a pod.

AN'ĠIOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and σκοπεω, to view.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body.

AN'ĠIOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and σπερμα, seed.] In *bot.*, a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

ANĠIOSPER'MIA, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a receptacle, and σπερμα, seed.] In the artificial system of Linnæus, an order of plants of the class Didynamia. It consists of plants having numerous seeds contained in a seed vessel. It includes the Digitalis and other poisonous plants.

ANĠIOSPER'MOUS, *a.* Having seeds


Pod of an Angiospermous Plant.

inclosed in a pod or other pericarp, such as the pea, bean, rose, apple, &c. In Linnæus' system, the second order of plants in the Didynamian class are called Angiospermia. This word is opposed to *gymnospermous*, or naked-seeded.

ANĠIOSPO'ROUS, *a.* [αγγειον, a vessel, and σπορα, a seed.] In *bot.*, a term applied to such fungi as have their spores inclosed in a hollow shell or bag, as Lycoperdon.

ANĠIOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. αγγειον, a vessel, and τομη, a cutting.] The opening of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in bleeding. It includes both arteriotomy and phlebotomy.

AN'GLE, *n.* [Fr. *angle*; L. *angulus*, a corner; Gr. αγκυλος; W. *ongle*; Sax. *angel*, a hook.] In *pop. language*, the point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner. In *geom.*, a *plain rectilineal angle* is the mutual inclination of two straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same straight line; or a *rectilineal angle* is the degree of opening or divergence of two straight lines which meet one another. The point where the lines meet is called the *vertex* of the angle, or the *angular point*, and the lines which contain the angle are called its sides or legs. A clear idea of the nature of an angle is obtained, by gradually opening a carpenter's rule, or a pair of compasses; as the angle made by the parts of the rule, or the legs of the compasses, will become greater as the opening widens. It is evident that the magnitude of the angle does not depend upon the length of the lines which form it, but merely on their relative positions. An angle is best named by a single letter placed at its vertex, unless there be more angles than one at the same point. In this case the angle is generally expressed by three letters, the middle one of which is placed at the vertex, or angular point, and the other two at some other point of the lines containing it. Thus in fig. 1, the angle contained by A B and B C, may be called the angle B, or the angle at B; but in fig. 2, where there are more angles

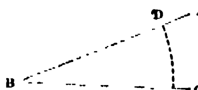


Fig. 1.

than one at the point D, the angle contained by E D and D B, is called the angle E D B. Angles are measured by an arc of a circle, described from the vertex with any radius: thus the arc D E, (fig. 1) described from B as a

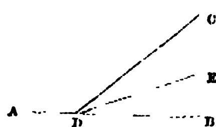


Fig. 2.

centre, is a measure of the angle A B C, and the angle A B C is said to be an angle of as many degrees, and parts of a degree, as there are in the arc D E, a circle being always supposed to be divided into 360 degrees [*See* ARC and CIRCLE.] Angles receive different names, according to their magnitude, their construction, their position, and the different branches of science in which they are employed. A *right angle* is an angle formed by a straight or right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle which is measured by an arch of 90 degrees. When a

straight line, as A B, (fig. 3,) standing on another straight line C D, makes the two angles A B C and A B D equal to one another; each of these angles is called a *right angle*.

Fig. 3

An *acute angle* is that which is less than a right angle, as E B C. An *obtuse angle* is that which is greater than a right angle; as EBD. *Oblique angles* are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles. A *rectilineal angle* is that which is formed by two straight lines. A *curvilineal angle* is formed by two curved lines. A *mixed angle* is formed by a straight line with a curved line. *Adjacent* or *contiguous angles* are such as have one leg, common to both angles, both together being equal to two right angles. Thus, in fig. 3, A B C and A B D, or E B C and E B D, are adjacent angles. *Exterior* or *external angles*, the angles of any rectilineal figure without it, made by producing the sides; thus, if the sides A B, B C, C A, of the triangle A B C (fig. 4) be produced to the points F,

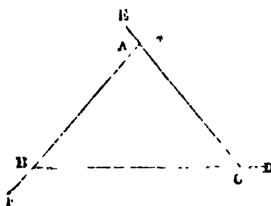
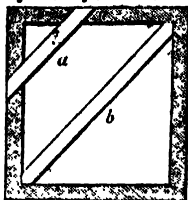


Fig. 4

D, E, the angles C B F, A C D, B A E, are called *exterior angles*, in opposition to the angles A B C, B C A, C A B, which are called *interior angles*. For *exterior, interior*, and *alternate angles*, in reference to parallel lines, *see* EXTERIOR, INTERIOR, and ALTERNATE. *Vertical angles*. [*See* VERTICAL.] *Angles of elevation and inclination*. [*See* ELEVATION and INCLINATION.] *Angles of depression*. [*See* DEPRESSION.] *Angles of incidence, reflection*, and *refraction*. [*See* INCIDENCE, REFLECTION, and REFRACTION.] *Angle of position*, in *astr*. [*See* POSITION.] *Angle of contact*, the angle which a circle or other curve makes with a tangent at the point of contact. *Angle of direction*, in *mech*., an angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces. *Solid angle*, that which is made by more than two plane angles meeting in one point, and not lying in the same plane, as the angle of a cube. *Spherical angle*, an angle on the surface of a sphere, contained between the arches of two great circles which intersect each other. Thus, if A B and B C be arches of great circles intersecting one another, at the point B, the angle A B C is the spherical angle, which they make with one another, and it is equal to the angle of inclination formed by the planes of the great circles A B and B C.—*Angle*

Fig. 5.

bars, in *carpentry*, the vertical bars at the angles of a window constructed on a polygonal plan.—*Angle brace*, in *carpentry*, a piece of timber *a*, fixed at each extremity, to one of the two pieces forming the adjacent sides of a system of framing and subtending the angle formed by their junction. When it is



fixed between the opposite angles of a quadrangular frame, it is called a diagonal brace, *b*. It is also called angle tie, or diagonal tie.—*Angle bracket*, in *cornice bracketing*, is the bracket which is placed in the angles and returns.—*Angle bead*, or *staff bead*, a piece of wood fixed vertically upon the exterior or salient angles of apartments to preserve them, and also to serve as a guide by which to float the plaster.—*Angle capital*, an Ionic capital on the flank column of a portico, having volutes on three sides, the exterior volute being placed at an angle of 135°, with the plane of the frieze on front and flank.—*Angular capital*, a term applied to a comparatively modern variety of the Ionic capital, having its four sides alike and all its volutes placed at an angle of 135° the plane of the frieze.—*Angle rafter*, also called hip rafter and piend rafter, a rafter placed in the line of meeting of the inclined planes, forming a hipped roof.

AN'GLE, *n*. A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line and a hook; or a line and hook.

AN'GLE, *v. i*. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook.—2. *v. t*. or *i*. To fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish; as, to *angle* for the hearts of people, or to *angle* hearts.

AN'GLED, *a*. Having angles: *used only in compounds*.

AN'GLER, *n*. One that fishes with an angle.—2. A fish of the genus Lophius,


Angler (Lophius piscatorius).

L. piscatorius, otherwise called the sea-devil and fishing frog. The animal couches close to the ground, and by the action of its ventral and pectoral fins, stirs up the sand or mud; hidden by the obscurity thus produced, it elevates the appendages fixed above its nose, moves them in various directions by way of attraction as a bait, and the small fishes approaching to seize them, become the prey of the Angler.

AN'GLE-ROD, *n*. The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened.

AN'GLE-SITE, *n*. Prismatic lead baryte.

AN'GLIC, AN'GLICAN, *a* [from *Angles*, Sax. *ing*, a plain or meadow, and *lic*, like, or Gr. *ικος*, like, which is the root of the L. *icus*, in *publicus*, and all similar adjectives. From *ing*, was formed *Angles*, the English, to which is added this common affix, *ic*. The *Angles* were the Ingævones of Tacitus, *ing-woners*, dwellers on the plain or level land, near the Elbe and Weser. *See* ENGLISH and WONT. *Ing* is annexed to many English names, as *Reading, Basing, Kettering*, towns situated on flat land.] English; pertaining to England or the English nation; as, the *Anglican church*.

AN'GLICE, [L.] In English, in the English manner.

AN'GLICISM, *n* An English idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English.

AN'GLICIZE, *v. t*. To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.

AN'GLICIZED, *pp*. Made English; rendered conformable to the English idiom.

ANGLIFICA'TION, *n* The act of converting into English.

AN'GLIFIED, *pp*. Made English.

AN'GLIFY, *v. t*. To convert into English; to anglicize; as, to *anglify* French words; that is, to give them an English form of orthography; to adopt words into the English language, and make them a part of it.

AN'GLIFYING, *ppr*. Converting into English.

AN'GLING, *ppr*. Fishing with an angle.

AN'GLING, *n*. A fishing with a rod and line.

AN'GLO-AMER'ICAN, *a* Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America.

AN'GLO-AMER'ICAN, *n*. A descendant from English ancestors, born in America, or the United States.

ANGLO-DANISH, *a*. Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.

ANGLO-NORM'AN, *a*. Pertaining to the English Normans.

ANGLO-SAX'ON, *a*. Pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England, or English Saxons.

ANGLO-SAX'ON, *n*. A kind of pear; also, the language of the English Saxons.

ANGO'LA-PEA, or **PIG'EON-PEA**. A species of Cytisus.

AN'GOR, *n*. [L. *See* ANGER.] 1. Pain; intense bodily pain.—2. The retiring of the native bodily heat to the centre, occasioning head-ache, palpitation, and sadness.

AN'GRED, or **ANG'ERED**, *pp*. Made angry; provoked.

AN'GRILY, *adv*. In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment.

AN'GRY, *a*. [*See* ANGER.] 1. Feeling resentment; provoked; followed generally by *with* before a person.

> God is *angry with* the wicked every day; Ps. vii.

But it is usually followed by *at* before a thing.

> Wherefore should God be *angry at* thy voice? Eccles. v.

2. Showing anger; wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger; as, an *angry* countenance; *angry* words.—3. Inflamed, as a sore; red; manifesting inflammation.—4. Raging; furious; tumultuous.

> Or chain the *angry* vengeance of the waves. *Judge Trumbull.*

ANGSA'NA, or **ANGSA'VA**, *n*. A red

gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood.

AN'GU, *n.* Bread made of the Cassada, a plant of the West Indies.

AN'GUIFER, *n.* [L. *anguis*, a serpent, and *fero*, to bear; Sans. *agui.*] In *astr.*, a cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

ANGUIL'LA, *n.* [L. an eel.] In *zool.*, an eel; also the name of a Mediterranean fish used for food, called also Hospetus and Atherina. Qu. Atherina hepsetus, *Linn.*

ANGUIL'LIFORM, *a.* [L. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*, shape.] In the form of an eel, or of a serpent; resembling an eel or serpent.

AN'GUISH, *n.* [Fr. *angoisse*; It. *angoscia*; Sp. *angustia*; Port. *angustia*, showing the direct derivation of this word from L. *angustia*, narrowness, from pressure: D. and G. *angst*; Dan. *angest.* This and a numerous class of words, are from the root *ang*, *eng*, denoting narrow from pressure. *See* ANGER.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind. As bodily pain, it may differ from *agony*, which is such distress of the whole body as to cause contortion, whereas *anguish* may be a local pain, as of an ulcer, or gout. But *anguish* and *agony* are nearly synonymous. As pain of the mind, it signifies any keen distress from sorrow, remorse, despair, and the kindred passions.

And they hearkened not to Moses, for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage. Ex. vi.

AN'GUISH, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief.

AN'GUISHED, *pp.* Extremely pained, tortured; deeply distressed.

ANGU'IUM LAPIS, *n.* The name of a supposed stone in Germany, which is cylindric, with a cavity capable of admitting the finger, of a yellow colour, with variegations.

AN'GULAR, *a.* Having an angle, angles, or corners; pointed; as, an *angular* figure.—2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle; as, an *angular* point. *Angular motion*, in *mechanics*, is the motion of any body which moves circularly about a point; as the *angular motion* of a *pendulum*. In *astr.*, the increasing angle made by two lines drawn from a central body, as the sun or earth, to the apparent places of two planets in motion. In *bot.*, an epithet used to designate stems, leaves, petioles, &c., which are of an angular shape. *Angular processes*, in *anat.*, are the arbitrary processes of the frontal bone. *Angular section*, the division of an angle into any number of equal parts. In modern *math.*, the term *angular sections* is used to denote that branch of analysis which is employed in the investigation of the properties of circular functions.

ANGULAR'ITY, *n.* The quality of having an angle or corner.

AN'GULARNESS, *n.* The quality of being angular.

AN'GULARLY, *adv.* With angles, or corners; in the direction of the angles.

AN'GULATED, *a.* Formed with angles or corners.

ANGULOS'ITY, *n.* A state of being angular.

AN'GULOUS, *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked.

ANGUST',† *a.* [L. *angustus.*] Narrow; strait.

ANGUS'TATE, *a.* [L. *angustatus.*] Beginning with a narrow base, which base then dilates and thickens. A term in *nat. hist.*

ANGUSTA'TION, *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow. *See* ANGER.] The act of making narrow; a straitening, or being made narrow.

ANGUST'ICLAVE, *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow, and *clavus*, a knob or stud.] A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights. The laticlave, with broader studs, was worn by senators.

ANGUS'TIDENS, *a.* [L. *angustus* and *dens*, a tooth.] Narrow toothed; a species of Mastodon.

ANGUSTIFOL'IOUS, *a.* [Lat.] A botanical term signifying narrow-leaved.

ANHELA'TION, [L. *anhelo*, to pant, or breathe with difficulty; from *halo*, to breathe.] Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration without fever, or with a sense of suffocation.

ANHELOSE, *a.* Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [*Little used.*]

ANHIMA, *n.* A Brazilian aquatic fowl, larger than a swan, somewhat like a crane. Its head is small, its bill black, the toes armed with long claws. But what is remarkable, is a horn growing from its forehead; and the second joint of the wing is armed with two straight triangular spurs, an inch in length. The fidelity between the male and female is so great, that when one dies, the other remains by the carcase till it expires.

AN'HYDRITE, *n.* [*See* ANHYDROUS.] A species of sulphate of lime, anhydrous gypsum, of which there are several varieties; compact, granular, fibrous, radiated, sparry, siliciferous or vulpinite, and convoluted.

ANHY'DROUS, *a.* [Gr. ἄνυδρος, dry; *a* priv. and ὕδωρ, water.] Destitute of water. Anhydrite is so called, because it is destitute of the water of crystallization.

ANIENT'ED,† *a.* [It. *niente*, nothing; Norm. *neant*; Fr. *aneantir*; to annihilate.] Frustrated; brought to naught.

ANIGHT', *adv.* [*a* or *at*, and *night.*] In the night time. *Anights*, in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts.

You must come in earlier *anights*. *Shak.*

AN'IL, *n.* [Sp. *anil*, indigo; Ar. *nilon*, slender, *nila*, blue.] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; Indigofera, or the Indigo plant.

AN'ILE, *a.* [L. *anilis.*] Aged, imbecile. Old womanish.

ANIL'IC ACID, *n.* Indigotic acid. It is formed when indigo is gradually added to boiling nitric acid previously distilled with 12 or 15 parts of water. It forms soluble and crystallizable salts with ammonia, and with the oxides of lead and silver.

AN'ILINE, *n.* An organic base, a product of the action of heat on anthranilic acid. It is a colourless oily liquid having a strong unpleasant aromatic smell. It forms salts with acids.

ANIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *anilis*, *anilitas*, from *anus*, an old woman; Celtic, *hen*, old.] The state of being an old woman; the old age of a woman; dotage.

AN'IMABLE, *a.* Susceptible of animation.

ANIMADVERS'AL, *a.* That which has the power of perceiving.

ANIMADVER'SION, *n.* [L. *animadversio.*] Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame. It may sometimes be used for *punishment*, or punishment may be implied in the word, but this is not common. In an *ecclesiastical* sense, it differs from *censure*, says Ayliffe; censure, respecting spiritual punishment, and animadversion, a temporal one. Glanville uses the word in the sense of *perception*, but this use is not authorized.

ANIMADVER'SIVE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving.

ANIMADVERS'IVENESS, *n.* The power of animadverting.

ANIMADVERT', *v. i.* [L. *animadverto*, of *animus*, mind, and *adverto*, to turn to.] 1. To turn the mind to; to consider.—2. To consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure.—3. To inflict punishment; followed by *upon.*

ANIMADVERT'ER, *n.* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure.

ANIMADVERT'ING, *ppr.* Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure.

AN'IMAL, *n.* [L. *animal*, from *anima*, air, breath, soul; Gaelic *anam*, breath. The W. has *enwil*, *en*, a being, soul, spirit, and *mil*, a beast; Arm. *aneval*; San. *an*, *animi.*] An organized body, endowed with life and the power of voluntary motion; a living, sensitive, locomotive body; as man is an intelligent *animal*. Animals are essentially distinguished from plants by the property of *sensation*. The contractile property of some plants, as the Mimosa, has the appearance of the effect of *sensation*, but it may be merely the effect of *irritability*. The distinction here made between animals and vegetables, may not be philosophically accurate; for we cannot perhaps ascertain the precise limit between the two kinds of beings, but this is sufficiently correct for common practical purposes. The history of animals is called *zoology*. By way of contempt, a dull person is called a stupid *animal*.

AN'IMAL, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals; as, *animal* functions.—*Animal* is distinguished from *intellectual*; as, *animal* appetites, the appetites of the body, as hunger and thirst.—The *animal* functions, are touch, taste, motions, &c.—*Animal* life is opposed to *vegetable* life.—*Animal* is opposed also to *spiritual* or *rational*, which respects the *sou* and *reasoning faculties*; as, *animal* nature, *spiritual* nature, *rational* nature.—*Animal* food may signify that food which nourishes animals; but it usually denotes food consisting of animal flesh.—*Animal* economy is the system of laws by which the bodies of animals are governed, and depending on their organic structure.—*Animal* spirit is a name given to the nervous fluid.—*Animal* spirits in the plural, life, vigour, energy.—*Animal heat*, that property of all animals by means of which they preserve a certain temperature which is quite independent of that of the medium by which they are surrounded. The human species preserves a temperature nearly equal, being from 96° to 100° Fahr., in all regions of the globe, and even when exposed to the most extreme degrees of temperature.—*Animal magnetism*, a pretended agent of a peculiar nature, supposed to be capable in some mysterious mode of producing the most powerful effects on the human frame,

This fanciful science appears to have originated with *Mesmer* and other German *illuminés*, who believed that the power of a common magnet might be made to act on the human frame, and that this power once imparted to a professor, might afterwards be communicated to others without the agency of ferruginous bodies.—*Animal kingdom*, one of the three principal divisions into which all organized bodies are divided by Linnæus. It comprehends six classes of animals, namely, *Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces, Insectæ, Vermes.* The study of the objects comprehended within this kingdom of nature is termed *zoology*. [*See* ZOOLOGY.]

ANIMALCULA, [from the Lat.] is more frequently used as the plural of animalcule, than *animalcules. Animalculæ* is a barbarism.

ANIMAL'CULAR, } *a.* Relating to
ANIMAL'CULINE, } animalcula.

ANIMAL'CULE, *n.* [L. *animalculum, animalcula*] A little animal; but appropriately, an animal whose figure cannot be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass; such as are invisible to the naked eye.

ANIMAL'CULIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

AN'IMAL-FLOWER, *n.* In *zool*, sea-anemone, the name of several species of animals belonging to the genus Actinia. They are called *sea-anemone* from the resemblance of their claws or tentacles to the petals of some flowers. These are disposed in regular circles, and tinged with various bright colours. Some of these animals are hemispherical, others cylindrical; others are shaped like a fig. Some are stiff and gelatinous; others, fleshy and muscular; but all can alter their figure by extending their claws in search of food. These animals can move slowly, but are generally fixed by one end to rocks or stones in the sand. On the other extremity is the mouth in the centre, which is surrounded by rows of fleshy claws, and capable of great dilatation They are very voracious, and will swallow a muscle, or crab, as large as a hen's egg.—The term *Animal-flower* is also extended to many other marine animals, from their resemblance to flowers. They belong to the Holothurias, which, with the Actinias, were ranged under the Molluscs by Linnæus; and to the Tubularias and Hydras, which were classed with the Zoophytes. They are all arranged under the Zoophytes by Cuvier.

AN'IMALISH, *a.* Like an animal.

AN'IMALISM, *n.* The state of mere animals, actuated by sensual appetites only, without intellectual or moral qualities.

ANIMAL'ITY, *n.* Animal existence.

ANIMALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or endowing with the properties of an animal.

AN'IMALIZE, *v t.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.—2. To convert into animal matter.

AN'IMALIZED, *pp.* Endowed with animal life.

AN'IMALIZING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.

AN'IMALNESS, *n.* The state of animal existence.

AN'IMATE, *v. t.* [L. *animo.* *See* ANIMAL.] 1. To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; as, the soul *animates* the body.—2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of a thing; as, to *animate* a lyre.—3. To give spirit or vigour; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion; to stimulate or incite; as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

AN'IMATE, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. [*This word is used chiefly in poetry for* animated.]

AN'IMATED, *pp.* Being endowed with animal life; as the various classes of *animated* beings.—2. *a.* Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation; as, an *animated* discourse.

AN'IMATING, *ppr.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening

AN'IMATINGLY, *adv.* So as to animate or excite feeling.

ANIMA'TION, *n.* The act of infusing life; the state of being animated.—2. The state of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigour; as, he recited the story with great *animation*.

AN'IMATIVE, *a.* That has the power of giving life or spirit.

AN'IMATOR, *n.* One that gives life; that which infuses life or spirit.

AN'IME, *n* [Fr] In *her*, a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal himself.

AN'IME, *n.* [Sp.] A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree, (Hymenæa,) called by the natives *courbaril*; by Piso, *jutaiba*. It is of a transparent amber colour, a light agreeable smell, and of little or no taste. It dissolves entirely, but not readily, in rectified spirit of wine, and is used by the Brazilians in fumigations, for pains proceeding from cold.

ANIMET'TA, *n.* Among *eccles. writers*, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist

AN'IMIST, *n.* One who maintains that the soul is the only cause of life. One who maintains that the functions of plants and animals are dependent upon vitality, instead of mere mechanical and chemical powers

Animo furandi. [L.] In *law*, intent to steal.

ANIMOS'ITY, *n* [L. *animositas;* Fr *animosité;* from L. *animosus*, animated, courageous, enraged; from *animus*, spirit, mind, passion. So in Teutonic, *mod*, mind, signifies also pride, passion, anger. *Animus*, spirit, Gr. ανεμος, wind, breath, is from flowing, swelling, rushing, which gives the sense of violent action and passion. *See* ANIMAL.] Violent hatred, accompanied with active opposition; active enmity. *Animosity* differs from *enmity*, which may be secret and inactive; and it expresses a less criminal passion than *malice* *Animosity* seeks to gain a cause or destroy an enemy or rival, from hatred or private interest; *malice* seeks revenge for the sake of giving pain.

ANIN'GA, *n.* A root growing in the West Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar.

AN'ISE, *n.* (an'nis.) [L. *anisum;* Gr. ανισον; Ar. *ainison.* Cast. 1619.] An annual plant, placed by Linnæus under the genus Pimpinella. It grows naturally in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seed, or rather the fruit, is imported. The stalk rises a foot and a half high, dividing into slender branches, garnished with narrow leaves, cut into three or four narrow segments. The branches terminate in large loose umbels, composed of smaller umbels or rays, on long footstalks. The flowers are small, and of a yellowish white; the seeds oblong and swelling. Anise seeds have an aromatic smell, and a pleasant warm taste; they are useful in warming the stomach and expelling wind.

AN'ISE-SEED, *n.* The seed, or more properly the fruit of anise.

ANISODAC'TYLES, *n.* [Gr. ανισος, unequal, and δακτυλος, a digit.] The name given by Temminck to an order of birds, including those insessorial species the toes of which are of unequal length, as in the nuthatch.

ANISODYN'AMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ανισος, unequal, and δυναμις, power.] A name given to monocotyledonous plants, because having only one cotyledon, they grow at first with more force on one side of their axis than on the other.

ANISOSTEM'ONOUS, *a.* [Gr. ανισος, unequal, and στημων, a stamen.] A term used in *bot.*, when the number of stamens in a flower neither corresponds with the calyx nor corolla, in number or power, as, for instance, when a flower having five sepals has three or seven stamens.

ANISO'STOMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ανισος, unequal, and στομα, a mouth.] In *bot.*, a term sometimes applied to the divisions of a calyx or corolla, which are unequal; but the term *unequal* or irregular is usually employed.

ANK'ER, *n.* [Dutch.] A measure of liquids used in Holland, containing about 32 gallons, English measure. Chambers says it contains two stekans; each stekan 16 mengles; each mengle two wine quarts.—2. An English measure of wine or spirits, equal to 10 of the old gallons, or 8⅓ imperial gallons =2310.6 cubic inches.

AN'KERITE, *n.* Paratomous lime-haloid.

ANK'LE, *n.* (ank'l.) [Sax. *ancleow;* D. *enkel.*] The joint which connects the foot with the leg

ANK'LE-BONE, *n.* The bone of the ankle.

AN'KLET, *n.* A little ankle; an ornament for the ankle.

AN'NALIST, *n.* [*See* ANNALS.] A writer of annals.

AN'NALIZE, *v t.* To record; to write annals. [*Not much used.*]

AN'NALS, *n. plur.* [L. *annales, annalis,* from *annus*, a year, the root of which may be the Celtic *an, ain*, a great circle Varro says the word *annus* signifies a great circle.] 1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Annals differ from history, in merely relating events, without observations on the motives, causes, and consequences, which, in history, are more diffusively illustrated.—2. The books containing annals; as the *Annals* of Tacitus.

ANNATS, *n.* [L. *annus*] A year's income of a spiritual living; the first fruits, originally given to the Pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot, or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England, they were, at the Reformation, vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings. In Scotland, *An* or *Annat*, is the half-year's stipend, payable for the vacant half-year after the death of a clergyman, and to which his family, or nearest of kin have right, under the act 1672 c. 13

ANNEAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan, on-ælan*, to kindle or inflame, to heat; from *ælan*, to kindle, to heat, or bake, and to anoint with oil. Sax. *æl*, oil. Hence it may be inferred, that *oil* is named from inflaming, or burning.] 1. To heat; to heat, as glass and iron vessels, for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, or to fix colours; vulgarly called *nealing*. This is done by heating the metal nearly to fluidity, in an oven or furnace, and suffering it to cool gradually. Metals made hard and brittle by hammering, by this process recover their malleability. The word is applied also to the baking of tiles.—2. To temper by heat; and Shenstone uses it for tempering by cold.

ANNEALED, *pp.* Heated; tempered; made malleable and less brittle by heat.

ANNEALING, *ppr.* Heating; tempering by heat.

ANNECT'ANT, *a.* Connecting; annexing.

AN'NELIDS, ANNEL'IDANS, or ANNEL'IDÆ, *n.* [L. *annellus*, a little ring; and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] An extensive division, or class of animals, established by modern naturalists, partly at the expense of Linnæus's class of worms. The name is derived from *annulus*, a ring, because this division of animals have their bodies formed of a great number of smaller rings, as in the earth worm. The hair-worm and leech belong to this division.

ANNEX', *n* Something annexed.

ANNEX', *v. t.* [L. *annecto, annexum;* Fr. *annexer;* of *ad* and *necto*, to tie, or connect.] 1. To unite at the end; as, to *annex* a codicil to a will. To subjoin; to affix.—2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, to *annex* a province to a kingdom.—3. To unite to something preceding, as the main object; to connect with; as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

ANNEX', *v. i.* To join; to be united.

ANNEXA'TION, *n.* The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union. In *English law*, the uniting of lands or rents to the crown. In *Scots law*, it signifies the appropriating of church lands to the crown, and the union of lands lying at a distance from the kirk to which they belong, to the kirk to which they are more contiguous.

ANNEX'ED, *pp.* Joined at the end; connected with; affixed.

ANNEX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; affixing.

ANNEX'ION, *n.* The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [*Little used.*]

ANNEX'MENT, *n.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNI'HILABLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.

ANNI'HILATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *nihilum*, a trifle.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; as, no human power can *annihilate* matter.—2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure.

ANNI'HILATE, *a.* Annihilated.

ANNI'HILATED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; destroyed.

ANNI'HILATING, *ppr.* Reducing to nothing; destroying the specific form of.

ANNIHILA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to nothing, or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it; as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.—2. The state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERS'ARILY, *adv.* Annually.

ANNIVERS'ARY, *a.* [L. *anniversarius*, of *annus*, year, and *verto*, to turn.] Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly; as, an *anniversary* feast.

ANNIVERS'ARY, *n.* A stated day returning with the revolution of the year. The term is applied to a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated, or a day on which an interesting event is commemorated by solemnities of religion, or exhibitions of respect. In the Romish church, a day in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased.—2. The act of celebration; performance in honour of an event.

ANNODAT'ED, or ENWRAPPED, or BOWED-IMBOWED. In *her.*, any thing bent somewhat in the form of an S. The serpents in the caduceus of Mercury are said to be *annodated*, or entwined about the mace or staff.


Annodated.

Anno Dom'ini, [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Saviour's incarnation; as, *Anno Domini*, or *A. D.* 1844.

ANNOMINA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *nominatio*, from *nomino*, to name, from *nomen*.] 1. A pun; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasy.—2. Alliteration; or the use of two or more words successively beginning with the same letter.

Anno Mun'di, [L.] In the year of the world.

ANNO'NA, *n.* [L. *annona*, from *annus*, a year.] A year's production or increase; hence, provisions.

AN'NOTATE, *v. i.* [L. *annoto*.] To comment; to make remarks on a writing.

ANNOTA'TION, *n.* [L. *annotatio*, of *ad* and *notatio*, a marking, from *noto*, to mark, or *nota*, a mark.] 1. A remark, note, or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning; generally used in the plural, as, *annotations* on the Scriptures.—2. The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm.

AN'NOTATOR, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator, a scholiast; one who writes notes to illustrate the composition of an author.

ANNO'TATORY, *a.* Containing annotations.

ANNOUNCE, *v. t.* (announs'.) [Fr. *annoncer;* It. *annunziare;* L. *annuncio*, to deliver a message, of *ad* and *nuncio*, to tell, from *nuncius*, a messenger.] 1. To publish; to proclaim; to give notice; or first notice; as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.—2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.

ANNOUN'CED, *pp.* Proclaimed; first published.

ANNOUNCE'MENT, *n.* (announs'-ment.) The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication.

ANNOUN'CER, *n.* One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.

ANNOUN'CING, *ppr.* Introducing notice; first publishing; proclaiming.

ANNOY', *v. t.* [Norm. *annoyer*, from *neare, nuire*, to hurt; Fr. *nuire;* It. *nuocere;* from L. *noceo*, to hurt, that is, to strike; Syr. Ar. *naka*, to strike, to hurt; Heb. and Ch. נכה, *nakah*, to strike. Hence probably L. *neco*, to kill. *See* NUISANCE and NOXIOUS.] To incommode; to injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, or molest; as, to *annoy* an army, by impeding their march, or by a continued cannonade.

ANNOY', *n.* Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience.

ANNOY'ANCE, *n.* That which annoys or injures; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed. It includes something more than *inconvenience*.

ANNOY'ED, *pp.* Incommoded, injured, or molested by something that is continued or repeated.

ANNOY'ER, *n.* One that annoys.

ANNOY'FUL,† *a.* Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting.

ANNOY'ING, *ppr.* Incommoding; hurting; molesting.

ANNOY'OUS,† *a.* Troublesome.

AN'NUAL, *a.* [Fr. *annuel;* L. *annalis*, from *annus*, a year; Gr. *ἔνος, ἐνιαυτός*.] 1. Yearly; that returns every year; coming yearly; as, an *annual* feast.—2. Lasting or continuing only one year or season; that requires to be renewed every year. Leaves that grow in the spring, and perish in the autumn, are called *annual*, in opposition to *evergreen*. By this name, gardeners designate all plants, which, if sown in the spring, will flower, perfect their seed, and perish in the course of the same season; if two seasons are requisite for this purpose, the plants are then called *biennials;* but annuals, if sown in the autumn, become biennials.—3. Performed in a year; as, the *annual* motion of the earth.

Annual rent, in *Scotch law*, is a yearly profit due to a creditor by way of interest, for a given sum of money. *Right of annual rent*, in *Scotch law*, was a deed by which, in consideration of a certain price paid to him, a proprietor of lands granted a yearly rent out of his property, redeemable by him, on repayment of the purchase money.

AN'NUAL, *n.* A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer.—2. A name applied to books published annually, but frequently limited to illustrated works issued towards Christmas.

AN'NUALLY, *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

ANNU'ITANT, *n.* [*See* ANNUITY.] One who receives, or is entitled to receive an annuity.

ANNU'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, from *annus*, a year. [*See* ANNUAL.] A periodical payment of money, amounting to a fixed sum in each year, and continuing for a certain period, as 10, 20, or 100 years; or for an uncertain period, to be determined by a particular event, as on the failure of a life, in which case it is called a *life annuity;* or for an indefinite term, and then it is called a *perpetual annuity*. The times of payment may be either yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or any other intervals that may be determined upon by the parties. An *annuity commencing at present*, is one, the first payment of which becomes due one year, one half-year, or one quarter, hence, according to the agreement. An *annuity* in *arrears*, is one that has

been forborne or left unpaid for a certain number of years. A *deferred* or *reversionary annuity*, is one that does not commence till after a certain period or number of years, or till the decease of a person, or some other future event has happened. An *annuity in possession*, is one which has already commenced. *Annuity of tiends or tithes*, in *Scotch law*, was an allowance to the king by the commission of tiends of 6 *per cent.* from the teind of erected benefices; but this right has lain dormant since 1674. All calculations relating to annuities are made on the principle of improving money at compound interest. The value of life annuities is calculated according to the probable duration of the lives by which they are limited. Governments often borrow money upon annuities, that is, for a certain sum advanced on loan, the government contracts to pay the lender a specific sum for life, or for a term of years. The stock created by such loans is transferable.

ANNUL', *v. t.* [Fr. *annuller*, of L. *ad nullum*, to nothing.] 1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish; used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by competent authority.—2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate. [*Not in much use.*]

AN'NULAR, *a.* [L. *annulus*, a ring, from Celtic *ain*, a circle, and *ul*, young, small; *annulus*, a little circle.] Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.

Annular crystal, is when a hexahedral prism has six, or an octahedral prism eight marginal faces, disposed in a ring about each base; or when these prisms are truncated on all their terminal edges.

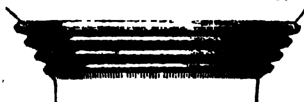
Annular eclipse, in *astron.*, an eclipse of the sun, in which a ring of light is visible around the dark body of the moon. In *anat.*, something in the form of, or resembling a ring, as the *annular cartilage*, *annular bone* or *ligament*, &c. *Annular vault*, in *arch.*, a vaulted roof supported on circular walls.

AN'NULARY, *a.* Having the form of a ring.

AN'NULATED, or **AN'NULATE**, *a.* Furnished with rings, or circles, like rings; having belts. *Annulated animals*, ring-bodied animals, as the *Annelidæ*. *Annulated*, in *bot.*, is an epithet for a capsule stem and root, which are encircled by rings, or bands. In *her.*, applied to a cross, when the extremities are fretted with a ring or annulet.

ANNULA'TION, *n.* Circular, or ring-like formations. A geological term.

AN'NULET, *n.* [L. *annulus*, a ring.] In *arch.*, a small member, whose horizontal section is circular. Properly, an-



Annulet.

nulets are the fillets or bands which encircle the lower part of the Doric capital above the trachelium, but the term is indiscriminately used as synonymous with list, listel, cincture, fillet, square and rebate, tenia, supercilium and eye-brow. In *her.*, a little circle, borne as a charge in coats of arms; formerly reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction; it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture per *baculum et annulum*, by staff and ring. It denotes also strength and eternity, by its circular form. Among the Romans, it represented liberty and distinction of rank. It denotes also difference, or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms.

Annulet.

ANNUL'LED, *pp.* Made void; abrogated.

ANNUL'LING, *ppr.* Abrogating; abolishing.

ANNUL'MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.

ANNULO'SANS, *n. plur.* [L. *annulus*, a ring.] A class of articulate animals, whose bodies are divided into numerous rings; such as the common earthworm.

AN'NULOSE, *a.* Furnished with rings, composed of rings; as, *annulose* animals.

AN'NULUS, *n.* [Lat. a ring.] In *geom.*, the ring-like space or area contained between the circumferences of two concentric circles. In *anat.*, it is applied to ring-like parts, openings, &c., as *annulus abdominalis*, the abdominal ring. In *bot.*, the slender membrane surrounding the stem of the fungi like a ring.

Annulus.

ANNU'MERATE, *v. t.* [L. *annumero*, of *ad* and *numero*, to number, from *numerus*, number; W. *nivr*; Ir. *nuiver* or *nuimher*. *See* NUMBER.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

ANNUMERA'TION, *n.* Addition to a former number.

ANNUN'CIATE, *v. t.* [*See* ANNOUNCE.] To bring tidings; to announce.

ANNUNCIA'TION, *n.* An announcing; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary, of the incarnation of Christ. Also the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin, which is the 25th of March. The Jews give the title to a part of the ceremony of the passover. —2. Proclamation; promulgation.

ANNUNCIA'TOR, *n.* One who announces; an officer in the church of Constantinople, whose business was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated.

Annus Deliberandi, in *Scotch law*, a year allowed to the heir, to deliberate whether he will enter and represent his ancestor.

A'NODE, *n.* [Gr. ἀνα, upwards, and ὁδος, a way.] The way by which electricity enters substances through which it passes; opposed to *cathode*, the road or way by which it goes out.

AN'ODYNE, *n.* [Gr. α or αν priv. and ὀδυνη, pain.] Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate, paregoric, or narcotic.

AN'ODYNE, *a.* Assuaging pain.

AN'ODYNOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of an anodyne.

ANOINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre*, part. *oint*; Sp. *untar*, to anoint; L. *ungo*.] 1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also to spread over, as oil. We say, the man *anoints* another, or the oil *anoints* him.—2. To consecrate by unction, or the use of oil.

Thou shalt *anoint* the altar and sanctify it; Ex. xxix.

3. To smear or daub.

He *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with clay; John ix.

4. To prepare, in allusion to the consecrating use of oil.

Anoint the shield; Isa. xxi.

To anoint the head with oil, Ps. xxiii. seems to signify to communicate the consolations of the Holy Spirit. The use of oil in consecrations was of high antiquity. Kings, prophets, and priests, were set apart or consecrated to their offices by the use of oil. Hence the peculiar application of the term *anointed*, to Jesus Christ.

ANOINT'ED, *pp.* Smeared or rubbed with oil; set apart; consecrated with oil.

ANOINT'ED, *n.* The Messiah, or Son of God, consecrated to the great office of Redeemer; called the *Lord's anointed*. Cyrus is also called the *Lord's anointed*. Isa. xlv.

ANOINT'ER, *n.* One who anoints.

ANOINT'ING, *ppr.* Smearing with oil; pouring on oil, or other oleaginous substance: consecrating.

ANOINT'ING, *n.* The act of smearing with oil: a consecrating.

ANOINT'MENT, *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

ANO'LIS, *n.* A genus of Saurian reptiles, belonging to that section of the Iguanian family, which Cuvier distinguishes by having teeth in the palate of the mouth, as well as in the maxillary bones. They are entirely an American genus, and in many respects, supply in the New World the place which the chameleons occupy in the Old.

ANOM'ALIPED, } *a.* [Gr. ανωμαλια, **ANOM'ALIPODE**, } inequality, and πους, L. *pes*, foot.] An epithet given to fowls, whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

ANOM'ALIPED, } *n.* An anomalous **ANOM'ALIPODE**, } footed fowl. [*See* the adjective.]

ANOM'ALISM, *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule.

ANOMALIS'TIC, } *a.* Irregular; **ANOMALIS'TICAL**, } departing from common or established rules. In *astron.*, the *anomalistic year* is the time in which the earth passes through her orbit, which is longer than the tropical year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

ANOM'ALOUS, *a.* Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method or analogy; applied, in grammar, to words which deviate from the common rules in inflection; and in *astron.*, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets; but applied also generally to whatever is irregular; as an *anomalous* character; *anomalous* pronunciation.

ANOM'ALOUSLY, *adv.* Irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method, or analogy.

ANOM'ALY, *n.* [Fr. *anomalie*; Gr. ανωμαλια, inequality, of α priv. and ὁμαλος, equal, similar; Celtic, W. *hama* or *haval*; Ir. *amhail*, similar.] 1. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule; thus *oxen*, the plural of *ox*, is an *anomaly*, in *grammar*, as the regular plural would be *oxes*.—2. In *astron.*, an irregularity in the motion of a planet, whereby it deviates from the aphelion or apogee.—3. In *music*, a false scale or interval.

ANOMEANS, n [Gr ἀνόμοιος, dissimilar] In *Church hist*, the pure Arians, as distinguished from the Semi-Arians

ANOMIA, n [Gr ἀνομία, ἀ priv and νόμος, rule] A genus of bivalve shells, so called from their unequal valves, the beaked cockle The principal species inhabit the Mediterranean, and adhere to oyster shells

ANOMITE, n A fossil shell of the genus Anomia

ANOMORHOMBOID, n [Gr ἄνομος, irregular, and ῥομβοειδής, of a rhomboidal figure] A genus of spars, pellucid, and crystalline, of no determinate form externally, but breaking into regular rhomboidal masses The species are five, mostly of a white colour

ANOMY, n [Gr ἀνομία] A violation of law [*Rarely used*]

ANON', adv [Sax *on an* in one, not, as Junius supposes, in *one minute*, but in continuation, without intermission, applied originally to extension in measure, and then to time by analogy

'And sædon that hi sægon on north east, fir micel and brad with thone earthe and weax on lengthe up an on to tham wolcne" Sax Chron A D 1022 And they said that they saw in the north-east a great fire and broad near the earth, and it increased in length *in continuation* to the clouds See also An Dom 1127] — 1 Quickly without intermission soon, immediately

The same is he that hears the word and *anon* with joy receives it Mat xiii

2 Sometimes now and then at other times, accompanied with *ever* and *anon*

ANONACEÆ A natural order of plants, consisting of tropical or subtropical trees and bushes that usually abound in a powerful aromatic secretion The Ethiopian pepper, sour sop, sweet sop, and custard apple, are produced by these trees

ANONYMOUS, a [Fr *anonyme*, L *anonymus*, Gr ἀνώνυμος, of ἀ priv and ὄνομα, name *See* NAME] Nameless, wanting a name without the real name of the author, as in *anonymous* pamphlet

ANONYMOUSLY, adv Without a name

ANOPLOTHERE, ANOPLOTHERIUM } n [Gr ἀν neg, ὅπλον arms, and θηρίον, a beast] This is the name which Cuvier has given to a genus of animals, whose bones are found in the gypsum quarries near Paris, a genus now extinct

ANOPSY, n [Gr ἀν neg, and ὄψις, sight] Want of sight, invision [*Little used*]

ANOREXY, n [Gr ἀ priv and ὄρεξις, appetite] Want of appetite without a loathing of food It is generally symptomatic

ANORMAL, a [L *anormis*] Irregular, deformed

ANOR'THITE, n A mineral whose crystals are clear and transparent but small It is chiefly composed of silica, alumina, and lime

ANOS'MIA, n [ἀ priv and ὀσμή, smell] A loss of the sense of smell

ANOTH ER, a [*an*, or *one* and *other*] 1 Not the same, different, as we have *one* form of government, France *another* — 2 One more, in addition to a former number, indefinitely, as, grant one request, they will ask *another* favour, *another* and *another* — 3 Any other, any different person, indefinitely; as, "Let *another* praise thee, and not thy own mouth" This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of a person or thing, as in the last example It is also much used in opposition to *one*, as in the first and second passages cited It is also frequently used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense as, "love *one another*," "bear *one another's* burdens," that is, love one or let one love another

ANOTHER-GAINES,† adv Of another kind

ANOTHER GATES,† adv Of another sort

ANOTHER GUISE, a [*another* and Fr *guise*, way manner Sax *wise* The Saxon manner of writing this word would be *another-wise*] Of a different kind, different This is a vulgar word and usually contracted into *other guess*

ANOTTA, n An elegant red colouring substance, consisting of the dried pulp of the seed vessel of the Bixa Orellana [See ARNOTTA.]

ANSÆ n [L *ansa*] In *astr*, the parts of Saturn's ring which are to be seen on each side of the planet when viewed through a telescope They are so called because they are like handles to the body of the planet

ANSATED a [L *ansatus* from *ansa*, a handle] Having a handle or handles or something in the form of handles

ANSER, n [L a goose] 1 In *zool*, the name of the goose whether tame or wild The domestic goose is the gray lag or wild goose domesticated 2 In *astr* a small star in the milky way between the Swan and Eagle

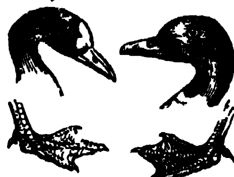


Anserated

ANSERATED, a In *her*, a cross *anserated*, is one the extremities of which are formed into the shape of the heads of lions eagles, &c

ANSERINE, a [L *anserinus*, from *anser* a goose] 1 Resembling the skin of a goose, uneven, as, an *anserine* skin — 2 Pertaining to the Anseres

ANSERS, n In Linnæus system, the third order of Aves or fowls, whose characteristics are a smooth bill, broadest at the point covered with a smooth skin, and furnished with teeth The tongue is fleshy, and the toes are webbed or palmated It includes all the web footed water fowls, with legs and feet adapted to swimming



Generic characters of Anseres

a White fronted Goose—Anser Erythropus

b The tame Goose—Anas Anser

ANSIAIGHT,† n [*See* STAY] An attack an affray

ANSWER, v t (ansur) [Sax *andswarian*, of *anti*, against and Sax *swaran* or *swerian* or *swerigan*, Goth *swaran*, to swear The primitive sense of *swear* was merely to speak or affirm, and hence, originally, *oath* was used after it, *to swear an oath;* which is not a pleonasm, as Lye supposes, but the primitive form of expression retained The sense of *answer* is an opposite, a returned word or speech Hence we observe the Saxon has *andwyrd*, *antiword*, an answer, Goth *andawaurd;* D *antwoord*, Ger *antwort*] 1. To speak in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration or argument of another person, as, "I have called, and ye have not *answered*" "He *answered* the question or the argument" This may be in agreement and confirmation of what was said, or in opposition to it — 2 To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object "Money *answereth* all things," noting, primarily, return — 3 To comply with, fulfil, pay or satisfy, as, he *answered* my order, to *answer* a debt — 4 To act in return, or opposition, as, the enemy *answered* our fire by a shower of grape shot — 5 To bear a due proportion to, to be equal or adequate, to suit, as, a weapon does not *answer* the size and strength of the man using it, the success does not *answer* our expectation — 6 To perform what was intended, to accomplish, as, the measure does not *answer* its end, it does not *answer* the purpose — 7 To be opposite to, to face, as, fire *answers* fire — 8 To write in reply, to reply to another writing by way of explanation, refutation, or justification, as, to *answer* a pamphlet — 9 To solve, as a proposition or problem in mathematics This word may be applied to a great variety of objects, expressing the idea of a *return*, as the notes, or sounds of birds, and other animals, an echo, &c

ANSWER, v i To reply, to speak by way of return, as, there is none to *answer*, 1 Kings xviii — 2 To be accountable, liable, or responsible, followed by *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing for which one is liable, as, the man must *answer to* his employer *for* the money entrusted to his care, we can not *answer to* God *for* our offences — 3 To vindicate, or give a justificatory account of, followed by *for*, as, a man can not *answer for* his friend — 4 To correspond with, to suit with, followed by *to*

In water face *answereth to* face, so the heart of man *to* man, Prov xxvii

5 To act reciprocally, as the strings of an instrument to the hand — 6 To stand as opposite or correlative, as, allegiance in the subject *answers* to protection on the part of the prince or government — 7 To return, as sound reverberated, to echo

The noise seems to fly away and *answer* at a great distance *Encyc* Art *Echo*

8 To succeed, to effect the object intended, to have a good effect; as, gypsum *answers* as a manure on a dry soil

ANSWER, n A reply, that which is said, in return to a call, a question, an argument, an allegation, or address

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath; Prov xx

I called him but he gave me no *answer*, Cant v

2 An account to be rendered to justice

He will call you to so hot an *answer* for it *Shak*

3 In *law*, a counter-statement of facts, in a course of pleadings, a confutation of what the other party has alleged — 4 A writing, pamphlet or book, in re-

ply to another.—5. A reverberated sound; an echo.—6. A return; that which is sent in consequence of some petition; as, a blessing is sent in *answer* to prayer.—7. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.—8. The reply of a legislative body or house to an address or message of the supreme magistrate.

ANSWERABLE, *a.* That may be answered; that to which a reply may be made, usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory; as, an *answerable* argument.—2. Obliged to give an account, or liable to be called to account; amenable; responsible; as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal.—3. Obliged or liable to pay, indemnify or make good; as, to be *answerable* for a debt or for damages.—4. Correspondent; agreeing with; in conformity with; as, the features expressed in a picture are *answerable* to the original.—5. Suitable; suited; proportionate; as, an achievement *answerable* to the preparation for it.—6. Equal; correspondent; proportionate; as, the success is *answerable* to my desires.

ANSWERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent.

ĂNSWERABLY, *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; suitably; as, continents have rivers *answerably* larger than islands.

ĂNSWERED, *pp.* Replied to; fulfilled; paid; complied with; accomplished; solved; confuted.

ĂNSWERER, *n.* One who answers: he or that which makes a return to what another has spoken; he who writes an answer.

ĂNSWERING, *ppr.* Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confuting.

ĂNSWER-JOBBER, *a.* One who makes a business of writing answers.

ĂN'SWERLESS, *a.* That has no answer; or that cannot be answered.

AN'T, In old authors, is a contraction of *an it*, that is, *if it*. [*See* AN.]

ĂNT, in our vulgar dialect, as in the phrases I *ănt*, you *ănt*, he *ănt*, we *ănt*, &c., is undoubtedly a contraction of the Danish, *er*, *ere*, the substantive verb, in the present tense of the indicative mode, and *not*, I *er-not*, we *ere-not*, he *er-not*, or of the Swedish *ar*, the same verb, infinitive *vara*, to be. These phrases are doubtless legitimate remains of the Gothic dialect.

ĂNT, *n.* [Sax. *æmet*, *emmet*, contracted nto *ant*; Ger. *ameise*.] An emmet; a pismire; a hymenopterous insect of the genus Formica, Linn. Ants live in communities, and the internal economy of their habitation, or hillock, presents an extraordinary example of the results of combined industry. Each community consists of males with four wings; of females much larger than the males, and possessing wings only during the pairing season; and of barren females, otherwise called neuters, workers, or nurses, destitute of wings. The young grubs are fed by the females and by the nurses, who are also the formers of the streets and galleries, &c., of the colony, and the performers generally of the work of the community. The males, like the drone bees, are useless to the community after the pairing season. There are many species of ants, from the operations they perform, called mining ants, carpenters, masons, &c. The favourite food of ants is honey, particularly honey-dew; but some species are carnivorous, and will eat insects, fruit, and almost anything eaten by other animals. The popular belief, that ants store up corn for the winter, is erroneous. The name, ant, is also given to insects of the genus Termes. [*See* TERMITES.]

ĂNT-BEAR or ĂNT-EATER, *n.* A quadruped that feeds upon ants. This animal has no teeth, but a snout or muzzle, with a long cylindrical tongue.

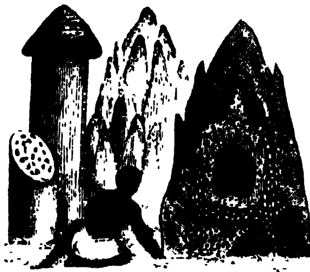


Great Ant-Eater (Myrmecophaga Jubata.)

The body is covered with long hair. There are several species, constituting the genus Myrmecophaga, ant-eaters.

ĂNT-EGGS, *n.* Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found on examination to be the young brood in their first state. They are vermicules, wrapped in a film, composed of a silky substance, spun like a spider's web.

ĂNT-HILL, *n.* A little tumulus or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation. In *tropical climates*, the nest of some species of the white ant, (*Termites*,) are sometimes elevated to a great height above the surface of the ground, like pyramids or towers, occasionally surmounted by a solid roof, which, by their height and number, appear at a distance like a small village.

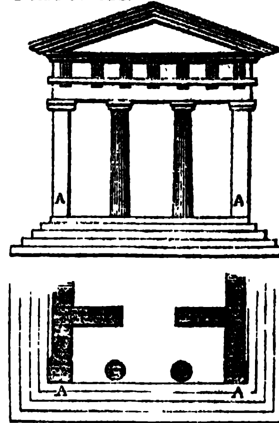


Termites Ant-hills.

ANTAC'ID, *n.* [*anti* and *acid.*] In *pharmacy*, an alkali, or a remedy for sourness or acidity. Dyspepsia and diarrhœa are the diseases in which antacids are chiefly employed. The principal antacids in use are potash, soda, ammonia, magnesia, lime, and their carbonates.

ANTAC'RID, *n.* [*anti* and *acrid.*] That which corrects acrimony.

ANTÆ, *n.* plural, no singular. [Probably from αντια or αντιος, opposite to.] The pier-formed ends of the pteromata, or side walls of temples, when they are prolonged beyond the face of the walls. A term applied to pilasters when they stand opposite to a column. A portico *in Antis*, is when columns stand between antæ. For the other arrangement of *antæ*, see cut under AMPHIPROSTYLE.



Portico in Antis; A, A, Antæ.

ANTAG'ONISM, *n.* Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles. The action of muscles which oppose each other.

ANTAG'ONIST, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αγωνιστης, a champion. *See* ACT and AGONY.] 1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in the Grecian games; an adversary.—2. An opponent in controversy.—3. In *anat.*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another; as a *flexor*, which *bends* a part, is the *antagonist* of an *extensor*, which *extends* it.

ANTAG'ONIST, *a.* Counteracting; opposing; combating; as, an *antagonist* muscle. The flexors and extensors of a limb are *antagonist muscles*, and also the abductors and adductors.

ANTAGONIST'IC, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against.

ANTAG'ONIZE, *v. i.* To contend against; to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.

ANTAG'ONIZING, *ppr.* Acting in opposition.

ANTAG'ONY, *n.* Contest; opposition.

ANTAL'GIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αλγος, pain.] Alleviating pain; anodyne. [*Little used.*]

ANTAL'KALINES, *n.* Substances which have the power of neutralizing alkalies. All the acids, except the carbonic, have this power.

ANTANACLA'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ανταναχλασις, a driving back.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, whilst we *live*, let us *live*. Learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft*.—2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence after a long parenthesis; as, shall that heart, (which not only feels them, but which has all motions of life placed in them,) shall that heart, &c.

ANTANAGO'GE, *n.* (antanago'gy.) [Gr. αντι, against, and αναγωγη, a taking up.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination; as, when the accusation of one party is unanswerable, the accused person charges him with the same or other crime.

ANTAPHRODIS'IAC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αφροδισιος, venereal, from Αφροδιτη, Venus.] Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.

ANTAPHRODIS'IAC, *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite.

ANTAPHRODIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. See the preceding words.] Antivenereal, abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPHRODIT'IC, *n.* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLEC'TIC, *a.* Good against apoplexy.

ANT'ÄRCHISM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and αρχη, government.] Opposition to all government, or restraint of individuals by law.

ANT'ÄRCHIST, *n.* One who opposes all social government or control of individuals by law.

ANTARCHIST'IC, } *a.* Opposed to all human government.
ANTARCHIST'ICAL }

ANTARC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αρκτος, the Bear, a northern constellation.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a lesser circle, distant from the pole 23° 28′. Thus we say the *antarctic* pole, *antarctic* circle, or *antarctic* region.

ANTA'RES, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude, called also the Scorpion's Heart. Its longitude is 60° 13′ 14″ of Sagittarius; and its latitude 4° 31′ 26″ south.

ANTARTHRIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and αρθριτις, gout.] Counteracting the gout.

ANTARTHRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.

ANTASTHMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and ασθμα, asthma.] Opposing the asthma.

ANTASTHMAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

AN'TE. A Latin preposition, the Gr. αντι, Sax. and Goth. *and;* much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place*, in front; hence opposite, contrary; and figuratively, *before in time.* The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, and the Greek αντι, in that of *opposite*, or in the place of.

AN'TE or **AN'TA**, *n.* A pilaster. [*See* ANTÆ.] In *her.*, *ante* denotes that the pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed, as by dove-tails, rounds, swallow-tails, &c.

AN'TEACT, *n.* [*ante* and *act.*] A preceding act.

Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.

AN'TEAL, *a.* Being before or in front.

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [*Infra.*] Antecedent; preceding in time.

ANTECEDE, *v. t.* [*ante* and *cedo*, to go. *See* CEDE.] To go before in time; to precede.

ANTECE'DENCE, *n.* The act or state of going before in time; precedence. In *astr.*, an apparent motion of a planet toward the west, or contrary to the order of the signs.

ANTECE'DENCY, *n.* The act or state of going before.

ANTECE'DENT, *a.* Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event *antecedent* to the deluge.

ANTECE'DENT, *n.* That which goes before in time; hence in writings, that which precedes in place. In *grammar*, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; as, Solomon was the *prince who* built the temple. In *logic*, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here the first and conditional proposition is the *antecedent;* the second, the consequent. In *math.*, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. Thus if the ratio be that of 2 to 3, or of *a* to *b;* then 2 or *a* is the antecedent. *Antecedent* signs, in *med.*, are the precursory symptoms of a disease.

ANTECEDEN'TIA, *n.* [Lat.] In *astr.*, when a heavenly body moves from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs, it is said to move in *antecedentia.* In like manner, when it moves according to the order of the signs, it is said to move *in consequentia.* Instead of the terms *Antecedentia* and *Consequentia*, *retrograde motion* and *direct motion* are now used.

ANTECE'DENTLY, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.

ANTECES'SOR, *n.* [L. whence *Ancestor. See* ANTECEDE.] 1. One who goes before; a leader; a principal. It was formerly a title given to those who excelled in any science; to professors of civil law; and in olden universities of France, the teachers of law took the title in their theses.—2. One that possessed land before the present possessor.

AN'TE-CHAMBER, *n.* [*Ante*, before, and *chamber.*] A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment to which it leads, and in which persons wait for audience.

ANTE-CHAP'EL, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it.

ANTE'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, and οικεω, to dwell; L. *antœci.*] In *geo.*, the antecians are those inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides, one party north, the other south. They have the same hours of day and night, but different seasons; it being winter with one, when it is summer with the other.

ANTE-CURS'OR, *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *cursor*, a runner, from *curro*, to run. *See* COURSE.] One who runs before; a forerunner. In the Roman armies, the antecursors were a body of horse detached to obtain intelligence, get provisions, &c., for the main body.

AN'TEDATE, *n.* [*Infra.*] Prior date; a date antecedent to another.

AN'TE-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *ante*, and *datum*, given. *See* DATE.] 1. To date before the true time; thus, to *antedate* a deed or bond, is to express a date anterior to the true time of its execution.—2. To anticipate; to take before the true time.

And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

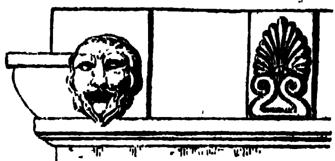
AN'TEDATED, *pp.* Dated before the true time.

AN'TEDATING, *ppr.* Dating before the true time.

ANTEDILU'VIAL, } *a.* [L. *ante* and *diluvium*, a flood. *See* LAVE.] Before the flood, or deluge, in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge.
ANTEDILU'VIAN, }

ANTEDILU'VIAN, *n.* One who lived before the deluge.

ANTEFIX'Æ, *n.* [L. *ante* and *fixus.*] Upright blocks, ornamented on the face, placed at regular intervals on the crowning member of a cornice. These ornaments were originally used to terminate, and hide the ends of the covering tiles on the roofs of temples.



Antefixæ.

AN'TELOPE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. αντι and ελαφος, resembling a deer.] In *zool.*, the gazelle; a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat. Their horns are solid and permanent, straight or curved; in some species annulated; in others, surrounded by a spiral; and in others, smooth.



Springbok Antelope.

They inhabit open plains or mountains, and some species in herds of two or three thousand. Their eyes are large, black, and of exquisite beauty and vivacity; and are therefore a favourite image with Eastern poets. Belonging to this numerous genus, there are nearly seventy different species, of which upwards of fifty inhabit the African continent alone.

ANTELU'CAN, *a.* [L. *antelucanus*, of *ante*, before, and *lux*, light] Being before light; applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning.

ANTEMERID'IAN, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *meridian.*] Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

ANTEMET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and *emetic*, from εμεω, to vomit.] Restraining or allaying vomiting.

ANTEMET'IC, *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting.

ANTEMUND'ANE, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Being before the creation of the world.

ANTEMU'RAL, *n.* In old *castles*, a barbacan or outwork, consisting of a strong high wall, with turrets in front of the gate, for defending the entrance.

ANTENI'CENE, *a.* [*ante*, before, and *Nicene*, from *Nice.*] Anterior to the first council of Nice; as, *antenicene* faith.

ANTEN'NÆ, *n. plur.* [L. *antenna*, a sail yard.] In *zool.*, two extended organs proceeding from the heads of insects These are peculiar to this order of beings; they are jointed organs, placed one on each side of the head between the angle of the mouth and the eyes. They rarely exceed two in number, though in some insects of the apterous kind, they amount to four, and even six; the variations in their structure are very great, they are considered as the organs of touch and



Fire-fly, a a, Antennæ.

hearing. The figure represents the fire-fly, a native of America, which emits a brilliant phosphorescent light.

ANTENNIF'EROUS, *a.* Bearing antennæ.

ANTENUM'BER, *n.* A number that precedes another.

ANTENUP'TIAL, *a.* [*ante* and *nuptial.*] Being before marriage; as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children.

ANTEPAG'MENTA, *n. plur.* [L.] In ancient *arch.*, the jambs of a door; also, ornaments in carved work, of men, animals, &c., set on the architrave.

ANTEPAS'CHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter.

ANTEPAST, *n.* [*ante*, before, and *pastum*, fed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

ANTEPENULT', *n.* [L. *ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word, except two; as, *syl* in *syllable*.

ANTEPENULT'IMATE, *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and επιληπτικος, epileptic, from επιλαμβανω, to seize.] Resisting or curing epilepsy.

ANTEPILEP'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the epilepsy.

ANTEPOSI''TION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *ante*, before, and *position*, from *pono*, to place.] In *grammar*, the placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it.

ANTEPREDIC'AMENT, *n.* [*ante* and *predicament.*] A preliminary question in logic, to illustrate the doctrine of predicaments and categories; a question which is to be first known.

ANTERIDES. Buttresses for strengthening a wall.

ANTE'RIOR, *a.* [L.] Before in time or place; prior; antecedent; preceding in time.—2. Before or in front in place. This term is often used by anatomists, to designate parts which are situated before others; as the *anterior* lobes of the brain, the *anterior intercostal nerve*, &c.

ANTERIOR'ITY, *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding or in front; a state of being before in time, or situation.

AN'TEROOM, *n.* [*ante* and *room.*] A room before or in front of another. [*See* ANTECHAMBER.]

ANTE-STAT'URE, *n.* [*ante* and *stature.*] In *fort.*, a small retrenchment or work formed of palisades, or sacks of earth.

ANTE-STOM'ACH, *n.* [*ante* and *stomach.*] A cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds.

ANTE-TEM'PLE,† *n.* The nave in a church.

ANTEVERT',† *v. t.* [L. *anteverto.*] To prevent.

ANTEVIRGIL'IAN, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and *Virgil.*] A term given to Tull's new husbandry, or method of horse-hoeing.

ANTHÆMORRHA'GIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and αἱμοῤῥαγια, a flow of blood.] An epithet applied to a medicine used to check hæmorrhage.

ANTHE'LION, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and ἡλιος, the sun.] A mock-sun, or meteor seen through the clouds, larger than the disc of the sun.

AN'THELIX, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and ἑλιξ, a spiral.] An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, situated before, or more properly within the helix, and consisting, at its upper part, of two ridges, which unite as they descend.

ANTHELMIN'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and ἑλμινς, a worm.] Good against worms.

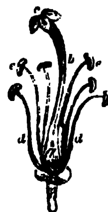
ANTHELMIN'TIC, *n.* A remedy for worms in the intestines.

AN'THEM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and ὑμνος, a hymn, from ὑμνεω, to sing. *See* HYMN.] A hymn sung in alternate parts; but in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words, taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures, first introduced into church service in Elizabeth's reign.

AN'THEM-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of an anthem; alternately.

AN'THEMIS, *n.* [Gr. ανθεμος, flowery.] Chamomile; a genus of plants of the compound flowered order. One species is the may-weed, or stinking chamomile; another is the common chamomile. Its flowers are much used as a light tonic in debility of the digestive organs, and also as a fomentation or poultice.

AN'THER, *n.* [*anthera*, a flowery plant, from the Gr. ανθηρος, flowery, from ανθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, the summit or top of the stamen, elevated by means of the filament or thread. It contains the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when mature, is emitted for the impregnation of the ovary. It is called by Ray, the *apex*, and by Malpighi, the *capsula staminis*.



Anthers.
a, ovary; b, style; c, stigma; d d, filaments; e, e, anthers.

AN'THERAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthers.

AN'THER-DUST, *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

ANTHERIF'EROUS, *a.* [*anther* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing anthers.

ANTHERO'GENOUS, *a.* [*anther*, and γινομαι, to be produced.] In *bot.*, a term applied to double flowers, in which the anthers are converted into horn-like petals, as in the double columbine.

ANTHE'ROID, *a.* Resembling an anther.

ANTHESTE'RION, *n.* The sixth month of the Athenian year, consisting of 29 days, and answering to a part of November and a part of December. It is supposed to be so called from the Anthesteria, feasts in honour of Bacchus, celebrated in that month, and so called from ανθος, a flower; garlands of flowers being offered to Bacchus at those feasts.

ANTHO'BIAN, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower and βιος, life.] An animal that lives on flowers.

ANTHO'DIUM, *n.* [Gr. ανθωδης, full of flowers.] The head of flowers, of a thistle, or a daisy. An *anthodium* is nothing but a depressed spike.

ANTHOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

ANTHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and λογος, a discourse, or λογια, a collection.] 1. A discourse on flowers.—2. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams, particularly a collection taken from several Greek authors. In *the Greek church*, a collection of devotional pieces.

ANTHOMA'NIA, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, and μανια, madness.] An extravagant fondness for curious flowers.

AN'THONY'S FIRE, *n.* A popular name of the erysipelas, supposed to have been so named from the saint in Italy, to whom those who were affected applied for a cure.

ANTHO'PHORUM, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and φερω, to bear.] In *bot.*, a columnar process arising from the bottom of the calyx, and having at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistil.

ANTHOPH'YLLITE, *n.* [Gr. ανθος, a flower, and φυλλον, a leaf.] A mineral in masses composed of interlaced plates, or crystallized in red-shaped crystals, which appear to be four-sided prisms longitudinally streaked. The colour is between dark yellowish gray and olive brown; the lustre shining and pearly.

ANTHOPHYLLIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.

AN'THORISM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, and ὁρισμος, definition.] In *rhet.*, a description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party.

AN'THRACENE, *n.* Paranaphthaline, which see.

AN'THRACITE, or **AN'THRACOLITE**, *n.* [Gr. ανθραξ, a burning coal, and λιθος, a stone.] Slaty glance-coal, or columnar glance-coal; that species of coal which has a shining lustre, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, and with intense heat. It consists essentially of carbon, and is found in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

ANTHRACIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

AN'THRACOLITE. *See* ANTHRACITE.

ANTHRACOTHE'RIUM, *n* [Gr. ανθραξ, a coal, and θηριον, a beast.] An extinct animal, somewhat resembling a hog, allied to the palæotheria, so named because it was at first only found in the lignite or *anthracite* of Tuscany. It is now found in other formations.

ANTHRANIL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid prepared by dissolving indigo in hot *aqua potassæ*, and adding to the mixture powdered peroxide of manganese. It is fusible, and sublimes when gently heated.

AN'THRAX, *n.* [Gr.; *supra.*] A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning. The ancients gave this name to a gem, and it is sometimes used for lithanthrax or pit-coal.

ANTHROP'OGLOT, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and γλωττα, the tongue.] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, of which kind are parrots.

ANTHROPOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and γραφη, description.] A description of man or the human race, or of the parts of the human body.

ANTHROP'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and λιθος, a stone.] A petrifaction of the human body or skeleton, or of parts of the body. Some naturalists have asserted that skeletons of the animal frame have been found petrified in old mines; but the fact is not credited, and the existence of such petrifactions is denied. Capt. Wilford informs us, that in digging a well near the Ganga, some persons found, at the depth of 90 feet, on an old bed of that river, the bones of men and quadrupeds, supposed to be petrifactions. The skeleton of a man has been found in a limestone rock, of recent formation, in Guadaloupe. Human bones have also been found by Prof. Buckland, in the open cave of Paviland, Glamorganshire. He considers them postdiluvian.

ANTHROPOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining

to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking.

ANTHROPOL'OGIST, *n.* One who describes or is versed in the physical history of the human body.

ANTHROPOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and λογος, discourse.] 1. A discourse upon human nature.—2. The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history or physiology of the human species.—3. The word denotes that manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God.

ANTHROPOM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

ANTHROPOMORPH'ISM, *n.* The heresy of the Anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and μορφη, form.] One who believes a human form in the Supreme Being. A sect of ancient heretics are called *Anthropomorphites.*

ANTHROPOMORPH'ITISM, *n.* The doctrines of Anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPH'OUS, *a.* Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man.

ANTHROPOPATHIC'AL, *a.* Subject to human passions.

ANTHROPOPATH'ICALLY, *adv.* When human passions are ascribed to a being.

ANTHROPOP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and παθος, passion.] The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being.

ANTHROPOPH'AGI, *n. plur.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and φαγω, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.

ANTHROPOPH'AGOUS, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

ANTHROPOPH'AGY, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it.

ANTHROPOS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and σκοπεω, to view.] The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of his body.

ANTHROPOS'OPHY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, man, and σοφια, wisdom.] Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

ANTHROPOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. ανθρωπος, a man, and τομη, a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body.

ANTHYPNOT'IC, *a.* [*corrupt orthography.*] [*See* ANTIHYPNOTIC.]

ANTHYPOCHOND'RIAC. *See* ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.

ANTHYPOPH'ORA. *See* ANTIHYPOPHORA.

ANTHYSTER'IC. *See* ANTIHYSTERIC.

AN'TI, [Gr. *See* ANTE.] A preposition signifying *against, opposite, contrary,* or *in place of;* used in many English words.

ANTI'ADES, *n.* [from αντιος, opposite.] A name given to the tonsils.

ANTIAMER'ICAN, *a.* Opposed to America, or to the true interests or government of the United States; opposed to the revolution in America.

ANTIAPOS'TLE, *n.* One who opposes the apostles.

AN'TIARINE, *n.* The active principle of the upas poison, or upas antiar, which is a gum-resin, derived from *Antiaris toxicaria,* a tree found in Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. It is a frightful poison, and infallibly causes death, even when introduced into a wound in small quantity; no antidote is known.

ANTIARMIN'IAN, *n.* One who opposes Arminianism.

ANTIARTHRIT'IC, *a.* [*See* ANTARTHRITIC.] Good against the gout.

ANTIARTHRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the gout.

ANTIASTHMAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

ANTI-ATTRI'TION, *n.* A composition introduced as a substitute for oil or grease, in lubricating the axle-trees of carriages, and the rubbing parts of machinery It is a mixture of hog's lard and plumbago.

ANTIBAC'CHIUS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and βακχειος, a foot of one short and two long syllables.] In *poetry,* a foot of three syllables, the two first long and the last short, as āmbīrĕ; opposed to the *bacchius,* in which the first syllable is short, and the two last long. This foot is supposed to be so named from its use in hymns to Bacchus.

ANTIBASIL'ICAN, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. αντι, and βασιλικη, a palace; L. *basilicus,* royal, *basilica,* a hall of justice.] Opposed to royal state and magnificence.

ANTIBI'BLOS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and βιβλος.] In the *civil law,* an instrument by which the defendant owns he has received the libel, or a copy of it, and notes the day whereon he received it.

AN'TIC, *a.* [From Fr. *antique;* L. *antiquus;* It. *antico;* a sense derived from the grotesque figures of *antiques.*] Odd; fanciful; as *antic* tricks.

AN'TIC, *n.* A buffoon or merry Andrew; one that practises odd gesticulations.—2. Odd appearance; fanciful figure.—3. In *arch., sculpture,* and *painting,* such pieces as were made by the ancients: usually written *antique,* and pronounced *anteek,* but without any good reason.

AN'TIC, *v. t.* To make antic.

ANTICACHEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and καχεκτης, of an ill habit of body.] Curing or tending to cure an ill habit of the constitution.

ANTICACHEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body.

ANTICAR'DIUM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and καρδια, the heart.] The hollow at the bottom of the breast, commonly called *scrobiculus cordis,* or pit of the stomach.

ANTICARNIV'OROUS, *a.* Opposed to feeding on flesh.

ANTICATAR'RHAL, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and καταρρους, a catarrh.] Good against catarrh.

ANTICATAR'RHAL, *n.* A remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and καυσος, a burning fever. Good against a burning fever.

ANTICAUSOT'IC, *n.* A remedy for a burning fever.

AN'TI-CHAMBER, *n.* Dr. Johnson prefers *Ante-chamber,* which see. But *ante* and *anti* are the same word in different dialects; and have the same radical signification. [*See* ANTE.]

AN'TI-CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and *Christ.*] A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin; described 1 John ii. 18; 2 Thess. ii.; Rev. ix. Protestants generally suppose this adversary to be the Papal power; and some divines believe that, in a more general sense, the word extends to any persons who deny Christ, or oppose the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

ANTICHRIS'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Antichrist; opposite to, or opposing the Christian religion.

ANTICHRIS'TIAN, *n.* A follower of Antichrist; one opposed to the Christian religion.

ANTICHRIS'TIANISM, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to the Christian religion.

ANTICHRISTIAN'ITY, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

ANTICHRIST'IANIZE, *v. t.* To seduce from Christianity.

ANTICH'RONISM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and χρονος, time.] Deviation from the true order of time.

ANTIC'IPATE, *v. t.* [L. *anticipo,* of *ante,* before, and *capio,* to take.] 1. To take or act, before another, so as to prevent him; to take first possession.—2. To take before the proper time; as, the advocate has *anticipated* that part of his argument.—3. To foretaste or foresee; to have a previous view or impression of something future; as to *anticipate* the pleasures of an entertainment; to *anticipate* the evils of life.—4. To prevent by crowding in before; to preclude. [*This sense is essentially included in the first.*]

ANTIC'IPATED, *pp.* Taken before; foretasted; foreseen; precluded; prevented.

ANTIC'IPATING, *ppr.* Taking before; foretasting; precluding; preventing.

ANTICIPA'TION, *n.* The act of taking up, placing, or considering something before the proper time, in natural order; prevention.—2. Foretaste; previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward; as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

> The happy *anticipation* of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just. *Thodey.*

3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, produced in the mind, before the truth is known; slight previous impression.—4. The attack of a fever before the usual time.—5. In *music,* the obtrusion of a chord upon a syncopated note, to which it forms a discord.

ANTIC'IPATIVE, *a.* Containing anticipation.

ANTIC'IPATOR, *n.* One who anticipates.

ANTIC'IPATORY, *a.* Taking before the time.

ANTICLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, and κλιμαξ, climax. *See* CLIMATE.] A sentence in which the ideas fall or become less important and striking at the close, opposed to *climax.* For example,

> Next comes Dalhousie, the great God of war, Lieutenant Col'nel to the Earl of Mar.

ANTICLI'NAL, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and κλινω, to incline.] Inclining in opposite directions. In *geol.,* an *Anticlinal line,* is one from which strata dip on either side, like the ridge of a house-top. This line is often extremely useful in tracing disturbances of strata over a country.

ANTICLIN'IC, } *a.* In *geol.,* in-
ANTICLIN'ICAL, } clining in opposite directions, as strata. [*See* ANTICLINAL.]

AN'TICLY, *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance.

AN'TICMASK, or **AN'TIMASK**, *n.* A mask of antics.

ANTICO'LIC, *a* [Gr. αντι, and κωλικη, a colic.] Applied to a medicine used against the colic.

ANTICONSTITU'TIONAL, *a.* Opposed to or against the constitution.

ANTICONSTITU'TIONALIST, *n.* One opposed to the constitution.

ANTICONTA'GIONIST, *n.* One who opposes the doctrine of contagion.

ANTICONTA'GIOUS, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and *contagious*.] Opposing or destroying contagion.

ANTI-CONVUL'SIVE, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions.

AN'TICOR, *n.* [*anti*, and Fr. *cœur*, or L. *cor*, the heart.] Among *farriers*, an inflammation in a horse's throat, answering to the quinsy in man.

ANTICOSMET'IC, *a.* [*anti* and *cosmetic*. *See* COSMETIC.] Destructive or injurious to beauty.

ANTICOSMET'IC, *n.* Any preparation which injures beauty.

AN'TICOURT,† *a.* In opposition to the court.

ANTICOURTIER, *n.* (anticōrtyur.) [*anti* and *courtier*.] One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration.

ANTI'COUS, *a.* [L. *anticus*, that is in front.] In *bot.*, applied to an anther whose lobes are placed facing the style; or to a petal which is stationed on that side of a flower which is next the eye of an observer, as it grows upon its stem.

ANTICREA'TOR, *n.* One that opposes the Creator.

ANTI'CUM, *n.* [Lat.] In *ancient archi.*, a porch to a door, southward, to distinguish it from the north, which was called *porticum*.

ANTIDEMOCRAT'IC, } *a.* Oppo-
ANTIDEMOCRAT'ICAL, } sing democracy; contrary to government by the people.

ANTIDE'SMA, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and δεσμος.] A genus of plants of the class Diœcia, and order Pentandria. The species are mostly shrubs, and natives of the East Indies. The leaves of one species are used as an antidote to the bite of serpents.

AN'TIDOTAL, *a.* That has the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious or mischievous.

ANTIDOTA'RIUM, *n.* [Gr. from αντιδοτος.] 1. A dispensatōry; a book containing directions for the preparation of medicines.—2. A place where medicines are prepared. [*Little used.*]

AN'TIDOTE, *n.* [Gr. αντιδοτος, of αντι, against, and διδωμι, to give; W. *dodi*, to give.] 1. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach.—2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.

ANTIDO'TICAL, *a.* Serving as an antidote.

ANTIDO'TICALLY, *adv.* By way of antidote.

ANTIDYSENTER'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and δυσεντερικος, dysenteric.] Good against the dysentery, or bloody flux.

ANTIDYSENTER'IC, *n.* A remedy for dysentery.

ANTIDYS'URIC, *a.* Counteracting or curing dysury.

ANTIEMET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and εμετικος, emetic, from εμεω, to vomit.] Having the quality of allaying vomiting.

ANTIEMET'IC, *n.* A remedy to check or allay vomiting.

ANTIENNEAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, εννεα, nine, and εδρα, side.] In *crystallography*, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.

ANTIENTHUSIAS'TIC, *a.* [*anti* and *enthusiastic*.] Opposing enthusiasm.

ANTIENTRY, *n.* [More correctly, *ancientry*.] Cast of antiquity; that which is ancient.

ANTIEPILEP'TIC, *a.* Opposing epilepsy.

ANTIEPISC'OPAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.

ANTIEVANGEL'ICAL, *a.* Contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel.

AN'TIFACE, *n.* Opposite face.

ANTIFANAT'IC, *n.* An opposer of fanaticism.

ANTIFE'BRILE, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and *febrile*.] That has the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

ANTIFE'BRILE, *n.* A medicine that cures, abates, or tends to allay fever.

ANTIFED'ERAL, *a.* Opposing the federal constitution.

ANTIFED'ERALIST, *n.* One who, at the formation of the constitution of the United States, opposed its adoption and ratification.

ANTIFLAT'TERING, *a.* Opposite to flattery.

ANTIFLAT'ULENT, *a.* Opposing flatulence.

ANTIGALAC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and γαλα, milk.] Applied to medicines and other means which diminish the secretion of milk.

AN'TIGRAPH, *n.* A copy.

ANTIGUGG'LER, *n.* [*anti* and *guggle*.] A crooked tube of metal, so bent as to be introduced into the neck of a bottle, for drawing out the liquor, without disturbing the sediment, or causing a guggling noise.

ANTIHEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and εκτικος, hectic.] That has the quality of opposing or curing hectical disorders.

ANTIHEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that is good in the cure of hectic disorders.

ANTIHYPNOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and υπνος, sleep.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.

ANTIHYPNOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep.

ANTIHYPOCHOND'RIAC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and υποχονδριακος, hypochondriac.] That counteracts or tends to cure hypochondriac affections and depression of spirits.

ANTIHYPOCHOND'RIAC, *n.* A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.

ANTIHYPOPH'ORA, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and υποφορα, an inference.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence.

ANTIHYSTER'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and υστερα, uterus.] Counteracting hysterics.

ANTIHYSTER'IC, *n.* A medicine that cures or counteracts hysterical affections.

ANTILITH'ICS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and λιθος, a stone.] Medicines used in the treatment of stone in the bladder and urinary organs.

ANTILITHOTRIP'TIST, *n.* One opposing lithotripsy. [*See* LITHOTRIPSY.]

ANTILOB'IUM, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and λοβος, a lobe.] The tragus, or that part of the ear which is opposite the lobe.

ANTILOG'ARITHM, *n.* [*anti* and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant, to 90 degrees; it is also used to signify the number to any logarithm. Thus, according to the common system 100 is the antilogarithm of 2, because 2 is the logarithm of 100.

ANTIL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and λογος, speech.] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author.

ANTILOI'MICS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and λοιμος, a plague.] Remedies used in the prevention and cure of the plague.

ANTIL'OQUY,† *n.* [Gr. αντι and *loquor*.] Preface.

ANTILYS'SES, [Gr. αντι, and λυσσα, canine madness.] Applied to a medicine which is administered against the effects of a mad dog's bite. No medicine of this kind hitherto discovered is worthy of the smallest confidence.

ANTIMAGIS'TRICAL,† *a.* Opposed to the office of magistrates.

ANTIMA'NIAC, } *a.* [*anti* and *mani-*
ANTIMANI'ACAL, } *ac*.] Counteracting or curing madness or frenzy.

AN'TIMASK, *n.* A lesser mask.

ANTIMELANCHO'LIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and μελαγχολια.] Applied to a medicine given to remove melancholy.

ANTIMETAB'OLE, *n.* (antimetab'oly.) [Gr. αντι, against, and μεταβολη, mutation.] In *rhet.*, a setting of two things in opposition to each other; as, an honourable action may be attended with labour, but the *labour* is soon past, and the *honour* is immortal.

ANTIMETATH'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and μεταθεσις, a transposition.] In *rhet.*, an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis; as, "Compare the arrival of this governor, with the victory of that general." "Compare this peace with that war."

ANTIM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. αντι and μετρον, measure.] An optical instrument for measuring angles with greater accuracy than can be done by the usual quadrants or sextants.

ANTIMET'RICAL, *a* Contrary to the rules of metre or verse.

ANTIMINISTE'RIAL, *a.* [*anti* and *ministerial*.] Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government.

ANTIMINISTE'RIALIST, *n.* One that opposes the ministry.

ANTIMONARCH'ICAL, *a.* [*anti*, against, and *monarchical*.] Opposed to monarchy; that opposes a kingly government.

ANTIMONARCH'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being opposed to monarchy.

ANTIMON'ARCHIST, *n.* An opposer of monarchs.

ANTIMO'NIAL, *a.* [from *antimony*.] Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony, or partaking of its qualities.

ANTIMO'NIAL, *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

ANTIMO'NIATE, *n.* A compound or salt composed of antimonic acid and a base.

ANTIMO'NIATED, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as *antimoniated* tartar.

ANTIMON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.

ANTIMON'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.

AN'TIMONITE, *n.* A compound of antimonous acid and a base.

ANTIMO'NOUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.

AN'TIMONY, *n.* [Fr. *antimoine;* Low L. *antimonium;* It. *antimonio;* Sp. *id.* This by some writers is supposed to be composed of *anti* and Fr. *moine*, monk, from the fact that certain monks were poisoned by it. This story, reported by Furetiere, is treated by Morin as fabulous, and by him it is said to be composed of Gr. αντι, against, and μονος, alone, and so named because it is not found alone. The real truth is not ascertained.] *Primarily*, a metallic ore consisting of sulphur combined with a metal; the sulphuret of antimony, the *stibium* of the Romans, and the στιμμι of the Greeks. It is a blackish mineral, which stains the hands, hard, brittle, full of long, shining, needle-like striæ. It is found in the mines of Bohemia and Hungary; in France and England, and in America. This word is also used for the pure metal or *regulus of antimony*, a metal of a grayish or silvery white, very brittle, and of a plated or scaly texture, and of moderate specific gravity. By exposure to air, its surface becomes tarnished, but does not rust. It is used as an ingredient in concave mirrors, giving them a finer texture. In bells, it renders the sound more clear; it renders tin more hard, white and sonorous, and gives to printing types more firmness and smoothness. It is also useful in promoting the fusion of metals, and especially in casting cannon balls. In its crude state, it is harmless to the human constitution; but many of its preparations act violently as emetics and cathartics. It is justly regarded as a most valuable remedy in many diseases.

ANTIMOR'ALIST, *n.* An opposer of morality.

ANTIMU'SICAL, *a.* Opposed to music; having no ear for music.

ANTINEPHRIT'IC, *a.* [*anti* and *nephritic*, which see.] Counteracting diseases of the kidneys.

ANTINEPHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.

ANTINO'MIAN, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and νομος, law.] Against law; pertaining to the Antinomians.

ANTINO'MIAN, *n.* One of a sect who maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola about the year 1538.

ANTINO'MIANISM, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.

AN'TINOMIST, *n.* One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works.

AN'TINOMY, *n.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law.

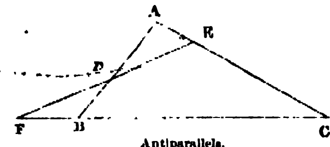
ANTI'NOUS, *n.* In *astr.*, a part of the constellation *aquila* or the Eagle.

ANTIO'CHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers, cotemporary with Cicero. This sect was a branch of the Academics, though Antiochus was a Stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school. The *Antiochian epoch* was a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch, about the time of the battle of Pharsalia.

ANTIPA'PAL, *a.* Opposing popery.

ANTIPAPIS'TIC, ANTIPAPIS'TICAL, *a.* Opposed to popery or papacy.

ANTIPAR'ALLEL, *a.* Running in a contrary direction. *Antiparallels*, in *geom.*, are lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but in a contrary order: thus, supposing AB and AC any two lines, and FC, and FE, two others cutting them so as to make



Antiparallels.

the angle B equal to the angle E, and the angle C equal to the angle D; then BC and DE are antiparallels with respect to AB and AC; also these latter are antiparallels, with respect to the two former.

ANTIPARALYT'IC, *a.* [αντι, and *paralytic*, which see.] Good against the palsy.

ANTIPARALYT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the palsy.

ANTIPATHET'IC, ANTIPATHET'ICAL, *a.* [*See* ANTIPATHY.] Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion to a thing.

ANTIPATHET'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing.

ANTIPATH'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and παθος, feeling.] Having opposite affections. In *med.*, the same as *allopathy*.

ANTIP'ATHY *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and παθος, feeling.] Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object. This word literally denotes a *natural* aversion, which may be of different degrees, and in some cases may excite terror or horror at the presence of an object. Such is the aversion of animals for their natural enemies, as the *antipathy* of a mouse to a cat, or a weasel. Sometimes persons have an insuperable constitutional *antipathy* to certain kinds of food. The word is applied also to aversion contracted by experience or habit; as when a person has suffered an injury from some food, or from an animal, which before was not an object of hatred; or when a particular kind of food or medicine is taken into a sickly stomach, and which nauseates it: the effect is *antipathy*, which is often of long continuance. Antipathy however, is often affected; as when persons pretend a great aversion to things from false delicacy.—2. In *ethics*, antipathy is hatred, aversion or repugnancy; *hatred* to persons; *aversion* to persons or things; *repugnancy* to actions. Of these, *hatred* is most voluntary. *Aversion*, and *antipathy*, in its true sense, depend more on the constitution; *repugnancy* may depend on reason or education.

Inveterate *antipathies* against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided. *Washington.*

3. In *physics*, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water, which will not mix. Antipathy is regularly followed by *to*, sometimes by *against;* and is opposed to sympathy.

ANTIPATRIOT'IC, *a.* Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country.

Antipatriotic prejudices. *Johnson.*

ANTIPE'DES or ANTEPE'DES, *n.* [L. *anti*, before, and *pes* foot.] In *zool.*, the anterior or pectoral extremities.

ANTIPEDOBAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, παις, παιδος, a child, and βαπτιζω, to baptize.] One who is opposed to the baptism of infants.

ANTIPERISTAL'TIC, *a.* [*See* PERISTALTIC.] Opposed to peristaltic.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and περιστασις, a standing around.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition; or the intension of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water; and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat.

ANTIPERISTAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis.

ANTIPESTILEN'TIAL, *a.* [*anti* and *pestilential*, which see.] Counteracting contagion or infection; having the quality of opposing or destroying pestilential diseases.

ANTIPHLOGIS'TIAN, *n.* [*anti* and *phlogiston*, which see.] An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.

ANTIPHLOGIS'TIC, *a.* Counteracting a phlogistic condition. Bleeding, purging, and a low diet form the most important part of the antiphlogistic treatment.

ANTIPHLOGIS'TIC, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to obviate a phlogistic condition.

AN'TIPHON, *n.* [*See* ANTIPHONY.] The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.

ANTIPH'ONAL, ANTIPHON'IC, ANTIPHON'ICAL, *a.* [*See* ANTIPHONY.] Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

ANTIPH'ONARY, *n.* [Gr. αντι, contrary, and φωνη, sound, voice.] A service book, in the Catholic church, containing all the invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons; called also a *responsary;* compiled by Gregory the Great.

ANTIPH'ONER, *n.* A book of anthems or antiphons.

ANTIPH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. αντι, contrary, and φωνη, voice.] 1 The answer of one choir to another, when an anthem or psalm is sung by two choirs; alternate singing.—2. A species of psalmody, when a congregation is divided into two parts, and each sings the verses alternately.—3. The words given out at the beginning of a psalm, to which both the choirs are to accommodate their singing.—4. A musical composition of several verses, extracted from different psalms.

ANTIPH'RASIS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and φρασις, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; as when a court of justice is called a *court of vengeance*.

ANTIPHRAS'TIC, ANTIPHRAS'TICAL, *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.

ANTIPHRAS'TICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.

ANT'IPHTHISIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and φθισις, a wasting.] Applied to remedies against consumption.

ANTIPHYS'ICAL, *a.* Contrary to physics or to nature.

ANTIP'ODAL, *a.* Pertaining to the

antipodes; having the feet directly opposite.

ANTIPODA'GRIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and ποδαγρα, the gout.] Applied to medicines which relieve the gout.

AN'TIPODE, *n.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, and πους, ποδος, foot.] One who lives on the opposite side of the globe, and of course, whose feet are directly opposite. *The Antipodes* have equal latitudes, the one north and the other south, but opposite longitudes; consequently when it is day to the one, it is night to the other, and when summer to the one, winter to the other.

ANTIPOI'SON, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) An antidote for poison.

AN'TIPOPE, [*anti* and *pope*.] One who usurps the papal power, in opposition to the pope.

AN'TIPORT, *n.* An outward gate or door.

ANTIPRELAT'ICAL, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.

AN'TIPRIEST, *n.* An opposer or enemy of priests.

ANTIPRIESTCRAFT, *n.* Opposition to priestcraft.

ANTIPRIN'CIPLE, *n.* An opposite principle.

ANTIPROPH'ET, *n.* An enemy or opposer of prophets

ANTIPTO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and πτωσις, case.] In *grammar*, the putting of one case for another.

ANTIPU'RITAN, *n.* An opposer of puritans.

ANTIQUA'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. As a noun, this is used for *Antiquary*.

ANTIQUA'RIANISM, *n.* Love of antiquities.

AN'TIQUARY, *n.* [L. *antiquarius*.] A person who studies the history of ancient things, as statues, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport; one versed in antiquity. In England, and particularly in Scotland, there are important associations of antiquaries.

AN'TIQUATE, *v. t.* [L. *antiquo*. *See* ANTIQUARY.] To make old, or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use. Hence, when applied to laws or customs, it amounts to make void or *abrogate*.

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws and *antiquate* or abrogate old ones. *Hale.*

AN'TIQUATED, *pp.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use; having lost its binding force by non-observance; as, an *antiquated* law.

AN'TIQUATEDNESS, *n.* The state of being old or obsolete.

AN'TIQUATENESS, *n.* A state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUA'TION, *n.* The state of being antiquated.

ANTIQUE, *a.* (anteek) [Fr. from L. *antiquus*, probably from *ante*.] 1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity; in this sense it usually refers to the flourishing ages of Greece and Rome; as an *antique* statue.—2. Old, as respects the present age, or a modern period of time; of old fashion, as an *antique* robe.—3. Odd; wild; fanciful; more generally written *antic*.

ANTIQUE, *n.* (anteek.) In general, any thing very old; but in a more limited sense, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings, and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

ANTIQUE'LY, *adv.* In an antique manner.

ANTIQUENESS, *n.* (anteekness.) The quality of being ancient; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship.

ANTIQ'UITY, *n.* [L. *antiquitas*.] 1. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past; *a very indefinite term;* as, Cicero was the most eloquent orator of *antiquity*.—2. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all *antiquity*.

Meaning that mankind are inclined to verify the predictions of *antiquity*. *Dawes.*

3. Ancientness; great age; the quality of being ancient; as, a statue of remarkable *antiquity;* a family of great *antiquity*.—4. Old age; *a ludicrous sense used by Shakspeare*.—5. The remains of ancient times. In this sense it is usually or always plural. *Antiquities* comprehend all the remains of ancient times; all the monuments, coins, inscriptions, edifices, history, and fragments of literature, offices, habiliments, weapons, manners, ceremonies, laws, religion; in short, whatever respects any of the ancient nations of the earth.

ANTIREVOLU'TIONARY, *a.* [*See* REVOLUTION.] Opposed to a revolution; opposed to an entire change in the form of government.

ANTIREVOLU'TIONIST, *n.* One who is opposed to a revolution in government.

ANTISABBATA'RIAN, *n.* [*anti* and *sabbath*.] One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian sabbath; maintaining that the Jewish sabbath was only of ceremonial, not of moral obligation, and was consequently abolished by Christ.

ANTISA'BIAN, *a.* [*See* SABIAN.] Opposed or contrary to Sabianism or the worship of the celestial orbs.

ANTISACERDO'TAL, *a.* Adverse to priests.

ANTIS'CIAN, **ANTIS'CIANS** *n.* [L. *antiscii*, of Gr. αντι, opposite, and σκια, shadow.] In *geog.*, the inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those who live north of the equator are *antiscians* to those on the south, and *vice versa;* the shadows on one side being cast toward the north; those on the other, toward the south.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, *a.* [*anti* and *scorbutic*, which see.] Counteracting the scurvy.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the scurvy.

ANTISCRIP'TURAL, *a.* Opposed to scripture, to its genuineness, authenticity, or doctrine.

ANTISCRIP'TURISM, *n.* Opposition to the Holy Scriptures.

ANTISCRIP'TURIST, *n.* One that denies revelation.

ANTISEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι and σηπτος, putrid, from σηπω, to putrify.] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction.

ANTISEP'TIC, *n.* A medicine which resists or corrects putrefaction, as acids, saline substances, astringents, &c.

ANTISLAV'ERY, *n.* Opposition to slavery.

ANTISO'CIAL, *a.* [*See* SOCIAL.] Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.

ANTIS'PASIS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, against, and σπαω, to draw.] A revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another.

ANTISPASMOD'IC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, against, and σπασμος, from σπαω, to draw.] Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes.

ANTISPASMOD'IC, *n.* A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables.

ANTISPAS'TIC, *a.* [*See* ANTISPASIS.] Causing a revulsion of fluids or humours.

ANTISPLEN'ETIC, *a.* [*See* SPLEEN.] Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

ANTIS'TASIS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, and στασις, station.] In *oratory*, the defence of an action from the consideration that if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened.

ANTIS'TES, *n.* [L.] The chief priest or prelate.

ANTIS'TROPHE, **ANTIS'TROPHY**, *n.* [Gr. αντι, opposite, and στροφη, a turning.] 1. In *grammar*, the changing of things mutually depending on each other; reciprocal conversion; as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master.—2. Among the *ancients*, that part of a song or dance, before the altar, which was performed by turning from west to east, in opposition to the *strophy*. The ancient odes consisted of stanzas called *strophies* and *antistrophies*, to which was often added the *epode*. These were sung by a choir, which turned or changed places when they repeated the different parts of the ode. The *epode* was sung, as the chorus stood still. [*See* ODE.]

ANTIS'TROPHON, *n.* A figure which repeats a word often.

ANTISTRUMAT'IC, **ANTISTRU'MOUS**, *a.* [*anti*, and *struma*, a scrofulous swelling.] Good against scrofulous disorders.

ANTISYPHILI'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι, and *syphilis, the venereal disease*.] Applied to remedies used against the venereal disease.

AN'TITHEISM, *n.* Opposition to the belief of a God.

AN'TITHEIST, *n.* One who opposes the belief of a God.

ANTITHEIST'ICAL, *a.* Opposing the belief of a God.

ANTITHEIST'ICALLY, *adv.* By opposing the belief of a God.

ANTITH'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. αντιθεσις, of αντι, and θεσις, from τιθημι, to place.] 1. In *rhet.*, an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as, "When our vices *leave us*, we flatter ourselves we *leave them*." "The prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*." "*Excess* of ceremony shows *want* of breeding." "Liberty *with laws*, and government *without oppression*."—2. Opposition of opinions; controversy.

ANTITHET'IC, **ANTITHET'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to antitheses, or opposition of words and sentiments; containing or abounding with antithesis.

ANTITHET'ICALLY, *adv.* By antithesis.

ANTI'TRAGUS, *n.* [Gr. αντι, and τραγος, a goat. *See* TRAGUS.] An eminence of the outer ear opposite to the tragus.

ANTITRINITA'RIAN, *n.* [*anti* and *trinitarian*, which see.] One who denies the trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

ANTITRINITA'RIAN, *a.* Opposing the trinity.

ANTITRINITA'RIANISM, *n.* A denial of the trinity.

ANTITROP'AL or **ANTITRO'POUS**,

a. [Gr. αντι, opposite, and τρεπω, to turn.] A term used in *bot.*, when in a seed the radicle of the embryo is turned to the end farthest away from the hilum.

ANTIT'ROPAL, *a.* Opposing tropes.

AN'TITYPE, *n.* [Gr. αντιτυπον, of αντι, against, and τυπος, a type, or pattern.] A figure corresponding to another figure; that of which the type is the pattern or representation. Thus the paschal lamb, in Scripture, is the type, of which Christ is the *antitype*. An antitype, then, is something which is formed according to a model, or pattern, and bearing strong features of resemblance to it. In *the Greek liturgy*, the sacramental bread and wine are called *antitypes*, that is, figures, similitudes; and the Greek fathers used the word in a like sense.

ANTITYP'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.

ANTITYP'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of antitype.

ANTIVARI'OLOUS, *a.* [*anti* and *variolous*, which see.] Opposing the small pox.

ANTIVENE'REAL, *a.* [*anti* and *venereal*, which see.] Resisting venereal poison. Applied to medicines supposed to have the effect of extinguishing the venereal appetite, and also to such as are used in the cure of the venereal disease.

ANT'LER, *n.* [From the root of *ante*, before; Fr. *andouiller*. *See* ANTE.] A start or branch of a horn, especially of the horns of the cervine animals, as of the stag or moose. The branch next to the head is called the *brow-antler* and the branch next above, the *bez-antler*.



Antlers of Fossil Elk (Cervus giganteus).

ANT'LERED, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

AN'TLIA, *n.* [Gr. ανα, up and τληναι, to draw.] The oral instrument of Lepidopterous insects, used for suction.

ANT'LIKE, *a.* Resembling the habits of ants.

ANTO'NIAN, *a.* Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, at or near Tonstein.

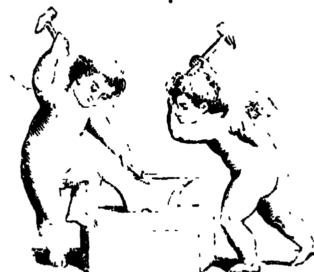
ANTONOMA'SIA, } *n.* [Gr. αντι, and
ANTONOM'ASY, } ονομα, name.] The use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, instead of the true name of the person; as, when his *majesty* is used for a king, *lordship* for a nobleman. Thus instead of Aristotle, we say, the *philosopher*; a grave man is called a *Cato*; an eminent orator, a *Cicero*; a wise man, a *Solomon*. In the latter examples, a proper name is used for an appellative; the application being supported by a resemblance in character.

ANTOSIAN'DRIAN, *n.* One of a sect of rigid Lutherans, so denominated from their opposing the doctrines of Osiander. This sect deny that man is made just, but is only imputatively just, that is, pronounced so.

AN'TRUM, *n.* [Lat.] A cave. Among *anat.*, a term used to denote several cavities of the body; as the *antrum genæ*, or that in the cheek-bone; the *antrum buccinosum*, the cochlea of the ear.

A'NUS, *n.* [Lat.] The fundament or termination of the rectum. Its office is to form an outlet to the fæces. In *bot.*, the posterior opening of a monopetalous flower.

AN'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *anfilt, ænfilt*; D. *aanbeeld*; Old Eng. *anvelt*. The first syllable seems to be the preposition *on*, from the Belgic dialect *aan*. The last syllable is from the verb *build*; in Germ. *bilden*, to form or shape, and *bild*, an image or form, which in Dutch is *beeld*. To build is to *shape*, to *form*, and *anvil*, that is, *on build*, is that *on* which things are *shaped*. The Latin word *incus, incudis*, is formed by a like analogy from *in* and *cudo*, to hammer, or shape; and the same ideas are connected in the Celtic; W. *eingion*; Ir. *inneon*, anvil, and *inneonam*, to strike.] An iron block with a smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their



Anvil.

work. *Figuratively*, any thing on which blows are laid.—*To be on the anvil*, is to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation; as, when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured. This figure bears an analogy to that of *discussion*, a shaking or beating.

ANXI'ETY, *n.* (angzi'ety.) [L. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, solicitous; L. *ango*. *See* ANGER.] 1. Concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness. It expresses more than *uneasiness* or *disturbance*, and even more than *trouble* or *solicitude*. It usually springs from fear, or serious apprehension of evil, and involves a suspense respecting an event, and often a perplexity of mind, to know how to shape our conduct.—2. In *med. language*, uneasiness; unceasing restlessness in sickness.

ANX'IOUS, *a.* (ank'shus.) Greatly concerned or solicitous respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; *applied to persons*; as, to be *anxious* for the issue of a battle.—2. Full of solicitude; unquiet; *applied to things*; as, *anxious* thoughts or labour.—3. Very careful; solicitous; as *anxious* to please; *anxious* to commit no mistake. It is followed by *for* or *about*, before the object.

ANX'IOUSLY, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; unquietly.

ANX'IOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being anxious; great solicitude.

AN'Y, *a.* (en'ny.) [Sax. *anig, ænig*; This word is a compound of *an*, one, and *ig*, which, in the Teutonic dialects, is the *ic* of the Latins, mus-*ic*-us, *Any* is *unic*-us, *one-like*.] 1. One indefinitely.

Nor knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son; Matth. xi.

If a soul shall sin against *any* of the commandments; Lev. iv.

2. Some; an indefinite number, plurally; for though the word is formed from *one*, it often refers to *many*. Are there *any* witnesses present? The sense seems to be a small, uncertain number. 3. Some; an indefinite quantity; a small portion.

Who will show us *any* good; Ps. iv.

4. It is often used as a substitute, the person or thing being understood.

And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against *any*; Mark xi.

If *any* lack wisdom, let him ask it of God; James i.

It is used in opposition to *none*. Have you *any* wheat to sell? I have *none*.

AN'Y-WISE, is sometimes used adverbially, but the two words may be separated, and used with a preposition, *in any-wise*.

AO'NIAN, *a.* [From *Aonia*, a part of Bœotia, in Greece.] Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia, in Bœotia. The Aonian fount was *Aganippe*, at the foot of Mount Helicon, not far from Thebes, and sacred to the muses. Hence the muses were called Aonides. *Dryden's Virgil*, Eclogue 10, 12. But in truth, *Aonia* itself is formed from the Celtic *aon*, a spring or fountain, [the fabled son of Neptune,] and this word gave name to *Aonia*. As the muses were fond of springs, the word was applied to the muses, and to mountains which were their favourite residence, as to Parnassus.

A'ORIST, *n.* [Gr. αοριστος, indefinite, of α priv. and ὁρος, limit.] The name of certain tenses in the grammar of the Greek language, which express time indeterminate, that is, either past, present, or future.

AORIST'IC, *a.* Indefinite; pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense.

AOR'TA, *n.* [Gr. αορτη, the great artery; also an ark, or chest.] The great artery, or trunk of the arterial system; proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries, except the pulmonary arteries. It first rises, when it is called the ascending aorta; then makes a great curve, when it gives off branches to the head, and upper extremities; then proceeds downward, called the descending aorta, when it gives off branches to the trunk; and finally divides into the two iliacs, which supply the pelvis and lower extremities.

AORT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta, or great artery.

AORTI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the aorta.

AOU'TA, *n.* The paper-mulberry tree, in Otaheite, from whose bark is manufactured a cloth worn by the inhabitants.

APĀCE, *adv.* [*a* and *pace*.] With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily; with haste; hastily; applied to things in motion or progression; as, birds fly *apace*; weeds grow *apace*.

AP'AGOGE, } *n.* [Gr. from απαγω, to
AP'AGOGY, } draw aside, of απο, from, and αγω, to drive.] 1. In *logic*, abduction; a kind of argument, wherein the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme, as not

to require farther proof. Thus, "All whom God absolves are free from sin; but God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are free from sin." The first proposition is evident; but the second may require further proof, as that God received full satisfaction for sin, by the suffering of Christ.—2. In *math.*, a progress or passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving others.—3. In *the Athenian law*, the carrying a criminal, taken in the fact, to a magistrate.

APAGOG'ICAL, *a.* An apogogical demonstration is an indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary.

APA'GYNOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἅπαξ, once, and γυνη, a female.] A term applied to a plant that fructifies but once, perishing immediately after it flowers. It is the same as *monocarpic.*

APALACH'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians, in the western part of Georgia. Hence the word is applied to the mountains in or near their country, which are in fact the southern extremity of the Alleghanean ridges.

APAN'THROPY, *n.* [Gr. απο, from, and ανθρωπος, man.] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.

APARITH'MESIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhet.*, enumeration.

APÄRT, *adv.* [*a.* and *part;* Fr. *aparté.* *See* PART.] 1. Separately; at a distance; in a state of separation, as to place.

Jesus departed thence into a desert place *apart;* Mat. xiv.

2. In a state of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character.

The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself; Ps. iv.

3. Distinctly; separately; as, consider the two propositions *apart.*—4. Aside; in exclusion of; as, *apart* from all regard to his morals, he is not qualified, in other respects, for the office he holds.

APÄRTMENT, *n.* [Fr. *appartement,* of *ab* or *a,* from, and *partir,* to depart. *See* PART.] A room in a building, a division in a house, separated from others by partitions; a place separated by inclosure.

APATHET'IC, *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion; insensible.

AP'ATHIST, *n.* One destitute of feeling.

AP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and παθος, passion.] Want of feeling; an utter privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; *applied either to the body or the mind.* As applied to the mind, it is stoicism, a calmness of mind incapable of being ruffled by pleasure, pain, or passion. In the first ages of the Church, the Christians adopted the term to express a contempt of earthly concerns.

Quietism is *apathy* disguised under the appearance of devotion. *Ency.*

AP'ATITE, *n.* [from Gr. απαταω, to deceive; it having been often mistaken for other minerals.] A variety of phosphate of lime; generally crystallized in low, flat, hexahedral prisms, sometimes even tabular. Its powder phosphoresces on burning coals. The phosphorite of Werner includes the massive and earthy varieties of the phosphate, which are distinguished from the apatite, by their containing a small portion of fluoric acid.

APAUME'E, *n.* [Fr.] A heraldic term used to express a hand open and extended, so as to show the palm.



Apaumee.

APE, *n.* [D. *aap;* Dan. *abe;* Sax. *apa;* Ice. *ape;* W. *ab,* or *epa,* so named from the celerity of its motions.] 1. A genus of quadrumana, found in the torrid zone of both continents, of a great variety of species. In common use, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons; but in *zool.*, *ape* is limited to such of



Long-armed Ape.

these animals as have no tails; while those with short tails are called *baboons,* and those with long ones, *monkeys.* These animals have four cutting teeth in each jaw, and two canine teeth, with obtuse grinders. The feet are formed like hands, with four fingers and a thumb, and flat nails. Apes are lively, full of frolic and chatter, generally untamable, thieving, and mischievous. They inhabit the forests, and live on fruits, leaves, and insects.—2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape; a silly fellow.

APE, *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape imitates human actions. Weak persons are always prone to *ape* foreigners.

APEAK, *adv.* [*a* and *peak,* a point. *See* PEAK.] 1. On the point; in a posture to pierce.—2. In *seamen's language,* perpendicular. The anchor is *apeak,* when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship directly over it.

APELL'OUS, *a.* [Gr. α, without, and L. *pellis,* a skin.] Destitute of skin.

AP'ENNINE, *a.* [L. *apenninus; ad* and *penninus,* an epithet applied to a peak or ridge of the Alps. Celtic *pen* or *ben,* the peak of a mountain, or in general, a mountain.] Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains, which extend from the plains of Piedmont, round the gulph of Genoa, to the centre of Italy, and thence south-east to the extremity.

AP'ENNINE, AP'ENNINES, *n.* The mountains above described.

APEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and πεπτω, to digest.] Defective digestion; indigestion.

A'PER, *n.* One who apes. In *zool.*, the wild boar.

APE'RIENT, *a.* [L. *aperiens, aperio.*] Opening; that has the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.

APE'RIENT, *n.* A medicine which promotes the circulation of the fluids, by removing obstructions; a laxative; a deobstruent; as, smallage, fennel, asparagus, parsley, and butcher's broom.

APER'ITIVE, *a.* Opening; deobstruent; aperient.

APERT',† *a.* [L. *apertus.*] Open; evident; undisguised.

APER'TION, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap, aperture, or passage. [*Little used.*]

APERT'LY, *adv.* Openly. [*Little used.*]

APERT'NESS, *n.* [L. *apertus.*] Openness. [*Rarely used.*]

APERT'OR, *n.* A muscle that raises the upper eyelid, otherwise called the *levator palpebræ superioris.*

AP'ERTURE, *n.* The act of opening; more generally, an opening; a gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage perforated; a hole through any solid substance.—2.† An opening of meaning; explanation.—3. In *geom.*, the space between two right lines, forming an angle.—4. In *optics,* the hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope, through which the light and image of the object come into the tube, and are thence conveyed to the eye. In *arch.*, *apertures* are the openings in the walls of a building, as doors and windows.

Ā'PERY, *n.* The practice of aping.

APET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. α neg. and πεταλον, a flower leaf, or petal.] In *bot.*, having no petals, or flower-leaves; having no corol.

APET'ALOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being without petals.

A'PEX, *n. plur. Apices,* or *Apexes.* [L. *apex, plur. apices.*] The tip, point, or summit of any thing. In *antiq.*, the cap of a flamen or priest; the crest of a helmet. In *grammar,* the mark of a long syllable. In *bot.*, the anther of flowers, or tops of the stamens, like knobs. In *geom.*, the angular point of a cone or conic section.

APHAN'ESITE, *n.* Aphanistic copper baryte.

APHANIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. αφανης, indistinct.] In *mineral.*, indistinct.

APH'ANITE, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and φαινω, to appear.] In *mineral.*, compact amphibole in a particular state. It is a green stone, the distinction of whose parts is not discernible.

APHELION, *n.* [Gr. απο, from, and ἡλιος, the sun.] That point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.

APHEL'LAN, *n.* The name of a bright star in the constellation Gemini.

APHER'ESIS, or APHÆ'RESIS, *n.* [Gr. απο, from, and αιρεω, to take.] 1. The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. Thus, by an apheresis, *omittere* is written *mittere.*—2. In *the healing art,* the removal of any thing noxious. In *surg.*, amputation.

APHIDIV'OROUS, *a.* [of *aphis,* the puceron or vine fretter, and *voro,* to eat.] Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphis, or plant-louse.

APHILAN'THROPY, *n.* [of α neg. and φιλανθρωπια, of φιλεω, to love, and ανθρωπος, man.] Want of love to mankind. In *med.*, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

A'PHIS, *n.* In *zool.*, the puceron, vine fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of insects, belonging to the order of Hemiptera. The aphis is furnished with an inflected beak, and with feelers longer than the thorax. In the same species some individuals have four erect wings, and others are entirely without wings.

The feet are of the ambulatory kind, and the belly usually ends in two horns, from which is ejected the substance called honey-dew. The species are very numerous.

APHLOGIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and φλογιστος, inflammable.] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp, in which a coil of wire is kept in a state of continued ignition by alcohol, without flame.

APH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and φωνη, voice.] A loss of voice; dumbness.

APH'ORISM, *n.* [Gr. αφορισμος, determination, distinction; from αφοριζω, to separate.] A maxim; a precept or principle expressed in a few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

APHORISM'ER, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms.

APH'ORIST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

APHORIS'TIC, } *a.* In the form of
APHORIS'TICAL, } an aphorism; in the form of short unconnected sentences; as, an *aphoristic* style.

APHORIS'TICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

APH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. αφρος, froth; the schaum erde, or earth scum, of Werner; the silvery chalk of Kirwan.] A subvariety of carbonate of lime, occurring in small masses, solid, or tender and friable. It is composed of lamellæ or scales, of a pearly lustre. It is connected by insensible shades with argentine.

APH'RIZITE, *n.* A variety of black tourmalin.

APHRODI'SIA, *n. plur.* [from Gr. Αφροδιτη, Venus.] In *antiq.*, festivals in honour of Venus. In *med.*, venereal commerce.

APHRODIS'IAC, } *a.* [Gr. αφροδισιακος, venereal
APHRODISI'ACAL, } Αφροδιτη, Venus, from αφρος, froth.] Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual connection.

APHRODIS'IAC, *n.* A provocative to venery.

APH'RODITE, *n.* [Gr. Αφροδιτη.] A follower of Venus.

APH'RODITE, } *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of
APHRODI'TA, } the order of Mollusca, called also *sea-mouse*. The body is oval, with many small protuberances or tentacles on each side, which serve as feet. The mouth is cylindrical, at one end of the body, with two bristly tentacles, and capable of being retracted.—2. A name of Venus, so called from Gr. αφρος, froth, from which the goddess was supposed to have been produced. [*See* VENUS.]

AP'HTHÆ, *n.* [Gr. αφθαι, from άπτω, to inflame.] In *med.*, small white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate, resembling particles of curdled milk.

APHTHIT'ALITE, *n.* Prismatoidal glauber salt.

APH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. απο, without, and φθογγος, sound.] A letter or combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound.

APH'THOUS, *a.* [Gr. αφθαι, ulcers in the mouth.] Pertaining to thrush, of the nature of thrush or ulcerous affections of the mouth.

APH'YA, *n.* [Gr. αφυα.] A small fish of a pale white colour, called in English the sea-loch.

APH'YLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. α neg. and φυλλον, *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, destitute of leaves, as the rush, mushrooms, lichens, &c.

A'PIARIST, *n.* One who keeps an apiary.

A'PIARY, *n.* [L. *apiarium*, of *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.

A'PIASTER, *n.* [From *apis*, a bee.] The bird called a bee-eater, a species of Merops. The apiaster has an iron-coloured back, and a belly of bluish green.

APIAS'TRUM, *n.* [From *apis*, a bee.] The mountain balm, of which bees are fond.

A'PICES, A'PEXES. *See* APEX and ANTHER.

API'CULATED, *a.* [L. *apex*, a sharp point.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a leaf, or any other part which is suddenly terminated by a distinct point.

APIECE, *adv.* [*a* and *piece*.] To each; noting the share of each; as, here is an orange *apiece*.

APIOCRIN'ITES, *n.* [Gr. απιον, a pear, and κρινον, a lily.] A pear like, lily-shaped animal, so named from its resembling a pear, belonging to the division of fossil Crinoidea, which are said to form the connecting link between the ancient animal and vegetable worlds.

A'PIS, *n.* In *myth.*, an ox, worshipped in ancient Egypt, or a divinity or idol in the figure of an ox.

A'PIS, *n.* [L.] In *zool.*, the bee, a genus of insects of the order of Hymenopters. The mouth has two jaws, and a proboscis infolded in a double sheath; the wings are four, the two foremost covering the hinder ones when at rest. The females and working bees have a sting. No fewer than 55 species of the bee family have been enumerated by Linnæus.

A'PISH, *a.* [*See* APE.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish, foppish, affected, trifling, insignificant; as, an *apish* fellow; *apish* manners.

A'PISHLY, *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.

A'PISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being apish; mimickry; foppery.

APIT'PAT. With quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, *pit* and *pat*, or from *beat*.

A'PIUM, *n.* [Lat.] The *bot.* name of a genus of umbelliferous plants, among which the only species of any importance is the common celery, or *apium graveolens*.

APLANAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. α neg. and πλαναω, to wander.] An *aplanatic* telescope is one which entirely corrects the aberration of the rays of light. It is thus distinguished from the *achromatic*, which only partially corrects the aberration.

APLÔME, *n.* [Gr. ἁπλοος, simple.] A mineral closely allied to garnet. It is considered by Jameson as crystallized common garnet. It is a rare mineral, found in dodecahedrons, with rhombic faces, supposed to be derived from the cube, by one of the most *simple* laws of decrement, that of a single range of particles, parallel to all the edges of a cube.

APLUS'TER, } *n.* [L. from Gr. αφλαστον,
APLUS'TRE, } the summit of the poop of a ship.] An ensign, or ornament carried by ancient ships. It was shaped like a plume of feathers, fastened on the neck of a goose or swan, and to this was attached a party-coloured ribbon, to indicate the course of the wind.

Apo, [Gr. απο.] A prefix found in words originally Greek, signifying from. It is etymologically the same as the Latin *ab*.

APOC'ALYPSE, *n.* (apoc'alyps.) [Gr. from αποκαλυπτω, to disclose; απο and καλυπτω, to cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure. The name of a book of the New Testament, containing many discoveries of predictions respecting the future state of Christianity, written by St. John, in Patmos, near the close of the first century.

APOCALYP'TIC, } *a.* Containing
APOCALYP'TICAL, } or pertaining to revelation; disclosing.

APOCALYP'TICALLY, *adv.* By revelation; in the manner of disclosure.

APOCARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. απο, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a flower, the carpels of which either do not adhere to each other at all, as in the crow-foot or ranunculus; or only by the ovaries, as in nigella.

APOCATAS'TASIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *astron.*, the period of a planet, or the time employed in returning to the same point of the zodiac from which it set out.

APOCATHAR'SIS, *n.* [From απο, and καθαιρω, to cleanse.] A purgation, whether upwards or downwards.

APOCENO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. απο, and κενοω, to empty.] A flow or evacuation of any humour; also, an order of diseases, characterized by a flux of blood, or other fluid without pyrexia.

APOC'OPATE, *v. t.* [*See* APOCOPE.] To cut off, or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.

APOC'OPATED, *pp.* Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable.

APOC'OPATING, *ppr.* Cutting off, or omitting the last letter or syllable.

APOC'OPE, } *n.* [Gr. αποκοπη, abscis-
APOC'OPY, } sion, of απο, and κοπτω, to cut.] The cutting off, or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word; as, *di* for *dii*.

APOC'RISARY, *n.* [Gr. from αποκρισις, answer; αποκρινομαι, to answer.] Anciently a resident in an imperial city, in the name of a foreign church or bishop, answering to the modern *nuncio*. He was a proctor, in the emperor's court, to negotiate, and transact business for his constituent.

APOCRUST'IC, *a.* [Gr. αποκρουστικα, from απο, and κρουω, to drive from.] Astringent; repelling.

APOCRUST'IC, *n.* A medicine which constringes, and repels the humours; a repellent.

APOC'RYPHA, *n.* [Gr. from αποκρυπτω, απο, and κρυπτω, to conceal.] Literally, such things as are not published; but in an appropriate sense, books whose authors are not known; whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are therefore not considered a part of the sacred canon of the Scripture. When the Jews published their sacred books, they called them *canonical* and *divine*; such as they did not publish, were called *apocryphal*. The apocryphal books are received by the Romish Church as *canonical*, but not by Protestants.

APOC'RYPHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious.

APOC'RYPHALLY, *adv.* Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APOC'RYPHALNESS, *n.* Uncertainty, as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit or genuineness.

AP'ODAL, *a.* [*See* APODE.] With-

out feet; in zool., destitute of ventral fins.

APODE, or AP'ODAL, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and πους, ποδος, foot.] An animal that has no feet, applied to certain fabulous fowls, which are said to have no legs, and also to some birds that have very short legs. In *zool.*, the Apodes are an order of fishes, which have no ventral fins; the first order in Linnæus' system, and the fourth in that of Cuvier. To this order belong the eel, the wolf-fish, the sword-fish, the lance, &c.


Apodal—sword-fish.

APODIC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. αποδειξις,
APODIC'TICAL, } evidence, of απο, and δεικνυμι, to show.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving.

APODIC'TICALLY, *adv.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

APODIX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] Full demonstration.

APOD'OSIS, *n.* [Gr.] The latter part of a period, which explains or gives meaning to the *protasis*, or former part, also the application or latter part of a similitude.

AP'ODONS, *n. plur.* A generic term for animals without feet.

AP'ODYTERIUM, [Gr. αποδυτηριον.] Among the ancients, the undressing room for the bathers before they entered the bath.

AP'OGEE, *n.* [*apogeon, apogeum;* Gr. απο, from and γη, the earth.] That point in the orbit of a planet, which is at the greatest distance from the earth. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the centre of the system, and therefore assigned to the sun, with the planets, an apogee; but the moderns, considering the sun as the centre, use the terms perihelion and aphelion, to denote the least and greatest distance of the planets from that orb. The sun's apogee, therefore, is in strictness, the earth's aphelion. Apogee is properly applicable to the moon.

APOGEU'SIS, *n.* [Gr. απο, and γευομαι, to taste.] A generic term, including the various disorders of the sense of taste.

APO'GON, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, the summit of whose head is elevated.

AP'OGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. απογραφον, απογραφη.] An exemplar; a copy or transcript.

APOLLINA'RIAN, *a.* [From *Apollo.*] The Apollinarian games, in Roman antiquity, were celebrated in honour of Apollo; instituted A. R. 542, after the battle of Cannæ. They were merely scenical, with exhibitions of music, dances, and various mountebank tricks.

APOLLINA'RIANS, in *Church hist.*, a sect, deriving their name from Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, in the 4th century, who denied the proper humanity of Christ; maintaining that his body was endowed with a sensitive, and not with a rational soul, and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man.

APOLLO, *n.* [Gr. Απολλων.] In *ancient myth.*, the son of Jupiter and Latona; the god of poetry, music, and prophecy; the patron of physicians, shepherds, and founders of cities. He invented the harp or lyre; and was the father of Æsculapius.


Apollo.

APOLLON'ICON, *n.* [Gr. Απολλων, Apollo.] A musical machine, on the principle of the organ, which, by peculiar modifications of the pipes, produced an excellent imitation of the tones of all the most admired wind instruments; the combined effect of the whole being similar to that of a numerous and well chosen orchestra. It was invented in 1817, by Messrs. Flight and Robson, London.

APOLL'YON, *n.* [Gr. απολλυων, destroying.] The destroyer: a name used, Rev. ix. 11, for the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon.*

APOLOGET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. απολογεομαι, to speak in
APOLOGET'ICAL, } defence of; απο, and λογος, speech.] Defending by words or arguments; excusing; said or written in defence, or by way of apology; as, an *apologetic* essay.

APOLOGET'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of apology or excuse.

APOL'OGIST, *n.* [*See* APOLOGY.] One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defence of another.

APOL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To make an apology; to write or speak in favour of; or to make excuse for; followed by *for;* as, my correspondent *apologized for* not answering my letter.

APOL'OGIZER, *n.* One who makes an apology, or defends.

AP'OLOGUE, *n.* (ap'olog.) [Gr. απολογος, a long speech, a fable.] A moral fable; a story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths. An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in this; the parable is drawn from events which pass among mankind, and is therefore supported by probability; an apologue may be founded on supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore does not require to be supported by probability. Æsop's fables are good examples of *apologues.*

APOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. απολογια, of απο, and λογος, discourse.] An excuse; something said or written in defence or extenuation of what appears to others wrong, or unjustifiable: or of what may be liable to disapprobation. It may be an extenuation of what is not perfectly justifiable, or a vindication of what is or may be disapproved, but which the apologist deems to be right. A man makes an *apology* for not fulfiling an engagement, or for publishing a pamphlet. An *apology* then is a reason or reasons assigned for what *is* wrong or *may appear* to be wrong, and it may be either an extenuation or a justification of something that *is* or *may be* censured, by those who are not acquainted with the reasons. Treatises in defence of the Christian religion, in its early period, were denominated *Apologies*, by their authors.

APOMECOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. απο, μηκος, distance, and μετρεω, measure.] The art of measuring things distant.

APONEURO'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. απο, from,
APONEU'ROSY, } and νευρον, a nerve; W. *nerth;* Arm. *nerz.* *See* NERVE.] An expansion of a tendon in the manner of a membrane; the tendinous expansion or fascia of muscles; the tendon or tail of a muscle.

APOPEMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. απο, from, and πεμπω, to send.] Denoting a song or hymn among the ancients, sung or addressed to a stranger on his departure from a place to his own country. It may be used as a noun for the hymn.

APOPH'ASIS, *n.* [Gr. απο, from, and φασις, form of speech.] In *rhet.*, a waving or omission of what one, speaking ironically, would plainly insinuate; as, "I will not mention another argument, which, however, if I should, you could not refute."

APOPHLEGMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. απο, from, and φλεγμα, phlegm.] Masticatory; having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils.

APOPHLEGMAT'IC, *n.* A masticatory; a medicine which excites discharges of phlegm from the mouth or nostrils.

APOPHLEGMAT'IZANT, *n.* An apophlegmatic.

AP'OPHTHEGM, *n.* (ăp'othem.) [Gr. απο, from, and φθεγμα, word. It would be eligible to reduce this harsh word to *apothem.*] A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by a distinguished character; as that of Cyrus, "He is unworthy to be a magistrate who is not better than his subjects;" or that of Cato, "Homines nihil agendo, discunt male agere," Men by doing nothing soon learn to do mischief.

APOPH'YGE, } *n.* [Gr. απο, from, and
APOPH'YGY, } φυγη, flight.] 1. In *arch.*, the part of a column where it springs out of its base, usually moulded into a concave sweep or cavetto. It is sometimes called the spring of the column. In French, it is termed *congé.*

APOPH'YLLITE, *n.* [Gr. απο, from, and φυλλον, a leaf; so called because of its tendency to exfoliate.] A mineral occurring in laminated masses, or in regular prismatic crystals, having a strong and peculiar pearly lustre. Its structure is foliated, and when a fragment is forcibly rubbed against a hard body, it separates into thin laminæ, like selenite. It exfoliates also before the flame of a lamp. From its peculiar lustre, it is sometimes called by the harsh name, *ichthyophthalmite*, fish-eye stone.

APOPH'YSIS, } *n.* [Gr. απο, from, and
APOPH'YSY, } φυσις growth.] The projecting soft end or protuberance of a bone; a process of a bone. In *bot.*, it is applied to an excrescence, or tu

berele, under the base of the pericarp, or theca, of some mosses.

APOPLEC'TIC, } *a.* [*See* APOPLEXY.] Pertaining to, or consisting in apoplexy,
APOPLEC'TICAL, } as an *apoplectic* fit; or predisposed to apoplexy, as an *apoplectic* habit of body.

APOPLEC'TIC, *n.* A person affected with apoplexy.

AP'OPLEXED, *a.* Affected with apoplexy.

AP'OPLEXY, *n.* [Gr. αποπληξια, of, απο, from, and πλησσω, to strike.] Abolition of sense and voluntary motion, from suspension of the functions of the cerebrum. Dryden, for the sake of measure, uses *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

APOPNIX'IS, *n.* [Gr. αποπνιγω, to suffocate.] Suffocation.

AP'ORON, } *n.* [*See* APORY.] A pro-
AP'ORIME, } blem difficult to be resolved.

AP'ORY, } *n.* [Gr. απορια, from απορος,
APO'RIA, } inops consilii, of α and πορος, way or passage.] 1. In *rhet.*, a doubting or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter.—2. In *the medical art*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness; restlessness, from obstructed perspiration, or the stoppage of any natural secretion.

APOSIOPE'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. αποσιωπησις, of
APOSIO'PESY, } απο, and σιωπαω, to be silent.] Reticency or suppression; as when a speaker, for some cause, as fear, sorrow, or anger, suddenly breaks off his discourse, before it is ended; or speaks of a thing, when he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject; or aggravates what he pretends to conceal, by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood.

APOS'TASY, *n.* [Gr. αποστασις, a defection, of αφιστημι, to depart, απο and ιστημι.] 1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith or religion.—2. The desertion from a party to which one has adhered.—3. Among *physicians*, the throwing off of exfoliated or fractured bone, or the various solution of disease.—4. An abscess.

APOS'TATE, *n.* [Gr. αποστατης.] One who has forsaken the church, sect, or profession to which he before adhered. In its original sense, applied to one who has abandoned his religion; but correctly applied also to one who abandons a political or other party.

APOS'TATE, *a.* False; traitorous.

APOSTAT'ICAL, *a.* After the manner of an apostate.

APOS'TATIZE, *v. i.* To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake principles or faith which one has professed; or the party to which one has been attached.

APOS'TATIZING, *ppr.* Abandoning a church, profession, sect, or party

APOS'TEMATE, *v. i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

APOSTEMA'TION, *n.* The formation of an aposteme; the process of gathering into an abscess; written corruptly *imposthumation*.

APOSTEM'ATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an aposteme.

AP'OSTEME, *n.* [Gr. αποστημα, from αφιστημι, to go off, to recede; απο and ιστημι, to stand.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter; written also corruptly *imposthume*.

A POSTERIORI, [L. *posterior*, after.] Arguments *a posteriori*, are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts; in opposition to reasoning *a priori*. [*See* A PRIORI.]

APOS'TLE, *n.* (apos'l.) [L. *apostolus*; Gr. αποστολος: from αποστελλω, to send away, of απο, and στελλω, to send; G. *stellen*, to set.] A person deputed to execute some important business; but appropriately, a disciple of Christ commissioned to preach the gospel. Twelve persons were selected by Christ for this purpose; and Judas, one of the number, proving an apostate, his place was supplied by Matthias, Acts i. The title of apostle is applied to Christ himself, Heb. iii. In the primitive ages of the Church, other ministers were called *apostles*, Rom. xvi.; as were persons sent to carry alms from one church to another, Philip. ii. This title was also given to persons who first planted the Christian faith. Thus Dionysius of Corinth is called the *apostle* of France; and the Jesuit missionaries are called *apostles*. Among the Jews, the title was given to officers who were sent into distant provinces, as visitors or commissioners, to see the laws observed. *Apostle*, in the Greek liturgy, is a book containing the epistles of St. Paul, printed in the order in which they are to be read in churches through the year.

APOS'TLESHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOS'TOLATE, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle. Ancient writers use it for the office of a bishop; but it is now restricted to the dignity of the pope, whose see is called the *Apostolic See*.

APOSTOL'IC, } *a.* Pertaining or
APOSTOL'ICAL, } relating to the apostles, as the *apostolic* age.—2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as, *apostolic* faith or practice. *Apostolic constitutions*, a collection of regulations attributed to the apostles, but generally supposed to be spurious. They appeared in the 4th century; are divided into eight books, and consist of rules and precepts relating to the duty of Christians, and particularly to the ceremonies and discipline of the Church. *Apostolic Fathers*, an appellation given to the Christian writers of the first century.

APOSTOL'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOL'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being apostolical, or according to the doctrines of the apostles.

APOSTOL'ICS, *n.* Certain sects so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, from wine, flesh, pecuniary reward, &c., and wandering about clothed in white, with long beards and bare heads. Sagarelli, the founder of one of these sects, was burnt at Parma in 1300.

APOS'TROPHE, } *n.* [Gr. απο, from,
APOS'TROPHY, } and στροφη, a turning.] 1. In *rhet.*, a diversion of speech; a digressive address; a changing the course of a speech, and addressing a person who is dead or absent, as if present; or a short address introduced into a discourse, directed to some person, different from the party to which the main discourse is directed; as when an advocate, in an argument to the jury, turns and addresses a few remarks to the court.—2. In *grammar*, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma, as *call'd* for *called*. The comma used for this purpose may also be called an apostrophe.

APOS'TROPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe; noting the contraction of a word.

APOS'TROPHIZE, *v. i.* or *t.* To make an apostrophe, or short detached address in speaking; to address by apostrophy.—2. *v. t.* To contract a word by omitting a letter or letters.—3. To mark with a comma, indicating the omission of a letter.

APOS'TROPHIZED, *pp.* Addressed by way of digression; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters; marked by an apostrophy.

APOS'TROPHIZING, *ppr.* Addressing in a digression; contracting or marking by apostrophy.

APOTAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. αποτακτος, from αποτασσω, to renounce; απο and ταττω, to ordain.] One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions.

APOTHE'CA, *n.* [L.] An apothecary's shop; also, among the ancients, a storehouse, warehouse, or cellar, where corn, wine, oil, &c. were deposited.

APOTH'ECARY, *n.* [L. and Gr. *apotheca*, a repository, from αποτιθημι, to deposit or lay aside, or from θηκη, a chest.] 1. One who practises pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale. Formerly, the apothecary merely compounded and dispensed the prescriptions of the physician and surgeon. The term is now, however, also applied in England to those who practise in medicine, and, at the same time, deal in drugs.—2. In *the middle ages*, an apothecary was the keeper of any shop or warehouse; and an officer appointed to take charge of a magazine.

AP'OTHEGM, *n.* [*See* APOPHTHEGM.] A remarkable saying; a short, instructive remark.

APOTHEGMAT'IC, } *a.* In the
APOTHEGMAT'ICAL, } manner of an apothegm.

APOTHEG'MATIST, *n.* A collector or maker of apothegms.

APOTHEG'MATIZE, *v. t.* To utter apothegms, or short instructive sentences.

AP'OTHEME, *n.* [*See* APOTHECARY.] In *Russia*, an apothecary's shop, or a shop for the preparation and sale of medicines.

APOTHE'OSIS, *n.* [Gr. αποθεωσις, of απο, and Θεος, God.] Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities. This honour was often bestowed on illustrious men in Rome, and followed by the erection of temples, and the institution of sacrifices to the new deity.

APOTHE'OSIZE, *v. t* To consecrate, or exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.

APOTH'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. απο, and τιθημι, to put back.] 1. The reduction of a dislocated bone.—2. A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, &c.

APOT'OME, } *n.* [Gr. αποτεμνω, to cut
APOT'OMY, } off.] 1. In *math.*, the difference between two incommensu-

rable quantities, or which are commensurable only in power. Such is the difference between 1 and $\sqrt{2}$, or the difference between the side of a square and its diagonal.—2. In *music*, that portion of a tone major which remains after deducting from it an interval, less by a comma, than a semitone major. The difference between a greater and lesser semitone, expressed by the ratio 128 : 125. The Greeks supposing the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts, called the difference, or smaller part, *apotome;* the other *limma.*

APOTREP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. απο, and τρεπω, to turn.] The resolution of a suppurating tumour.

AP'OTROPY, *n.* [Gr. απο, and τρεπω, to turn.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse or hymn composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities. The deities invoked, were called *apotropeans.*

AP'OZEM, *n.* [Gr. απο, and ζεω, to boil.] A decoction, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling.

APOZEM'ICAL, *a.* Like a decoction.

APPAIR,† *v. t.* To impair.

APPAIR,† *v. i.* To degenerate.

APPAL', *v. t.* [Fr. *palir;* L. *palleo*, to become pale. *See* PALE.] 1. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness; as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.—2. To reduce, allay, or destroy; as, to *appal* thirst. [*Unusual.*]

APPAL', *v. i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed.

APPALL'ED, *pp.* Depressed or disheartened with fear; reduced.

APPALL'ING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear; reducing.—2. *a.* Adapted to depress courage.

APPALL'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner to appal.

APPALL'MENT, *n.* Depression occasioned by fear; discouragement.

AP'PANAGE, *n.* [Fr. *apanage*, an estate assigned to a younger son for his maintenance; an *appendix*, dependence, appurtenance; It. *appannaggio*, an appendage. If this word is from the *panage, panagium*, of the middle ages, it is from *panis*, food, provision; It. *panaggio*, provision. This is probably the true origin of the word.] 1. Lands appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons, as their patrimony; but on condition of the failure of male offspring, they were to revert to the donor or his heir. From the appanage, it was customary for the sons to take their surnames.—2. Sustenance; means of nourishing.

Wealth—the *appanage* of wit. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS, *n.* [L. from *apparo*, to prepare, of *ad* and *paro;* formerly we had in English *apparate.*] 1. Things provided as means to some end; as the tools of an artizan; the furniture of a house; instruments of war. In more technical language, a complete set of instruments or utensils, for performing any operation or experiment, or for practising any art, as *chemical apparatus, philosophical apparatus, surgical apparatus,* &c.—2. In *surg.*, the operation of cutting for the stone, of three kinds, the small, the great, and the high.—3 In *phys.*, applied to a catenation of organs, all ministering to the same function; as, the *respiratory apparatus*, the *digestive apparatus. Apparatus*, is also used as the title of several books in the form of catalogues, bibliothecas, glossaries, dictionaries, &c. *Apparatus*, is also the plural; though some writers use *Apparatuses.*

APPAREILLE, *n.* The slope or ascent to a bastion.

APPAR'EL, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, from *parer*, to dress or set off; L. *paro, apparo*, to prepare; Arm. *para;* Ch. Heb. ברא, *bara;* Ar. *bara.*] 1. Clothing; vesture; garments; dress.—2. External habiliments or decorations; appearance; as, religion appears in the natural *apparel* of simplicity.

Glorious in *apparel*; Is. lxiii.

3. The furniture of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, &c.

APPAR'EL, *v. t.* To dress or clothe.

They who are gorgeously *apparelled* are in king's courts; Luke vii.

2. To adorn with dress.

She did *apparel* her apparel. *Shak.*

3. To dress with external ornaments; to cover with something ornamental; to cover as with garments; as, trees apparelled with flowers, or a garden with verdure.—4. To furnish with external apparatus; as, ships *apparelled* for sea.

APPAR'ELLED, *pp.* Dressed; clothed; covered as with dress; furnished.

APPAR'ELLING, *ppr.* Dressing; clothing; covering as with dress; furnishing.

APPA'RENCE,† / APPA'RENCY,† } *n.* Appearance.

APPA'RENT, *a.* [*See* APPEAR.] 1. That may be seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within sight or view.—2. Obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works.—3. Visible, in opposition to *hid* or *secret;* as, a man's *apparent* conduct is good.—4. Visible; appearing to the eye; seeming, in distinction from *true* or *real*, as the *apparent* motion or diameter of the sun. Heirs *apparent*, are those whose right to an estate is indefeasible, if they survive the ancestor; in distinction from *presumptive* heirs, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would inherit, but whose right is liable to be defeated by the birth of other children. According to the law of Scotland, an *apparent heir* is the person to whom the succession has actually opened, and who remains apparent heir until his regular entry, in *Clare Constat. Apparent*, among mathematicians and astronomers, is used to signify things or objects as they appear to us, in contradistinction from real or true, in regard to their distance, magnitude, place, figure, motion, &c. *Apparent conjunction* of the planets, is when they appear to be placed in the same straight line with the eye of the spectator. *Apparent diameter* of a heavenly body, is the angle which its diameter subtends at the eye; that is, the angles made by lines drawn from its extremities to the eye. *Apparent magnitude* of an object is the magnitude as it appears to the eye, the measure of which is the quantity of the optic angle. *Apparent altitude* of a heavenly body. [*See* ALTITUDE.] *Apparent motion*, that motion which we perceive in a distant body that is moving, whilst the eye is either at rest or in motion; or that motion which an object at rest seems to have, whilst the eye itself only is in motion. *Apparent figure*, the figure or shape under which an object appears when seen at a distance. *Apparent distance*, that distance which we judge an object to be from us when seen afar off; which may be very different from the real distance. *Apparent place of a planet*, &c., is that point in the surface of the sphere of the world, where the centre of the luminary appears when seen from the surface of the earth. *Apparent horizon*, the same as visible horizon. [*See* HORIZON.] *Apparent time.* [*See* TIME.] *Apparent place of an object*, in *optics*, is that in which it appears, when seen in or through glass, water, or other refracting mediums, which is commonly different from the true place. *Apparent place of the image of an object*, in *catoptrics*, is that where the image of an object made by the reflection of a speculum appears to be.

APPA'RENTLY, *adv.* Openly; evidently; as, the goodness of God is *apparently* manifest in his works of providence.—2. Seemingly; in appearance; as, a man may be *apparently* friendly, yet malicious in heart.

APPA'RENTNESS, *n.* Plainness to the eye or the mind; visibleness, obviousness.

APPARI"TION, *n.* [*See* APPEAR.] 1. In a general sense, an appearance; visibility. [*Little used.*]—2. The thing appearing; a visible object; a form.—3. A ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit. [*This is now the usual sense of the word.*]—4. Mere appearance, opposed to reality. In *astr.*, apparition signifies a star or other luminary's becoming visible, which before was hid; as, when a heavenly body appears above the horizon, or rises heliacally. *Circle of apparition*, that circle or imaginary line within which the stars are always visible in any given latitude, in distinction from the *circle of occultation.*

APPAR'ITOR, *n.* [L. *apparo*, to prepare, or *appareo*, to attend.] Among the *Romans*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders. In *England*, a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, or a beadle in the university who carries the mace.

APPAY,† *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *apagar.*] To satisfy. [*See* PAY.]

APPEACH,† *v. t.* To accuse; to censure or reproach. [*See* IMPEACH.]

APPEACHMENT,† *n.* Accusation; charge exhibited.

APPEAL, *v. i.* [Fr. *appeler;* It. *appellare;* L. *appello; ad* and *pello*, to drive or send; Gr. βαλλω. We do not see the sense of *call* in *pello*, but to drive or press out, is the radical sense of calling, naming. This word coincides in elements with L. *balo*, Eng. *bawl*, and *peal.*] 1. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.

I *appeal* to Cesar; Acts xxi.

2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; as, I *appeal* to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged.

APPEAL, *v. t.* To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court; or by special statute or agreement, a party may appeal before trial, upon a fictitious issue and judgment. We say, the cause *was appealed* before or after trial.

APPEAL, *v. t.* In *crim. law*, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a

criminal prosecution for some heinous offence; as, to *appeal* a person of felony. This process was anciently given to a private person to recover the weregild, or private pecuniary satisfaction for an injury he had received by the murder of a relation, or by some personal injury.

APPEAL, *n.* The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, as from a common pleas court to a superior or supreme court. Also, the right of appeal.–2. In *Scots law*, the term is confined to the act of bringing a decision of the court of session under a review of the House of Lords.—3. An accusation; a process instituted by a private person against a man for some heinous crime by which he has been injured, as for *murder, larceny, mayhem* or *main*.—3. A summons to answer to a charge.–4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision. In an oath, a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.—5. Resort; recourse.

Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent.*

APPEALABLE, *a.* That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision; as, the cause is *appealable*.–2. That may be accused or called to answer by appeal: *applied to persons;* as, a criminal is *appealable* for manslaughter.

APPEALANT,† *n.* One who appeals.

APPEALED, *pp.* Removed to a higher court, as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by a private person, as a criminal.

APPEALER, *n.* One who appeals; an appellor.

APPEALING, *ppr.* Removing a cause to a higher tribunal; prosecuting, as a private person for an offence; referring to another for a decision.

APPEAR, *v. i.* [L. *appareo*, of *ad* and *pareo*, to appear, or be manifest: Fr. *apparoir, apparaître*.] 1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be visible.

The leprosy *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh; *Lev.* xiii.

And God said, Let the dry land *appear*; Gen. i.

2. To become visible to the eye, as a spirit, or to the apprehension of the mind; *a sense frequent in scripture.*

The Lord *appeared* to Abram and said; Gen. xii.

The angel of the Lord *appeared* to him in a flame of fire out of the midst of the bush; Ex. iii.

3. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried. The defendant, being called, did not *appear*.

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat of Christ; 2 Cor. v.

4. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension.

Let thy work *appear* to thy servant; Ps. xc.

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be; 1 John iii.

5. To be clear or made clear by evidence; as, this fact *appears* by ancient records.

But sin that it might *appear* sin; Rom. vii.

6. To seem, in opposition to reality.

They disfigure their faces that they may *appear* to men to fast; Mat. vi.

7. To be discovered or laid open.

That thy shame may *appear*, Jer. xiii.

APPEAR,† *n.* Appearance.

APPEARANCE, *n.* The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye; as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me.–2. The thing seen; a phenomenon; as, an *appearance* in the sky.—3. Semblance; apparent likeness.

There was upon the tabernacle as it were the *appearance* of fire; Num. ix.

4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance; as, we are often deceived by *appearances;* he has the *appearance* of virtue.

For man looketh on the outward *appearance;* 1 Sam. xvi.

5. Personal presence; exhibition of the person; as, he made his first *appearance* at court or on the stage.—6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character; as, a person makes his *appearance* in the world, as an historian, an artist, or an orator.—7. Probability; likelihood. This sense is rather an inference from the third or fourth; as, *probability* is inferred from external *semblance* or *show*.—8. Presence; mien; figure; as presented by the person, dress or manners; as, the lady made a noble *appearance*.–9. A being present in court; a defendant's filing common or special bail to process. In *Scots law*, the stating of a defence in a cause. Where a defender in writing, or by counsel at the bar, states a defence, he is said to have *appeared*.—10 An apparition.—In *astr.*, and *experimental philosophy*, an *appearance* is usually called a *phenomenon*, and appearances *phenomena*. *Appearance*, in *perspect.*, is the representation or projection of a figure, body, or the like object, on the perspective plane.

APPEARER, *n.* The person that appears.

APPEARING, *ppr.* Coming in sight; becoming evident; making an external show; seeming; having the semblance

APPEARING, *n.* The act of becoming visible; appearance.

APPEASABLE, *a.* That may be appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.

APPEASABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

APPEASE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*) [Fr. *apaiser*, of *ad* and *paix*, peace; L. *pax*. *See* PEACE.] To make quiet; to calm; to reduce to a state of peace; to still; to pacify; as, to *appease* the tumult of the ocean, or of the passions; to *appease* hunger or thirst. [*This word is of a general application to every thing in a disturbed, ruffled or agitated state.*]

APPEASED, *pp.* Quieted; calmed; stilled; pacified.

APPEASEMENT, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.

APPEASER, *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.

APPEASIVE, *a.* Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.

APPEL'LANT, *n.* [*See* APPEAL.] 1. One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.—2. One who prosecutes another for a crime.—3. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.—4. In *church hist.*, one who appeals from the constitution Unigenitus to a general council.

APPEL'LATE,† *n.* A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime. [*See* APPELLEE.]

APPEL'LATE, *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as, "*appellate* jurisdiction."

Appellate judges. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

APPELLA'TION, *n.* [L. *appellatio*. *See* APPEAL.] Name; the word by which a thing is called and known. Spenser uses it for *appeal*.

APPEL'LATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.

APPEL'LATIVE, *n.* A *common* name in distinction from a *proper* name. A *common* name or *appellative* stands for a whole class, genus or species of beings, or for universal ideas. Thus *man* is the name of the whole human race, and *fowl* of all winged animals. *Tree* is the name of all plants of a particular class; *plant* and *vegetable* are names of things that grow out of the earth. A *proper* name, on the other hand, stands for a single thing, as, *London, Paris, Philadelphia, Washington.*

APPEL'LATIVELY, *adv.* According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species; as, Hercules is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man.

APPEL'LATORY, *a.* Containing an appeal.

APPELLEE', *n.* The defendant in an appeal. 2. The person who is appealed, or prosecuted by a private man for a crime.

APPELLOR', *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime. This word is rarely or never used for the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, who is called the *appellant*. *Appellee* is opposed both to *appellant* and *appellor*. In *Scots law*, *respondent* is opposed to *appellant*, the *appellant* being the party by whom an appeal is made, and the *respondent* the other party in the proceedings in the House of Lords.

APPEND', *v. t.* [L. *appendo*, of *ad* and *pendeo*, to hang.] 1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended; as, a seal *appended* to a record.–2. To add, as, an accessory to the principal thing.

APPEND'AGE, *n.* Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety. *Taylor.*

APPEND'ANCE,† } *n.* Something an-
APPEND'ENCE,† } nexed.

APPEND'ANT, *n.* Hanging to; annexed; belonging to something; attached; as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.—2. In *law*, common *appendant*, is a right, belonging to the owners or occupiers of land, to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. An advowson *appendant*, is the right of patronage or presentation, annexed to the possession of a manor. So also a common of fishing may be *appendant* to a freehold.

APPEND'ANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

APPEND'ED, *pp.* Annexed; attached.

APPEN'DENCY, *n.* That which is by right annexed.

APPEND'ICATE,† *v. t.* To append; to add to.

APPENDICA'TION,† *n.* An appendage or adjunct.

APPEND'ICLE, *n.* A small appendage.

APPENDI'CULATE, *a.* (L. *appendiculatus*] A term applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, &c. that are furnished with an additional organ for some particu-

lar purpose, as the inclosing of insects, water, &c. The leaves of the *Dionæa Muscipula*, and the leaf of the *Nepenthes distillatorea*, have organs of this sort.

APPEND'ING, *n.* That which is by right annexed.

APPEND'IX, *n.* plur. *appendixes.* [L. The Latin plural is *appendices.* *See* APPEND.] 1. Something appended or added.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England. *Hale.*

2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage.—3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.

APPERCEIVE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *apercevoir.*] To comprehend.

APPERCEP'TION, *n.* [*ad* and *perception.*] Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness.

APPER'IL,† *n.* Peril; danger.

APPERTAIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *appartenir;* It. *appartenere;* L. *ad* and *pertineo,* to pertain, of *per* and *teneo,* to hold. *Pertineo* is *to reach to, to extend to,* hence to belong. *See* TENANT.] To belong, whether by right, nature, or appointment.

Give it to him to whom it *appertaineth;* Rev. vi.

[*See* PERTAIN.]

APPERTAINING, *ppr.* Belonging.

APPERTAIN'ING, *n.* That which belongs to a thing.

APPERTAINMENT, *n.* That which belongs.

APPER'TENENCE, *n.* *See* APPURTENANCE.

APPER'TINENT, *a.* Belonging; now written *appurtenant.*

APPER'TINENT,† *n.* That which belongs to something else. [*See* APPURTENANCE.]

AP'PETENCE, AP'PETENCY, *n.* [L. *appetentia, appetens,* from *appeto,* to desire; of *ad* and *peto,* to ask, supplicate or seek; Ch. פטר; *peet,* Eth. *fatoo,* to desire, to intreat; Dan. *beder;* D. *bidden;* Eng. *bid;* Sax. *bidan;* L. *invito,* compound. The primary sense is to strain, to urge or press, or to advance. *See* BID.] 1 In *a general sense,* desire; but especially, carnal desire; sensual appetite.—2. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them, or such particles as are designed, through their agency, to carry on the animal or vegetable economy.

These lacteals have mouths, and by animal selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *Darwin.*

3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to enter into water and to swim.—4. According to Darwin, animal appetency is synonymous with irritability or sensibility; as the *appetency* of the eye for light, of the paps to secrete milk, &c. —5. Attraction, or the tendency in bodies to move toward each other and unite.

AP'PETENT, *a.* Desiring; very desirous.

APPETIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.

AP'PETIBLE, *a.* [Low L. *appetibilis,* from *appeto.*] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire.

AP'PETITE, *n.* [L. *appetitus,* from *appeto.* *See* APPETENCE.] 1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. *Appetites* are passions directed to general objects, as the *appetite* for fame, glory, or riches; in distinction from passions directed to some particular objects, which retain their proper name, as the *passion* of love, envy or gratitude. *Passion* does not exist without an object; natural *appetites* exist first, and are then directed to objects.—2. A desire of food or drink.—3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing.—4. The thing desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*

Appetites are *natural* or *artificial.* Hunger and thirst are *natural* appetites; the appetites for olives, tobacco, snuff, &c. are *artificial.* In old authors, appetite is followed by *to,* but regularly it should be followed by *for* before the object, as an appetite *for* pleasure. *To be given to appetite,* is to be voracious or gluttonous; Prov. xxiii. 2.

APPETI''TION, *n.* [L. *appetitio.*] Desire. [*Rarely used.*]

AP'PETITIVE, *a.* That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification; as *appetitive* power or faculty.

AP'PIAN, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi, constructed by Appius Claudius, A. R. 441. It is more than 330 miles in length, formed of hard stones squared, and so wide as to admit two carriages abreast.

APPLAUD', *v. t* [L. *applaudo; ad* and *plaudo,* to make a noise by clapping the hands; Fr. *applaudir.* This word is formed on the root of *laus, laudo;* Eng. *loud;* W. *clod,* praise, from *llod,* what is forcibly uttered; *llodi,* to reach out; from *llawd,* that shoots out. It coincides also with W. *bloez,* a shout, or outcry; *bloeziaw,* to shout; *blozest,* applause, acclamation. Ir. *bluadh,* a shout; *bladh,* praise. These may all be of one family. *See* LOUD.] 1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign.—2. To praise by words, actions, or other means; to express approbation of; to commend; *used in a general sense.*

APPLAUD'ED, *pp.* Praised by acclamation, or other means; commended.

APPLAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises or commends.

APPLAUD'ING, *ppr.* Praising by acclamation; commending.

APPLAUSE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *applausus.*] A shout of approbation; approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands, acclamation or huzzas; approbation expressed. In *antiq., applause* differed from *acclamation; applause* was expressed by the hands, and *acclamation* by the voice. There were three species of applause, the *bombus,* a confused din made by the hands or mouth; the *imbrices,* and *testæ,* made by beating a sort of sounding vessels in the theatres. Persons were appointed for the purpose of applauding, and masters were employed to teach the art. The applauders were divided into choruses, and placed opposite to each other, like the choristers in a cathedral.

APPLAU'SIVE, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

AP'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *appl, appil;* D. *appel;* W. *aval;* Ir. *abhal* or *ubhal;* Arm. *aval;* This word primarily signifies fruit in general, especially of a round form. In Pers. the same word pronounced *ubhul,* signifies the fruit or berries of the savin or juniper. In Welsh, it signifies not only the *apple,* but the plum and other fruits. *Aval melynhir,* a lemon; *aval euraid,* an orange.] 1. The fruit of the apple-tree, [Pyrus malus,] from which cider is made.—2. The *apple of the eye* is the pupil.—*Apple* of love, or love apple, the tomato, or lycopersicom, a species of Solanum. The stalk is herbaceous, with oval, pinnated leaves, and small yellow flowers. The berry is smooth, soft, of a yellow or reddish colour, and one to three inches in diameter. It is used in soups and broths.

AP'PLE, *v. t.* To form like an apple.

AP'PLE-GRAFT, *n.* A scion of the apple tree engrafted.

AP'PLE-HARVEST, *n.* The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering.

AP'PLE-PIE, *n.* A pie made of apples stewed or baked, inclosed in paste, or covered with paste, as in England.

AP'PLE-SAUCE, *n.* A sauce made of stewed apples.

AP'PLE-TART, *n.* A tart made of apples baked on paste.

AP'PLE-TREE, *n.* A tree arranged by Linnæus under the genus Pyrus, section Pomaceæ, of the nat. order Rosaceæ. The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various. The crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung. New varieties are springing annually from the seeds.

AP'PLE-WOMAN, *n.* A woman who sells apples and other fruit

AP'PLE-YARD, *n.* An orchard; an inclosure for apples.

APPLI'ABLE, *a.* [*See* APPLY.] That may be applied.

APPLI'ANCE, *n.* The act of applying, or the thing applied.

APPLICABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* APPLY.] The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.

AP'PLICABLE, *a.* That may be applied; fit to be applied, as related to a thing; that may have relation to something else; as, this observation is *applicable* to the case under consideration.

AP'PLICABLENESS, *n.* Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.

AP'PLICABLY, *adv.* In such a manner that it may be applied.

AP'PLICANCY, *n.* The state of being applicable.

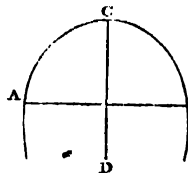
AP'PLICANT, *n.* One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner.

The *applicant* for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messias. *Plumtree.*

The court require the *applicant* to appear in person. *Z. Swift.*

AP'PLICATE, *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate.

AP'PLICATE-ORDINATE, *n.* A right line at right angles applied to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. Thus in the figure, the right line A B, at right angles to D C, the axis of the parabola B C A, is termed an *applicate-ordinate.*



Applicate-Ordinate.

APPLICA'TION, *n.* [L. *applicatio.* *See* APPLY.] 1. The act of laying on; as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb.—2. The thing applied;

as, the pain was abated by the *application*.—3. The act of making request or soliciting; as, he made *application* to the court of chancery.—4. The act of applying, as means; the employment of means; as, children may be governed by a suitable *application* of rewards and punishments. This is the first signification directed to moral objects.—5. The act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought; close study; attention; as, to injure the health by *application* to study.

Had his *application* been equal to his talents, his progress might have been greater. *J. Jay.*

6. The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate the agreement or disagreement; as, I make the remark, and leave you to make the *application*.—7. In *theol.*, the act by which the merits of Christ are transferred to man, for his justification.—8. In *geom.*, a division for applying one quantity to another, whose areas, but not figures, shall be the same; or the transferring a given line into a circle or other figure, so that its ends shall be in the perimeter of the figure; also the act of bringing one thing near to another for the purpose of measuring it. Thus a larger space is measured by the continual application of a less, as a yard by a foot or inch. *Application*, in *geom.*, is also used for the act or supposition of putting or placing one figure upon another, to ascertain whether they be equal or unequal. This method is adopted in the fourth and eighth propositions of the first book of Euclid's elements. *Application* of one science to another, signifies the use that is made of the principles of the one for augmenting and perfecting the other. Thus, algebra has been applied to Geometry, and *vice versa;* and both are made use of in illustrating and demonstrating the principles of mechanics, astronomy, navigation, &c.—9. In *sermons*, that part of the discourse, in which the principles before laid down and illustrated, are applied to practical uses.

AP'PLICATIVE, *a.* That applies.

AP'PLICATORY, *a.* That includes the act of applying.

AP'PLICATORY, *n.* That which applies.

APPLIED, *pp.* Put on; put to; directed; employed.

APPLI'EDLY,† *adv.* In a manner which may be applied.

APPLI'ER, *n.* One that applies.

APPLI'MENT,† *n.* Application.

APPLY', *v. t.* [L. *applico*, of *ad* and *plico*, to fold or knit together; Fr. *appliquer;* W. *plegy*, to bend or fold; Arm. *plega*, to fold or plait; *pleca*, a fold; Gr. πλεκω, to knit, or twist; Sax. *plegan*, *plegian*, *pleggan*, to *play*, to bend or to *apply*, incumbere; D. *plooi*, a fold; *ploojen*, to plait; Eng. *ply*, *display*, and *employ*. The word *plegy*, *plico*, is formed from the root of lay, Sax. *lecgan*. The sense then is to *lay to;* and it is worthy of remark, that we use *lay to* in the precise sense of *ply* and *apply*. It is certain from the Welsh that the first consonant is a prefix.] 1. To lay on; to put one thing to another; as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body. In *geom.*, to transfer or place a given line, either in a circle or some other figure, so that the extremities of the line shall be in the perimeter of the figure.—2. To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; as, to *apply* a sum of money to the payment of a debt.—3. To put, refer, or use, as suitable or relative to something; as, to *apply* the testimony to the case.—4. To fix the mind; to engage and employ with attention; as, "*Apply* thy heart to instruction." —5. To address or direct; as, "Sacred vows *applied* to Pluto."—6. To betake; to give the chief part of time and attention; as, to *apply* one's self to the study of botany. This is essentially the fourth sense.—7. To make application; to have recourse by request; as, to *apply* one's self to a counsellor for advice. This is generally used intransitively; as, to *apply* to a counsellor.—8 † To busy; to keep at work; to ply. [Superseded by *ply*, which see.]

APPLY', *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, or analogy; as, this argument *applies* well to the case.—2. To make request; to solicit; to have recourse with a view to gain something; as, to *apply* to government for an office; I *applied* to a friend for information.

APPLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; making application.

APPOGGIA'TO, [It.] In *music*, and particularly in song, a term which denotes a blended and not abrupt utterance of the tones, so that they insensibly glide and melt into each other, without any perceptible break.

APPOGGIATU'RA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a small additional note of embellishment, preceding the note to which it is attached, and taking away from the principal note a portion of its time.

APPOINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *appointer*, to refer, to give an allowance; Sp. *apuntar*, to point or aim, to sharpen, to fasten as with points or nails; It. *appuntare*, to fix, appoint or sharpen. *See* POINT.] 1. To fix; to settle; to establish; to make fast.

When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth; Prov. viii.

2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision.

Let Pharaoh *appoint* officers over the land; Gen. xli.

He hath *appointed* a day in which he will judge the world; Acts xvii.

3. To allot, assign, or designate.

Aaron and his sons shall *appoint* every one to his service; Num. iv.

These cities were *appointed* for all the children of Israel; Josh. xx.

4. To purpose or resolve; to fix the intention.

For so he had *appointed;* Acts xx.

5. To ordain, command, or order.

Thy servants are ready to do whatever my Lord the King shall *appoint;* 2 Sam. xv.

6. To settle; to fix, name, or determine by agreement; as, they *appointed* a time and place for the meeting.

APPOINT'ABLE, *a.* That may be appointed or constituted.

APPOINT'ED, *pp.* Fixed; set; established; decreed; ordained; constituted; allotted.—2. Furnished; equipped with things necessary; as, a ship or an army is well *appointed*.

APPOINTEE', *n.* A person appointed. —2. Formerly, a soldier in the French army, who for long service and bravery, received more pay than other privates.

APPO'INTEE'. In *her.*, the same as aiguisee. Thus we say a *cross appointee*, to signify that which has two angles at the end cut off, so as to terminate in points.

APPOINT'ER, *n.* One who appoints.

APPOINT'ING, *ppr.* Setting; fixing: ordaining; constituting; assigning.

APPOINT'MENT, *n.* The act of appointing; designation to office; as, he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men.—2. Stipulation; assignation; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; as they made an *appointment* to meet at six o'clock.—3. Decree; established order or constitution; as, it is our duty to submit to the divine *appointments*.—4. Direction; order, command.

Wheat, salt, wine, and oil, let it be given according to the *appointment* of the priests; Ez. vi.

5. Equipment, furniture, as for a ship, or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management.—6. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer. An *appointment* differs from wages in being a special grant, or gratification, not fixed, whereas wages are fixed and ordinary.—7. A devise or grant to a charitable use.

APPÖRTER,† *n.* [F. *apporter;* L. *porto.*] A bringer in; one that brings into the country.

APPÖRTION, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *portio*, portion. *See* PORTION and PART.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute among two or more, a just part or share to each; as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments.

APPÖRTIONED, *pp.* Divided; set out or assigned in suitable parts or shares.

APPÖRTIONER, *n.* One that apportions.

APPÖRTIONING, *ppr.* Setting out in just proportions or shares.

APPÖRTIONMENT, *n.* The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares; a dividing and assigning to each proprietor his just portion of an undivided right or property.

APPŌSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *apposer*, to set to; L. *appono*. *See* APPOSITE.] 1. To put questions; to examine. [*See* POSE.]—2. To apply.

APPŌSER, *n.* An examiner; one whose business is to put questions. In the Court of Exchequer, there is an officer called the foreign *apposer*. This is ordinarily pronounced *poser*.

AP'POSITE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *appositus*, set or put to, from *appono*, of *ad* and *pono*, to put or place.] Suitable; fit; very applicable; well adapted; followed by *to;* as, this argument is very *apposite to* the case.

AP'POSITELY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly; properly.

AP'POSITENESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

APPOSI''TION, *n.* The act of adding to; addition; a setting to.

By the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *grammar*, the placing of two nouns, in the same case, without a connecting word between them; as, I admire Cicero, the orator. In this case, the second noun explains or characterizes the first.

APPOS'ITIVE, *a.* Apposite; applicable.

APPRAISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier;* It. *apprezzare*, to set a value; from L. *ad* and *pretium*, price. *See* PRICE and APPRECIATE.] This word is written and often pronounced after the French and Italian manner. But generally it is pronounced more correctly *apprize*, directly from the D. *prys;* W. *p*,

Eng. *price* or *prize.* [*See* APPRIZE.] To set a value; to estimate the worth particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.

APPRAISEMENT, *n.* The act of setting the value; a valuation. [*See* APPRIZEMENT.]

APPRAISER, *n.* One who values; appropriately a person appointed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate. [*See* APPRIZER.]

APPRAIS'ING, *ppr.* Rating; setting a value under authority.

APPRAIS'ING, *n.* The act of valuing under authority.

APPRE'CIABLE, *a.* (appre'shable.) [*See* APPRECIATE.] 1. That may be appreciated; valuable.—2. That may be estimated; capable of being duly estimated.

APPRE'CIATE, *v. t.* (appre'shate.) [Fr. *apprecier,* to set a value; L. *ad* and *pretium,* value, *price;* W. *pris;* Ger. *preis. See* PRICE.] 1. To value; to set a price or value on; to estimate; as, we seldom sufficiently *appreciate* the advantages we enjoy.—2. In the *United States,* to raise the value of.

Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money. *Ramsay.*

APPRE'CIATE, *v. i.* In the *United States,* to rise in value; to become of more value; as, the coin of the country *appreciates;* public securities *appreciated,* when the debt was funded.

APPRE'CIATED, *pp.* Valued; prized; estimated.

APPRE'CIATING, *ppr.* Setting a value on; estimating.

APPRECIA'TION, *n.* A setting a value on; a just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration. 2. In the *United States,* a rising in value; increase of worth or value.

APPREHEND', *v. t.* [L. *apprehendo,* of *ad* and *prehendo,* to take or seize; Sax. *hendan* or *hentan.*] 1. To take or seize; to take hold of. In this literal sense, it is applied chiefly to taking or arresting persons by legal process, or with a view to trial; as, to *apprehend* a thief. —2. To take with the understanding, that is, to conceive in the mind; to understand, without passing a judgment, or making an inference.

I *apprehend* not why so many and various laws are given. *Milton.*

3. To think; to believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty; as, all this is true, but, we *apprehend* it is not to the purpose.

Notwithstanding this declaration, we do not *apprehend* that we are guilty of presumption. *Encyc.* Art. *Metaphysics.*

4. To fear; to entertain suspicion or fear of future evil; as, we *apprehend* calamities from a feeble or wicked administration.

APPREHEND'ED, *pp.* Taken; seized; arrested; conceived; understood; feared.

APPREHEND'ER, *n.* One who takes; one who conceives in his mind; one who fears.

APPREHEND'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking; conceiving; understanding; fearing.

APPREHEN'SIBLE, *a* That may be apprehended or conceived.

APPREHEN'SION, *n.* The act of taking or arresting; as, the felon, after his *apprehension,* escaped.—2. The mere contemplation of things without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, without comparing them with others, or referring them to external objects; simple intellection.—3. An inadequate or imperfect idea, as when the word is applied to our knowledge of God.—4. Opinion; conception; sentiments. In this sense, the word often denotes a belief, founded on sufficient evidence to give preponderation to the mind, but insufficient to induce certainty; as, in our *apprehension,* the facts prove the issue.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one, in respect of men, who act not according to truth, but *apprehension.* *South.*

5. The faculty by which new ideas are conceived; as, a man of dull *apprehension.*—6. Fear; suspicion; the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.

Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

APPREHEN'SIVE, *a.* Quick to understand; as, an *apprehensive* scholar.—2. Fearful; in expectation of evil; as, we were *apprehensive* of fatal consequences. [*This is the usual sense of the word.*] 3. Suspicious; inclined to believe; as, I am *apprehensive* he does not understand me.—4. Sensible; feeling; perceptive. [*Rarely used.*]

APPREHEN'SIVELY, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHEN'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; readiness to understand; fearfulness.

APPREN'TICE, *n.* [Fr. *apprenti,* an apprentice, from *apprendre,* to learn; L. *apprehendo. See* APPREHEND.] A young person of either sex, bound by indenture, to serve some particular individual, or company of individuals, for a specified time, in order to learn some art, science, trade, profession, or manufacture, in which his master or masters become bound to instruct him.—2. In *old law books,* a barrister; a learner of law.

APPREN'TICE, *v. t.* To bind to, or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business.

APPREN'TICEHOOD,† *n.* Apprenticeship.

APPREN'TICESHIP, *n.* The term for which an apprentice is bound to serve his master. The length of this term, as well as the amount of apprentice fee, the recompense given to the apprentice, &c., must depend on the nature of the employment, and the particular agreement of the parties. By a statute passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was enacted, that no person should exercise any trade, craft, or mystery in England, unless he had previously served to it an apprenticeship of seven years at least. This enactment, however, was repealed in 1814, although the repeal did not interfere with the existing rights, privileges, or bye-laws of the different corporations; but wherever these do not interfere, the formation of apprenticeships, and their duration, are left to be adjusted by the parties themselves. In Scotland, the term varies from three to seven years.—2. The service, state, or condition of an apprentice; a state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master.

APPREN'TISAGE,† *n.* Apprenticeship.

APPREST' or **APPRES'SED,** *a.* [*ad* and *pressed.*] In *bot.,* pressed close; lying near the stem; or applying its upper surface to the stem.

APPRETIA'TION, *n.* A Scots law term which implies the valuing of poinded goods.

APPRISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *appris,* participle of *apprendre,* to learn, or inform. *See* APPREHEND.] To inform; to give notice, verbal or written; followed by *of;* as, we will *apprise* the general *of* an intended attack; he *apprised* the commander *of* what he had done.

APPRISED, *pp.* Informed; having notice or knowledge communicated.

APPRISING, *ppr.* Informing; communicating notice to.

APPRI'SING, *n.* In *Scots law,* the name of an action by which a creditor formerly became invested with the estate of his debtor for payment.

APPRIZE, *v. t.* [This word is usually written *appraise,* as if deduced from the Italian *apprezzare.* There is no other word from which it can regularly be formed; the French *apprecier,* being recognized in *appreciate.* But *apprize,* the word generally used, is regularly formed, with *ad,* from *price, prize;* D. *prys;* Ger. *preis;* W. *pris;* or from the Fr. *priser,* to prize, and this is the more correct orthography.] To value; to set a value, in pursuance of authority. It is generally used for the act of *valuing* by men appointed for the purpose under direction of law, or by agreement of parties; as, to *apprize* the goods and estate of a deceased person. The private act of valuing is ordinarily expressed by *prize.*

APPRIZED, *pp.* Valued; having the worth fixed by authorized persons.

APPRIZEMENT, *n.* The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; a valuation.—2. The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation; as, he purchased the article at the *apprizement.*

APPRIZER, *n.* A person appointed to rate, or set a value on articles. When *apprizers* act under the authority of law, they must be sworn.

APPRIZING, *ppr.* Rating; setting a value under authority.

APPRIZING, *n.* The act of valuing under authority.

APPROACH, *v. i.* [Fr. *approcher;* It. *approcciare,* from Fr. *proche,* near. The Latin *proximus* contains the root, but the word, in the positive degree, is not found in the Latin. It is from a root signifying to drive, move, or press toward; probably ברך, *berek.*] 1. To come or go near, in place; to draw near; to advance nearer.

Wherefore *approached* ye so nigh the city? 2 Sam. xi.

2. To draw near in time.

And so much the more as ye see the day *approach;* Heb. x.

3. To draw near, in a figurative sense to advance near to a point aimed at, in science, literature, government, morals, &c.; to approximate; as he *approaches* to the character of the ablest statesman.—4. To draw near in duty as in prayer or worship.

They take delight in *approaching* to God; Isaiah li.

APPROACH, *v. t* To come near to: as, Pope *approaches* Virgil in smoothness of versification. This use of the word is elliptical, *to* being omitted, so that the verb can hardly be said to be transitive. The old use of the word, as "*approach* the hand to the handle," is not legitimate.—2. To have access carnally; Lev. xviii.—3. In *gardening,* to

ingraft a sprig or shoot of one tree into another, without cutting it from the parent stock.

APPROACH, *n.* The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near; as, he was apprised of the enemy's *approach.*—2. Access; as, the *approach* to kings.—3. In *forti.*, not only the advances of an army are called *approaches*, but the works thrown up by the besiegers, to protect them in their advances towards a fortress.—*Curve of equal approach*, in *math.*, a curve down which a body descending by the force of gravity, makes equal approaches to the horizon in equal portions of time. *Method of approaches*, in *alge.*, a method of resolving certain problems relating to square numbers, &c.

APPROACHABLE, *a.* That may be approached; accessible.

APPROACH'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being approachable.

APPROACHER, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

APPROACHING, *ppr.* Drawing nearer; advancing towards.

APPROACH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be approached.

APPROACHMENT, *n.* The act of coming near. [*Little used.*]

AP'PROBATE, *a.* [L. *approbatus.*] Approved.

AP'PROBATE, *v. t.* [L. *approbo*, to approve, of *ad* and *probo*, to prove or approve. *Approbate* is a modern word, but in common use in America. It differs from *approve*, denoting not only the act of the mind, but an *expression* of the act. *See* PROOF, APPROVE, and PROVE.] To express approbation of; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction; to express approbation officially, as of one's fitness for a public trust.

Mr Hutchinson *approbated* the choice. *J. Eliot.*

Approbate and *reprobate*. In *Scots law*, a person is said to approbate and reprobate who takes advantage of one part of a deed, but rejects the rest; as for example, where a disposition on death-bed revokes a previous *liege poustie* conveyance to the prejudice of the heir-at-law, but still gives the estate past the heir. The heir who challenges this deed *ex capite lecti*, in so far as it defeats his interest in the estate, but who abides by it in so far as it revokes the *liege poustie* deed to his prejudice, is said to *approbate* and *reprobate* the deed. But this is contrary to law.

AP'PROBATED, *pp.* Approved; commended.

AP'PROBATING, *ppr.* Expressing approbation of.

APPROBA'TION, *n.* [L. *approbatio.* *See* PROOF and PROVE.] 1. The act of approving; a liking; that state or disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; as, the laws of God require our *approbation.*—2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favour of what is approved.—3. The commendation of a book licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England

AP'PROBATIVE, *a.* Approving; implying approbation.

AP'PROBATORY, *a.* Containing approbation; expressing approbation.

APPROMPT',† for *Prompt.*

APPROOF',† *n.* Approval.

APPRO'PERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *appropero.*] To hasten.

APPROPIN'QUATE,† *v. i.* [L. *appropinquo.*] To draw near.

APPROPINQUA'TION,† *n.* A drawing nigh.

APPROPINQUE',† *v. i* To approach.

APPRO'PRIABLE, *a.* [From *appropriate.*] That may be appropriated; that may be set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.

APPRO'PRIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *approprier*, of L. *ad* and *proprius*, private, peculiar. *See* PROPER.] 1. To set apart for, or assign to a particular use, in exclusion of all other uses; as, a spot of ground is *appropriated* for a garden.—2. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right; as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit.—3. To make peculiar; as, to *appropriate* names to ideas.—4. To sever an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

APPRO'PRIATE, *a.* Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; set apart for a particular use or person; as, religious worship is an *appropriate* duty to the Creator.—2. Most suitable, fit or proper; as, to use *appropriate* words in pleading.

APPRO'PRIATED, *pp.* Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively; annexed to an ecclesiastical corporation.

APPRO'PRIATENESS, *n.* Peculiar fitness; the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

APPRO'PRIATELY, *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner.

APPRO'PRIATING, *ppr.* Assigning to a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively; severing to the perpetual use of an ecclesiastical corporation.

APPROPRIA'TION, *n.* The act of sequestering, or assigning to a particular use or person, in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose; as, of a piece of ground, for a park; of a right, to one's self; or of words, to ideas.—2. In *law*, the severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. For this purpose must be obtained the king's license, the consent of the bishop and of the patron. When the appropriation is thus made, the appropriator and his successors become perpetual *parsons* of the church, and must sue and be sued in that name.

APPRO'PRIATIVE, *a.* That appropriates.

APPRO'PRIATOR, *n.* One who appropriates.—2. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPRO'PRIETARY, *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

APPROV'ABLE, *a.* [*See* APPROVE.] That may be approved; that merits approbation.

APPROV'ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being approvable.

APPROV'AL, *n.* Approbation. [*See* APPROVE.]

APPROV'ANCE, *n.* Approbation. [*See* APPROVE.]

APPROVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *approuver*; L. *approbo*; of *ad* and *probo*, to prove or approve. *See* APPROBATE, PROVE, and PROOF.] 1. To like; to be pleased with; to admit the propriety of; as, we *approve* the measures of administration. This word may include, with the assent of the mind to the propriety, a commendation to others.—2. To prove; to show to be true; to justify.

Would'st thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve* first thy wisdom. *Milton.*

[*This sense, though common a century or two ago, is now rare.*]—3.† To experience; to prove by trial. [*See* PROVE.]—4. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend.

Jesus, a man *approved* of God; Acts ii.

This word seems to include the idea of Christ's real office, as the Messiah, and of God's love and approbation of him in that character.—5. To like and sustain as right; to commend.

Yet their posterity *approve* their sayings; Ps. xlix.

This word, when it signifies *to be pleased*, is often followed by *of*, in which use it is intransitive; as, I *approve of* the measure. But the tendency of modern usage is to omit *of*: "I approve the measure."—6. To improve.

APPROV'ED, *pp.* Liked; commended; shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

Study to show thyself *approved* to God; 2 Tim. ii.

Not he that commendeth himself is *approved*; 2 Cor. x.

An *approved bill*, in mercantile law and usage, is a bill to which no reasonable objection can be made.

APPROVE'MENT, *n.* Approbation; liking.—2. In *law*, when a person indicted for felony or treason, and arraigned, confesses the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses his accomplices of the same crime, to obtain his pardon, this confession and accusation are called *approvement*, and the person an *approver*.—3. Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry.

APPROV'ER, *n.* One who approves. Formerly one who approves or makes trial.—2. In *law*, one who confesses a crime and accuses another. [*See* APPROVEMENT.] Also, formerly, one who had the letting of the king's domains, in small manors. In Stat. 1 Edw. III. c. 8, sheriffs are called *approvers*. A bailiff or steward of a manor.

APPROV'ING, *ppr* Liking; commending; giving or expressing approbation.

APPROV'ING, *a.* Yielding approbation; as, an *approving* conscience.

APPROV'INGLY, *adv.* By approbation.

APPROX'IMANT,† *a.* Approaching.

APPROX'IMATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *proximus*, next. *See* APPROACH.] Nearest to; next; near to. In *bot*, an epithet applied to a leaf that stands close to the stem. [*This word, except in the botanical sense, is superseded by* proximate.]

APPROX'IMATE, *v. t.* To carry or advance near; to cause to approach.

To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature. *Burke. Aikin. Shenstone.*

APPROX'IMATE, *v. i.* To come near; to approach.

APPROX'IMATED, *pp.* Carried, or advanced near.

APPROX'IMATING, *ppr.* Advancing near; causing to approach.

APPROXIMA'TION, *n.* Approach; a drawing, moving, or advancing near.—2. In *math.*, a continual approach, or coming nearer and nearer to a root, or other quantity sought, when no process is known for arriving at it exactly. But, although, by such an approxima-

tion the exact value of a quantity cannot be found, a value may be obtained sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. Thus the diagonal of a square whose sides are represented by unity is $\sqrt{2}$, the exact value of which cannot be obtained, but its approximate value may be substituted in the nicest calculations. In short, by approximation the error may be reduced to a quantity less than any that can be assigned. This process is the basis of many calculations in pure and applied mathematics, and is of frequent use and great importance in all practical operations.—3. In *med.*, communication of disease by contact.—4. A mode of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact.

APPROX'IMATIVE, *a.* Approaching; that approaches.

APPUI', *n.* [Fr.] In *horsemanship*, a stay upon the hand, that is, a reciprocal action between the mouth of the horse and the hand of the rider, the bit and rein forming the line of communication. Thus a horse with a sensitive mouth has a good *appui*, and the same may be said of the rider if his hand be good.

APPULSE, *n.* (appuls'.) [L. *appulsus*, of *ad* and *pello*, to drive.] 1. The act of striking against; as, in all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs.—2. In *astr.*, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun, or a star.—3. Arrival; landing.

APPUL'SION, *n.* The act of striking against by a moving body.

APPUL'SIVE, *a.* Striking against; driving towards; as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets.

APPULS'IVELY, *adv.* By appulsion.

APPUR'TENANCE, *n.* So written for *appertenence.* [Fr. *appartenance.* *See* APPERTAIN.] That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage. Appropriately, such buildings, rights, and improvements, as belong to land, are called the *appurtenances*; as, small buildings are the *appurtenances* of a mansion.

APPUR'TENANT, *a.* Belonging to; pertaining to of right.—2. In *law*, common *appurtenant* is that which is annexed to land, and can be claimed only by prescription or immemorial usage, on a legal presumption of a special grant.

A'PRICATE, *v. i.* [L. *apricor.*] To bask in the sun. [*Lit. us.*]

APRIC'ITY, *n.* Sunshine. [*Lit. us.*]

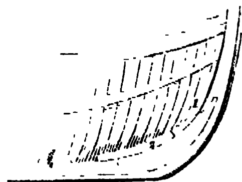
A'PRICOT, *n.* Old orthography, *apricock.* [W. *bricyllen*; Arm. *brigesen*; Fr. *abricot*, whence the present orthography. Junius and Skinner allege that the Italians formerly wrote the word *bericoco, berricoccoli.* At present they write it *albicocca*, and the Spaniards *albaricoque*, which indicate the word to be formed of *albus* and *coccus*, white berry; Sp. *albar*, white. But *apricot* seems to be formed from the old orthography.] A fruit belonging to the genus Prunus, of the plum kind, of an oval figure and delicious taste. It is the prunus Armeniaca or Armeniaca vulgaris, and belongs to the natural order Rosaceæ. Apricot trees are chiefly raised against walls, and propagated by grafting upon plum tree stocks.

A'PRIL, *n.* [L. *aprilis*; Fr. *avril*; Sp. *abril*; Ir. *abrail*; Corn. *ebril*; W. *ebrill.*] The fourth month of the year.

A'PRIL-FOOL, *n.* One who suffers an imposition on the first of April.

A Priori. [L.] The opposite of *A Posteriori*, a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect. To demonstrate any thing *a priori*, means to do it on grounds or reasons preceding actual knowledge or independent of it. Mathematical proofs, for example, are of the *a priori* kind. On the contrary, judgments or proofs founded on knowledge previously acquired, such as the conclusions of natural history and of all experimental science, are termed *a posteriori.* In *nat. theol.*, we reason *a priori* when we infer the existence of a God from the general difficulties in the supposition of the existence of the frame of nature on any other hypothesis; but we reason *a posteriori* when we infer the same from marks of intelligent contrivance and design in the works of creation. This latter mode of reasoning with regard to the existence of deity is the safest, the soundest, and the best adapted to the capacity of the generality of mankind.

A'PRON, *n.* [Ir. *aprun*; *a* or *ag*, and Celtic *bron*, the breast.] 1. A cloth or piece of leather worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury.—2. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose.—3. In *gunnery*, a flat piece of lead that covers the vent of a cannon.—4. In *ships*, a piece of curved timber, just



1 Apron. 2 Lower-apron.

above the foremost end of the keel.—5. A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, on which the dock-gates are shut.—6. A piece of leather or other thing to be spread before a person riding in a gig, chaise, &c. so as to defend him from rain, snow, or dust. In *plumbing*, a term used in the north of England and in Scotland for *flashing*, *q. v.*

A'PRONED, *a.* Wearing an apron.

A'PRON-LINING, *n.* The cover of the apron-piece.

A'PRON-MAN, *n.* A man who wears an apron; a labouring man; a mechanic.

A'PRON-PIECE, *n.* A piece of timber fixed into a wall and projecting horizontally to support the carriage pieces and joistings in the half spaces or landings of a staircase. It is also called *pitching piece.*

AP'ROPOS, *adv.* (ap'ropo.) [Fr. *à* and *propos*, purpose.] 1. Opportunely; seasonably.—2. By the way; to the purpose; a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration.

AP'SIS, *n. plur. Apsides.* [Gr. ἁψις, connection, from ἁπτω, to connect.] 1. In *astr.*, the apsides are the two points of a planet's orbit, which are at the greatest and least distance from the sun or earth; the most distant point is the aphelion or apogee; the least distant the perihelion or perigee. The line connecting these is called the line of the apsides.—2. The ring or compass of a wheel.—3. In *arch.*, a term applied to that part of any building which has a semicircular or polygonal termination and a vaulted roof.—4. In *eccles. arch.*, the apsis is the eastern portion of the church where the clergy sat, and where the altar was placed. It had a circular or polygonal termination, and was vaulted over. The bishop's throne was anciently called the apsis gradata.—5. The arched roof of a room or of an oven.—6. The reliquary for the relics of saints.

APT', *a.* [L. *aptus*, from *apto*, to fit; Gr. ἁπτω, to tie; Sax. *hæp.*] 1. Fit; suitable; as, he used very *apt* metaphors.—2. Having a tendency; liable; *used of things*; as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed.—3. Inclined; disposed customarily; *used of persons*; as, men are too *apt* to slander others.—4. Ready; quick; *used of the mental powers*; as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* wit.—5. Qualified; fit.

> All the men of might, strong and *apt* for war; 2 Kings xxiv.

APT,† *v. t.* To fit; to suit or adapt.

APT'ABLE,† *a.* That may be adapted.

AP'TATE,† *v. i.* To make fit.

AP'TER, AP'TERA, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and πτερον, a wing.] An insect without wings. The Aptera, constituting the seventh order of insects in Linnæus' system, comprehend many genera. To it belong spiders, fleas, earwigs, &c.; also, lobsters, crabs, prawns, and shrimps. But later zoologists have made a very different distribution of these animals.

AP'TERAL, *a.* [*supra.*] Destitute of wings. In *arch.*, a temple having no columns along its flanks or sides.

AP'TERYX AUSTRA'LIS, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and πτερυξ, a wing.] An extraordinary bird of New Zealand, without wings, supposed to be already extinct. The skins are still worn as ornaments by the natives.

APT'ITUDE, *n.* [of *aptus*, apt.] 1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn; men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.—2. Fitness; suitableness.—3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.

APTITU'DINAL, *a.* Containing aptitude.

APTITU'DINALLY, *adv.* In an aptitudinal manner.

APT'LY, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently.

APT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; as, the *aptness* of things to their end.—2. Disposition of the mind; propensity; as, the *aptness* of men to follow example.—3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility; as, an *aptness* to learn is more observable in some children than in others.—4. Tendency in things; as, the *aptness* of iron to rust.

AP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and πτωσις, case.] In *gram.*, a noun which has no variation of termination, or distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

A'PUS, or **A'POUS,** *n.* A constellation near the south pole, having eleven stars according to Bayer; also a name given to the martinet.

AP'YREXY, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and πυρεσσω,

to be feverish, from πυρ, fire.] The absence or intermission of fever.

APY'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. απυρος, α priv. and πυρ, fire.] Incombustible, or that sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

Apyrous bodies differ from those simply refractory. *Refractory bodies* can not be fused by heat, but may be altered.

A'QUA, *n.* [L. *aqua;* It. *acqua*, water; Arm. *eagui*, to water, or steep; Goth. *ahwa*, water, which in Saxon is reduced to *ea;* G. and D. *ei*, in *eiland;* Fr. *eau;* W. *gwy* or *aw;* Ir. *oig* or *oiche*] Water; a word much used in pharmacy, and the old chemistry.—*Aqua fortis*, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitric acid.*—*Aqua marina*, a name which jewellers give to the *beryl*, on account of its colour.—*Aqua regia*, in the old chemistry, is now called *nitro-muriatic acid.*—*Aqua vitæ*, a name familiarly applied to native distilled spirits. It answers to the *whisky* of Scotland, the *usque'baugh* of Ireland, the *eau de vie* or brandy of the French, and the *geneva* of the Dutch.

AQUALEG'IA, *n.* Literally the water-gatherer, because its leaves collect water in their hollow. A small genus of plants, commonly called *columbines*, belonging to the crow-foot tribe, of which several species are cultivated in gardens.

AQUA'RIAN, *n.* One of a sect of Christians, in the primitive church, who consecrated water in the eucharist instead of wine; either under a pretence of abstinence, or because it was unlawful to drink wine.

AQUA'RIUS, *n.* [L.] The Water bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January; so called from the rains which prevail at that season, in Italy and the East. The stars in this constellation, according to Ptolemy, are 45; according to Tycho Brahe, 41; according to Hevelius, 47; and according to Flamstead, 108.

AQUAT'IC, *a.* [L. *aquaticus. See* AQUA.] Pertaining to water; applied to animals which live in water, as fishes; or to such as frequent it, as *aquatic* fowls; applied to plants, it denotes such as grow in water. *Aquatical* is rarely used.

AQUAT'IC, *n.* A plant which grows in water, as the Flag.

AQ'UATILE, *a.* That inhabits the water. [*Rarely used.*]

AQUATINT'A, *n.* [*aqua*, water, and It. *tinta*, dye. *See* TINCTURE.] A method of etching on copper, by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colours or Indian ink. This is performed with a powder of asphalt and fine transparent resin sifted on the plate, which is a little greased; the loose powder being shaken off, the plate is heated over a chafing dish; and when cool, the light places on the plate are covered with a hair pencil, dipped in turpentine varnish mixed with ivory black. A rim is then raised with bees' wax, and reduced nitrous acid is poured on, and suffered to stand five minutes; then poured off, and the plate dried. This process with the pencil and the aqua fortis is to be repeated till the darkest shades are produced.

A'QUA TOFA'NA, *n.* A poisonous fluid invented about the middle of the 17th century, by an Italian woman of the name of Tofana, who is said to have procured the death of no fewer than 600 individuals by means of it. It consisted chiefly of a solution of crystallized arsenic.

Aquæ Ductus et Aquæ Haustum. In *Scots law*, are two servitudes; the former consists in a right of carrying a water-course through the grounds of another; the latter, of watering cattle at a river, well, or pond, in the ground of another.

AQ'UEDUCT, *n.* [L. *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *duco*, to lead. *See* DUKE.] A structure made for conveying water from one place to another over uneven ground; either above or under the surface. It may be either a pipe or a channel. It may be constructed above ground of stone or wood; carried through hills by piercing them, and over valleys, by a structure supported by props or arches. Some have been formed with three conduits on the same line, elevated one above another. Aqueducts were most extensively used by the Romans, and on the sites, or in the vicinities of their most important cities. The principal Roman aqueducts now remaining, are the *aqua Virginia*, repaired by Pope Paul IV., and the *aqua Felice*, constructed by Sextus V. The aqueduct of Segovia in the Spanish province of old Castile, is one of the most admired works of antiquity.

A'QUEOUS, *a.* Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it. *Aqueous humour* of the eye, the limpid watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye. [*See* EYE.] *Aqueous vapour*, the gaseous vapour which is produced from the surface of water by the action of heat, winds, and other causes, and which rises into the atmosphere, and returns again to the earth in the form of rain, dew, and snow.

A'QUEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being watery; waterishness; wateriness.

A'QUIFORM, *a.* In the form of water.

AQ'UILA, *n.* [L. whence *aquilinus;* from the Oriental, עקל, *okel*, to be crooked. This fowl is probably named from its curving beak.] In *ornith.*, the eagle. Also, a northern constellation containing, according to the British catalogue, 71 stars.

AQ'UILATED, *pp.* In *her.*, adorned with eagles' heads, as a cross *aquilated.*

AQ'UILINE, *a.* [L. *aquilinus. See* AQUILA.] 1. Belonging to the eagle.—2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.

AQ'UILON, *n.* [L. *aquilo.*] The north wind.

AQUITA'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul, which, according to Cesar, lay between the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean. In modern days, it has been called Gascony. The inhabitants in Cesar's time, spoke a different dialect from that of the proper Celts, between the Garonne and Seine. This dialect bore an affinity to the *Basque*, in Biscay, to which they were contiguous; and some remains of it still exist in the Gascon. Aquitania is the *country of the Aqui;* from the name of the people, with *tan*, a Celtic word, signifying region or country. The Romans, either from their general usage, or from not understanding the Celtic *tan*, annexed another termination signifying country, *ia*, the Ir. *ai* or *aoi*, Heb. אי *ai*, a settlement or habitation; Gr. αια, land, country; Hindu, *eya*, the same.

A. R. stand for *anno regni*, the year of the king's reign; as, A. R. G. R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of king George.

AR'ABESQUE, *a.* [*See* ARABIAN.] 1. In the manner of the Arabians; applied to ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., in which there are no figures of animals.—2.† The Arabic language.

AR'ABESQUE, *n.* *Arabesques* or *moresques*, are a style of ornaments composed of a whimsical mixture of flowers, fruits, buildings, and other objects, to which are joined by some artists, the figures of men, women, animals, real and imaginary monsters, &c., used in painting, in sculpture, and in architecture; but in pure ancient arabesques, such as are found in the Alhambra, no animal representations are used.



Arabesque.

ARA'BIAN, *a.* [See the noun.] Pertaining to Arabia.

ARA'BIAN, *n.* [Arab denotes a wanderer, or a dweller in a desert.] A native of Arabia; an Arab.

AR'ABIC, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants. *Arabic figures* or *characters*, the numeral characters now used in our arithmetic, which were introduced into England about the eleventh century.

AR'ABIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

ARAB'ICALLY, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.

AR'ABIS, *n.* Bastard tower-mustard, a genus of plants of the Cruciferous order. Several species are natives of Britain.

AR'ABISM, *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language.

AR'ABIST, *n.* One well versed in Arabic literature.

AR'ABLE, *a.* [L. *aro*, Gr. αρω, to plough; Ir. *arain.*] Fit for ploughing or tillage. *Arable land*, land which is chiefly cultivated by means of the plough, as distinguished from grass-land, wood-land, common pasture, and waste.

AR'ABO-TEDES'CO, *n.* [It. *arabo*, and Germ. *tedescho.*] In *painting* and *sculpture*, a style of art composed of Moorish, Roman, and German-Gothic.

AR'ABY, *n.* Arabia.

ARACA'RI, *n.* A species of woodpecker, found in Brazil, resembling the *toucan*, or Brazilian pye. The cry of this bird very nearly resembles its own name.

ARACAT'SCHA, *n.* A plant, a native of the Andes. In taste and solidity it resembles the Spanish walnut, and is said to be more nourishing and prolific than the potatoe.

AR'ACHIS, *n.* A genus of plants of the class and order Diadelphia Decandria. It contains only one species, the American earth-nut, of which the seeds yield an abundance of oil.

ARAC'H'NIDA, *n.* [Gr. αραχνη, a spider, and ειδος, form.] A class of animals, including spiders, mites, and scorpions. They are oviparous animals, provided with articulated members, but they do not undergo a metamorphosis, similar to insects. They respire either by bronchiæ, or by means of a trachea, the openings for the admission of air being stigmatiform; and they are destitute of antennæ.

ARAC'H'NIDAN, *n.* An animal of the tribe of spiders.

ARAC'H'NOID, *a.* [Gr. αραχνη, a spider, and ειδος, form; Heb. ארג, *areh*, to weave, that is, to stretch, to draw out; Eng. *reach*.] In *anat.*, the arachnoid tunic, or arachnoid, is a semitransparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia mater, and for the most part closely connected with the latter. The term has also been applied to that capsule of the crystalline lens, which is a continuation of the hyaloid membrane.

ARAC'H'NOID, *n.* A species of madrepore found fossil.

ARACHNOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in arachnology.

ARACHNOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. αραχνη, a spider, and λογος, discourse.] The science or history of spiders.

ARACHO'SIAN, *a.* Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India.

A'RACK, *n.* *See* ARRACK.

ARÆ'OSTYLE, [Gr. αραιος, rare, and στυλος, a column.] In *arch.*, a term applied to a columnar arrangement where the columns are placed far apart. The interval usually assigned is four diameters.

ARÆ'OSYSTYLE, [Gr. αραιος, rare, συν, together with, and στυλος, a column.] An arrangement in which the columns are coupled or placed in pairs, with an interval generally of half a diameter betwixt the coupled columns, and of three diameters and a half betwixt the pairs.

ARAIGNEE', or **ARRAIGN**, *n.* (aràin) [Fr. a spider.] In *fort.*, the branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARAISE,† *v. t.* To raise.

ARA'LIA, *n.* A genus of plants with rosaceous flowers, and succulent berries. The species are natives of China and America.

ARAME'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans.

AR'AMISM, *n.* An idiom of the Aramean or Chaldee language; a Chaldaism.

ARA'NEA, *n.* A genus of the aptera insects, belonging to the family Araneides or spiders.

ARANE'IDES, ARANE'IDÆ, ARANE'IDANS, *n.* [L. *aranea*, a spider.] The spider family, a tribe of the pulmonary order of Arachnidans, with a coriaceous integument, modified antennæ, or chelicers, consisting of a single joint armed with a claw, perforated near the apex for the transmission of venom; breathing by pulmonary sacs, which are either two or four in number, and always placed under the abdomen. The abdomen is pedicellate, and the arms are provided with four or six spinnerets.

ARANEOS'E, *a.* Covered with hairs crossing each other, like the rays in a spider's web.

ARA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *aranea*, a spider, or cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

ARA'NEUS MARINUS, *n.* The fish usually called the sea-spider.

ARA'TION, *n.* [L. *aratio*.] Ploughing; tillage; lands are said to be in a state of aration, when they are under tillage.

AR'ATORY, *a.* That contributes to tillage.

Aratrum Terræ. In *Scots law*, a ploughgate of land; it consists of eight oxgates of land, because anciently the plough was drawn by eight oxen.

ARAUCA'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Araucanians, a tribe of aboriginals, inhabiting Arauco, in Chili.

ARAUCA'RIA, *n.* [*Araucanos*, a tribe of Indians in the southern parts of Chili.] In *bot.*, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Coniferæ, found in Australia and Chili. The *araucaria excelsa*, or Norfolk island pine, grows to the height of from 160 to 228 feet, with a circumference of sometimes more than 30 feet. Many fossil plants seem to have been allied to this genus.

ÄRBALIST, *n.* [From *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, L., an engine to throw stones; Gr. βαλλω, to throw.] A cross-bow. This consists of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger; and is bent with a piece of iron. It serves to throw bullets, darts, arrows, &c.

ÄRBALISTER, *n.* A cross-bowman.

ÄRBALESTI'NA. Loopholes in the form of a cross, in fortified walls, through which arrows were discharged.

ÄRBITER, *n.* [L.] A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. This is its sense in the civil law. In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word. —2. In *a general sense, now most common*, a person who has the power of judging and determining, without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited.—3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the empire of a nation or state.

ÄRBITRABLE, *a.* Arbitrary; depending on the will.

ÄRBIT'RAMENT, *n.* Will; determination.—2. The award of arbitrators. In this sense, *award* is more generally used.

ÄRBITRARILY, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.

ÄRBITRARINESS, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny.

ÄRBITRA'RIOUS,† *a.* Arbitrary; despotic.

ÄRBITRA'RIOUSLY,† *adv.* Arbitrarily.

ÄRBITRARY, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*.] 1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules; as, an *arbitrary* decision; an *arbitrary* punishment.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*

2. Despotic; absolute in power; having no external control; as, an *arbitrary* prince, or government.

ÄRBITRATE, *v. i.* [L. *arbitror*.] To hear and decide, as arbitrators; as, to choose men to *arbitrate* between us.

ÄRBITRATE, *v. t.* To decide; to determine; to judge of.

ÄRBITRA'TION, *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties. This may be done by one person; but it is usual to choose two or three; or for each party to choose one, and these to name a third, who is called the *umpire*. Their determination is called an *award*.—2. A hearing before arbitrators, though they make no award. [*This is a common use of the word in the United States.*]

ÄRBITRATOR, *n.* A person chosen by a party or by the parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. The act of the parties in giving power to the arbitrators is called the *submission*, and this may be *verbal* or *written*. The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree, is also called an arbitrator.—2. An arbiter, governor, or president.—3. In *a more extensive sense*, an arbiter; one who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control.

ÄRBITRA'TRIX, *n.* A female who arbitrates, or judges.

ÄRBITRESS, *n.* A female arbiter.

ÄR'BOR, or **ÄR'BOUR**, *n.* [The French express the sense by *berceau*, a cradle, an *arbor*, or bower; Sp. *emparrado*, from *parra*, a vine raised on stakes, and nailed to a wall. Qu. Chaucer's *herber*, *herbewe*, a lodge, coinciding with harbor, which see.] 1. A frame of lattice work, covered with vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.—2. In *bot.*, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub. The distinction which Linnæus makes, that a tree springs up with a bud on the stem, and a shrub not, is found not to hold universally; and the tree, in popular understanding, differs from the shrub only in size. *Arbor* forms the seventh family of vegetables in Linnæus' system. [*See* TREE.]—3. In *mech.*, the principal part of a machine, sustaining the rest. Also, the axis or spindle of a machine, as of a crane, or windmill. *Arbor Dianæ*, a beautiful arborescent form of crystallization, produced when silver is precipitated by mercury.

ÄR'BORARY, *a.* Belonging to trees.

ÄR'BORATOR, *n.* One who plants, or who prunes trees.

ÄR'BORED, *a.* Furnished with an arbor.

ÄRBO'REOUS, *a.* [L. *arboreus*, from *arbor*.] Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees; as moss is *arboreous*

ÄRBORES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.] The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.

ÄRBORES'CENT, *a.* Resembling a tree; having the figure of a tree; dendritical.—2. From herbaceous, becoming woody.

ÄRBORES'CENT STAR-FISH, *n.* A species of Asterias, called also Caput Medusæ. [*See* STAR-FISH.]

ÄRBORET, or **ARBORE'TUM**, *n.* [It. *arboreto*, from *arbor*, a tree.] A small tree or shrub; a place in a park or pleasure ground, or in a large garden or nursery, in which a collection of trees and shrubs, one of each kind, is cultivated.

ÄRBORICUL'TURE, *n.* The cultivation of trees; the art of planting, dressing, and managing trees and shrubs.

ÄRBORIST, *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees.

ÄRBORIZA'TION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals, or fossils. [*See* HERBORIZATION.]

ÄRBORIZE, *v. t.* To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.

ÄR'BOROUS, *a.* Belonging to trees.

ÄRBOR-VINE, *n.* A species of bindweed.

ÄR'BOR VITÆ, *n.* The tree of life,

In *bot.*, applied to the species of Thuja, belonging to the nat. order Coniferæ. In *anat.*, a dendriform arrangement, which appears in the medullary substance of the brain, when the cerebellum is cut vertically.

ÄRBOUR. *See* ARBOR.

ÄRBUSCLE, *n.* [L. *arbusculus*, a little tree.] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree.

ÄRBUS'CULAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees.

ÄRBUST'IVE, *a.* [From *arbustum.*] Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs.

ÄRBUST'UM, *n.* [L. *See* ARBOR.] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.

ÄRBUTE, *n.* [L. *arbutus.*] The strawberry tree, a genus of evergreen shrubs, belonging to the nat. order Ericeæ, and characterized by its fruit being a berry, containing many seeds. *Arbutus unedo*, the strawberry tree, abounds near the lakes of Killarney.

ÄRBU'TEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the strawberry tree.

ÄRC, or **ÄRCH,** *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, vault, or *arch*; *arcuo*, to bend; Gr. ἀρχη, beginning, origin; ἀρχω, to begin, to be the author or chief; Fr. *arc, arche.* The Greek word is probably from the same root as *arcus*, from the sense of springing or stretching, shooting up, rising, which gives the sense of a vault, or bow, as well as of chief or head. Heb. ארג, *arg*, to weave; Ar. *aricha, ariga*, to emit odour, to diffuse fragrance; and Heb. ערג, *arg*, to desire, or long for, to ascend. The radical sense of all these roots is, to stretch, strain, reach; Gr. ὀρεγω, L. *frango*; and the sense of *arch* is from stretching upward, ascending. From *arc* or *arch* comes the sense of bending, deviating, and cunning.] In *geom.*, any part of the circumference of a circle or of a curve line; sometimes, but improperly, a segment or part of a circle. It is by means of circular arcs or arches, that all angles are measured; the arc being described from the angular point as a centre. *Concentric arcs*, are such as have the same centre. *Equal arcs*, are such arcs of the same circle or of equal circles, as contain the same number of degrees and parts of a degree. *Similar arcs*, of unequal circles, are such as contain the same number of degrees, or that are the like part or parts of their respective whole circles. *Diurnal arch*, is that part of a circle described by a heavenly body between its rising and setting; and the *nocturnal arch*, is that described betwixt its setting and rising; both these together are always equal to a whole circle. *Arch of progression*, or *direction*, is an arch of the ecliptic which a planet seems to pass over, when its motion is direct. *Arch of retrogradation*, is an arch of the ecliptic, described while a planet is retrograde, or moves contrary to the order of the signs. *Arch of vision*, is that which measures the sun's depth below the horizon, when a star, before hid by his rays, begins to appear again.

Arc.

ÄRCADE, *n.* [Fr. from *arcus*; Sp. *arcada.*] A long and continued arch; a series of arches, supported on piers or pillars; used generally as the screen and roof support of an ambulatory or walk: but in the architecture of the middle ages, more commonly applied as an ornamental dressing to a wall, as in the figure. The term is often improperly applied to a covered walk, or to a vault, or to a simple arched opening in a wall. Of late, there have been erected in some of our principal cities, elegant ranges of shops and warehouses, so constructed, as to form a covered lane, to which the term arcade is improperly applied.


Arcade, Romsey Church, Hampshire.

ÄRCA'DIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Arca-
ÄRCA'DIC, } dia, a mountainous district in the heart of the Peloponnesus.

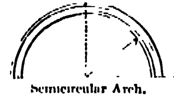
ÄRCA'DICS, *n.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia.

ÄRCĀNE, *a.* [L. *arcanus.*] Hidden, secret. [*Not much used.*]

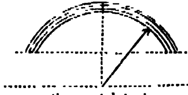
ÄRCA'NUM, *n. plur. arcana*, [L. perhaps from *arceo*, to keep in.] A secret; generally used in the plural, *arcana*, secret things, mysteries.

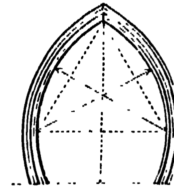
ÄRCBOUTANT, *n.* [Fr. *arc* and *bout.* *See* ABOUT, ABUTMENT.] In *arch.*, an arched buttress.

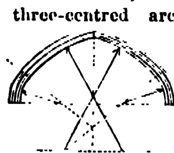
ÄRCH, *n.* [*See* ARC.] In *arch.*, a structure composed of separate inelastic bodies, having the shape of truncated wedges, arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their position by mutual pressure. Arches are usually constructed of stones or of bricks. The separate stones which compose the arch, are called *voussoirs*, or *arch-stones*; the extreme or lowest voussoirs, are termed *springers*, and the uppermost, or central one, is called the *key-stone.* The under or concave side of the voussoirs, is called the *intrados*, and the upper, or convex side, the *extrados* of the arch. When the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric, or parallel, the arch is said to be *extradosed.* The supports which afford resting and resisting points to the arch, are called piers and abutments. The upper part of the pier or abutment where the arch rests, technically, where it springs from, is the *impost.* The *span* of an arch, is in circular arches the length of its chord, and generally, the width between the points of its opposite imposts whence it springs. The *rise* of an arch, is the height of the highest point of its intrados above the line of the impost; this point is sometimes called the *under side of the crown*, the highest point of the extrados being the *crown.* Arches are designated in two ways; first, in a general manner, according to their properties, their uses, their position in a building, or their exclusive employment in a particular style of architecture. Thus, there are arches of equilibriation, equipollent arches, *arches of discharge*, askew and reversed arches, and Roman, pointed, and Saracenic arches. Second, they are named specifically, according to the curve their intrados assume, when that curve is the section of any of the geometrical solids, as circular, segmental, cycloidal, elliptical, parabolical, hyperbolical, or catenarian arches; or from the resemblance of the whole contour of the curve to some familiar object, as lancet arch, and horseshoe arch; or from the method used in describing the curve, as three-centred arches, four-centred arches, and the like. When any arch has one of its imposts higher than the other, it is said to be *rampant.* —2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch.—3. Any curvature in the form of an arch. —4. The vault of heaven or sky. *Triumphal arches*, are magnificent structures at the entrance of cities, erected to adorn a triumph and perpetuate the memory of the event.


Semicircular Arch.


Equilateral Arch.


Segmental Arch.


Horse-Shoe Arch.


Tudor or four-centred Arch.

ÄRCH, *v. t.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve; as, to *arch* a gate.

ÄRCH, *v. i.* To make an arch or arches; as, to *arch* beneath the sand.

ÄRCH, *a.* [It. *arcare*, to bend, to arch, to cheat or deceive, from *arco*, L. *arcus*, a bow; D. *arg*, crafty, *roguish*; Sw. and Dan. *arg*, id. The Teutonic *arg*, appears to be allied to *arch*, and to to the Eng. *rogue.* The radical sense of *bend* is to strain.] Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; mirthful; as we say in popular language, roguish; as, an *arch* lad.

ÄRCH, *a.* Used also in composition. [Gr. ἀρχος, chief; Ir. *arg*, noble, famous.] Chief; of the first class; principal; as, an *arch* deed. Shakspeare uses this word as a noun; "My worthy *arch* and patrons;" but the use is not authorized.

ÄRCHÆOLOĠ'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
ÄRCHAIOLOĠ'IC, } to a treatise
ÄRCHAIOLOĠ'ICAL, } on antiquity, or to the knowledge of ancient things.

ÄRCHÆOL'OĠIST, } *n.* One versed
ÄRCHAIOL'OĠIST, } in antiquity or ancient learning.

ÄRCHÆOL'OĠY, } *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαιος,
ÄRCHAIOL'OĠY, } ancient, and λογος, discourse.] The science which relates to antiquities in general; a discourse on antiquity; learning or knowledge which respects ancient times.

ÄR'CHAISM, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαιος, ancient, from ἀρχη, beginning.] An ancient or obsolete phrase or expression.

ÄRCHĀNĠEL, *n.* An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. —2. The name of several plants, as the dead-nettle, or Lamium; a species of Melittis; and the Galeopsis or hedge-nettle; also applied to Angelica, Archangelica.

ÄRCHANĠEL'IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ÄRCHAPOS'TATE, *n.* A chief apostate.

ÄRCHAPOS'TLE, *n.* The chief apostle.

ÄRCHÄRCHITECT, *n.* The supreme architect.

ÄRCHBEACON, *n.* The chief beacon, place of prospect, or signal.

ÄRCHBISH'OP, *n.* A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop, who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

ÄRCHBISH'OPRIC, *n.* [*Archbishop* and *ric* or *rick*, territory or jurisdiction.] The jurisdiction or place of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority.

ÄRCHBOTCH'ER, *n.* The chief botcher, or mender, ironically.

ÄRCHBUILD'ER, *n* Chief builder.

ÄRCHBUT'LER, *n.* A chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presents the cup to the emperor, on solemn occasions. This office belongs to the king of Bohemia.

ARCHBUT'TRESS, *n.* In *arch.*, a rampart arch, abutting against a wall in order to counteract the outward thrust of an interior vault or arch. It is more commonly termed flying-buttress.

ÄRCHCHAMBERLAIN, *n.* A chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire, whose office was similar to that of the great chamberlain in England. This office belonged to the elector of Brandenburg.

ÄRCHCHÄNCELLOR, *n.* A chief chancellor; an officer in the German empire, who presided over the secretaries of the court. Under the first races of French kings, when Germany and Italy belonged to them, three archchancellors were appointed, and this institution gave rise to the three archchancellors formerly in Germany, who were the archbishops of Mentz, of Cologne, and of Treves.

ÄRCHCHÄNTER, *n.* The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church.

ÄRCHCHEM'IC, *a.* Of supreme chemical powers.

ÄRCHCONSPIR'ATOR, *n.* Principal conspirator.

ÄRCHCOUNT', *n.* A chief count; a title formerly given to the earl of Flanders, on account of his great riches and power.

ÄRCHCRIT'IC, *n.* A chief critic.

ÄRCHDAP'IFER, *n.* [*Arch*, chief, and L. *dapifer*, a food-bearer, from *daps*, meat, or a feast, and *fero*, to carry.] An officer in the German empire, whose office was at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback.

ÄRCHDEACON, *n.* [*See* DEACON.] In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part of or over the whole diocese. He is usually appointed by the bishop, and has an authority originally derived from the bishop, but now independent of him. He has a court, the most inferior of ecclesiastical courts, for hearing ecclesiastical causes, and the punishment of offenders by spiritual censures.

ÄRCHDEACONRY, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. In *England*, every diocese is divided into archdeaconries, of which there are sixty, and each archdeaconry into rural deaneries, and each deanery into parishes.

ÄRCHDEACONSHIP, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

ÄRCHDI'OCESE, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop.

ÄRCHDIVINE, *n.* A principal theologian.

ÄRCHDRU'ID, *n.* [*See* DRUID.] A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids.

ÄRCHDU'CAL, *a.* [*See* ARCHDUKE.] Pertaining to an archduke.

ÄRCHDUCH'ESS, *n.* [*See* DUCHESS.] A title given to the females of the house of Austria.

ÄRCHDUCH'Y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

ÄRCHDÜKE, *n.* [*See* DUKE.] A title given to princes of the house of Austria; all the sons being archdukes, and the daughters archduchesses.

ÄRCHDÜKEDOM, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

ÄRCHED, *pp.* Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch. *Arched*, *Enarched*, *Archée* or *Archy*. In *her.*, implies that both sides of an ordinary are bowed alike, in the form of an arch. *Arched double*, having two arches or bends. *Archée treble*, or tri-archée, having three arches. *Archée reversed*, bowed or arched inwards.

ÄRCHEIRA, *n.* Long narrow loopholes in fortified walls for discharging arrows through; differing from the Arbalestina in having no cross apertures.

ÄRCHEN'EMY, *n.* A principal enemy.

ÄRCHER, *n.* [Sp. *archero;* It. *arciero;* Fr. *archer;* from *arcus*, a bow. *See* ARCH and ARC.] A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle; one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

ÄRCHERESS, *n.* A female archer.

ÄRCHERY, *n.* The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the art of shooting with a bow and arrow. This art, either as a means of offence in war, or of subsistence and amusement in time of peace, may be traced in the history of almost every nation, from the very earliest times. The Scythians among the ancients are said to have been the most expert in the practice of archery. The youth of Persia were carefully trained, in the time of Cyrus, in the use of the bow. The Parthian archers have both historic fame and poetical note. During the middle ages, no archers were equal to those of England. At Cressy, at Poictiers, the bowmen were the main strength of the English forces. Scotch *archery* was always inferior, despite many legislative attempts at its amelioration. In our own times, the Circassians practise *archery* with much effect for hostile purposes. But among us, it has become a harmless sanitary exercise. Associations for its practice are sometimes called *Toxophilitic* societies.

ÄRCHES COURT, or COURT OF ARCHES, is the supreme court of appeal in the archbishopric of Canterbury. It owes its name to its early sittings having been holden in the church *Sanctæ Mariæ de Arcubus* (St. Mary-le-Bow); but, ever since the year 1567, this court has been located in Doctors' Commons, London. It has ordinary jurisdiction in all spiritual causes arising within the parish of St Mary-le-Bow, and twelve others; these thirteen parishes forming what is called a *deanery*, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. In addition, this court has a general appellate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes appertaining to the province of Canterbury; it has likewise original jurisdiction on subtraction of wills which have been proved in the prerogative court of the province. Appeals from its decisions may be carried before the sovereign in council. The chief judge is the Archbishop of Canterbury; but he is usually, if not always, represented by his deputy, the *Dean of the Arches*, or *official principal*.

ÄRCHET, *n.* [It.] A general term denoting musical instruments played with a bow, as the violin, &c.

ÄRCH'ETYPAL, *a.* Original; constituting a model or pattern.

ÄRCH'ETYPE, *n.* [Gr. αρχετυπον; αρχη, beginning, and τυπος, form.] 1. The original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made; as, a tree is the *archetype* or pattern of our idea of that tree.—2. Among *minters*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted.—3. Among *platonists*, the *archetypal world* is the world as it existed in the idea of God, before the creation.

ÄRCHE'US, *n.* [Gr. αρχη, beginning, or αρχος, a chief; W. *erchi*.] A term used by the ancient chemists to denote the internal efficient cause of all things; the anima mundi or plastic power of the old philosophers; the power that presides over the animal economy, or the vis medicatrix; the active principle of the material world. In *med.*, good health, or ancient practice.

ÄRCHFEL'ON, *n.* [*See* FELON.] A chief felon.

ÄRCHFIEND, *n.* [*See* FIEND.] A chief fiend or foe.

ÄRCHFLA'MEN, *n.* A chief flamen or priest.

ÄRCHFLAT'TERER, *n.* [*See* FLATTERER.] A chief flatterer.

ÄRCHFOE, *n.* [*See* FOE.] A grand or chief enemy.

ÄRCHFOUND'ER, *n.* A chief founder.

ÄRCHGOV'ERNOR, *n.* The chief governor.

ÄRCHHER'ESY, *n.* [*See* HERESY.] The greatest heresy.

ÄRCHHER'ETIC, *n.* A chief heretic.

ÄRCHHI'EREY, *n.* [Gr. αρχων, chief, and ιερος, priest.] A chief priest in Russia.

ÄRCHHYP'OCRITE, *n.* A great or chief hypocrite.

ÄRCHI'ATER, *n.* [Gr. αρχος, chief, and ιατρος, physician.] Chief physician; a word used in Russia.

ÄRCH'ICAL, *a.* Chief; primary.

ÄRCHIDIAC'ONAL, *a.* [*See* DEACON.] Pertaining to an archdeacon; as, an *archidiaconal* visitation.

ÄRCHIEPISC'OPAL, *a.* [*See* EPISCOPAL.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see.

ÄRCHIL, *n.* A lichen, (Roccella tinctoria,) which grows on rocks, in the Canary and Cape de Verd islands, which yields a rich purple colour, not durable, but very beautiful. It is bruised between stones, and moistened with strong spirit of urine mixed with quick lime. It first takes a purplish red colour, and then turns to blue. In the first state it is called *archil;* and in the second, lacmas or litmase, *litmus*. Dyers rarely use this drug by itself on account of its dearness, and the perishableness of its beauty. The chief use they make of it is for giving a bloom to other colours, as pinks, &c., but this bloom soon decays. By the addition of a little solution of tin, this drug is said to give a durable dye; but its colour is

at the same time changed toward a scarlet. It is used for colouring the spirits of thermometers, and also by chemists as a test for detecting the presence of an acid.

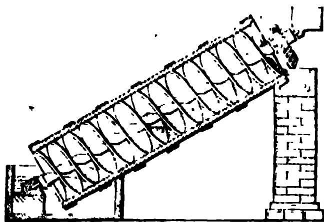
ÄRCHILO'CHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of seven feet, the first four dactyls or spondees, the last three trochees.

ÄRCHIMA'GUS, *n.* [*See* MAGICIAN.] The high priest of the Persian Magi, or worshippers of fire.

ÄRCHIMAND'RITE, *n.* [From *mandrite*, a Syriac word for monk.] In *Church his.*, a chief of the mandrites or monks, answering to *abbot* in Europe.

ÄRCHIMEDE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes.

ARCHIME'DES' SCREW, or WATER SCREW, named from its reputed inventor Archimedes. It is formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw. When the screw is placed in an inclined position, as in the accompanying wood-cut, and the lower end immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve, the water is raised to the upper end. Whatever quantity of water first enters the screw, immediately descends by its own weight to the lowest point of the spiral: but this point being always shifted higher up by the revolution of the screw, water or other fluid may thus be raised to a limited height. The principle of this screw has recently been applied with considerable success to the propelling of steam-vessels. [*See* SCREW.]



Archimedes' Screw.

ÄRCHING, *ppr.* Forming an arch; covering with an arch.

ÄRCHING, *a.* Curving like an arch.

ÄRCHIPEL'AGO, *n.* [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word Some suppose it to be compounded of ἀρχος, chief, and πελαγος, sea; others, of Αἰγαιος, and πελαγος, the Egean sea. *See* GIBBON, MITFORD, and ED. ENCYC.] In *a general sense*, a sea interspersed with many isles; but particularly the sea which separates Europe from Asia, otherwise called the Egean sea. It contains the Grecian isles, called Cyclades and Sporades.

ÄRCHITECT, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχος, chief, and τεκτων, a workman. *See* TECHNICAL.] 1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed.—2. A contriver; a former or maker.

ÄRCHITECT'IVE, *a.* Used in building; proper for building.

ÄRCHITECTON'IC, *a.* That has power or skill to build.

ÄRCHITECTON'ICS, *n.* The science of architecture.

ÄRCHITECT'RESS, *n.* A female architect.

ÄRCHITECT'URAL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of building: that is according to the rules of architecture.

ÄRCHITECTURE, *n.* [L. *architectura.*] 1. The art of building; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings for the purposes of civil life.—2. Frame or structure.

The earth is a piece of divine *architecture.* — *Burnet.*

Architecture is usually divided into three classes, civil, military, and naval, but when the term architecture is used without a qualifying adjective, civil architecture is always understood. Civil architecture is the art of designing and constructing palaces, houses, churches, bridges, and other edifices for the purposes of civil life; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, it is restricted to such edifices as display symmetrical disposition and fitting proportions of their parts, and are adorned by pillars, entablatures, arches, and other contrivances for their embellishment. —*Military architecture* is the art of fortification.—*Naval architecture* is the art of building ships.

ÄRCHITRAVE, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχος, chief, and It. *trave*, from L. *trabs*, a beam.] In *arch*, the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. The moulded enrichment on the faces of the jambs, and lintel of a door, window, or other opening.

Architrave-cornice. An entablature consisting of an architrave and cornice only, the frieze being omitted.

ÄRCHIVAL, *a.* [*See* ARCHIVES.] Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records.

ÄRCHIVOLT, *n.* [*Arch*, chief, and It. *volta*, vault. By some derived from *Arcus volutus*, but apparently a contraction of architrave voltato.] The architrave or ornamental band of mouldings on the face of an arch following the contour of the intrados.

ÄRCHIVES, *n. plur.* [Gr. ἀρχειον: Low. L. *archivum;* Fr. *archives.*] A collection of documents or records containing the rights, privileges, claims, treaties, constitutions, &c. of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom; also the chamber or apartment where such documents are kept.

ÄRCHIVIST, *n.* [Fr. and It.] The keeper of archives or records.

ÄRCHLIKE, *a.* Built like an arch.

ÄRCHLUTE, } *n.* [It. *arciliuto.*] A ÄRCHILUTE, } large lute, a theorbo, the bass-strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison.

ÄRCHLY, *adv.* Shrewdly; wittily; jestingly.

ÄRCHMAGI"CIAN, *n.* The chief magician.

ÄRCHMAR'SHAL, *n* The grand marshal of the German empire; a dignity which belonged to the elector of Saxony.

ÄRCHNESS, *n.* Cunning; shrewdness; waggishness.

ÄRCHON, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχων, a prince.] The archons in Greece were chief magistrates chosen, after the death of Codrus, from the most illustrious families, to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number; the first was properly the *archon;* the second was called *king;* the third, *polemarch*, or general of the forces. The other six were called *thesmothetæ*, or legislators.

ÄRCHONSHIP, *n.* The office of an archon; or the term of his office.

ÄRCHON'TICS *n.* In *Church hist.*, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels, *archontes.*

ÄRCHPAST'OR, *n.* Chief pastor, the shepherd and bishop of our souls.

ÄRCHPHILOS'OPHER, *n.* A chief philosopher.

ÄRCHPIL'LAR, *n.* The main pillar.

ÄRCHPO'ET, *n.* The principal poet.

ÄRCHPOLITI"CIAN, *n.* [*See* POLICY.] An eminent or distinguished politician.

ÄRCHPON'TIFF, *n.* [*See* PONTIFF.] A supreme pontiff or priest.

ÄRCHPRE'LATE, *n.* [*See* PRELATE.] The chief prelate.

ÄRCHPRES'BYTER, *n.* [*See* PRESBYTER.] A chief presbyter or priest.

ÄRCHPRES'BYTERY, *n.* The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery.

ÄRCHPRIEST, *n.* [*See* PRIEST.] A chief priest.

ÄRCHPRI'MATE, *n.* The chief primate; an archbishop.

ÄRCHPROPH'ET, *n.* Chief prophet.

ÄRCHPROT'ESTANT, *n.* A principal or distinguished protestant.

ÄRCHPUB'LICAN, *n.* The distinguished publican.

ÄRCHREB'EL, *n.* The chief rebel.

ÄRCH'STONE, *n.* The stone that forms an arch.

ÄRCHTRAITOR, *n.* A principal traitor.

ÄRCHTREAS'URER, *n.* [*See* TREASURE.] The great treasurer of the German empire; a dignity which was claimed by the elector of Hanover.

ÄRCHTREAS'URERSHIP, *n.* The office of archtreasurer.

ÄRCHTY'RANT, *n.* A principal or great tyrant.

ÄRCHVIL'LAIN, *n.* [*See* VILLAIN.] A chief or great villain.

ÄRCHVIL'LANY, *n.* Great villany.

ÄRCH'WAYED, *a.* Having a way by an arch.

ÄRCHWISE, *adv.* [*arch* and *wise. See* WISE.] In the form of an arch.

ÄR'COGRAPH, *n.* [*arcus*, and Gr. γραφω, to describe.] An instrument for drawing a circular arc without a central point.

ÄRCTA'TION, } *n.* [L. *arctus*, tight.] ÄRC'TITUDE, } Narrowness or constriction in any sense; preternatural narrowness of the *pudendum muliebre.* Preternatural straitness; constipation from inflammation.

ÄRC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἀρκτος, a bear, and a northern constellation so called, W. *arth:* It. *art*, a bear.] Northern; pertaining to the northern constellation called the Bear; as, the *arctic* pole, circle, region, or sea. The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole. This, and the *antarctic* circle, are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones.

ÄRCTIC-FOX, *n.* A small species of fox, (*canis lagopus*,) celebrated for the beauty and fineness of its fur, which is a valuable article of commerce.

ÄR'CTIUM, *n.* [Gr. ἀρκτιον.] A genus of plants of the nat. order Compositæ. There are two species, which are troublesome weeds. The roots of A. Lappa, the *burdock* or *clit-bur*, are esteemed, aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. They have been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

ÄRCTOSTA'PHYLOS, *n.* [Gr. ἀρκτος, a bear, and σταφυλη, a bunch of grapes.] The bear-berry. The common bear-berry (*uva ursi*,) is found wild in the mountainous parts of England and

Scotland. The leaves are used in some chronic affections of the bladder.

ÄRCTO'TIS, *n.* [Gr. from ἀρκτος.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Compositæ Discorites. The species are natives of Ethiopia, or the Cape of Good Hope.

ÄRCTU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. ἀρκτος, a bear, and οὐρα, tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Boötes, and thought by some to be the nearest to our system of any of the fixed stars.

ÄRCUATE, *a.* [L. *arcuatus. See* ARC.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow.

ÄRCUA'TION, *n.* The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; great convexity of the thorax.—2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth, three inches deep upon the joints; making a basin of earth to hold the water. When these have taken root, they are removed into a nursery.

ÄR'CUATURE, *n.* The curvature of an arch.

ÄRCUBALIST, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, an engine for throwing stones.] A cross-bow.

ÄRCUBAL'ISTER, *n.* A cross-bowman; one who used the arcubalist.

ÄRD, the termination of many English words, is the Ger. *art*, species, kind; Sw. and Dan. *art*, mode, nature, genius, form; Ger. *arten*, to take after, resemble; Sw. *arta*, to form or fashion; Ger. *artig*, of the nature of, also comely; Dan. and Sw. *artig*, beautiful; D. *aarden*, to take after, resemble: *aardig*, genteel, pretty, ingenious. We observe it in *Goddard*, a divine temper; *Giffard*, a disposition to *give*, liberality; *Bernard*, filial affection; *standard*, *drunkard*, *dotard*, &c.

ÄR'DEA, *n.* [Lat.] The heron, a well known bird

ÄR'DEB, *n.* A Turkish measure, a little more than eight bushels.

ÄR'DENCY, *n.* [L. *ardens* from *ardeo*, to burn.] Warmth of passion or affection; ardour; eagerness; as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.

ÄRD'ENT, *a.* Hot; burning, that causes a sensation of burning; as, *ardent* spirits, that is, distilled spirits; an *ardent* fever.—2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; fierce; as, *ardent* eyes.—3. Warm, applied to the passions and affections; passionate; affectionate; much engaged; zealous; as, *ardent* love or vows; *ardent* zeal.

ÄRD'ENTLY, *adv.* With warmth; affectionately; passionately.

ÄRD'ENTNESS, *n.* Ardency.

ÄRD'ERS, *n.* Fallowings or ploughings of ground.

ÄRD'OR, } *n.* [L.] Heat, in a literal
ÄRD'OUR, } sense; as, the *ardour* of the sun's rays.—2. Warmth, or heat applied to the passions and affections; eagerness; as, he pursues study with *ardour;* they fought with *ardour.* Milton uses the word for person or spirit, bright and effulgent, but by an unusual license.

ÄRD'UOUS, *a.* [L. *arduus;* Ir. *ard*, high; W. *hardh;* Ir. *aird*, high, height.] 1. High, lofty, in a literal sense; as, *arduous* paths.—2. Difficult; attended with great labour, like the ascending of acclivities; as, an *arduous* employment, task, or enterprise.

ÄRD'UOUSLY, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

ÄRD'UOUSNESS, *n.* Height; difficulty of execution.

ÄRE. The plural of the substantive verb; but a different word from *be, am*, or *was.* It is from the Sw. *vara*, Dan. *væren*, to be, to exist; *v* or *w* being lost. We *are;* ye or you *are:* they *are;* past tense plural, *were.* It is usually pronounced *är.*

ARE, *n.* [L. *area.*] In France, a measure, the new square perch, containing a hundred square metres, a little less than two square perches of 22 feet, in the ancient measure, or 1076.44 English square feet.

ARE, } The lowest note, except
ALAMIRE, } one, in Guido's scale of music.

A'REA, *n.* [L. I suspect this to be contracted from Ch. ארגא, *ariga*, an area or bed; Heb. ערוגה, *erugeh;* from a root which signifies to *reach*, stretch, lay or spread.] 1. Any plain surface, as the floor of a room, of a church, or other building, or of the ground.—2. The space or site on which a building stands; or of any inclosure.—3. In *geom.*, the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle. The areas of all similar figures are to one another, as the squares of their like sides, or of any like line or dimensions.—4. Among *physicians*, baldness; an empty space; a bald space produced by alopecy; also, a name of the disease.—5. In *mining*, a compass of ore allotted to diggers.

AREAD,† } *v. t.* [Sax. *arædan.*] To
AREED,† } counsel; to advise.

A'REÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] In *entom.*, the larger longitudinal sections, or species, into which the wing may be divided; they are termed cretal, intermediate, and anal, according to their relative position.

A'REAL, *a.* Pertaining to an area; as, *areal* interstices.

ARE'CA, *n.* A palm which yields an astringent matter, similar to catechu. It is commonly called the betel-nut tree, and grows on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.

AREEK, *adv.* In a reeking condition. [*See* REEK.]

AREFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *arefacio*, to dry, from *areo.*] The act of drying; the state of growing dry.

AR'EFY, *v. t.* To dry or make dry.

ARE'NA, *n.* [L. *arena*, sand.] 1. An open space of ground, strewed with sand, on which the gladiators, in ancient Rome, exhibited shows of fighting for the amusement of spectators. Hence, a place for public exhibition.—2. Among *physicians*, sand or gravel in the kidneys. 3. In *arch.*, the middle or body of a temple, that comprehends the whole space between the *antæ* and the extreme wall of the building. 4. In *mineral.*, a genus of earths of the siliceous order.

ARENA'CEOUS, *a.* [From L. *arena*, sand.] Sandy; having the properties of sand.—2. Brittle; as, *arenaceous* limestone.

ARENA'RIOUS, *a.* Sandy. *Arenarious* soil, in which sand is the prevailing ingredient.

ARENA'TION, *n.* Among *physicians*, a sand bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person.

AREN'DALITE, *n.* In *mineral.*, another name of epidote, or pistacite; epidote being the name given to it by Haüy, and pistacite by Werner. [*See* EPIDOTE.]

ARENDA'TOR, *n.* [Russ. *arenda*, a farm. Qu. Sp. *arrendar*, to rent.] In Livonia, and other provinces of Russia, a farmer of the farms or rents; one who contracts with the crown for the rents of the farms. He who rents an estate belonging to the crown, is called *Crown-arendator.* *Arende* is a term used both for the estate l t to farm, and the sum for which it is rented.

ARENILIT'IC, *a.* [ἀρενα, sand, and λιθος, a stone.] Pertaining to sandstone; consisting of sandstone; as, *arenilitic* mountains.

ARENOSE, *a* Sandy; full of sand.

AREN'ULOUS, *a.* Full of small sand.

AR'EOLÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] In *entom.*, the smaller spaces into which the wing is divided by the nervures; they are termed vasal, middle, and apical, according to their relative positions. *Areolæ*, in *bot.*, sometimes used to designate the meshes of cellular tissue.

ARE'OLAR, *a.* Pertaining to an areola. In *bot.*, cellular tissue, sometimes called areolar tissue.

ARE'OLATE, *a.* [L. *area.*] In *entom.*, divided into small spaces or areolations. In *bot.*, applied to composite plants, when the florets are placed so completely upon the surface of the receptacle, that many a pentagonal area or space is left, when the ovaries drop off.

AREOLA'TION, *n.* [L. *area.*] Any small space, distinctly bounded by something different, in colour, texture, &c.

AR'EOLE, } *n.* [L.] The coloured circle
ARE'OLA, } round the nipple, or round a pustule. In *anat.*, it is applied to the small interstices of cellular and other tissues.

AREOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ἀραιος, rare, thin, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. [*See* HYDROMETER.]

AREOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.

AREOM'ETRY, *n.* The measuring or act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

AREOP'AGITE, *n.* A member of the Areopagus, which see; Acts xvii. 34.

AREOPAGIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus.

AREOP'AGUS, *n.* [Gr. Αρης, Mars, and παγος, hill.] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions. It was originally held on a hill in the city; but afterward removed to the *Royal Portico*, an open square, where the judges sat in the open air, inclosed by a cord Their sessions were in the night, that they might not be diverted by objects of sight, or influenced by the presence and action of the speakers. By a law of Solon, no person could be a member of this tribunal, until he had been *archon* or chief magistrate. This court took cognizance of high crimes, impiety, and immorality, and watched over the laws and the public treasury

A'REOSTYLE, *n.* *See* ARÆOSTYLE.

AREOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἀραιος, thin.] Attenuating; making thin, as in liquids; rarefying.

AREOT'IC, *n.* A medicine which attenuates the humours, dissolves viscidity, opens the pores, and increases perspiration; an attenuant.

ARETOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἀρετη, virtue, and λογος, discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining to it.

ARFWED'SONITE, *n.* A ferruginous variety of hornblende.

ARGAL, ÄR'GOL, or **TAR'TAR**, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar, a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept, red or white, according to the colour of the wine. On being purified, it is termed cream or crystals of tartar. It consists of a peculiar acid, combined with potash. Argal is of considerable use among dyers, as serving to dispose the stuffs to take their colours the better. When pure, or cream of tartar, it is extensively used in medicine

AR'GALI, *n.* The name of a species of wild sheep, (*ovis ammon,*) found on the mountains of Siberia and Kamtschatka.



African Argali.

It is about the size of the common deer. The Argali is also found in America and Africa.

AR'GAND LAMP, *n.* A lamp with a circular wick through which a current of air flows, and increases the brilliancy of the flame Invented by M. Argand, 1789

ÄRGE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Argo or the Ark.

AR'GEMA, *n*, [from Gr. αργος, white.] An ulcer of the eye, situated on the margin of the cornea.

ÄR'GENT, *n* [L. *argentum;* Gr. αργυρος, silver, from αργος, white; Ir. *arg.* white, *airgiod,* silver, money; Fr. argent, money; Sans. *rajatam,* Qu.] 1. The white colour in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness. In *engraving,* it is represented by a plane surface 2. *a.* Silvery: of a pale white, like silver.—3 *a.* Bright.

Argent.

Ask of yonder *argent* fields above. *Pope.*

ÄRGENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver; combined with silver; applied to the native amalgam of silver, as *argental* mercury.

ÄR'GENTAN, *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper: German silver.

ÄRGENTA'TION, *n.* An overlaying with silver

ÄRGENT-HORNED *a.* Silver-horned.

ÄRGENTIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *argentum,* silver, and *fero,* to produce] Producing silver; as, *argentiferous* ore.

ÄRGENT'INA, *n* In *ichth*, a genus of fishes of the order of Abdominals.

ÄRGENT'INE, *a.* Like silver; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it.

ÄRGENT'INE, *n.* In *mineral*, a subspecies of carbonate of lime, nearly pure; a mineral of a lamellated or slaty structure: its laminæ usually curved or undulated; its surface is shining, or of a pearly lustre. It is found in primitive rocks, and frequently in metallic veins.

ÄRGENT'INE, *n* *Flowers of antimony,* the deutoxide of the English chemists, or the antimonious acid.

ÄRGEN'TI NI'TRAS, *n.* Nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.

ÄRGE'TENAR, *n.* A star of the fourth magnitude, in the constellation Eridanus.

ÄR'GIL, *n.* A species of the Ardea, or genus of cranes.

ÄR'GIL, *n.* [L. *argilla,* white clay, from Gr. αργος, white.] In a general sense, clay, or potter's earth; but in a technical sense, pure clay, or *alumine.*

ÄRGILLA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *argillaceus*] Consisting of argil, clayey; as *argillaceous earth.*

ÄRGILLIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *argilla,* clay, and *fero,* to produce.] Producing clay; applied to earths abounding with argil.

ÄR'GILLITE, *n.* Argillaceous schist or slate; clay-slate. Its usual colour is bluish, greenish, or blackish gray.

ÄRGILLITIC, *a* Pertaining to argillite.

ÄRGIL'LO-ARENA'CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and sand.

ÄRGIL'LO-CALCA'REOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and calcareous earth

ÄRGILLOCAL'CITE, *n* [of L. *argilla,* clay, and *calx,* calcareous earth.] A species of calcareous earth, with a large proportion of clay.

ÄRGILLOMU'RITE, *n.* [of *argilla,* clay, and *muria,* brine or salt water; magnesia being obtained from sea salt.] A species of earth consisting of magnesia, mixed with silex, alumine, and lime; a variety of magnesite.

ÄRGIL'LOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay; clayey; partaking of clay; belonging to clay.

ÄRGIVE, *a* Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi.* This name, however, is used by the poets for the Greeks in general.

ÄRGO, *n.* The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece.

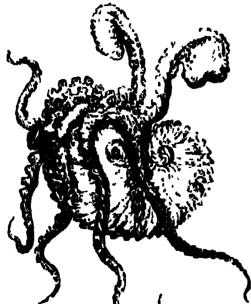
ÄRGO'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ship Argo.

ÄRGOL'IC, *a.* Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnesus, between Arcadia and the Egean sea; as, the *Argolic* Gulf.

ÄRGOL'ICS, *n.* The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis.

ÄRGONAUT, *n* [of Αργω, Jason's ship, and ναυτης, a sailor.] *Literally* one who sailed in the vessel Argo; and hence applied generally to Jason or any of his companions who sailed with him in the Argo from Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece.

ÄRGONAU'TA, *n.* [*See* ARGONAUT.] A genus of shells of the class Cephalopoda. The shell consists of one spiral



Argonauta Argo.

involuted valve. The Argo, with a subdentated carina, is the famous nautilus, which, when it sails, extends two of its arms, spreading a membrane, which serves for a sail, and six other arms are thrown out, for rowing or steering.

ÄRGONAUT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis: as, the *Argonautic* story.

ÄRGONAUT'ICS, *n.* A poem on the subject of Jason's voyage, or the expedition of the Argonauts; as the *Argonautics* of Orpheus, of V. Flaccus, and of Apollonius Rhodius.

ÄRGO-NAVIS, the ship Argo, is a constellation in the southern hemisphere, whose stars, in the British catalogue, are sixty-four.

ÄRGOSY, or **ÄRGOSIE**, *n.* [Sp. *Argos,* Jason's ship.] A large merchantman or vessel of war; a carrac.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean,
There where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the sea,
Do over-peer the petty traffickers.
Shak. (*Mer of Ven.*)

ÄRGUE, *v i.* [L. *arguo,* to show, argue, accuse, or convict; Fr. *arguer.* The radical sense of *argue* is to urge, drive, press or struggle.] 1. To reason; to invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; as, A *argues* in favour of a measure; B *argues* against it.—2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by *with;* as, you may argue with your friend a week, without convincing him.

ÄRGUE, *v. t.* To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before the supreme court; the cause was well *argued.*—2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction; or to show reasons for; as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.—3. To persuade by reasons; as, to *argue* a man into a different opinion.—4. Formerly to accuse or charge with; a Latin sense, now obsolete; as, to *argue* one of profaneness.

ÄRGUED, *pp.* Debated; discussed; evinced; accused.

ÄRGUER, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

ÄRGUING, *ppr.* Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; accusing.

ÄRGUING, *n.* Reasoning; argumentation.

What doth your *arguing* reprove? Job vi.

ÄRGUMENT, *n.* [L. *argumentum.*] 1. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind; followed by *for* or *against.*—2. In *logic,* an inference drawn from premises, which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth. *Argumentum ad hominem,* an argument which presses a man with consequences, drawn from his own principles and concessions, or his own conduct. *Argumentum ad verecundiam,* an address to our modesty, an argument drawn from the sentiments of some wise, great, or good men, whose authority we reverence, and scarcely dare oppose.—3. The subject of a discourse or writing.- 4. An abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects.—5. A debate or discussion; a series of reasoning; as, an *argument* was had before the court, in which *argument* all the reasons were urged.—6. In *astr.*, an arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first. *Argument of in-*

***clination*, or *of latitude*, of any planet, is an arc of a planet's orbit, intercepted between the ascending node, and the place of the planet from the sun. *Menstrual argument of latitude*, is the distance of the moon's true place from the sun's true place. *Annual argument of the moon's apogee*, is the distance of the sun's place from the place of the moon's apogee, measured on the ecliptic. *Argument of the parallax*, denotes the effect it produces on an observation, and which serves for determining the true quantity of the horizontal parallax.**

ÄRGUMENT'ABLE, *a.* That admits of argument.

ÄRGUMENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to argument; consisting in argument.

ÄRGUMENTA'TION, *n.* Reasoning; the act of reasoning; the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion. The operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true.

ÄRGUMENT'ATIVE, *a.* Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning; as, an *argumentative* discourse.—2. Showing reasons for; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is *argumentative* of infinite wisdom in the Creator.

ÄRGUMENT'ATIVELY *adv.* In an argumentative manner.

ÄRGUMENT'ATIVENESS, *n.* State of being argumentative.

ÄRGUS, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, placed by Juno to guard Io. The origin of this being may perhaps be found in the Teutonic word *arg*, crafty, cunning, of which the hundred eyes are symbolical.

AR'GUS, or **ARGUS PHEASANT**, *n.* A large, beautiful, and very singular species of pheasant, found native in the south-east of Asia, more especially in Sumatra, and some of the other islands. It stands nearly five feet in height, and the masses of feathers, which are studded with eyes, present each a beam of glories two feet and a half long, and at least nine inches broad.

ÄRGUS-SHELL, *n.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling, in some measure, a peacock's tail.

ÄRGŪTE, *a.* [L. *argutus*.] Sharp; shrill; witty. [*Little used.*]

ÄRGŪTENESS, *n.* Acuteness; wittiness. [*Little used.*]

ÄRIA, *n.* [It.] Air, tune.

A'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century; or to his doctrines.

A'RIAN, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be a created being, inferior to God the father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings; and also that the Holy Spirit is not God, but created by the power of the Son.

A'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

A'RIANIZE, *v. i.* To admit the tenets of the Arians.

ARIC'INA, } **AR'ICINE**, } *n.* [From Arica, the name of a place in Peru.] An alkaloid, discovered in 1829, by Pelletier and Coriol, in a bark from Arica, in Peru, resembling a species of Cinchona.

AR'ID, *a.* [L. *aridus*, dry, from *areo*, to be dry.] Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; as, an *arid* waste.

AR'IDAS, *n.* A kind of taffeta, from the East Indies, made of thread, from certain plants.

ARID'ITY, } **AR'IDNESS**, } *n.* Dryness; a state of being without moisture.—2. A dry state of the body; emaciation; the withering of a limb.

A'RIES, *n.* [L. from the Celtic. Ir. *reithe*, or *receith*; Corn. *urz*, a ram; W. *hwrz*, a thrust, a ram.] The Ram, a constellation of fixed stars, drawn on the globe, in the figure of a ram. It is the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March. It is marked ♈, in imitation of a ram's head. Aries is also the name given to the *battering* ram of the ancients. [*See* BATTERING RAM.]

AR'IETATE,† *v. i.* [L. *arieto*, from *aries*.] To butt, as a ram.

ARIETA'TION, *n.* The act of butting, as a ram. The act of battering with the aries or battering ram. 2. The act of striking or conflicting. [*Rarely used.*]

ARIET'TA, *n.* [It.] A short song; an air, or little air.

ARIGHT, *adv.* [*a* and *right*; Sax. *gericht*.] Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime.

AR'IL, } **ARIL'LUS**, } *n.* The exterior coat or covering of a seed, fixed to it at the base only, investing it wholly or partially, and falling off spontaneously; by some writers called, from the Greek, *Calyptra*. It is either succulent, or cartilaginous; coloured, elastic, rough, or knotted. An expansion of the placenta, about a seed, into a fleshy body, as the mace of a nutmeg.

AR'ILLATED, } **AR'ILLED**, } *a.* Having an arillus, like nectary, as in the fruit of the spindle tree.

AR'IMAN, } **AR'IMA**, } **AH'RIMAN**, } *n.* [Per. *ahriman*; Sans. *ari*, a foe.] The evil genius or demon of the Persians; opposed to *yezad*, *yezdan*, *ormozd*, or *hormizda*, the good demon. The ancient magi held, that there are two deities or principles; one the author of all good, eternally absorbed in light; the other, the author of all evil, for ever buried in darkness; or the one represented by light; the other by darkness. The latter answers to the *loke* of the Scandinavians, whose Celtic name *loch*, signifies *darkness*. Originally, the Persians held these demons or principles to be equal, and from all eternity; but the moderns maintain that the evil principle is an inferior being. So the devil is called the prince of darkness.

ARIOLA'TION, or **HARIOLA'TION**, *n.* [L. *ariolus*, or *hariolus*, a soothsayer.] A soothsaying; a foretelling.

ARIO'SO, *a.* [It. from *aria*, air.] Light; airy. But according to Rousseau, applied to music, it denotes a kind of melody bordering on the majestic style of a capital air.

ARISE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z*.) pret. *arose*; pp. *arisen*; pron. *arise*, *arose*, *arizn*. [Sax. *arisan*; Goth. *reisan*. It may be allied to Ar. *ransa*, to be the head or chief; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. ראש, *rash*, head, origin.] 1. To ascend, mount up or move to a higher place; as, vapours *arise* from humid places.—2 To emerge from below the horizon; as, the sun or a star *arises* or *rises*. 3. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture.

The king *arose* early and went to the den; Dan. vi.

4. To begin; to spring up; to originate.

A persecution *arose* about Stephen; Acts xi.

5. To revive from death; to leave the grave.

Many bodies of saints *arose*; Mat. xxvii.

Figuratively, to awake from a state of sin and stupidity; to repent.

Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light; Eph. v.

6. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction.

Let God *arise*; let his enemies be scattered; Ps. lxviii.

7. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible or operative.

To you shall the sun of righteousness *arise*; Mal. iv.

Till the day-star shall *arise* in your hearts; 2 Pet. i.

8. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated; as, the waves *arose*. -9. To be excited or provoked; as, the wrath of the king shall *arise*.—10. To emerge from poverty, depression or distress.

By whom shall Jacob *arise*? for he is small; Amos vii.

11. To appear in a particular character; to enter upon an office.

There *arose* a new king who knew not Joseph; Exod. i.

12. To begin sedition, insurrection, or mutiny; as, the men *arose*, or *rose*, upon their officers.—13. To invade, assault, or begin hostility; followed by *against*.

When he *arose against* me, I caught him by the beard; 1 Sam. xvii.

In this sense, the word *against* really belongs to the verb, and is necessary to give it this meaning. [*See* RISE, another form of this verb, which has the same signification, and is more generally used in popular language.]

A'RISH, *n.* A Persian measure of length equal to about thirty-eight Eng. inches.

ARISING, *ppr.* Ascending; moving upward; originating or proceeding; getting up; springing up; appearing.

ARIST'A, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, awn, the long pointed beard which issues from the husk, or scaly flower cup of the grasses, called the glume. It is of different kinds, as naked, feathered, straight, geniculated, recurved, twisted, &c.

AR'ISTÄRCHY, *n.* [Gr. ἄριστος, best, and ἀρχη, rule.] A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men.

ARIS'TATE, *a.* Awned; having a pointed beard-like process, as the glumes of barley.

ARISTOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. ἄριστος, best, and κρατεω, to hold or govern.] 1. A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state; or in a few men distinguished by their rank and opulence. When the supreme power is exercised by a small number, the government is called an *oligarchy*. The latter word, however, is usually applied to a corrupted form of aristocracy.—2. The nobility or chief persons in a state.

AR'ISTOCRAT, *n.* One who favours an aristocracy in principle or practice; one who is a friend to an aristocratical form of government.

ARISTOCRAT'IC, } **ARISTOCRAT'ICAL**, } *a.* Pertaining to aristo-

cracy; consisting in a government of nobles, or principal men; as, an *aristocratic* constitution.—2. Partaking of aristocracy; as, an *aristocratic* measure; *aristocratic* pride or manners.

ARISTOCRAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

ARISTOCRAT'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being aristocratical.

ARISTOLO'CHIA, *n.* A genus of gynandrous plants with remarkable flowers, and requiring the aid of insects to produce fertilization. One of the species, A. serpentaria, yields the Rattle-snake root, which is used as stimulant and irritant.

ARISTOTE'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher who was born at Stagyra, in Macedon, about 384 years before Christ. The *Aristotelian* philosophy is otherwise called *peripatetic.*

ARISTOTE'LIAN, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who was a disciple of Plato, and founded the sect of *peripatetics.* [*See* PERIPATETIC.]

ARISTOTE'LIANISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

ARISTOTEL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

The pernicious effects of the *Aristotelic* system. *Schlegel, Trans.*

AR'ITHMANCY, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμος, number, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

ARITH'METIC, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμεω, to number, ἀριθμητικη, the art of numbering, from ἀριθμος, number; from ῥυθμος, number, rhythm, order, agreement.] The science of numbers, or the art of computation. The various operations of arithmetic are performed by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. *Arithmetic* as a branch of mathematics, may be defined, the science which considers the powers and properties of numbers, and teaches how to compute or calculate truly, and with ease and expedition.—*Theoretical arithmetic*, that branch which teaches the properties, relations, &c., of numbers considered abstractedly, with the reasons and demonstrations of the several rules.—*Practical arithmetic*, the art of numbering or computing; that is, of finding from certain numbers given, certain others, whose relation to the former is known.—*Instrumental arithmetic*, a mode of computing numbers by means of some instrument, as the abacus, Napier's Bones, &c.—*Logarithmical arithmetic*, that performed by means of logarithms.—*Integral arithmetic*, that which treats of whole numbers.—*Fractional arithmetic*, that which treats of fractional numbers. *Decimal arithmetic*, that which treats of decimals.—*Arithmetic of infinites*, is the summing up a series of numbers, of which the number of terms is infinite.—*Specious, literal*, or *universal arithmetic*, a name sometimes given to algebra.

ARITHMET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
ARITHMET'ICAL, } arithmetic; according to the rules or method of arithmetic.—*Arithmetical complement of a logarithm*, the sum or number which a logarithm wants of 10,000,000.—*Arithmetical progression*, a series of quantities or numbers increasing or decreasing by a common difference, as, 1, 3, 5, 7, &c.—*See* SERIES.—*Arithmetical proportion*, is the equality of two arithmetical ratios or differences, as in the numbers, 12, 9, 6 where 12—9=9—6.—*Arithmetical ratio*, is the difference between any two adjacent terms in arithmetical progression.—*Arithmetical mean*, is the middle term of three quantities in arithmetical progression, or it is half the sum of any two proposed numbers.

ARITHMET'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

ARITHMETI'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

ÄRK, *n.* [Fr. *arche;* L. *arca;* Sp. Port. It. *arca*, a chest or coffer; Ir. *airg, airk;* Sax. *erc* or *erk;* Ch. ארגז, *argez.*] 1. A small close vessel, chest, or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews. This was about three feet nine inches in length. The lid was the *propitiatory*, or mercy-seat, over which were the cherubs. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile, was an *ark* of bulrushes.—2. The large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge.—3. A depository.

Arise, O Lord, into thy rest, thou and the *ark* of thy strength: Ps. cxxxii.

4. A large boat used on American rivers to transport produce to market.

ÄRKITE, *n.* A term used by Bryant to denote one of the persons who were preserved in the ark; or who, according to pagan fables, belonged to the ark.

ÄRKITE, *a.* Belonging to the ark.

ÄRKTIZITE, } *n.* A mineral now called
ÄRCTIZITE, } Wernerite

ÄRM, *n.* [Sax. *arm, earm;* L. *armus*, an *arm*, a shoulder, a wing. In Russ. a shoulder is *ramo*, which may be the same word as the L. *armus.* If so, this word belongs to the root Rm. coinciding with L. *ramus*, a branch, that is, a shoot, like the Celtic *braich*, L. *brachium.* But if the L. *armus* is directly from the Gr. ἁρμος, a joint, it would seem to be formed from Gr. ἀρω, to fit.] 1. The limb of the human body, which extends from the shoulder to the hand.—2. The branch of a tree, or the slender part of a machine, projecting from a trunk or axis. The limbs of animals are also sometimes called arms. 3. A narrow inlet of water from the sea.—4. *Figuratively*, power, might, strength: as, the secular *arm.* In this sense the word is often used in the Scriptures.

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? Isa. liii.

In *her.*, the arm is variously borne as a charge upon the shield and for crest.

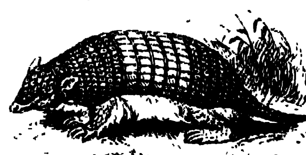
ÄRM, *v. t.* [L. *armo;* Fr. *armer;* Sp. *armar;* It. *armare;* from L. *arma.*] 1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offence or defence; as, to *arm* the militia.—2. To cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security; as, to arm the hilt of a sword.—3. To furnish with means of defence; to prepare for resistance; to fortify.

Arm yourselves with the same mind; 1 Pet. iv.

ÄRM, *v. i.* To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance: to take arms; as, the nations *arm* for war. This verb is not really intransitive in this use, but reciprocal, the pronoun being omitted. The nations *arm* for, the nations *arm themselves.*

ÄRMA'DA, *n.* [Sp. from *arma.*] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armâda*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1588.

ÄRMADIL'LO, *n.* [Sp.; so called from being *armed* with a bony shell.] A quadruped peculiar to America, called also *tatoo*, and in *zool.*, the *dasypus.* This animal has neither fore-teeth, nor dog-teeth; it is covered with a hard, bony shell, divided into movable belts, except on the forehead, shoulders, and haunches, where it is not movable. The



Armadillo (Dasypus sexcinctus).

belts are connected by a membrane, which enables the animal to roll itself up like a hedgehog. These animals burrow in the earth, where they lie during the day-time, seldom going abroad except at night. They are of different sizes; the largest three feet in length, without the tail. They subsist chiefly on fruits and roots; sometimes on insects and flesh. When attacked, they roll themselves into a ball, presenting their armour on all sides to any assailant; but they are inoffensive, and their flesh is esteemed good food.

ÄRM'AMENT, *n.* [L. *armamenta*, utensils, tackle, from *arma.*] A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force. It is more generally used of a naval force, including ships, men, and all the necessary furniture for war.

ÄRMAMENT'ARY, *n.* An armoury; a magazine or arsenal. [*Rarely used.*]

ÄRM'ATURE, *n* [L. *armatura.*] 1. Armour; that which defends the body. It comprehends whatever is worn for *defence* of the body, and has been sometimes used for *offensive* weapons. *Armature*, like *arms* and *armour*, is used also of the furniture of animals and vegetables, evidently intended for their protection; as, prickles, spines, and horns.—2. In *ancient military art*, an exercise performed with missive weapons, as darts, spears, and arrows.—*Armature of a magnet*, two pieces of soft iron, applied to the poles of a natural magnet, and fastened upon the stone by means of a brass or silver box. A third piece of iron applied to the ends of these, serves to connect both poles of the magnet and enables it to sustain a greater weight. A natural magnet thus prepared, is said to be *armed.* Artificial magnets are likewise *armed* in a similar manner.

ÄRM-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms.

ÄRM'ED, *pp.* Furnished with weapons of offence or defence; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in a *moral sense.*—2. In *her.*, *armed* is when the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth of beasts and birds of prey are of a different colour from the rest of the body.—3. Capped and cased, as the loadstone; that is, set in iron. An *armed ship* is one which is taken into the service of government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war. *Double-headed shot* is said to be armed when rope yarn, or the like, is rolled about the end of the iron bar which runs

through the shot.—*Armed at all points*, a term used for a man completely covered with armour excepting his face.



—*Armé en flute*, when a ship of the line is armed *en flute*, her lower-deck guns are removed, and even a portion of those on her upper deck. This is chiefly practised with inferior vessels.

ÄRM'ED, *a.* In *bot.*, having prickles or thorns.

ÄRMED-CHAIR, *n* A chair with arms to support the elbows

ÄRMED NEUTRALITY. A confederacy of the Northern powers against Britain, commenced in 1780 by the Empress of Russia. Its principle was, that a neutral flag covered neutral goods though destined for the service of the enemy. The objects of this confederacy were finally defeated in 1801 by the bombarding of Copenhagen and the destruction of the Danish fleet.

ÄRME'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia; a country, and formerly a kingdom in Asia, divided into Major and Minor. The greater Armenia is now called Turcomania.

ÄRME'NIAN, *n.* A native of Armenia, or the language of the country. *Armenian bole* is a species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries. But the term, being of uncertain signification, is rejected in modern mineralogy. [*See* BOLE.]—*Armenian stone*, a soft blue stone, consisting of calcareous earth or gypsum, with the oxide of copper. It is too soft to give fire with steel, loses its colour when heated, and does not admit of a polish.

ÄRMENT'AL, } *a.* [L. *armentalis.*]
ÄRMENT'INE, } Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ÄRME-PU'ISSANT, *a.* [*See* PUISSANT.] Powerful in arms.

ÄRM'FUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

ÄRM'GAUNT,† *a.* Slender, as the arm.

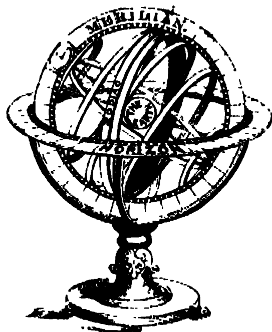
ÄRM'HOLE, *n.* [*arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit.—2. A hole for the arm in a garment.

ÄRM'IGER, *n.* [L. One that bears arms.] A knight or esquire, a knight's companion.

ÄRMIG'EROUS, *a.* [L *armiger; arma* and *gero.*] Literally, bearing arms. But in present usage, *armiger* is a title of dignity next in degree to a knight. In times of chivalry, it signified an attendant on a knight, or other person of rank, who bore his shield and rendered him other military services. So in *antiq.*, Abimelech, Saul, &c. had their armour-bearers; Judg. ix.; 1 Sam xvi. As had Hector and Achilles. This title, under the French princes, in England, was exchanged, in common usage, for *esquire*, Fr. *ecuyer*, a word of similar import, from *ecu*, L. *scutum*, a shield. *Armiger* is still retained with us, as a title of respect, being the Latin word equivalent to *esquire*, which see.

ÄRMIL'LA, *n.* [Lat.] A bracelet, or ornament for the wrist. In *mechanics*, an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move. In *anat.*, a circular ligament, comprehending the manifold tendons of the whole hand, as it were in a circle in the region of the carpus.

ÄRM'ILLARY, *a.* [L. *armilla*, a bracelet, from *armus*, the arm.] Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles. It is chiefly applied to an artificial sphere, composed of a number of circles of the mundane sphere, put together in their natural order, to assist in giving a just conception of the constitution of the heavens, and the motions of the celestial bodies. This artificial sphere revolves upon its axis within a horizon, divided into degrees, and movable every way upon a brass supporter.



Armillary sphere.

ÄRM'ILLATED, *a.* Furnished with bracelets.

ÄRM'ING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defence or attack; also, preparing for resistance, in *a moral sense.*

ÄRM'INGS, *n.* The same as *waist-clothes*, hung about a ship's upper works.

ÄRMIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.

ÄRMIN'IAN, *n.* One of a sect or party of Christians, so called from Arminius, or Harmansen, of Holland, who flourished at the close of the sixteenth century and beginning of the seventeenth The Arminian doctrines are, 1. Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination. 2. Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of the benefit. 3. That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God; but that this grace is not irresistible and may be lost, so that men may relapse from a state of grace and die in their sins.

ÄRMIN'IANISM, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

ÄRMIP'OTENCE, *n.* [*arma* and *potentia. See* POTENCY.] Power in arms.

ÄRMIP'OTENT, *a.* Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

ÄRMIS'ONOUS, *a.* [*arma* and *sonous. See* SOUND.] Sounding or rustling in arms.

ÄRM'ISTICE, *n.* [L. *arma* and *sisto*, to stand still; Gr. ἵστημι: Fr. *armistice.*] A cessation of arms, for a short time, by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.

ÄRM'LESS, *a.* Without an arm; destitute of weapons.

ÄRM'LET, *n.* [dim. of *arm.*] A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet. Though *armlet* and *bracelet* are frequently employed as convertible terms, yet the armlet worn on the upper arm should be distinguished from





Persian. Egyptian.
Armlets

the bracelet, which is an ornament worn on the wrist. In the East another feature distinguishes the one from the other, the latter being worn exclusively by women, and the former only by men, with whom it is regarded as one of the insignia of sovereign power The most famous existing armlets are those which form part of the Persian regalia, and which formerly belonged to the Moguls.

ÄRM'OUR, *n.* [from *arm.*] 1. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; formerly called *harness*. A complete suit of armour formerly consisted of a casque or helmet, a gorget, cuirass, gauntlets, tasses, brassets, cuishes, and covers for the legs to which the spurs were fastened. In *English statutes*, armour is used for the whole apparatus of war; including offensive as well as defensive arms. The *statutes of armour*, 27 Hen II, and of Westminster, directed what arms every man should provide. Hence *armour* includes all instruments of war.—2. In *a spiritual sense*, a good conscience, faith and Christian graces are called *armour;* Rom. xiii.; Eph. vi.; 2 Cor. vi. *Coat armour* is the escutcheon of a person or family, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, &c.



Fluted Armour of 15th Century.

ÄRM'OUR-BEARER, *n.* One who carries the armour of another.

ÄRM'OURER, *n.* A maker of armour or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war. The armourer of a ship has the charge of the arms, to see that they are in a condition fit for service.

ÄRMO'RIAL, *a.* Belonging to armour, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family; as, ensigns *armorial.*

ÄRMOR'IC, } *a.* [Celtic *ar*, upon,
ÄRMOR'ICAN, } and *mor*, the sea; that is, maritime.] Designating the north-western part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, afterward Bretagne, or Brittany. This part of France is peopled by inhabitants who speak a dialect of the Celtic. It is usually sup-

posed their ancestors were refugees or colonists from England.

ÄRMOR'IC, *n.* The language of the Armoricans; one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present times.

ÄRMOR'ICAN, *n.* A native of Armorica, or Bretagne.

ÄRM'ORIST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry.

ÄRM'OURY, *n.* A place where arms and instruments of war are made or deposited for safe keeping.—2. Armour; defensive arms.—3. Ensigns armorial.—4. The knowledge of coat-armour; skill in heraldry.—5. *In the United States,* a place or building in which arms are manufactured.

ÄRM'PIT, *n.* [*arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder.

ÄRMS', *n. plur.* [L. *arma;* Fr. *arme.* Sp. and It. *arma.*] 1. Weapons of offence, or armour for defence and protection of the body. 2. War; hostility.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or in a military life.—*To arms,* is a phrase which denotes a taking arms for war or hostility; particularly, a summoning to war.—*To take arms* is to arm for attack or defence.—*Bred to arms,* denotes that a person has been educated to the profession of a soldier.—3 The ensigns armorial of a family; consisting of figures and colours borne in shields, banners, &c., as marks of dignity and distinction, and descending from father to son.—4. In *law,* arms are any thing which a man takes in his hand in anger, to strike or assault another.—5 In *bot.*, one of the seven species of fulcra or props of plants, enumerated by Linnæus and others. The different species of arms or armour, are prickles, thorns, forks, and stings, which seem intended to protect the plants from injury by animals. *Fire arms,* are such as may be charged with powder, as cannon, muskets, mortars, &c.—A *stand of arms* consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, with a sword. But for British foot soldiers a sword is not thought necessary.—In *falconry,* arms are the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.

ARMS-END, *n.* At the end of the arms; at a good distance: *a phrase taken from boxers or wrestlers.*

ÄRM-SHĀPED, *a.* Shaped like the arm.

ÄRM'S-REACH, *n.* Within reach of the arm.

ÄRMY, *n.* [Fr. *armée;* Ir. *arbhar,* or *armhar;* from the common root of *arm, armo, arma.*] 1. A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under proper officers. In general, an army in modern times consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery; although the union of all is not essential to the constitution of an army. Among savages, armies are differently formed.—2. A great number; a vast multitude; as, an *army* of locusts or caterpillars; Joel ii. 25.

ÄR'NICA, *n.* [Lat.] Leopard's bane, a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia Superflua, nat. order Compositæ. It is a narcotic, and is used in medicine, in cases of gout, rheumatism, paralysis, &c.

ÄR'NOLDIST, *n.* A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who, in the 12th century, preached against the Romish Church, for which he was banished; but he was afterwards permitted to return. By his preaching, an insurrection was excited, for which he was condemned and executed.

ÄRNOT, *n.* A name of the *Bunium bulbocastanum,* pignut, or earthnut. This plant is very common on elevated and hilly grass pastures.

ÄRNOT'TO } *n.* (*Bixa orellana.*) A
ANNOT'TA } small tree, a native of many countries. It is extremely com-



Arnotto Bixa orellana.

mon in Jamaica, and other parts of the West Indies. It abounds in Java and Sumatra, and is much valued by the natives, on account of the colouring matter contained in its berries. It is employed in England as a dye for silken stuffs, or as an auxiliary in giving a deeper shade to the simple yellows. It is employed, also, as a colouring ingredient for cheese and chocolate.

ÄR'NUTS, *n.* Tall oat-grass.

AROI'DEÆ, *n.* An order of monocotyledonous plants, which are distinguished by their flowers being placed very closely upon a cylindrical or lengthened axis, called technically a *spadix.*

ARO'MA, *n.* [Gr. ἄρωμα.] The quality of plants which constitutes their fragrance, which is perceived by an agreeable smell, or a warm spicy taste.

AROMAT'IC, } *a.* Fragrant; spicy;
AROMAT'ICAL, } strong-scented; odoriferous; having an agreeable odour.

AROMAT'IC, *n.* A plant which yields a spicy fragrant smell, or a warm pungent taste, as sage, summer savoury, geranium, sweet marjoram, &c.

ARO'MATITE, *n.* A bituminous stone, in smell and colour resembling myrrh; also, a factitious wine, containing various aromatics.

AROMATIZA'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.

ARO'MATIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odour; to give a spicy scent or taste; to perfume.

ARO'MATIZED, *pp.* Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant.

ARO'MATIZER, *n.* That which communicates an aromatic quality.

ARO'MATIZING, *ppr.* Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma.

ARO'MATOUS, *a.* Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance.

AR'OPH, *n.* [A contraction of *aroma philosophorum.*] 1. A name by which saffron is sometimes called.—2. A chemical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of hematite and sal ammoniac. The word is also used by the same writer as synonymous with *lithontryptic,* a solvent for the stone

ARŌSE. The past or preterite tense of the verb, to *arise.*

AROUND', *prep.* [*a* and *round.* See ROUND.] 1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

A lambent flame *around* his brows. *Dryden.*

2. In *a looser sense,* from place to place; at random.

AROUND', *adv.* In a circle; on every side.—2. In *a looser sense,* at random; without any fixed direction; as, to travel *around* from town to town. [*See* ROUND.]

ARŌURA, *n.* [Gr.] A Grecian measure of fifty feet. Also, a square measure of half the plethron, a measure not ascertained. The Egyptian aroura was the square of a hundred feet or a hundred cubits.

AROUSE, *v. t.* (arouz'.) [In Heb. ערה, *charatz;* Ar. *haratza,* to stir, to excite. It is often contracted into *rouse.* It may be allied to D. *raazen;* G. *brausen,* to rage, to stir, bluster.] To excite into action that which is at rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion, that which is languid; as, to *arouse* one from sleep; to *arouse* the dormant faculties.

AROUS'ED, *pp.* Excited into action; put in motion.

AROUS'ING, *ppr.* Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion.

ARŌW, *adv.* [*a* and *row.*] In a row; successively.

AROYNT',† *adv.* Be gone; away. *Aroynt thee,* a plague take thee.

ÄRPEG'GIO, *n.* [From It. *arpa,* a harp.] The distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice; the striking the notes of a chord in rapid succession, as in the manner of touching the harp, instead of playing them simultaneously.

ÄRPENT, *n.* [Fr. *arpent;* Norm. *arpen.* In Domesday, it is written *arpennus, arpendus,* and *arpent.* Columella mentions that the *arepennis* was equal to half the Roman *juger.* The word is supposed to be corrupted from *arvipendium,* or *aripennium,* the measuring of land with a cord.] A portion of land in France, which ordinarily contained one hundred square rods or perches, each of 18 feet. The arpent was different in different parts of France. This standard of measure is now abolished in France, being superseded by the *are,* of 10 *mètres* square = 0·098845 rood.

ÄRQUEBUSADE, *n.* A distilled liquor, applied to a bruise.—2. The shot of an arquebuse.

ÄR'QUEBUSE, } *n.* Fr. from *arquer*
HÄR'QUEBUSE, } to make crooked,



Arquebusier, time of Charles II.

and the Teutonic *bus,* a pipe, a gun, D. *bus,* a tube, pipe, gun; Sw. *bossa,* a

gun or cannon. Hence the word signifies a hook gun.] A hand gun; a species of fire-arms, anciently used, which was sometimes cocked with a wheel. It carried a ball that weighed nearly two ounces. A larger kind, used in fortresses, carried a ball of three ounces and a half.

ARQUEBUSIER, *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARQUIFOUX, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of lead ore, very heavy, easily reduced to powder, and difficult to melt. It is commonly called potter's ore, and is used to give a green varnish to the works of potters.

ARRACA'CHA, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants, which comprehends a species of much importance in the tropical parts of America, as the parsnip and carrot are in Europe. The root is of the same nature as the tuber of a potatoe, only it is divided into several lobes, each of which is about the size of a large carrot. These are boiled like potatoes, and form a staple nutriment in the South American provinces.

AR'RACH, *n.* A plant. [*See* ORRACH.]

ARRACK', *n.* Contracted into *rack*. A spirituous liquor from the East Indies. The name is said to signify, in the East, any spirituous liquor; but that which usually bears this name is *toddy*, a liquor distilled from the juice of the cocoa-nut tree, procured by incision.

AR'RAGONITE, *n.* [From Molina in Arragon, Spain.] In *mineral.*, a species of carbonate of lime, but not pure, and said to contain 3 or 4 per cent. of carbonate of strontian. It differs from pure carbonate of lime, in hardness, specific gravity, crystalline structure, &c. It is harder than calcareous spar, and exhibits several varieties of structure and form. It is often crystallized, generally in hexahedral prisms or pyramids. The massive varieties have usually a fibrous structure, exhibiting various imitative forms, being sometimes coraloidal.

ARRĀIGN, *v. t.* (arra'ne.) [Norm. *arraner, arraisoner*, and *aresner*, to put to answer, to *arraign*. The usual derivation of this word, from Sax. *wregan, gewregan*, to accuse, is probably incorrect. It appears to be of Norman origin, and if *s* is radical, it coincides in origin with L. *reus*, contracted from the root of *res*.] 1. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment, or information. When called, the indictment is read to him, and he is put to plead, guilty or not guilty, and to elect by whom he will be tried. This term is unknown in the law of Scotland, except in trials for high treason, in which the forms of procedure in both countries are the same.—2. According to *law writers*, to set in order; to fit for trial; as, to *arraign* a writ of novel disseisin. *To arraign the assize*, is to cause the tenant to be called to make the plaint, and set the cause in order, that the tenant may be brought to answer.—3. To accuse; to charge with faults. More correctly, to call before the bar of reason, or taste; to call in question, for faults, before any tribunal.

They will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge. *Dryden.*

ARRĀIGN, *n.* (arra'ne.) Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns*.

ARRĀIGNED, *pp.* Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question.

ARRĀIGN'ER, *n.* One who arraigns.

ARRĀIGNING, *ppr.* Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing.

ARRĀIGNMENT, *n.* [Norm. *arresnement, arraynement.*] 1. The act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation, and to choose his triers.—2. Accusation.—3. A calling in question for faults.

ARRĀIMENT, *n.* [*See* ARRAY.] Clothes; garments. We now use *raiment*.

ARRĀNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *arranger*, of *ad* and *ranger*, to set in order; Arm. *renega, rang, rank*, a row or line. *See* RANK.] 1. To put in proper order; to dispose the parts of a whole in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose; as, troops *arranged* for battle.—2. To adjust; to settle; to put in order; to prepare; *a popular use of the word, of very general application.*

ARRĀNGED, *pp.* Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.

ARRĀNGEMENT, *n.* The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form.—2. That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order.

The interest of that portion of social *arrangement* is in the hands of all those who compose it. *Burke.*

3 Preparatory measure: previous disposition; as, we have made *arrangements* for receiving company.—4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement; as, the parties have made an *arrangement* between themselves concerning their disputes; *a popular use of the word.*—5. Classification of facts relating to a subject, in regular, systematic order; as, the Linnean *arrangement* of plants.

ARRĀNGER, *n.* One that puts in order.

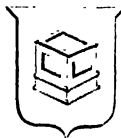
ARRĀNGING, *ppr.* Putting in due order or form; adjusting.

AR'RANT, *a.* [I suppose this to be a different spelling of *errant*, which see.] Notorious, in an ill sense; infamous; mere; vile; as, an *arrant* rogue or coward.

AR'RANTLY, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

AR'RAS, *n.* [Said to be from Arras, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands, where this article is manufactured.] Tapestry; hangings woven with figures.

AR'RASWISE. In *her.*, a term employed when any thing of a square form is placed with one corner in front, showing the top and two of the sides, in the same way as lozenges are set.



Arraswise.

ARRĀY, *n.* [Norm. *araie*, and *arraer, arair*, to *array*, settle, prepare; *ray*, a robe, and the array or pannel of the jury; Old Fr. *arroi*, a word contracted; Ir. *earradh*, a suit of armour, furniture, accoutrements, wares; It. *arredo*, furniture, implements, rigging; *arredare*, to prepare, or equip, allied to *rod, radius, ray.* The primary sense is to make straight or right. *See* DRESS.] 1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as, an army in battle *array*. Hence, a posture of defence.—2. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person.—3. In *law*, the act of impannelling a jury; or a jury impannelled; that is, a jury set in order by the sheriff, or called man by man.

Commission of array, in English history, was a commission given by the prince to officers in every county, to muster and *array* the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war.

ARRĀY, *v. t.* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle.—2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress; it is applied especially to dress of a splendid kind.

Array thyself with glory; Job xl.

Pharaoh *arrayed* Joseph with fine linen; Gen. xli.

3 To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man.—4. To envelop.

In gelid caves with horrid glooms *arrayed*. *Trumbull.*

ARRĀYED, *pp.* Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defence; dressed; adorned by dress; impannelled, as a jury; enveloped.

ARRĀYER, *n.* One who arrays. In *English history*, an officer who had a commission of array, to put soldiers of a county in a condition for military service.

ARRĀYING, *ppr.* Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impannelling.

ARREAR, *adv.* [Fr. *arrière*, behind. In some of its uses it has the sense of *lower, inferior.* [*See* ARRIERE-BAN.] Sp. and Port. *arriar*, to lower sail; W. *rheryr*, id., from *rher*, thick. Lunier deduces *arrear* and *arrière* from L. *ad* and *retro.* But the derivation from the Celtic seems most probably correct.] Behind; at the hinder part. *In this sense obsolete.* But from this use, we retain the word as a noun in the phrase, *in arrear*, to signify *behind* in payment.

ARREAR, *n.* That which is *behind* in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due. It is generally used in the plural, as, the *arrears* of rent, wages, and taxes; and supposes a part of the money already paid.

ARREARAGE, *n.* [*arrear* and the common French termination *age.*] Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part. A person may be *in arrear* for the whole amount of a debt; but *arrears* and *arrearage* imply that a part has been paid.

ARRECT', **ARRECT'ED**, *a.* [L. *arrectus*, raised, erect, from *arrigo*. *See* REACH.] Erect; attentive; as a person listening.

ARRENTA'TION, *n.* [Sp. *arrendar*, to rent, or take by lease; of *ad* and *reddo*, to return. *See* RENT.] In *the forest laws of England*, a licensing the owner of land in a forest, to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent.

ARREPTI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *arreptus*, of *ad* and *rapio*, to snatch. *See* RAPACIOUS.] 1. Snatched away.—2. [*ad* and *repo*, to creep. *See* CREEP.] Crept in privily.

ARREST', *v. t.* [Fr. *arrêter*, for *arrester*; L. *resto*, to stop; W. *araws, arosi*, to stay, wait, dwell; Eng. to *rest*. *See* REST.] 1. To obstruct; to stop; to check or hinder motion; as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the senses. 2. To take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; as, to *arrest* one for debt, or for a crime.—3.

To seize and fix; as, to *arrest* the eyes, or attention.

The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to *arrest* the consideration of every thinking mind. *Buckminster.*

4. To hinder, or restrain; as, to *arrest* the course of justice.

ARREST', *n.* The taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body. In *civil cases*, a person is laid under *arrest* for the purpose of securing a debt to an individual; and in criminal or penal cases, the *arrest* is made, for the purpose of compelling the person charged with a crime, or offence, to appear and submit to justice. In all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, the arrest must take place by the lawful warrant of some court of record, or officer of justice. Ambassadors, and their domestic servants, officers of courts of justice, witnesses, and all other persons necessarily attending any court of record upon business, members of the legislature, peers, and bishops, are privileged from *arrest.*—2 Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral.—3. A stop, hinderance, or restraint.—4. In *law*, an *arrest* of judgment is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts have power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record; as when the declaration varies from the original writ; when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings; or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in point of law, to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in *arrest* of judgment.—5. A mangy humour between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse.

ARRESTA'TION, *n.* The act of arresting; an arrest, or seizure.

ARREST'ED, *pp.* Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.

ARRESTEE', *n.* A Scots law term, denoting the person in whose hands an arrestment is laid.

ARREST'ER, } *n.* One who arrests. In
ARREST'OR, } *Scots law*, the person at whose suit an arrest is made.

ARREST'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; staying; hindering; restraining

ARREST'MENT, *n.* In *Scots law*, an arrest, or detention of a criminal, till he find caution or surety to stand trial. Also, the order of a judge by which a debtor to the arrestor's debtor is prohibited to make payment, till the debt due to the arrestor is paid or secured.

ARRET', *n.* [Contracted from *arresté*, Fr. *arrêté*, fixed.] The decision of a court, tribunal, or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince.

ARRET',† *v. t.* To assign; to allot.

AR'RHÆ, *n.* In *Scots law*, earnest; used in evidence of a completed bargain. Dead-earnest, is the earnest given by the purchaser over and above the price.

ARRHŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and ῥέω, to run, or flow.] The suppression of any natural flux.

ARRHI'ZUS, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and ῥίζα, a root.] Destitute of a root; applied to parasitical plants, which have no root, but adhere to other plants, and derive their nourishment from them.

AR'RIAGE, and CARRIAGE. In *Scots law*, were indefinite services formerly demandable from tenants; but now abolished. [Probably from the Sax. *arisan*, to arise.]

ARRIDE,† *v. t.* [L. *arrideo.*] To laugh at; to please well.

ARRIERE, *n.* The last body of an army; now called *rear*, which see.

Arriere-ban, or *ban*, and *arriere ban.* This phrase is defined to be a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but *their* vassals, were summoned to take the field for war. In this case, *arriere* is the French word signifying those who are last, or behind, and *ban* is proclamation. [*See* BAN.] *Arriere-fee*, or *fief.* A fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory. *Arriere vassal.* The vassal of a vassal.

AR'RIS, *n.* A term employed in building. The line in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet each other. *Arrisfillet*, a triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against the shaft of a chimney, or a wall to throw off the rain more effectually; called also tilting fillet.—*Arris gutter*, a wooden gutter of the form of a V, fixed to the eaves of a building.

ARRIVAL, *n.* The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water, as in its original sense, or by land.—2. The attainment or gaining of any object, by effort, agreement, practice, or study.

ARRIVANCE,† *n.* Company coming.—2.† Arrival; reaching in progress.

ARRIVE, *v. i.* [Fr. *arriver;* Arm. *arrivout, arrivein;* of *ad* and Fr. *rive*, the shore, or sloping bank of a river; L. *ripa;* Sans. *arivi.* In *Irish, airbhe*, is *ribs.* It appears that *rib, rive*, and *ripa*, are radically one word; in like manner, *costa*, a rib, and *coast*, are radically the same.] 1. Literally, to come to the shore, or bank. Hence to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by *at.* We *arrived at* Havre de Grace, July 10, 1843. N.W.—2. To come to or reach by travelling on land; as, the post *arrives* at seven o'clock.—3. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment; as, to *arrive* at an unusual degree of excellence or wickedness; to *arrive* at a conclusion.—4. To happen or occur.

He to whom this glorious death *arrives.* *Waller.*

ARRIVE,† *v. t.* To reach.

ARRIVING, *ppr.* Coming to, or reaching, by water or land; gaining by research, effort or study.

ARRO'BA, *n.* [Arabic.] A weight in Portugal of thirty-two pounds; in Spain, of twenty-five pounds. Also a Spanish measure of thirty-two Spanish pints.

AR'ROGANCE, *n.* [L. *arrogantia*, from *arrogo* to claim; of *ad* and *rogo*, to beg, or desire; Fr. *arrogance. See* ARROGATE.] The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; conceitedness; presumption.

I will cause the *arrogance* of the proud to cease; Isa. xiii.; 1 Sam. ii.; Prov. viii.

AR'ROGANCY, *n.* Arrogance. [*This orthography is less usual.*]

AR'ROGANT, *a.* Assuming; making or having the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited; *applied to persons*—2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance; *applied to things;* as *arrogant* pretensions, or behaviour.

AR'ROGANTLY, *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride, or self-importance.

AR'ROGANTNESS, *n.* Arrogance. [*Lit. us*]

AR'ROGATE, *v. t.* [L. *arrogo*, of *ad* and *rogo;* Fr. *arroger.* The primary sense of *rogo*, to ask, is to reach or stretch.] To assume, demand, or challenge more than is proper; to make undue claims from vanity, or false pretensions to right or merit; as, the pope *arrogated* dominion over kings.

AR'ROGATED, *pp.* Claimed by undue pretensions.

AR'ROGATING, *ppr.* Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.

ARROGA'TION, *n.* The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

ARROGATIVE, *a.* Assuming, or making undue claims and pretensions.

ARRONDE'E, ARONDIE or ARONDY. In *her.*, a cross, the arms of which are composed of sections of a circle.

ARROND'ISSEMENT, *n* [from Fr. *arrondir*, to make round; of *ad* and *rond*, round.] A circuit; a district; a division, or portion of territory, in France, for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.

ARRO'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *arrodo.*] A gnawing.

ARROW, *n.* [Sax. *arewa.* Qu. *ray, radius*, a shoot.] 1. A missive weapon of offence, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot with a bow.—2. In *scrip.*, the *arrows of God*, are the apprehensions of his wrath, which pierce and pain the conscience; Job vi.; Ps. xxxviii. In a like figurative manner, *arrows* represent the judgments of God, as thunder, lightning, tempests, and famine; 2 Sam. xxii.; Ez. v.; Hab. iii. The word is used also for slanderous words, and malicious purposes of evil men; Ps. xi.; Prov. xxv.; Jer. ix. Ps lxiv. Bundles of arrows are called sheaves. In *surveying*, arrows are small pointed iron rods, or sticks shod with iron, to stick into the ground at the end of the chain.

AR'ROW-GRASS, *n.* A plant, or genus of plants; the Triglochin.

AR'ROW-HEAD, *n.* The head of an arrow.—2. Sagittaria; a genus of aquatic plants, so called from the resemblance of the leaves to the point of an arrow. *Arrow-headed characters*, a name particularly given to those marks which have been found stamped on the bricks of Babylon, and cut upon the marble monuments at Persepolis. They have been found also at Nineveh, Susa, and in Armenia. They have likewise been called *cuneiform* or *wedge-shaped* characters, from their resemblance to a wedge, and those found at Babylon on account of their ruder shape are often called *nail-headed characters.* These characters are joined together in a variety of ways, and are supposed to be alphabetical characters containing

records of an astronomical, genealogical, or historical nature; but no one has yet been able to decipher them.

ÄR'RŌW-ROOT, *n.* The Maranta; a genus of plants, natives of the Indies. The Indians are said to employ the roots of the arundinacea, in extracting the virus of poisoned arrows; whence the name. There are several species. From the tubers of the root of the M. arundinacea, or starch plant, is obtained the arrow-root of the shops.—2. The starch of the M. arundinacea, or arrow-root, a nutritive medicinal food. It is often adulterated with the starch or flour of potatoes. M. arundinacea is a native of South Africa, and is cultivated in the West Indies, and in some parts of East India, &c.


Arrow-root plant (M. arundinacea).

AR'ROW-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like an arrow.

AR'RŌWY, *a.* Consisting of arrows.—2. Formed like an arrow.

ÄRSE, *n.* (ärs.) [Sax. *earse;* D. *aars;* G. *arsch;* Persic, *arsit,* or *arst.*] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.—*To hang an arse,* a low expression, signifying to lag behind; to be sluggish or tardy.

ÄRSE-SMART, *n.* The vulgar name of a species of Polygonum, or knot-grass.

ÄRSENAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. It. Fr. Arm. a magazine or repository of stores: in Italian and Spanish, a dock or dock-yard; probably L. *arx navalis,* a naval citadel or repository.] A repository or magazine of arms and military stores, necessary either for assault or defence, whether for land or naval service.

ÄR'SENATE, } *n.* A salt, formed by
ARSE'NIATE, } arsenic acid combined with any base.

ÄRSENIC, *n.* [Ar. *zirnakon:* Syr. *zarnika;* Gr. ἀρσενικον: L. *arsenicum;* Fr. *arsenic.*] Arsenic, as it is usually seen in the shops, is not a metal, but an acid from which the metal may be easily obtained by mixing it with half its weight of black flux, and introducing the mixture into a Florence flask, gradually raised to a red heat, in a sand bath. A brilliant metallic sublimate of pure arsenic collects in the upper part of the flask. Arsenic is of a steel blue colour, quite brittle. It forms alloys with most of the metals. Combined with sulphur it forms orpiment or realgar, which are the yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic. Orpiment is the true *arsenicum* of the ancients, Plin. 34, 18. Native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes; realgar is red, of different shades, and often crystallized in needles. Arsenic is also found as a mineralizer in cobalt, antimony, copper, iron, and silver ores. It is brought chiefly from the cobalt works in Saxony, where zaffer is made. Of all substances arsenic is that which has most frequently occasioned death by poisoning, both by accident and design. One of the best precipitant tests of this deadly poison is nitrate of silver, and the best remedies against its effects on the stomach are copious draughts of bland liquids of a mucilaginous consistence, which serve to procure its complete ejection from the stomach. Like many other virulent poisons, it is a safe and useful medicine when judiciously employed. It is used as a flux for glass, and also for forming pigments.

ÄRSENIC ACID, *n.* Arsenic combined with a greater proportion of oxygen, than in the arsenous acid.

ÄRSEN'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic.

ÄRSEN'ICATE, *v. t.* To combine with arsenic.

ÄRSEN'ICATED, *a.* Combined with arsenic.

ÄRSENITE, *n.* A salt formed by the arsenous acid, with a base.

ÄR'SENOUS, } *a.* Pertaining to, or
ÄRSE'NIOUS, } containing arsenic.

ÄR'SENOUS ACID, } *n.* An acid com-
ÄRSE'NIOUS ACID, } posed of two equivalents of arsenic, and three of oxygen.

ÄRSEVER'SY, *adv.* [Fr. *à renverse, à revers.*] Reverse or turned backwards; placed preposterously.

ÄRSHINE, *n.* A Russian measure of two feet, four inches, and 242 decimals. This seems to be the Chinese *arschin,* of which four make three yards English.

ÄR'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἀρσις, from αἰρω, to elevate.] In *grammar,* the elevation of the voice in distinction from *thesis,* or the depression of the voice. *Arsis* and *Thesis* in music, is applied to the rising and falling of the hand in beating time.

ÄRSON, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *arsine, arsum;* from L. *ardeo, arsum,* to burn.] In *law,* the malicious burning of a dwelling house or out house of another man, which by the common law is felony. The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different countries and states. In Connecticut, the burning not only of a dwelling house or contiguous building, but of a ship or other vessel, is declared to be arson, if human life is thereby destroyed or put to hazard.

ÄRT. The second person indicative mood, present tense, of the substantive and auxiliary verb *to be.—Present tense,* I am, thou art, he is, &c.

ÄRT, *n.* [L. *ars, artis;* probably contracted from the root of W. *cerz,* Ir. *ceard.* The radical sense is *strength* from *stretching, straining,* the primary sense of strength and power, and hence of skill. *See* an analogy in *can.*] 1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended. In this sense *art* stands opposed to *nature.*—2. A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to *science,* or to speculative principles; as, the *art* of building or engraving. Arts are divided into *useful* or *mechanic,* and *liberal* or *polite.* The mechanic arts are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind; as, in making clothes, and utensils. These arts are called *trades.*—2. The liberal or polite arts; or as they are now more frequently termed, the fine arts, are generally understood to comprehend those productions of human genius and skill which are more or less addressed to the sentiment of taste or to the imagination; as painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, drawing, and music.

In America, literature and the elegant *arts* must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity. *Irving.*

3. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions acquired by experience, study, or observation.—4. Trade.

This observation is afforded us by the art of making sugar. *Boyle.*

5. Artfulness; cunning.

More matter with less *art.* *Shak.*

Arts and *sciences* may be distinguished thus: *science* is knowledge; *art* is power or skill in the use of knowledge; the art is the practical use of the *science,* that is, of the principles of the science. *Art and part,* in the law of *Scotland,* the aiding or abetting in the perpetration of a crime.

ÄRTEMIS'IA, *n.* Mug-wort, southernwood, and wormwood; a genus of plants of numerous species, belonging to the nat. order Compositæ, or compound flowered plants. Of these, the Absinthium or common wormwood, is well known. Several of the species are used as remedies for worms.

ÄRTE'RIAL, *a.* [*See* ARTERY.] Pertaining to an artery or the arteries; as, *arterial* action.—2. Contained in an artery; as, *arterial* blood.

ÄRTERIALIZ'ATION, *n.* The process of making arterial.

ÄRTE'RIALIZE, *v. t.* To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood.

ÄRTE'RIALIZED, *a.* Made arterial.

ÄRTE'RIALIZING, *ppr.* Rendering arterial.

ÄRTERIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρια, artery, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the arteries.

ÄRTERIOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρια, an artery, and τομη, a cutting.] The opening of an artery by the lancet, for the purpose of letting blood. The temporal artery is usually opened in such cases.

ÄR'TERY, *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρια, from ἀηρ, air, and τηρεω, to preserve or contain; so called, from the opinion of the ancients, that the arteries contain or circulate air. The term was also applied to the trachea or wind-pipe, *arteria aspera.* In Ger. *luft-ader,* air-vein, is the name for artery; in Dutch, *slag-ader,* stroke vein; in Swed. *puls ader,* pulse-vein; Dan. *puls-aare,* pulse-vein; that is, the beating vein.]. A cylindrical vessel or tube, which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries; the *aorta,* which rises from the left ventricle and ramifies through the whole body; and the *pulmonary artery,* which conveys the blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo respiration. An artery is composed of three coats; the outer consists of condensed cellular membrane, and is supplied with numerous blood-vessels and nerves; the middle coat consists of circular fibres, generally supposed to be muscular; the inner coat, thin, smooth, and dense, confines the blood within its canal, and facilitates its motion.

ÄRTES'IAN WELLS, *n.* Perpendicular perforations or borings into the ground through which water rises from various depths according to circumstances, above the surface of the soil, producing a constant flow or stream. They have received their name from the opinion that they were first used in the district of Artois in France.

ÄRT'FUL, *n.* [*See* ART.] Performed with art or skill.—2. Artificial, as opposed to *natural.*—3. Cunning; practising art, or stratagem; crafty; as, an *artful* boy. [*This is the most usual sense.*]

4. Proceeding from art or craft; as, an *artful* scheme.

ÄRT'FULLY, *adv.* With art, or cunning; skilfully; dextrously.

ÄRT'FULNESS, *n.* Art; craft; cunning; address.

ÄRTHRIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the **ÄRTHRIT'ICAL,** } joints, or to the gout; affecting the joints.

ÄRTHRI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. αρθριτις, from αρθρον, a joint.] In *a general sense*, any painful disease of the joints; but more particularly the gout, an hereditary, intermitting disease, usually affecting the small joints; sometimes the stomach; any inflammation of the joints.

ÄRTHRO'DIA, *n.* [Gr. from αρθροω, to frame or articulate.] 1. A species of articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into the shallow socket of another; as the humerus and the scapula.—2. In *nat. hist.*, a genus of imperfect crystals, found in complex masses, and forming long single pyramids, with very short and slender columns.

ÄRTHRODYN'IC, *n.* [Gr. αρθρον, a joint, and οδυνη, pain.] A rheumatic or other painful affection of the joints.

ÄRTHRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αρθρον, a joint.] In *anat.*, articulation.

ÄR'TIC. This word is by mistake used by some authors for *arctic*.

ÄR'TICHOKE, *n.* [Qu. the first syllable of Gr. αρτυτικα, Fr. *artichaut;* It. *carciofo, carciofano*, or *carciofalo*. The first syllable is probably the L. *carduus*, chard, thistle, corrupted. D. *artichok;* G. *artischoke;* Dan. *artiskok*.] The Cynara Scolymus, a plant belonging to the nat. order Compositæ, somewhat resembling a thistle, with a dilated, imbricated and prickly calyx. The head is large, rough and scaly, on an upright stalk. It is composed of numerous, oval scales, inclosing the florets, sitting on a broad receptacle, which, with the fleshy base of the scales, is the eatable part of the plant. The *Jerusalem artichoke* is a species of sunflower or helianthus.

ÄR'TICLE, *n.* [L. *articulus*, a joint, from *artus;* Gr. αρθρον.] 1. A single clause in a contract, account, system of regulations, treaty, or other writing; a particular separate charge or item, in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation in a contract. In short, a distinct part of a writing, instrument or discourse, consisting of two or more particulars; as, *articles* of agreement; an account consisting of many *articles*. 2. A point of faith; a doctrinal point or proposition in theology; as the thirty-nine *articles*.—3. A distinct part.

Upon each *article* of human duty. *Paley.*

4. A particular commodity, or substance; as, an *article* of merchandise; salt is a necessary *article*. In common usage, this word is applied to almost every separate substance or material.

The *articles* which compose the blood. *Darwin.*

5.† A point of time.—6. In *bot.*, that part of a stalk or stem, which is between two joints.—7. In *grammar*, an adjective used before nouns, to limit or define their application; as *hic, ille, ipse*, in Latin; ὁ, ἡ, το, in Greek; *the, this, that*, in English; *le, la, les*, in French; *il, la, lo*, in Italian. The primary use of these adjectives was to convert an indeterminate name into a determinate one; or to limit the application of a common name to a specific, known, or certain individual. But *article* being an improper term to express the true signification, I make use of *definitive*, which see.

ÄR'TICLE, *v. t.* To draw up in distinct particulars; as, to *article* the errors or follies of man.—2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of *articles*. "He shall be *articled* against in the high court of admiralty;" Stat. 33, Geo. III.—3 To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to *article* an apprentice to a mechanic.

ÄR'TICLE, *v. i.* [*supra.*] To agree by articles; to stipulate.

ÄR'TICLED, *pp.* Drawn up in particulars; accused or bound by articles.

ÄRTIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *articularis.*] Belonging to the joints; as, the gout is an *articular* disease.

ÄRTIC'ULARLY, *adv.* So as to sound every letter.

ÄRTICULA'TA, or **ÄRTIC'ULA'TED ANIMALS,** *n. plur.* The third great section of the animal kingdom according to the arrangement of Cuvier. They are so called, because the different portions of their body are composed of moveable pieces *articulated* to each other. They are divided into four classes; viz. *Annelidæ, Crustacea, Arachnida, and Insecta. See* these terms.

ÄRTIC'ULATE, *a.* [L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct.] Formed by jointing or articulation of the organs of speech; *applied to sound*. An *articulate* sound is made by closing and opening the organs of speech. The junction or closing of the organs forms a joint or articulation, as in the syllables *ab, ad, ap;* in passing from one articulation to another, the organs are, or may be opened, and a vowel is uttered, as in *attune;* and the different articulations, with the intervening vocal sounds, form what is called *articulate sounds;* sounds distinct, separate, and modified by articulation or jointing. This articulation constitutes the prominent difference between the human voice and that of brutes. Brutes open the mouth and make vocal sounds, but have, either not at all, or very imperfectly, the power of articulation.—2.† Expressed in articles, or in separate particulars.—3. Jointed; formed with joints.—*Articulate adjudication.* In *Scots law*, an adjudication which is often used where there are more debts than one due to the adjudging creditor; in which case it is usual to accumulate each debt by itself, so that, in case of an error in ascertaining or calculating one of the debts, the error may only affect that debt.

ÄRTIC'ULATE, *v. t.* To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words.—2.† To draw up or write in separate particulars.—3.† To treat, stipulate or make terms.—4. To joint.

ÄRTIC'ULATED, *pp.* Uttered distinctly in syllables or words.—2. Jointed; having joints, as a plant or animal.

ÄRTIC'ULATELY, *adv.* With distinct utterance of syllables or words.—2. Article by article; in detail.

ÄRTIC'ULATENESS, *n.* The quality of being articulate.

ÄRTIC'ULATING, *ppr.* Uttering in distinct syllables or words

ÄRTICULA'TION, *n.* In *anat.*, the joining or juncture of the bones. This is of three kinds: 1st, *diarthrosis*, or a moveable connection, including enarthrosis, or the ball and socket joint; arthrodia, which is the same, but more superficial; ginglymus, or hinge-like joint; and trochoid, or the wheel and axle: 2nd, *synarthrosis*, immoveable connection, as by suture, or junction by serrated margins; harmony, or union by straight margins; and gomphosis, like a nail driven in a board, as the teeth in their sockets: 3rd, *symphysis*, or union by means of another substance; as, synchondrosis, union by a cartilage; syssarcosis, union by muscular fibres; syneurosis, union by a tendon; syndesmosis, union by ligaments; and synostosis, union by a bony substance.—2. In *bot.*, the connection of the parts of a plant by joints; also the nodes or joints, as in cane and maize.—3. The forming of words; a distinct utterance of syllables and words by the human voice, by means of closing and opening the organs.—4. A consonant; a letter noting a jointing or closing of the organs.—5. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the moveable connection of the bones, in the representation of which by the artist, the greatest skill and knowledge of anatomy is required.



Articulated root, and stem.

ÄRT'IFICE, *n.* [L. *artificium*, from *ars*, art, and *facio*, to make.] 1. Artful contrivance; an artful or ingenious device, in a good or bad sense. In a bad sense, it corresponds with trick, or fraud.—2.† Art; trade; skill acquired by science or practice.

ÄRTIF'ICER, *n.* [L. *artifex*, from *ars*, and *facio*.] 1. An artist; a mechanic or manufacturer; one whose occupation requires skill or knowledge of a particular kind; as, a silversmith or saddler.—2. One who makes or contrives; an inventor; as, an *artificer* of fraud or lies.—3.† A cunning or artful fellow.

ÄRTIFI''CIAL, *a.* Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labour, in opposition to *natural;* as, *artificial* heat or light; an *artificial* magnet.—2. Feigned; fictitious; not genuine or natural; as, *artificial* tears.—3. Contrived with skill or art.—4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth; as, *artificial* grasses. *Artificial arguments*, in *rhet.*, are arguments invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, and the like, which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs. *Artificial lines*, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Artificial numbers*, the same with logarithms.

ÄRTIFICIAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art.

ÄRTIFI''CIALLY, *adv.* By art or human skill and contrivance; hence, with good contrivance; with art or ingenuity.

ÄRTIFI''CIALNESS, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

ÄRTIL'LERIST, *n.* A person skilled in gunnery.

ÄRTIL'LERY, *n.* This word has no plural. [Fr. *artillerie*. In Fr. *artilleur, artillier*, is a gunner; Sp. *artillar*, to mount cannon. In Armoric, *artillery* is *artilhiry*, and an artist is *artilher*. In

Norm. Fr. *artillery* is written *articlarie*. The Armoric unites this word with *art*, *artist*, indicating that the primary sense is, instruments, things formed by *art*, or rather prepared by art, preparations.] 1. In a general sense, offensive weapons of war. Hence, it was formerly used for bows and arrows.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* to his lad; 1 Sam. xx.

But in present usage, appropriately,- 2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance, including guns, mortars, and grenades, with their furniture of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds.—3. In a more extended sense, the word includes powder, cartridges, matches, utensils, machines of all kinds, and horses that belong to a train of artillery.—4. The men who manage cannon and mortars, including matrosses, gunners, bombardiers, cannoniers, or by whatever name they are called, with the officers, engineers, and persons who supply the artillery with implements and materials. *Park of artillery*, that place in a camp which is set apart for the depot of guns, ammunition, and stores, to be in readiness, as occasion may require. *Train of artillery*, a number of pieces of ordnance, mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, fit for marching.

ÄRTIL'LERY-MAN, *n.* A man who manages a large gun in firing.

ÄRTISAN, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from *ars*. *See* ART.] An artist; one skilled in any art, mystery, or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic; a tradesman.

ÄRTIST, *n.* [Fr. *artiste;* It. *artista;* from L. *ars*. *See* ART.] 1. One skilled in an art, or trade; one who is master or professor of a manual art; a good workman in any trade.—2. A skilful man; not a novice. 3 In an *academical sense*, a proficient in the faculty of arts; a philosopher.- 4. One skilled in the fine arts; as a painter, sculptor, architect, &c.

ÄRTLESS, *a.* Unskilful; wanting art, knowledge, or skill.—2. Free from guile, art, craft, or stratagem; simple, sincere; unaffected; undesigning; as, an *artless* mind.—3. Contrived without skill or art; as, an *artless* tale.

ÄRTLESSLY, *adv.* Without art or skill; in an artless manner.—2. Without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly.

ÄRTLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

ÄRTOCARP'EÆ, *n.* [Gr. ἄρτος, bread, and καρπος, fruit.] The bread-fruit tribe, a natural order of plants, nearly related to the nettle tribe. Artocarpus, or the bread-fruit, is the genus which gives its name to the above order.—It consists of trees, having stems of very considerable size, and large leaves, which are exceedingly rough, with little points. The bread-fruit tree is about the size of a small oak, and a native of the South Sea islands. The fruit, which is contained in a catkin, varies in size from that of a child's to that of a man's head, and forms a substitute for bread in the countries in which it grows. There are two species of Artocarpeæ, A. incisa, or true bread-fruit tree, and A. integrifolia, or jack-fruit.

ÄR'TOTYRITE, *n.* [of Gr. ἄρτος, bread, and τυρος, cheese.] One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese, alleging that the first oblations of men were not only the fruit of the earth, but of their flocks. They admitted females to the priesthood and episcopacy.

ÄRTS-MAN,† *n.* A learned man.

ARUM, *n.* [Gr. ἄρον.] A genus of plants, belonging to the class Monoecia, and order Polyandria, and to the nat. order Aroideæ, or Araceæ. Arum maculatum, the common wake-robin, is found in many woods in Britain. It has acrid properties. Its underground stem yields, however, a quantity of starchy matter, which is known by the name of Portland sago. All the species of this genus develope much heat during flowering.

ARUNDEL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arundel; as, *Arundelian* marbles. The Arundelian marbles are ancient stones, containing a chronological detail of the principal events of Greece, from Cecrops, who lived about 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, before Christ 264. The engraving was done in Paros, and the chronology is called the *Parian Chronicle*. These stones are called Arundelian, from the Earl of Arundel, who employed William Petty to procure relics of antiquity in the East, in 1624. These, with other curiosities, were purchased, and by the Earl's grandson presented to the University of Oxford. Their antiquity, and even their authenticity, has been questioned.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *arundo*, a reed.] Pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

ARUNDIN'EOUS, or ARUN'DINOSE, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

ARUN'DO, *n.* [Lat.] A reed; a genus of plants of the class Triandria, and order Digynia, and nat. order Gramineæ. To it belongs the common reed of our marshes called A. Phragmites.

ARU'RA, *n.* [Gr. ἄρουρα.] Literally, as authors suppose, a ploughed field. According to Herodotus and Suidas, the *arura* of Egypt was a piece of ground fifty feet square. Others make it a square of 100 cubits; others of 100 feet. The Grecian aroura was a square measure of half the plethron. [*See* AROURA.]

ARUS'PEX, *n.* [L.] A soothsayer.

ARUS'PICE, *n.* written also *Haruspice*. [L. *aruspex*, or *haruspex*, a soothsayer, or diviner, who attempted to foretell events by consulting the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice. Qu. Teut. *orf, yrf;* Eth. *arwe*, cattle, and L. *specio*, to view.] A priest in ancient Rome, whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims, killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

ARUS'PICY, *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

ÄRVEL, *n.* A funeral.

ARYTÆ'NOID, *a.* [Gr. ἀρυταινα, a funnel, and εἶδος, shape.] Funnel-shaped. In *anat.*, applied to two small cartilages at the top of the larynx, and also to the muscles, glands, &c., connected with these cartilages.

AS, *adv.* (az.) [Pers. *asa*, like, similar, *as;* Gr. ὡς: Qu. Fr. *aussi*. But more probably the English word is contracted from *als*, G. and D. It corresponds in sense with the Persian.] 1. Literally, like; even; similar. "Ye shall be *as* gods, knowing good and evil." "*As* far *as* we can see," that is, like far, equally far. Hence it may be explained by *in like manner;* as, do *as* you are commanded.—2.† It was formerly used where we now use *that*.

The relations are so uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon*

3.† It was formerly used for *as if*

He lies, *as* he his bliss did know. *Waller*

4. While; during; at the same time. "He trembled *as* he spoke." But in most of its uses, it is resolvable into *like, equal, even*, or *equally, in like manner*. In some phrases, it must be considered a nominative word, or other words must be supplied. "Appoint to office such men *as* deserve public confidence." This phrase may be elliptical for "such men *as* those who deserve public confidence." *As* seems in some cases, to imply the sense of proportion. "In general, men are more happy, *as* they are less involved in public concerns." *As*, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to *such;* give us *such* things *as* you please; and in a preceding part of a sentence, has *so* to answer to it; *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.

AS, *n.* [L.] A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the libra or pound.—2. A Roman coin, originally of a pound weight; but reduced, after the first Punic war, to two ounces; in the second Punic war, to one ounce; and by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. It was originally stamped with the figure of a sheep, sow, or ox; and afterward with a Janus, on one side, and on the reverse, a rostrum or prow of a ship. —3. An integer; a whole or single thing. Hence the English *ace*. Hence the Romans used the word for the whole inheritance; hæres ex *asse*, an heir to the whole estate

AS'A, a corruption of *lasar*, an ancient name of a gum. [*See* OOZE.]

ASADUL'CIS, the same as *benzoin*.

ASAFET'IDA, } *n.* [*Asa*, gum, and L.
ASAFŒT'IDA, } *fœtidus*, fetid.] A fetid inspissated sap, from the East Indies. It is the concrete juice of the Ferula asafetida, a large umbelliferous plant, found near Herat, on the confines of Persia; and is much used in medicine, as an antispasmodic.

ASARABAC'CA, *n.* A plant belonging to the class Dodecandria, and order Monogynia, nat. order Aristolochiaceæ and botanically called Asarum Europæum. Its leaves are acrid, bitter, and nauseous, and its root is extremely acrid. Both the leaves and root were formerly used as an emetic, but are now disused. It enters into the composition of medicated snuffs, which are recommended in cases of headache.

AS'ARINE, *n.* A substance obtained by distilling the root of *Asarum Europæum* with water. It is a crystallized solid, with an aromatic taste and smell like those of camphor.

ASARUM. *See* ASARABACCA.

ASBES'TINE, *a.* [*See* ASBESTUS.] Pertaining to asbestus, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

ASBES'TINITE, *n.* [*See* ASBESTUS.] The actinolite or strahlstein. *Calciferous asbestinite;* a variety of steatite.

ASBES'TOID, *n.* A mineral thus called, from its resemblance to asbestos.

ASBES'TUS, } *n.* [Gr. ἄσβεστος, inextin-
ASBES'TOS, } guishable; of α neg. and σβεννυμι, to extinguish.] A mineral which has frequently the appearance of a vegetable substance. It is always fibrous, and its fibres sometimes appear to be prismatic crystals. They are sometimes delicate, flexible, and

elastic: at other times, stiff and brittle. Its powder is soft to the touch; its colours are some shade of white, gray, or green, passing into brown, red, or black. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into a soft, flexible cloth, which was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies. It has been also manufactured into incombustible paper, and wicks for lamps. *Ligniform asbestus*, is a variety of a brown colour, of a splintery fracture, and if broken across, presents an irregular filamentous structure, like wood.

AS'BOLIN, *n.* [Gr. ασβολη, soot.] An oil-like matter, acrid, and bitter, obtained from soot.

AS'CARIS, *n. plur.* (Ascar'ides.) [Gr.] In *zool.*, a genus of intestinal worms. The body is cylindrical, and tapering at the ends.

ASCEND', *v. i.* [L. *ascendo*, from *scando*, to mount or climb; W. *esgyn*, to rise; *cyn*, first, chief. It has the same elements as *begin*.] 1. To move upwards; to mount; to go up; to rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.—2. To rise, in a figurative sense; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c.—3. To proceed from modern to ancient times; to recur to former ages: as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity.—4. In a corresponding sense, to proceed in a line towards ancestors; as, to *ascend* to our first progenitors.—5. To rise as a star: to proceed or come above the horizon.—6. In *music*, to rise in vocal utterance; to pass from any note to one more acute.

ASCEND', *v. t.* To go or move upwards upon, as to *ascend* a hill or ladder; or to climb, as to *ascend* a tree.

ASCEND'ABLE, *a.* That may be ascended.

ASCEND'ANT, *n.* Superiority or commanding influence; as, one man has the *ascendant* over another.—2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy, or degrees of kindred; opposed to *descendant*.—3. Height; elevation. [*Little us.*] 4. In *astrol.*, that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth. That part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune.

ASCEND'ANT, *a.* Superior; predominant; surpassing.—2. In *astrol.*, above the horizon.

ASCEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Risen; mounted up; gone to heaven.

ASCEND'ENCY, *n.* Power; governing or controlling influence.

Custom has an *ascendency* over the understanding. *Watts.*

ASCEND'ING, *ppr.* Rising; moving upwards; proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute. A star is said to be *ascending*, when rising above the horizon, in any parallel of the equator. *Ascending latitude*, is the latitude of a planet when moving toward the north pole. *Ascending node*, is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the *northern node*. *Ascending signs*, the signs Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, are so called, because the sun, while in them, is approaching the north celestial pole, which is elevated to us. *Ascending vessels*, in *anat.*, are those which carry the blood upward, or toward the superior parts of the body.

ASCEN'SION, *n.* [L. *ascensio*.] 1. The act of ascending; a rising. It is frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.—2. The thing rising or ascending. [*Not authorized.*]—3. In *astr.*, ascension is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or of a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star, in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension*, is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star, in an oblique sphere. The terms *oblique ascension*, and *ascensional difference*, (see below) are nearly out of use, while the term *right* ascension, is applied in a sense somewhat different from that in which it was formerly used. The *right ascension* of a heavenly body is now employed, to signify an arch of the equator intercepted between the point Aries, and the declination circle which passes through the body. It is reckoned according to the order of the signs, and is often expressed in hours, minutes, and seconds, instead of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

ASCENSION-DAY, *n.* A festival of some Christian churches, held ten days or on the Thursday but one, before Whitsuntide, which is called holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Saviour's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection. *Ascensional difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point on the surface of the sphere.

ASCEN'SIVE, *a.* Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise.

ASCENT', *n.* [L. *ascensus*.] 1. The act of rising; motion upwards, whether in air, water, or other fluid, or on elevated objects; rise; a mounting upward; as, the *ascent* of vapours from the earth. *Ascent of liquids*, the rising of liquids above the level of their own surface, in capillary tubes.—2. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending.—3. An eminence, hill, or high place. 4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line; as, a road has an *ascent* of five degrees.—5. Acclivity; the rise of a hill; as a steep *ascent*.

ASCERTAIN, *v. t.* [From the L. *ad certum*, to a certainty.] 1. To make certain; to define or reduce to precision, by removing obscurity or ambiguity.

The divine law *ascertains* the truth. *Hooker.*

2 To make certain, by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know what was before unknown; as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity, or the purity of a metal.—3. To make sure by previous measures.

The ministry in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the Queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

4. To make certain or confident, followed by a pronoun; as, to *ascertain us* of the goodness of our work. [*Unusual.*]—5. To fix; to establish with certainty; to render invariable, and not subject to will.

The mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation. *Gibbon.*

ASCERTAINABLE, *a.* That may be made certain in fact, or certain to the mind; that may be certainly known or reduced to a certainty.

ASCERTAINED, *pp.* Made certain; defined; established; reduced to a certainty.

ASCERTAINER, *n.* The person who ascertains or makes certain.

ASCERTAINING, *ppr.* Making certain; fixing; establishing; reducing to a certainty; obtaining certain knowledge.

ASCERTAINMENT, *n.* The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule.

ASCES'SANCY, } *See* ACESCENCY, A-
ASCES'SANT, } CESCENT.

ASCET'IC, *a.* [Gr. ασκητικος, exercised, hardened; from ασκεω, to exercise.] Retired from the world; rigid; severe: austere; employed in devotions and mortifications.

ASCET'IC, *n.* One who retires from the customary business of life, and devotes himself to the duties of piety and devotion; a hermit; a recluse.—2. The title of certain books on devout exercises; as, the *Ascetics* of St. Basil.

ASCET'ICISM, *n.* The practice of ascetics.

AS'CI, *n.* [Gr. ασκος, a bottle.] Little membranous bags or bladders, in which the seed-like reproductive particles, or spores of lichens, fungi, &c., are enclosed.

AS'CIAN, *n.* [L. *ascii*, from Gr. α priv. and σκια, a shadow.] A person, who, at certain times of the year, has no shadow at noon. The inhabitants of the torrid zone are called *Ascians*, or *Ascii*, because having the sun twice a year in their zenith at noon, they have then no shadow. They are also called *Amphiscians*, or *Amphiscii*, because when not shadowless, their shadows will, at one time of the year point north at mid-day, and at another time south.

ASCID'IA, *n.* A genus of molluscous animals, belonging to Cuvier's order of Acephala, without shells.

ASCID'IUM, *n.* In *bot.* a pitcher-like appendage, found in some plants, and formed by a folded-leaf, or leaf-stalk. It is often closed by a lid, as in the true pitcher-plant. The pitcher contains fluid in its young state, which gradually evaporates after the lid opens.

AS'CITANS, *n.* [Gr. ασκος, a bag or bottle of skin.] A sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century. They introduced into their assemblies, certain bacchanals, who danced around a bag or skin distended with air, in allusion to the bottles filled with new wine, Mat. ix.

ASCI'TES, *n.* [Gr. ασκος, a bladder.] A dropsy, or tense elastic swelling of the belly, with fluctuation, from a collection of water.

ASCIT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to an as-
ASCIT'ICAL, } cites; dropsical; hydropical

ASCITI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ascitus*; Low. L. *ascititius*; from *asciso*, to take to or associate.] Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name. *Pope.*

ASCLE'PIAD, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a verse of four feet, the first of which is a spondee, the second a choriamb, and the last two, dactyls; or of four feet and a cesura, the first a spondee, the second a dactyl, then the cesura, followed by two dactyls; as,

Mæcē | nās ătă | vis | ēdĭtĕ | rēgĭbŭs.

ASCLEPIADA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order

of dicotyledonous plants, which is known from all others by the single character of its grains of pollen adhering together within a sort of bag, which occupies the whole of the inside of each cell of the anther; and when it falls out, sticks to glands of a peculiar character, occupying the angles of the stigma. Asclepias is the name of the largest genus of this order. It consists of shrubs or herbaceous plants abounding in an acrid and usually milky juice, and chiefly found in tropical countries. Some of the species of Asclepias have emetic properties, and have been used as substitutes for ipecacuanha.

ASCLEPIA'DIC, *a.* Belonging to a particular kind of verse, viz., the Asclepiad, invented by Asclepias.

ASCRIBABLE, *a.* [*See* ASCRIBE.] That may be ascribed or attributed.

ASCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *ascribo*, of *ad* and *scribo*, to write; Eng. *scrape*.] 1. To attribute, impute, or set to, as to a cause; to assign, as effect to a cause; as, losses are often to be *ascribed* to imprudence. —2. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or allege to belong; as, to *ascribe* perfection to God, or imperfection to man; Job xxxvi.; Ps. lxviii.; 1 Sam. xviii.

ASCRIBED, *pp.* Attributed or imputed; considered or alleged, as belonging.

ASCRIBING, *ppr.* Attributing; imputing; alleging to belong.

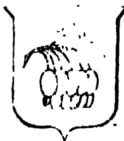
ASCRIP'TION, *n.* The act of ascribing, imputing or affirming to belong.

ASCRIPTI''TIOUS, *a.* That is ascribed. This word is applied to villains under the feudal system, who are annexed to the freehold and transferable with it.

ASEL'LI, *n.* Two fixed stars of the fourth magnitude in the constellation cancer.

ASH, *n.* [Sax. *æsc*; Dan. *ask*; Germ. *esche*; D. *esche*; Russ. *yassen*.] 1. A well known tree, the Fraxinus excelsior.—2. The wood of the ash tree.

ASH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.—*Ash keys* or *Ashen keys*. In *her.*, a name given to the fruit of ash trees which are borne in coat armour.


Ash Keys.

ASHAME,† *v. t.* To shame.

ASHAMED, *a.* [from Sax. *gescamian* or *ascamian*, to be ashamed, to blush, from *scama*, shame; originally a participle. *See* SHAME.] 1. Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt or a conviction of some criminal action or indecorous conduct, or by the exposure of some gross errors or misconduct, which the person is conscious must be wrong, and which tends to impair his honour or reputation. It is followed by *of*.

Thou shall remember thy ways, and be *ashamed*; Ex. xvi.

Israel shall be *ashamed of* his own counsel; Hosea xx.

2. Confused by a consciousness of guilt or of inferiority, by the mortification of pride, by failure or disappointment.

They shall be greatly *ashamed* that trust in images; Isa. xlii.

[*This adjective always follows its noun.*]

ASHAMEDLY,† *adv.* Bashfully.

ASH'-COLOURED, *a.* Of a colour between brown and gray.

ASH'EN, *a.* [*See* ASH.] Pertaining to ash; made of ash.

ASH'ERY, *n.* A place for ashes.

ASH'ES, *n. plur.* without the singular number. [Sax. *asca*; Goth. *azga*; D. *asch*; G. *asche*.] 1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion; as of wood or coal.—*Sedimentary ashes*, or *Ash*, in *geol.*, a term applied to ashes, and cinders deposited in beds by the agency of water, after having been ejected from fissures or craters into the sea; prevalent in the Grauwacke group.—2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence figuratively, a dead body or corpse.—3. In *scripture*, *ashes* is used to denote vileness, meanness, frailty, or humiliation.

I who am but dust and *ashes*; Gen. xviii.

I abhor myself and repent in dust and *ashes*; Job xlii.

ASH'-FIRE, *n.* A low fire used in chemical operations.

ASH'-HOLE, *n.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASH'LAR, or **ASH'LER,** *n.* Freestones, roughly squared in the quarry.—2. Hewn stones used for the facing of walls, presenting a surface varied according to the tooling they receive Thus there are tooled, random-tooled plane, grooved, chiselled, and rusticated *ashlar*.

ASH'LERING, *n* Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters.

ASHORE, *adv.* [*a*, *at*, or *on*, and *shore*. *See* SHORE.] 1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore; as, bring the goods *ashore*.—2. On land, opposed to *aboard*; as, the captain of the ship remained *ashore*.—3. On the ground; as, the ship was driven *ashore*.

ASHTAROTH, ASHTORETH, ASTORETH, ASTA'RTE, *n.* The name of a Phenician goddess, whose worship was introduced by Solomon among the children of Israel.

With these in troops
Came Astoreth, whom the Phenicians called
Astarte, Queen of Heaven, with crescent horns. *Milton.*

Mooned Ashtaroth. *Milton.*

ASH-WEDNESDAY, *n.* The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Romish church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance. The fast of Ash-Wednesday was instituted by Pope Felix III., A. D. 487.

ASH'-WEED, *n.* A plant, the small wild angelica, gout-wort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard.

ASH'Y, *a.* Belonging to ashes; ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASH'Y-PALE, *a.* Pale as ashes.

A'SIA, *n.* One of the four quarters of the globe. [A name originally given to Asia Minor or some part of it; perhaps from the Asses, Ases or Osses, about Mount Taurus.]

A'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Asia.

A'SIARCH, *n.* [*Asia* and ἀρχὸς, chief.] A chief or pontiff of Asia; one who had the superintendence of the public games; Acts xix.

ASIAT'IC, *a.* Belonging to Asia; a quarter of the globe which extends from the strait of Constantinople and the Arabian gulf, to the Pacific ocean on the east. It is probable, the name was originally appropriated to what is now Asia Minor, or rather a part of it.

ASIAT'IC, *n.* A native of Asia.

ASIAT'ICISM, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner.

ASIDE, *adv.* [*a* and *side*. *See* SIDE.] 1. On or to one side; out of a perpendicular or straight direction.—2. At a little distance from the main part or body.

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full; 2 Kings iv.

3. From the body; as, to put or lay *aside* a garment; John xiii.—4. From the company; at a small distance, or in private; as when speakers utter something by themselves, upon the stage.—5. Separate from the person, mind, or attention; in a state of abandonment.

Let us lay *aside* every weight; Heb. xii.

6. Out of the line of rectitude or propriety, in a moral view.

They are all gone *aside*; Ps. xiv.

7. In a state of separation to a particular use; as, to set *aside* a thing for a future day.—*To set aside*, in judicial proceedings, is to defeat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of a superior tribunal; as, to set *aside* a verdict or a judgment.

ASINE'GO, *n.* [Sp. *asnico*, a little ass.] A foolish fellow.

AS'ININE, rarely **AS'INARY,** *a.* [L. *asinus*; W. *asyn*, the ass; which see.] Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.

ASI'TIA, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and σιτος, thirst.] Among *physicians*, a loathing of food.

ASK, *v. t.* [Sax. *ascian*, *acsian*, or *axian*; Ir. *ascaim*; Gr. ἀξιοω. Qu. Eth. *ashu*, to pray or beseech. In former times, the English word was pronounced *ax*, as in the royal style of assenting to bills in parliament. "Be it as it is *axed*." In Calmuc, *asoc* signifies to inquire. The sense is to urge or press.] 1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; with *of* in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made.

Ask counsel *of* God; Judges xviii.

2. To require, expect or claim.

To whom men have committed much, *of* him they will *ask* the more; Luke xii.

3. To interrogate, or inquire; to put a question, with a view to an answer.

He is of age, *ask* him; John ix.

4. To require, or make claim.

Ask me never so much dowry; Gen. xxxiv.; Dan. ii.

5. To claim, require, or demand, as the price or value of a commodity; to set a price; as, what price do you *ask*?—6. To require, as physically necessary.

The exigence of a state *asks* a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity. *Addison.*

This sense is nearly or entirely obsolete; *ask* being superseded by *require* and *demand*.—7. To invite; as, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment; *ask* my friend to step into the house.

ASK, *v. i.* To request or petition, followed by *for*; as, *ask for* bread; or without *for*.

Ask, and it shall be given you; Mat. vii.

2. To inquire, or seek by request; sometimes followed by *after*.

Wherefore dost thou *ask after* my name? Gen. xxxii.

This verb can hardly be considered as strictly intransitive, for some person or object is always understood. *Ask* is not equivalent to demand, claim, and require, at least, in modern usage; much less is it equivalent to *beg* and

beseech. The first three words, demand, claim, require, imply a right or supposed right in the person asking, to the thing requested; and *beseech* implies more urgency than *ask*. *Ask* and *request* imply no right, but suppose the thing desired to be a favour. The French *demander* is correctly rendered by *ask* rather than by *demand*.

ASKANC'E or **ASKAUNC'E**, **ASKANT'** or **ASKAUNT'**, *adv.* [D. *schuins*, sloping.] Awry; sideways; obliquely; towards one corner of the eye.

ĀSKED, *pp.* Requested; petitioned: questioned; interrogated.

ĀSKER, *n.* One who asks; a petitioner: an inquirer.—2. A water newt.

ASKEW', *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiæv*; D. *scheef*, awry, crooked, oblique.] With a wry look; aside; askant; sometimes indicating scorn, or contempt, or envy.

ĀSKING, *ppr.* Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring.—2. Silently expressing request or desire.

Explain the *asking* eye. *Pope.*

ASLAKE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *aslacian*. See SLACK.] To remit; to slacken.

ASLA'NI, *n.* A silver coin worth from 115 to 120 aspers. [See ASPER.]

ASLĀNT', *a.* or *adv.* [*a* and *slant*. See SLANT.] On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or with a right angle.

The shaft drove through his neck *aslant*. *Dryden.*

ASLEEP', *a.* or *adv.* [*a* and *sleep*, or Sax. *geslapen*, to sleep.] 1. Sleeping; in a state of sleep; at rest.

Sisera was fast *asleep*; Judges iv.

2. A state of sleep; as, to fall *asleep*.—3. *Figuratively used for* dead; in a state of death.

Concerning them who are *asleep*, sorrow not; 1 Thess. iv.

For since the fathers fell *asleep*, all things continue; 2 Pet. iii.

ASLŌPE, *a.* or *adv.* [*a* and *slope*. See SLOPE.] With leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent, as a hill; declining from an upright direction.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*. *Bacon.*

ASLUG',† *adv.* In a sluggish manner.

ASMONE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years.

ASMONE'AN, *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus.

ASO'MATOUS, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and σωμα, body.] Without a material body; incorporeal.

ĀSP, **ĀSP'IC**, *n.* [L. *aspis*; Gr. ασπις, a round shield and an asp; supposed to be from Heb. and Ch. אסף, *asp*, to gather in, or collect; from the coil of this serpent, with his head elevated in the centre, like the boss of a buckler.] A small poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite occasions inevitable death, but without pain. It is said that the celebrated Cleopatra, rather than be carried a captive to Rome by Augustus, suffered death by the bite of the asp; but the fact has been questioned. It is now generally believed that the *Naja haje*, a congener of the Cobra da Capello, or Spectacle-snake, *Naja tripudians*, is the true Aspic of the ancients. Credible authorities state that oriental jugglers, by compressing the cervical spine of the *haje* between the finger and thumb, can throw it into a state of catalepsy; thus rendering the whole animal stiff and motionless. This trick is called *changing the serpent into a rod or stick.*

ASPAL'ATHUS, *n.* A genus of plants found at the Cape of Good Hope, and belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ.

ASPAR'AGIN, *n.* A crystallized substance discovered in the juice of asparagus. It is an aspartate of ammonia, or rather asparamid.

ASPARA'GINOUS, *a.* Belonging to asparagus. *Asparaginous plants*, in *horti.*, a term used to signify all those culinary vegetables, the points of the tender shoots of which in spring, when they newly emerge from the soil, are eaten in the same manner as those of asparagus.

ASPAR'AGUS, *n.* [L. and Gr.; probably from σπαρασσω, to tear, from its lacerated appearance, or from the root of σπυρα, a spire, from its stem.] Sparagus; sperage; vulgarly, sparrowgrass; a genus of plants. That which is cultivated in gardens, has an upright herbaceous stalk, bristly leaves, and equal stipulas. The roots have a bitterish mucilaginous taste; and the stalk is, in some degree, aperient and deobstruent, but not very efficacious. The plant has an underground perennial stem. The part eaten is the young shoot covered with scales in place of leaves. Botanically the shoot is called a Turio.

ASPAR'AMID, *n.* A modification of aspartate of ammonia, in which one equivalent of the hydrogen of the ammonia, and one equivalent of the oxygen of the acid, have left the salt and formed water: the remaining compound is asparamid.

ASPAR'TATE, *n.* Any compound of the aspartic acid with a salifiable base.

ASPAR'TIC ACID, *n.* When asparagin is boiled with magnesia, it is resolved into ammonia, and a peculiar acid, which has received the name of *aspartic acid*. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

ĀSPECT, *n.* [L. *aspectus*, from *aspicio*, to look on, of *ad* and *specio*, to see or look.] 1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind; as, to present an object or a subject in its true *aspect*, or under a double *aspect*. So we say, public affairs have a favourable *aspect*. 2. Countenance; look, or particular appearance of the face; as a mild or severe *aspect*.—3. View; sight; act of seeing. [*This sense is now unusual.*]—4 Position or situation with regard to seeing, or that position which enables one to look in a particular direction; as, a house has a southern *aspect*, that is, a position which faces or looks to the south.—5 In *astr.*, the situation of one planet with respect to another. The aspects are five; sextile, when the planets are 60° distant; quartile, or quadrate, when their distance is 90°, or the quarter of a circle; trine, when the distance is 120°; opposition, when the distance is 180°, or half a circle; and conjunction, when they are in the same degree. Only the two last of these five terms are now used. *Aspect*, in *her.*, is expressive of an animal full faced or guardant.


Aspectant.

ASPECT,† *v. t.* To behold.

ASPECT'ABLE,† *a.* That may be seen.

ASPE'CTANT or **ASPE'CTING**. Terms used in *her.*, when two beasts, birds, &c., are borne face to face, or opposite to each other.

ASPECT'ED,† *a.* Having an aspect.

ASPEC'TION,† *n.* The act of viewing.

ASP'EN or **ASP**, *n.* [D. *esp*; Sax. *æspe*; S. *asp*; Qu. from the Ar. *gashafa*, to be agitated.] A species of the poplar, (*populus tremula*,) so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air. Its leaves are roundish, smooth, and stand on long slender foot-stalks. It is found native on many of the Scottish mountains; and the trembling of the leaves is said to depend on the peculiar flattening of the leaf-stalk.

ASP'EN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

AS'PER, *a.* [L. See ASPERATE.] Rough; rugged. [*Lit. us.*]

AS'PER, *n.* [L. *aspiro*, to breathe.] In *grammar*, the Greek accent ('), importing that the letter over which it is placed ought to be aspirated, or pronounced as if the letter *h* preceded it.

AS'PER, *n.* A Turkish coin, of which three make a medine. Its value is about three-fifths of a penny.

AS'PERATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspero*, from *asper*, rough.] To make rough or uneven.

AS'PERATED, *pp.* Made rough, or uneven.

ASPERA'TION, *n.* A making rough.

ASPERGIL'LIFORM, *a.* [from L. *aspergillus*, the brush with which holy water is scattered about in Roman Catholic places of worship.] Any thing shaped like an *aspergillus*; a mushroom-like plant found in mould, it is chiefly used in speaking of the stigmas of grasses.

ASPERIFO'LIÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, corresponding to the Boraginaceæ of the present day. The seeds are not truly naked as stated by Linnæus.

ASPERIFO'LIATE, *a.* [L. *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having rough leaves. Plants of this kind are, by some authors, classified according to this character. They constitute the forty-first order of Linnæus's fragments of a natural method. In the methods of Hermann, Boerhaave, and Ray, this class consists of plants which have four naked seeds. Their leaves stand alternately on the stalks, and the flower is monopetalous in five divisions.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS, *a.* Having leaves rough to the touch. [*See the preceding word.*]

ASPER'ITY, *n.* [L. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] 1. Roughness of surface; unevenness; opposed to smoothness.—2. Roughness of sound; that quality which grates the ear; harshness of pronunciation.—3. Roughness to the taste; sourness.—4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.—5. Sharpness.

ASPER'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. α without, and σπερμα, seed.] Destitute of seed.

AS'PEROUS, *a.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Rough; uneven.

ASPERSE, *v. t.* (aspers'.) [L. *aspergo*, *aspersus*, of *ad* and *spargo*, to scatter; Ar. *faraqa*, to split, divide, scatter.] 1. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation, or good name; to slander or calumniate; as, to *asperse* a poet or his writings; to *asperse* a character.—2. To cast upon.

ASPERS'ER, *n.* One that asperses, or vilifies another.

ASPER'SION, n. A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense.—2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges, which tarnish reputation, like the bespattering of a body with foul water.

ASPERS'ORY, a. Tending to asperse; defamatory.

ASPHALT' } n. [Gr. ἀσφαλτος.] Bitumen Judaicum,
ASPHALT'UM, } Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and when pure, burns without leaving any ashes. It has little taste, and scarcely any smell, unless heated, when it emits a strong smell of pitch. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which, from this substance, is called *Asphaltite*, or the Asphaltic Lake. It is found also in the earth, in many parts of Asia, Europe, and America. Formerly, it was used for embalming dead bodies: the solid asphalt is still employed in Arabia, Egypt and Persia, instead of pitch for ships; and the fluid asphalt is used for varnishing, and for burning in lamps. A species found in Neufchatel is found excellent as a cement for walls and pavements; very durable in air, and not penetrable by water. A composition of asphalt, lamp-black, and oil, is used for drawing black figures on dial-plates. Of late years, Asphaltum has been strongly recommended to public notice, as excellently adapted for covering roofs, floors, for flagstones in pavements, and for various other useful purposes. When prepared for these purposes, it receives the name of *Asphaltic Cement*. The Asphalt which the proper cement is made of, is an admixture of bitumen with limestone rock of the Jura formation.

ASPHALT'IC, a. Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it; bituminous.

ASPHALT'ITE, a. Pertaining to, or containing asphalt.

AS'PHODEL, n. [L. and Gr. See Theoph. lib. 7; Plin. lib. 21, 17. Perhaps it is from the root of *spud;* Sw. *spyd;* Ice. *spioot*, a spear, from the shape of its leaves.] King's spear, a genus of plants, belonging to the tribe Asphodeleæ. It consists of *liliaceous* plants, &c., cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. The ancients planted asphodels near graves, to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

ASPHODE'LEÆ, n. The asphodel tribe. They are monocotyledonous plants, which form a very natural assemblage, for the most part easily recognized. Their fruit is either dry or succulent, and their seeds have a brittle coat. To this tribe belong the onion, garlic, hyacinth, squill, star of Bethlehem, and aloes, with their thick fleshy leaves, and forked stems.

ASPHU'RELATES, n. [Gr. α priv. and σφυρα, a hammer; not malleable.] A series of semimetallic fossils, fusible by fire, and in their purest state not malleable. In their native state, they are mixed with sulphur and other adventitious matter, in the form of ore. Under this denomination are classed bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and quicksilver.

ASPHYX'Y, n. [Gr. ἀσφυξια, of α priv. and σφυξις, pulse.] A temporary suspension of the motion of the heart and arteries; swooning; fainting.

ĂSP'IC, n. The asp; which see.—2. A piece of ordnance carrying a twelve pound shot.

ASP'IC, n. A plant growing in France, a species of lavender, which it resembles in the blue colour of its flowers, and in the figure and green colour of its leaves. It is called male-lavender, spica nardi, and pseudo-nardus. The oil of this plant is used by painters, farriers, and other artificers It is very inflammable, of a white colour, and aromatic; and it is almost the only dissolvent of sandarac.

ASPI'DIUM, n. [L. from Gr. ἀσπις.] A genus of plants of the class Cryptogamia, and order Filices. To it belongs the male fern, or polypody.

ASPI'RANT, a. Aspiring.

ASPI'RANT, n. [See ASPIRE.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness.

AS'PIRATE, v. t. [L. *aspiro*, to breathe or blow; Gr. ἀσπαιρω, to palpitate; from *spiro* and σπαιρω: Ar. *safara*, to hiss, or make a hissing by blowing on a wind instrument. *See* SPIRE, SPIRIT.] To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath. We *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*.

AS'PIRATE, v. i. To be uttered with a strong breathing; as, the letter *h aspirates*.

AS'PIRATE, n. A letter marked with an asper, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent (ʽ).

AS'PIRATE, a. Pronounced with a full breath.

AS'PIRATED, pp. Uttered with a strong emission of breath.

AS'PIRATING, ppr. Pronouncing with a full breath.

ASPIRA'TION, n. The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath.—2. A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire, chiefly of spiritual blessings.—3. The act of aspiring or of ardently desiring what is noble or spiritual.

ASPI'RATORY, a. Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

ASPĪRE, v. i. [L. *aspiro*, to breathe. *See* ASPIRATE.] 1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after an object, great, noble, or spiritual; followed by *to* or *after;* as, to aspire *to* a crown, or *after* immortality.—2. To aim at something elevated; to rise or tower with desire.

> *Aspiring* to be gods, if angels fell;
> *Aspiring* to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

ASPĪRER, n. One who aspires; one who aims to rise in power or consequence, or to accomplish some important object.

ASPĪRING, ppr. Desiring eagerly; aiming at something noble, great, or spiritual.

ASPĪRING, a. Ambitious; animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence.

ASPĪRING, n. Ambition; eager desire of something great.—2. Points; stops.

ASPI'RINGLY, adv. In an aspiring manner.

ASPI'RINGNESS, n. The state of being aspiring.

ASPLE'NIUM, n. A genus of plants, of the class Cryptogamia, and order Filices. To it belong the leek, fern, or black maiden-hair, spleen wort, mule's fern, wall rue, common-maiden hair.

ASPORTA'TION, n. [L. *asportatio*, of *abs* and *porto*, to carry; W. *porthi*, to carry. *See* BEAR.] A carrying away. In *law*, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited, is an asportation, and adjudged to be theft, though the goods are not carried from the house or apartment.

ASQUINT', adv. [D. *schuinte*, a slope; *schuins*, slopingly; D. *kant*, a corner. *See* ASKANCE and SQUINT.] 1. To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side; not in the straight line of vision; as, to look *asquint*.—2. Not with regard or due notice.

ASS, n. [W. *asyn;* Ir. *asan;* L. *asinus;* Fr. *âne*, for *asne*. Qu. from Goth. *auso*, Gr. οὐς, an ear.] 1. A quadruped of the equine genus. This animal has long slouching ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. He is usually of an ash colour, with a black bar across the shoulders. The tame or domestic ass is patient to stupidity, and carries a heavy burden. He is slow, but very sure footed, and for this reason very useful on rough steep hills.—2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.

ASSĀI, [It.] A term in music; added to a word signifying slow, it denotes a little quicker; and to a word signifying quick, it denotes a little slower.

ASSĀIL, v. t. [Fr. *assaillir*, from L. *assilio*, to leap or rush upon, of *ad* and *salio*, to leap, to rise.] 1. To leap or fall upon by violence; to assault; to attack suddenly, as when one person falls upon another to beat him.—2. To invade or attack, in a hostile manner, as an army or nation.—3. To attack with arguments, censure, abuse, or criticism, with a view to injure, bring into disrepute, or overthrow.—4. To attack with a view to overcome, by motives applied to the passions.

> Nor hide the encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shak.*

ASSĀILABLE, a. That may be assailed, attacked, or invaded.

ASSĀILANT, n. [Fr.] One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

ASSĀILANT, a. Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence. *Assailant, assaultant*, or *assaulting*, heraldic terms, applied to several beasts borne in coat armour, when placed rather bendwise than mounted upright.

ASSĀILED, pp. Assaulted; invaded; attacked with violence.

ASSĀILER, n. One who assails.

ASSĀILING, ppr. Assaulting; invading by force; attacking with violence.

ASSĀILMENT, n. Attack. [*Little used.*]

ASSAPAN'IC, n. The flying squirrel; an animal which flies a little distance by extending the skin between the fore and hind legs. [*See* SQUIRREL.]

AS'SARON, n. The omer, a Hebrew measure of five pints.

ASSĂRT, n. [Old Fr. *assarter*, to grub up.] 1. In *ancient laws*, the offence of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts of a forest.—2. A tree plucked up by the roots; also a piece of land cleared.

ASSĂRT, v. t. To grub up trees; to commit an assart.

ASSAS'SIN, n. [Ar. *hassa*, to kill.] One who kills or attempts to kill by surprise, or secret assault. The circumstance of *surprise* or *secrecy* seems essential to the signification of this word, though it is sometimes used to denote one who takes any advantage, in killing, or attempting to murder; as, by attacking one when unarmed.

ASSAS'SINATE, v. t. To kill or attempt to kill by surprise, or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence.

Assassin, as a verb, is not now used.—2. To waylay; to take by treachery.

ASSAS'SINATE,† *n.* A murder or murderer.

ASSAS'SINATED, *pp.* Murdered by surprise or secret assault.

ASSAS'SINATING, *ppr.* Murdering by surprise or secret assault.

ASSASSINA'TION, *n.* The act of killing or murdering, by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.

ASSASSINA'TOR, *n.* An assassin; which see.

ASSAS'SINOUS,† *a.* Murderous.

ASSAS'SINS, *n.* In *Syria*, a tribe or clan called Ismaelians, Batanists, or Batenians. They originated in Persia, about the year 1090; whence a colony migrated, and settled on the mountains of Lebanon, and were remarkable for their assassinations. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, and Christianity. One article of their creed was, that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief, and that his orders proceeded from God himself. He was called *Scheih*, and is better known by the denomination of *old man of the mountain*. This barbarous chieftain and his followers spread terror among nations far and near, for almost two centuries, when the tribe was subdued by Sultan Bibaris.

ASSA'TION,† *n.* [Fr. from L. *assatus*.] A roasting.

ASSAULT', *n.* [Fr. *assault*, now *assaut*; from L. *assulto*, of *ad* and *salto*, to leap, formed on *salio*, or its root. *See* ASSAIL. We have the same root in *insult* and *result*.] 1. An attack or violent onset, whether by an individual, a company, or an army. An assault by private persons may be made with or without weapons. An assault by an army is a violent hostile attack; and when made upon a fort or fortified place, is called a *storm*, as opposed to *sap* or *siege*.—2. An attack by hostile words or measures; as, an *assault* upon the prerogatives of a prince, or upon a constitution of government.—3. In *law*, an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person; as, by lifting the fist or a cane, in a threatening manner. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery*.

ASSAULT', *v. t.* To attack or fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention; as, to *assault* a man, a house, or town.—2. To invade, or fall on with force; as, the cry of war *assaults* our ears.—3. To attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair, or overthrow; as, to *assault* a character, the laws, or the administration.

ASSAULT'ABLE, *a.* That may be assaulted.

ASSAULT'ED, *pp.* Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

ASSAULT'ER, *n.* One who assaults, or violently attacks.

ASSAULT'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with force, or with hostile measures.

ASSĀY, *n.* [Fr. *essai*; It. *saggio*, an *assay*; Fr. *essayer*, to try; old Fr. *essoyer*, to endeavour; It. *assaggiare*, to try; *saggiare*, to try, essay; Sp. *ensayar*, to try; Sw. *försökia*, to try; Dan. *forsöger*, to try, examine, endeavour. These words are all from the same root as *seek*, the radical sense of which is, to follow, to urge, press, or strain; Sax. *secan*, to seek; L. *sequor*; *assequor*, to follow, to examine; It. *seguire*; Sp. *seguir*, to follow. *Assay* and *essay* are radically one word; but modern usage has appropriated *assay* to experiments in metallurgy, and *essay* to intellectual and bodily efforts. *See* ESSAY.] 1. The trial of the goodness, purity, weight, value, &c., of metals, or metallic substances. Any operation or experiment for ascertaining the quantity of a precious metal in an ore or mineral. *Analysis* is a term of more comprehensive import, extending to an examination of the nature and quantities of all parts of the compound. Assaying is called the *docimastic art*.—2. In *law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard.—3. Examination; trial; effort; first entrance upon any business; attempt. In these senses, which are found in old authors, now rarely used. [*See* ESSAY.]—4.† Value; great purity.

ASSĀY, *v. t.* To try or prove, by examination or experiment, the quantity and purity of metallic substances.—2. To apply to the touchstone.

ASSĀY, *v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavour.

He *assayed* to go; 1 Sam. xvii.

[*In this sense* essay *is now used*.]

ASSAY-BALANCE, *n.* A balance for the trial of the weight and purity of metals.

ASSAYED, *pp.* Examined; tested; proved by experiment.

ASSAYER, *n.* One who examines metals to find their quantity and purity. An officer of the Mint, whose business is to try the weight and purity of metals.

ASSAYING, *ppr.* Trying by some standard; examining metals, or ores, by experiment, in order to ascertain the quantity of gold or silver in them; or the quantity of any particular metal which is in connection with any other metal, or in a mineral; proving; attempting. There are two modes by which the art of *assaying* is performed, and sometimes the one is employed to corroborate the other. The one is called the humid process, by which a solution of the metals is effected by means of acids, after which those sought for are precipitated by proper re-agents. The other is called the dry process, and is performed by the agency of fire. The first is generally employed, for the purpose of estimating the quantity of gold, or silver, in an alloy; and the second is chiefly applied to minerals.

ASSAY-MASTER, *n.* An assayer; an officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.

ASSECU'RANCE,† *n.* Assurance.

ASSECURA'TION,† *n.* Assurance; a making secure.

ASSECURE,† *v. t.* To secure.

ASSECU'TION, *n.* [L. *assequor*.] An obtaining or acquiring.

ASSEM'BLAGE, *n.* [Fr. *See* ASSEMBLE.] 1. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; the state of being assembled.—2. *Rarely*, the act of assembling.

ASSEM'BLANCE,† *n.* Representation; an assembling.

ASSEM'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *assembler*; D. *zamelen*; Ger. *sammeln*, to assemble, L. *simul*; Dan. *sammen*; D. *zamen*, together.] To collect a number of individuals or particulars into one place, or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.

ASSEM'BLE, *v. i.* To meet, or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals.

ASSEM'BLED, *pp.* Collected into a body; congregated.

ASSEM'BLER, *n.* One who assembles.

ASSEM'BLING, *ppr.* Coming together; collected into one place.

ASSEM'BLING, *n.* A collection, or meeting together; Heb. x.

ASSEM'BLY, *n.* [Sp. *asamblea*; Fr. *assemblée*.] 1. A company, or collection of individuals in the same place; usually for the same purpose.—2. A congregation or religious society convened.—3. In *some of the United States*, the legislature, consisting of different houses, or branches, whether in session or not. In *some states*, the popular branch or House of Representatives is denominated an *assembly*.—4. A collection of persons for amusement; as, a dancing *assembly*.—5. A convocation, convention, or council of ministers and ruling elders, delegated from each presbytery; as, the General *Assembly* of Scotland, or of the United States.—6. In *armies*, the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents.—7.† An assemblage. *Primary Assembly*, in the United States, a meeting of the people or legal voters in a town or city, who appear and act on public business in person, and a majority of whose votes originate the supreme power in a state.

ASSEM'BLY-ROOM, *n.* A room in which persons assemble.

ASSENT', *n.* [L. *assensus*, from *assentior*, to assent, of *ad* and *sentio*, to think; Eth. *sena*, or *sana*, concord, and its derivative, to agree, to harmonize; Sw. *sinne*, mind, sense; D. *zin*, mind; *zinnén*, to feel, or mind; G. *sinn*, sense; *sinnen*, to think, or consider. The Danes preserve the final consonant, *sind*, mind, sense, inclination; W. *syn*, sense; *syniaw*, to perceive.] 1. The act of the mind in admitting, or agreeing to, the truth of a proposition.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition, on the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement to a proposal, respecting some right or interest; as, the bill before the House has the *assent* of a great majority of the members. *Royal assent*, according to the British constitution, is the assent of the king to the bills that have passed the two houses of parliament. It may be given either by the king in person, through the medium of the clerk, the Commons being sent for, and standing at the bar, or it may be given by letters patent under the great seal, and signed by the king's own hand. The distinction between *assent* and *consent*, seems to be this: *assent* is the agreement to an abstract proposition. We *assent* to a statement, but we do not *consent* to it. *Consent* is an agreement to some proposal or measure which affects the rights or interest of the consenter. We *consent* to a proposal of marriage. This distinction, however, is not always observed. [*See* CONSENT.] *Assent* is an act of the understanding; *consent* is an act of the will. So Baxter speaks of justifying faith as the *assenting* trust of the understanding, and the *consenting* trust of the will.—3. Accord; agreement; 2 Chron. xviii.

ASSENT', *v. i.* To admit as true; to agree, yield, or concede, or rather to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged, or proposed.

The Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so; Acts xxiv.

It is sometimes used for *consent*, or an

agreement to something affecting the rights or interest of the person assenting. But to *assent* to the marriage of a daughter, is less correct than to *consent*.

ASSENTA'TION, *n.* [L. *assentatio*, from *assentor*, to comply.] Compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation.

ASSENTA'TOR, *n.* A flatterer.

ASSENTATO'RILY,† *adv.* With adulation.

ASSENT'ER, *n.* One who assents, agrees to, or admits.

ASSENT'ING, *ppr.* Agreeing to, or admitting as true; yielding to.

ASSENT'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.

ASSENT'MENT, *n.* Assent; agreement. [*Rarely used.*]

ASSERT', *v. t.* [L. *assero*, *assertum*, to claim or challenge, to maintain or assert; of *ad* and *sero*. The sense of *sero* is to sow, properly to throw or set. To *assert* is to throw or set firmly.] 1. To affirm positively; to declare with assurance; to aver.—2. To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights and liberties.

ASSERT'ED, *pp.* Affirmed positively; maintained; vindicated.

ASSERT'ING, *ppr.* Declaring with confidence; maintaining; defending.

ASSER'TION, *n.* The act of asserting; the maintaining of a claim.—2. Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; position advanced.

ASSERT'IVE, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory.

ASSERT'IVELY, *adv.* Affirmatively.

ASSERT'OR, *n.* One who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates a claim; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator.

ASSERT'ORY, *a.* Affirming; maintaining.

ASSESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *asseoir;* Norm. *asser, asseoir;* to settle, fix, ascertain, *assess;* L. *assideo*, *ad* and *sedeo;* Eng. to *sit*, or *set*. *See* SET and SIT.] 1. To set, fix or charge a certain sum upon one, as a tax; as, to *assess* each individual in due proportion.—2. To value; to fix the value of property, for the purpose of being taxed.—3. To set, fix or ascertain; as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.

ASSESS',† *n.* Assessment.

ASSESS'ABLE, *a.* That may be assessed.

ASSESS'ABLY, *adv.* By assessment.

ASSESS'ED, *pp.* Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.

ASSESS'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.

ASSES'SION,† *n.* A sitting down by a person.

ASSES'SIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

ASSESS'MENT, *n.* A valuation of property for the purpose of taxation. An *assessment* is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It may be a direct charge of the tax to be paid; or a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay; on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount.—2. A tax or specific sum charged on the person or property.—3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.

ASSESS'OR, *n.* One appointed to assess the person or property.—2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge.—3. One who sits by another, as next in dignity.

ASSESSO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors.

AS'SETS, *n. plur.* [Fr. *assez*, enough; It. *assai*, enough, or many; Ir. *sath*, sufficiency; *sasadh;* satisfaction; L. *sat*, *satis*, enough.] 1. Goods or estate of a deceased person, sufficient to pay the debts of the deceased. But the word *sufficient*, though expressing the original signification of *assets*, is not necessary to the definition. In present usage, *assets* are the money, goods, or estate of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. *Assets* are *real* or *personal; real assets* are lands which descend to the heir, subject to the fulfilment of the obligations of the ancestor; *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is bound to collect and convert into money.—2. Effects of an insolvent debtor.

ASSEV'ER, } *v. t.* [L. *assevero*,
ASSEV'ERATE, } from *ad* and the Teutonic *swear;* Sax. *swerian;* Goth. *swaran*, to swear, to affirm positively.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

ASSEV'ERATED, *pp.* Affirmed or averred positively.

ASSEV'ERATING, *ppr.* Affirming positively.

ASSEVERA'TION, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration. This word is not generally, if ever, used for a declaration under an official oath, but for a declaration accompanied with solemnity.

ASS-HEAD, *n.* [*Ass* and *head.*] One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

ASSIDE'ANS or CHASIDE'ANS. [Heb. חסיד, *chaste*, pious.] A sect of Jews who resorted to *Mattathias* to fight for the laws of their God and the liberties of their country. They were men of great zeal, and observed the traditions of the elders. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes.

AS'SIDENT, *a.* [L. *assideo*, *assidens*, of *ad* and *sedeo*, to sit.] *Assident* signs, in *med.*, are such as usually attend a disease, but not always; distinguished from *pathognomic* signs, which are inseparable from it.

ASSID'UATE,† *a.* Daily.

ASSIDU'ITY, *n.* [L. *assiduitas*. *See* ASSIDUOUS.] 1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence.—2. Attention; attentiveness to persons. *Assiduities*, in the plural, are services rendered with zeal and constancy.

ASSID'UOUS, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *assideo*, to sit close, *ad* and *sedeo;* Eng. to *sit;* Sax. *sittan*, *settan*.] 1. Constant in application; as a person *assiduous* in his occupation.—2. Attentive; careful; regular in attendance; as, an *assiduous* physician or nurse.—3. Performed with constant diligence or attention; as, *assiduous* labour.

ASSID'UOUSLY, *adv.* Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

ASSID'UOUSNESS, *n.* Constant or diligent application.

ASSIENT'O, *n.* [Sp. *asiento*, a seat, a contract or agreement; L. *assideo*.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in South America.

ASSIGN, *v. t.* (assine) [Fr. *assigner;* L. *assigno*, of *ad* and *signo*, to allot, to mark out; Ir. *sighin;* L. *signum*, a mark. The primary sense of *sign* is to send, or to set.] 1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment.

The priests had a portion *assigned* them; Gen. xlvii.

2. To designate or appoint for a particular purpose.

They *assigned* Bezer, a city of refuge; Josh. xx.

3. To fix, specify or designate: as, an *assigned* quantity.—4. To make or set over; to transfer, sell, or convey, by writing, as by indorsing a note, or by any writing on a separate paper.—5. To allege or show in particular; as, to *assign* a reason for one's conduct.—6. In *law*, to show or set forth with particularity; as, to *assign* error in a writ; to *assign* false judgment. To *assign* a widow her dower, is to allot or portion out to a woman, the third part forming her dower. To *assign* a perjury, is to state upon what particular false statement of the party the false swearing is intended to be sustained; or in common parlance, "it is an oath upon which perjury may be assigned;" that is, the oath so absolutely certain and distinct in its allegation, that it can be negatived by evidence of its falsity.

ASSIGN, *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*.

ASSIGNABLE, *a.* That may be allotted, appointed, or assigned.—2. That may be transferred by writing; as, an *assignable* note, or bill.—3. That may be specified, shown with precision, or designated; as, an *assignable* error. In *math.*, an *assignable magnitude*, signifies any finite magnitude that can be expressed or denoted. *Assignable ratio*, any expressible ratio.

AS'SIGNAT, *n.* A public note or bill in France during the first revolution.

ASSIGNA'TION, *n.* An appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love meetings.—2. A making over by transfer of title. [*See* ASSIGNMENT.]—3. In *Russia*, a public note or bank bill; paper currency.

ASSIGNED, *pp.* Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated.

ASSIGNEE', *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to do some act, perform some business or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; as, an *assignee* of a bankrupt. An assignee may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law; as an executor.

ASSIGNER, *n.* One who assigns, or appoints.

ASSIGNING, *ppr.* Allotting; appointing; transferring; showing especially.

ASSIGNMENT, *n.* An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use.—2. A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange.—3. The writing by which an interest is transferred.—4. The appointment or designation of causes or actions in court, for trial on

particular days.—5. In *law*, the conveyance of the whole interest which a man has in an estate, usually for life or years. It differs from a *lease*, which is the conveyance of a less term than the lessor has in the estate.

ASSIGNOR', *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as, the *assignor* of a bill of exchange.

ASSIM'ILABLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.

ASSIM'ILATE, *v. t.* [L. *assimilo*, of *ad* and *similis*, like. *See* SIMILAR.] 1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble.—2. To convert into a like substance; as, food is *assimilated* by conversion into animal substances, flesh, chyle, blood, &c.

ASSIM'ILATE, *v. i.* To become similar.—2. To be converted into a like substance.

ASSIM'ILATED, *pp.* Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance

ASSIM'ILATING, *ppr.* Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance.

ASSIMILA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing to a resemblance.—2. The act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance; as, flame *assimilates* oil, and the food of animals is by *assimilation* converted into the substances which compose their bodies.—*Mineral assimilation* is the property which substances possess, in the earth, of appropriating and assimilating to themselves other substances with which they are in contact; a property which seems to be the basis of the natural history of the earth

ASSIM'ILATIVE, *a.* Having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance.

ASSIM'ILATORY, *a.* Tending to assimilate.

ASSIM'ULATE,† *v. t.* [L. *assimulo.*] To feign. [*See* SIMULATE.]

ASSIMULA'TION,† *n.* A counterfeiting. [*See* SIMULATION.]

ASSINEGO, *n.* An ass.

ASSIST', *v. t.* [L. *assisto*, of *ad* and *sisto*, to stand up; It. *assistere;* Fr. *assister.* Literally, to be present, or as we still say in English, *to stand by.*] To help; to aid; to succour; to give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

ASSIST', *v. i.* To lend aid.

ASSIST'ANCE, *n.* Help; aid; furtherance; succour; a contribution of support in bodily strength or other means.

ASSIST'ANT, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary

ASSIST'ANT, *n.* One who aids or who contributes his strength or other means to further the designs or welfare of another; an auxiliary.

ASSIST'ANTLY, *adv.* In a manner to give aid.

ASSIST'ED, *pp.* Helped; aided.

ASSISTEN'TES GLAN'DULÆ, *n.* In *anat.*, the lobes of the *prostate* gland have been so called, because they lie near the bladder.

ASSIST'ER, *n.* One that lends aid.

ASSIST'ING, *ppr.* Helping; aiding; supporting with strength or means.

ASSIST'LESS, *a.* Without aid or help.

AS'SIUS LAPIS, *n.* [from Assos, a town in Asia Minor.] A kind of soft sandy stone, celebrated by the ancients for its power of consuming fungous excrescences without pain.

ASSIZE, } *n.* [Fr. *assises*, and some-
ASSIZES, } times so written in English; L. *assideo*, to sit by, of *ad* and *sedeo*, to sit; Ir. *siasair*, a session. *See* ASSESS.] 1. Originally, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, in a certain place and at a certain time, for public business. The word was sometimes applied to the general council, or *Wittenagemote*, of England.—2. A court in *England*, held in every county by special commission to one of the judges, who is called a justice of the *assize*, and empowered to take assizes, that is, the verdict of a jury, called the assize.—3. A jury. In this sense the word was applied to the grand assize, for the trial of property, and to the petty assize, for the trial of possession. In *Scotland*, the assize consists of fifteen men, selected from a great number.—4. A writ; as an *assize of novel disseisin*, which is given to recover the possession of lands, tenements, rents, common, &c., of which the tenant has been lately disseised; *assize of mort d'ancestor*, which lies against an abator, who enters upon land after the death of the tenant, and before the heir enters; *assize of darrein presentment*, which lies against a stranger who presents a clerk to a benefice.—5 A particular species of rents, established and not subject to be varied.—6. The time or place of holding the court of assize.—7. In *a more general sense*, any court of justice.—8 A statute of regulation; an ordinance regulating the weight, measure, and price of articles sold in market; and hence the word came to signify the weight, measure, or price itself; as the *assize* of bread. This word is, in a certain sense, now corrupted into *size;* which see.

ASSIZE, *v. t.* To fix the weight, measure or price of commodities, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.

ASSIZED, *pp.* Regulated in weight, measure or price, by an assize or ordinance.

ASSIZER, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

ASSIZOR, *n.* In *Scotland*, a juror.

ASS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ass.

ASSO'BER,† *v. t.* [*See* SOBER.] To keep under.

ASSOCIABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy, or of being affected by the affections of another part of the body.

ASSO'CIABLE, *a.* (asso'shable.) [*See* ASSOCIATE.] That may be joined to or associated.—2. In *a med. sense*, liable to be affected by sympathy, or to receive from other parts correspondent feelings and affections. "The stomach, the most *associable* of all the organs of the animal body."

ASSO'CIABLENESS, *n.* Associability.

ASSO'CIATE, *v. t.* (asso'shate.) [Fr. *associer;* L. *associo*, of *ad* and *socio*, to join.] 1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; as, to *associate* others with us in business, or in an enterprise. It conveys the idea of intimate union.—2. To unite in the same mass; as, particles of matter *associated* with other substances.

ASSO'CIATE, *v. i.* To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate.*—2. To unite in action, or be affected by the action of a different part of the body.

ASSO'CIATE, *a.* Joined in interest or purpose; confederate.—2. Joined in employment or office; as an *associate* judge.

ASSO'CIATE, *n.* A companion; one frequently in company with another, implying intimacy or equality; a mate; a fellow.—2. A partner in interest, as in business; or a confederate in a league.—3. A companion in a criminal transaction; an accomplice.

ASSO'CIATED, *pp.* United in company or in interest; joined.

ASSO'CIATESHIP, *n.* The state or office of an associate.

ASSO'CIATING, *ppr.* Uniting in company or in interest; joining.

ASSOCIA'TION, *n.* The act of associating; union; connection of persons.—2. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership. It is often applied to a union of states or a confederacy.—3. Union of things; apposition, as of particles of matter.—4. Union or connection of ideas. An *association of ideas* is where two or more ideas constantly or naturally follow each other in the mind, so that one almost infallibly produces the other. Some of the most remarkable associating principles, according to Dugald Stewart, are *resemblance, analogy, contrariety, vicinity in place, vicinity in time, relation of cause and effect, relation of means and ends, relation of premises and conclusions.* The most powerful of all the associating principles is undoubtedly *custom*, and it is that which leads to the most important inquiries of a practical nature.—5. An exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensory residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of some antecedent or attendant fibrous contractions.—6. In *eccles. affairs*, a society of the clergy, consisting of a number of pastors of neighbouring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches.

ASSOCIA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to an association of clergymen.

ASSO'CIATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy.

ASSO'CIATOR, *n.* A confederate. [*Associate* is now used.]

ASSOIL', *v. t.* [Old Fr. from L. *absolvo.*] To solve; to release; to absolve.

ASSOIL',† *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller.*] To soil; to stain.

ASSOIL'MENT, *n.* Act of assoiling.

ASSOIL'ZIE, or ASSOIL'YIE, *v. t.* In *Scots law*, 1. To acquit; to free a party from a charge or prosecution, or to find a criminal not guilty.—2. To absolve from ecclesiastical censure.

AS'SONANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ad* and *sono*, to sound. *See* SOUND.] Resemblance of sounds. In *rhet.* and *poetry*, a resemblance in sound, or termination, without making rhyme.

AS'SONANT, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds. In Spanish poetry, *assonant* rhymes are those in which a resemblance of sounds serves instead of a natural rhyme, as, *ligera, tierra.*

ASSORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *assortir;* It. *assortire;* of *ad* and *sortir, sortire*, to sally forth, and in It. to draw lots. *See* SORT.] 1. To separate and distribute into classes things of the like kind, nature, or quality, or things which are suited to a like purpose. It is some

times applied to persons as well as things.—2. To furnish with all sorts.

ASSORT′, *v. i.* To agree; to be in accordance with; to suit.

ASSORT′ED, *pp.* Distributed into sorts, kinds, or classes.—2. Furnished with an assortment; or with a variety; as a well *assorted* store.

ASSORT′ING, *ppr.* Separating into sorts; supplying with an assortment.

ASSORT′MENT, *n.* The act of distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes, or of selecting and suiting things.—2. A mass or quantity distributed into kinds or sorts; or a number of things assorted.—3. A number of things of the same kind, varied in size, colour, quality, price, form, or the like, to suit the market, the wants of people, or various purposes; as, an *assortment* of thread, of silks, of calicoes, &c.

> An *assortment* of paintings. *W. Coxe.*

4. A variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes; as, an *assortment* of goods.

ASSOT′,† *v. t.* [*See* SOT.] To infatuate; to besot.

ASSUĀGE, *v. t.* [This word appears to be formed on the G. *schwach*; D. *zwak*, weak; or on D. *zagt*, soft, gentle, quiet, which coincides with the Sax. *swig*, silence; *swigan*, to be silent, whence *geswigean*, to be silent; D. *zwygen*, id. In Sax. also, *geswican*, is to cease, fail, rest, be quiet. But the Dutch word for *assuage*, is *verzagten*, to soften.] To soften, in *a figurative sense:* to allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease or pacify, as passion or tumult. In strictness, it signifies rather to *moderate*, than to quiet, tranquillize, or reduce to perfect peace or ease.

ASSUĀGE, *v. i.* To abate or subside.

> The waters *assuaged*; Gen. viii.

But I apprehend the sense is—the waters were checked; Heb. שך, *shad.*

ASSUĀGED, *pp.* Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.

ASSUĀGEMENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.

ASSUĀGER, *n.* One who allays; that which mitigates or abates.

ASSUĀGING, *ppr.* Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating.

ASSUĀSIVE, *a.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating; tranquillizing.

ASSUEFAC′TION,† *n.* [L. *assuefacio.*] The act of accustoming.

AS′SUETUDE, *n.* [L. *assuetudo*, from *assuetus*, part. of *assuesco*, to accustom.] Custom; habit; habitual use.

ASSŪME, *v. t.* [L. *assumo*, of *ad* and *sumo*, to take.] 1. To take, or take upon one. It differs from *receive*, in not implying an offer to give.

> The god *assumed* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take what is not just; to take with arrogant claims; to arrogate; to seize unjustly; as, to *assume* haughty airs; to *assume* unwarrantable powers.—3. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; as, to *assume* a principle in reasoning.—4. To appropriate, or take to one's self; as, to *assume* the debts of another.—5. To take what is fictitious; to pretend to possess; to take in appearance; as, to *assume* the garb of humility.

ASSŪME, *v. i.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.—2. In *law*, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise; as, A *assumed* upon himself, and promised to pay.

ASSŪMED, *pp.* Taken; arrogated; taken without proof; pretended.

ASSŪMER, *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.

ASSŪMING, *ppr.* Taking; arrogating; taking for granted; pretending.

ASSŪMING, *a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.

ASSŪMING, *n.* Presumption.

ASSUMP′SIT, *n.* [Pret. tense of L. *assumo.*] 1. In *law*, a promise, or undertaking, founded on a consideration. This promise may be verbal or written. An assumpsit is *express* or *implied; express*, when made in words or writing; *implied*, when in consequence of some benefit or consideration accruing to one person from the acts of another, the law presumes that person has promised to make compensation. In this case, the law, upon a principle of justice, *implies* or raises a promise, on which an action may be brought to recover the compensation. Thus, if A contracts with B to build a house for him, by implication and intendment of law, A *promises* to pay B for the same, without any express words to that effect.—2. An action founded on a promise. When this action is brought on a debt, it is called *indebitatus assumpsit*, which is an action on the case to recover damages for the non-payment of a debt.

ASSUMPT′,† *v. t.* To take up; to raise.

ASSUMPT′,† *n.* That which is assumed.

ASSUMP′TION, *n.* [L. *assumptio.*] 1. The act of taking to one's self.—2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing a thing without proof; supposition.

> This gives no sanction to the unwarrantable *assumption* that the soul sleeps from the period of death to the resurrection of the body. *Thodey.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed. In *logic*, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism.—4. A consequence drawn from the propositions of which an argument is composed.—5. Undertaking; a taking upon one's self.—6. In *the Romish Church*, the taking up a person into heaven, as the Virgin Mary. Also, a festival in honour of the miraculous ascent of Mary, celebrated by the Romish and Greek churches.—7. Adoption. *Deed of assumption*, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by trustees, under a trust deed, or deed of settlement, assuming a new trustee, or trustees.

ASSUMP′TIVE, *a.* That is or may be assumed. In *her.*, *assumptive* arms are such as a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign and of the heralds, to assume, in consequence of an exploit. *Assumptive arms*, may also be considered as armorial bearings improperly assumed.

ASSUMP′TIVELY, *adv.* By way of assumption.

ASSU′RANCE, *n.* (ashu′rance.) [Fr. from *assurer*, of *ad* and *sûr*, *seur*, sure, certain. Qu. the Rab. and Talm. אשר, *asher*, to make firm, confirm, verify; or is *sur* the G. *zwar*, from the root of L. *verus;* more probably it is from It. *sicurare*, *assicurare*, to insure, from L. *securus.*] 1. The act of assuring, or of making a declaration in terms that furnish ground of confidence; as, I trusted to his *assurances;* or the act of furnishing any ground of full confidence.

> Whereof he hath given *assurance* to all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead; Acts xvii.

2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

> Let us draw near with a true heart, in full *assurance* of faith; Heb. x.

3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity.

> Brave men meet danger with *assurance*. *Knolles.*

4. Excess of boldness; impudence; as, his *assurance* is intolerable.—5. Freedom from excessive modesty, timidity, or bashfulness; laudable confidence.

> Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

6. Insurance; a contract to make good a loss. [*See* INSURANCE.]—7. Any writing or legal evidence of the conveyance of property.—8. Conviction.—9. In *theol.*, full confidence of one's interest in Christ, and of final salvation.

ASSŪRE, *v. t.* (ashūre.) [Fr. *assurer*. *See* ASSURANCE.] 1. To make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence; as, he *assured* me of his sincerity.—2. To confirm; to make certain, or secure.

> And it shall be *assured* to him; Lev. xxvii.

3. To embolden; to make confident.

> And hereby we shall *assure* our hearts before him; 1 John iii.

4. To make secure, with *of* before the object secured; as, let me be *assured of* your fidelity.—5.† To affiance; to betroth.—6. To insure; to covenant, to indemnify for loss. [*See* INSURE.]

ASSŪRED, *pp.* Made certain or confident; made secure; insured.

ASSŪRED, *a.* Certain, indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess.

ASSŪREDLY, *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.

> *Assuredly* thy son Solomon shall reign; 1 Kings i.

ASSŪREDNESS, *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.

ASSŪRER, *n.* One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.

ASSUR′GENT, *a.* [L. *assurgens*, *assurgo.*] Rising upward in an arch. In *her.*, a term used for man or beast, when depicted as rising out of the sea. In *bot.*, rising in a curve to an erect position. *Assurgent leaves*, leaves first bent down, but rising erect towards the apex.

ASSŪRING, *ppr.* Making sure or confident; giving security; confirming.

ASSWĀGE. *See* ASSUAGE.

ASSYTH′EMENT, *n.* In *Scots law*, an indemnification due to the heirs of a person murdered, from the person guilty of the crime; but where the criminal has suffered the pains of law, no claim for *assythement* lies.

AS′TACITE, } *n.* [Gr. αστακος, a
AS′TACOLITE, } crawfish, and λιθος, a stone.] Petrified or fossil crawfish, and other crustaceous animals; called also *cancrites*, *crabites*, and *gammarolites*.

AS′TEISM, *n.* [Gr. αστειος, beautiful, polite.] In *rhet.*, genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

AS′TER, *n.* [Gr. αστηρ.] A genus of plants, with compound flowers, many of which are cultivated for their beauty, particularly the China Aster. The species are very numerous. They are in common language called *star-wort*, from the rays of the corolla.

ASTE′RIA, *n.* A variety of sapphire, not perfectly transparent, but showing

a star-like opalescence in the direction of the axis, if cut round.

ASTE'RIAS, } n. [Gr. αστηρ, a star.] Stel-
AS'TER, } la marina, sea-star, or star-fish, a genus of the order of Mollusca. It has a depressed body, with a coriaceous coat; is composed of five or more segments running out from a central part, and furnished with numerous tentacles, with a mouth below, in the centre. There are many species.

ASTE'RIATED, a. [*Supra.*] Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star; as, *asteriated* sapphire.

ASTE'RIATITE, n. Petrified asterias.

AS'TERISK, n. [Gr. αστερισκος, a little star, from αστηρ, a star.] The figure of a star, thus, (*) used in printing and writing, as a reference to a passage or note in the margin, or to fill the space when a name is omitted.

AS'TERISM, n. [Gr. αστερισμος, a little star, from αστηρ, a star.] 1. A collection of stars, formerly used for constellation, but now appropriated to signify any small cluster which it is either desirable to distinguish from the rest of the constellation in which it lies, or which is not a part of any particular constellation.—2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [*This is less proper.*]

AS'TERITE, or star-stone. [*See* ASTRITE.]

ASTERN', adv. [*a* or *at*, and *stern*. *See* STERN.] 1. In or at the hinder part of a ship; or toward the hinder part, or backward; as, to go *astern*.—2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance.

ASTEROID', n. [Gr. αστηρ, a star, and ειδος, form.] A name given by Herschel to the newly discovered planets, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

ASTEROID'AL, a. Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids, or star-fish.

ASTEROPHYLL'ITES, n. [Gr. αστηρ, a star, and φυλλον, a leaf.] Star-leaf, a genus of extinct fossil plants, so called from the stellated disposition of the leaves round the branches.

AS'TEROPODE, } n. αστηρ, a star,
ASTEROPO'DIUM, } and πους, ποδος, a foot.] A kind of extraneous fossil, of the same substance with the astrite, to which it serves as the base.

ASTERT',† v. t. To startle.

ASTHEN'IC, a. (aston'ic.) [Gr. α priv. and σθενος, strength.] Weak; characterized by debility.

ASTHENOL'OGY, n. [Gr. α priv. and σθενος, strength, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

ASTH'MA, n. (ast'ma.) [Gr. ασθμα.] An intermitting disorder of respiration. The paroxysm of this disorder terminates in expectoration, more or less copious. Asthma generally attacks persons advanced in years, and seems, in some instances, to be hereditary. Persons of a melancholic temperament, or of the melancholic mixed with the sanguineous, are most subject to it. The paroxysm is very generally preceded by languor, flatulency, headache, heaviness over the eyes, sickness, disturbed rest, and sense of oppression about the precordia. It generally takes place about the middle of the night, and during the first and deepest sleep. It seldom proves fatal, except as inducing dropsy, consumption, &c. Physicians distinguish two kinds of asthma, the dry or nervous, and the humid or common asthma.

ASTHMAT'IC, a. Pertaining to asthma; also, affected by asthma; as, an *asthmatic* patient.

ASTIP'ULATE,† for *Stipulate.*

ASTIPULA'TION,† for *Stipulation.*

AS'TOMOUS, a. [Gr. α without, and στομα, a mouth.] Without a mouth: applied in *zool.*, to an order of dipterous insects; and, in *bot.*, to an order of mosses, the capsules of which have no aperture.

ASTONE,† } v. t. [*See* ASTONISH.] To
ASTONY,† } terrify, or astonish.

ASTONED,† } pp. Astonished.
ASTON'IED,† }

ASTON'ISH, v. t. [Old Fr. *estonner*, now, *étonner*; L. *attono*, to astonish; *ad* and *tono*. Sax. *gestun*, noise, and *stunian*, to stun; G. *staunen*; Arm. *eston*, wonderfully. The primary sense is, to stop, to strike dumb, to fix. *See* TONE and STUN.] To stun, or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze; to confound with some sudden passion.

I Daniel, was *astonished* at the vision; Dan. viii.

ASTON'ISHED, pp. Amazed; confounded with fear, surprise, or admiration.

ASTON'ISHING, ppr. Amazing; confounding with wonder, or fear.

ASTON'ISHING, a. Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration, or amazement.

ASTON'ISHINGLY, adv. In a manner or degree to excite amazement.

ASTON'ISHINGNESS, n. The quality of exciting astonishment.

ASTON'ISHMENT, n. Amazement; confusion of mind from fear, surprise, or admiration, at an extraordinary, or unexpected event.

ASTOUND', v. t. To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement. From Old Fr. *estonner*.

ASTOUND'ED, pp. Astonished to dumbness.

ASTOUND'ING, ppr Astonishing.—2. a. Adapted to astonish.

ASTOUND'MENT, n. Amazement.

ASTRAD'DLE, adv. [*a* and *straddle*. *See* STRADDLE.] With the legs across a thing, or on different sides; as, to sit *astraddle*.

ASTRÆ'A, n. A genus of fixed polypifers, sometimes incrusting marine bodies; sometimes collected in a hemispherical or globular mass, which is sometimes, but rarely, lobated. The upper surface is covered with orbicular, or subangular starry discs, which are lamellar and sessile. Each disc is the seat of a polype, with a single row of numerous arms, in the centre of which is the mouth. The species are numerous.

AS'TRAGAL, n. [Gr. αστραγαλος, a turning joint, vertebra, spondylus.] 1. In *arch.*, a little round moulding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring; representing a ring or band of iron, to prevent the splitting of the column. It is often cut into beads or berries, and is used in ornamented entablatures, to separate the several faces of the architrave.—2. In *gunnery*, a round moulding on cannon near the mouth.—3. In *anat.*, the huckle, ancle, or sling bone; the upper bone of the foot supporting the tibia.

ASTRA'GALUS, n. A genus of leguminous plants, some of the species of which yield gum tragacanth.

AS'TRAL, a. [L. *astrum*; Gr. αστηρ, a star.] Belonging to the stars; starry.

AS'TRAL LAMP, n. A lamp whose light is placed under a concave glass.

ASTRAY, adv. [*a* and *stray*. *See* STRAY.] Out of the right way or proper place, both in a literal and figurative sense. In morals and religion, it signifies wandering from the path of rectitude, from duty and happiness.

Before I was afflicted, I went *astray*; Ps. cxix.

Cattle go *astray* when they leave their proper owners, or inclosures; see Deut. xxii.

ASTRE'A, n. [Gr. αστηρ, a star.] The goddess of justice. A name sometimes given to the sign *Virgo*. The poets feign that justice quitted heaven, in the golden age, to reside on earth; but becoming weary with the iniquities of men, she returned to heaven, and commenced a constellation of stars.

ASTRE'ATED, pp. Ornamented with star-like ornaments.

ASTRICT', v. t. [L. *astringo*, *astrictus*. *See* ASTRINGE.] To bind fast or compress. [*Not mu. us.*]

ASTRICT', a. Compendious; contracted.

ASTRICT'ED, pp. Bound fast; compressed with bandages.

ASTRICT'ING, ppr. Binding close; compressing; contracting.

ASTRIC'TION, n. The act of binding close, or compressing with ligatures.—2 A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of hemorrhages. *Astriction*, in *Scots law*, is the obligation imposed by the servitude of thirlage, by which certain lands are astricted to a particular mill, and the possessors obliged to grind their grain there. [*See* THIRLAGE.]

ASTRICT'IVE, a Binding; compressing; styptic.

ASTRICT'ORY, a. Astringent; binding; apt to bind.

ASTRIDE, adv. With the legs across.

ASTRIF'EROUS, a. [L. *astrifer*; *astrum*, a star, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or containing stars. [*Lit. us.*]

ASTRIG'EROUS,† a. [Low L. *astriger*.] Bearing stars.

ASTRINGE, v. t. (astrinj'.) [L. *astringo*, of *ad* and *stringo*, to bind fast, to *strain*. *See* STRAIN.] To compress; to bind together; to contract by pressing the parts together.

ASTRING'ED, pp. Compressed; straitened; contracted.

ASTRING'ENCY, n. The power of contracting the parts of the body; that quality in medicines which binds, contracts, or strengthens parts which are relaxed; as, the *astringency* of acids or bitters.

ASTRING'ENT, a. Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to *laxative*. *Astringent principle*, that quality in medicine which binds, contracts, or strengthens. It has been called *tannin*, from its use in tanning hides.

ASTRING'ENT, n. A medicine which binds or contracts the parts of the body to which it is applied, restrains profuse discharges, coagulates animal fluids, condenses and strengthens the solids. The principal astringents are the mineral acids, alum, lime-water, chalk, certain preparations of copper, zinc, iron, and lead, catechu, kino, oak, bark, and galls. Modern practice inclines to the use of *astringent* for internal applications, and *styptic* for external.

ASTRING'ER n. A falconer that keeps a goshawk.

ASTRING'ING, *ppr.* Compressing; binding fast; contracting.

AS'TRITE, *n.* [Gr. αστης, a star; Fr. *astroite.*] An extraneous fossil, called also *asteria* and *astroit*. Astrites are stones in the form of small, short, angular, or sulcated columns, about an inch and a half long, and the third of an inch in diameter, composed of several regular joints, which, when separated, resemble a radiated star. Astrites are said to be detached articulations of encrinites, a kind of marine polype.

ASTROG'NOSIA, *n.* [Gr. αστης, a star, and γνωσις, knowledge.] The art of knowing the fixed stars, their names, ranks, situations, and the like.

ASTROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. αστης, or αστρον, a star, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the stars, or the science of describing them.

AS'TROID, *n.* In *her.*, a star consisting of six points or more, in distinction from a mullet, consisting only of five.

AS'TROIT, *n.* Star-stone. [*See* ASTRITE.]—2. A species of petrified madrepore often found in calcareous stones.

AS'TROLABE, *n.* [Gr. αστης, a star, and λαβειν, to take.] 1. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.—2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world; or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.—3. Among *the ancients*, the same as the modern armillary sphere.

ASTROL'ATRY, *n.* [Gr. αστης, and λατρεια, worship.] The worship of the stars.

ASTROL'OGER, ASTROLO'GIAN, *n.* [L. *astrologus*, of αστρον, a star, and λογος, discourse.] 1. One who professes to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars. *Astrologian* is little used.—2. Formerly one who understood the motions of the planets, without predicting.

ASTROLOG'IC, ASTROLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to astrology; professing or practising astrology.

ASTROLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.

ASTROL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To practise astrology.

ASTROL'OGY, *n.* [*Supra.*] A science which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell future events by their situation and different aspects.—*Natural astrology*, that branch of astrology which professed to predict natural effects, as changes of the weather, winds, storms, &c.—*Judicial astrology*, that branch which pretended to foretell moral events, such as have a dependence on the free will and agency of man; as if they were produced or directed by the stars. This science was formerly in great request, as men ignorantly supposed the heavenly bodies to have a ruling influence over the physical and moral world; but it is now universally exploded by true science and philosophy.

ASTROMETEOROL'OGY, [Gr. αστρον, a star, μετρον, measure, and λογος, discourse.] The art of foretelling the weather and its changes, from the aspect of the moon and stars.

ASTRON'OMER, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy; one who has a knowledge of the laws of the heavenly orbs, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.

ASTRONOM'IC, ASTRONOM'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.—*Astronomical place* of a star, or planet, is its longitude or place in the ecliptic, reckoned from the beginning of Aries, according to the order of the signs.—*Astronomical observations*, such observations as are made with suitable instruments, by astronomers, on the heavenly bodies, to ascertain their forms, appearances, motions, &c.—*Astronomical tables*, computations of the motions, places, and other phenomena of the planets. The Nautical Almanac consists of such tables.—*Astronomical calendar*, an instrument which shows at sight the meridian altitude, and declination of the sun.—*Astronomical sector*, an instrument for finding the difference in right ascension and declination between two objects, whose distance is too great to be seen through a fixed telescope.—*Astronomical year. See* YEAR.

ASTRONOM'ICALLY, *adv.* In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.

ASTRON'OMIZE, *v. i.* To study astronomy. [*Lit. us.*]

ASTRON'OMY, *n.* [Gr. αστρον, a star, and νομος, a law, or rule.] The science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, aspects, eclipses, order, &c. This science depends on observations, made chiefly with instruments, and upon mathematical calculations. That part of the science which gives a description of the motions, figures, periods of revolution, and other phenomena of the heavenly bodies is called *descriptive astronomy;* that part which determines the motions, figures, periodical revolutions, distances, &c. of the heavenly bodies, is called *practical astronomy;* and that part which explains the causes of their motions, and demonstrates the laws by which those causes operate, is termed *physical astronomy.*

AS'TROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. αστρον, a star, and σκοπεω, to view.] An astronomical instrument, composed of two cones, on whose surface the constellations, with their stars, are delineated, by means of which the stars may be easily known.

AS'TROSCOPY, *n.* [*See* ASTROSCOPE.] Observation of the stars.

ASTROTHEM'ATA, *n. plu.* [Gr. αστρον, a star, and θεμα, a thing laid down.] The places or positions of the stars in an astrological scheme of the heavens.

ASTRO-THEOL'OGY, *n.* [L. *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASTRUT', *adv.* [*See* STRUT.] In a strutting manner.

AS'TUR, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of hawks formed by Bechsteiff, and characterised by a short beak bent downwards from the base, and convex above, with some-what oval nostrils.

ASTUTE', *a.* [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtility; Ir. *aisde, aiste*, ingenuity.] Shrewd; sharp; eagle-eyed; critically examining, or discerning.

ASTUTE'NESS, *n.* Shrewdness; cunning.

AS'TY, *n.* [Gr. αστυ.] In the history of *arch.*, a town or city. The name of that part of Athens which encircled the acropolis.

ASUND'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *asundrian*, to divide. *See* SUNDER.] Apart; into parts; separately; in a divided state.

The Lord hath cut *asunder* the cords of the wicked; Ps cxxix.

ASWOON',† *adv.* In a swoon.

ASY'LUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. ασυλον, safe from spoil, α and συλη, spoil, συλαω, to plunder.] 1. A sanctuary, or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from justice, and from which they cannot be taken without sacrilege. Temples and altars were anciently asylums; as were tombs, statues, and monuments. The ancient heathens allowed asylums for the protection of the vilest criminals; and the Jews had their cities of refuge.—2. Any place of retreat and security.

ASYM'METRAL, ASYMMET'RICAL, *a.* [*See* SYMMETRY.] Not having symmetry. [*Lit. us.*]

ASYM'METRY, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and συμμετρια, symmetry, of συν, with, and μετρεω, to measure.] The want of proportion between the parts of a thing. It is also used in mathematics for incommensurability, when between two quantities there is no common measure.

AS'YMPTOTE, *n.* [Gr α priv. and συν, with, and πτοω, to fall; not meeting or coinciding.] A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended, would never meet it. This may be conceived as a tangent to a curve at an infinite distance.

ASYMPTOT'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to an asymptote. Asymptotical lines, or curves, are such as continually approach when extended, but never meet.

ASYN'DETON, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and συνδεω, to bind together.] In *gram.*, a figure which omits the connective; as, *veni, vidi, vici.* It stands opposed to *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives.

AT, *prep.* [Sax. *æt;* Goth. *at;* L. *ad. At, ad*, and *to*, if not radically the same word, often coincide in signification. In W. *at* is *to*, and in Danish, it is the sign of the infinitive mood; in Amh. *od*, or *ud*, is toward. The word *at* is doubtless the oriental אתא, אתה, *atha, atheh*, Ch. and Heb. to come, to approach. Hence it primarily denotes *presence, meeting, nearness, direction toward.*] In general, *at* denotes *nearness* or *presence;* as, *at* the ninth hour, *at* the house; but it is less definite than *in* or *on; at* the house, may be *in* or *near* the house. It denotes also *toward, versus;* as, to aim an arrow *at* a mark From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at*. *At* the sight, is *with, present*, or *coming* the sight; *at* this news, *present* the news, *on* or *with* the approach or arrival of this news. *At* peace, *at* war, in a state of peace or war existing, being present; *at* ease, *at* play, *at* a loss, &c. convey the like idea. *At* arms, furnished with arms, bearing arms, present with arms; *at* hand, within reach of the hand, and therefore *near; at* my cost, *with* my cost; *at* his suit, *by* or *with* his suit; *at* this declaration, he rose from his seat, that is, present, or coming this declaration; whence results the idea *in consequence of it.* *At* his command, is either *under* his command, that is, literally, coming or being come his command, in the power of, or in consequence of it. He is good

at engraving, *at* husbandry; that is, in performing that business. He deserves well *at* our hands, that is, from us. The peculiar phrases in which this word occurs, with appropriate significations, are numerous. *At first, at last, at least, at best, at the worst, at* the highest or lowest, are phrases in which some noun is implied; as, at the first time or beginning; at the last time, or point of time; at the least or best degree, &c.; all denoting an extreme point or superlative degree. *At all*, is in any manner or degree.—*At* is sometimes used for *to*, or *toward*, noting progression or direction; as, he aims *at* perfection; he makes or runs *at* him, or points *at* him. In this phrase, he longs to be *at* him, *at* has its general sense of *approaching*, or *present*, or *with*, in contest or attack.

AT'ABAL, *n.* [Sp.] A kettle drum; a kind of tabor.

ATAC'AMITE, *n.* A muriate of copper.

AT'AGAS, *n.* The red cock, or moor game.

ATAMAS'CO, *n.* A species of the genus Amaryllis.

AT'ARAXY, *n.* [Gr. ἀταραχος, of α priv. and ταραχη, tumult.] Calmness of mind; a term used by the stoics and sceptics to denote a freedom from the emotions which proceed from vanity and self-conceit.

ATAX'Y, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and ταξις, order.] Want of order; disturbance; irregularity in the functions of the body or in the crisis and paroxysms of disease.

ATCHE, *n.* In *Turkey*, a small silver coin, value about three farthings.

ATE, the preterit of *eat;* which see.

A'TE, *n.* (a'ty.) [Gr. ατη, mischief; αταω, to hurt. *Ate* is a personification of evil, mischief, or malice.] In *pagan mytho.*, the goddess of mischief, who was cast down from heaven by Jupiter.

-ATE, [*Termin.* from the Lat. *terminatus.*] The termination *-ate* in adjectives is equivalent to our own termination in *-ed;* we also form verbs upon this adjective or past participle; thus *to animate*, from which by suffixing *ed*, we obtain a new participle giving more energy, as, *animate, animated;* from this source we also obtain some nouns, as *reprobate*. Our nouns in *-ation*, are immediately from the Latin and are equivalent to our termination in *-ing* They denote action, the means, the effect of action. *Ate* in *chem*, is a termination affixed to a compound of any acid, containing a maximum of oxygen with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base, such as nitr*ate*, sulph*ate*, carbon*ate*, &c. &c. The termination in *ite*, indicates a lower degree of acidification than a maximum. [*See* ITE.]

AT'ELENE, *a.* [Gr. ατελης, imperfect.] In *mineral.*, imperfect; wanting regular forms in the genus.

ATE'LES, *n.* In *zool*, a genus of *sapajous*, or American monkeys. They have long, attenuated and powerfully prehensile tails, and their forehands are either entirely deprived of thumbs, or have only a very small rudiment of that organ.

ATELES'TITE, *n.* A mineral, crystalline in structure, resembling sphene.

ATEL'LAN, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella, in Italy.

ATEL'LAN, *n.* A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious.

A TEMP'O GIUS'TO. [It.; L. *in tempore justo.*] A direction in music, which signifies to sing or play in an equal, true, or just time. It is seldom used but when the time has been interrupted.

ATHAL'AMOUS, *a.* [Gr. α without, θαλαμος, a bed.] In *bot.*, a term applied to lichens, whose thallus is not furnished with shields or beds for the spores.

ATHANA'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. The Athanasian creed is a formulary, confession or exposition of faith, supposed formerly to have been drawn up by Athanasius, but this opinion is now rejected, and the composition is ascribed by some to Hilary, bishop of Arles. It is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith.

ATH'ANOR, *n.* [Ar. and Heb. תנור, *thanor*, an oven or furnace.] A digesting furnace, formerly used in chemical operations; so constructed as to maintain a uniform and durable heat. It is a furnace, with a lateral tower close on all sides, which is to be filled with fuel. As the fuel below is consumed, that in the tower falls down to supply its place.

A'THEISM, *n.* The disbelief of the existence of a God, or Supreme intelligent Being.

> *Atheism* is a ferocious system, that leaves nothing above us to excite awe, nor around us to awaken tenderness. *Rob. Hall.*

A'THEIST, *n.* [Gr. αθεος, of α priv. and θεος, God.] One who disbelieves the existence of a God, or Supreme intelligent Being.

A'THEIST, *a.* Atheistical; disbelieving or denying the being of a Supreme God.

ATHEIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
ATHEIST'ICAL, } atheism.—2. Disbelieving the existence of a God; impious; *applied to persons;* as, an *atheistic* writer.—3. Implying or containing atheism; *applied to things;* as, *atheistic* doctrines or opinions.

ATHEIST'ICALLY, *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

ATHEIST'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being atheistical.

A'THEIZE,† *v. i.* To discourse as an atheist.

ATHEL, ADEL or **ÆTHEL**, noble, of illustrious birth; Sax. *ædel, æthel;* Ar. *athala*, to be well-rooted, to be of noble origin. This word is found in many Saxon names; as, in *Atheling*, a noble youth; *Ethelred*, noble counsel; *Ethelard*, noble genius; *Ethelbert*, nobly bright, eminently noble. *Ethelwald*, noble government, or power; *Ethelward*, noble defender.

ATHENÆ'UM, } *n.* [L. from Gr. Αθηναιον,
ATHENE'UM, } or Αθηναια, Minerva, the goddess of wisdom.] In ancient times, a public building erected for rehearsals and lectures, the chief of which was at Athens. In modern times, the name *Athenæum*, has frequently been given to establishments connected with literature and art, to reading-rooms where periodicals and newspapers are kept, and also to public libraries frequented for the purpose of reading.

ATHE'NIAN, *a.* [from *Athens*.] Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica in Greece.

ATHE'NIAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.

ATHEOLO'GIAN, *n.* One who is opposed to a theologian.

ATHEOL'OGY,† *n.* Atheism.

A'THEOUS,† *a.* Atheistic; impious.

ATH'ERINE, } *n.* A genus of fishes of
ATHERI'NA, } the Abdominal order. The characters are, the upper jaw is rather flat, the rays of the gill membrane are six, and the side belt or line shines like silver. There are four species; the best known is the Hepsetus, very abundant in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in large quantities.

ATHERO'MA, *n.* [Gr. from αθηρα, pap.] A species of wen or encysted tumour, whose contents are curdy.

ATHERO'MATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an atheroma; having the qualities of an atheroma.

ATHIRST', *a.* (athurst'.) [*a* and *thirst*. *See* THIRST.] 1. Thirsty; wanting drink.—2. Having a keen appetite or desire.

> He had a soul *athirst* for knowledge. *Ch. Observer.*

ATHLETE, *n.* [*See* ATHLETIC.] A contender for victory.

ATHLET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αθλητης: L. *athleta*, a wrestler; from αεθλος, strife, contest.] 1. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running, and other exercises and sports, which were practised by the ancients, usually called the *athletic* games. Hence,—2. Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous. An *athletic* body or constitution, is one fitted for vigorous exertions.

ATHWART', *prep.* [*a* and *thwart*. *See* THWART.] 1. Across; from side to side; transverse; as, *athwart* the path —2. In *mar. language*, across the line of a ship's course, as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course—*Athwart hause*, is the situation of a ship when she lies across the stem of another, whether near, or at some distance.—*Athwart the fore foot*, is a phrase applied to the flight of a cannon ball, across another ship's course, ahead, as a signal for her to bring to.—*Athwart ships*, reaching across the ship from side to side, or in that direction.

ATHWART', *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully.

ATILT', *adv* [*a* and *tilt*. *See* TILT.] 1. In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action, of a man making a thrust; as, to stand or run *atilt*. - 2. In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

AT'IMY, *n.* [Gr. ατιμια, α and τιμη, honour.] In *ancient Greece*, disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or decree.

ATLAN'TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the
ATLANTE'AN, } isle Atlantis, which the ancients allege was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean.—2. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

ATLAN'TES, *n plur.* [Gr. ατλαντες.]

Atlantes, in the Baths, Pompeii.

In *arch.*, a term applied to figures or half figures of men, used in the place of columns or pilasters, to support an

entablature. They are also called *Telamones.*

ATLAN'TIC, *a.* [from *Atlas* or *Atlantis*] Pertaining to that division of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

ATLAN'TIC, *n.* The ocean, or that part of the general sea bounded by Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

ATLAN'TICA, ATLAN'TIS, } *n.* An isle mentioned by the ancients, situated west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the strait of Gibraltar. The poets mention two isles, and call them *Hesperides*, western isles, and *Elysian fields.* Authors are not agreed whether these isles were the Canaries, or some other isles, or the continent of America.

ATLAN'TIDES, *n.* A name given to the Pleiades or seven stars, which were feigned to be the daughters of Atlas, a king of Mauritania, or of his brother, Hesperus, who were translated to heaven.

ATLAN'TIS, *n.* A fictitious philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it; composed in the manner of More's Utopia, and Campanella's *City of the Sun.* One part of the work is finished, in which the author has described a college, founded for the study of nature, under the name of *Solomon's House.* The model of a commonwealth was never executed.

AT'LAS, *n.* A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of mount Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.—2. A large square folio, resembling a volume of maps.—3. The supporters of a building.—4. A silk, satin, or stuff, manufactured in the East, with admirable ingenuity. Atlases are plain, striped, or flowered; but they have not the fine gloss and lustre of some French silks.—5. The first vertebra of the neck.—6. A term applied to paper, as *atlas* fine.

ATMOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ατμος, vapour, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer. It consists of a thin hollow ball of porous earthenware, in which is inserted a tube of glass with divisions. The cavity of the ball and the tube are filled with water, and the top of the tube closed. In this state, the instrument is exposed to the free action of the air, when the water transudes through the porous substance, and is evaporated by the air. It was invented by Sir John Leslie.

AT'MOSPHERE, *n.* [Gr. ατμος, vapour, and σφαιρα, a *sphere.*] The whole mass of fluid, consisting of air, aqueous and other vapours, surrounding the earth, and supposed to extend to the height of between forty and fifty miles above the surface of the earth. Its greatest density is at the earth's surface, and the density decreases in a geometrical progression, while the heights increase in an arithmetical progression. The atmosphere, like other bodies, gravitates toward the earth, and therefore has weight and pressure. The weight at an average, at the level of the sea, is found to be about fifteen pounds on the square inch. If air be condensed so as to exert a pressure of thirty pounds on the square inch, the pressure is said to be *two atmospheres,* a condensation which gives forty-five pounds, is termed *three atmospheres,* and so on. Pressures arising from other causes, such as the weight of liquids, and the force of steam, are also frequently counted by atmospheres. *Electrical atmosphere;* that sphere which surrounds the surface of electrified bodies, and which consists of electrical effluvia issuing from them. *Magnetic atmosphere;* the sphere within which the virtue of the magnet acts.

ATMOSPHER'IC, ATMOSPHER'ICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere; as, *atmospheric* air or vapours. —*Atmospheric air,* a term formerly employed to distinguish common air from *vital air,* now called oxygen, and *inflammable air,* now called hydrogen.—*Atmospherical clock,* a machine for measuring the mean temperature of the air, which was proposed by Sir D. Brewster.—2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

> I am an *atmospheric* creature. *Pope.*

ATMOSPHER'IC TIDES, *n.* Certain changes in the barometric pressure of the atmosphere, depending on the attraction of the sun and moon.

AT'OM, *n.* [Gr. ατομος: L. *atomus;* from α, not, and τεμνω, to cut.] 1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. Atoms are conceived to be the first principles or component parts of all bodies.—2. The ultimate or smallest component part of a body.—3. Any thing extremely small.

ATOM'IC, ATOM'ICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms; extremely minute. The *atomical* philosophy, said to be broached by Moschus, before the Trojan war, and cultivated by Epicurus, teaches that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed, without the aid of a Supreme intelligent Being. The *atomic theory,* in *chem.,* or the doctrine of *definite proportions,* teaches that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles or *atoms* of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.

ATOM'IC WEIGHTS, *n.* The numbers expressing the proportions in which bodies unite, must likewise, according to the *atomic theory,* in chemistry, indicate the relative weights of atoms, and accordingly these numbers are often called *atomic weights.*

AT'OMISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

AT'OMIST, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.

AT'OMIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms.

AT'OM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling atoms.

ATOMOL'OGY, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

AT'OMY, *n.* A word used by Shakspeare for *atom;* also, an abbreviation of *anatomy.*

ATONE, *adv.* [*at* and *one*] At one; together.

ATONE, *v. i.* [Supposed to be compounded of *at* and *one.* The Spanish has *adunar,* to unite or join, and the Ital. *adunare,* to assemble; from L. *ad* and *unus, unio.* In Welsh, *dyun,* signifies united, accordant, agreeing; *dyunaw,* to unite, or agree; from *un,* one and *dy,* a prefix denoting iteration] 1.† To agree; to be in accordance; to accord.

> He and Aufidius can no more *atone,*
> Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*

2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction for an offence, or a crime, by which reconciliation is procured between the offended and offending parties.

> The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood. *Pope.*
>
> By what propitiation shall I *atone* for my former gravity? *Rambler,* No. 10.
>
> The life of a slave was deemed to be of so little value, that a very slight compensation *atoned* for taking it away *Robertson, Charles V.*

3. To *atone for,* to make compensation or amends.

> This evil was *atoned for* by the good effects of the study of the practical physics of Aristotle. *Schlegel, Trans.*
>
> The ministry not *atoning for* their former conduct by any wise or popular measure. *Junius.*

ATONE, *v. t.* To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

> Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

2.† To reduce to concord; to reconcile, as parties at variance; to appease.

ATONED, *pp.* Expiated; appeased; reconciled.

ATONEMENT, *n.* Agreement; concord; reconciliation, after enmity or controversy, Rom. v.

> He seeks to make *atonement*
> Between the Duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Shak.*

2. Expiation; satisfaction, or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, or by doing or suffering that which is received in satisfaction for an offence or injury; with *for.*

> And Moses said to Aaron, Go to the altar and offer thy sin-offering, and thy burnt-offering, and make an *atonement* for thyself, and for the people; Lev. ix.
>
> When a man has been guilty of any vice, the best *atonement* he can make for it is, to warn others not to fall into the like. *Spectator,* No. 8.
>
> The Phocians behaved with so much gallantry, that they were thought to have made a sufficient *atonement* for their former offence. *Potter, Antiq.*

3 In *theol.,* the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

ATONER, *n.* He who makes atonement.

ATON'IC, *a.* Debilitated.

ATONING, *ppr.* Reconciling.—2. Making amends, or satisfaction.

AT'ONY, *n.* [Gr. ατονια, defect, of α priv. and τονος, tone, from τεινω, to stretch.] Debility; a want of tone; defect of muscular power; palsy.

ATOP', *adv.* [*a* and *top.* *See* TOP.] On or at the top.

ATRABILA'RIAN, ATRABILA'RIOUS, } *a.* [L. *atra bilis,* black bile.] Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the bile; replete with black bile.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

ATRAMENT'AL, ATRAMENT'OUS, } *a.* [L. *atramentum,* ink, from *ater,* black.] Inky; black like ink.

ATRAMENTA'RIOUS, *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink. The sulphate of iron, or green copperas, is called *atramentarious,* as being the material of ink.

ATRIP', *adv.* [*a* and *trip.* *See* TRIP.] In *naut. language,* the anchor is *atrip,* when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction. The topsails are *atrip,* when they are hoisted to the top of the mast, or as high as possible.

AT'RIUM, *n.* [Lat.] In *ancient domestic arch.*, a court-yard, or portal open to the air, in the front of a dwelling. It was a species of covered portico, composed of two rows of columns, which formed two narrow isles and a wide centre. It was the most important, and usually the most splendid apartment of a Roman house. It was roofed over, except an opening in the centre, called *compluvium*, towards which the roof sloped, so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, called *impluvium*.

ATRO'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *atrox*, *trux*, fierce, cruel.] 1. Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormous; outrageous; as, *atrocious* guilt or offence.—2.† Very grievous; violent; as, *atrocious* distempers.

ATRO'CIOUSLY, *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being enormously criminal, or cruel.

ATRO'CITY, *n.* Enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness, or cruelty; as, the *atrocity* of murder.

AT'ROPA, *n.* [Gr. Ατροπος.] The name of a genus of poisonous narcotic plants, belonging to the class Pentandria, and order Monogynia, and nat. order Solanaceæ. The *atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade is a species. It has the property of dilating the pupil of the eye.

AT'ROPHY, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and τρεφω, to nourish.] A consumption or wasting of the flesh, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause; a wasting from defect of nourishment.

ATROP'INA, } sometimes called A-
AT'ROPINE, } TRO'PIA, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, extracted from the Atropa Belladonna, or deadly nightshade. It is white, brilliant, and crystallizes in long needles.

A'TROUS, *a.* [L. *ater.*] Intensely black.

ATTACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *attacher*, to tie, or fasten, to apply, to engage, to stick. It seems to be allied to *attack*, and the sense is, to put, throw, or fall on, hence, to seize and stop, coinciding with the Eng. *take;* Sax. *tæccan;* Gr. δεχομαι; L. *tango*, for *tago;* Eng. *tack;* &c. *See* ATTACK, and TACK.] 1. To take by legal authority; to arrest the person by writ; to answer for a debt; applied to a taking of the person by a *civil* process; being never used for the arrest of a criminal. It is applied also to the taking of goods and real estate by an officer, by virtue of a writ or precept, to hold the same to satisfy a judgment to be rendered in the suit.—2. To take, seize, and lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection, or interest: to win the heart; to fasten, or bind by moral influence; as, *attached* to a friend; *attaching* others to us by wealth or flattery.—3. To make to adhere; to tie, bind, or fasten; as, to *attach* substances by any glutinous matter; to *attach* one thing to another by a string.

ATTACH'ABLE, *a.* That may be legally attached; liable to be taken by writ or precept.

ATTACHE', *n.* (attasha.) [Fr.] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or attendants.

ATTACH'ED, *pp.* Taken by writ or precept; drawn to and fixed, or united by affection, or interest.

ATTACH'ING, *ppr.* Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the affections.

ATTACH'MENT, *n.* A taking of the person, goods, or estate, by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand.—2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. In *England*, the first notice to appear in court is by *summons;* and if the defendant disobeys this monition, a writ of attachment issues, commanding the sheriff to *attach* him, by taking gage, or security in goods, which he forfeits by non-appearance, or by making him find safe pledges or sureties for his appearance. But in trespasses, an attachment is the first process. In the *United States*, *attachment* is more generally the first process, and in some states, the writ of attachment issues at first against the property or person of the defendant In *Connecticut*, this writ issues against the person, goods, or land, in the first instance, commanding to take the goods and estate of the defendant, if to be found; or otherwise, to take his body. In *England*, witnesses not appearing upon a summons, may be taken by *attachment*. Attachments also issue against persons for contempt of court. The *court of attachments*, in England, was held before the verderors of the forest, to *attach* and try offenders against vert and venison. *Foreign attachment*, is the taking of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a stranger; as, when the debtor is not within the jurisdiction of the court, or has absconded. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor, is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor, or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond the judgment against the debtor.—3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an *attachment* to a friend, or to a party.

ATTACK', *v. t.* [Fr. *attaquer;* It. *attaccare*, to fasten, to engage in battle; *attacco*, a sticking; Sp. *atacar*, to assault, to fasten, or make close, to cram; Port. *atacar*, to attack, to seize, to fasten; Heb. and Ch. תקע, *thaco*, to thrust, to drive, to strike. It seems to be allied to *attach;* but the latter verb agrees better with the Eth. *tok*, *took*, to press, whence *atook*, to press, to make close; and the Ch. תכך, *tech*, to accuse, to unite.] 1. To assault; to fall upon with force; to assail, as with force and arms. It is the appropriate word for the commencing act of hostility between armies and navies.—2. To fall upon, with unfriendly words, or writing; to begin a controversy with; to attempt to overthrow or bring into disrepute, by satire, calumny, or criticism; as, to *attack* a man or his opinions in a pamphlet.

ATTACK', *n.* An onset; first invasion; a falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism.

ATTACK'ABLE, *a.* That can be attacked; assailable.

ATTACK'ED, *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; fallen on by force or enmity.

ATTACK'ER, *n.* One who assaults or invades.

ATTACK'ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading; falling on with force, calumny, or criticism.

ATTACOT'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.

AT'TAGEN, *n.* A beautiful fowl, resembling the pheasant, with a short black bill and a fine crest of yellow feathers, variegated with black and white spots, found in the mountains of Sicily.

AT'TAGHAN, *n.* A weapon like a sword, used by the Turks.

ATTĀIN, *v. i.* [Fr. and Norm. *atteindre;* L. *attingo*, to reach, come to, or overtake; *ad* and *tango*, to touch, reach, or strike; that is, to thrust, urge, or push to. It has no connection with L. *attineo.*] 1. To reach; to come to, or arrive at, by motion, bodily exertion, or efforts toward a place or object.

If by any means they might *attain* to Phenice; Acts xxvii.

2. To reach; to come to, or arrive at, by an effort of mind.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I can not *attain* to it; Ps. cxxxix

Regularly this verb should be always followed by *to;* the omission of *to*, and the use of the verb, in a transitive sense, may have originated in mistake, from the opinion that the verb is from the L. *attineo*, and equivalent to *obtain.*

ATTĀIN, *v. t.* To gain; to compass; to achieve, or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts; without *to* following.

Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means? *Tillotson.*

This use of the verb is now established; but in strictness *to* is here implied; *attain to* the end. The real sense, as in the intransitive use of the verb, is to *reach* or *come to* the end or purpose in view. This word always implies *an effort toward* an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*, which do not necessarily imply such effort. We *procure* or *obtain* a thing by *purchase* or *loan*, and we *obtain* by inheritance, but we do not *attain* it by such means. An inattention to this distinction has led good authors into great mistakes in the use of this word.—2. To reach, or come to a place or object by progression or motion.

But ere such tidings shall his ears *attain.* *Hoole's Tasso.*

Canaan he now *attains.* *Milton.*

3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

ATTĀINABIL'ITY, *n.* Attainableness.

ATTĀINABLE, *a.* That may be attained; that may be reached by efforts of the mind or body; that may be compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not *attainable* in this life. From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under *Attain*, authors have very improperly used this word for *obtainable*, *procurable;* as in the following passages: "The kind and quality of food and liquor; the species of habitation, furniture, and clothing, to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be *attainable* with ease and certainty." *Paley, Phil.* b. vi. ch. 11. "Gen. Howe would not permit them to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they (clothes and blankets) were not *attainable* in the country." *Marshall's Life of Washington*, 3, 428. Each of these words should be *obtainable.*

ATTĀINABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being attainable.

ATTĀINDER, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *atteindre*, to corrupt, attaint; also, conviction; L. *ad* and *tingo*, to stain; Gr. τεγγω. *See* TINGE.] 1. Literally a staining, corruption, or rendering impure; a corruption of blood. Hence,—2. The judg-

ment of death, or sentence of a competent tribunal upon a person convicted of treason, or felony, which judgment *attaints*, taints or corrupts his blood, so that he can no longer inherit lands. The consequences of this judgment are, forfeiture of lands, tenements and hereditaments, loss of reputation, and disqualification to be a witness in any court of law. A statute of Parliament attainting a criminal, is called an *act of attainder*.

Upon the thorough demonstration of which guilt by legal *attainder*, the feudal covenant is broken. *Blackstone*.

3. The act of attainting.

An act was made for the *attainder* of several persons. *Encyc.*

ATTĀINED, *pp.* Reached, achieved.

ATTĀINING, *ppr.* Reaching, arriving at, accomplishing.

ATTĀINMENT, *n.* The act of attaining; the act of arriving at, or reaching; hence, the act of obtaining by efforts; as, the *attainment* of excellence.—2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquisition; as, a man of great *attainments*.

ATTĀINT, *v. t.* [*See* ATTAINDER.] 1. To taint or corrupt: to extinguish the pure or inheritable blood of a person found guilty of treason, or felony, by confession, battle, or verdict, and consequent sentence of death, or by special act of Parliament.

No person shall be *attainted* of high treason, where corruption of blood is incurred, but by the oath of two witnesses, &c. *Stat. 7 and 8 Will III.*

2. To taint, as the credit of jurors, convicted of giving a false verdict. This is done by special writ of attaint. The conviction of such a crime *attaints* the reputation of jurors, and renders them infamous.—3. To disgrace; to cloud with infamy; to stain.—4. To taint, or corrupt.

ATTĀINT, *n.* A stain, spot, or taint. [*See* TAINT.]—2.† Any thing injurious; that which impairs.—3. A blow, or wound on the hinder feet of a horse.—4. A writ which lies after judgment against a jury, for giving a false verdict in any court of record.

ATTĀINTED, *pp.* Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.

ATTĀINTING, *ppr.* Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.

ATTĀINTMENT, *n.* The being attainted.

ATTĀINTURE, *n.* A staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation.

ATTALE'A, *n.* A genus of plants, found chiefly in the tropical parts of America. It belongs to the same division of the natural system as the cocoa-nut, viz. to the palm tribe; but it is distinguished by its nut containing three cells, and three seeds. Its fruit is eaten by the negroes, and its leaves form an excellent thatch, and are woven into hats, mats, and baskets

ATT'AR, or **OTTO OF ROSES**, *n.* An essential oil made in various eastern countries, and in Egypt, from Rosa, Moschata, and Damascena. 100,000 roses yield only 180 grains of attar. The oil is at first greenish, but afterwards it presents various tints of green, yellow, and red. In this country, it is concrete at all ordinary temperatures, and becomes liquid about 84° Fah. This oil is a well known perfume, but the odour is agreeable only when diffused, being too powerful when it is concentrated.

ATTĂSK',† *v. t.* To task; to tax. [*See* TASK.]

ATTĂSTE,† *v. t.* To taste. [*See* TASTE.]

ATTEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *attempero*, of *ad* and *tempero*, to temper, mix, or moderate. *See* TEMPER.] 1. To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; as, to *attemper* heat by a cooling mixture, or spirit by diluting it with water.—2. To soften, mollify, or moderate; as, to *attemper* rigid justice with clemency.—3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate; as, a mind well *attempered* with kindness and justice.—4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable.

Arts *attempered* to the lyre. *Pope.*

ATTEM'PERANCE,† *n.* Temperance.

ATTEM'PERATE, *a.* [L. *attemperatus.*] Tempered; proportioned; suited.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond.*

ATTEM'PERATE,† *v. t.* To attemper.

ATTEM'PERED, *pp.* Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited.

ATTEM'PERING, *ppr.* Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.

ATTEM'PERLY,† *adv* In a temperate manner.

ATTEM'PERMENT, *n* A tempering or due proportion.

ATTEMPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *attenter*, from L. *attento*, to attempt, of *ad* and *tento*, to try; Arm. *attempti*. The L. *tento* is from the same root as *tendo*, to strain; Gr. τείνω. Hence, the literal sense is to strain, urge, stretch.] 1. To make an effort to effect some object; to make trial or experiment; to try; to endeavour; to use exertion for any purpose; as, to *attempt* to sing; to *attempt* a bold flight. 2. To attack; to make an effort upon; as, to *attempt* the enemy's camp. This verb is not always followed by an object, and appears to be intransitive; but some object is understood, or a verb in the infinitive follows in the place of an object; as, he *attempted to speak*.

ATTEMPT', *n* An essay; trial or endeavour; an attack; or an effort to gain a point.

ATTEMPT'ABLE, *a.* That may be attempted, tried, or attacked; liable to an attempt, or attack.

ATTEMPT'ED, *pp.* Essayed; tried; attacked.

ATTEMPT'ER, *n.* One who attempts, or attacks.

ATTEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Trying; essaying; making an effort to gain a point; attacking.

ATTEND', *v. t.* [L. *attendo;* Fr. *attendre*, to wait, stay, hold, expect; L. *ad* and *tendo*, to stretch, to tend. *See* TEND.] 1. To go with, or accompany, as a companion, minister, or servant.—2. To be present; to accompany or be united to; as, a cold *attended* with fever.—3. To be present for some duty, implying charge or oversight; to wait on; as, the physician or the nurse *attends* the sick.—4. To be present in business; to be in company from curiosity, or from some connection in affairs; as, lawyers or spectators *attend* a court.—5. To be consequent to, from connection of cause; as, a measure *attended* with ill effects.—6. To await; to remain, abide or be in store for; as, happiness or misery *attends* us after death.—7. To wait for; to lie in wait.—8. To wait or stay for.

Three days I promised to *attend* my doom. *Dryden.*

9. To accompany with solicitude; to regard.

Their hunger thus appeased, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

10. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The pilot doth not *attend* the unskilful words of the passenger. *Sidney.*

This is not now a legitimate sense. To express this idea, we now use the verb intransitively, with *to, attend to*.—11.† To expect.

ATTEND', *v. i.* To listen; to regard with attention; followed by *to*.

Attend to the voice of my supplication; Ps. lxxxvi.

Hence much used in the imperative, *attend!*—2. To regard with observation, and correspondent practice; as, my son, *attend to* my words. Hence, to regard with compliance.

He hath *attended* to the voice of my prayer; Ps. lxvi.

3. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit; to be busy or engaged in; as, to *attend* to the study of the Scriptures.—4. To wait on; to accompany or be present, in pursuance of duty; with *on* or *upon;* as, to *attend upon* a committee; to *attend upon* business. Hence,—5. To wait on, in service or worship; to serve.

That ye may *attend upon* the Lord without distraction; 1 Cor. vii.

6.† To stay; to delay.

For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*

7. To wait; to be within call.

ATTEND'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The act of waiting on, or serving.

Of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar; Heb. vii.

2. A waiting on; a being present on business of any kind; as, the *attendance* of witnesses or persons in court; *attendance* of members of parliament.—3. Service; ministry.

Receive *attendance*. *Shak.*

4. The persons attending; a train; a retinue.—5. Attention; regard; careful application of mind.

Give *attendance* to reading; 1 Tim. iv.

6.† Expectation.

ATTEND'ANT, *a.* Accompanying; being present, or in the train.

Other suns with their *attendant* moons. *Milton.*

2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential; as, intemperance, with all its *attendant* evils.—3. In *law*, depending on or owing service to; as, the wife *attendant* to the heir.

ATTEND'ANT, *n.* One who attends or accompanies, in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, minister or servant; one who belongs to the train.—2. One who is present; as, an *attendant* at or upon a meeting.—3. One who owes service to or depends on another.—4. That which accompanies or is consequent to.

A love of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits. *Pope.*

Shame is the *attendant* of vice. *Anon.*

ATTEND'ED, *pp.* Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on.

ATTEND'ER, *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate. [*Lit. us.*]

ATTEND'ING, *ppr.* Going with; ac-

companying; waiting on; superintending or taking care of; being present; immediately consequent to; serving; listening; regarding with care.

ATTENT', *a.* Attentive; 2 Chron. vi.

ATTENT'ATES, *n.* Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed.

ATTEN'TION, *n.* The act of attending or heeding; the due application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation [Literally, *a stretching toward.*]

They say the tongues of dying men
Enforce *attention* like deep harmony.
Shak.

2. Act of civility, or courtesy; as, *attention* to a stranger.

ATTENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *attentif.*] Heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care. It is applied to the senses of hearing and seeing, as an *attentive* ear or eye; to the application of the mind, as in contemplation; or to the application of the mind, together with the senses above mentioned, as when a person is *attentive* to the words, the manner and matter of a speaker at the same time.

ATTENT'IVELY, *adv.* Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

ATTENT'IVENESS, *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

ATTEN'UANT, *a.* [*See* ATTENUATE.] Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

ATTEN'UANT, *n.* A medicine which thins the humours, subtilizes their parts, dissolves viscidity, and disposes the fluids to motion, circulation, and secretion; a diluent The existence of any such power in medicine is hypothetical, except, indeed, in as far as all diluents must attenuate the blood by increasing the proportion of its fluid to that of its solid contents.

ATTEN'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *attenuo*, of *ad* and *tenuo*, to make thin; L. *tenuis;* W. *tenau;* Ir. *tana* or *tanaidhe;* Eng. *thin;* which see.] 1. To make thin or less consistent; to subtilize or break the humours of the body into finer parts; to render less viscid; opposed to *condense. incrassate*, or *thicken.* 2. To comminute; to break or wear solid substances into finer or very minute parts.

This uninterrupted motion must *attenuate* and wear away the hardest rocks.
Trans. of Chaptal's Chemistry.

3. To make slender; to reduce in thickness.

ATTEN'UATE, *a.* Made thin, or less viscid; made slender.

ATTEN'UATED, *pp.* Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender. In *bot.*, growing slender toward an extremity.

ATTEN'UATING, *ppr.* Making thin, as fluids; making fine, as solid substances; making slender or lean.

ATTENUA'TION, *n.* The act of making thin, as fluids; as, the *attenuation* of the humours.—2. The act of making fine, by comminution, or attrition.

The action of the air facilitates the *attenuation* of these rocks. *Trans. Chaptal.*

3. The act or process of making slender, thin, or lean.

AT'TERATE, *v. t.* [L. *attero*, to wear.] 1. To wear away.—2. To form or accumulate by wearing.

AT'TERATED, *pp.* Formed by wearing.

ATTERA'TION, *n.* The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another.

ATTEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *attester;* L *attestor:* of *ad* and *testor*, to affirm or bear witness, from *testis. See* TESTIFY.] 1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to make a solemn declaration in words or writing, to support a fact; appropriately used for the affirmation of persons in their official capacity; as, to *attest* the truth of a writing; to *attest* a copy of record. Persons also *attest* writings by subscribing their names.—2. To bear witness, or support the truth of a fact, by other evidence than words; as, the ruins of Palmyra *attest* its ancient magnificence.—3. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate.
Dryden.

ATTEST', *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation. [*Lit. us.*]

ATTESTA'TION, *n.* Testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence. The truth appears from the *attestation* of witnesses, or of the proper officer. The subscription of a name to a writing is an *attestation.*

ATTEST'ED, *pp.* Proved or supported by testimony, solemn or official; witnessed; supported by evidence.

ATTEST'ING, *ppr.* Witnessing; calling to witness; affirming in support of.

ATTEST'OR, *n.* One who attests.—*Attestor of a cautioner*, in *Scots law*, is one who attests the sufficiency of a cautioner offered in the bill chamber, in a suspension or advocation. This is a form peculiar to the bill chamber; where a doubtful cautioner is offered, a person is required to attest his sufficiency, and to become *subsidiarie* liable for the debt.

AT'TIC, *a.* [L. *Atticus;* Gr. Ἀττικός] Pertaining to Attica in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens. Thus, *Attic* wit. *Attic* salt, a poignant, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians; *Attic* faith, inviolable faith.—*Attic base*, a peculiar base used by the ancient architects in the Ionic order, or column; and by Palladio and others, in the Doric; consisting of an upper torus, a scotia, and lower torus with fillets between them. —*Attic order*, an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building. This had its origin in Athens, and was intended to conceal the roof. These pillars should never exceed one third of the length of the order in which they are placed, nor be less than one quarter of it.—*Attic story*, a story in the upper part of a house, where the windows usually are square.

AT'TIC, *n.* A low story erected over a principal order, generally decorated with pilasters and a cornice, but having neither capital nor base. The term Attic story, is applied to a low story at the top of a house, and the rooms are termed attics.—2. An Athenian; an Athenian author.

AT'TICAL, *a.* Pertaining to Athens; pure, classical.

AT'TICISM, *n.* The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek; concise and elegant expression. —2. A particular attachment to the Athenians.

AT'TICIZE, *v. t.* To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica. Adjectives in *ος*, when *atticized*, become *ως*.

AT'TICIZE, *v. i.* To use atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians.

AT'TICS, *n. plur.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Attica.—2. Plural of *Attic* on buildings.

ATTIG'UOUS,† *a.* [*ad* and *tango*, to touch.] Near, adjoining; hard by.

ATTIG'UOUSNESS,† *n.* The quality or state of being attiguous.

ATTINGE', *v. t.* [L. *attingo*, to touch upon.] To touch lightly.

ATTIRE, *v. t.* [Norm. *attyrer*, to provide; Fr. *atours*, dress, *attire; atourner*, to dress a bride, to *attire; atourneresse*, a *tire* woman; Arm. *atourm*, female ornaments; G. *zieren*, to adorn. We retain *tire*, the simple word, applied to the band of a wheel, and this word, in the D. *toer*, coincides with *tour.*] To dress; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.

With the linen mitre shall Aaron be *attired;* Lev. xvi.

ATTIRE, *n.* Dress; clothes; habit; but appropriately, ornamental dress.

Can a bride forget her *attire?* Jer. ii.

2. In *her.*, a term which designates the horns of stags, and similar animals in blazoning arms. The *attires* of a stag are both the horns affixed to the scalp.—3. In *bot.*, the generative parts of plants. Florid attire, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marygold or tansy, consists of two or three parts, of which the outer part is the floret. Semiform attire consists of the chives and apexes.

ATTIRED, *pp.* Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire. In *her.*, an epithet used in blazoning, in application to such animals as stags, harts, &c., which are provided with horns.

ATTIRER, *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

ATTIRING, *ppr.* Dressing; adorning with dress or attire.

ATTI'TLE,† *v t.* To entitle.

AT'TITUDE, *n.* [Fr. *attitude*, posture; Sp. *actitud*, from L. *actus*, *ago.* The Italian *attitudine* is posture and fitness; *attitude* and *aptitude* being united in the same word] 1. In *paint.*, and *sculpture*, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed; the gesture of a figure or statue; such a disposition of the parts as serves to express the action and sentiments of the person represented.—2. Posture; position of things or persons: as, in times of trouble let the prince or a nation preserve a firm *attitude.*

ATTITU'DINAL, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

ATTOL'LENT, *a.* [L. *attollens*, *attollo*, of *ad* and *tollo*, to lift.] Lifting up; raising; as, an *attollent* muscle.

ATTOL'LENT, *n.* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eyelid; otherwise called *levator* or *elevator.*

ATTORN', *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *torno;* Fr. *tourner;* Arm. *tuirgna*, *turnein*, to turn; It. *attornare*, *torniare.* Hence *torniamento*, a *tournament. See* TURN.] In *the feudal law*, to *turn*, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This is the act of feudatories, vassals or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate.

ATTORN'EY, *n. plur.* attorneys. [Norm. *attournon; torne*, id.; from *tour*, *tourn*, *turn*, change. One who takes the *turn* or place of another. *See* AT-

TORN and TURN.] One who is appointed or admitted in the place of another, to manage his matters in law. The word formerly signified any person who did business for another; but its sense is now chiefly or wholly restricted to persons who act as substitutes for the persons concerned, in prosecuting and defending actions before courts of justice, or in transacting other business in which legal rights are involved. The word answers to the *procurator* (proctor) of the civilians. Attorneys are not admitted to practise in courts, until examined, approved, licensed, and sworn, by direction of some court; after which they are proper officers of the court. In Great Britain, and in some of the United States, *attorneys* are not permitted to be advocates or counsel in the higher courts; this privilege being confined to counsellors and sergeants. In other states, there is no distinction of rank, and attorneys practise in all the courts. And in a general sense, the word *attorney* comprehends counsellors, barristers, and sergeants. In Scotland there is not a class of practitioners in law who take the name of attorneys. The office of attorney in Scotland is private, and conferred by letters of attorney, which regulate the extent of power conferred on the attorney. In *Virginia*, the duties of *attorney*, counsellor, conveyancer, and advocate, are all performed by the same individual. An attorney may have *general* powers to transact business for another; or his power may be *special*, or limited to a particular act or acts.—*Attorney General*, is an officer appointed to manage business for the king, the state, or public; and his duty, in particular, is to prosecute persons guilty of crimes.—*A letter* or *warrant of attorney* is a written authority from one person empowering another to transact business for him.

ATTORN'EY,† *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy.

ATTORN'EYSHIP, *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another.

ATTORN'ING, *ppr.* Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

ATTORN'MENT, *n.* The act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service.

ATTRACT', *v. t.* [L. *attraho*, *attractus*, of *ad* and *traho*, to draw. *See* DRAG and DRAW.] 1. To draw to; to cause to move toward, and unite with; as, electrical bodies *attract* straws, and light substances, by physical laws.—2. To draw to or incline to unite with, though some cause may prevent the union; as, the sun is supposed to *attract* the planets.—3. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure; as, to *attract* admirers.—4. To engage; as, to *attract* attention.

ATTRACT',† *n.* Attraction.

ATTRACTABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction.

ATTRACT'ABLE, *a.* That may be attracted; subject to attraction.

ATTRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn toward; invited; allured; engaged.

ATTRACT'IC, † } *a.* Having power
ATTRACT'ICAL,† } to draw to.

ATTRACT'ILE, *a.* That has power to attract.

ATTRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing to, or toward; inviting; alluring; engaging.

ATTRACT'INGLY, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

ATTRAC'TION, *n.* The power in bodies which is supposed to draw them together; or the tendency or principle which inclines them to unite or cohere; called by Copernicus, *appetence.* This power, principle, or tendency in bodies to unite, is distinguished by philosophers into *attraction of gravity*, or *gravitation*, which extends to a sensible distance, such as the tendency of the planets to the sun, or of a stone, when raised in the air, to fall to the earth, and of which kind is the attraction of magnetism, and of electricity; and into *attraction of cohesion*, or that tendency which is manifested between small particles of matter, at insensible distances, or near the point of contact, to unite them in coherence. The *attraction of gravity* is supposed to be the great principle which confines the planets in their orbits. Its power or force is *directly* as the quantity of matter in a body, and *inversely* as the square of the distances of the attracting bodies.—2. The act of attracting; the effect of the principle of attraction.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or other means. *Newton's Optics.*

3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence. *Contiguous attraction*, is that which is exerted between minute particles or atoms, at insensible distances. When this principle unites particles of the same kind, it is called aggregation, or cohesion. When it operates on dissimilar particles, producing union, it is distinguished as heterogeneous, and called chemical attraction, or affinity. *Elective attraction*, in *chem.*, a variety of *affinity.* It is that power in substances, which elects, or selects from a mixture those elements with which they have the strongest tendency to combine. *Capillary attraction.*—*See* CAPILLARY.

ATTRACT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *attractif.*] 1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as, the *attractive* force of bodies.—2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as, the *attractive* graces.

An *attractive* undertaking. *Roscoe.*

ATTRACT'IVELY, *adv.* With the power of attracting or drawing to.

ATTRACT'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

ATTRACT'OR, *n.* The person or thing that attracts.

ATTRA'HENT, *a.* [L. *attrahens.*] Drawing to; or as a noun, that which draws to.

ATTRAP',† *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *drap*, cloth.] To clothe; to dress.

ATTRECTA'TION, *n.* [L. *attrectatio.*] Frequent handling.

ATTRIB'UTABLE, *a.* [*See* ATTRIBUTE.] That may be ascribed; imputed, or attributed; ascribable; imputable; as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

ATTRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *attribuo*; *ad* and *tribuo*, to divide, to bestow, to assign; *tribus*, a *tribe*, division, or ward; Fr. *attribuer* *See* TRIBE.] 1. To allot, or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging

We *attribute* nothing to God, that contains a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the mind; as, to *attribute* to God all the glory of redemption.—3. To impute, as to a cause; as, our misfortunes are generally to be *attributed* to our follies or imprudence.

AT'TRIBUTE, *n.* That which is attributed; that which is considered as belonging to, or inherent in; as, power and wisdom are *attributes* of the Supreme Being; or a quality determining something to be after a certain manner; as, extension is an *attribute* of body.—2. Quality; characteristic disposition; as bravery and generosity in men.—3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; as, the arms of a warrior. In *paint.*, and *sculp.*, a symbol of office or character, added to the principal figure as, a club is the *attribute* of Hercules. —4. Reputation; honour. [*Not a proper sense of this word.*]

ATTRIB'UTED, *pp.* Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed.

ATTRIB'UTING, *ppr.* Ascribing; yielding, or giving as due; imputing.

ATTRIBU'TION, *n.* The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.

ATTRIB'UTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing an attribute.

ATTRIB'UTIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, a word significant of an attribute; as, an adjective, verb, or particle, which is the attribute of a substance.

ATTRITE, *a.* [L. *attritus*, worn, of *ad* and *tero*, to wear; Gr. τείρω. *See* TRITE.] Worn by rubbing, or friction. [*See* TRITE, which is now generally used.]

ATTRITENESS, *n.* The being much worn.

ATTRI''TION, *n.* Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or rubbing substances together.

The change of aliment is effected by the *attrition* of the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The state of being worn.—3. With *divines*, grief for sin arising from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance. In *med. lan.*, attrition is applied to a graze, or abrasion of the cuticle, to the crushing of a part by violence, and to a severe kind of *cardialgia*, or heart-burn, accompanied with great pain and sense of suffocation.

ATTUNE, *v. t.* [of *ad* and *tune.* *See* TONE and TUNE.] 1. To make musical.

Vernal airs *attune* the trembling leaves. *Milton.*

2 To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.

ATTUNED, *pp.* Made musical, or harmonious; accommodated in sound.

ATTUNING, *ppr.* Putting in tune; making musical, or accordant in sound.

ATTWOOD'S MACHINE, *n.* An ingenious apparatus, invented by the late Mr. Attwood, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to illustrate the doctrine of accelerated motion. Its design is to produce a force of the same kind as gravity, but of much less intensity. It consists of a strong upright pillar, which supports a stand, on which is placed friction wheels. Immediately under the stand is an upright shaft, divided into inches, half-inches, and tenths, for measuring the space through which a body descends. The axis of a wheel rests upon the rims of the friction wheels, and a silk cord passes over this wheel, having equal weights attached to its extremities. In this situation the weights balance each other and no motion ensues; but if to one of the weights a small quantity be add

ed, it will preponderate, and begin to descend, and draw up the other weight. Thus an accelerated motion will be produced, and the rate of descent may be rendered so slow, as to afford time to observe the space descended in a given time, and the velocity acquired at the end of the descent. A seconds pendulum is attached to the apparatus to measure the time of descent.

ATWAIN,† *adv*. In twain; asunder.

ATWEEN',† *adv*. Between.

ATWIXT',† *adv* Betwixt.

ATWO,† *adv*. In two.

AUBAINE, *n*. (auba'in.) [Fr. *aubain*, an alien.] The *droit d'aubaine*, in France, was a right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his jurisdiction, the king standing in the place of the heirs.

AU'BIN, *n*. In *horsemanship*, a broken kind of gait, between an amble and a gallop; accounted a defect.

AU'BURN, *a*. [This word is evidently formed from *brun*, *bruno*, Fr. and It. *brown*, by a transposition of the letters *r* and *n*, with a prefix, *auburn*, for *au-brun*, from *brennan*, *burn*, denoting the colour made by scorching.] Brown; of a dark colour.

His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flowed. *Dryden*.

AUCHT, *n*. [A. Sax. *acht*.] Possession; property. (*Scotch*.)

AUC'TION, *n*. [L. *auctio*, a public sale; Eng. to *hawk*; G. *höken*; properly, to cry out. *See* HAWK.] 1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue. Contracts for services, sometimes, are sold to the lowest bidder. By the Romans, this species of sale was made by a crier, *sub hasta*, under a spear stuck in the earth.—2. The thing sold at auction.

AUC'TIONARY, *a*. Belonging to an auction, or public sale.

AUCTIONEER', *n*. [L. *auctionarius*.] The person who sells at auction; a person licensed by government to dispose of goods or land by public sale to the highest bidder.

AUCTIONEER', *v. t*. To sell at auction.

AUC'TUS, *a*. [Lat.] Increased; multiplied. In *bot*., applied to a calyx which has the addition of another smaller one.

AU'CUBA, *n*. The Japanese name of a diœcious plant, now cultivated in our gardens as a hardy evergreen shrub, remarkable for its shining pale green leaves, mottled with yellow.

AUCUPA'TION, *n*. [L. *aucupatio*, from *aucupor*, of *avis* and *capio*.] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. [*Lit. us*.]

AUDA'CIOUS, *a*. [L. *audax*; Fr. *audacieux*; from L. *audeo*, to dare. The sense is, advancing forward.] 1. Very bold or daring; impudent; contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; used for *bold in wickedness*; applied to persons; as, an *audacious* wretch.—2. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery, or contempt of law; as, an *audacious* crime. —3. Bold; spirited.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, *adv*. In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, *n*. The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity.

AUDAC'ITY, *n*. Boldness, *sometimes in a good sense;* daring spirit, resolution, or confidence.—2. Audaciousness; impudence; *in a bad sense;* implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.

AUD'EANISM, *n*. Anthropomorphism; or the doctrine of Audeus, who maintained that God has a human shape; from Gen. i. 26.

AUD'IBLE, *a*. [L. *audibilis*, from *audio*, to hear. This word is evidently connected with the name of the ear; Gr. *ους, ωτος*: Vulg. Gr. *αυλια*. The verb is contracted into Sp *oir;* Port. *ouvir;* Fr. *ouïr*, to hear. Hence in law *oyer*, and from the French *oyez*, hear ye, the barbarous *O yes* of law courts.] That may be heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard; as, an *audible* voice or whisper.

AUD'IBLENESS, *n*. The quality of being audible.

AUD'IBLY, *adv*. In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.

AUD'IENCE, *n*. The act of hearing, or attending to sounds.

His bold discourse had *audience*. *Milton*.

2 Admittance to a hearing; public reception to an interview; a ceremony observed in courts, or by official characters, when ambassadors or applicants to men in office are permitted to appear and state their business in person. --3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers. --4. In *the Spanish dominions*, a court; as the *audience of Seville*, which is a court of oyer and terminer; and the *audience pretorial*, in the Indies, which is a high court of judicature. The word in Spain also signifies certain law-officers, appointed to institute a judicial inquiry.—5. In *England*, a court held by the archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of consecrations, elections, institutions, marriages, &c.

AUD'IENCE-CHAMBER, *n*. An apartment for an audience or formal meeting.

AUD'IENCE-COURT, *n*. A court of the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches-court, though of less dignity.

AUD'IENT,† *n*. A hearer.

AUD'IT, *n*. [L. *audit*, he hears.] 1. An examination of an account, or of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the balance.—2. The result of such an examination or account as adjusted by auditors; a final account.

AUD'IT, *v. t* To examine and adjust an account, or accounts, by proper officers, or by persons legally authorized for the purpose; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court.

AUD'IT-HOUSE, *n*. An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted.

Audita querela. [L.] In *law*, a writ of complaint for redress of a wrong.

AUD'ITIVE, *a*. Having the power of hearing.

AUD'ITOR, [L.] A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse.—2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account, or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine the parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance. It is usual with courts to refer accounts, on which an action is brought, to auditors for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgment. In England, there are officers who are auditors of courts; as, the auditors of the Exchequer, of the receipts, &c. *Auditor of the Court of Session*, an officer appointed by the crown, to whom either of the Divisions, or any Lord Ordinary, may remit to tax the costs of a suit in which expenses are found due.

AUD'ITORSHIP, *n*. The office of auditor.

AUD'ITORY, *a*. That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing; as the *auditory* nerve.

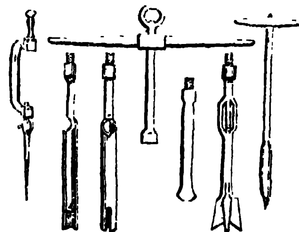
AUD'ITORY, *n*. [L. *auditorium*.] 1. An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture-room.—2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. In *ancient churches*, the nave, where the hearers stood to be instructed.—3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes. *Auditory artery*, in *anat*. the artery which goes off from each side of the *arteria basilaris*, to the organ of hearing, and accompanies the auditory nerve. *Auditory passage*, (*auditorius meatus*,) the passage of entrance into the ear, and which conveys the sound to the auditory nerve. *Auditory nerves*, a pair of nerves arising from the *medulla oblongata*, and distributed, the one to the ear, and the other to the nose, lips, &c.

AUD'ITRESS, *n*. A female hearer.

AUF, *n*. A fool; a simpleton. [*See* OAF.]

AUGE'AN, *a*. The *Augean* stable, in Grecian mythology, is represented as belonging to Augeas, or Augias, one of the Argonauts, and afterwards king of Elis. This prince kept a great number of oxen, in a stable which was never cleansed, until Hercules undertook the task; a task which it seemed impracticable to execute. Hence, the Augean stable came to represent what is deemed impracticable, or a place which has not, for a long time, been cleansed

AUG'ER, *n*. [D. *avegaar*. The Saxon word is *nafe-gar*, or *naue-gar*, from *nafa*, the nave of a wheel, and *gar*, a tool, or a borer. It is probable that the real word is *naugar*, corrupted.] An instrument for boring large holes, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, wheelwrights, and shipwrights. It consists of an iron blade, ending in a steel bit, with a handle placed at right angles with the blade. Augers, made with a straight channel or groove, in some places, are called *pod-augers;* the modern augers, with spiral channels, are called *screw-augers*. The same name is given to instruments



Augers.

used for boring the soil, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the subsoil, the minerals, and in agriculture more especially, the existence of water. These augers are of various kinds, but they all consist of three parts, namely, a handle for working the instrument by the means of two or more men; the bit, mouth, or cutting piece; and certain rods for connecting the handle with the bit or cutting piece.

AUG'ER-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by an auger.

AUGHT, *n.* (aut.) [Sax. *awiht, aht,* or *owiht, ohwit, oht,* from *wiht, wight,* a creature, animal, thing, any thing. This *wiht,* seems to be our *wight* and *whit;* and I suspect the L. *qui, quæ, quod, quid, what,* to be the same word varied in orthography. This word should not be written *ought.*] 1. Any thing, indefinitely.

But go, my son, and see if *aught* be wanting. *Addison.*

2. Any part; the smallest; a jot or tittle.

There failed not *aught* of any good thing which the Lord had spoken; Josh. xxi.

AU'GITE, *n.* [Gr. αυγη, brightness.] A mineral called by Haüy, pyroxene; often found in distinct crystals. Its secondary forms are all six or eight-sided prisms. Sometimes it appears in hemitrope crystals. It has a foliated structure, and is harder than hornblend. The varieties are, *common augite, sahlite, fassaite,* and *coccolite.* The *omphacite* of Werner appears also to be a variety; and the common augite, found near the lake Baikal, has been called *Baikalite.* Werner divides augite into four sub-species; granular, foliated, conchoidal, and common; and there is a variety called slaggy augite.

AUGIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters. *Augitic porphyry,* a rock with a dark gray, or greenish base, containing crystals of augite, and labrador of felspar.

AUGMENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *augmenter;* L. *augmento, augmentum,* from *augeo, auxi,* to increase; Gr. αυξω, αεξω, which seems to be the Eng. to *wax,* or to *eke;* Sax. *eacan.*] 1. To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger; as, to *augment* an army, by reinforcement; rain *augments* a stream. —2. To increase or swell the degree, amount, or magnitude; as, impatience *augments* an evil.

AUGMENT', *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger; as, a stream *augments* by rain.

AUG'MENT, *n.* Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase.—2. In *philology,* a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel. Among *physicians,* a term applied to the period of a fever between its commencement and its height.

AUGMENT'ABLE, *a.* That may be increased; capable of augmentation.

AUGMENTA'TION, *n.* The act of increasing, or making larger, by addition, expansion, or dilatation.—2. The state of being increased, or enlarged.—3. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged.—4. In *music,* a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon. *Augmentation Court,* in England, a court erected by 27 Hen. VIII., to augment the revenues of the crown, by the suppression of monasteries. It was long ago dissolved. *Process of augmentation,* in Scotland, is a process in the tiend court, raised by the minister of a parish against the titular and heritors, for the purpose of obtaining an augmentation of his stipend. In *her., augmentation* consists in additional charges to a coat-armour, often as marks of honour, borne on the escutcheon, or a canton.

AUGMENT'ATIVE, *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

AUGMENT'ER, *n.* He that augments.

AUGMENT'ING, *ppr.* Increasing; enlarging.

AU'GUR, *n.* [L. *augur.* The first syllable is from *avis,* a fowl; but the meaning and origin of the last syllable are not obvious.] 1. Among the *Romans,* an officer whose duty was to foretell future events by the singing, chattering, flight, and feeding of birds. There was a college or community of augurs, originally three in number, and afterwards nine, four patricians and five plebeians. They bore a staff or wand, and were held in great respect.—2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens.

We all know that *augur* cannot look at *augur* without laughing. *Buckminster.*

AU'GUR, *v. i.* To guess; to conjecture by signs, or omens; to prognosticate.

AU'GUR, *v. t.* To predict, or foretell; as, to *augur* ill success.

AU'GURAL, *a.* [L. *auguralis.*] Pertaining to an augur, or to prediction by the appearance of birds. The Romans had their *augural* staff and *augural* books.

AU'GURATE, *v. i.* To judge by augury; to predict. [*Lit. us.*]

AUGURA'TION, *n.* The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by the chattering and flight of birds. It may be used for prediction by other signs and omens.

AU'GURED, *pp.* Conjectured by omens; prognosticated.

AU'GURER, *n.* An augur. [*Not legitimate.*]

AUGU'RIAL, *a.* Relating to augurs.

AU'GURIZE,† *v. t.* To augur.

AU'GUROUS, *a.* Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

AU'GURY, *n.* [L. *augurium.*] The art or practice of foretelling events by the flight or chattering of birds.—2. An omen; prediction; prognostication.

AUGUST', *a.* [L. *augustus.* The first syllable of this word is probably from the root of *augeo,* or of *awe.*] Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.

The Trojan chief appeared, *august* in visage. *Dryden.*

It is related that this epithet was first conferred by the Roman senate upon Octavius, after confirming him in the sovereign power.

AU'GUST, *n.* The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. The old Roman name was *Sextilis,* the *sixth* month from March, the month in which the primitive Romans, as well as Jews, began the year. The name was changed to *August* in honour of the emperor Octavius Augustus, on account of his victories, and his entering on his first consulate in that month.

AUGUST'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus; as, the *Augustan* age.—2. The *Augustan* confession, drawn up at Augusta or Augsburg, by Luther and Melanchthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the Protestants, and their reasons for separating from the Romish church.

AUGUSTIN'IANS, *n.* Those divines, who from St. Augustin, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually.

AUGUST'INS, AUGUSTIN'IANS, } *n.* A monastic fraternity, so called from St. Augustin. They originally were hermits, and called Austin friars. They were congregated into one body by pope Alexander IV., under Lanfranc, in 1256. They clothe in black, and make one of the four orders of mendicants.

AUGUST'NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

AUK, *n.* [contracted from *Alca.*] The Alca, a genus of aquatic fowls, of the order of Anseres, including the northern penguin or great auk, the little auk or black and white diver, the puffin, &c. The auk is observed by seamen never to wander beyond soundings, and accordingly they conclude, on its appearance, that land is not very remote. These birds breed in large companies, in caverns and rocky cliffs, laying only one disproportionately large egg. The young are said to be fed from the crops of the parents.

AULA'RIAN, *n.* [L. *aula,* a hall.] At Oxford, the member of a hall, distinguished from a collegian.

AULD,† *a.* [Sax. *ald.*] Old. *Shak.* Auld is also used in the *Scottish dialect,* to signify *old. Auld farrand* or *Auld farrant,* sagacious; prudent; usually applied to children when they discover more sagacity than could be expected at their time of life.

AULET'IC, *a.* [Gr. αυλητικος, from αυλος, a pipe.] Pertaining to pipes or to a pipe. [*Lit. us.*]

AU'LIC, *a.* [L. *aulicus,* from *aula,* a hall, court or palace; Gr. αυλη.] Pertaining to a royal court. The epithet is probably confined to the German empire, where it is used to designate certain courts or officers composing the courts. The *aulic* council is composed of a president, who is a Catholic, a vice-chancellor and eighteen counsellors, nine of whom are Protestants, and nine Catholics. They always follow the emperor's court, and decide without an appeal. This council ceases at the death of the emperor. The *Aulic,* in some European universities, is an act of a young divine, on being admitted a doctor of divinity. It begins by a harangue of the chancellor addressed to the young doctor, after which he receives the cap and presides at the *Aulic* or disputation.

AUMAIL,† *v. t.* [Fr. *email.*] To figure or variegate.

AUMBRY. *See* AMBRY.

AUME, *n.* A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine, containing forty gallons.

AU'MONE, *n.* A law term signifying alms. *Tenure in Aumone,* in *law,* signifies a tenure where lands are given in alms to some church or religious house.

AUN'CEL-WEIGHT, *n.* An ancient kind of balance, now out of use. It was very inaccurate, and great deceptions were practised by it. In many parts of England, *Auncel-weight* signifies meat sold by the hand, without scales.

AUNE, *n.* [A contraction of *aulne, ulna.*] A French cloth measure, but of different lengths in different parts of the country. At Rouen, it is an English ell; at Calais, 1.52; at Lyons, 1.061; at Paris, 0.95. All now superseded by the *mètre.*

ÄUNT, *n.* [L. *amita,* contracted. Qu. Fr. *tante.*] The sister of one's father or mother, correlative to nephew or niece.

AU'RA, *n.* [L. from Heb. יאר, *iar,* a stream; Gr. αυρα. *See* AIR.] *Literally,* a breeze, or gentle current of air, but used by English writers for a stream of fine particles flowing from a body, as effluvia, aroma, or odour; an exhalation.

AURANTIA'CEÆ, *n.* [from *aurum*, gold.] The orange tribe; they are dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, with dark-green jointed leaves, filled with fragrant essential oil, collected in little transparent dots, and a superior ovary changing to a succulent berry, the rind of which is also filled with fragrant essential oil. This nat. order consists of trees or shrubs found exclusively in the temperate or tropical parts of the Old World, and unknown in a wild state in America. Their flowers are usually odoriferous, and their fruits subacid.

AURAN'TIUM, *n.* The orange, so called from its golden colour; it belongs to the genus *citrus*.

AU'RATE, *n.* [Supposed to be from *aurum*, gold.] A sort of pear.

AU'RATE, *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold; Fr. *or*; from the Heb. and Ch. אור, *aoor*, light, fire, and to shine, from its colour; Ir. *or*; W. *aur*; Corn. *our*.] A combination of auric acid with a base, as *aurate* of potash.

AU'RATED, *a.* Resembling gold.—2. Combined with auric acid.

AU'RATED, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear.] Eared; having ears like the scallop-shell.

AU'REA ALEXANDRI'NA, *n.* A compound opiate confection, much in repute among the ancient physicians, as a powerful antidote to poison.

AU'REATE, *a.* Golden.

AURE'LIA, *n.* [from *aurum*, or *aur*, gold, from its colour. *See* CHRYSALIS.] In *nat. hist.*, the nymph or chrysalis of an insect; or the form of an animal, like a worm or maggot, covered with a hardish pellicle, and in a state of seeming insensibility. From this state, it changes to a moth, butterfly, or other winged insect.

AURE'LIAN, *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia.

AURE'OLA, *n.* [L. *aurum*, gold.] A circle of rays of light, emblematical of glory. A name which the old painters gave to the crown of glory with which they adorned the heads of the saints, martyrs, confessors, &c.

AU'RIC, *a.* [from *aurum*, gold.] Pertaining to gold. The *auric* acid is a saturated combination of gold and oxygen.

AU'RICLE, *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim, from *auris*, the ear.] 1. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head.—2. The auricles of the heart are two muscular bags, situated at the base, serving as diverticula for the blood, during the diastole. They resemble the auricle of the ear, and cover the ventricles of the heart, like caps. Their systole or contraction corresponds to the diastole of the heart, and *vice versâ*. They receive the blood from the veins, and communicate it to the ventricles.

AU'RICLED, *a.* Having ears; having appendages resembling ears; applied to leaves when they are furnished with a pair of leaflets, generally distinct, but sometimes joined with them.

AURIC'ULA, *n.* That species of Primula called, from the shape of its leaves, *bear's ear*. It is found wild abundantly on the Swiss Alps, and has for centuries been an object of cultivation by florists, who have succeeded in raising from seed a great number of varieties, having but little resemblance to the wild plant, except in foliage. Auricula in *zool.*, is a genus of phytophagous or plant-eating trachelipods, whose organs of respiration are formed for breathing air.

AURIC'ULÆ JUDÆ, *n.* A sort of fungus which grows on elder trees. A decoction of it in milk has been much esteemed as a gargle in cases of quinsey.

AURIC'ULAR, *a.* [from L. *auricula*, the ear.] 1. Pertaining to the ear; within the sense of hearing; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confession.—2. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* evidence. – 3. Traditional; known by report; as, *auricular* traditions.

AURIC'ULARLY, *adv.* In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

AURIC'ULATE, *a.* Shaped like the ear. In *bot.*, a leaf is said to be *auriculate*, when it is furnished at its base with a pair of leaflets properly distinct, but occasionally liable to be joined to it.

AURIC'ULATED, *a.* Having large or elongated ears; as, the *auriculated* vulture.

AURIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *aurifer*, from *aurum*, gold, and *fero*, to produce.] That yields or produces gold; as, *auriferous* sands or streams.

AU'RIFORM, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear, and *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear; in the shape of an ear; as an *auriform* shell.

AURI'GA, *n.* [L. of *aurea*, *orea*, a head-stall, a bridle, and *rego*, to govern or manage.] 1. *Literally*, the director of a car, or waggon. In *astr.*, the Waggoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of twenty-three stars, according to Tycho; forty, according to Hevelius; and sixty-eight, in the British catalogue.—2. The fourth lobe of the liver; also a bandage for the sides.

AURIGA'TION, *n.* [L. *auriga*.] The act or practise of driving horses harnessed to carriages.

AURIPIGMEN'TUM. *See* ORPIMENT.

AU'RISCALP, *n.* [L. *auris*, ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape.] An instrument to clean the ears; used also in operations of surgery on the ear.

AU'RIST, *n.* [L. *auris*, ear.] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.

AU'ROCH, *n.* [G. *urochs*, the *ure-ox*, *urus* and *ox*.] A species of wild bull or buffalo, whose bones are found in gravel and alluvial soil.

AURO'RA, *n.* [L. *aurora*; Sans. *arun*; Ch. and Heb. אור, *aoor*, light, and ירה, *ore*, to raise.] 1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight.—2. The goddess of the morning, or twilight deified by fancy. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean, in a chariot, with rosy fingers dropping gentle dew.—3. A species of crowfoot.

Aurora borealis, or *lumen boreale*; northern twilight. This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the horizon. Sometimes it assumes a wavy appearance, as in America, in March, 1782, when it overspread the whole hemisphere. Sometimes it appears in detached places; at other times, it almost covers the hemisphere. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion, they are called, in the Shetland isles, merry dancers. They assume all shapes, and a variety of colours, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood colour; and in the northern latitudes, serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of long winter nights. This light is sometimes near the earth. It is said to have been seen between the spectator and a distant mountain. The appearance of the Aurora borealis so exactly resembles the effects of artificial electricity, that there is every reason to believe that their causes are identical. When electricity passes through rarified air, it exhibits a diffused luminous stream which has all the characteristic appearances of the Aurora, and hence, it is highly probable, that this natural phenomenon is occasioned by the passage of electricity through the upper regions of the atmosphere. The influence of the Aurora upon the magnetic needle is now considered as an ascertained fact, and the connection between it and magnetism is further evident from the fact, that the beams or coruscations issuing from a point in the horizon west or north, are frequently observed to run in the magnetic meridian. At the same time, a luminous arch is occasionally seen stretching across the heavens, and crossing the magnetic meridian at right angles. The Aurora borealis is said to be frequently accompanied by sound, which is variously described as a hissing, a murmuring, a rumbling, and a crackling sound. This has been so positively asserted by different observers, that no doubt can be entertained of the fact.

AURO'RAL, *a.* Belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight.

AU'RUM, *n.* [L. *See* AURATE.] Gold. *Aurum fulminans*, *fulminating gold*, is gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by volatile alkali. This precipitate is of a brown yellow, or orange colour, and when exposed to a moderate heat, detonizes with considerable noise. It is a compound of auric acid and ammonia.—*Aurum mosaicum*, or *musivum*, a sparkling gold-coloured substance, from an amalgam of quicksilver and tin, mixed with sulphur and sal-ammoniac, set to sublime. The mercury and part of the sulphur unite into a cinnabar, which sublimes with the sal-ammoniac, and leaves the aurum mosaicum at the bottom. It is a sulphuret of tin, and is used as a pigment.

AUSCULTA'TION, *n.* [L. from antiq. *ause*, Gr. ους, ωτος, the ear, and *cultus*, from *colo*, to use or exercise.] 1. The act of listening, or hearkening to.—2. In *med.*, a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part generally by means of a tube applied to the surface. This instrument is called a *stethoscope*. [*See* STETHOSCOPE.] Auscultation may be used with more or less advantage in all cases where morbid sounds are produced, but its general applications are, the *auscultation* of respiration, the *auscultation* of the voice; *auscultation* of the cough, *auscultation* of sounds foreign to all these, but sometimes accompanying them; *auscultation* of the actions of the heart; obstetric *auscultation*. The practice of auscultation is founded upon well established physical principles. Sounds which are caused by certain actions within the cavities of the body, are transmitted through the walls of the cavity, and are perceived

when the ear is applied closely to the surface, or through the intervention of a proper instrument. These sounds are always alike under like circumstances, and are changed when the circumstances which caused them are changed. Hence the physician who renders his ear familiar with the sounds caused by the internal actions of the body in a healthy state, will readily perceive a variation when the part is diseased, and by repeated and extensive observation, will also learn what particular disease is indicated by any particular unnatural sound.

AUSCUL′TATORY, *a.* Pertaining to hearing or listening.

AU′SPICATE, *v. t.* [L. *auspicor.*] To give a favourable turn to; a sense taken from the Roman practice of taking the *auspicium*, or inspection of birds, before they undertook any important business.—2. To foreshow.—3. To begin.

AU′SPICE, AU′SPICES, *n.* [L. *auspicium*, of *avis*, a bird, and *specio*, to inspect.] 1. The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; the same as augury, which see.—2. Protection; favour shown; patronage; influence. In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices*.

AUSPI″CIOUS, *a.* [*See* AUSPICE.] Having omens of success, or favourable appearances; as, an *auspicious* beginning.—2. Prosperous; fortunate; *applied to persons;* as *auspicious* chief. —3. Favourable; kind; propitious; *applied to persons or things;* as, an *auspicious* mistress.

AUSPI″CIOUSLY, *adv.* With favourable omens; happily; prosperously; favourably; propitiously.

AUSPI″CIOUSNESS, *n.* A state of fair promise; prosperity.

AUS′TER, *n.* [L.] The south wind.

AU′STERE, *a.* [L. *austerus.*] Severe; harsh; rigid; stern; *applied to persons;* as, an *austere* master; an *austere* look.—2. Sour; harsh; rough to the taste; *applied to things;* as, *austere* fruit, or wine.

AUSTERELY, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; harshly.

AUSTERENESS, *n.* Severity in manners; harshness; austerity.—2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTER′ITY, *n.* [L. *austeritas.*] Severity of manners or life; rigour; strictness; harsh discipline. It is particularly applied to the mortifications of a monastic life, which are called *austerities*.

AUS′TRAL, *a.* [L. *australis*, from *auster*, the south wind, or south.] Southern; lying or being in the south; as, *austral* lands; *austral* signs.

AUSTRALA′SIA, *n.* [*austral* and *Asia.*] A name given to the countries situated to the south of Asia, comprehending Australia, or New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c. Australasia is not to be confounded with Australia. The latter word is applied exclusively to the large island which gives its name to this fifth division of the globe.

AUS′TRALIZE, *v. i.* To tend southwardly.

AUS′TRIAN, *a.* [from *Austria*, an empire of central and southern Europe. Ger. *Œstreich*, or Eastern Kingdom; so called, in early times, relatively to the western dominions of Charlemagne.] Pertaining to Austria.

AUS′TRIAN, *n.* A native of Austria.

AUS′TRINE, *a.* [L. *austrinus*, from *auster*, south.] South; southerly; southern.

AUS′TROMANCY, *n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, and Gr. μαντεια, divination.] Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observations of the winds.

Auter droit. [Law Fr.] Another's right.

Auterfoits, a word composed of the French *autre*, another, and *foits*, *fois*, time, introduced into law language, under the Norman princes of England. It signifies, at another time, formerly; as, *auterfoits acquit, auterfoits attaint, auterfoits convict*, formerly acquitted, attainted, or convicted, which being specially pleaded, is a bar to a second prosecution for the same offence.—*Auter foits acquit.* [Law Fr.] The plea of a former acquittance.—*Auter foits attaint.* [Law Fr.] The plea of former attaint.—*Auter foits convict.* [Law Fr.] The plea of former conviction.

AU′TA, *n.* A square column set against a wall.

AUTHEN′TIC, AUTHEN′TICAL, *a.* [Fr. *authentique;* It. and Sp. *autentico;* Low L. *authenticus*, from the Gr. αυθεντικος, from αυθεντης, an author or maker; one who does any thing by his own right; also one who kills himself. The first syllable is from αυτος, which is probably from the root of *author, auctor;* and the sense of self-murderer seems to indicate that the other constituent of the word is from θεω, θεινω, to kill, but the primary sense of which is, to strike, to drive or thrust with the hand, &c. In the word before us, the sense is to throw, or to set; hence *authentic* is set, fixed, made or made certain by the author, by one's own self.] 1. Having a genuine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true; *applied to things;* as an *authentic* paper or register.—2. Of approved authority; as an *authentic* writer.—3. *Authentic melodies*, in *music*, such as have their principal note contained between the key note and its octave.

AUTHEN′TICALLY, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

AUTHEN′TICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being authentic; genuineness; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

AUTHEN′TICATE, *v. t.* To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities, required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. *Burke.*

AUTHEN′TICATED, *pp.* Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AUTHEN′TICATING, *ppr.* Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation, or other forms.

AUTHENTICA′TION, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities.

AUTHENTIC′ITY, *n.* Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine; original; as the authenticity of the scriptures. [*See* GENUINENESS.]

AUTHEN′TICNESS, *n.* Authenticity. [*Rarely us.*]

AU′THOR, *n.* [L. *auctor;* W. *awdur;* Fr. *auteur.* The Latin word is from the root of *augeo*, to increase, or cause to enlarge. The primary sense is one who brings or causes to come forth.] 1. One who produces, creates, or brings into being; as, God is the *author* of the universe.—2. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book or original work, and in a more general sense, to one whose occupation is to compose and write books; opposed to compiler or translator. *Author*, in *Scots law*, signifies the person from whom a proprietor has purchased or acquired property by singular titles, as contradistinguished from an ancestor, from whom the property has come by descent.

AU′THOR,† *v. t.* To occasion; to effect.

AU′THORESS, *n.* A female author.

AUTHO′RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an author.

AUTHOR′ITATIVE, *a.* Having due authority.—2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory.

AUTHOR′ITATIVELY, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; with due authority.

AUTHOR′ITATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

AUTHOR′ITY, *n.* [L. *auctoritas.*] 1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children. Power; rule; sway.—2. The power derived from opinion, respect or esteem; influence of character or office; credit; as, the *authority* of age or example, which is submitted to or respected, in some measure, as a law, or rule of action. That which is claimed in justification or support of opinions and measures.—3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies; as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our *authorities* for the miracles of Christ.—4. Weight of testimony; credibility; as, an historian of no *authority*.—5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity; as, a magistrate of great *authority* in the city.—6. Warrant; order; permission.

By what *authority* doest thou these things? Mat. xxi.; Acts ix.

7. Precedents, decisions of a court, official declarations, respectable opinions and sayings, also the books that contain them, are called *authorities*, as they influence the opinions of others; and in *law*, the decisions of supreme courts have a binding force upon inferior courts, and are called *authorities*. —8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command.—In *Connecticut*, the justices of the peace are denominated the *civil authority*.

AUTHORIZA′TION, *n.* The act of giving authority or legal power; establishment by authority.

AUTHORIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *autoriser;* Sp. *autorizar*] 1. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of the state.—2. To make legal; as, to *authorize* a marriage.—3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion; as, an *authorized* idiom of language.—4. To give authority, credit, or reputation to; as, to *authorize* a report or opinion.—5. To justify; to support as right; as, suppress desires which reason does not *authorize*.

AU′THORIZED, *pp.* Warranted by right; supported by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AU'THORIZING, *ppr.* Giving authority to, or legal power, credit, or permission.

AU'THORSHIP, *n.* [*author* and *ship.*] The quality or state of being an author.

AUTOBIOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Containing autobiography.

AUTOBIOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of autobiography.

AUTOBIOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, and *biography.*] Biography, or memoirs of one's life written by himself.

AUTOCARP'IOUS, *a.* [Gr. αυτος, himself, and καρπος, fruit.] A name given to such fruit as consists of nothing but pericarp, without any additional organ, such as the calyx outwardly adhering.

AUTOCH'THON, *n.* [Gr. αυτοχθων.] One who rises or grows out of the earth, used by the ancient Greeks to designate native races supposed to be indigenous.

AUTOCHTHON'IC, *a.* Indigenous.

AUTOC'RASY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and κρατος, power, or κρατεω, to govern, to take, or hold.] 1. Independent power; supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority, or right of governing, in a single person.—2. Sole right of self-government in a state.

AU'TOCRAT, **AU'TOCRATER**, *n.* An absolute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia.—2. This title was sometimes conferred by the Athenians on their ambassadors and generals, when invested with unlimited powers.

AUTOCRAT'IC, **AUTOCRAT'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government.

AU'TOCRATRIX, *n.* A female sovereign, who is independent and absolute; a title given to the empresses of Russia.

Auto da fé. [Port. *act of faith.*] 1. In *the Romish church*, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused. Span. *Auto de fé.*—2. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic, on the scaffold, just before he is executed.—3. The session of the court of Inquisition.

AUTOG'ENOUS, *a.* [Gr. αυτο, and γινομαι, to generate.] Generating itself.

AU'TOGRAPH, **AUTOG'RAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and γραφη, writing.] A person's own hand-writing; an original manuscript or signature.

AUTOGRAPH'IC, **AUTOGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own hand-writing.

AUTOM'ALITE, *n.* A mineral called by Haüy, spinelle zincifère. It is classed with the spinel ruby. It occurs imbedded in talcky slate; the colour, a dark green. It is crystallized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles. It is harder than quartz, but not so hard as spinel. It is sometimes called gahnite, from Gahn, its discoverer.

AU'TOMATH, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, and μανθανω, to learn.] One who is self-taught.

AUTOMAT'IC, **AUTOMAT'ICAL**, *a.* Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself; mechanical. This term has been employed to designate such economic arts as are carried on by self-acting machinery, such as cotton and flax mills, in which the elemental powers have been made to animate millions of complex organs, infusing into forms of wood, iron, and brass, an agency resembling that of intelligent beings. In *physiol.*, those functions which are performed instinctively, and without the exercise of the will, are termed *automatic.*—2. Not voluntary; not depending on the will. Dr. Hartley has demonstrated, that all our motions are originally *automatic*, and generally produced by the action of tangible things on the muscular fibre.

AUTOM'ATON, *n.* [Gr. αυτοματος: αυτος, self, and μαω, *moveo, motus.* The Greek plural, *automata*, is sometimes used; but the regular English plural, *automatons*, is preferable.] A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible springs in such a manner, as to carry on for some time certain movements more or less resembling the results of animal exertion, without the aid of external impulse. In this respect, clocks, and watches, planetariums, common and smoke jacks, with a vast number of machines employed in cotton, silk, and other factories, may be denominated *automatons.* But the term automaton is, in common language, appropriated to that class of mechanical artifices, in which the purposely concealed power is made to imitate the arbitrary or voluntary motions of living beings, such as men, horses, birds, fishes, &c. Human figures of this kind, are sometimes called *Androides.* [*See* ANDROID.]

AUTOM'ATOUS, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.

AUTONOM'ASY, *n.* [Gr. αυτο-, and ονομα, a name.] In *rhet.*, a word of common or general signification, used for the name of a particular thing; as, the man has gone to the *city*, instead of London.

AUTONO'MEA, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, founded on *autonomea olivii*, which is little more than an inch in length. *Autonomea* lives solitarily in sea-weed, &c., and the female produces red eggs, which she carries with her about the middle of summer.

AUTONO'MIAN, *a.* Pertaining to autonomy.

AUTON'OMOUS, *a.* [*Infra.*] Independent in government; having the right of self-government.

AUTON'OMY, *n.* [Gr. αυτος, self, and νομος, law, rule.] This word is rarely used. It signifies the power or right of self-government, whether in a city which elects its own magistrates, and makes its own laws, or in an individual who lives according to his own will.

AU'TOPSY, *n.* [Gr. αυτοψια: αυτος, self, and οψις, sight.] Personal observation; ocular view.

AUTOPS'ICAL. *See* AUTOPTICAL.

AUTOP'TICAL, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes.

AUTOP'TICALLY, *adv.* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation. [*Autopsy* and its derivatives are rarely used.]

AU'TUMN, *n.* (au'tum.) [L. *autumnus*, "Etymon multum torquetur." *Ainsworth.*] The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. Astronomically, it begins at the equinox, when the sun enters Libra, and ends at the winter solstice; but in popular language, autumn comprises September, October, and November.

The golden pomp of *autumn*. *Irving.*

AUTUM'NAL, *a.* Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; as, *autumnal* fruits. *Autumnal equinox*, the time when the sun enters the descending point of the ecliptic, where it crosses the equinoctial. This happens about the 22d of September. [*See* EQUINOX.] *Autumnal signs*, the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes during the autumn.

AUTUM'NAL, *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn. The Autumnals form the third division of plants in Du Pas' arrangement.

AUXE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αυξησις, increase.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which any thing is magnified too much; an increasing, or exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put for the proper word.

AUXIL'IAR, **AUXIL'IARY**, *a.* [L. *auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, aid, *auxilior*, to aid.] Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary; conferring aid or support by joint exertion, influence, or use; as, *auxiliary* troops. *Auxiliary muscles*, are those which concur with others, and aid them in their action.

AUXIL'IARIES, *n. plur.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.

AUXIL'IARY, *n.* A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking.—2. In *gram.*, a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs; as, *have, be, may, can, do, must, shall*, and *will*, in English; *être* and *avoir* in French; *avére* and *essere*, in Italian; *estar* and *haber*, in Spanish.

AVĀIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *valoir*, to be worth; L. *valeo*, to be strong or able, to profit, to be of force or authority; Sp. *valer*, to be valuable, to avail or prevail, to be binding, to be worth; It. *valere*, to be worth, to be useful; Eng. *well;* Ar. *balla.* The primary sense is, to stretch, or extend; whence strength, value.] 1. To profit one's self; to turn to advantage; followed by the pronouns, *myself, thyself, himself, herself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*, with *of* before the thing used; as, let him *avail himself of* his license.—2. To assist or profit; to effect the object, or bring to a successful issue; as, what will skill *avail* us against numbers? Artifices will not *avail* the sinner in the day of judgment.

AVĀIL, *v. i.* To be of use, or advantage; to answer the purpose; as, strength without judgment will rarely *avail.* Generally, it signifies to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object; as, the plea in bar must *avail*, that is, be sufficient to defeat the suit; this scheme will not *avail;* medicines will not *avail* to check the disease; suppositions, without proof, will not *avail.*

AVĀIL, *n.* Profit; advantage toward success; benefit; as, labour without economy is of little *avail.* It seems usually to convey the idea of efficacious aid or strength. *Avail of marriage*, in *Scots law*, was a sum payable to the superior by the heir of a deceased ward vassal on his becoming marriageable.

AVĀILABIL'ITY, *n.* Availableness.

AVĀILABLE, *a* Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy; as, a measure is more or less *available.*—2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy, for the object; valid; as, an *available* plea.

Laws are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

AVĀILABLENESS, *n.* Power or effi-

cacy in promoting an end in view.—2. Competent power; legal force; validity; as, the *availableness* of a title.

AVAILABLY, *adv.* Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

AVAILING, *ppr.* Turning to profit; using to advantage or effect.

AVAILMENT, *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [*Lit. us.*]

AVAILS, *n. plur.* Profits or proceeds. It is used in New England, for the proceeds of goods sold, or for rents, issues, or profits.

AVALANCHE′, AVALANGE′, *n.* [Fr. from *avaler*, to fall.] A snow-slip; a vast body of snow sliding down a mountain. *Avalanches* are frequent in the Alps, and often cause great damage and loss of life by their fall. There are also *earth-avalanches*, or *landslips*, which cause great destruction.

AVANT′,† *n.* The front of an army. [*See* VAN.]

AVANT′-COUREUR, *n.* [Fr. *See* COURIER.] A runner; a person dispatched before another person, or company, to give notice of their approach.

AVANT′-FOSSE, *n.* In *fort.*, the ditch of the counterscarp, next to the country. It is dug at the foot of the glacis.

AVANT′-GUARD, *n.* The van, or advanced body of an army. [*See* VANGUARD.]

AVANT′URINE, *n.* A variety of quartz rock containing spangles.

AV′ARICE, *n.* [L. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, from *aveo*, to covet.] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; greediness, or insatiable desire of gain.

Avarice sheds a blasting influence over the finest affections and sweetest comforts of mankind. *Buckminster.*

AVARI′CIOUS, *a.* Covetous; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

AVARI′CIOUSLY, *adv.* Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth.

AVARI′CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

AV′AROUS,† *a.* Covetous.

AVAST, *exclam.* [Ger. *basta*, stop; *bastant*, sufficient; from It. *basta*, enough; Per. *bas*, enough.] An exclamation used by seamen. It always precedes some orders, or some conversation, and answers the same purpose, as, hark ye, list, attend, take heed, hold. It is also frequently used to signify hold your hand, hold fast.

AVATARA, AVATAR, *n.* A Sanscrit word, which properly signifies a descent, or the act of descending, *e. g.* from a boat, or other vehicle; but is particularly applied to the incarnations of the Hindoo deities, or their appearance in some manifest shape upon earth.

AVAUNT′, *exclam.* [W. *ibant*, begone.] Begone; depart; a word of contempt, or abhorrence, equivalent to the phrase, "Get thee behind me."

AVELLA′NE. In *her.*, a cross, so called because the quarters of it resemble a filbert nut, (the fruit of corylus Avellana,) as in the annexed figure.


Avellane Cross.

A′VE MARY, *n.* [From the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; L. *ave*, hail.] A form of devotion in the Romish Church. Their chaplets and rosaries are divided into a certain number of ave-marys and paternosters.

AVE′NA, *n.* [Lat. supposed to come from *aveo*.] The oat, a genus of plants of the class Triandria, and order Digynia, and nat. order of Grasses. There are two species of oats, the black and the white, and of the latter there are many varieties. In Scotland, and some of the northern counties of England, oats form the principal food of the common people. They are much used in Germany; but in Norway, oat bread is a luxury among the common people.

AVENA′CEOUS, *a.* [L. *avenaceus*, from *avena*, oats; Fr. *avoine*.] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of oats.

AV′ENAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent, or other duty.

AV′ENER, AV′ENOR, *n.* [Norm. French.] In *English feudal law*, an officer of the king's stable whose duty was to provide oats.

AVENGE, *v. t.* (avenj′.) [Fr. *venger*; L. *vindex*. In Sax. *winnan*, to contend, to gain, to *win*.] 1. To take satisfaction for an injury by punishing the injuring party; to vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong doer.

Shall not God *avenge* his own elect? Luke xviii.

Avenge me of my adversary; Id. ver. 3.

In these examples, *avenge* implies that the evil inflicted on the injuring party is a satisfaction or justice done to the injured, and the party vindicated is the object of the verb.—2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party.

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants; Deut. xxxii.

Here the thing for which satisfaction is taken is the object of the verb. 3. To revenge. To *avenge* and *revenge*, radically, are synonymous. But modern usage inclines to make a valuable distinction in the use of these words, restricting *avenge* to the taking of just punishment, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil, maliciously, in an illegal manner.—4. In the *passive form*, this verb signifies to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender.

Shall not my soul be *avenged* on such a nation as this? Jer. v.

AVENGEANCE,† *n.* Punishment. [*See* VENGEANCE.]

AVENG′ED, *pp.* Satisfied by the punishment of the offender; vindicated; punished.

AVENGEMENT, *n.* Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury by inflicting pain or evil on the offender; satisfaction taken; revenge.

AVENG′ER, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.

AVENG′ERESS, *n.* A female avenger.

AVENG′ING, *ppr.* Executing vengeance; taking satisfaction for an injury by the punishment of the offender; vindicating.

AV′ENS, *n.* The herb bennet. Geum urbanum.

AV′ENTINE, *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus*, one of the seven hills on which Rome stood.

AVEN′TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*, from L. *venio*, to come.] A mischance causing a person's death without felony; as by drowning, or falling from a house. [*See* ADVENTURE.]

AV′ENUE, *n.* [Fr. from *venir*, to come or go; L. *venio*.] 1. A passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced.—2. An alley, or walk in a garden, planted with trees, and leading to a house, gate, wood, &c., and generally terminated by some distant object. The trees may be in rows on the sides, or, according to the more modern practice, in clumps at some distance from each other.—3. A wide street, as in Washington, Columbia.

AVER′, *v. t.* [Fr. *averer*; It. *avverare*, to aver, or verify; Arm. *quirya*, from the root of *verus*, true; Ir. *feor*, or *fir*; W. *gwir*. *See* VERIFY.] To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, as in confidence of asserting the truth.

AV′ERAGE, *n.* [Norm. *aver*, *avers*, cattle, money, goods; Sp. *averio*, from *aver*, or *haber*, Fr. *avoir*, to *have*, or *possess*. In *ancient law*, a duty or service which a tenant was bound to render to his lord, by his beasts and carriages, or instruments of husbandry. But *averagium* signifies also the loss of goods in transportation; Sp. *averia*, damage sustained by goods or ships; Port. *avaria*, an allowance out of freight to the master of a ship, for damage sustained: contribution by insurers, to make good a loss; It. *avaria*; Dan. *haveric*, damage of a ship, or waste of goods, extraordinary charges during a voyage. If *avaria* signifies damage, and is from *aver*, or *haber*, Spanish, to have, the sense of the word is probably that which happens or falls, a misfortune, for the verb *have* and *happen* are radically the same word; Spanish *haber*, to have, and to happen, or befall; also, fortune, property. This would give the sense of damage, or of proportion, lot, share, that which falls to each of a number. But the primary sense is not very obvious.] 1. In *commerce*, a contribution to a general loss. When for the safety of a ship in distress any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their average, that is, the goods of each on board. This principle, introduced into the commerce of Europe from the Rhodian laws, and recognized by the regulations of Wisby, is now an established rule in the maritime laws of Europe; for it is most reasonable, that when one man's property is sacrificed to save a ship, all persons whose property is saved, or in like hazard, should bear their proportion of the loss.—2. From the practice of contributing to bear losses, in proportion to each man's property, this word has obtained the present popular sense, which is, that of a mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities. Thus, if A loses 5 pounds, B 9, and C 16, the sum is 30, and the average 10.—3. A small duty payable by the shippers of goods, to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the expression in bills of lading, "paying so much freight, with primage and *average* accustomed." *Average bond*, a deed which it is usual for the parties liable to a general average to execute, empowering an arbiter to ascertain the

value of the property lost, and to fix the proportion of the loss which each proprietor shall bear.—4. In *England*, the breaking up of cornfields, eddish, or roughings. *Upon*, or *on an average*, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.

AV'ERAGE, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion.

AV'ERAGE, *v. t.* To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium; to divide among a number, according to a given proportion; as, to *average* a loss.

AV'ERAGE, *v. i.* To form a mean, or medial sum, or quantity; as, the losses of the owners will *average* 25 pounds each.

These spars *average* 10 feet in length
Belknap. Ch. Obs. x. 522, xi 302.

AV'ERAGED, *pp.* Reduced, or formed into a mean proportion, or into shares proportioned to each man's property.

AV'ERAGING, *ppr.* Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities, or reducing to just shares according to each man's property.

AVER'MENT, *n.* [*See* AVER.] Affirmation; positive assertion; the act of averring.—2. Verification; establishment by evidence.—3. In *pleading*, an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges. In any stage of pleadings, when either party advances new matter, he *avers* it to be true, and concludes with these words, "and this he is ready to verify." This is called an *averment*.

AVER'NAT, *n.* A sort of grape.

AVER'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania, in Italy, famous for its poisonous qualities, which the poets represent as so malignant, as to kill fowls flying over. Hence, as authors tell us, its name, ἄορνος, without birds.

AV'ER-PENNY, *n.* Money paid toward the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind.

AVER'RED, *pp.* Affirmed; laid with an averment.

AVERRHO'A, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the wood-sorrel tribe. It consists of two species, both of which form small trees in the East Indies. One of these, called Belimbi, produces fruit of an extremely acid nature, the juice of which is found to be an excellent agent for removing iron-mould, or other spots from linen.

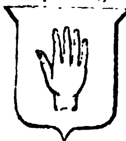
AVER'RING, *ppr.* Affirming: declaring positively; offering to justify, or verify.

AVER'ROIST, *n.* One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, who were so denominated from Averroes, a celebrated Arabian author. They held the soul to be mortal, though they pretended to submit to the Christian theology.

AVERRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *averrunco*, of *ad* and *erunco*, from *runco*, to weed, or rake away.] To root up; to scrape or tear away by the roots.

AVERRUNCA'TION, *n.* The act of tearing up, or raking away by the roots.

AVERRUNCA'TOR, *n.* A pruning instrument consisting of two blades fixed on the ends of a rod, acting like scissors by means of a line fixed to one of them, and pulled by the operator.


Aversant, or Dorsed

AVERS'ANT, or DORSED. A term used in *her.*; a right hand is said to be *dorsed*, or *aversant*, when it is turned to show the back part.

AVERSA'TION, *n.* [L. *aversor*. *See* AVERT.] A turning from with disgust or dislike; aversion; hatred; disinclination. It is nearly superseded by *aversion*.

AVERSE, *a.* (avers'.) [*See* AVERT.] The literal sense of this word is, *turned from*, in manifestation of dislike. Hence the real sense is, 1. Disliking; unwilling; having a repugnance of mind.

Averse alike to flatter or offend. *Pope*

2. Unfavourable; indisposed; malign.

And Pallas now *averse* refused her aid.
Dryden.

This word and its derivatives ought to be followed by *to*, and never by *from*. This word includes the idea of *from*; but the literal meaning being lost, the affection of the mind signified by the word, is exerted *toward* the object of dislike, and like its kindred terms, *hatred, dislike, contrary, repugnant*, &c. should be followed by *to*. Indeed it is absurd to speak of an affection of the mind exerted *from* an object. *Averse* expresses a less degree of opposition in the mind, than *detesting* and *abhorring*. Milton once uses *averse* in its literal sense, with *from*, but it is not according to the English idiom.

AVERSELY, *adv.* (avers'ly.) With repugnance; unwillingly.

AVERSENESS, *n.* (avers'ness.) Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

AVER'SION, *n.* [Fr. *aversion*, from L. *averto*.] 1. Opposition, or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred. Usually this word expresses moderate hatred, or opposition of mind, not amounting to *abhorrence* or *detestation*. It ought generally to be followed by *to* before the object. [*See* AVERSE.] Sometimes it admits of *for*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion* to subjection *Addison.*

2. Opposition, or contrariety of nature; *applied to inanimate substances*.

Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of paste with water.
Fourcroy, Trans.

3. The cause of dislike.

Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire.
Pope.

AVERT', *v. t.* [L. *averto*, *a*, from, and *verto*, to turn, anciently, *vorto*; hence *vertex, vortex, averto*; probably allied to L. *vario*; Eng. *veer*.] 1. To turn from; to turn off or away; as, to *avert* the eyes from an object.—2. To keep off, divert, or prevent; as, to *avert* an approaching calamity.—3. To cause to dislike. But this sense seems to be improper, except when *heart*, or some equivalent word, is used; as, to *avert* the heart or affections, which may signify to alienate the affections.

AVERT', *v. i.* To turn away.

AVERT'ED, *pp.* Turned from or away.

AVERT'ER, *n.* One who turns away; that which turns away.

AVERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from; turning away.

A'VES, *n. plur.* [Lat.] Birds; Linnæus' second class of animals, distinguished by a double circulation and respiration, and by being oviparous.

A'VIARY, *n.* [L. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a fowl.] A bird-cage; a building erected for the breeding, rearing, and keeping of scarce and curious birds.

AVICEN'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Didynamia, and order Angiospermia, the flower of which consists of a single petal. One species is a large tree growing in Brazil. The fruit boiled in water is eaten, and the leaves are used in emollient cataplasms.

AVI'CULA, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of marine conchifers, or bivalves, with unequal valves, in which some naturalists include the genus Meleagrina, or pearl oyster, from which the most precious pearls are derived.

AVID'IOUSLY, *adv.* [*See* AVIDITY.] Eagerly; with greediness.

AVID'ITY, *n.* [L. *aviditas*, from *avidus*, and this from *aveo*, to desire, to have appetite; Heb. and Ch. אוה, *aueh*, to desire or covet.] 1. Greediness; strong appetite; *applied to the senses*.—2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire; *applied to the mind*.

AVIGA'TO, } *n.* The Persea, or alli-
AVOCA'DO, } gator-pear, a species belonging to the nat. order Laurineæ, and by some called Laurus Persea Gratissima, a native of the West Indies. The tree has a straight stem, long oval-pointed leaves, and flowers of six petals disposed like a star, produced in clusters, on the extremities of the branches. The fruit is insipid.

Avignon-berry, the fruit of Rhamnus Clusii, so called from the city Avignon, in France. The berry is less than a pea, of a yellowish green colour, and bitter astringent taste; used by dyers and painters for staining yellow.

AVILE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *avilir*. *See* VILE.] To depreciate.

A'VIS, *n.* Bird; *plur.* Aves, [Lat.] The second class of animals in the Linnæan system, a race of creatures sufficiently distinguished from others in having their body covered with feathers, two feet, and two wings formed for flight. They are divided into six orders by Linn., viz. accipitres, picæ, anseres, grallæ, gallinæ, and passeres. See these terms.

Avisandum, or *Avizandum*. In *Scots law*, literally signifies advising, or under consideration. To make *avizandum* with a process, is to remove it from the public court to the private consideration of the judge.

AVISE,† } *n.* [Fr. *avis*.] Advice; in-
AVI'SO,† } telligence.

AVISE,† *v. i.* (*s* as *z*.) To consider.

AVISEMENT, *n.* Advisement. [*See* ADVICE and ADVISE.]

AV'OCATE,† *v. t.* [L. *avoco*, from *a* and *voco*, to call. *See* VOICE and VOCAL.] To call off, or away.

AVOCA'TION, *n.* [*See* VOCATION, VOICE, VOCAL.] 1. The act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment; as, an *avocation* from sin, or from business.—2. The business which calls aside. The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business. The use of this word for *vocation* is very improper.

AVO'CATIVE,† *a.* Calling off.

AVOID', *v. t.* [Fr. *vuider*, or *vider*; *vuide*, void, empty; Eng. *wide, void, widow*; L. *vidua*. *See* VOID. It coincides also with L. *vito, evito*; Fr. *éviter*.] 1. To shun; to keep at a distance from; that is, literally, to go or be *wide* from; as, to *avoid* the company of gamesters.—2. To shift off, or clear off; as, to *avoid* expense.—3. To quit; to evacuate; to shun by leaving; as, to *avoid* the house.—4. To escape; as, to *avoid*

danger.—5. To emit or throw out; as, to *avoid* excretions. For this, *void* is now generally used.—6. To make void; to annul or vacate.

The grant cannot be *avoided* without injustice to the grantee. *Anon.*

7. In *pleading*, to set up some new matter or distinction, which shall *avoid*, that is, defeat or evade the allegation of the other party. Thus, in a replication, the plaintiff may deny the defendant's plea, or confess it, and *avoid* it by stating new matter.

AVOID', *v. i.* To retire; to withdraw.

David *avoided* out of his presence; 1 Sam. xviii. [*Improper.*]

2. To become void, vacant, or empty.

A benefice *avoids* by common law. *Ayliffe.*

AVOID'ABLE, *a.* That may be avoided, left at a distance, shunned, or escaped.—2. That may be vacated; liable to be annulled.

AVOID'ANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding or shunning.—2. The act of vacating, or the state of being vacant. It is appropriately used for the state of a benefice becoming void, by the death, deprivation, or resignation of the incumbent.—3. The act of annulling.—4. The course by which any thing is carried off.

AVOID'ED, *pp.* Shunned; evaded; made void; ejected.

AVOID'ER, *n.* One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.—2. The person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.

AVOID'ING, *ppr.* Shunning; escaping; keeping at a distance; ejecting; evacuating; making void, or vacant.

AVOID'LESS, *a.* That cannot be avoided; inevitable.

AVOIRDUPOIS', (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *avoir du pois*, to have weight. *See* POISE.] A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces, in distinction to Troy weight, which has only twelve. 5760 grains make 1 pound Troy, and 7000 grains Troy make 1 pound Avoirdupois; hence, 175 pounds Troy are equal to 144 pounds Avoirdupois. This weight is used for all goods except the precious metals and medicines.

AVOLA'TION, *n.* [L. *avolo*, to fly away, of *a* and *volo*. *See* VOLATILE.] The act of flying away; flight; escape. [*Lit. us.*]

AV'OSET, } *n.* In *ornith.*, a species AVOSET'TA, } of fowls, arranged under the genus Recurvirostra, and placed by Linnæus in the Grallic order, but by Pennant and Latham, among the Palmipeds. The bill is long, slen-



Avoset (Recurvirostra avosetta).

der, flexible, and bent upward toward the tip. This bird is of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, and the feathers variegated with black and white. It is found both in Europe and America.

AVOUCH', *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*, to call, to *vouch*; L. *voco*, *advoco*. *See* VOICE.] 1. To affirm; to declare, or assert with positiveness.—2. To produce, or call in; to affirm in favour of, maintain, or support.

Such antiquities could be *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser.*

3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify.

AVOUCH', *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration. [*Lit. us.*]

AVOUCH'ABLE, *a.* That may be avouched. [*Lit. us.*]

AVOUCH'ED, *pp.* Affirmed; maintained; called in to support.

AVOUCH'ER, *n.* One who avouches.

AVOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Affirming; calling in to maintain; vindicating.

AVOUCH'MENT, *n.* Declaration; the act of avouching.

AVOW', *v. t.* [Fr. *avouer*; L. *voveo*.] 1. To declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain, or defend; or simply to own, acknowledge, or confess frankly; as, a man *avows* his principles, or his crimes.—2. In *law*, to acknowledge and justify; as, when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking, but insists that such taking was legal.

AVOW',† *n.* A vow or determination.

AVOW'ABLE, *a.* That may be avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence.

AVOW'AL, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment.

AVOW'ANT, *n.* The defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.

AVOW'ED, *pp.* Openly declared; owned; frankly acknowledged.

AVOW'EDLY, *adv.* In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

AVOW'EE, *n.* Sometimes used for *advowee*, the person who has a right to present to a benefice, the patron. [*See* ADVOWSON.]

AVOW'ER, *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

AVOW'ING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; frankly acknowledging; justifying.

AVOW'RY, *n.* In *law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, *avows* and justifies the taking; the act of maintaining the right to distrain, by the distrainer, or defendant in replevin.

AVOW'TRY. *See* ADVOWTRY.

AVULS'ED, *a.* [*See* AVULSION.] Plucked, or pulled off.

Avul'sio, *n.* [Lat.] A Scots law term, which is applied where lands are, by an inundation, or current, separated from the property to which they originally belonged, and added to the lands of another person; or where a river changes its course, and cuts off part of one property and joins it to another. In these cases, an *avulsio* is said to take place.

AVUL'SION, *n.* [L. *avulsio*, from *avello*, *a* and *vello*, to pull, coinciding with Heb. and Ar. פלח, *falah*, to separate; Eng. *pull*.] A pulling or tearing asunder; a rending or violent separation.

AWAIT, *v. t.* [*a* and *wait*. *See* WAIT. Fr. *guetter*, to watch; *guet*, a watch; It. *guatare*, to look, or watch.] *Literally*, to remain, hold, or stay.—1. To wait for; to look for, or expect.

Betwixt the rocky pillars, Gabriel sat
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for; as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

AWAIT, *n.* Ambush; in a state of waiting for.

AWAITING, *ppr.* Waiting for; looking for; expecting; being ready, or in store for.

AWAKE, *v. t.* pret. *awoke*, *awaked*; *pp.* *awaked*. [Sax. *gewæcan*, *wacian*, or *weccan*; Dan. *vækker*. The L. *vigilo* seems to be formed on this root. *See* WAKE.] 1. To rouse from sleep.

I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep; John xi.

2. To excite from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, or inaction; to put into action, or new life; as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties.

AWAKE, *v. i.* To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep.

Jacob *awaked* out of sleep; Gen. xxviii.

2. To bestir, revive, or rouse from a state of inaction; to be invigorated with new life; as, the mind *awakes* from its stupidity.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd; Zech. xiii.

3. To rouse from spiritual sleep.

Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light; Eph. v.

Awake to righteousness; 1 Cor. xv.

4. To rise from the dead; Job xiv.

AWAKE, *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

AWAKEN, *v. t.* (awa'kn.) This is the word *awake*, with its Saxon infinitive. It is transitive, or intransitive; but more frequently transitive, as *awake* is more frequently intransitive. Its significations are the same as those of *awake*.

AWAKENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense.

AWAKENER, *n.* He or that which awakens.

AWAKENING, *n.* A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion than usual.

AWARD', *v. t.* [Scot. *warde*, determination; Norm. *garda*; award, judgment; *agardetz*, awarded. *See* GUARD and REGARD.] To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence. This word is appropriately used to express the act of arbitrators in pronouncing upon the rights of parties; as, the arbitrators *awarded* damages to A. B.

AWARD', *v. i.* To judge; to determine; to make an *award*.

AWARD', *n.* The judgment, or determination of arbitrators, or the paper containing it.—2. Judgment; sentence; determination of points submitted to arbitrators.

AWARD'ED, *pp.* Adjudged or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.

AWARD'ER, *n.* One that awards or assigns, by sentence or judicial determination; a judge.

AWARD'ING, *ppr.* Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining.

AWARE, *a.* [Sax. *gewarian*, to take care, provide, avoid; to preserve or defend; also covered, protected; *warian*, to beware; *war*, aware. *See* WARE and WARY.] Watchful; vigilant; guarded; but more strictly in modern usage, apprised; expecting an event, from information or probability; as, the general was *aware* of the enemy's designs.

AWARE, *v. i.* To beware; to be cautious. [*Not legitimate.*]

AWARN', *v. t.* To warn; which see.

AWAT'CHA, *n.* A bird of Kamtschatka, enumerated by Pennant among the

Warblers. The upper parts of the body are of a deep brown colour; the throat and breast white, with black spots.

AWAY, *adv.* [Sax. *aweg*, absent, *a* and *weg*, way; also *onweg*, away, and *awegan*, to avert. *See* WAY.] 1. Absent; at a distance; as, the master is *away from* home.

Have me *away*, for I am wounded; 2 Chron. xxxv.

2. It is much used with words signifying moving, or going from; as, go *away*, send *away*, run *away*, &c.; all signifying departure, or separation to a distance. Sometimes without the verb; as, whither *away* so fast?

Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

3. As an exclamation, it is a command or invitation to depart; *away!* that is, be gone, or let us go. *Away* with him. Take him *away*.—4. With verbs, it serves to modify their sense, and form peculiar phrases; as, *to throw away*, to cast from, to give up, dissipate, or foolishly destroy. *To trifle away*, to lose or expend in trifles, or in idleness. *To drink away*, *to squander away*, &c., to dissipate in drinking or extravagance. *To make away*, is to kill or destroy.—5. *Away with*, has a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I cannot *away with* it;" Isa. i. The sense is, "I cannot bear or endure it."

AWAYWARD, *adv.* Turned aside.

AWE, *n.* (aw.) Dan. *ave*, fear, awe, chastisement, discipline; *aver*, to chastise or correct; Gr. *αγαν*, to be astonished. Qu. Ir. *agh*; Sax. *ege*, or *oga*, fear; Goth. *agjan*, or *ogan*, to dread. It would appear that the primary sense of the Dan. is to strike, or check.] 1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear.

Stand in *awe* and sin not; Ps. iv.

2. Fear; dread inspired by something great, or terrific.

AWE, *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror, or respect; as, his majesty *awed* them into silence.

AWEARY, *a.* Weary; which see.

AWEATH'ER, *adv.* (aweth'er.) [*a* and *weather*.] On the weather side, or toward the wind; as the helm is *aweather*; opposed to *alee*.

AWE-COMMANDING, *a.* Striking or influencing by awe.

AW'ED, *pp.* Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence.

AWEIGH', *adv.* (away.) [*a* and *weigh*.] Atrip. The anchor is *aweigh*, when it is just drawn out of the ground, and hangs perpendicular. [*See* ATRIP.]

AWE-INSPIRING, *a.* Impressing with awe.

AWE'-STRUCK, *a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

AW'FUL, *a.* [*awe* and *full*.] 1. That strikes with awe; that fills with profound reverence; as, the *awful* majesty of Jehovah.—2. That fills with terror and dread; as, the *awful* approach of death.—3. Struck with awe; scrupulous.

A weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity. *Watts.*

Shakspeare uses it for worshipful, inspiring respect by authority or dignity. Our common people use this word in the sense of frightful, ugly, detestable.

AW'FUL-EYED, *a.* Having eyes that excite awe.

AW'FULLY, *adv.* In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner.

AW'FULNESS, *n.* The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemnity; as, the *awfulness* of this sacred place.—2. The state of being struck with awe.

A help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness*. *Taylor.*

[*Not legitimate.*]

AWHAPE,† *v. t.* (awhap'.) [W. *cwapiaw*, to strike smartly.] To strike; to confound. [This is our vulgar *whop*.]

AWHILE, *adv.* [*a* and *while*, time, or interval.] A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

AWK, *a.* Odd; out of order.—2. Clumsy in performance, or manners; unhandy; not dextrous. [*Vulgar*.]

AWK'WARD, *a.* [*awk* and *ward*.] Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dextrous; bungling; untoward.—2. Inelegant; unpolite; ungraceful in manners; clumsy; unnatural; bad.

AWK'WARDLY, *adv.* Clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly.

AWK'WARDNESS, *n.* Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments; unsuitableness.

AWL, *n.* [Sax. *æl*, an *awl*, and an eel; Ger. *ahl*, an awl, and *aal*, an eel; Ir. *ail*, a sting or prickle.] An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather, for sewing and stitching; used by shoemakers, saddlers, &c. The blade is either straight, or a little bent and flattened.

AW'LESS, *a.* [*awe* and *less*.] Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear; as, *awless* insolence.—2. Wanting the power of causing reverence; not exciting awe; as, an *awless* throne.

AWL-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of an awl.

AWL'WORT, *n.* [*awl* and *wort*. *See* WORT.] The popular name of the Subularia aquatica, or rough-leaved alyssum; so called from its awl-shaped leaves, which grow in clusters round the root. It is a native of Britain and Ireland.

AWM, AUM, *n.* [D. *aam*; Ger. *ahm*.] A Dutch liquid measure, containing eight steekans, or twenty verges or verteels, equal to the English tierce, the sixth of a French tun, and the seventh of an English tun, or thirty-six gallons.

AWN, *n.* [Sw. *agne*; Gr. *αχνα*, *αχυν*.] The beard of corn or grass, as it is usually understood. But technically, a slender sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses.

AWN'ED, *a.* Bearded; having awns; a term applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, &c., terminated by a long rigid spine, as in spring wheat, barley, *Galium aristatum*, &c.

AWN'ING, *n.* [Goth. *hulyan*, to cover.] 1. A cover of canvas, usually a sail or tarpaulin, spread over a boat or ship's deck, to shelter from the sun's rays the officers and crew, and preserve the decks.—2. That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk head of the cabin.—3. In general, a covering for shade. In *hort.*, a temporary covering for plants.

AWN'LESS, *a.* Without awn or beard.

AWN'Y, *a.* Having awns; full of beard.

AWOKE. The preterit of *awake*.

AWORK',† *adv.* [Sax. *geweorcan*, to work.] At work; in a state of labour or action.

AWORK'ING, *adv.* At work; in a state of working or action.

AWRY', *a.* or *adv.* [Dan. *vrider*, to twist; *vrien*, twisted; Sw. *vridd*; Sax. *writhan*, to *writhe*.] 1. Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; asquint; with oblique vision; as, to glance a look *awry*; the lady's cap is *awry*.—2. In *a figurative sense*, turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely.

AXAYA'CAT, *n.* A fly in Mexico, whose eggs, deposited on rushes and flags, in large quantities, are sold and used as a sort of caviare, called ahuauhtli. This was a dish among the Mexicans, as it now is among the Spaniards.

AXE, AX, *n.* [Sax. *ex*, *eax*, *æse*; G. *axt*; Sw. *yxe*; L. *ascia*; Gr. *αξινη*; It. *azza*; Eth. *hatzi*, an axe; or Ar. *hazza*, to cut; Ch. and Syr. חצינא *hatzina*, an axe.] An instrument usually of iron, for hewing timber and chopping wood. It consists of a head with an arching edge, and a helve or handle. The axe is of two kinds, the broad axe for hewing, and the narrow axe for rough-hewing and cutting. The hatchet is a small axe to be used with one hand.

AXE'-HEAD, *n.* The head or iron of an axe.

AX'IAL, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.

AXIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *axis*, and *fero*, to bear.] A name given to those plants which, like lichens, fungi, &c., consist exclusively of an axis, without any leaves or appendages of it.

AX'IFORM, *a.* [L. *axis* and *forma*.] In the form of an axis.

AX'IL, *n.* [L. *axilla*; Ir. *asgal*; Fr. *aisselle*; D. *oxel*, the armpit; Ch. and Heb. אצל, *atsel*, to separate or set apart; whence אצילי, *atsili*, armpits.] 1. The armpit; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder.—2. In *bot.*, the space or angle formed by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the stem or branch.

AX'ILE, *a.* [L. *axis*.] Lying in the axis of any thing, as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed; that is, from the base to the end diametrically opposite.

AX'ILLAR, AX'ILLARY, *a.* Pertaining to the armpit, or to the axil of plants.—*Axillary artery*, a continuation of the subclavian.—*Axillary gem*, a gem or bud which proceeds from the axils of a plant.—*Axillary vein*, a continuation of the basilic vein, which receives the blood from the cephalic, and the veins corresponding to the branches of the axillary artery.—*Axillary leaves* are those which proceed from the angle formed by the stem and branch.

AX'INITE, *n.* A mineral which sometimes occurs in lamellar masses, but commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, or rather, four-sided prism, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp, like that of an axe; whence its name, Gr. *αξινη*. This is the thumerstone of Kirwan. It has been sometimes called yanolite and violet shorl.

AXINOM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. *αξινη*, an axe, and *μαντεια*, divination.] Among *the ancients*, a species of divination, by means of an axe or hatchet, performed by laying an agate-stone on a red-hot hatchet, or by fixing a hatchet on a round stake, so as to be poised; then the names of those suspected were re-

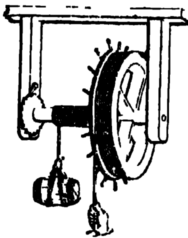
ed, and he at whose name the hatchet moved, was pronounced guilty.

AXIOM, *n.* [Gr. ἀξιωμα, authority, an authoritative sentence, or that which is esteemed, from ἀξιος, worthy, ἀξιοω, to think worthy, to esteem; Eng. to *ask* [to *axe*;] that which is asked, sought or esteemed.] 1. A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; as, "the whole is greater than a part."—2. An established principle in some art or science, a principle received without new proof; as, "things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to one another." It is an axiom in *physical science*, that nature does nothing in vain; that effects are proportional to their causes. It is an axiom *in optics*, that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. In this sense, the general laws of motion are called axioms; as that all motion is naturally rectilinear; and that action and reaction are equal. That it is impossible for a thing both to be and not to be at the same time; and that from nothing, nothing can arise, are axioms in metaphysical science. All common notions of the mind, whose evidence is so clear and forcible that a man cannot deny them without renouncing common sense and natural reason, are also called axioms. The axioms of Euclid are very general propositions, and so also are the axioms of the Newtonian philosophy; but these two kinds of axioms have very different origins. The former appear true upon a bare contemplation of our ideas; whereas, the latter are the result of the most laborious induction. The former are also necessary or absolute truths, whose contraries the mind cannot conceive to be possible; but the latter are contingent truths depending on the will of the Supreme Being, and to suppose their contraries involves no contradiction or impossibility. They are true, because the Creator has willed them to be so, but they might have been otherwise than we find them to be. Axioms, or self-evident propositions, furnish the first principles of reasoning, and all true science must be based upon them, but we must take care in our reasonings not to confound the axioms of one science with those of another, as has often been done.

AXIOMAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
AXIOMAT'ICAL, } an axiom; having the nature of self-evident truths or received principles.

AXIOMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* By the use of axioms.

AX'IS, *n. plur. axes.* [L.; Gr. ἀξων, Russ. *os*, or *osi*; Sax *ax*; Fr. *axe*, or *aissieu*.] 1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may revolve; as the *axis* of the earth.—2. In *geom.*, a straight line in a plane figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid.—*Axis of a sphere*, any line drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the surface of the sphere.—*Axis of a cone*, a straight line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base.—*Axis of a cylinder*, the line drawn from the centre of the one end to that of the other.—3. In *conic sections*, a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles.—*Transverse axis*, and *Conjugate axis*. [See TRANSVERSE and CONJUGATE.] *Axis of the world*, the imaginary axis passing through the celestial poles.—*Axis of the earth*, the line connecting its two poles, and about which the earth performs its diurnal rotation.—4. In *mech.*, the axis of a balance is that line about which it moves, or rather turns.—The *axis of oscillation* is a right line parallel to the horizon passing through the centre, about which a pendulum vibrates.—5. The *axis in peritrochio*, the Latin name of the wheel and axle, is one of the six mechanic powers, consisting of a wheel fixed upon an axle, so as to turn along with the axle. [See WHEEL.]—6. In *optics*, a particular ray of light from any object which falls perpendicularly on the eye. 7. In *archi.*, spiral axis is the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn in order to trace the circumvolutions without.—*Axis of the Ionic capital* is a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.—*The axis of a vessel* is an imaginary line passing through the middle of it, perpendicular to its base, and equally distant from its sides.—8. In *bot.*, axis is a taper column in the centre of some flowers or catkins, about which the other parts are disposed. The stem or main body of a plant, with its root. It is formed by the development of an embryo or leaf bud.—9. In *anat.*, axis is the name of the second vertebra of the neck: it has a tooth which enters into the first vertebra, and this tooth is by some called the axis.



Axis in Peritrochio.

AX'LE, } *n.* [Sax. *ax*, and *tree*.
AX'LE-TREE, } See AXIS.] A piece of timber or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hobs or naves of wheels, on which the wheels turn.

AX'OLOTL, *n.* A water lizard found in the Mexican lake, about eight inches in length, sometimes much larger. The skin is black and soft. It swims with its feet, which resemble those of a frog.

AXOT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἀξων, axis, and τεμνω, to cleave.] A mineralogical term signifying cleavable, in a direction perpendicular to the axis.

AXE STONE, *n.* A mineral, a subspecies of jade; less hard than nephrite; of a leek or grass green, olive green or greenish gray colour. It occurs amorphous, or in rolled fragments. It is found chiefly in New Zealand, and the South Sea isles, where it is used by the rude natives for axes and other instruments.

AY, } *adv.* [Ger D. Dan. Sw. *ja*, pron
AYE, } *ya*; Dan *eya*; Corn. *ia*, Ar. *ya*: Fr. *oui*. It may be a contracted word.] Yes, yea, a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question. It is used also to enforce the sense of what is asserted, equivalent to *even so*, *truly*, *certainly*.

AYE, *adv.* [Sax. *aa*, *a*, or *awa*: Gr. ἀει; Amh. *ai*, continually; D. *eeuw*, an age; Goth. *aiw*, an age, eternity; L. *ævum*, which, without its termination, is *æv*, *æw*; a contracted word; W. *hauq*. This is in Saxon *ece*, eternal, whence *ecnesse*, eternity, from *ecan*, to increase, extend; Eng. to *eke*.] Always; forever; continually; for an indefinite time; used in poetry.

AYLE, *n.* In *law*, a grandfather. [See BESAYLE.]

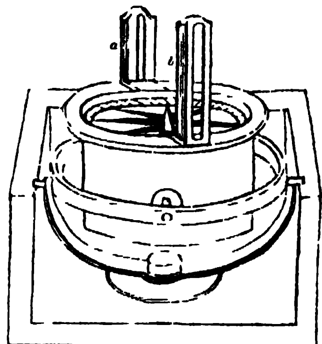
A'YRY, [See AERIE.]

AZA'LEA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order *Ericeæ*, and consisting of shrubs remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. By some botanists, the genus is esteemed the same as *rhododendron*.

AZ'AROLE, *n.* [Fr.] A species of thorn; the three-grained medlar, a species of Cratægus.

AZ'ERIT, }
AZERI'TA, } *n.* A species of plum or Prunus.
AZERI'RA, }

AZ'IMUTH, *n.* [Ar. *samâtha*, to move or go toward; (L. *semita*,) a way or path; with a prefix.] 1. In *astr.*, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place, and the azimuth or vertical circle, passing through the centre of the object.—2. *Magnetical azimuth*, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle, passing through the centre of any heavenly body, and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.—3. *Azimuth compass*, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object. It differs from the common sea-compass only in this, that the circumference of



Azimuth Compass.—a b sights.

the card, or box, is divided into degrees; also to the box is fitted an index with two sights, which are upright pieces of brass placed diametrically opposite to each other, having a slit down the middle of them, through which the sun or a star is to be viewed at the time of observation. [See COMPASS.]—4. *Azimuth dial*, a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.—5. *Azimuths* or vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles. On charts, these azimuths are represented by rhumbs, and on the globe, by the quadrant of altitude, when screwed in the zenith.

AZ'IMUTHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

AZOBEN'ZIDE, *n.* A crystalline substance obtained by distilling a solution which is formed when nitrobenzide is dissolved in alcohol, and heated with solid hydrate of potash.

AZOBEN'ZOIDE, *n.* A white powder derived from oil of bitter almonds prepared by distillation, and put in contact with ammonia.

AZOBEN'ZULE, *n.* A fine white crys-

talline powder contained along with nitrobenzule, in the residue of the preparation of benzhydramide.

AZOM'ARIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from the turpentine of *Pinus maritima.*

AZŌTE, *n.* [Gr. α priv. and ζωη, life, or ζωτικος, vital.] A species of gas, called also mephitic air, and atmospheric mephitis, on account of its fatal effects upon animal life. It is tasteless, and inodorous; it exists in common air, mixed with oxygen, and constitutes about seventy-nine hundredth parts by volume of atmospheric air. It may be obtained, in large quantities, from the muscular fibres of animals. Combined with hydrogen, it forms volatile alkali; and it enters into the composition of most animal substances. It is the radical of nitric acid, and is now called nitrogen gas, or nitrogen.

AZ'OTH,† *n.* Among alchemists, the first principle of metals; the mercury of metals; a universal medicine.—2. The liquor of sublimated quicksilver; brass.

AZOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to azote, fatal to animal life.

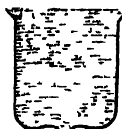
AZ'OTITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of nitrous acid with a base; synonymous with *nitrite.*

A'ZOTIZE, *v. t.* To imbue with nitrogen; to deprive of life.

A'ZOTIZED, *pp.* Imbued with nitrogen, or azote; containing azote. All such parts of vegetables as can afford nutriment to animals contain azote.

AZ'URE, *a.* (azh'ur.) [Persic, *lazurd*, blue; Fr. *azur;* W. *asur*, blue. Hence *lazuli*, in Lapis Lazuli.] Of a sky-blue; resembling the clear blue colour of the sky.

AZ'URE, *n.* (azh'ur.) The fine blue colour of the sky. This word was formerly applied to the *lapis lazuli*, and the colour prepared from it. But it is now applied to the blue extracted from cobalt, though somewhat a different colour; the blue of the lapis is called ultramarine. Azure is applied also to the blue glass made of the oxide of cobalt and vitrifiable substances reduced to fine powder. In large masses it is called *smalt.*—2. The sky, or azure vault of heaven.—3. In *her.*, a blue colour in coats of all persons under the degree of baron, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.


Azure.

AZ'URE, *v. t.* To colour blue.

AZ'URED, *a.* (azh'ured.) Coloured azure; being of an azure colour.

AZ'URE-STONE, } *n.* Another name
AZ'URITE, } of the lazulite.

AZ'URE-TINTED, *a.* Having a tint of azure colour.

AZ'URN, *a.* Of a blue colour. [*Little us.*]

A'ZYGOS, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and ζυγος.] In *anat.*, an epithet applied to several *muscles, veins, bones*, &c., that are single.

AZ'YME,† *n.* [*See* AZYMOUS.] Unleavened bread.

AZ'YMITE, *n.* [*See* AZYMOUS.] In *Church hist.*, Azymites are Christians who administer the Eucharist with unleavened bread.

AZ'YMOUS, *a.* [Gr. α priv. and ζυμη, leaven.] Unleavened; unfermented; as sea-biscuit.

B

B IS the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. In the Ethiopic, it is the ninth letter, and its shape is that of a hut. Perhaps from this or other like figure, it received its Hebrew name, *beth*, a house. It is a *mute*, and a *labial*, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing *eb.* It is less perfectly mute than *p*, as may be perceived by pronouncing the syllables *ab* and *ap.* It is convertible, 1st, with *p*, as in the Celtic, *ben* or *pen*, a mountain; in the English, *beak* and *peak*, *beck* and *peck;* 2d, with *v*, as in the German, *silber* for *silver;* and in Spanish, *b* and *v* are used indifferently, 3d, with *f*, as in *bore* and *perforo;* Eng. *bear*, L. *fero;* in the Celtic *bun, bunadh, bunait*, stock, origin, foundation; English, found; L. *fundamentum;* with the Greek, as *Bilip*, for Φιλιππος; 4th, with *v* and *w;* as, Ir. *fior*, L. *verus; fear, vir*, Ir. *buiac*, the *wick* of a candle. The Greek B is always pronounced like the English V, and the Russian B corresponds with the Greek. In composition, the letter B is changed into *p* before the letter *p;* as in *opprimo*, from *ob* and *premo; oppono*, from *ob* and *pono;* into *f*, before *f*, as in *affero*, from *ob* and *fero;* into *c* before *c*, as in *occido*, from *ob* and *cado*, and *cædo.* As a numeral B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2; by the Romans for 300, and with a dash over it thus, B̄ for 3000. B is used also as an abbreviation; thus B. A. stand for bachelor of arts; B. L. for bachelor of laws; B. D. for bachelor of divinity; B. F. before the decrees of the old Romans, for *bonum factum.* In music, B stands for the tone above A; B♭, for B flat, or the semitone major above A. B also stands for bass, and B. C. for *basso continuo*, or thorough bass.

BÄÄ, *n.* The cry, or appropriate bleating of sheep.

BÄÄ, *v. i.* To cry, or bleat as sheep.

BA'AL, *n.* [Oriental, בעל, *bol*, lord.] An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun. The word signifies also lord, or commander; and the character of the idol was varied by different nations, at different times. Thus Baal Berith is supposed to signify, the Lord of the Covenant; Baal Peor, or rather Baal Phegor, the Lord of the dead; Ps. cvi. Baal Zebub, the god of flies, &c.

BAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *babbelen;* Fr. *babiller;* properly to throw out.] To utter words imperfectly, or indistinctly, as children.—2. To talk idly, or irrationally; to talk thoughtlessly.—3. To talk much, to prate; hence, to tell secrets.—4. To utter sounds frequently, incessantly, or indistinctly; as, a *babbling* echo; a *babbling* stream.

BAB'BLE, *v. t.* To prate; to utter.

BAB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.

BAB'BLEMENT, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words.

BAB'BLER, *n.* An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

BAB'BLING, *ppr.* Talking idly; telling secrets. 2. Uttering a succession of murmuring sounds; as, a *babbling* stream.—3. In *hunting*, *babbling* is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent.

BAB'BLING, *n.* Foolish talk; 1 Tim. vi.

BABE, *n.* [Ger. *bube*, a boy; Ir. *baban;* Syr. *babia;* Ar. *babah*, a *babe*, an infant. Ar. *babos*, or *baboson*, the young of man or beast, Syr. *babosa*, a little child. It is remarkable that this Syriac and Arabic word for an infant, is retained by the natives of America, who call an infant *pappoos.* L. *pupus*, a word of endearment: *pupa*, little girl; whence *pupillus, pupilla, pupil.* Ar. *bobohon*, the beginning of youth; Gr. βαζειν, and παππας: Ar. *baba*, to say *baba*, that is, father; *papa*, a word taken from the first attempts of children to pronounce the name of a parent.] An infant; a young child of either sex.

BA'BEL, *n.* [Heb.] Confusion; disorder.

BĀBERY, *n.* Finery to please a child; any trifling toy for children.

BAB'INGTONITE, *n.* A new mineral in small brilliant crystals, associated with cleavlandite, flesh coloured felspar, and green amphibole on a specimen from Arendahl.

BĀBISH, *a.* Like a babe; childish.

BĀBISHLY, *adv.* Childishly.

BAB'LAH, *n.* The rind or shell which surrounds the fruit of the *mimosa cineraria;* it comes from the East Indies, and from Senegal, under the name of *neb-neb.* It has been used in dyeing cotton for producing various shades of drab.

BABOON', *n.* [Fr. *babouin*, so called from its resemblance to a babe. This name seems to have originated in the Oriental *babion, papio. See* BABE.] A monkey of the largest species; a quadruped belonging to the genus Simia, in the class Mammalia, and order Primates, according to the system of Linnæus; but by Pennant arranged under the digitated quadrupeds. Baboons have short tails; a long face; a broad high muzzle; dog like tusks, or canine teeth; and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are found only on the Eastern continent.

BA'BY, *a.* Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BA'BY, *n.* [*See* BABE.] An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [*used in familiar language.*]—2. A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with; a doll.

BA'BY, *v. t.* To treat like a young child.

BA'BYHOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby.

BA'BY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies.

BA'BYISH, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

BABYLO'NIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Ba-
BABYLO'NISH, } bylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of *Babylonia*, or to the kingdom. The city stood on the river *Frat*, or Euphrates, and it is supposed, on the spot where the tower of Babel was founded.—2. Like the language of Babel; mixed; confused.

BABYLO'NIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Babylonia. In ancient writers, an astrologer, as the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

BABYLON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
BABYLON'ICAL, } Babylon, or made there; as, *Babylonic* garments, carpets, or hangings.—2. Tumultuous; disorderly.

BABYLON'ICS, *n. plur.* The title of a fragment of the history of the world, ending 267 years before Christ, composed by Berosus, a priest of Babylon.

BABYROUS'SA, *n.* In *zool.*, the Indian hog, a native of Celebes and Buero, but not found on the continent of Asia, or of Africa. This quadruped belongs to the genus Sus, in the class Mammalia, and order Bellua. From the outside of the upper jaw, spring two teeth twelve inches long, bending like horns, and almost touching the forehead. Along the back are some weak bristles, and on the rest of the body only a sort of wool. These animals live in herds, feed on herbage, are sometimes tamed, and their flesh is well tasted. When pursued hard, they rush into the sea, swim or dive, and pass from isle to isle. In the forest they rest their heads by hooking their upper tusks on a bough.

BAC, or **BACK,** *n.* [D. *bak*, a bowl or cistern.] 1. In *navigation*, a ferry-boat or praam.—2. In *brewing*, a large flat tub, or vessel, in which wort is cooled before boiling; hence, called a *cooler*. —3. In *distilleries*, a vessel into which the liquor to be fermented is pumped from the cooler, in order to be worked with the yeast.

BAC'CA, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a berry; a fruit which consists of a pulpy pericarp, without valves, inclosing several naked seeds.

BACCALAU'REATE, *n.* [The first part of this word is from the same root as bachelor; or as Bailey supposes, from *bacca*, berry; and the latter part from *laurea*, a laurel, from the practice of wearing a garland of bay berries.] The degree of bachelor of arts.

BAC'CATE, *a.* In *bot.*, consisting of a berry.

BAC'CATED, *a.* [L. *baccatus*, garnished with pearls, from *bacca*, a berry] Set or adorned with pearls; having many berries.

BAC'CHA, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of the order Diptera, and family Syriphidæ. The species are generally of a black or bronze colour, with yellow spots or markings; they are met with near London, and frequent flowers.

BAC'CHANAL, } *n.* [from *Bac-*
BACCHANA'LIAN, } *chus*, Gr. Βακχος, the deity of wine and revelling. Qu. Ir. *back*, drunk; or D. *bak*, bowl; L. *poculum;* Gyp. *bechari*, a cup; or from raging, revelling.] One who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard; one who is noisy and riotous when intoxicated.

BAC'CHANAL, } *a.* Revelling in
BACCHANA'LIAN, } intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy.

BACCHANA'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to revelling and drunkenness.

Even *bacchanalian* madness has its charms. *Cowper.*

BACCHANA'LIANLY, *adv.* In the manner of bacchanals.

BAC'CHANALS, *n. plur.* Drunken feasts; the revels of bacchanalians. In *antiq.*, feasts in honour of Bacchus, the god of wine. These were celebrated in spring and autumn, with games and shows.

BACCHANT', *n.* He who lives like Bacchus; a bacchanal.

BACCHANTE', *n. pl.* **BACCHANTE'S,** A priestess of Bacchus, or one who joined in the celebration of the feasts of Bacchus The figure represents a bacchante with a thyrsus.



BAC'CHARIS, *n.* Ploughman's spikenard, a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia Superflua, and nat. order Compositæ. Several species possess stimulating and tonic virtues.

BAC'CHIC, *a.* Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.—2. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine; as, a *bacchic* feast, or song; *bacchic* mysteries.

BAC'CHIUS, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones; as in ăvārī.

BAC'CHUS, *n.* [In Greek Διονυσος.] Among the Greeks and Romans, the god of wine, and son of Jupiter and Semele, daughter of Cadmus. We find him represented with the round, soft, and graceful form of a maiden, rather than



Bacchus.

with that of a young man. He is usually naked, and his hair is knitted behind in a knot, and wreathed with sprigs of ivy and vine leaves. He is said to have been the inventor of wine, and other liquors.

BACCIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *baccifer*, of *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.] That produces berries. [*See* BACCA.] Bacciferous plants formerly included all such plants as have a pulpy fruit, whether of the apple, berry, or cherry kind; but the modern systems of botany comprehend under this description such plants only as bear the pulpy pericarp, called *bacca*, or berry.

BACCIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on berries; as, *baccivorous* birds.

BACH'ELOR, *n.* [Fr. *bachelier;* Sp. *bachiller*, a bachelor of arts, and a babbler; L. *baculus*, a stick, that is, a shoot; Fr. *bachelette*, a damsel, or young woman; Scot. *baich*, a child; W. *bacgen*, a boy, a child; *bacgenes*, a young girl; from *bac*, small. This word has its origin in the name of a child, or young person of either sex, whence the sense of *babbling* in the Spanish. Or both senses are rather from shooting, protruding.] 1. A young man who has not been married.—2. A man of any age, who has not been married; often with the word *old*.—3. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences, at a college or university. This degree or honour, is called the *baccalaureate*. This title is given also to such as take the first degree in divinity, law, or physic, in certain European universities.—4. A knight of the lowest order, or more correctly, a young knight, styled a *knight bachelor*. The Germans anciently constituted their young men knights or soldiers, by presenting to them a shield and a lance, in a great council. This ceremony answered to that of the *toga virilis* of the Romans. In the livery companies of London, those persons not yet admitted to the livery are called *bachelors*.

BACH'ELOR'S BUTT'ONS, *n.* A species of ranunculus, the herb campion.

BACH'ELORSHIP, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.—2. The state of one who has taken his first degree in a college, or university.

BACK, *n.* [Sax. *bac, bæc;* Dan. *bag;* Sw. *bak;* and Sw. *backe, bakke*, a hill, a clod, or lump. The sense probably is a *ridge*, like the Ger. *rücken*, D. *rug*, applied to the shoulders, or to the back of a beast.] 1. The upper part of an animal, particularly of a quadruped, whose back is a ridge. In human beings, the hinder part of the body.—2. The outward or convex part of the hand, opposed to the inner, concave part, or palm.—3. As the back of a man is the part on the side opposite to the face; hence the part opposed to the front; as, the *back* of a book, and of a chimney, or the *back* of a house. —4. The part opposite to, or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight; as, the *back* of an island, of a wood, of a village.—5. As the back is the strongest part of an animal, and as the back is behind in motion; hence, the thick and strong part of a cutting tool; as, the *back* of a knife, or of a saw.—6. The place behind or nearest the back; as, on the *back* of a hill, or of a village.— 7. The outer part of the body, or the whole body; a part for the whole; as, he has not clothes to his *back*.—8. *To turn the back on one*, is to forsake, or neglect him.—9. *To turn the back to one*, to acknowledge to be superior.—10. *To turn the back*, is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove, or be absent.—11. *Behind the back*, is in secret, or when one is absent.—12. *To cast behind the back*, in Scripture, is to forget and forgive; Is. xxxviii. 17; or to treat with contempt; Ez. xxiii. 35; Neh. ix. 26.—13. *To plough the back*, is to oppress and persecute; Ps. cxxix. 3.—14. *To bow the back*, is to submit to oppression; Rom. xi. 10. In *arch.*, the side opposite to the face, or

breast. When a piece of timber is placed in an inclined or horizontal position, the under side is called the breast, and the upper side the back. Thus we have the back of a hand-rail, the back of a rafter, &c., meaning the upper side of them.

BACK, *adv.* To the place from which one came; as, to go *back*, is to return. —2. In a *figurative sense*, to a former state, condition, or station; as, he cannot go *back* from his engagements.—3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep *back* a part; to keep one's self *back*.—4. Toward times, or things past; as, to look *back* on former ages.—5. Again; in return; as, to give *back* the money.—6. *To go*, or *come back*, is to return, either to a former place, or state.—7. *To go*, or *give back*, is to retreat, to recede.

BACK, *v. t.* To mount; to get upon the back; sometimes, perhaps, to place upon the back; as, to back a horse.—2. To support; to maintain; to second, or strengthen by aid; as, the Court was *backed* by the House of Commons. —3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to *back* oxen.—4. *To back a warrant*, is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.—5. In *seamanship, to back an anchor*, is to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one, to prevent its coming home. 6. *To back astern*, in rowing, is to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, to move a boat stern foremost.—7. *To back the sails*, is to arrange them so as to cause the ship to move astern.—8. *To back the oars*, is to row the oars backwards.—9. *To back and fill*, is to keep a ship in the middle of the stream of a narrow river, by alternately advancing ahead from one shore, and moving backwards from the opposite shore, while the stream carries her along, the wind being contrary to the direction of the stream.

BACK, *v. i.* To move, or go back; as, the horse refuses to *back*.

BACK'BITE *v. t.* [*back* and *bite*.] To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent; Prov. xxv.

BACK'BITER, *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

BACK'BITING, *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny; 2 Cor. xii.

BACK'BITINGLY, *adv.* With secret slander.

BACK'BOARD, *n.* [*back* and *board*.] A board placed across the after part of a boat.

BACK-BOND, *n.* In *Scots law*, a deed attaching a qualification, or condition, to the terms of a conveyance, or other instrument.

BACKBONE, *n.* [*back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back; or the spine.

BACK'CARRY, *n.* A having on the back; *a term of law*.

BACKDOOR, *n.* [*back* and *door*.] A door on the back part of a building; a private passage; an indirect way.

BACK'ED, *pp.* Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward.

BACK'ED, *a.* Having a back; a word used in composition; as, *broad-backed*, *hump-backed*.

BACK'ER, In *arch.*, a term used to denote a narrow slate, laid on the back of a broad square-headed slate, where the slates begin to diminish in width.

BACK'FRIEND, *n.* [*back* and *friend*.] A secret enemy.

BACKGAM'MON, *n.* [W. *bac*, small, and *cammaun*, conflict, battle; *camp*, a game.] A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice. The table is in two parts, on which are 24 black and white spaces, called points. Each player has 15 men of different colours for the purpose of distinction.

BACK'GROUND, *n.* [*back* and *ground*.] Ground in the rear, or behind, as opposed to the front.—2. A place of obscurity, or shade; a situation little seen, or noticed.

BACK'HANDED, *a.* [*back* and *hand*.] With the hand turned backward; as, a *backhanded* blow.

BACK'HANDED, *adv.* With the hand directed backward, as, to strike *backhanded*.

BACK'HOUSE, *n.* [*back* and *house*.] A building behind the main or front building.

BACK'ING, *ppr.* Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding. *Backing of a rib or rafter.* Forming the upper side of a rib or rafter, so as to range with the ribs and rafters on either side of it. *Backing a warrant*, in *Scots law*, a form of proceeding which takes place where a warrant for apprehending a person is granted in one jurisdiction, and comes to be executed in another. The authority for executing the warrant is given by the judge ordinary of the bounds, by indorsing it, which is termed *backing* the warrant.

BACK'LINING, *n.* The piece of a sash frame parallel to the pulley piece, and next to the jamb on each side.

BACK'PAINTING, *n.* [*back* and *paint*.] The method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print.


Back-Plate.

BACK'PIECE, or **BACK'PLATE**, *n.* [*back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACK'RAKING, *n.* An operation in farriery, by which hardened fæces are withdrawn from the rectum.

BACK'RENT, *n.* In *Scotland*, a rent paid subsequently to reaping; thus, when a tenant entering with a lease is allowed to reap and sell his first crop before paying his rent, the rent in this case is termed a *back-rent*, in contradistinction to a rent payable previously to the first crop being reaped, and which is termed a *fore-rent*.

BACK'RETURN, *n.* Repeated return.

BACK'ROOM, *n.* [*back* and *room*.] A room behind the front room or in the back part of the house.

BACKS, *n.* Among dealers in leather, the thickest and best tanned hides.

BACK'SET, *a.* [*back* and *set*.] Set upon in the rear.

BACK'SIDE, *n.* [*back* and *side*.] The back part of any thing; the part behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator; Ex. iii. 1.—2. The hind part of an animal.—3. The yard, ground, or place behind a house.

BACK'SLIDE, *v. i.* [*back* and *slide*.] To fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith and practice of Christianity; Jer. iii; Hos. iv.

BACKSLI'DER, *n.* An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion; Prov. xiv.—2. One who neglects his vows of obedience and falls into sin.

BACKSLI'DING, *n.* The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin, or idolatry; Jer. v. 6.

BACKSLID'INGNESS, *n.* The state of backsliding.

BACK'STAFF, *n.* [*back* and *staff*, so called from its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.] A quadrant; an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea; called also, from its inventor, Davis's quadrant. It consists of two concentric arcs and three vanes; the arc of the longest radius is 30 degrees, and that of the shorter 60 degrees, making altogether 90 degrees, or a quadrant. It is now superseded by Hadley's quadrant.

BACK'STAIRS, *n.* [*back* and *stairs*.] Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs; and *figuratively*, a private or indirect way.

BACK'STAYS, *n.* [*back* and *stay*.] Long ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast, when strained by a weight of sail, and prevent it from giving way and falling overboard.

BACK'STONE, *n.* The heated stone on which oat-cake is baked.

BACK'SWORD, *n.* [*back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge. In *England*, a stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements.

BACK-TACK, *n.* In *Scotland*, a tack formerly introduced into *wadsets*, by which the possession of the land returned to the proprietor, on payment of a rent corresponding to the interest of the money. [*See* WADSET.]

BACK'WARD, *adv.* [*back* and *ward*. *See* WARD.] With the back in advance; as, to move *backward*.—2. Toward the back; as, to throw the arms *backward*; to move *backward* and forward.—3. On the back, or with the back downward; as, to fall *backward*. —4. Toward past times or events; as, to look *backward* on the history of man.—5. By way of reflection; reflexively.—6. From a better to a worse state; as, public affairs go *backward*. 7. In time past; as, let us look some ages *backward*.—8. Perversely; from a wrong end.

I never yet saw man but she would spell him *backward*. *Shak.*

9. Toward the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order; as, to read *backward*.—10. In a *scriptural sense*, *to go or turn backward*, is to rebel, apostatize, or relapse into sin or idolatry; Is. i.—11. Contrarily; in a contrary manner. *To be driven* or *turned backward*, is to be defeated, or disappointed; Ps. xl. *To turn judgment backward*, is to pervert justice and laws; Is. lix.

BACK'WARD, *a.* Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

2. Slow; sluggish; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

3. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind in progress; as a *backward* learner.—4. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after

the usual time; as, *backward* fruits; the season is *backward*.

BACK'WARD, *n.* The things or state behind or past.

In the dark *backward* or abysm of time. *Shak.*

[*Not proper, nor in use.*]

BACK'WARDLY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely; perversely.

BACK'WARDNESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness, or dullness in action.—2. A state of being behind in progress; slowness; tardiness; as, the *backwardness* of the spring.

BACK'WARDS, *adv.* Backward.

BACKWOODS'MAN, *n.* In the *United States*, an inhabitant of the forest on the western frontier.

BACK'WORM, *n.* [*back* and *worm.*] A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk. [*See* FILANDERS.]

BA'CON, *n.* (ba'kn.) [W. *baccum;* Ir. *bogun.* In old charters, *boca. Cowel.* In Ger. *bache*, is a wild sow.] Hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke. *To save one's bacon*, is to preserve one's self from harm.

BACO'NIAN PHILOSOPHY. The system of philosophy propounded by Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam. It is the same as the Inductive Philosophy, or that system which is founded upon induction. [*See* INDUCTION.]

BAC'TRIS, *n.* A genus of palms, consisting of a considerable number of species found about rivers and in marshy places in America within the tropics. The fruit is small and soft, with a subacid rather fibrous pulp, inclosed in a bluish-black rhind, and affords a grateful food to birds. Bactris Major yields a nut with a solid kernel, which is eaten in Carthagena.

BAC'ULE, *n.* [Fr. *bascule.*] In *forti.*, a kind of portcullis or gate made like a pit-fall, with a counterpoise, and supported by two great stakes.


Baculite.

BAC'ULITE, *n.* [L. *baculus.*] A genus of fossil shells, of a straight form, a little conical, in their cellular structure resembling the ammonites.

BACULOM'ETRY, *n.* [L. *baculus*, a staff, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staffs.

BAD, *a.* [Pers. *bad*, evil, depraved; allied perhaps to Ar. *bada.* Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. אבד, *abad*, to perish or destroy.] 1. Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults, in men, and things; as, a *bad* man, a *bad* heart, a *bad* design, *bad* air, *bad* water, *bad* books.—2. Vicious; corrupt; depraved, in a moral sense; as, a *bad* life; a *bad* action.—3. Unwholesome; as, *bad* provisions.—4. Unfortunate; unprosperous; as, a *bad* state of affairs.—5. Unskilful; as, a *bad* player.—6. Small; poor; as, a *bad* crop.—7. Infirm; as, a *bad* state of health.—8. Feeble, corrupt, or oppressive; as, a *bad* government.—9. Hurtful; pernicious; as, fine print is *bad* for the eyes.—10. Unfavourable; as, a *bad* season.—11. Poor; sterile; as, a *bad* soil.—12. Rough or muddy; as, a *bad* road. In short, *bad* expresses whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful, or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful, or unfavourable; or what is defective.

BAD, BADE, the past tense of *bid.* [*See* BID.]

BADGE, *n.* [I know not the affinities of this word, not having found it in any other language. 1. A mark, sign, token, or thing, by which a person is distinguished, in a particular place or employment, and designating his relation to a person or to a particular occupation; as, the *badge* of authority.—2. The mark or token of any thing; as, the *badge* of bitterness.—3. An ornament on ships, near the stern, decorated with figures.

BADGE, *v. t.* To mark, or distinguish with a badge.

BADGE'LESS, *a.* Having no badge.

BADG'ER, *n.* [Qu. *badge*, supra; or Sax. *bygan, bycgan*, to buy; Norm. *bugge.*] In *law*, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place, and sell it in another, without incurring the penalties of engrossing.

BADG'ER, *n.* A quadruped of the genus Ursus, of a clumsy make, with short thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. It inhabits the north of


Badger (Ursus meles).

Europe and Asia, burrows, is indolent and sleepy, feeds by night on vegetables, and is very fat. Its skin is used for pistol furniture; its flesh makes good bacon, and its hair is used for brushes to soften the shades in painting. The American badger is called the ground hog, and is sometimes white.

BADG'ER-LEGGED, *a.* Having legs like a badger. Johnson says, having legs of unequal length; but qu. short thick legs.

BADIA'GA, *n.* A small sponge, common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises.

BAD'IANE, BAN'DIAN, *n.* The seed of a tree in China, which smells like anise seeds; used by the Chinese and Dutch to give their tea an aromatic taste.

BADIGE'ON, *n.* A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by statuaries to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones, of which they make their statues.

BAD'INAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Light or playful discourse.

BADIS'TER, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of the order Coleoptera, and family Harpalidæ. This genus, together with the genera *trimorphus, licinus, rembus*, and *dicælus*, form a conspicuous group among the carnivora of the beetle tribe.

BAD'LY, *adv.* [from *bad.*] In a bad manner; not well; unskilfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.

BAD'NESS, *n.* The state of being bad, evil, vicious, or depraved; want of good qualities, natural or moral; as, the *badness* of the heart, of the season, of the roads, &c.

BAETIS, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of the order Neuroptera, and family Ephemeridæ, one of the four genera of the British family of May-flies.

BAF'FETAS, BAF'TAS, BAS'TAS, *n.* An India cloth or plain muslin. That of Surat is said to be the best.

BAF'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *befler*, to make, or play the fool with. It coincides in origin with *bouffon*. In Scottish *beff, baff*, signifies to *strike.*] To mock or elude by artifice; to elude by shifts and turns; hence to defeat, or confound; as, to *baffle* the designs of an enemy.

Fashionable follies *baffle* argument. *Anon.*

BAF'FLE, *v. i.* To practise deceit.

BAF'FLE, *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts, and turns.

BAF'FLED, *pp.* Eluded; defeated; confounded.

BAF'FLER, *n.* One that baffles.

BAF'FLING, *ppr.* Eluding by shifts and turns, or by stratagem; defeating; confounding. A *baffling* wind, among seamen, is one that frequently shifts from one point to another.

BAF'FLINGLY, *adv.* In a baffling manner.

BAF'FLINGNESS, *n.* Quality of baffling.

BAG, *n.* [Norm. *bage*, a bag, a coffer; *bagnes*, baggage. This word seems to be from the root of *pack, pouch*, Fr. *poche*, or of the same family; or it is from the sense of tying, binding; Sp. *baga*, a rope or cord for fastening loads on beasts of burden. Hence *baggage;* Fr *bagage.*] 1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve or convey corn, and other commodities.—2. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance; the udder of a female beast.—3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair.—4. In *com.*, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as, a *bag* of pepper or hops; a *bag* of corn.—5. Among *farriers*, a bag of asafœtida and savin is tied to the bits of horses to restore their appetites.

BAG, *v. t.* To put into a bag.—2. To load with bags.

BAG, *v. i.* To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind.

BAGAS'SE, *n.* The sugar cane in its dry crushed state, as delivered from the sugar-mill. It is much employed for fuel in the colonial sugar houses.

BAGATELLE, *n.* (bagatel'.) [Fr.; Sp. *bagatela;* It. *bagatella;* Arm. *bagauh.*] A trifle; a thing of no importance.

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagage.* Qu. Eng. *package;* D. *pakkaadje*, that which is *packed. See* BAG.] 1. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries of an army.—2. The clothing and other conveniences which a traveller carries with him, on a journey, now called *luggage.*

Having dispatched my *baggage* by water to Altdorf. *Coxe, Switz.*

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagasse;* It. *bagascia;* Sp. *bagazo*, a catamite; Pers. *baga*, a strumpet.] A low worthless woman; a strumpet.

BAG'GING, *ppr.* Swelling; becoming protuberant.

BAG'GING, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags.—2. A mode of reaping corn or pulse with a hook, in which the operator effects his object by striking the straw or haulm instead of drawing the hook through it. In other words, it is separating the straw or haulm from the root by chopping, instead of by a drawing cut.

BAGNIO, *n.* (ban'yo.) [It. *bagno;* Fr. *bain;* L. *balneum.*] 1. A bath; a house

for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body. In Turkey, it is the name of prisons where slaves are kept; so called from the baths which they contain.—2. A brothel.

BAG'PIPE, *n.* [*bag* and *pipe.*] A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer. The bass-pipe is



Bagpipe.

called the *drone*, and the tenor or treble is called the *chanter*. The pipes have eight holes like those of a flute, which the performer stops and opens at pleasure. There are several species of bagpipes, as the soft and melodious Irish bagpipe, with two short drones and a long one; the Highland bagpipe, with two short drones, the music of which is very loud; the Scots Lowland bagpipe, which is played with a bellows, and is also a loud instrument. There is also a small pipe, with a chanter about eight inches in length. In *seamanship, to bag-pipe the mizen*, is to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizen shrouds.

BAG'PIPER, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

BAG'RE, *n.* A small bearded fish, a species of Silurus, anguilliform, of a silvery hue, without scales, and delicious food.

BAG'REEF, *n.* [*bag* and *reef.*] A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy.

BAGUET, *n.* [Fr. *baguette*, from *bague*, a ring; Ir. *beacht;* Sax. *beag.*] In *archi*., a little round moulding, less than an astragal, sometimes carved and enriched.

BAHAR', } *n.* Weights used in the East
BAR'RE, } Indies. The great bahar, for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, &c., is 524 lb. 9 oz. avoirdupois. The little bahar, for weighing quicksilver, vermillion, ivory, silk, &c., is 437 lbs. 9 oz.

BAIGNE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *baigner.*] To soak or drench.

BAIKALITE, *n.* [From Baikal, a lake in Northern Asia.] A mineral occurring in acicular prisms, sometimes long, and either confusedly grouped or radiating from a centre. Its colour is greenish, or yellowish white. It is regarded as a variety of tremolite. This name is given also to an olive-green variety of augite and also of epidote.

BAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bailler*, to deliver, to lease; Eth. *baleah*, to deliver, free, liberate, permit to go.] 1. To set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court. The word is applied to the magistrate, or the surety. The magistrate *bails* a man, when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond given with sureties. The surety *bails* a person, when he procures his release from arrest, by giving bond for his appearance. —2. To deliver goods in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee or person intrusted; as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment, or to *bail* goods to a carrier. [*See* BALE.]

BAIL, *n.* The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court.

The *bail* must be real substantial bondsmen. *Blackstone.*

B. and B were *bail* to the arrest in a suit at law. *Kent.*

Bail is not used with a plural termination.—2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody; as, the man is out upon *bail.*

Excessive *bail* ought not to be required. *Blackstone.*

Bail is *common* or *special* *Common* bail are imaginary persons, who are pledges for the plaintiff's prosecution; as, John Doe and Richard Roe. *Special* bail must be men of real substance, sufficient to pay their bond or recognizance. To *perfect* or *justify* bail, is to prove by the oath of the person that he is worth the sum for which he is surety beyond his debts. To *admit* to bail, is to release upon security given by bondsmen.—3. The handle of a kettle or other vessel—4. In *England*, a certain limit within a forest

BAILABLE, *a.* That may be set free upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail; *used of persons.*—2. That admits of bail; as, a *bailable* offence.

BAILBOND, *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ.

BAILED, *pp.* Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court—2. Delivered in trust, to be carried and deposited, redelivered, or otherwise accounted for.

BAILEE', *n.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust.

BAILER, } *n.* One who delivers goods
BAILOR, } to another in trust, for some particular purpose.

BAIL'IARY or BAIL'LIERIE, *n.* In *Scotland*, the extent of a baillie's jurisdiction. *Letter of Bailiary*, a commission by which an heritable proprietor, entitled to grant such a commission, appoints a baron baillie, with the usual powers, to hold courts, appoint officers under him, &c.

BAILIFF, *n.* [Fr. *baillif;* Scot. *baillie;* It. *bailo*, a magistrate; *balia*, power, authority. Ch. Ar. Heb. Syr. בעל, *bol*, lord, chief.] In *England*, an officer appointed by the sheriff. Bailiffs are either special, and appointed, for their adroitness to arrest persons; or bailiffs of hundreds, who collect fines, summon juries, attend the assizes, and execute writs and process. The sheriff in England is the king's bailiff. There are also *bailiffs* of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions, to execute process, and perform other duties; *bailiffs* of forests and of manors, who direct the husbandry, collect rents, &c.; and *water-bailiffs*, in each port, to search vessels, gather toll for anchorage, arrest persons for debt on the water, &c. The office of bailiff formerly was high and honourable in England, and officers under that title on the continent are still invested with important functions.

BAILIWICK, *n.* [*bailli*, an officer, *see* BAILIFF, and Sax. *wic.*] The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority; as a hundred, a liberty, a forest, over which a bailiff is appointed. In the liberties and franchises of lords, the bailiff has exclusive jurisdiction.

BAIL'LIE, *n.* [Fr. *baille.*] In Scotland a magistrate. The baillie of a burgh, whether a royal burgh, or a burgh of barony, is a magistrate possessed of a certain jurisdiction, by common law, as well as by statute. The criminal jurisdiction of the provost and baillies of royal burghs, extends to petty riots. An officer appointed by precept of sasine to give infeftment in land is also called a baillie.

BAILMENT, *n.* [from *bail.*] A delivery of goods, in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed.

BAILPIECE, *n.* A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail *above* or bail to *the action.*

BAILY, *n.* A contraction for bailiff, or for bailiwick.

BAIRN, } *n.* Sax. *bearn;* Scot. *bairn;*
BARN, } probably Eng. *born.*] A child. [*Lit. us. in English.*] *Bairns' part of gear* or legitim; in *Scots law*, is the share of the father's free moveable property, to which, on the father's death, the children are legally entitled.

BAIT, *n.* [W. *abwyd, bwyd;* Ir. *abadh;* Sw. *bete*, food; *beta*, to feed; Sax. *batan*, to bait.] 1. Any substance for food, proper to be used or actually used, to catch fish, or other animals, by alluring them to swallow a hook, or to be caught in snares, or in an inclosure or net.—2. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey.—3. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

BAIT, *v. t.* To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls and other animals into human power.—2. To give a portion of food and drink to a beast upon the road; as, to *bait* horses.

BAIT, *v. i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey; as, we stopped to *bait.*

BAIT, *v. t.* [Goth. *beitan.* In Sax. *bate* is contention. *See* MAKE-BATE.] 1. To provoke and harass by dogs; to harass by the help of others; as, to *bait* a bull or a boar.—2. To attack with violence; to harass in the manner of small animals.

BAIT, *v. i.* To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover as a hawk, when she stoops to her prey.

BAIT, *n.* White Bait, a small fish of the Thames.

BAITED, *pp.* Furnished with bait; allured; tempted.—2. Fed, or refreshed, on the road.—3. Harassed by dogs or other small animals; attacked.

BAITING, *ppr.* Furnishing with bait;

tempting; alluring.—2. Feeding; refreshing at an inn.—3. Harassing, with dogs; attacking.

BAIZE, *n.* [Per. *pozah*, the nap or down of cloth; Sp. *bausan*, the same.] A coarse woollen stuff, with a long nap, sometimes friezed on one side, without wale, being woven with two treadles like flannel.

BAKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bacan;* Ger. *backen;* Russ. *peku*, to bake; *pekar*, a baker.] 1. To heat, dry and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire; to dress and prepare for food, in a close place heated; as, to *bake* bread.—2. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln or furnace, or by the solar rays; as, to *bake* bricks, to *bake* the ground.

BAKE, *v. i.* To do the work of baking; as, she brews, washes, and *bakes*.—2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat; as, the bread *bakes;* the ground *bakes* in a hot sun.

BĀKED, *pp.* Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat; as, *baked* meat.

BĀKEHOUSE, *n.* [*bake* and *house*.] A house or building for baking.

BĀKEMEATS, *n.* Meats prepared for food in an oven; Gen. xl.

BĀKEN, *pp* The same as *baked*, and nearly obsolete.

BĀKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.

BĀKER-FOOT, *n.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot.

BĀKER-LEGGED, *a.* One who has crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees

BĀKERY, *n.* The trade of a baker.—2. A place occupied with the business of baking bread, &c.

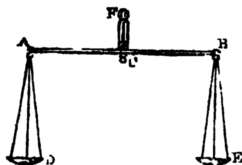
BĀKING, *ppr.* Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat.

BĀKING, *n.* The quantity baked at once; as, a *baking* of bread.

BALÆ′NA, *n.* The Latin name of the Greenland whale, and adopted by naturalists, as a generic term to comprehend all the other species which agree with it in their zoological characters.

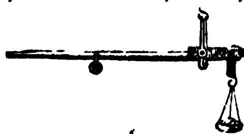
BAL′AN, *n.* A fish of a beautiful yellow, variegated with orange, a species of wrasse, caught on the shores of England

BAL′ANCE, *n.* [Fr *balance;* L *bilanx*, *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, a dish, the double dish.] 1. A pair of scales for weighing commodities. It consists of a beam or lever suspended exactly in the middle, with a scale or basin hung to each extremity, of precisely equal weight. The annexed figure represents the common balance. A B is the beam which rests



Common Balance.

in a horizontal position, and is capable of turning on the centre of motion C. D and E are the scales which are suspended from the points A and B, the extremities of the beam, called the centres of suspension. Midway between the centres of suspension, and directly above the centre of motion, there rises from the upper surface of the beam a perpendicular slender stem called the *tongue*, which, when the beam is horizontal, points to the top of the handle F, by which the whole is suspended. In a properly constructed balance, the beam should rest in a horizontal position, when the scales are either empty or loaded with equal weights; a very small addition of weight put into either scale should cause the beam to deviate from the horizontal position, which property is termed the *sensibility* of the balance; the arms of the beam should be inflexible, exactly similar, equal in weight and length, and as long as possible. The centres of suspension of the scales, and the centre of gravity of the beam should be all in one straight line, and the centre of motion should be a little above the centre of gravity. The centre of motion, and the centre of suspension, should cause as little friction as possible. *False balance*, a balance constructed for fraudulent purposes, having the arms of unequal lengths, but of equal weights. When the scales are empty, the beam rests in a horizontal position, and the balance appears to be just, but when a weight is put into the scale suspended from the short arm, a less weight of goods put into the other scale will be sufficient to cause the beam to settle in a horizontal position, and produce an apparent equilibrium. The readiest way of detecting such a balance, is to make the weight and the article weighed to change places, for then the scale suspended from the longer arm will immediately preponderate The Roman balance, our steelyard, consists of a lever, or beam, move-


Steelyard.

able on a centre, and suspended near one of its extremities [*See* STEELYARD.] Hence,—2. One of the simple powers in mechanics, used for determining the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and consequently their masses or quantity of matter —3. *Figuratively*, an impartial state of the mind, in deliberating; or a just estimate of the reasons and arguments on both sides of a question, which gives to each its due *weight*, or force and importance.—4. As *balance* signifies equal weight, or equality, it is by custom used for the *weight* or *sum necessary to make two unequal weights, or sums equal;* that which is necessary to bring them to a balance or equipoise. Hence, in accounts, *balance* is the *difference of two sums;* as upon an adjustment of accounts, a *balance* was found against A in favour of B. Hence, to pay a *balance*, is to pay the *difference*, and make the two accounts *equal*.—5. *Balance of trade*, is an equal exportation of domestic productions, and importation of foreign. But, usually, the term is applied to the *difference* between the amount or value of the commodities exported and imported. Hence the common expression, The *balance* of trade is against, or in favour of a country.—6. Equipoise, or an equal state of power between nations; as, the *balance* of power.—7. Equipoise, or an equal state of the passions.

The *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. That which renders weight or authority equal.

The only *balance* attempted against the ancient kings, was a body of nobles. *J. Adams.*

9. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats.—10. In *astr.*, a sign in the zodiac, called in Latin, Libra, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.

The *hydrostatic balance*, is an instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluid and solid bodies. The *assay balance*, is one which is used in docimastic operations, to determine the weight of minute bodies. There are various other balances, as the bent-lever balance, Danish balance, spring balance, compound balance, electrical balance, &c.

BAL′ANCE, *v. t.* To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance, so as to bring them to an equipoise. Hence,—2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things; as, to *balance* good and evil.—3. To regulate different powers, so as to keep them in a state of just proportion; as, to *balance* Europe, or the powers of Europe.—4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to make equipollent; as, one species of attraction *balances* another.

One expression in the letter must check and *balance* another. *Kent.*

5. To settle and adjust, as an account; to find the difference of two accounts, and to pay the balance, or difference, and make them equal.—6. In *seamanship*, to contract a sail, by rolling up a small part of it at one corner. In *engineering*, to adjust the line of a road, railway, or other work, so that the earth, or other material removed from the eminences, shall fill up the hollows.

BAL′ANCE, *v. i.* To have on each side equal weight; to be on a poise.—2. To hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force, as a balance plays when poised by equal weights.

Between right and wrong, never *balance* a moment. *Anon.*

BAL′ANCED, *pp.* Charged with equal weights; standing on an equipoise; regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount

BAL′ANCE FISH, *n.* The zygæna, or marteau; a fish of the genus Squalus, or shark kind. It is six feet long, and weighs 500 lbs. It has three or four rows of broad pointed and serrated teeth; has a horrible aspect, and is very voracious.

BAL′ANCER, *n.* The person who weighs, or who uses a balance.—2. A member of an insect useful in balancing the body. The *balancers* in insects are two very fine moveable threads, terminated by a kind of oval button placed under the origin of the wings.—3. One skilled in balancing.

BAL′ANCE-REEF, *n* A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm.

BAL′ANCING, *ppr.* Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; bringing to a state of equality; regulating respective forces, or sums to make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating; contracting a sail by rolling up one corner of it.

BAL′ANCING, *n.* Equilibrium; poise.

BALANI′NUS, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of

the order Coleoptera, and family Curculionidæ The species of this genus are all remarkable in possessing a long slender rostrum, or snout, which is furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws, this instrument is used by the animal in depositing its eggs, which are generally placed in the kernel of some fruit One species is called the nut weevil

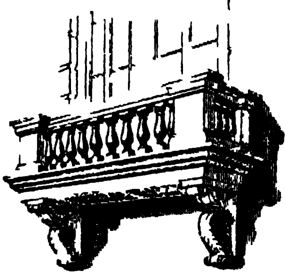
BALANOPHO RE Æ, *n* A natural order of parasitical plants, belonging to that one of the five principal classes in the vegetable kingdom to which the name of *Rhizantheæ* is applied They grow upon the roots of woody plants in tropical countries

BA LANUS, or BA LANITES, *n* In *zool*, a genus of sessile cirripeds, or barnacles, which offers a great variety of form, but the shell will be found to consist of six valves, four of which are comparatively large On rocks left dry at low water, on ships on timber on lobsters, and other crustaceans, on the shells of conchifers and other *mollusks*, colonies of *balani* are to be found

BAL ASS, } *n* [Sp *balax* Fr *balais*]
BAL AS, } A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange Its crystals are usually octahedrons, composed of two four sided pyramids, applied base to base [*See* SPINEL]

BALAUS TINE, *n* The wild pomegranate tree

BAL CONY *n* [Fr *balcon* It *balcone*, Sp *balcon* Port *balcam* probably a jutting, as in *bulk*, *belly* W *bale* In Pers *balkanah*, is a cancellated window] In *arch* a projection in front of a house, a frame of wood iron or



Balcony

stone, or other building supported by columns pillars or consoles and en compassed with a balustrade, railing or parapet Balconies are common before windows

BALD, *a* (bauld) [Sp *baldio* untilled vacant, unfurnished Port *baldio*, open, common *baldar*, to frustrate] 1 Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head —2 Destitute of the natural covering, as a *bald oak* —3 Without feathers on the head as a *bald* vulture —4 Destitute of trees on the top, as, a *bald* mountain —5 Unadorned inelegant, as a *bald* translation —6 Mean, naked, base without dignity or value —7 In *pop lan* open, bold, audacious —8 Without beard or awn, as, *bald* wheat

BALD'ACHIN *n* [It *baldacchino* Sp *baldaquino*, a rich silk canopy carried over the host Turner deduces it from the name of a city in Babylonia] *In arch*, a building in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering to insulated altars some times used for a shell over a door

BALD BUZ'ZARD, *n* In *zool*, one of the English names for the osprey, or fishing eagle, and the fishing hawk, and fish hawk of the Americans This bird is very widely diffused

BALD ERDASH, *n* [Qu Sp *balda*, a trifle, or *baldonar*, to insult with abusive language, W *baldorz*, to prattle] Mean, senseless prate, a jargon of words, ribaldry, any thing jumbled together without judgment

BALD ERDASH, *v t* To mix or adulterate liquors

BALD HEAD, *n* A man bald on the head, 2 Kings ii 23 —2 A head destitute of hair

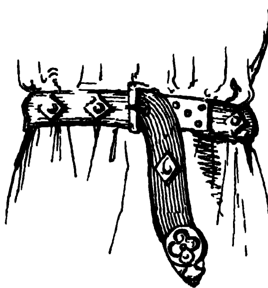
BALD LY, *adv* Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly, openly

BALD NESS *n* Want of hair on the top and back of the head, loss of hair meanness or inelegance of writing, want of ornament

BALD PATE *n* A pate without hair, also the name of a fish in the eastern seas, having no scales on the head and neck, though the rest of the body are covered with them

BALD PATED, *a* Destitute of hair, shorn of hair

BALD RICK *n* [from Sw *balt* It *balta* L *balteus* a belt and *rick*, rich



Baldrick

See these words] 1 A girdle or richly ornamented belt, a war girdle The Baldrick was worn in feudal times, and served to indicate the rank of the wearer —2 The zodiac

BALD WIN'S PHOSPHORUS *n* A phosphorescent substance, formed by calcining nitrate of lime at a low red heat

BALE, *n* [Fr *balle* It *balla*, a bale Ch Ar Heb חבל, *chebel*, to bind, to pledge, and its derivative in Ar and Eth a rope] 1 A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation —2 Formerly, a pair of dice

BALE *v t* To make up in a bale

BALE *v t* [Probably of the same origin with *bail* in law, to free or liberate] To free from water, by laving it out, as, to *bale* a boat

BALE † *n* [Sax *bæl*, *bal* Qu Heb Ch Syr and Ar אבל, *abel*, to grieve, or mourn, to be desolate, or בלה, *chebel* to destroy In Ir *beala* is to die, and *abail* death] Misery, calamity

BALEAR IC, *a* [from *Baleares*, the denomination given to Majorca and Minorca Qu from Gr βαλλω, to throw because the inhabitants were good slingers] Pertaining to the isles of Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean sea *Balearic crane*, a bird of the crane kind with a large top-knot, resembling that of the woodpecker It is a native of the coast of Africa, and the Cape de Verd islands

BALECTION MOULDINGS, *n* Mouldings which project round the panels of a framing

BAL'ED, *pp* Freed from water, as a boat

BALE-FIRE, *n* A signal fire, an alarm

' Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide,
The gloomy *bale fires* blaze no more '
Scott

BALEFU L, *a* [See BALE] Mischievous, destructive, pernicious, calamitous, deadly, as, *baleful* enemies, *baleful* war —2 Sorrowful, woeful, sad

BALEFULLY, *adv* Sorrowfully, perniciously, in a calamitous manner

BALLFULNESS, *n* Destructiveness

BALIS TER, *n* [L *balista*, from Gr βαλλω, to throw] A cross-bow

BALIS TES, *n* In *zool*, an extensive genus of fishes belonging to the Cuvierian order Plectognathes, and family Sclerodermes They are particularly distinguished by the vertical compression of the body, by having eight teeth arranged in a single row in each jaw, and a scaly or granulated skin

BALISTRA RIA, *n* [Lat from *balista*] A cruciform aperture in the walls of a fortress, through which crossbowmen discharged their arrows, also the room wherein the *balisters*, or cross bows were deposited Also, a turret in which an archer was stationed, projecting from the parapet, or from the face of the building These turrets are common in the border counties of England and Scotland, and are commonly called bartizans

Lower Part,
Micklegate Bar, York

BALIZE , *n* [Fr *balise* Sp *baliza* a beacon] A sea mark, a pole raised on a bank

BALK, *n* (bauk) [Sax *balc* W *balc*, a ridge between furrows *balc*, prominent, swelling, proud said to be from *bal*, a prominence *bala*, eruption *balau*, to shoot, spring, or drive out] 1 A ridge of land left unploughed, between furrows or at the end of a field —2 A piece of timber from 4 to 10 inches square [G *balken*, D *balk*] —3 Any thing left untouched, like a ridge in ploughing —4 A frustration, disappointment

BALK, *v t* (bauk) To disappoint, to frustrate —2 To leave untouched to miss or omit —3 To pile, as in a heap or ridge —4 † To turn aside, to talk beside one's meaning —5 To plough leaving balks

BALK ED *pp* Ploughed in ridges between furrows, as in American husbandry —2 Frustrated, disappointed

BALK ER, *n* One who balks In *fishery*, balkers are persons who stand on rocks and eminences to espy the shoals of herring, and to give notice to the men in boats, which way they pass

BALK ING, *ppr* Ploughing in ridges, frustrating

BALK INGLY, *adv* In a manner to balk or frustrate

BALL, *n* [Fr *ball*, It *palla*, L *pila*, W *pêl*, *pellen*, Fr *balle*, *boule* A *ball* may signify a mass from collecting, or

it may be that which is driven, from the root of L. *pello*, probably the former.] 1. A round body, a spherical substance, whether natural or artificial; or a body nearly round, as, a *ball* for play, a *ball* of thread, a *ball* of snow.—2. A bullet, a *ball* of iron or lead for cannon, muskets, &c.—3. A printer's *ball* consisted of hair or wool, covered with leather or skin, and fastened to a stock, called a ball-stock, once used to put ink on the types in the forms.—4. The globe, or earth, from its figure.—5. A globe borne as ensign of authority, as, to hold the *ball* of a kingdom.—6. Any part of the body that is round, or protuberant, as, the eye *ball*, the *ball* of the thumb or foot.—7. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum.—8. Among the *Cornish miners in England*, a tin mine.—9. In *pyrotechnics*, a composition of combustible ingredients, which serve to burn, smoke, or give light. *Ball-stock*, among *printers*, a stock somewhat hollow at one end, to which balls of skin stuffed with wool, are fastened, and which serves as a handle. *Ball-stone*, among *miners*, a sort of iron ore found in loose masses, of a circular form, containing sparkling particles. *Ball and socket*, an instrument used in surveying and astronomy, made of brass, with a perpetual screw, to move horizontally, obliquely, or vertically. *Puff ball*, in *bot.*, the Lycoperdon, a genus of funguses. *Fire ball*, a meteor, a luminous globe darting through the atmosphere; also, a bag of canvas, filled with gunpowder, sulphur, pitch, saltpetre, &c., to be thrown by the hand, or from mortars, to set fire to houses.

BALL, *n.* [Fr. *bal*; It. *ballo*; Sp. *bayle*, a dance; It. *ballare*, to dance, to shake; Gr. βαλλω, to toss, or throw, or παλλω, to leap.] An entertainment of dancing, originally and peculiarly at the invitation and expense of an individual; but the word is used in general for a dance at the expense of the attendants.

BALL, *v. i.* To form into a ball, as snow on horses hoofs or on the feet. We say the horse *balls*, or the snow *balls*.

BALL-COCK, *n.* A hollow sphere, or ball of metal, attached to the end of a lever, which turns the stopcock of a cistern pipe and regulates the supply of water. It floats on the water in the cistern by its buoyancy, and rises and sinks as the water rises and sinks.

BALL-FLOWER, *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of



Ball Flower

which form a cup round it. This ornament is usually found inserted in a hollow moulding, and is generally characteristic of the decorated style of the 14th century.

BAL'LAD, *n.* [It. *ballata*, a ball, a dance, a ballad; Fr. *ballade*, a song, and *baladin*, a dancer. *See* BALL.] A song, originally a solemn song of praise; but now a kind of popular song, containing the recital of some action, adventure, or intrigue, as the deeds of warriors, or the adventures of lovers; also, a meaner kind of song which is sung in the streets.

BAL'LAD, *v. i.* To make, or sing ballads.

BAL'LADER, *n.* A writer of ballads.

BALLAD-MAKER, *n.* A maker, or composer of ballads.

BALLAD-MONGER, *n.* [*See* MONGER.] A dealer in writing ballads.

BAL'LADRY, *n.* The subject or style of ballads.

BALLAD-SINGER, *n.* One whose employment is to sing ballads.

BALLAD-STYLE, *n.* The air or manner of a ballad.

BALLAD-TUNE, *n.* The tune of a ballad.

BALLAD-WRITER, *n.* A composer of ballads.

BALLARAG,† *v. t.* To bully, to threaten.

BALLAST, *n.* [Sax. *bat*, a boat, with *last*, a load. W. *llwyth bat last* boat-load, corrupted into *ballast*, Russ. *ballast*, D. *last*; Sax. *hlæstan*, to load a ship.] 1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand, or iron laid on the bottom of a ship, or other vessel, to sink it in the water to such a depth as to enable it to carry sufficient sail, without oversetting. *Shingle ballast*, is ballast of coarse gravel. *Ballast lighter*, a vessel employed to remove sand, silt, or other depositions from the beds of rivers, harbours, docks, &c.—2. *Figuratively*, that which is used to make a thing steady.

BALLAST, *v. t.* To place heavy substances on the bottom of a ship, or vessel, to keep it from oversetting.—2. To keep any thing steady, by counterbalancing its force.

BALLASTED, *pp.* Furnished with ballast; kept steady by a counterpoising force.

BALLASTING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady. In *engineering*, a term applied to the gravel, or broken stone, cinders, or other materials used for the covering of roads and to the same substances when used to form the upper works, or permanent way of a railway.

BALLASTING, *n.* Ballast; that which is used for ballast.

BALLATED, *a.* Sung in a ballad. [*Little used.*]

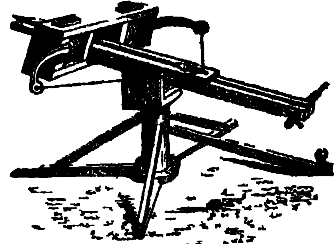
BALLATOON, *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian Lake.

BALLATRY, *n.* A song, a jig.

BALLET, *n.* [Fr. *ballet*, It. *balletto*. *See* BALL, a dance.] 1. A kind of dance, an interlude, a comic dance, consisting of a series of several airs, with different movements, representing some subject or action.—2. A kind of dramatic poem, representing some fabulous action, or subject, in which several persons appear and recite things, under the name of some deity or personage. In *her.*, billets or bills, a bearing in coats of arms, denominated according to their colour, bezants, plates, hurts, &c.

BALLIAGE, or more correctly *Bailage*, *n.* [Fr. *baile*, a town.] A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BALLISTA, *n.* [Gr. βαλλω, to throw.] A warlike engine much used by the ancients for throwing stones, darts, and javelins, and somewhat resembling our cross-bows, but much larger and stronger. In *anat.*, the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus.



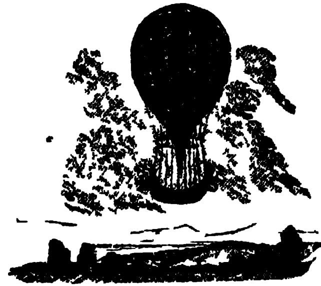
Ballista

BALLISTIC, *a.* [L. *ballista*, an engine to throw stones, or shoot darts, from Gr. βαλλω, to throw or shoot.] Pertaining to the *ballista*, or to the art of shooting darts, and other missive weapons, by means of an engine. *Ballistic pendulum*, a machine invented by Benjamin Robins, for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the force of fired gunpowder. It consists of a large block of wood annexed to the end of a strong iron stem, having a cross steel axis at the other end about which the whole vibrates together like the pendulum of a clock. When a piece of ordnance is fired against the block, the ball strikes, and enters it, causing the whole pendulum to vibrate more or less according to the force of the blow, or the velocity of the projectile, so that by observing the extent of the vibration, the comparative force, or velocity of the ball may be determined.

BALLISTICS, *n.* The science or art of throwing missive weapons by the use of an engine. The ballista was a machine resembling a cross bow.

BALLIUM, *n.* In *ancient arch.*, the court within a fortified castle.

BALLOON, *n.* [Fr. *ballon*, a foot-ball, It. *pallone*, W. *pelhen*, from *pêl*, a ball. *See* BALL.] 1. In *general*, any spherical hollow body.—2. In *chem.*, a round vessel with a short neck to receive whatever is distilled, a glass receiver of a spherical form.—3. In *arch.*, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar.—4. In *fireworks*, a ball of pasteboard, or kind of bomb stuffed with combustibles, to be played off when fired either in the air or in water, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars.—5. A game somewhat resembling tennis, played in an open field, with a large ball of leather, inflated with wind.—6. A bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, and filled with



Balloon

hydrogen gas, or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; called for distinction, an air balloon.—7. In *France*, a quantity of paper, con-

taining 24 reams, [*See* BALE.]—8. In *France*, balloon, or ballot, a quantity of glass plates; of white glass, 25 bundles of six plates each; of coloured glass, 12 1-2 bundles of three plates each.

BALLOON′, } **BAL′LOEN,** } *n.* A state barge of Siam, made of a single piece of timber, very long, and managed with oars.

BALLOON′IST, *n.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon.

BALLOON′RY, *n* The art or practice of ascending in a balloon

BAL′LOT, *n.* [Fr. *ballote;* Sp *balota,* a little ball. *See* BALL.] 1 A ball used in voting. Ballots are of different colours; those of one colour give an affirmative; those of another, a negative. They are privately put into a box or urn —2. A ticket or written vote, being given in lieu of a ballot, is now called by the same name —3. The act of voting by balls or tickets

BAL′LOT, *v. i.* To vote by ballot, that is, by putting little balls of different colours into a box, the greater number of one colour or the other determining the result —2 To vote by written papers or tickets

BALL′OTA, *n.* [Gr. Βαλλωτη, ballote] A genus of plants, of the class Didynamia and order Gymnospermia, nat. order Labiatæ One species is known by the name of the black or stinking horehound, and has been used in pectoral complaints

BALL′OTADE, *n* [Fr] A horse's leap performed between two pillars [*See* BALOTADE.]

BALLOTA′TION, *n* A voting by ballot. [*Lit us*]

BAL′LOT-BOX, *n* A box for receiving ballots.

BAL′LOTING, *ppr* Voting by ballot

BAL′LOTING, *n* The act of voting by ballot.

BĂLM, *n., l mute.* [Fr. *baume,* a contraction of *balsam,* which see] 1 The sap or juice of trees or shrubs remarkably odoriferous or aromatic —2. Any fragrant or valuable ointment —3 Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain.—4. In *bot*, the name of several plants, particularly of the genus Melissa. They are aromatic, and used as corroborants.—*Balm of Gilead* A plant of the genus Amyris. Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria. It has a yellowish or greenish colour, a warm bitterish aromatic taste, and an acidulous fragrant smell. It is valued as an odoriferous unguent, and cosmetic, by the Turks, who possess the country of its growth, and hence it is adulterated for market.

BALM, *v. t.* To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal —2 To soothe, to mitigate; to assuage.

BĂLMILY, *adv.* In a balmy manner

BĂLM′Y, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic.—2 Producing balm; as, the *balmy* tree - 3 Soothing; soft; mild; as, *balmy* slumbers.—4 Fragrant; odoriferous: as, *balmy* wings - 5. Mitigating; easing; assuaging, as, *balmy* breath.

BAL′NEAL, *a.* [L. *balneum*] Pertaining to a bath.

BAL′NEARY, *n.* [L. *balnearium,* from *balneum;* Syr. *balna,* bath] A bathing room.

BALNEA′TION, *n.* The act of bathing

BAL′NEATORY, *a.* Belonging to a bath or stove.

BAL′OTADE, *n.* In the *menage,* a leap of a horse between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out. In a capriole, the horse yerks out his hind legs

BALSAM, *n.* [Gr. βαλσαμον: L. *balsamum*] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision, from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this denomination. But in modern chemistry the term is confined to such vegetable juices as are liquid or spontaneously become concrete, and consist of a resinous substance, combined with benzoic acid, or capable of affording it by decoction or sublimation. The balsams are either liquid or solid; of the former, are the balm of Gilead and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu; of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax —*Balsam apple,* an annual Indian plant, included under the genus Momordica A water and a subtile oil are obtained from it, which are commended as deobstruents.—*Balsam tree* This name is given to a genus of plants called Clusia; to another, called Copaifera, which produces the balsam of copaiba; and to a third, called Pistacia, turpentine tree, or mastich tree *Balsam of Sulphur* is a solution of sulphur in oil.—*Balsam of Tolu* is the produce of the Toluifera, or Tolu tree, of South America It is of a reddish yellow colour, transparent, thick and tenacious, but growing hard and brittle by age. It is very fragrant, and like the balsam of Peru, is a stimulant, and used as a pectoral —*Balsam of Peru,* the produce of a tree in Peru, possessing strong stimulant qualities.

BALSAMA′TION, *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.

BALSAM′IC, } **BALSAM′ICAL,** } *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild.

BALSAM′IC, *n* A warm stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence

BALSAM′ICALLY, *adv.* In a balsamic manner.

BALSAMIF′EROUS, *a* Balm-bearing. Applied to those trees and shrubs which yield balm

BALSAMIFLUÆ, } **BALSAMA′CEÆ,** } *n* A nat order of plants, intermediate between the *willow* and *plane tribes.* It consists of lofty trees flowing with balsamic juice. The different species yield the resinous fragrant substance called liquid storax, so much prized by the inhabitants of the East.

BALSA′MINA, *n* A genus of plants of the nat order *Balsamineæ* There are numerous species; but the only one that is much known in Europe is the common garden balsam, *Balsamina hortensis,* which in its double state has been an object of cultivation since the earliest records of modern horticulture

BAL′SAMINE, *n.* Touch-me-not, or Impatiens, a genus of plants.

BALSAMINEÆ, *n.* A small nat order of plants belonging to the Gymnobasic alliance of Dicotyledons. They are succulent herbs, most abundant in hot countries. The order is remarkable for the elastic force with which the valves of its fruit contract and eject the seeds.

BALSAMODEN′DRON, *n.* A genus of oriental trees belonging to the nat. order Amyrideæ, and remarkable for their powerful balsamic juice. One species yields the Balm of Gilead, and myrrh is yielded by two other species.

BAL′SAM-SWEATING, *a.* Yielding balsam.

BAL′TIC, *n.* [From *balte,* belt, from certain straits or channels, surrounding its isles, called *belts. See* BELT.] The sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein, and Germany.

BAL′TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sea of that name; situated on the Baltic Sea.

> Each *Baltic* state to join the righteous cause. *Barlow.*

BALTIMORE BIRD, *n.* An American bird, about the size of an English linnet. Its head is black, and its body of a bright gold colour. It is the oriolus Baltimore of Wilson.

BAL′USTER, *n.* [It. *balaustro;* Fr *balustre;* from L *palus;* Eng. *pole, pale* This is corrupted into *banister*] A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, often adorned with mouldings, used for balustrades. The lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital is so called.

BAL′USTERED, *a* Having balusters

BAL′USTRADE, *n* [Sp. *balaustrado;* Fr. *balustrade;* from *baluster*] A row of balusters; joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure, for altars, balconies, stair-cases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c.; it is often used merely as an ornament.



Balustrade.

BAM or BEAM, as an initial syllable in names of places, signifies *wood;* implying that the place took its name from a grove, or forest. Ger *baum,* a tree.

BAMBOO, *n.* The Bambusa Arundinacea. A plant of the reed kind, or genus Arundo, belonging to the nat. order Gramineæ or Grasses, and to the class Hexandria, and order Monogynia of Linnæus. It grows in the East Indies, and in some other warm climates, and sometimes attains to the height of sixty feet. From the main root, which is long, thick, and jointed, spring several round, jointed stalks, which at ten or twelve feet from the ground, send out from their joints several stalks which are united at their base. These are armed, at their joints, with one or two sharp rigid spines, and furnished with oblong, oval leaves, eight or nine inches long, on short footstalks. The flowers grow in large panicles, from the joints of the stalk, placed three in a parcel, close to their receptacles. Old stalks grow to five or six inches in diameter, and are so hard and durable, as to be used for building and for all sorts of furniture, for water-pipes, and for poles to support palanquins. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, &c. The plant is used for many purposes in the East Indies. Cottages are almost wholly made of it, also bridges, boxes, baskets, mats, paper, masts for boats, pipes for water, &c. Like other grasses it con-

tains silicic acid or sandy matter in considerable quantity

BAMBOO' HABIT, *n* A Chinese contrivance, by which a person who cannot swim, may easily keep himself above water It consists of four pieces of bamboo about a man's length, placed horizontally, and at right angles in pairs These are tied firmly at the four corners, the opening being just sufficient to allow the head and shoulders to get through The apparatus is then tied firmly to the body of the person using it

BAMBOO'ZLE, *v t* To confound, to deceive to play low tricks. [*A low w rd*]

BAMBOO'ZLER, *n* A cheat, one who plays low tricks

BAN, *n* [Sax *bannan, abannan,* to proclaim, Fr *ban,* Arm *ban,* Sw *banna,* to revile, Dan *band,* ban, outlawry, *forbander,* to curse Hence *banish* The radical sense is to send, thrust or drive] 1 A public proclamation or edict, a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory In a more particular sense, 2 Notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract, proclaimed in a church, that any person may object if he knows of any kindred between the parties, of any precontract or other just cause why the marriage should not take place — 3 An edict of interdiction or proscription Hence, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire, was to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender Sometimes whole cities have been put under the *ban* that is, deprived of their rights and privileges —4 Interdiction, prohibition —5 Curse, excommunication, anathema —6 A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban —7 A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege and other crimes —8 In *milit affairs,* a proclamation by beat of drum requiring a strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer or for punishing an offender 9 In *com* a smooth fine muslin, imported from the East Indies

BAN, *v t* To curse, to execrate

BAN, *v i* To curse

BANA'NA, *n* The Musa Sapientum of botanists while the Plantain is Musa Paradisiaca It is an herbaceous plant with an underground stem The apparent stem which appears above ground, is formed by the leaf stalks and dies down after the fruit has been produced It produces fruit usually in fifteen months It rises fifteen or twenty feet high, with a soft stalk, marked with dark purple stripes and spots, with leaves six feet long, and a foot broad The flowers grow in bunches, covered with a sheath of a fine purple colour The fruit is four or five inches long, and an inch or more in diameter, the pulp is soft and of a luscious taste When ripe, it is eaten raw, or fried in slices Bananas grow in large bunches, weighing a dozen pounds or more This tree is the native of tropical countries, and on many islands constitutes an important article of food

BAN'CO, *n* In *com,* a word of Italian origin, signifying a bank, and commonly employed to describe the bank of Venice It is also used to distinguish bank money from current money at Hamburgh In *law,* the superior courts of common law are said to sit in *banco* during term, the judges occupying the bench of their respective courts

BAND, *n* [Sax *banda,* D *band,* G *band, binde,* Ir *banna,* Pers *band,* Sans *bande, bunda,* Fr *bande* See BIND and BOND] 1 A fillet, a cord a tie, a chain, any narrow ligament with which a thing is bound, tied, or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together In *her,* the fillet or bandage by which a sheaf of corn, arrows, &c, are bound together *Bande* or *Inbend,* in *her,* expresses the position of a lion, when he is placed diagonally in the shield —2 In *arch,* any flat low member or moulding, broad but not deep, called also *fascia* face or plinth Also the round moulding or suit of mouldings, which encircles the middle of the shaft in the early English style The term is also used for the tablet or string course round a tower, or other part of a building


Band

—3 *Figuratively,* any chain, any means of restraint, that which draws or confines —4 Means of union or connection between persons, as, *hymen's bands* —5 Any thing bound round or encircling another —6 Something worn about the neck, as the *bands* of clergymen —7 A company of soldiers the body of men united under one flag or ensign Also, indefinitely, a troop a body of armed men, 2 Kings vi —8 A company of persons united in any common design as a *band* of brothers — 9 A slip of canvass sewed across a sail to strengthen it The *band* of pensioners in England, is a company of 120 gentlemen who receive a yearly allowance of £100 sterling, for attending the monarch on solemn occasions The *bands* of a saddle are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to hold them in their proper situation

BAND, *v t* To bind together, to bind over with a band —2 To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy

BAND, *v i* To unite, to associate to confederate for some common purpose Acts xxiii

BAND'AGE, *n* [Fr] A fillet, roller or swath used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, and joining fractured and dislocated bones Sometimes the act or practice of applying bandages 2 Something resembling a bandage that which is bound over another *Plur* In *arch* the iron rings or chains bound round the springing of a dome or the circumference of a tower, to tie it together

BANDAN'A, *n* A kind of handkerchief having a dark ground of Turkey red blue &c with white or yellow patterns

BAND'BOX, *n* A slight paper box for bands, caps, or other light articles

BAND'ED, *pp* Bound with a band, united in a band

BAND'ER, *n* One that binds or associates with others

BAND'ERET, *n* [from *band*] In *Switzerland,* a general in chief of military forces

BAND'EROLE, *n* In *her,* a streamer affixed by small lines or strings immediately under the crook on the top of the staff of a crosier, and folding over the staff


Banderole.

BAND'ICOOT, *n* In *zool,* a genus of Marsupial Mammals, which appears to occupy, in Australia, the situation which the shrews, tenrecs, and other insectivora fill in the Old World The different species are remarkable for an abdominal pouch or Marsupium, in which, as in a second womb, the young are deposited upon their exclusion from the real uterus [*See* MARSUPIALS]

BAND'IED, *pp* Beat or tossed to and fro, agitated, controverted without ceremony

BAND'ING, *ppr* Binding with a band, uniting in a band or company

BAN'DIT, *n plur* BAN'DITS or BANDIT'TI [It *bandito,* from *bandire,* to proclaim, to banish or proscribe by proclamation *Bandito* is the participle Sp *bandido* See BAN] An outlaw, also in *a general sense,* a robber a highwayman, a lawless or desperate fellow

BAN'DLE, *n* An Irish measure of two feet in length

BAND'LET, } *n* [Fr *bandelette*] Any
BAND'ELET, } little band or flat moulding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave

BAN'DOG, *n* A large species of dog

BANDOLEE'RS, *n* [Sp *bandolera,* Fr *bandoulière, band* and D *leer,* leather] A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder and hanging under the left arm, worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire arms and their musket charges, which being put into little wooden cases, and coated with leather, were hung, to the number of twelve, to each bandoleer


Musketeer with Matchlock, Bandoleers, &c. From ... Charles II

BAN'DON† *n* Disposal license

BAN'DORE, *n* [Sp *bandurria,* Gr πανδουρα] A musical stringed instrument like a lute

BAND'ROL, *n* [Fr *banderole,* literally, a little *banner* *See* BANNER] 1 A little flag or streamer in form of a guidon, used to be hung on the masts of vessels 2 The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet

BAND'STRING, *n* A string appendant to a band

BAND'Y, *n* [Fr *bander,* to tie *bind bend, bandy* L *pando*] A club for striking a ball at play

BAND'Y, *v t* To beat to and fro, as a ball in play —2 To exchange, to give and receive reciprocally as to *bandy*

looks.—3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to man.

Let not known truth be *bandied* in disputation. *Watts.*

BAND'Y, *v. i.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

BAND'YING, *ppr.* Beating; impelling or tossing from one to another; agitating in controversy without ceremony.

BAND'Y-LEG, *n.* [*bandy* and *leg*. *See* BEND.] A crooked leg; a leg bending inward or outward.

BAND'Y-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, *n.* [Qu. the affinities. In Sax. *bana*, is a murderer; in Gr. φονος, is to kill; in L. *venenum* is poison; Fr. *venin*; Arm. *benym*, or *vinym*.] Poison of a deadly quality; hence, any fatal cause of mischief, injury or destruction, as, vice is the *bane* of society.

BANE, *v. t.* To poison.

BANE-BERRY, *n.* A name of the herb Christopher or Actæa spicata; nat. order Ranunculaceæ.

BANEFUL, *a.* Poisonous; pernicious; destructive.

BANEFULLY, *adv.* Perniciously; destructively.

BĀNEFULNESS, *n.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BĀNE-WORT, *n.* [*See* WORT.] A plant, called also Deadly nightshade.

BANG, *v. t.* [Dan. *banker*, to beat; G. *bängel*, a club, and the clapper of a bell; D. *bengel*, a bell, Ir. *beanaim*, to beat.] 1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel. [*A low word.*] 2. To beat or handle roughly; to treat with violence.

BANG, *n.* A blow with a club; a heavy blow.

BAN'GLE, *v. t.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly.

BAN'GLE, *n.* An ornament worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa.

BAN'GUE, *a.* The leaf of a sort of hemp or Cannabis, growing in the Levant, and used as a narcotic.

BANIAN, *n.* (banyan'.) A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians in the East Indies. 2. A Gentoo servant, employed as an agent in commerce.—3 A tree in India, the *Ficus Indica*, of naturalists. The most peculiar and striking feature of this remarkable tree, is the property which it possesses of throwing out supports from the horizontal branches, which take root as soon as they reach the ground, enlarge into trunks, and extending branches in their turn, soon cover a prodigious extent of ground. On the banks of the Nerbudda is a celebrated Banian tree which has been



Banian tree.

known, in the march of an army, to shelter seven thousand men beneath its shade. Much of it has been swept away by high floods, but what still remains, is near two thousand feet in circumference, measured round the principal stems, so that the overhanging branches cover a much larger space. *Banian days*, in *seaman's lan.*, are three days in a week, in which the sailors have no flesh meat served out to them. This use of the term seems to be borrowed from the Banians in Asia, who, believing in a metempsychosis, will eat no flesh, nor even kill noxious animals.

BAN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *bannir*, *bannissant*; whence *bannissement*, *banishment*; Arm. *embanna*, to publish; *forbana* and *forbannza*, to banish. *See* BAN.] 1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country, by authority of the prince or government, either for life or for a limited time. It is common for Russians to be *banished* to Siberia.—2. To drive away; to compel to depart; as, to *banish* sorrow.—3. To quit one's country voluntarily, and with a view to reside abroad; as, he *banished* himself.

BAN'ISHED, *pp.* Compelled to leave one's country; driven away.

BAN'ISHER, *n.* One who compels another to quit his country.

BAN'ISHING, *ppr.* Compelling to quit one's country; driving away.

BAN'ISHMENT, *n.* The act of a prince or government, compelling a citizen to leave his country, either for a limited time or for ever, as for some crime.—2. A voluntary forsaking of one's country upon oath, called *abjuration*. [*This practice has now ceased.*]—3. The state of being banished; exile.—4. The act of driving away or dispelling; as, the *banishment* of care from the mind.

BAN'ISTER. A corruption of baluster.

BANISTERIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Decandria, and order Trigynia and nat. order Malpighiaceæ. The species are all natives of warm countries, and have beautiful foliage, but possess no remarkable properties.

BANK, *n.* [Sax. *banc*; It. *banco*; Fr. *banc*, *banque*; W. *banc*; Arm. *bancq*; Ar. *bank*, a *bench*. *Bank* and *bench* are radically the same word. The sense is, that which is set, laid or extended. Applied to a mass of earth, it is a collection, that which is thrown or laid together.] 1. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding plain, either as a defence or for other purposes; 2 Sam. xx. 15.—2. Any steep acclivity, whether rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain. When we speak of the earth in general adjoining a lake or the sea, we use the word shore; but a particular steep acclivity on the side of a lake, river, or the sea, is called a *bank*.—3. A bench or a bench of rowers, in a galley; so called from their seat.

Placed on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep. *Waller.*

4. By *analogy*, a collection, or stock of money deposited, by a number of persons, for a particular use; that is, an aggregate of particulars, or a fund; as, to establish a *bank*, that is, a joint fund. 5. The place where a collection of money is deposited; a common repository of the money of individuals, or of companies; also, a house used for a bank. Banks are establishments intended to serve for the safe custody of money, to facilitate its payment by one individual to another, and sometimes for the accommodation of the public with loans. Banks are commonly divided into two great classes; banks of deposit, and banks of circulation. This division, however, is not a very distinct one; for there is no bank of deposit that is not at the same time a bank of circulation, and few or no banks of circulation that are not also banks of deposit. But the term banks of deposit, is meant to designate those which keep the money of individuals, and circulate it only; while the term banks of circulation is applied to those which do not thus confine their circulation, but issue notes of their own payable on demand. The Bank of England is the principal bank of circulation in the empire; but it, as well as the private banks in England and Scotland that issue notes, is also a bank of deposit. The establishment of banks, has contributed in no ordinary degree to give security and facility to all sorts of commercial transactions. They afford safe and convenient places of deposit for the money that would otherwise have to be kept at a considerable risk in private houses. They also prevent in a great measure the necessity of carrying money from place to place to make payments, and enable them to be made in the most convenient and least expensive manner.—6. A company of persons concerned in a bank, whether a private association, or an incorporated company; the stockholders of a bank, or their representatives, the directors, acting in their corporate capacity.—7. An elevation, or rising ground in the sea; called also flats, shoals, shelves, or shallows. These may rise to the surface of the water, or near to it; but the word *bank* signifies also elevated ground at the bottom of the sea, when many fathoms below the surface; as, the *banks* of Newfoundland.

BANK, *v. t.* To raise a mound, or dyke; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; as, to *bank* a house.—2.† To pass by the banks of.

As I have *bank'd* their towns. *Shak.*

3. To lay up, or deposit money in a bank. [*Lit. us.*]

BANK'ABLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

BANK'-AGENT, *n.* A person employed by banks, to conduct their banking operations in provincial towns.

BANK BILL, } **BANK-NOTE,** } *n.* A promissory note, issued by a banking company, signed by their president and countersigned by the cashier, payable to the *bearer* in gold or silver at the bank, on demand. If payable to *order*, the note is called a *post-note*.

BANK'-CREDIT, *n.* A credit peculiar to Scotch banking, by which, on proper security given to the bank, a person receives liberty to draw to a certain extent agreed upon, and for which, with the interest that may fall due upon the sum drawn, the previous security is given.

BANK'ED, *pp.* Raised in a ridge or mound of earth; inclosed, or fortified with a bank.

BANK'ER, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negociates bills of exchange, &c.—2. A vessel employed in the codfishery on the banks of Newfoundland.—3. The bench on which masons place stones to be hewed.

BANK'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mound, or bank; inclosing with a bank. When we speak of restraining water, we usually call it *banking*; when we speak of defending the land, we call it *embanking*.

BANK'ING, *n.* The business, or em-

ployment of a banker; the business of establishing a common fund for lending money, discounting notes, issuing bills, receiving deposits, collecting the money on notes deposited, negociating bills of exchange, &c.

BANK' INTEREST, *n.* The interest allowed by public and private banks, on money deposited with them.

BANK'RUPT, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*, Sp. *bancarrota*, bankruptcy, *bank* and Sp. and Port. *roto*, It. *rotto*, broken, Eng. *rout*, defeat. This may signify *bench*-broken, or *bank*-broken; most probably the latter, referring to the fund or stock. The last syllable is the Latin *ruptus*, contracted; Norm. *roupt*, *rous*, broken.] 1. A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors.—2. In *a less technical sense*, a trader who fails, or becomes unable to pay his just debts; an insolvent trader. In strictness, no person but a trader can be a bankrupt. *Bankruptcy* is applied to merchants and traders; *insolvency*, to other persons.

BANK'RUPT, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent.

BANK'RUPT, *v. t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent.

BANK'RUPTCY, *n.* The state of being a bankrupt, or insolvent; inability to pay all debts.—2. The act of becoming a bankrupt; the act of rendering one's self a bankrupt, as by absconding, or otherwise, failure in trade.

BANK'RUPTED, *pp.* Rendered insolvent.

BANK'RUPTING, *ppr.* Breaking in trade; rendering insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-LAW, *n.* A law, which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest or suit for the same, and secures his future acquired property from a liability to the payment of his past debts.

BANK'RUPT SYSTEM, *n.* A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts and their property.

BANK'SIA, *n.* An Australian genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Proteaceæ. Many of the species are cultivated in the conservatories of Europe, where they are much esteemed for their handsome foliage and singular heads of flowers. A considerable quantity of honey is secreted by the flowers.

BANK-STOCK, *n.* A share, or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *bannière*; W. *baner*; from Goth. *fana*, cloth; Sax. *fana*; L. *pannus*; Ir. *fuan*, cloth.] 1. A square flag; a military ensign; the principal standard of a prince or state.—2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance, or elsewhere.—3. In *bot.*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous corol.

BAN'NERED, *a.* Furnished with, or bearing banners.

> Shield the strong foes, and rake the *bannered* shore. *Barlow.*

BAN'NERET, *n.* [Fr. from *banner*.] 1. A knight made in the field. Bannerets formerly constituted an order of knights or feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own flags. On the day of battle, the candidates presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called *knights of the square flag*. They were a middle order between barons and simple knights.—2. The highest officer in some of the Swiss republics.

BAN'NEROL. *See* BANDROL.

BAN'NOCK, *n.* [Ir. *boinneog*.] A cake made of oat-meal, or pease-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire; used in Scotland and the northern counties of England. In *Scots law*, *bannock* is a term for one of the duties in thirlage; it is a perquisite of one of the assistants in the mill.

BAN'OY, *n.* A species of hawk, somewhat larger than the English sparrow hawk; the back and wings yellow, and the belly white; a native of the Philippine isles.

BAN'QUET, *n.* [Fr. *banquet*; It. *banchetto*, a little seat, a feast; Sp. *banqueta*, a stool with three legs; *banquete*, a banquet. From these words, it would appear that *banquet* is a sitting, and hence a feast; and not, as supposed, from the oriental פנק *phanak*, to feed, or bring up delicately.] A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink; Esther v; Job xli.; Amos vi.

BAN'QUET, *v. t.* To treat with a feast, or rich entertainment.

BAN'QUET, *v. i.* To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking.

BAN'QUETED, *pp.* Feasted; richly entertained at the table.

BAN'QUETER, *n.* A feaster; one who lives deliciously.—2. One who makes feasts, or rich entertainments.

BAN'QUETING, *ppr.* Feasting; entertaining with rich fare.—2. Partaking of rich fare.

BAN'QUETING, *n.* A feast; luxurious living; rich entertainment; 1 Pet. iv.

BAN'QUETING-HOUSE, }
BAN'QUET-HOUSE, } *n.* A house where entertainments are made; Cant. xxiv. Dan. v.

BAN'QUETING ROOM, *n.* A saloon, or spacious hall for public entertainments.

BANQUETTE, or **BANQUET**, *n.* (banket'.) [Fr.] In *fort.*, a little raised way, or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat, or covered way.

BAN'QUET TENT, *n.* A tent in which a banquet is enjoyed.

BANS, }
BANNS, } *n. plur.* [*See* BAN.] In *Scots law*, the proclamation in church, which is necessary to constitute a regular marriage. This proclamation is made in church immediately before divine service; and consists in calling the names and designations, or additions, of the parties who intend to intermarry, and inviting those who know of any sufficient objection, to offer it before it be too late.

BAN'SHIE, or **BEN'SHI**, *n.* An Irish fairy.

BAN'STICKLE, *n.* A small fish, called also Stickle-back. This fish falls under the genus Gasterosteus.

BAN'TAM, *n.* A small fowl with feathered shanks, probably first brought from Bantam.

BAN'TAM, *a.* Of Bantam breed.

BAN'TER, *v. t.* [Gr. φναξ, whence φναxίζω, to mock, or deride.] To play upon in words and in good humour; to rally; to joke, or jest with. *Banter* hardly amounts to ridicule, much less to derision. It consists in being pleasant and witty with the actions of another, and raising a humorous laugh at his expense, often attended with some degree of sarcasm.

BAN'TER, *n.* A joking, or jesting; raillery; wit, or humour; pleasantry.

BAN'TERED, *pp.* Rallied; laughed at in good humour.

BAN'TERER, *n.* One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry.

BAN'TERING, *ppr.* Joking; laughing at with good humour.

BANT'LING, *n.* [G. *bankart*. Qu.] A young child; an infant.

BA'OBAB, *n.* The Adansonia digitata of botanists, belonging to Monadelphia Octandria, and nat. order Sterculiaceæ. It is the largest tree in the world, the trunk being sometimes 30 feet in diameter; but its height is not in proportion.

BAPHOMET, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of Mahomet.] The imaginary idol, or rather symbol, which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites.

BAP'TA, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of the order Lepidoptera, and family Geometridæ. The species of this genus are among the thin-bodied day-flying moths.

BAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. βαπτισμα, from βαπτιζω, from βαπτω, to baptize.] 1. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament, or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. This is usually performed by sprinkling, or immersion.—2. The sufferings of Christ; Mat. xx. 22, 23.—3. So much of the Gospel as was preached by John the Baptist; Acts xviii.

BAPTIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism; as, a *baptismal* vow.

BAP'TIST, *n.* One who administers baptism. This appellation is appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ.—2. As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults by immersing the body in water. In addition to the definition here given, it may be stated, that the Baptists believe the ordinance should be administered to regenerated believers only not exclusively to adults, but to children also, who give evidence of being born of the Spirit.

BAP'TISTERY, *n.* [L. *baptisterium*.] A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. Primitively, baptisteries were in buildings separate from the church; but in the sixth century they were taken into the church porch, and afterwards into the church itself.

BAPTIS'TIC, }
BAPTIS'TICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIS'TICALLY, *adv.* In a baptistical manner.

BAPTIZ'ABLE, *a.* That may be baptized.

BAPTIZE, *v. t.* [*See* BAPTISM.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen. By some denominations of Christians, baptism is performed by plunging, or immersing the whole body in water, and this is done to none but adults. More generally the ceremony is performed by sprinkling water on the face of a person, whether an infant or an adult, and in the case of an infant, by giving him a name, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, which is called *Christening*.

BAPTIZED, *pp.* Having received baptism; christened.

BAPTIZER, *n.* One who christens, or administers baptism.

BAPTIZING, *ppr* Administering baptism to; christening

BAR, *n* [W *bar*, Fr *barre*, It *barra*, *sbarra*; Arm *barren*, *sparl*, Heb בריח, *beriah*, Ch מברא, *obera* If these words are the Eng *bar*, the sense is, a shoot that which shoots passes, or is driven] 1 A piece of wood, iron, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its diameter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hinderance or obstruction, as, the *bars* of a fence, or gate, the *bar* of a door, or hatchway, Num iii 36, Ex xxvi 26 —2 Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends an obstruction a fortification, Amos i

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create

Dryden

3 The shore of the sea which restrains its waters Job xxxviii —4 The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice Hence the phrase, *at the bar of the court*, signifies in open court Hence also licensed lawyers are called *barristers* and hence the whole body of lawyers licensed in a court are customarily called the *bar* A *trial at bar*, in England, is a trial in the courts of Westminster, opposed to a trial at Nisi Prius in the circuits —5 Figuratively any tribunal, as, the *bar* of public opinion Thus the final trial of men is called the *bar* of God 6 The inclosed place of a tavern inn, or coffee house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors and waits upon customers — 7 A bank of sand gravel, earth forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbour, obstructing entrance or rendering it difficult 8 A rock in the sea, according to Brown — any thing by which structure is held together according to Johnson, used in Judah — 9 Any thing laid across another as stripes in color and the like 10 In the *manege*, the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks so that the part of the mouth which lies under and at the side of the bars, retains the name of the gum The upper part of the gums which bear no teeth and to which the bit is applied —11 In *music*, *bars* are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two a certain quantity of time or number of beats —12 In *law* a peremptory exception sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action It is divided into a bar to common intendment, and bar special, bar temporary and bar perpetual Bar to common intendment is an ordinary or general bar which disables the declaration of the plaintiff A *special* bar is more than ordinary as a fine, release or justification A *temporary* bar is that which is good for a time but may afterwards cease A *perpetual* bar overthrows the action of the plaintiff for ever 13 A bar of gold, or silver, is an ingot lump or wedge, from the mines, run in a mould, and unwrought A bar of iron is a long piece, wrought in the forge, and hammered from a pig —14 Among *printers* the iron with a wooden handle, by which the screw of the press is turned —15 In the *African trade*, a denomination of price, payment formerly being made to the Africans in iron bars —16 In *her*, an ordinary in form of the *fesse*, but much less. It differs from the *fesse* in its narrowness, and in this, that the bar may be placed in any part of the field, where is the *fesse* is *confined to a single place*

BAR, *v t* To fasten with a bar, as, to *bar* a door, or gate 2 To hinder, to obstruct, to prevent, as, to *bar* the entrance of evil —3 To prevent, to exclude, to hinder, to make impracticable, as the distance between us *bars* our intercourse In this sense, the phrase is often varied thus the distance *bars me from his* aid or *bars him from my* aid —4 To prohibit, to restrain, or exclude by express or implied prohibition, as, the statute *bars* my right, the law *bars* the use of poisoned weapons 5 To obstruct, prevent or hinder by any moral obstacle, as, the right is *barred* by time, or by statute a release *bars* the plaintiff's recovery 6 To except, to exclude by exception as I bar to night 7 To cross with stripes of a different colour —8 *To bar a vein*, in farriery, is an operation upon the legs of a horse, or other parts to stop malignant humours This is done by opening the skin above a vein, disengaging it and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures 9 To adorn with trappings a contraction of *barb* [*See* BARB]

BARB *n* [L *barba* W *barv* Corn *bar* Arm *baro* This is *beard* with a different ending The sense may be that which shoots out] 1 Beard or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it as the *barb* of a fish the smaller claws of the polypus &c —2 The down, or pubes, covering the surface of some plants or rather, a tuft or bunch of strong hairs terminating leaves —3 Anciently armour for horses formerly *barbe* or *barde* 4 A common name of the Barbary pigeon of a black or dun colour —5 A horse from Barbary of which it seems to be a contraction 6 The points that stand backward in an arrow fish hook or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted 7 *Barbe* a shirt procession armed with teeth pointing back ward like the stings of a bee This is sort of pile &c

BARB, *v t* To shave to dress the beard —2 To furnish with *barbs* as an arrow, fish hook, spear, or other instrument —3 To put armour on a horse

BARBACAN or **BARBICAN** *n* [Fr *barbacane* It *barbacane* Qu a projecting work] 1 A kind of watch tower in the times of war, before the gate of a castle, or fortification — an outer work



Barbacan

at a short distance from the main works —2 A fortress at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers 3 An opening in the wall of a fortress through which guns are levelled and fired upon an enemy The French use the word also for an aperture in a wall to let in or drain off water, and the Spaniards, for a low wall round a church-yard

BARBADIAN, *n* An inhabitant of Barbadoes

BARBADOES-CHERRY, *n* The Malpighia, a tree growing in the West Indies, fifteen feet high, and producing a pleasant tart fruit

BARBA'DOES LEG, *n* A disease indigenous to Barbadoes, in which the limb becomes tumid, hard, and misshapen

BARBADOES TAR, *n* A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens, of a nauseous bitterish taste, a very strong disagreeable smell, viscid, of a brown, black, or reddish colour, it easily melts, and burns with much smoke, but is not soluble in ardent spirits It contains a portion of acid of amber It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters It is recommended in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs

BARBARIAN, *n* [L *barbarus* Gr βαρβαρος, It *barbaro*, or *barbaro* Russ *varvar*, Ch ברבר, *barbar* The sense is foreign wild, fierce] 1 A man in his rude, savage state, an uncivilized person —2 A cruel, savage brutal man, one destitute of pity or humanity —3 A foreigner The Greeks and Romans denominated most foreign nations *barbarians* and many of these were less civilized than themselves, or unacquainted with their language, laws, and manners But with them the word was less reproachful than with us

BARBARIAN *a* Belonging to savages, rude, uncivilized —2 Cruel, inhuman

BARBARIC, *a* [L *barbaricus* See BARBARIAN The Romans applied this word to designate things foreign, *barbaricum aurum* gold from Asia, Virg Æn 2 504, *Barbaricæ vestes*, embroidered garments from foreign nations English writers use the word in a like sense] Foreign, imported from foreign nations

BARBARISM, *n* [L *barbarismus* See BARBARIAN] 1 An offence against purity of style or language, any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language 2 Ignorance of arts want of learning 3 Rudeness of manners, savagism, incivility ferociousness, a savage state of society —4 Brutality, cruelty barbarity [*In this sense let us being superseded by* barbarity]

BARBARITY, *n* [*See* BARBARIAN] 1 The manners of a barbarian, savageness, cruelty, ferociousness, inhumanity —2 Barbarism, impurity of speech [*The use of the word in this sense, is now superseded by* barbarism]

BARBARIZE, *v t* To make barbarous

Hideous changes have *barbarized* France

Burke

BARBAROUS, *a* Uncivilized; savage, unlettered, untutored, ignorant, unacquainted with arts, stranger to civility of manners

Thou art a Roman, be not *barbarous*

Shak

2 Cruel, ferocious, inhuman, as, *barbarous* usage

BARBAROUSLY, *adv* In the manner of a barbarian, ignorantly, without knowledge or arts, contrary to the rules of speech —2 In a savage, cruel, ferocious or inhuman manner

BARBAROUSNESS, *n* Rudeness or incivility of manners —2 Impurity of language —3 Cruelty; inhumanity, barbarity

BARBARY, *n* A Barbary horse, a barb

BARBASTEL, *n* A bat with hairy lips

BARBATE, BARBATED, *a* [L *barbatus*, from *barba* See Barb] In *bot*, bearded, also gaping; or ringent *Barbatus flos*, a gaping or ringent flower, synonymous with the *ringent* flower of Linnæus, and the *labiate* of Tournefort

BARBE *n* In *the milit art*, to fire in *barbe*, is to fire the cannon over the parapet, instead of firing through the embrasures

BARBECUE, *n* In *the West Indies* a hog roasted whole It is with the Americans used for an ox or perhaps any other animal dressed in like manner

BARBECUE *v t* To dress and roast a hog whole which is done by splitting the hog to the backbone, and roasting it on a gridiron, to roast any animal whole

BARBED *pp* [See Barb] 1 Furnished with armour, as *barbed* steeds 2 Bearded, jagged with hooks or points, as *barbed* arrows 3 Shaved or trimmed, having the beard dressed

BARBED *a* In *her* a term applied to the war horse completely armed

Barbed

Barbed and *crested*, are terms used in *her* to express the comb and gills of a cock particularly when borne of a different tincture from the body *Barbed arrow*, implies that the head is pointed and jagged, or barbed

BARBEL, *n* [L *barba* It *barbio* D *barbeel*] 1 A fish of the genus Cyprinus, of the order of Abdominals The mouth is toothless, the gills have three rays, the body is smooth and white This fish is about three feet long and weighs eighteen pounds It is a very coarse fish living in deep still rivers and rooting like swine in the soft banks Its dorsal fin is armed with a strong spine, sharply serrated, from which circumstance it probably received its name —2 A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth, written also *barble*, or *barb*

Barbel Barbus vulgaris.

BARBELLATE, *a* [from L *barba*] In *bot*, an epithet applied to composite flowers, when the pappus is bearded by short stiff, straight bristles, as in Centaurea *Barbellulate*, is used when the roughness of the pappus is caused by extremely short points, as in Aster

BARBER, *n* [Persian *barbr* See Barb] One whose occupation is to shave men or to shave and dress hair

BARBER, *v t* To shave and dress hair

BARBER CHIRURGEON or BARBER SURGEON, *n* One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber a practice now unusual A low practitioner of surgery In former times both in this and other countries, the art of surgery and the art of shaving went hand in hand

BARBERESS † *n* A female barber

BARBERMONGER *n* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber, a fop

BARBERRY *n* [L *berberis* It *berberi* In Eth *ambarbar*, is the nettle, barbaris in Arab, a species of thistle It is probable therefore that this plant is so named from its spines or *barbs* Its other name, Oxyacantha, ...] A plant of the genus Berberis common in hedges called in England pipperidge bush The berries are used in housewifery and are deemed efficacious in fluxes and fevers The bark dyes a fine yellow, especially the bark of the root It is remarkable for the irritability of its stamens

BARBET, *n* A name given by some French writers to a peculiar species of those worms which feed on the puceron or aphis [See Aphis] —2 The Bucco a genus of birds found in the warm climates of both continents —3 A dog, so called from his long hair

BARBICAN See Barbacan

BARBITON, *n* [Gr βαρβιτον] In *music* the name of an instrument in use among the ancients It was a kind of lyre and is said to have been invented by Anacreon

BARBULA, *n* [from L *barba*] A finely divided beard like tip to the peristome of some mosses, as in the genus Tortula

BARCAROLLE *n* A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers

BARD, *n* [W *bardh* or *bardd* Ir *bard* Ir *barda*, a poet Ir *barda* a satire or lampoon, W *bardhas* philosophy, *bardgan*, a song] 1 A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honour of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men The bards used an instrument of music like a lyre or guitar, and not only praised the brave but reproached the cowardly —2 In modern usage, a poet

BARD, *n* The trappings of a horse

BARDED, *a* In *her*, caparisoned

BARDESANISTS *n* A sect of heretics, who sprung from Bardesanes of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the second century who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject His followers went farther, and denied the incarnation of Christ and the resurrection

BARDIC, *a* Pertaining to bards, or to their poetry

BARDIGLIONE, *n* A blue variety of anhydrite, cut and polished for various ornamental purposes

BARDISH, *a* Pertaining to bards, written by a bard

BARDISM, *n* The science of bards, the learning and maxims of bards

BARE, *a* [Sax *bar* or *bær*, G *bar* This word is from opening, separating, stripping In Ch Syr and Sam בר, *bar*, signifies to open, or explain, Ar to dig, also ברא, *bara*, is to separate, to purify Ch Syr בור *boor*, to lay waste, Ar ...] 1 Naked, without covering, as, the arm is *bare*, the trees are *bare* 2 With the head uncovered, from respect —3 Plain, simple, unadorned, without the polish of refined manners —4 Laid open to view, detected, no longer concealed —5 Poor, destitute, indigent, empty, unfurnished

I have made Esau *bare* Jer xlix

6 Alone unaccompanied 7 Threadbare, much worn —8 Wanting clothes, or ill supplied with garments It is often followed by *of*, as, the country is *bare of* money

BARE, *v t* [Sax *abarian* See Bare, a] To strip off the covering, to make naked as, to *bare* the breast

BARE, the old preterit of *bear*, now *bore*

BAREBONE, *n* [See Bone] A very lean person

BAREBONED, *a* Lean, so that the bones appear, or rather, so that the bones show their forms

BARED, *pp* Made bare, made naked

BAREFACED, *a* [See Face] 1 With the face uncovered, not masked —2 Undisguised, unreserved, without concealment hence, shameless, impudent, audacious, as, a *barefaced* falsehood

BAREFACEDLY, *adv* Without disguise or reserve openly, impudently

BAREFACEDNESS, *n* Effrontery, assurance and audaciousness

BAREFOOT *a* [See Foot] With the feet bare without shoes and stockings, 2 Sam xv Isaiah xx

BAREFOOT *a* or *adv* With the feet bare, as to dance *barefoot*

BAREFOOTED, *a* Having the feet bare

BAREGNAWN, *a* [See Gnaw] Eaten bare

BAREHEADED, *a* [See Head] Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause

BAREHEADEDNESS, *n* State of being bareheaded

BARELEGGED, *a* Having the legs bare

BARELY, *adv* Nakedly, poorly indigently, without decoration, merely, only, without any thing more, as, a prince *barely* in title

BARENECKED, *a* Having the neck uncovered, exposed

BARENESS, *n* Nakedness, leanness, poverty, indigence, defect of clothes or the usual covering

BAREPICKED, *a* Picked to the bone

BAREPOLES *n* In *marine lan*, a term applied to a ship lying to, without any sail set whatever, in a gale of wind A ship under *bare poles*, is one having no sail set when out at sea

BARERIBBED, *a* Lean

BAR'ET, *n.* A cardinal's cap.

BÄRFUL, *a.* Full of obstructions.

BÄR'GAIN, *n.* [Fr. *barguigner*, to haggle, to hem and haw; Arm. *barguignour*, a haggler; It. *bargagnare*, to cavil, contend; *bargain;* Ir. *braighean*, debate. It seems to accord with It. *briga*, Sp. *brega*, and Fr. *brigue*.] 1. An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property, for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.—2. Stipulation; interested dealing.—3. Purchase, or the thing purchased.—4. In *popular lan.*, final event; upshot; as, we must make the best of a bad *bargain*. *To sell bargains*, is a vulgar phrase.—*To strike a bargain*, is to ratify an agreement, originally by *striking*, or shaking hands. The Latin *ferire fœdus*, may represent a like ceremony, unless it refers to the practice of killing a victim, at the solemn ratification of oaths.—*Bargain and sale*, in *law*, a species of conveyance, by which the bargainer contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seised to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; that is, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession.

BÄRGAIN, *v. i.* To make a contract or conclusive agreement, for the transfer of property; often with *for* before the thing purchased; as, to *bargain for* a house. A *bargained* with B *for* his farm.

BÄRGAIN, *v. t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, A *bargained* away his farm; *a popular use of the word*.

BÄRGAINEE', *n.* The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold.

BÄRGAINER, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

BÄRGE, *n.* (barj.) [D. *bargie;* It. and Sp. *barca;* Ir. *barc*. *Barge*, and *bark* or *barque*, a ship, are radically one word.] 1. A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers,



Barge

used by sovereigns, officers and magistrates.—2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden, for loading and unloading ships.

BARGE-BOARDS, *n.* In *archi.*, the inclined projecting boards placed at the gable of a building, which hide the ends of the horizontal timbers of a roof.

BÄRGE-COUPLES, *n.* In *archi.*, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the building.

BÄRGE-COURSE, *n.* In *bricklaying*, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in buildings where there is a gable or kirkinhead; also, the coping of a wall formed by a course of bricks set on edge.

BARGEMAN, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

BÄRGEMASTER, *n.* The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire.

BÄRGER, *n.* The manager of a barge.

BA'RIDIUS, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of the order Coleoptera, and family Curculionidæ. These are cylindrical little beetles, which feed upon aquatic plants. They are generally of a black colour, and more or less covered with a whitish down.

BARILLA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained; used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen. The plant is cut and laid in heaps, and burnt, the salts running into a hole in the ground, where they form a vitrified lump.—2. The alkali procured from this plant.

BA'RIS, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of the order Coleoptera, and family Curculionidæ. The species of this genus feed upon the dead parts of trees.

BARITA, *n.* The name given by Cuvier to a genus of birds which he places among the shrikes. One species is called the piping crow, and is common in New South Wales.

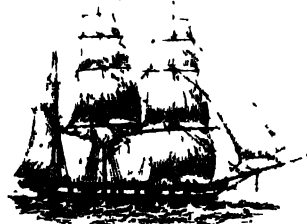
BAR'ITONE. *See* BARYTONE.

BA'RIUM, *n.* The metallic basis of baryta, which is an oxide of *barium*. It resembles silver in appearance, and it is much heavier than water, for it sinks even in sulphuric acid. By exposure to the air, it attracts oxygen, and becomes slightly covered with a crust of baryta; it fuses before it becomes red-hot; and when moderately heated and exposed to the air, it burns with a deep red light. It has, however, been as yet obtained only in small quantities. Barium is susceptible of two degrees of oxygenation; the first is called *protoxide* of barium, and the second *peroxide*. It forms compounds with chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, and sulphur. [*Barytum* is the legitimate word.]

BARK, *n.* [Dan. *bark;* Sw. *bark;* G. *borke;* probably from stripping, separating.] 1. The exterior covering of a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. This is composed of the cuticle or epidermis, the outer bark, or cortex, and the inner bark, or liber. The rough broken matter on bark is, by the common people of New England, called *ross*. 2. By way of distinction, Peruvian bark.

BARK, *v. t.* To peel; to strip off bark. Also to cover or inclose with bark.

BÄRK, } *n.* [Ir. *barc;* Fr. *barque;*
BARQUE, } It. and Sp. *barca*.] A small ship; but appropriately, a ship which carries three masts without a mizzen top-sail. The English mariners in the coal trade, apply this name to a broad-sterned ship without a figure-head.—*Water-barks*, in Holland, are small vessels for conveying fresh water from place to place, the hold of which is filled with water.



Barque

BÄRK, *v. i.* [Sax. *beorcan*, *byrcan*, to bark.] 1. To make the noise of dogs when they threaten or pursue.—2. To clamour at; to pursue with unreasonable clamour or reproach. It is followed by *at*.

To *bark at* sleeping fame. *Spenser.*

BÄRK-BÄRED, *a.* Stripped of the bark.

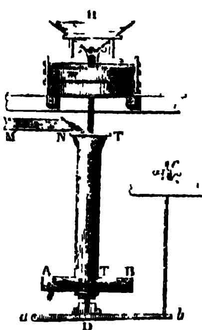
BÄRK'-BED, or **BÄRK-STOVE**, *n.* In *horti.*, a bed formed of the spent bark used by tanners, which is placed in the inside of a brick pit in a glazed house, constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants. It produces an artificial warmth by the fermentation of the barks, and also keeps the atmosphere of the house constantly damp.

BÄRK-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees. This disease is cured by slitting the bark.

BÄRKED, *pp.* Stripped of the bark; peeled; also covered with bark.

BÄRKER, *n.* One who barks or clamours unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.

BÄRKER'S MILL, *n.* An ingenious machine, moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented more than a century ago, by Dr. Barker, and forming one of the simplest water-mills ever constructed. It consists of a vertical axis C. D., moving on a pivot at D, and carrying the upper millstone *m*, after passing through an opening in the fixed millstone C. Upon this vertical axis is fixed a vertical tube T T, communicating with a horizontal tube A B, at the extremities of which, A and B, are two apertures in opposite directions. When water from the mill-course M N, is introduced into the tube T T, it flows out of the apertures A and B, and by the counterpressure of the issuing water, the arm A B, and consequently, the whole machine, is put in motion. The bridge tree *a b* is elevated or depressed, by turning the nut *c*, at the end of the lever *c b*. The effect of the machine depends on the height of the vertical tube, and the length of the arm A B. It has been rarely introduced in practice, though recommended by most writers on hydraulics.



Barker's Mill.

BÄRK-GALLED, *a.* Having the bark galled, as with thorns. This defect is cured by binding on clay.

BÄRKING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark; making the noise of dogs; clamouring; covering with bark.

BÄRK'ING-IRONS, *n.* Instruments for removing the bark of oak and other trees, which is used for tanning.

BÄRKY, *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark.

BARLE'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the class Didynamia, order Angiospermia, and to the nat. order Acanthaceæ, and characterized by the

spiny processes of its bracts, by the large size of the upper and lower sepals, and by its funnel-shaped corolla. The species are natives of various parts of the East Indies.

BARLEY, *n* [W *barlys*; Sax *bere* Qu L *far*, Gr πυρος, Heb בר, *bar*, corn. In the Saxon Chronicle, An 1124, it is written *bærlic* Owen renders it bread-corn, from *bara*, bread] A species of valuable grain, used especially for making malt, from which are distilled liquors of extensive use, as *beer*, *ale*, and *porter* It is of the genus Hordeum, consisting of several species Those principally cultivated in England, are the common spring barley, the long eared barley, the winter or square barley, by some called *big*, and the sprat or battledore barley This grain is used in medicine, as possessing emollient, diluent, and expectorant qualities

BARLEY-BRAKE, *n* A rural play, a trial of swiftness

BARLEY-BROTH *n* A low word for strong beer In *Scotland* broth made by boiling barley and flesh, along with certain vegetables

BARLEY-CORN, *n* [*See* CORN] A grain of barley, the third part of an inch in length hence originated our measures of length

BARLEY-MILL, *n* A mill for making pot and pearl barley

BARLEY MOW, *n* A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited

BARLEY SUGAR, *n* Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley

BARLEY WATER, *n* A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine — *French barley*, and *pearl barley* are used for making decoctions These are made by stripping the grain from its coat The pearl barley is reduced to the size of a small shot —*Pot barley*, which is used in making broth, is prepared much in the same way as pearl barley, only it is not ground so small

BARM *n* [Sax *beorm* Qu L *fermentum* from *ferveo*, or *beer rahm*, beer cream, or W *burm* to boil] Yeast the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter and more delicate It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work [*See* YEAST]

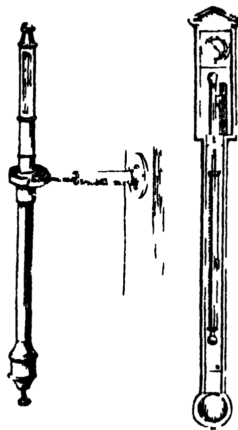
BARMY, *a* Containing barm, or yeast

BARN, *n* [Sax *bern*, from *bere*, barley, and *ern*, or *ern*, a close place, or repository] A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth In *the northern states of America*, the farmers generally use barns for stabling their horses and cattle, so that among them, a barn is both a corn-house, or grange, and a stable

BARNACLE, *n* [Port *bernaca*, the Solan goose, Fr *barnache*, or *barnaque*, L *perna*, a shell fish] 1 A shell which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, below the surface of the sea —2 A species of goose, found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter The forehead and cheeks are white, but the upper part of the body and neck is black Formerly, a strange notion prevailed, that these birds grew out of wood, or rather out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea Hence the name It is written also *Bernacle* —3 In the plural, an instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing

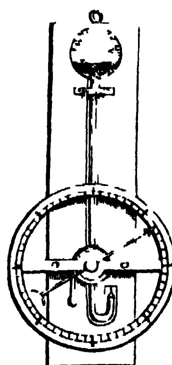
BAROLITE *n* [Gr βαρος, weight, and λιθος, a stone] Carbonate of baryta Its colour is usually a light yellowish gray, sometimes whitish, or with a tinge of green It is strongly translucent It usually occurs in small masses, which have a fibrous structure, sometimes in distinct crystals This mineral is called also Witherite, from Dr Withering, the discoverer

BAROMETER, *n* [Gr βαρος, weight, and μετρον, measure] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting of a glass tube, hermetically sealed at one end, filled with quicksilver, well defecated and purged of air, and inverted in a basin of quicksilver A column of



Marine Barometer Common Upright Barometer

quicksilver is then supported in the tube, of equal weight with the incumbent atmosphere This instrument was invented by Torricelli, of Florence, in 1643 Its uses are to indicate the changes of weather, and to determine the altitude of mountains, by the falling and rising of the mercury For this purpose the tube is fixed to a graduated scale, so that the smallest variation in the column is visible There are various kinds of barometers, such as the common barometer, the diagonal barometer, the horizontal, or rectangular barometer, the wheel barometer, the steelyard barometer, the pendant barometer, compound barometer, the marine barometer, of which there are several kinds, the portable barometer, &c The two kinds most in use, are the common upright barometer, and the wheel barometer.



Wheel Barometer

The common barometer, which consists of an upright tube filled with mercury, with a basin at the lower end, and a scale attached to the top, to mark the rise and fall of the mercury, is, when properly constructed, the most accurate of all barometers The wheel barometer is far from being accurate, but it is often preferred for ordinary use, on account of the greater range of its scale, by which small differences in the height of the column of mercury are more easily observed The portable barometer, which is used for measuring the height of mountains, is just a common barometer, having a movable basin with a screw, by which the mercury may be forced up to the top of the tube, when the instrument has to be carried from place to place

BAROMETRICAL, *a* Pertaining or relating to the barometer, made by a barometer, as, *barometrical* experiments *barometrical* measurements

BAROMETRICALLY, *adv* By means of a barometer

BARON, *n* [Fr *baron*, It *barone*, Sans *baruru*, *bharta*, a husband] This word, in the middle ages, was written *bar*, *ber*, *var baro*, *paro viro*, *varo*, *viron* It is the *vir* of the Latins, Sax *wer*, Ir *fir*, *fear*, W *gwr*, for *gwir*, *ge vir*]—1 In *Great Britain*, a title or degree of nobility, a lord, a peer, one who holds the rank of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a knight or baronet Originally the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honourable service Hence in ancient records, the word *barons* comprehends all the nobility All such in England had, in early times, a right to sit in Parliament As a *baron* was the proprietor of a manor, and each manor had its *court baron*, hence, the *barons* claimed, and to this day enjoy, the right of judging in the last resort, a right pertaining to the house of lords, or peers, as the representatives of the ancient *barons land-holders*, *manor-holders* Anciently, *barons* were *greater*, or such as held their lands of the king *in capite*, or *lesser*, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service *in capite* The title of *baron* is no longer attached to the possession of a manor but given by the king's letters patent, or writ of summons to parliament, that is, the dignity is personal not territorial The word *baron* was not known in the British isles, till introduced from the continent under the Norman princes *The coronet of a baron of England* consists of a plain gold circle, with six balls or large pearls on its edge, cap, &c , as in a viscount's

Baron's Coronet

—2 *Baron* is a title of certain officers, as, *barons of the exchequer* who are the judges who try cases between the king and his subjects relating to the revenue *Barons of the Cinque Ports* were members of the house of commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports, two for each port These ports are Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye 3 In *law* a husband, as *baron* and *femme*, husband and wife

BAR'ONAGE, *n* The whole body of barons, or peers —2 The dignity of a baron —3 The land which gives title to a baron

BAR'ONESS, *n* A baron's wife, or lady

BAR'ONET, *n* [Fr dimin of *baron*] A dignity, or degree of honour, next below a baron, and above a knight, having precedency of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary The order was founded by James I in 1611, and is given by patent

BAR'ONETAGE, *n* The baronets as a body, the dignity of a baronet

BAR'ONETCY, *n* The title and dignity of a baronet

BARO'NIAL, *a* Pertaining to a baron

BAR'ONY, *n* The lordship, honour, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal This lordship is held in chief of the king, and gives title to the possessor, or baron

BAR'OSCOPE, *n* [Gr βαρος, weight, and σκοπεω, to view] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere, superseded by the *Barometer*

BAROSCOP'IC, *a* Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope

BAROSEL'ENITE, *n* [Gr βαρυς, weighty, or *grave* heavy and *selenite*] A mineral, sulphate of baryta, heavy spar

BAR'OSMA, *n* A genus of plants belonging to the class Pentandria, order Monogynia, nat order Rutaceae The leaves of B crenata, constitute the article of Materia Medica called Buchu, and which is used in various chronic affections of the bladder The leaves have a heavy powerful odour, and an aromatic taste

BAROUCHE, *n* (barooshe) A four wheel carriage, with a falling top with seats as in a coach

BAR'RA, *n* In *Portugal* and *Spain*, a long measure for cloth In Valencia 13 barras make 12½ yards English in Castile 7 are equal to 6⅓ yards, in Arragon, 3 make 2½ yards

BARRACAD'A, *n* A fish about fifteen inches in length, of a dusky colour on the back and a white belly with small black spots

BAR'RACAN, *n* [Fr *baracan*, Sp *barragan*, It *baracane*] A thick strong stuff something like camelet, used for cloaks, surtouts, and other outer garments

BAR'RACK, *n* [Sp *barraca*, Fr *baraque* It seems to be formed like Sax *parruc*, a park, an inclosure] A hut, or house for soldiers, especially in garrison In *Spain* a hut or cabin for fishermen In a more enlarged sense the term is now applied to the permanent and commodious buildings in which both officers and men are lodged in fortified towns or other places

BAR'RACK-MASTER, *n* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers

BAR'RACOON, *n* In *Africa* a fort

BARRACU'DA, *n* A species of fish of the Pike kind found in the seas about the Bahamas and West Indies of ten feet in length The colour is deep brown, and the fish is very voracious The flesh is disagreeable and sometimes poisonous

BAR'RAS, *n* The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir trees

BAR'RATOR, *n* [Old Fr *barat* strife, deceit, Cimbric, *baratton* Ice and Scandinavian, *baratta* contest It *baratta*, strife quarrel, *barattare* to barter, to cheat, Sp *barato* fraud, deceit *baratar*, to barter, to deceive The radical sense is to *turn* *wind* and *twist*, whence to strive, L *certo*, Eng *barter*. *See* BARTER] 1 One who frequently excites suits at law, a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies an encourager of litigation 2 The master of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of the ship, or in relation to his duties as master, by which the owner or insurers are injured

BAR'RATROUS, *a* Tainted with barratry

BAR'RATROUSLY, *adv* In a barratrous manner

BAR'RATRY, *n* The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels 2 In *commerce*, any species of cheating or fraud in a shipmaster, by which the owners or insurers are injured, as by running away with the ship sinking, or deserting her, by wilful deviation or by embezzling the cargo In *Scots law* the crime committed by a judge who is induced by a bribe to pronounce a judgment Amongst ecclesiastical persons in former times barratry was the offence of expelling men out of Scotland to purchase benefices at home

BARRED, *pp* Fastened with a bar, hindered, restrained, excluded, forbid, striped, checkered

BAR'REL, *n* [W Ir *baril* Arm *baraz*] 1 A vessel, or cask of more length than breadth round and bulging in the middle made of staves and heading and bound with hoops 2 The quantity which a barrel contains Of wine measure the English barrel contains 31½ gallons of beer measure, 36 gallons, of ale, 32 gallons and of beer vinegar 34 gallons In imperial gallons of 277 274 cubic inches, now in use these measures are as follows—old wine barrel 26¼ gallons beer measure, 36 gallons ale measure 32 gallons beer vinegar, 34 ½ gallons Of weight a barrel of Essex butter is 106 pounds of Suffolk butter, 256 a barrel of herrings should contain 32 gallons wine measure and hold 1000 herrings, a barrel of salmon should contain 42 gallons, a barrel of soap should weigh 256 lbs In *America*, the contents of a barrel are regulated by statutes In Connecticut the barrel for liquors must contain 31½ gallons each gallon to contain 231 cubic inches In New York a barrel of flour by statute must contain either 196 lbs or 228 lbs nett weight The barrel of beef and pork in New York and Connecticut is 200 lbs In general the contents of barrels is determined by statute in the country must be from 28 to 31 gallons—3 Any thing hollow and long, as the *barrel* of a gun, a tube —4 A cylinder as the *barrel* of a watch, within which the spring is coiled, and round which is wound the chain —5 A cavity behind the tympanum of the ear is called *the barrel of the ear* It is four or five lines deep, and five or six wide and covered with a fine membrane It is more usually called *the cavity of the tympanum*

BAR'REL, *v t* To put in a barrel, to pack in a barrel with salt for preservation as to *barrel* beef pork, cash

BAR'REL-BELLIED, *a* [*See* BELLY] Having a large belly

BAR'RELLED, *pp* Put or packed in a barrel 2 In *composition* having a barrel or tube, as, a double *barrelled* gun

BAR'RELLING, *ppr* Putting or packing in a barrel

BAR'REN, *a* From the same root as *bare*] 1 Not producing young or offspring, *applied to animals*—2. Not producing plants, unfruitful, sterile, not fertile, or producing little; unproductive, *applied to the earth*—3 Not producing the usual fruit, *applied to trees*, &c—4 Not copious, scanty, as, a scheme *barren* of hints—5 Not containing useful or entertaining ideas, as, a *barren* treatise—6 Unmeaning, uninventive, dull, as, *barren* spectators 7 Unproductive, not inventive, as, a *barren* mind *Barren flowers*, in *bot*, are either those which bear only stamens without a pistil, or which have neither stamens nor pistil

BAR'REN, *n* In *the States west of the Alleghany*, a word used to denote a tract of land, rising a few feet above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass The soil of these *barrens* is not *barren* as the name imports but often very fertile It is usually alluvial, to a depth sometimes of several feet —2 Any unproductive tract of land, as, the pine *barrens* of South Carolina

BAR'RENLY, *adv* Unfruitfully

BAR'RENNESS, *n* The quality of not producing its kind, want of the power of conception, *applied to animals*—2 Unfruitfulness, sterility, infertility The quality of not producing at all, or in small quantities as, the *barrenness* of soil 3 Want of invention, want of the power of producing any thing new *applied to the mind* 4 Want of matter, scantiness, as the *barrenness* of a cause 5 Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency as, the *barrenness* of devotion

BAR'REN-WORT, *n* [*See* WORT] A plant, constituting the genus Epimedium of which the alpinum is the only species a low herbaceous plant, with a creeping root having many stalks each of which has three flowers

BARRICADE, *n* [Fr *barricade*, It *barricata*, from It *barrare*, Sp *barrear*, to bar] 1 A fortification made in haste of trees earth, palisades, waggons or any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy, or serve for defence or security against his shot—2 Any bar or obstruction, that which defends 3 In *naval arch* a strong wooden rail supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter deck in ships of war, and filled with rope, mats pieces of old cable and full hammocks, to prevent the effect of small shot in time of action

BARRICADE, *v t* To stop up a passage, to obstruct 2 To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy

BARRICA'DO The same as BARRICADE

BAR'RIER, *n* [Fr *barriere*, Sp *barrera* a barrier, Sp *barrear*, to bar or barricade *See* BAR] 1 In *fort*, a kind of fence made in a passage or retrenchment, composed of great stakes, with transoms or overthwart rafters, to stop an enemy —2 A wall for defence —3 A fortress, or fortified town on the frontier of a country —4 Any obstruction anything which confines, or which hinders approach or attack, as, constitutional *barriers* —5 A bar to mark the limits of a place, any limit, or boundary, a line of separation

BAR'RING, *ppr* Making fast with a bar, obstructing, excluding, preventing, prohibiting, crossing with stripes.

BAR'RING-OUT, *n* Exclusion from a place, a boyish play

BAR'RISTER, *n* [from *bar*] A counsellor learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar, and to take upon him the defence of clients, answering to the advocate or licentiate of other countries Anciently, barristers were called, in England, apprentices of the law Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers, benchers, or readers, who have been some time admitted to plead within the bar as the king's counsel are

BAR'ROW, *n* [Sax *berewe* W *berfa*, Ger *bahre*, from the root of *bear*, to carry See BEAR] 1 A light small carriage A *hand barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men A *wheel barrow*, is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man 2 A wicker case, in salt works where the salt is put to drain

BAR'RŌW, *n* [Sax *berga*, or *beorgh* a hog, D *barg*, a *barrow* hog] 1 In *England*, a hog, and according to Ash, *obsolete* *Barrow grease* is hog's lard —2 In *America*, a male hog castrated *a word in common use*

BAR'ROW, *n* [Sax *bearw* or *bearwe* a grove] In the names of places, *barrow* is used to signify a wood or grove

BAR'ROW, *n* [Sax *beorg*, a hill, or hillock, *byrgen* a tomb, G and D *bergen*, to conceal, to save] A hillock or mound of earth intended as a repository of the dead Such barrows are found in England in the north of the European continent, and in America They sometimes were formed of stones and in England and Scotland called *cairns* The barrow answers to the *tumulus* of the Latins [See TOMB]

BARRULET, *n* In *her* the fourth part of the bar, or the one half of the closet

BARRULY In *her*, a term used when the shield is divided barways that is a cross from side to side into several parts

BAR'RY In *her* a term used when the escutcheon is divided barways that is across from side to side into an even number of partitions consisting of two or more tinctures interchangeably disposed termed *barry of six eight, or ten pieces* it being always necessary to specify the number *Barry bendy*, is when the lines run from dexter chief to sinister base &c, interchangeably varying their tinctures *Barry pily* is another particular manner of dividing the field into six or more pieces

Barry of six, a lozenge

BARSE, *n* [G *bars* D *baars*] A provincial name for the common perch

BAR SHOT, *n* [See BAR and SHOT] Double headed shot consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end, used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combat

Bar shot

BAR'TER *v i* [Sp *baratar*, It *barattare*, to exchange The primary sense is probably to turn or change, and this gives the sense of deceiving barratry, as well as of bartering L *vario verto*] To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another in distinction from a sale and purchase, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred

BARTER, *v t* To give one thing for another in commerce It is sometimes followed by *away*, as, to *barter away* goods, or honour

BARTER, *n* The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities, sometimes, perhaps, the thing given in exchange, also, a rule in arithmetic, which relates to the exchanging of goods against goods

BARTERED, *pp* Given in exchange

BARTERER, *n* One who trafficks by exchange of commodities

BARTERING, *ppr* Trafficking, or trading by an exchange of commodities

BARTERY,† *n* Exchange of commodities in trade

BARTHOLOMEW'S TIDE, *n* The term near St Bartholomew's day

BAR'TIZAN, *n* In *arch*, the small overhanging turrets which project from the angles on the top of a square tower, or from the parapet, or other parts of a building [See BARTISTRARIA]

BARTON, *n* [Sax *bere ton*, barley town] The demain lands of a manor the manor itself and sometimes the out houses

BARTRAM, *n* [L *pyrethrum* Gr ...] A plant pellitory

BARTSIA *n* Painted cup, a genus of plants of the class Didynamia and order Angiospermia, and nat order Scrophulariaceæ One species is the mountain eye bright cow wheat, and another the yellow marsh eye bright both found in Britain

BAR'WOOD *n* A red dye wood brought from Africa The dark red which is commonly seen upon British bandana handkerchiefs, is for the most part produced by the colouring matter of bar wood saddened by sulphate of iron

BARYSTRONTIANITE, *n* [Gr ..., heavy, and *strontian*] A mineral called also Stromnite from Stromness in Orkney It has been found in masses of a grayish white colour internally but externally of a yellowish white

BARY'TA } *n* [Gr βαρυς heavy
BARYTES, } βαρος, weight] Ponderous earth so called from its great weight, it being the heaviest of the earths Spec grav about 4 Recent discoveries have shown that *baryta* is an oxide the basis of which is a metallic substance called *barium* It is generally found in combination with the sulphuric and carbonic acids forming the sulphate and carbonate of baryta the former of which is called *heavy spar* It may be prepared by decomposing nitrate of baryta at a red heat or by exposing carbonate of baryta contained in a black lead crucible to an intense white heat It is a gray powder has a sharp caustic alkaline taste, and a strong affinity for water, and forms a hydrate with that element It forms white salts with the acids, all of which are poisonous except the sulphate Its aqueous solution is an excellent test of the presence of carbonic acid in the atmosphere or in other gaseous mixtures, and its soluble salts are excellent tests of the presence of sulphuric acid

BARYT'IC, *a* Pertaining to baryta, formed of baryta or containing it

BARYTOCALCITE, *n* [*baryta* and *calx* See CALX.] A mixture of carbonate of lime with sulphate of baryta of a dark or light gray colour of various forms

BAR'YTONE *a* [Gr βαρυς heavy, and τονος, tone] Pertaining to or noting a grave deep sound or male voice

BAR'YTONE, *n* In *music*, a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common bass and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one, nor rise as high as the other —2 In *Greek gram*, a verb which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood —3 The name of a musical instrument similar to the Viol da Gamba, invented in 1700, but now entirely disused

BARYTUM, *n* A metal the basis of baryta

BA'SAL, *a* Pertaining to the base, constituting the base

BASALT, *n* (bazalt) [Pliny informs us that the Egyptians found in Ethiopia a species of marble, called *basaltes* of an iron colour and hardness, whence it received its name Nat Hist lib 36, cap 7 But according to Da Costa, that stone was not the same which now bears the name of *basalt* Hist. of Fossils p 263 If named from its colour it may be allied to the Fr *basané*, tawny] A dark grayish black mineral or stone sometimes bluish or brownish black and when weathered, the surface is gray or reddish brown It is amorphous columnar, tabular, or globular The columnar form is straight or curved, perpendicular or inclined, sometimes nearly horizontal the diameter of the columns from three inches to three feet sometimes with transverse semispherical joints in which the convex part of one is inserted in the concavity of another The forms of the columns generally are pentagonal, hexagonal, or octagonal It is sometimes found also in round masses, either spherical or compressed and lenticular These rounded masses are sometimes composed of concentric layers, with a nucleus and sometimes of prisms radiating from a centre It is heavy and hard Fingal's Cave in the island of Staffa furnishes a remarkable instance

Basalt, Fingal's Cave.

of basaltic columns The pillars of the Giant's Causeway, Ireland composed of this stone, and exposed to the roughest sea for ages, have their angles as perfect as those at a distance from the waves The English miners call it *cockle*, the German, *shorl*, or *sharl* It is called by Kirwan, *Figurate Trap*, from its prismatic forms

BASALT'IC, *a* Pertaining to basalt, formed of or containing basalt

BASALT'IFORM, *a* In the form of basalt, columnar

BASALTINE, *n* Basaltic hornblende, a variety of common hornblende so called from its being often found in basalt It is also found in lavas and volcanic scoria It is generally in distinct crystals, and its colour is a pure black, or slightly tinged with green It is more foliated than the other varieties, and has been mistaken for mica —2 A column of basalt

BAS'ANITE *n* (s as z) [Gr βασανος the trier Plin lib 36, cap 22

See BASALT] Lydian stone, or black jasper, a variety of siliceous or flinty slate Its colour is a grayish or bluish black, interspersed with veins of quartz It was used by the ancients to test the purity of gold and silver Apothecaries' mortars were also made of it

BASCINET, BASINET, or BASNET, *n* A light helmet, generally with out a vizor so called from its resemblance to a basin Basinets were worn by the English infantry in the reigns of Edward II and III

BASE, *a* [Fr *bas*, ... *See* ABASE] ... lower ... 2 Mean, vile, worthless, that is, *low* in value or estimation ... 3 Of low station, of mean account, without rank, dignity or estimation ... 4 Of mean spirit, disingenuous, illiberal, low, without dignity of sentiment, as a *base* and abject multitude ... 5 Of little comparative value, *applied to metals* ... 6 Deep, grave, *applied to sounds*, as the *base* sounds of a viol 7 Of illegitimate birth, born out of wedlock ... 8 Not held by honourable tenure A *base* estate is an estate held by services not honourable ... Such a tenure is called *base* ... a *base* tenant ... the laws of England ... the terms a *base* fee, a *base* court

BASE, *n* [Gr ..., Fr *base*, It *base*, Sp *basa* ...] 1 The bottom of any thing, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests as the *base* of a column, the pedestal of a statue, the foundation of a house, &c In *architecture*, the base of a pillar properly is that part which is between the top of a pedestal and the bottom of the shaft ... when there is no pedestal, it is the part between the bottom of the column and the plinth Usually it consists of certain spires or mouldings ... pedestal





has its base —2 In *fort*, the exterior side of the polygon or that imaginary line which is drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to the angle opposite to it — 3 In *gunnery*, the least sort of ordnance, the diameter of whose bore is 1¼ inch 4 The part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings —5 The broad part of any thing, as the bottom of a cone 6 In *old authors*, stockings, armour for the legs —7 The place from which racers or tilters start, the bottom of the field, the career or starting post —8 The lowest or gravest part in music, frequently written *bass* —9 A rustic play, called also *bars* or *prison bars* —10 In *geom* the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure Any side of a triangle may be called its base but this term most properly belongs to the side which is parallel to the horizon In a rectangled triangle, the base, properly, is the side opposite to the right angle The *base* of a solid figure is that on which it stands The *base* of a conic section is a right line in the hyperbola and parabola, arising from the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone —11 In *chem* a term chiefly applied to metallic oxides, or to the leading constituent of compounds Thus soda is called the base of sulphate of soda ... the metallic base ... Hence the distinction ... 12 *Organic bases* a term applied in the stricter sense, to a series of ... compounds ... forming salts with acids Most of the organic bases are found ready formed in plants these are called *vegetable bases* others are formed in certain processes ... depends on the nitrogen which they invariably contain [*See* ORGANIC and CHEMISTRY] —13 *Thorough bass* in *music*, is the part performed with base viols or theorbos while the voices sing, and other instruments perform their parts ... —14 *Counter base* is a second or double base when there are several in the same concert [*See* BASS] 15 In *bot* the base of the fruit ... —16 In *her* the lower part of the shield is termed the base ...

BASE, *v t* To embase, to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals [*Little used*] — To found, to lay the base or foundation

BASE BORN, *a* [*base* and *born*] Born out of wedlock — 2 Born of low parentage — 3 Vile, mean

BASE COURT, *n* [Fr *basse cour* *See* COURT] The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house, the farm yard

BASED, *pp* Reduced in value, founded

BASE HEARTED, *a* Vile in heart

BASELESS, *a* Without a base, having no foundation or support ... *Shak*

BASE LINE, *n* In *perspec* the common section of a picture and the geometrical plane In *surveying*, a principal line measured with the greatest precision on which a triangle or series of triangles may be constructed to determine other positions

BASELLA, *n* Climbing nightshade ... a genus of plants belonging to the nat order Chenopodiaceæ, to the class Pentandria, order Trigynia Some of the species are used for spinach in Paris and China

BASELY, *adv* In a base manner; meanly, dishonourably 2 Illegitimately, in bastardy

BASEMENT, *n* In *arch*, the ground floor, on which the order or columns which decorate the principal story are placed —2 In *modern arch*, a story below the level of the street

BASE MINDED, *a* Of a low spirit or mind, mean

BASE-MINDEDLY, *adv* With a base mind

BASE MINDEDNESS, *n* Meanness of spirit

BASE-MOULDINGS, *n* In *arch*, projecting mouldings placed above the plinth of a building



Base Mouldings ... Work ...

BASENESS, *n* Meanness, vileness, worthlessness 2 Vileness of metal the quality of being of little comparative value 3 Bastardy, illegitimacy of birth —4 Deepness of sound

BASENET, *n* A helmet

BASE RIGHTS, *n* In *Scots law*, when a person disposes feudal property to be held under him, instead of under his superior, the right which the disponee thus acquires is called a *base right*

BASE SOULED, *a* Vile in soul

BASE SPIRITED, *a* Low in courage, mean, cowardly

BASE STRING, *n* The lowest note

BASE VIOL, *n* [*See* VIOL] A musical instrument, used for playing the base or gravest part

BASH, *v i* [Heb בוש, *bosh* to be cast down or confounded Qu D *verbaazen* to confound *See* ABASH] To be ashamed, to be confounded with shame

BASHAW, *n* [Ar *basha*, Pers *pasha* Turk *basch*, the head Qu D *baas*, master, and the *bassus* of the *Alemanni* and *Longobards* in the middle ages This word is now generally written *pacha* or *pasha*] 1 A title of honour in the Turkish dominions, appropriately, the title of the prime vizier but given to viceroys or governors of provinces, and to generals and other men of distinction The Turkish bashaws exercise an oppressive authority in their provinces Hence,—2 A proud, tyrannical, overbearing man

BASHFUL, *a* [*See* BASH and ABASH] 1 Properly, having a downcast look hence, very modest —2 Modest to excess, sheepish 3 Exciting shame

BASHFULLY, *adv* Very modestly, in a timorous manner

BASHFULNESS, *n* Excessive or extreme modesty, a quality of mind often visible in external appearance as in blushing a downcast look, confusion, &c 2 Vicious or rustic shame

BASHLESS, *a* Shameless, unblushing

BASIC, *a* Relating to a base, performing the office of a base in a salt

BASIFIER, *n* That which converts into a ... base

BA'SIFY, *v. t* To convert into a salifiable base

BA SIFYING, *ppr* Converting into a salifiable base

BASIGYN IUM, *n* [Gr βασις, base, and γυνη, a female] In *bot*, a stalk rising above the origin of the calyx, and bearing an ovary at its apex, as in Capparis. It is sometimes called Podogynium

BAS IL, *n* (s as z) The slope or angle of a tool or instrument, as of a chisel or plane, usually of 12 degrees, but for hard wood, 18 degrees

BAS IL, *v t* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle

BAS IL, *n* (s as z) [Fr basilic It basilico] A plant of the genus Ocymum, of which there are many species, all natives of warm climates They are fragrant aromatic plants and one species, the sweet basil, is much used in cookery, especially in France

BAS IL, *n* [Orient בזע *bazu*, to strip] The skin of a sheep tanned, written also *basan*

BAS IL WILD, *n* Wild basil a plant of the genus Chenopodium

BAS ILAR, } *a* (s as z) See BASI
BAS ILARY } LIC] Chief, in anatomical term applied to several bones, and to an artery of the brain

Basilian monk monks of the order of St Basil who founded the order in Pontus The order still exists but has less power and celebrity than formerly

BAS ILIC *n* (s as z) [Gr βασιλικη L *basilica* Gr βασιλευς a king] Anciently, a public hall or court of judicature, where princes and magistrates sat to administer justice It was a large hall with aisles, porticoes, tribunes, and tribunals The bankers also had a part allotted for their residence These edifices at first were the palaces of princes afterwards courts of justice, and finally converted into churches Hence *basilic* now signifies a church, chapel cathedral or royal palace

BAS ILIC *n* [See BASILIC] The middle vein of the arm or the interior branch of the axillary vein so called by way of eminence

BAS ILIC } *a* (s as z) Pertaining to
BASILICAL } a royal palace, or cathedral belonging to the middle vein of the arm — Speaking of a particular part the *basilic* vein

BASIL ICON *n* (s as) [Gr βασιλικον royal] An ointment This name is given to several compositions in ancient medical writers At present it is confined to three officinal ointments distinguished into black yellow, and green basilicon

BAS ILISK *n* (s as) [Gr βασιλισκος L *basiliscus* from βασιλευς king, so named from some prominences on the head, resembling a crown] 1 A fabulous serpent called a cockatrice and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent The ancients alleged that its hissing would drive away all other serpents, and that its breath and even its look was fatal Some writers suppose that a real serpent exists under this name Among modern naturalists, the name given to a genus of Saurian reptiles, belonging to the Iguanian family This genus is distinguished by an elevated crest or fin, which, like the dorsals of some fishes, runs along the whole length of the back and tail There are two species, the *hooded basilisk*, and the *crested basilisk*, the former inhabiting Guiana and the tropical parts of South America, and the other the islands of the Indian Archipelago These animals have a sort of portable swimming apparatus, to supply the deficiency of webbed feet, their whole organic structure, too, announces the rapidity of movement, and arboreal habits, in which are united, by the most simple means, opposite functions and habits —2 In *milit affairs*, a large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the basilisk

BA SIN, *n* (ba sn) [Fr *bassin*, Ir *baisin*, Arm *baçzin* It the last radical is primarily a dental letter, this is the German *becken*] 1 A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses —2 In *hydraulics*, any reservoir of water —3 That which resembles a basin in containing water as a pond a dock for ships a hollow place for liquids or an inclosed part of water, forming a broad space within a strait or narrow entrance, a little bay —4 Among *glass grinders* a concave piece of metal by which convex glasses are formed —5 Among *hatters* a large shell or case usually of iron placed over a furnace in which the hat is moulded into due shape —6 In *anatomy* a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain —7 The scale of a balance when hollow and round —8 In *Jewish antiq* the laver of the tabernacle —9 Among *geologists* a term applied to deposits lying in a hollow or trough formed of older beds It is sometimes used almost synonymously with formations to express the deposits lying in a certain cavity or depression in older rocks The Paris basin and London basin are remarkable instances

BASIN SHAPED *a* Having the form of a basin

BA SIS *n plur* bases [L and Gr the same as *base* which see] 1 The foundation of anything, that on which a thing stands or lies the bottom or foot of the thing, itself or that on which it rests See *a full explan under* base 2 The ground work or first principle that which supports —3 Foundation support

Th [illegible]

[illegible]

H [illegible] truth

[illegible]

4 Basis, in chemistry [See BASE No 11]

BA SIST, *n* A singer of bass a bass

BASK, *v i* [The origin of this word is not obvious Qu Ir *bas gaim*, to rest or repose] To lie in warmth to be exposed to genial heat to be at ease and thriving under benign influences as to *bask* in the blaze of day, to *bask* in the sunshine of royal favour The word includes the idea of some continuance of exposure

BASK, *v t* To warm by continued exposure to heat to warm with genial heat

BASKED, *pp* Exposed to warmth or genial heat

BASKET, *n* [W *basged* or *basgawd* Ir *bascaid* probably from weaving or texture, W *basg*, a netting or plaiting of splinters] 1 A domestic vessel made of twigs rushes, splinters, or other flexible things interwoven The forms and sizes of baskets are very various, as well as the uses to which they are applied as corn baskets, clothes-baskets, fruit-baskets, and work baskets —2 The contents of a basket, as much as a basket will contain, as, a *basket* of medlars is two bushels But in general, this quantity is indefinite In *milit affairs*, baskets of earth sometimes are used on the parapet of a trench, between which the soldiers fire They serve for defence against small shot

BASKET, *v t* To put in a basket

BASKET FISH, *n* A species of sea-star, or star-fish, of the genus Asterias, and otherwise called the Magellanic star-fish It has five rays issuing from an angular body, and dividing into innumerable branches These when extended form a circle of three feet diameter [*See* ASTERIAS]

BASKET HILT, *n* [*See* HILT] A hilt which covers the hand, and defends it from injury as of a sword

BASKET HILTED *a* Having a hilt of basket work

BASKET SALT *n* Salt made from salt springs which is purer, whiter, and finer than common brine salt

BASKET-WOMAN *n* A woman who carries a basket to and from market

BASKING *ppr* Exposing, or lying exposed to the continued action of heat or genial warmth

BASKING SHARK *n* The sun fish of the Irish a species of Squalus or shark This fish is from three to twelve yards in length or even longer The upper jaw is much longer than the lower one the tail is large and the upper part much longer than the lower the skin is rough of a deep leaden colour on the back, and white on the belly The fish weighs more than a thousand pounds and affords a great quantity of oil which is used for lamps, and to cure bruises burns and rheumatic complaints It is viviparous, and frequents the northern seas [*See* SQUALUS]

BASQUISH *a* (baskish) Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay

BASS *n* [*Bass* is undoubtedly a corruption of G *bars* D *baars* a perch *See* BARSE It has no plural] The name of several species of fish In *England* this name is given to a species of perch called by some the sea wolf from its voracity and resembling in a degree the trout in shape but having a larger head It weighs about fifteen pounds In *the northern States of America* this name is given to a striped fish which grows to the weight of 25 or 30 pounds, and which enters the rivers, of the genus Labrax A species of striped fish of a darker colour, with a large head is called Sea bass, as it is never found in fresh water This fish grows to two or three pounds' weight Both species are well tasted, but the proper bass is a very white and delicious food

BASS, *n* The linden, lime, or teil tree, called also *bass wood* [*See* BAST]—2 [pron *bas*] A mat to kneel on in churches

BASS, *n* [It *basso*, deep, low] In *music*, the deepest or gravest part of a tune, the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental It is the fundamental, or most important part, according to some, others regard the melody or highest part in that light It is also written *base* *Figured bass*, a bass, which, while a certain chord or harmony is continued by the parts above,

moves in notes of the same harmony. *Fundamental bass*, that bass which forms the tone or natural foundation of the harmony and from which that harmony is derived. *Ground bass*, a bass which starts with some subject of its own and continues to be repeated throughout the movement while the upper part or parts pursue a separate, and supply the harmony This kind of bass is now rejected *Thorough bass* [See THOROUGH BASS] *Bass cliff*, or *clef*, the character put at the beginning of the stave, in which the bass or lower notes of the composition are placed and serving to determine the pitch and names of those notes *Bass counter* or *contra bass*, the under bass that part which when there are two basses in a composition is performed by the double bases, the violoncello taking the upper bass *Bass voice*, a voice adapted for singing bass

BASS, *a* In *music*, low, deep, grave

BASS, *v t* To sound in a deep tone

BASS-RELIEF *n* Sometimes called low *relief* [From It *basso*, low and *relievo*, to raise whence *relievo* raised work See LIEF and RELIEF] Sculpture whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which



Bass

they are formed When figures do not protuberate so as to exhibit the entire body, they are said to be done *in relief* and when they are low flat or little raised from the plane the work is said to be in *low relief* When the figures are so raised as to be well distinguished, they are said to be *bold strong* or *high*, *alto relievo* [See RELIEF]

BASS VIOL *n* A stringed instrument resembling in form the violin but much larger It has four strings and eight stops, which are subdivided into semi stops and is played with a bow

BASSA See BASHAW

BAS'SET, *n* [Fr *bassette*] A game at cards, said to have been invented at Venice, by a nobleman who was banished for the invention The game being introduced into France by the Venetian ambassador Justiniani in 1674 it was prohibited by severe edicts

BAS'SET, *v i* [See BASE] Among coal diggers to incline upward Thus a vein of coal *bassets* when it takes a direction toward the surface of the earth This is called *basseting* and is opposed to *dipping*

BASSET-HORN, *n* A musical instrument. It is nothing else than a clarionet of enlarged dimensions and extended scale

BAS'SETING, *ppr* Having a direction upward

BAS'SETING, *n* The upward direction of a vein in a coal mine.

BASSETTO, or **BASSETTIL**, *n* A tenor or small bass viol

BASSIA, *n* A genus of plants of the class Dodecandria, and order Monogynia There are three species, natives of Malabar and the South seas

BASSO CONCERTANTE, in *music*, is the bass of the little chorus, or that which accompanies the softer parts of a composition, as well as those which employ the whole power of the band This part is generally taken by the violoncellos

BASSO CONTINUO, thorough bass, which see under BASS, THOROUGH BASS

BASSO RILIEVO See BASS RELIEF

BASSO RIPIENO, is the bass of the grand chorus which plays only occasionally or in particular parts

BASSO VIOLINO, is the bass of the bass viol

BASSOC *n* The same as *bass* a mat

BASSOON, *n* [Fr *basson* It *bassone* from *basso* low] A musical wind instrument blown with a reed and furnished with eleven holes which are stopped as in other large flutes Its compass comprehends three octaves Its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and for convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts, whence it is called also a *fagot* It serves for the bass in concert of hautboys flutes, &c

BASSOONIST, *n* A performer on the bassoon

BASSORIA *n* A genus of plants of the Pentandria, Monogynia class and order There is but one species an herbaceous plant of Guiana of little note

BASSORINE *n* A substance extracted from gum by treating it successively with water alcohol, and ether It swells up in cold as well as in boiling water without any of its parts dissolving but it is completely soluble by the aid of heat in water acidulated with nitric or muriatic acid It exists in sabeyl produced from the roots of orchis

BASSUS *n* In *entom* a genus of the order Hymenoptera and family Ichneumonides These are four winged flies with long and narrow wings They are frequent in the moist umbelliferous plants

BAST *n* [Qu D and Dan *bast* bark] A rope or cord made of the bark of the lime tree bass wood linden or of other bark matting ropes or a mat

BASTARD *n* [Arm *bastard* It *bastardo* Fr *batard* W *bastarz* *basu* a fall whence *bas* and *tarz* growth issue a sprout] A natural child a child begotten and born out of wedlock an illegitimate or spurious child By the civil and canon laws a bastard becomes a legitimate child by the intermarriage of the parents at any future time But by the laws of England a child to be legitimate must at least be *born* after the lawful marriage The only incapacity of a bastard is, that he cannot be heir, or next of kin to any one save his own issue In *Scotland*, the rule of the civil and canon law is allowed which legitimates children if their parents afterwards intermarry The English law does not require that the child shall be begotten in lawful wedlock but it is indispensable that it should be born after matrimony, no matter how short the time, the law supposing it to be the child of the husband In *Scotland*, the aliment of illegitimate children is a joint burden upon both parents The mother is entitled to the custody of the child, and the father is bound to contribute his proportion of the expense, and if neither the mother nor father can support the child, it must be supported by the parish

Bastard eigne or bastard elder, in *law*, is when a man has a bastard son, and afterwards marries the mother, and has a legitimate son, called *mulier puisne*, or younger

BASTARD,† *n* A kind of sweet wine

BASTARD, *a* Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony illegitimate.—2 Spurious, not genuine, false, supposititious, adulterate. In this sense, it is applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not genuine, as, a *bastard* hope, *bastard* honours In *milit affairs*, *bastard* is applied to pieces of artillery which are of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter, as the double culverin extraordinary, half or quarter culverin extraordinary *Bastard Flower fence* a plant a species of Adenanthera *Bastard-Hemp*, a plant, a species of Datisca false hemp *Bastard Rocket* dyers weed, or wild woad, a species of Reseda *Bastard Star of Bethlehem*, a plant a species of Albuca *Bastard Scarlet* a red colour dyed with bale madder *Bastard Stucco*, in *plastering*, a stucco made of ⅔ fine stuff without hair, and ⅓ of very fine and perfectly clean sand

BASTARD, *v t* To make or determine to be a bastard

BASTARDISM, *n* The state of a bastard

BASTARDIZE *v t* To make or prove to be a bastard to convict of being a bastard, to declare legally, or decide a person to be illegitimate

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child if born though not begotten in lawful wedlock *Blackstone*

2 To beget a bastard

BASTARDLY *adv* In the manner of a bastard spuriously

BASTARDS An appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne in France in the 14th century supposed to have been headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who were excluded from the rights of inheritance

BASTARD WING *n* In *ornith*, three or five quill like feathers placed at a small joint rising at the middle part of the wing

BASTARDY, *n* A state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate *Gift of bastardy*, in *Scots law*, a gift from the crown of the heritable or moveable effects of a bastard who has died without lawful issue and without having disposed of his property in *liege poustie* By this deed the king gives, grants and dispones to the donatory, the bastard's estate and effects, with power to institute an action of declarator of the bastardy which is necessary to entitle the donatory to take the benefit of the gift *Declarator of Bastardy*, an action instituted in the court of session by the donatory in a gift of bastardy, for having it declared that the lands, or the effects which belonged to the deceased bastard, belong

to the donatory, in virtue of the gift from the crown

BASTARN'IC, *a* Pertaining to the Bastarnæ, ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian mountains *Bastarnic Alps*, the Carpathian mountains, between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania, so called from the ancient inhabitants, the *Bastarnæ*

BĀSTE, *v t* [Arm *baz*, Fr *baton*, for *baston*; Sp *baston*, It *bastone*, a stick, or club] 1 To beat with a stick — 2 To drip butter or fat upon meat, as it turns upon the spit in roasting, to moisten with fat, or other liquid

BASTE, *v t* [Sp *bastear*, It *imbastire*, to baste, It *basta*, a long stitch] To sew with long stitches to sew slightly

BĀSTED, *pp* Beat with a stick, moistened with fat, or other matter in roasting, sewed together with long stitches or slightly

BAS TILL, *n* [Fr from *batir bastir*, to build] An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison, and converted to the purpose of confining men for life who happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs It was demolished by the enraged populace in 1789

BASTINADE } *n* [Fr *bastonnade*
BASTINADO, } Sp *bastonada*, It *bastonata*, fro *baston*, a stick or staff *See* BASTE] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel, the blows given with a stick or staff This name is given to a punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet The bastinado is the chief governing instrument of a great part of the world, from Corea and China, to Turkey, Persia and Russia It is administered in different ways, and called by different names as the bamboo in China the knout in Russia &c

BASTINADE } *v t* To beat with a
BASTINADO, } stick or cudgel

BASTING, *ppr* Beating with a stick, moistening with dripping, sewing together with long stitches

BASTING *n* A beating with a stick a moistening with dripping a sewing together slightly with long stitches

BAS TION, *n* (bas chun) [Fr and Sp *bastion*, It *bastione* probably from *bastir*, *bâtir*, to build to set or found] A huge mass of earth usually faced with sods sometimes with brick, or stones standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, formerly called a *bulwark* Bastions are solid



(A) Bastion, Barcelona

or hollow A *flat* bastion is made in the middle of the curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the bastions in its extremes A *cut* bastion has its point cut off, and instead of it, a reentering angle, or an angle inward, with two points outward A *composed* bastion has two sides of the interior polygon unequal, which makes the gorges unequal A *demibastion* is composed of one face only, with one flank and a demigorge A *double* bastion is one raised on the plane of another

BAS TO, *n* The ace of clubs at quadrille

BAS TON, or BATOON, *n* [Sp *See* BASTE] In *arch*, a round moulding



Baston

in the base of a column, called also *a tore*, [torus] — 2 A staff or baton — 3 In *her*, a staff or cudgel generally borne as a mark of bastardy, and properly should contain one eighth in breadth of the bend sinister



Greater Horse shoe Bat Rhinolophus Ferrum-equinum

BAT, *n* [Sax *bat* It *bat batt*, Russ *bot*, allied to *beat*] 1 A heavy stick or club a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other used at cricket, also a piece of a brick less than a half brick But the term brick bat is in newspapers &c, at least made to mean *entire* bricks also "The soldiers were saluted with a shower of brick *bats* taken from a brick field close by" — A term given by miners to shale or bituminous shale — 3 A mass of cotton prepared for filling quilt &c

BAT, *v i* To manage a bat, or play with one at cricket

BAT, *n* [Of uncertain etymology probably from Fr *battre*, to beat] A race of quadrupeds technically called *Vespertilio*, of the order Primates in Linnæus' system The fore feet have the toes connected by a membrane, expanded into a kind of wings, by means of which the animals fly The species are numerous One of the most remarkable is the *horse shoe bat* distinguished by a nasal cutaneous appendage, bearing a fancied resemblance to a horse shoe Its use is uncertain some believe it merely serves for closing the nostrils The *vampire* or *Ternate bats*, are a remarkable genus,—*which see* The common bats in northern latitudes, are small, they are viviparous and suckle their young Their skin resembles that of a mouse They feed on insects, &c, and are torpid during the winter.

BAT FOWLER, *n* One who practises, or is pleased with bat fowling.

BAT-FOWLING, *n* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost The birds flying to the light are caught with nets or otherwise

BATS MAN, *n* In *cricket*, the man who has the bat

BATABLE, *a* [*See* BATE and DEBATE] Disputable The land between England and Scotland, which, when the kingdoms were distinct was a subject of contention, was called *batable* ground

BATA'RA, *n* In *zool*, a name given to the *bush shrikes*, forming the genus Thamnophilus of Vieillot These birds are found between the northern and southern points of Canada and Paraguay

BATATAS *n* A species of tick or mite, found on the potatoes of Surinam Also, the Peruvian name of the *sweet potato*, a convolvulaceous plant, the root of which was much eaten in the South of Europe before the cultivation of the potatoe, which both became a substitute for it, and appropriated its name It was originally found wild in the woods of the Malayan Archipelago, and has been gradually dispersed over all the warmer parts of the world It is the Batatas edulis, and belongs to the nat order Convolvulaceæ

BATAVIAN *a* [from *Batavi* the people who inhabited the isle] Pertaining to the isle of Betaw in Holland, between the Rhine and the Waal But more generally the word denotes what appertains to Holland in general

BATAVIAN, *n* A native of Betaw, or of the Low Countries

BATCH, *n* [D *bakzel* G *gebäck*, from *bake*] 1 The quantity of bread baked at one time, a baking of bread — 2 Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities

BATE *n* [Sax *bate*, contention It is probably from the root of *beat* *See* DEBATE] Strife, contention, retained in *make bate*

BATE, *v t* [Fr *battre* to *beat*, to *batter*, but perhaps from *abattre* to *beat* down. The literal sense is, to beat, strike, thrust to press down *See* BEAT] To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing, as to *bate* the wages of the laborer to *bate* good cheer [We now use *abate*]

BATE *v i* To grow or become less, to remit or retrench a part with *of*

Abate thy speed and I will *bate of* mine
Dryden

Spenser uses *bate* in the sense of sinking driving in penetrating, a sense regularly deducible from that of *beat*, to thrust

Yet there the steel staid not but inly *bate*
Deep in the flesh, and opened wide a red flood gate

BATE-BREEDING,† *a* Breeding strife

BATEAU, *n* (batto) [Fr from L *batillum*] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends

BATEFUL *a* Contentious, given to strife, exciting contention

BATELESS, *a* Not to be abated

BATEMENT, *n* Abatement, deduction, diminution

BAT'ENITES, BAT'ENISTS, or BATENIANS, *n* A sect of apostates from Mahommedism, who professed the abominable practices of the Ismae-

chans and Ismaelitans The word signifies *esoteric*, or persons of inward light [*See* ASSASSINS]

BATERDEAU, *n* A casing of piles made water tight, fixed in the bed of a river, to exclude the water from the site of a pier, or other work, while it is constructing

BATFUL,† *a* [*See* BATTEN] Rich, fertile, as land

BATH, *n* [Sax *bath*, *batho*, a bath *ba than*, to bathe, W *badh*, or *ba* ... *bath* the sea, Old Phrygian *bedu*, water, Qu W *bozi*, to immerse] 1 A place for bathing, a convenient vat or receptacle of water for persons to plunge, or wash their bodies in Baths are warm or tepid hot or cold, more generally called *warm* and *cold* They are also natural or artificial *Natural* baths are those which consist of spring water, either hot or cold, which is often impregnated with iron, and called chalybeate or with sulphur carbonic acid, and other mineral qualities These waters are often very efficacious in scorbutic, bilious, dyspeptic and other complaints —2 A place in which heat is applied to a body immersed in some substance Thus a *dry* bath is made of hot sand, ashes, salt, or other matter, for the purpose of applying heat to a body immersed in them A *vapour* bath is formed by filling an apartment with hot steam or vapour, in which the body sweats copiously, as in Russia ... the application of hot steam to a diseased part of the body ... the exposure of the naked body to the atmosphere of a chamber ... the exposure of the body to the ... heated to a temperature of from 90° to 130° *Shower bath* a bath by which water is made to fall from a height, through numerous apertures upon the head and body of the patient *Medicated baths*, such as consist of particular liquids or vapours different from the ordinary media used for bathing, or of the common media impregnated with foreign substances with a view of giving them peculiar efficacy A *metallic* bath is water impregnated with iron or other metallic substance and applied to a diseased part In *chemistry* a wet bath is formed by hot water in which is placed a vessel containing the matter which requires a softer heat than the naked fire In *medicine* the *animal* bath is made by wrapping the part affected in a warm lining taken from an animal A house for bathing In some eastern countries baths are very magnificent edifices —4 A Hebrew measure containing the tenth of a homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for liquids and three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure

BAT-HAUNTED, *a* Haunted with bats

BATH-ROOM, *n* An apartment for bathing

BATHE, *v t* [Sax *bathian* to wash *See* BATH Qu W *bozi*, to immerse] 1 To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion as in a bath it often differs from ordinary washing in a longer application of water, to the body, or to a particular part as for the purpose of cleansing or stimulating the skin —2 To wash or moisten, for the purpose of making soft and supple, or for cleansing, as a wound 3 To moisten or suffuse with a liquid, as, to *bathe* in tears or blood

BATHE, *v i* To be, or lie in a bath, to be in water, or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid, as in a bath, as, to *bathe* in fiery floods

BATHED, *pp* Washed as in a bath, moistened with a liquid, bedewed

BATHER, *n* One who bathes, one who immerses himself in water, or who applies a liquid to himself or to another

BATHING, *ppr* Washing by immersion, or by applying a liquid, moistening, fomenting

BATHING, *n* The act of bathing, or washing the body in water

BATHING-TUB, *n* A vessel for bathing Such conveniences are now more commonly called portable baths, they are usually made of wood, tinned iron, or zinc, and take the name of foot-baths slipper baths shower baths, &c

BATHMIS *n* [Gr βαθμις] In *anat*, the cavity which receives the articular extremity of another bone

BATHOS, *n* [Gr βαθος, allied to Eng *bottom* and perhaps to W *bozi* to immerse] The art of sinking in poetry anticlimax

BATH-STONE, *n* A species of limestone called also bath oolite from its being composed of small round grains or particles supposed to resemble the roe of a fish This member of the oolite formation has been called the great oolite, and is of considerable thickness and yields an abundant supply of free stone for building When bath stone is first quarried it is soft, but it soon becomes hard by exposure to the atmosphere

BATING, *ppr* [from *bate*] Abating taking away deducting excepting ... *Bating* some ...

BATINE ... *See* BATTENING

BATIST *n* A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy of three ... (?) ... thickness

BATLET *n* [from *bat*] A small bat or square piece of wood with a handle for beating linen when taken out of the buck

BATMAN *n* A weight used in Smyrna of six okes each of 400 drams equal to 16lb 6oz 15dr En ...

BATMAN *n* [Fr *bat* *homme*] A person allowed by the government to every company of a regiment on foreign service His duty is to take charge of the cooking utensils, &c of the company ... [from *bat* ...] ... for each company to convey the cooking utensils from place to place

BATOON, or **BATON** *n* [Fr *baton* from *bastom* *See* BASTE] A staff or club, a marshal's staff, a truncheon a badge of military honours

BATRACHIA *n plu* [Gr βατραχος, a frog] The fourth order in Cuvier's arrangement of the class Reptilia It comprises frogs toads salamanders, and newts

BATRACHIAN *a* [Gr βατραχος a frog] Pertaining to frogs, an epithet designating an order of animals, including frogs, toads, and similar animals

BATRACHIAN or **BATRACIAN**, *n* An animal of the order above mentioned The Hildburghausen sandstone is supposed to retain the foot marks of some gigantic batrachian, or frog like creature

BATRACHITE, *n* [Gr βατραχος, a frog] A fossil or stone in colour resembling a frog

BATRACHOID, *a* Having the form of a frog

BATRACHOMYOMACHY, *n* [Gr βατραχος, a frog, μυς, a mouse, and μαχη, a battle] The battle between the frogs and mice, a burlesque poem, ascribed to Homer

BATRACOPHAGOUS, *a* Feeding on frogs

BATTA, *n*. [Hindostanee] Deficiency, discount, allowance — 2. Allowance to East India troops in the field While in garrison, troops are allowed half *batta*

BATTABLE,† *a* Capable of cultivation

BATTAILANT,† *n* [*See* BATTLE] A combatant

BATTAILOUS, *a* [*See* BATTLE] Warlike, having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle, marshalled, as for an attack

BATTALIA, *n* [Sp *batalla* It *battaglia*, battle *See* BATTLE] 1 The order of battle, troops arrayed in their proper brigades, regiments, battalions, &c, as for action 2 The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings

BATTALION *n* [Fr *bataillon* *See* BATTLE] A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men, so called from being originally a body of men arrayed for battle A battalion is generally a body of troops next below a regiment Sometimes a battalion composes a regiment more generally a regiment consists of two or more battalions Shakspeare uses the word for an army

BATTALIONED *a* Formed into battalions

BATTEL, *n* [*See* BATTLE] In *law* wager of battel a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties. This species of trial is of high antiquity, among the rude military people of Europe It was introduced into England by William, the Norman Conqueror, and used in three cases only in the court martial, or court of chivalry or honour in appeals of felony, and in issues joined upon a writ of right The contest was had before the judges on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death of one party or victory sooner decided the contest It is no longer in use

BATTEL,† *v i* To grow fat [*See* BATTEN] —2 To stand indebted in the college books at Oxford, for provisions and drink from the buttery Hence a *battelar* answers to a *sizer* at Cambridge

BATTEL, *n* An account of the expenses of a student at Oxford

BATTEL,† *a* [*See* BATTEN] Fertile, fruitful

BATTELER, } *n* A student at Oxford
BATTLER, }

BATTEMENT † *n* [Fr] A beating; striking, impulse

BATTEN, *v t* (bat n) [Russ *botavyu* Qu Ar *badana*, to be fat or *faddana*, to fatten *See* FAT] 1 To fatten, to make fat, to make plump by plenteous feeding 2 To fertilize or enrich land

BATTEN, *v i* To grow or become fat, to live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and luxury

The pampered monarch *battening* in ease *Garth*

BATTEN, *n* A piece of wood from one inch to seven inches broad, and from half an inch to two inches and a

half thick. The battens of commerce are seven inches broad and two and a half inches thick In *marine lan*, thin pieces of oak or fir, nailed to the mast head, and to the midship post of the yard —*Battens of the hatches*, scantlings of wood, or straightened hoops of casks, applied to confine the edges of the tarpaulings close down to the sides of the hatchways, to prevent the entrance of water in a storm —*Tra n i battens*, pieces of wood about three inches thick, nailed to the beams of the ship, instead of cleats, to sling the seamen s hammocks to

BAT TEN, *v t* To form with battens

BAT'TENED, *pp* Formed with battens —*2* Become fat

BAT'TENING, *n* In *arch* narrow battens fixed to a wall to which the laths for the plastering are nailed

BAT'TER *v t* [Fr *battre*, It *batt i* L *batuo*, to beat *See* BEAT] 1 To beat with successive blows, to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish, as, to *batter* a wall *2* To wear or impair with beating as a *battered* pavement a *battered* [illegible] *3* To attack with a battering ram *4* To attack with heavy artillery for the purpose of making a breach in a wall or rampart In *Scotland* to paste or cause one body to adhere to another by means of a viscous substance

BAT TER, *v i* To incline from the perpendicular Thus a wall is said to batter when its face recedes as it rises

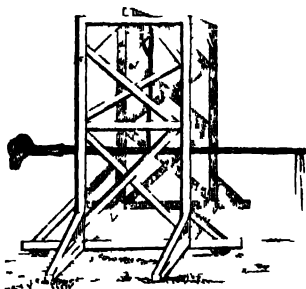
BAT TER, *n* [from *beat* or *batter*] A mixture of several ingredients as flour eggs, salt, &c, beaten together with some liquor, as dimcd [illegible] In *Scotland* a glutinous substance used for producing adhesion, paste

BAT TERED, *pp* Beaten, bruised broken, impaired by beating, or wearing

BAT TERER *n* One who batters or beats

BAT TERING *ppr* Beating, dashing against, bruising or demolishing by beating *2* In *milit affairs*, the firing with heavy artillery on some [illegible] tion or [illegible] post of the enemy *Battering piece* [illegible]

BAT TERING RAM *n* In *ant* a military engine used to beat down the walls of [illegible] It was a large beam with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram whence its name It was suspended by ropes in the middle to a beam which was supported by posts and balanced so as to swing backward and forward, and was impelled by men against the wall It was sometimes mounted on wheels



Battering Ram

BAT TERY, *n* [Fr *batterie*, Sp *bateria*; It *batteria* *See* BEAT] 1 The act of battering or beating —2 The instrument of battering —3 In the *milit art*, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners and others employed about them, from the enemy s shot, with the guns employed Thus, *to erect a battery*, is to form the parapet and mount the guns The term is applied also to a number of guns ranged in order for battering, and to mortars used for a like purpose —*Cross batteries* are two batteries which play athwart each other forming an angle upon the object battered *Battery d enfilade*, is one which scours or sweeps the whole line or length *Battery en echarpe*, is that which plays obliquely —*Battery de revers*, is that which plays upon the enemy s back —*Camerad battery*, is when several guns play at the same time upon one place *Floating batteries*, batteries erected either on simple rafts or on the hulls of ships, for the defence of the coast or for the bombardment of the enemy s ports 4 In *law* the unlawful beating of another The least violence or the touching of another in anger is a battery 5 [illegible] *electrical apparatus and experiments* a number of coated jars placed in such a manner, that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner This is called an *electrical battery* —6 *Galvanic battery*, a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action

BAT TING, *n* The management of a bat at play *2* Cotton or wool in [illegible] prepared for quilts or bed covers

BAT TISH *a* [from *bat* an animal] Resembling a *bat*, as a *battish* humour

BAT TLE *n* [Fr *bataille* W *batel* a drawing, etc the bow, a battle Sp *batalla* It *battaglia* from *b* [illegible] [*See* BEAT] Owen supposes the Welsh *batel* to be from *bad* [illegible] tight [illegible] and the word primarily to [illegible] the drawing of the bow [illegible] is probably an error The first battles of men were with clubs or [illegible] strking [illegible] the club [illegible] though the [illegible] different w [illegible] still a battle is so [illegible] beating or striking] 1 A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing armies an engagement It is usually applied to armies or large bodies of men but in popular language the word is applied to an encounter between small bodies between individuals, or inferior animals It is also more generally applied to the encounters of land forces than of ships the encounters of the latter being called *engagements* But battle is applicable to any combat of enemies *2* † A body of forces, or division of an army the main body, as distinct from the van and rear —*To give battle* is to attack an enemy *to join battle*, is properly to meet the attack, but [illegible] this distinction is not always observed —A *pitched battle* is one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form with a regular disposition of the forces —*To turn the battle to the gate* is to fight valiantly, and drive the enemy, who hath entered the city back to the gate, Is xxviii

BAT TLE, *v i* [Fr *batailler*, Sp *batallar*] To join in battle, to contend in fight, sometimes with *it*, as, to *battle it*

BAT'TLE, *v t* To cover with armed force

BAT TLE ARRAY, *n* [*battle* and *array*] Array or order of battle, the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle

BAT TLE-AXE, *n* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war It has been used till of late years by the highlanders in Scotland

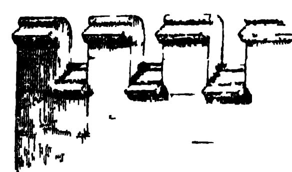


[illegible] Battle Axe

BAT TLED, BAT TLED, or EMBATTLED, *a* Terms used in *her*, when the chief, chevron, fesse, &c, is (on one side only) borne in the form of the battlements of a castle or fortification

BAT TLE DOOR or BAT TLEDORE *n* (bat tl dore) An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle cock, a racket —*2* A child s horn book

BAT TLEMENT, *n* [This is said to have been *bastillement*, from *bastille*, a fortification, from Fr *batir bastir*, to build Qu] A wall raised on a building, with openings or embrasures on the embrasure itself A notched or



Battlement

indented parapet sometimes pierced or perforated or divided into openings called embrasures Battlements were originally military, but were freely used for ornamental work both on parapets, and as an ornament on the transoms of windows &c

BAT TLEMENTED *a* Secured by battlements

BAT TLE PIECES *n* In *paint* pictures descriptive of fights or battles

BAT TLING, *n* Conflict

BATTOL OGIST *n* [*See* BATTOLOGY] One that repeats the same thing in speaking or writing [*Lit us*]

BATTOL OGIZE *v t* To repeat needlessly the same thing [*Lit us*]

BATTOL OGY *n* [Gr *βαττολογια*, from [illegible], a garrulous person, and *λογος* discourse] A needless repetition of words in speaking

BAT TON or BAT TEN, *n* [from *bat*] In *com*, pieces of wood or deal for flooring, or other purposes [*See* BATTEN]

BAT TORY, *n* Among the *Hanse towns*, a factory or magazine which the merchants have in foreign countries

BATTUE, *n* [Fr *beating*] In *sporting*, a term indicating a practice of huntsmen, which consists in encompassing a certain portion of the forest, and in endeavouring, by beating the bushes and with loud exclamations to bring out wolves, foxes and other animals of the chase

BATTUTALL, *v t* To interdict commerce [*Once used by the Levant Company*]

BATTUTATION, *n* A prohibition of commerce

BATTUTA, *n* [It] The measuring of time by beating

BATTY, *a* [from *bat* an animal] Belonging to a bat

BATZ, *n* A small copper coin with a mixture of silver current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland [illegible]

BAUBEE, *n* [Qu Fr *bas billon*] In Scotland and the North of England a half penny The word was first applied to a copper coin struck in the reign of James VI

BAUCHINIA, *n* A genus of plants belonging to the nat order Leguminosæ, class Decandria, order Monogynia The species are usually twining plants found in the woods of hot countries and often stretching from tree to tree like living cables Many of the species are showy and interesting

BAUGE, *n* A drugget manufactured in Burgundy with thread spun thick [illegible] of coarse wool

BAULK, *n* [from the Dutch *See* BALK] In *arch* a piece of wood [illegible] being the trunk of a tree of that species of wood usually squared for building purposes It is sometimes called *Dram Timber* When a root is formed by two [illegible] site rafters jointed [illegible] together [illegible] called [illegible] *baulk*

BAVAROY, *n* A kind of cloak [illegible]

BAVIN, *n* A stick [illegible] faggots [illegible] In [illegible] brush [illegible]

BAWBLE, *n* [Fr *babiole*, a toy [illegible] *babu* thing [illegible] According to [illegible] *baubella* [illegible] jewels] A trifling piece of finery a gewgaw that which is gay [illegible] without real value

BAWBLING, *a* Trifling contemptible

BAWCOCK, *n* A fine fellow [Qu *beau cock*]

BAWD, *n* [I know not the origin of this word but in French *baude* [illegible] term in hunting signifying to excite [illegible] encouraging [illegible] the chase [illegible] according to [illegible] *baldire* or *erlaldire* [illegible] quicken [illegible] *bald*, *baldanza* [illegible] of Eng *bold* the primary sense of which is to project to push or rush forward In W [illegible] to allure But one author [illegible] Hesychius is given [illegible] a procurer or procuress] A person who keeps a house of prostitution and conducts criminal intrigues [*I [illegible] females*]

BAWD, *v i* To procure to provide women for lewd purposes [illegible] foul or dirty

BAWD-BORN, *a* Descended from a bawd

BAWD'ILY, *adv* Obscenely lewdly

BAWD'INESS, *n* Obscenity lewdness

BAWD-MONEY, *n* A name given to Meum Athamanticum a plant belonging to the nat order Umbelliferæ

BAWD'RICK, *n* [*See* BALDRICK] A belt

BAWD'RY, *n* [*See* BAWD] The abominable practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust —2 Obscenity, filthy unchaste language

BAWDY, *a* Obscene, filthy, unchaste, *applied to language*

BAWDY-HOUSE, *n* A house of lewdness and prostitution The keeping a bawdy house or room, which is the same thing, is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both and hard labour

BAWL, *v i* [Sax *bellan*, Sw *bola* to low or bellow, W *ballau*, G *bellen*, to bark D *balderen*, to roar L *balo*, to bleat Fr *piailler*, to bawl, to [illegible], Heb [illegible] *yalal*, the blast of a trumpet, Pers *bala* a cry or clamour, and Ar and Heb [illegible], *ebal* to weep, to wail These all coincide in elements with L *pello*, *appello* Eng *peal* and the primary sense is the same] 1 To cry out with a loud full sound, to hoot to cry with vehemence, as in calling, or in pain or exultation —2 To cry loud, as a child from pain or vexation

BAWL, *v t* To proclaim by outcry as a common crier

BAWLED, *pp* Proclaimed by outcry

BAWLER, *n* One who bawls

BAWLING, *ppr* Crying aloud

BAWLING, *n* The act of crying with a loud sound

BAWN or **BAN**, *v t* [Ger *Bauen*] 1 To construct and secure with branches of trees, in an enclosed with thick ditches of earth, to answer the purpose of an inclosure for cattle or a fortification

BAWN, *n* An inclosure with mud or stone walls for keeping cattle [illegible] fortification

BAWREL, *n* A kind of hawk

BAWSIN, *n* A badger

BAXTERIAN, *a* Pertaining to Baxter, a celebrated English divine as the *Baxterian scheme*

BAY, *a* [Fr *bai* or *bai* L *badius*] Red, or reddish, inclining to a chestnut colour, applied to the colour of horses The shades of this colour are called *light bay dark bay dappled bay gilded bay chestnut bay* In popular [illegible] *England*, all bay horses are called *brown*

BAY, *n* [Fr *baie* It *baia*, contracted from the root of Sax *bugan*, an angle *bugan*, D *buigen* to bend, whence *bow*] 1 An arm of the sea extending into the land not of any definite form but smaller than a gulf and larger than a creek The name however is not used with much precision and is often applied to large tracts of water around which the land forms a curve, as Hudson's *bay* Nor is the name restricted to tracts of water with a narrow entrance but used for any recess or inlet between capes or headlands as the *Bay* of Biscay 2 A pond head or a pond formed by a dam for the purpose of driving mill wheels —3 In *a barn* a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low inclosed place for depositing hay In *England*, says Johnson a barn consists of a floor and two heads where they lay corn they call it a barn of *two bays* These bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors from ten to twelve feet broad and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn —4 In *ships of war*, that part on each side between decks which lies between the bitts Any kind of opening in walls —6 In *arch* the quadrangular space between the principal divisions of a groined roof, over which a pair of diagonal ribs extend, resting on the four angles This term is also used for the horizontal space between two principal beams of a building timber roof, and for the division of a building comprised between two buttresses Also the part of a window included between the mullions, often called *day* or *light*

BAY, *n* [Qu Gr [illegible], a branch of the palm tree In Sp *baya* is a berry the fruit of the laurel] 1 The laurel tree, or Laurus Nobilis, a tree belonging to the nat order Lauraceæ, and to the class Enneandria, order Monogynia Hence,—2 Bays, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown, bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel

The patriot's honours and the poet's *bays*.
Trumbull

3 In *some parts of the United States*, a tract of land covered with bay trees

BAY, *n* [Goth *beidan*, to expect It *bada* "*tenere a bada*, to keep at bay," "*stare a bada*" to stand trifling, *badare* to stand trifling, to amuse one's self, to take care, to watch, to covet, *abbadare*, to mind, Fr *bayer*, to gape or stand gaping Qu *abound*] A state of expectation, watching or looking for, as to keep a man *at bay* So a stag *at bay*, is when he turns his head against the dogs Whence *abeyance*, in law, or a state of expectancy

BAY, *v i* [Fr *aboyer*, It *baiare*, to bark] 1 To bark, as a dog at his game 2 To encompass, or inclose, from *bay* We now use *embay*

BAY, *v t* To bark at to follow with barking

BAYBERRY, *n* The fruit of the bay tree, or Laurus Nobilis Sometimes this name is incorrectly applied to the fruit of Myrica Cerifera and often also to the plant itself

BAY-SALT, *n* Salt which crystallizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air It forms in pits or basins, and from this circumstance receives its denomination It appears first in a slight incrustation upon the surface of the water, which may be sea water, or any other water in which salt is dissolved This crust thickens and hardens, till the crystallization is perfected, which takes place in eight, ten, or fifteen days

BAY-WINDOW, *n* A projecting window rising from the ground or basement in a semi octagon semi hexagon or polygonal form, but always straight sided A *bow window* is always a segment of a circle, an *oriel window*, is supported on a kind of bracket, and is usually on the first floor, frequently over a gateway These distinctions however are lit-



Bay Window (Glastonbury)

tle attended to in practice, the terms being frequently used as synonymous.

BAY-YARN, *n.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn.

BAYARD, *n.* [*bay* and *ard*, kind.] 1. A bay horse.—2. An unmannerly beholder.

BAYARDLY, *a.* Blind; stupid.

BAYED, *a.* Having bays, as a building.

BAYONET, *n.* [Fr. *baïonette;* Sp. *bayoneta;* so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne.] A short pointed instrument of iron, or broad dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use, after the soldier had fired; but now made with an iron handle and ring, which go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier fires with his bayonet fixed.

BAYONET, *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.—2. To compel or drive by the bayonet.

BAYOU, *n.* [Fr. *boyau*, a gulf.] *In Louisiana*, the outlet of a lake; a channel for water.

BAYS or **BAYZE**. *See* BAIZ.

BAZAR', or **BAZAAR'**, *n.* [Pers. *bazar;* Russ. *bazari*, a market.] Among the Turks and Persians, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale. Some bazaars are open, others are covered with lofty ceilings or domes, pierced to give light. The bazaar at Tauris was famed for its extent. Bazaars, at least miscellaneous marts bearing that name, are now met with in most large cities; as in London, Paris, &c.

BAZ'AT, } *n.* A long, fine spun cotton
BAZ'A, } from Jerusalem, whence it is called *Jerusalem cotton.*

BDELLIUM, *n.* (del'yum) [L.; Gr. βδελλιον; Syr. Ch. and Heb. בדלח, *bdelech.* Bochart and Parkhurst translate it, pearl; Gen. ii. But it is doubtful whether the bdellium of the Scripture is that now used.] A gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, of which we have no satisfactory account. It is brought from the East Indies and from Arabia, in pieces of different sizes and figures, externally of a dark reddish brown, internally clear, and not unlike to glue. To the taste it is slightly bitterish and pungent; its odour is agreeable. In the mouth, it becomes soft and sticks to the teeth; on a red hot iron, it readily catches flame and burns with a crackling noise. It is used as a perfume and a medicine, being a weak deobstruent.

BE, *v. i. substantive verb; ppr* being; *pp.* been. [Sax. *beon*, to be; G. *bin, bist;* Pers. *bodan*, to be; and W. *bôd, byzu, bydiaw.* The sense is, to stand, remain, or be fixed; hence, to continue. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, *am, is, was, were*, which have no radical connection with *be.* The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.] 1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence, for a longer or shorter time.

> Let this mind *be* in you, which was in Christ Jesus; Phil. ii.

> To *be*, contents his natural desire. *Pope.*

2. To be made to be; to become.

> And they twain shall *be* one flesh; Mat. xix.; Jer. xxxii.

3. To remain. Let the garment *be* as it was made.—4. To be present in a place. Where *was* I at the time? When will you *be* at my house?—5. To have a particular manner of being or happening; as, how *is* this affair? how *was* it? what *were* the circumstances? This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving to them the passive form; as, he has *been* disturbed. It forms, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which often expresses duty, necessity, or purpose; as, government *is to be* supported; we *are to pay* our just debts. *Let be*, is to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.

> *Let be*, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BE, a prefix, as in *because, before, beset, bedeck*, is the same word as *by;* Sax. *be, big;* Goth *bi.* It is common to the English, Saxon, Gothic, German, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish languages. It occurs probably in the Russian, but is written *po*, as it is in *posideo*, and a few other words in the Latin. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, from some root signifying to pass, or to press. [*See* BY.] That this word is the Shemitic ב, used as a prefix, is certain, not only from its general applications, which may be seen by comparing the uses of the word, in the Hebrew for instance, with those in the Saxon; but from its use in particular phrases, particularly in its use before the name of the Supreme Being in swearing. Hence we find that ב is not from בה, *beh*, nor from בית, *bith*, as Parkhurst supposes, but is an abbreviation of *big*, which is used in the Saxon *bigspell*, a proverb, a *by*-word; *bigstandan*, to stand by.

BEACH, *n.* [Qu. Russ. *bok*, coast.] The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers.

BEACHED, *a.* Exposed to the waves; washed by the tide and waves; also, driven on a beach.

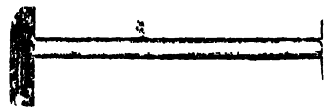
BEACHY, *a.* Having a beach, or beaches.

BEACON, *n.* (be'kn) [W. *pigwn*, a beacon, cone, or turret, from *pig*, a point. *See* PIKE. Sax. *beacn, becn*, a signal.] 1. A signal erected on a long pole, upon an eminence, consisting of a pitch barrel, or some combustible matter, to be fired at night, or to cause a smoke by day, to notify the approach of an enemy.—2. A light-house; a house erected on a point of land, or other place on the sea-coast, with lamps which burn at night, to direct navigators, and preserve vessels from running upon rocks, sand banks, or the shore. In general, a *beacon* may be any light or mark intended for direction and security against danger.—3. *Figuratively*, that which gives notice of danger.

BEACONAGE, *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon.

BEACONED, *a.* Having a beacon.

BEAD, *n.* [Ger. *bethe*, a bead; supposed from *beten, biddan*, to pray, from the use of beads in Catholic countries, Sax. *bead*, a praying. In Spanish and Portuguese, the word answering to *count* is used for a bead.] 1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn about the neck, for ornament. A string of beads is called a necklace. Beads are made of gold, pearl, amber, steel, garnet, coral, diamond, crystal, pastes, glass, &c. The Romanists use strings of beads in rehearsing their prayers. Hence the phrase, *to tell beads*, and *to be at one's beads*, is to be at prayer.—2. Any small globular body; hence the glass globules, used in traffic with savages, and sold in strings, are called beads; also a bubble on spirit.—3. In *arch.*, a round moulding. Sometimes a plain bead is set on the edge of each facia of an architrave, and sometimes too, an astragal is thus cut. A bead is often placed on the



Bead.

lining-board of a door case, on the upper edges of skirting boards, &c. When the bead is flush with the surface of the work, it is called a quirk bead, and when it is raised, a cock-bead. *Bidding of beads*, is a charge given by a priest to his parishioners, to repeat certain pater-nosters upon their beads for a departed soul.

BEAD-MAKER, *n.* One who makes beads. In French, *paternostrier* is one who makes, strings, and sells beads. In Paris are three companies of paternostriers; one that works in glass or crystal, one, in wood and horn; a third, in amber, coral, &c.

BEAD-PROOF, *a.* Spirit is *bead-proof* when, after being shaken, a crown of bubbles will stand, for some time after, on the surface, manifesting a certain standard of strength.

BEAD-ROLL, *n.* Among *Catholics*, a list or catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads.

BEAD-TREE, *n.* The azedarach, a species of melia, a native of the Indies, growing about 20 feet high, adorned with large pinnated or winged leaves, and clusters of pentapetalous flowers.

BEADS-MAN, *n.* A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

BEADS-WOMAN, *n.* A praying woman; a woman who resides in an almshouse.

BEADLE, *n.* [Sax. *bydel*, or *badel;* from the root of *bid*, Sax. *beodan*, to order, or command. *See* BID.] 1. A messenger, or crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer; called also an apparitor or summoner.—2. An officer in a university, whose chief business is to walk with a mace before the masters, in a public procession; or, as in America, before the president, trustees, faculty, and students of a college, in a procession, at public commencements.—3. A parish officer, whose business is to punish petty offenders.

BEADLESHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle.

BEAGLE, *n.* [Fr. *bigle*, so named from littleness; W. *bac*, little; Ir. *pig;* It. *piccolo.* We have from the same root *boy*, and the Danes *pige*, a little girl, and probably *pug* is the same word. Qu. Gr. πυγμαιος, a pigmy.] A small hound, or hunting dog. Beagles are of different sorts; as, the *southern beagle*, shorter and less, but thicker than the deep-mouthed hound; the *fleet northern*, or *cat beagle*, smaller, and of a finer shape than the southern. From these species united, is bred a third still preferable; and a smaller sort is little larger than the lap-dog.

BEAK, *n.* [D. *bek;* W. *pig;* Ir. *peac;* Fr. *bec;* It. *becco;* Dan. *pig, pik;* Sax.

pike, Fr *pique*, Eng *peak*, *pike*, &c The sense is, a shoot, or a point, from thrusting, and this word is connected with a numerous family]—1 The bill, or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny substance, either straight, or curving, and ending in a point —2 A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galleys, intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy In modern ships the *beak-head* is a name given to the forepart of a ship whose forecastle is square or oblong, a circumstance common to all ships of war which have two or more tiers of guns *Beak* or *beak-head*, that part of a ship, before the forecastle, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main knee —3 In *farriery* a little shoe at the toe, about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof —4 Any thing ending in a point like a beak This in America is more generally pronounced *peak* 5 In *arch*, a little fillet left on the edge of a larmier, which forms a channel behind for preventing the water from running down the lower bed of the cornice In *bot* applied to fruit, when the style remains attached so as to form a projection, like the beak of a bird It is seen in fruit of saxifrages, in Let geraniums

BEAK, *v t* Among *cock fighters* to take hold with the beak

BEAKED, *a* Having a beak ending in a point like a beak In *her* an epithet in blazoning for birds whose beaks are of a different tincture from the bodies In *bot* an epithet for that fruit which is terminated by a process in the shape of a bird's beak

BEAKER, *n* [Ger *becher*] A cup or glass

BEAKIRON, *n* A bickern an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths

BEAL, *n* [See Boil W *bal* a prominence] A pimple a whelk a small inflammatory tumour, a pustule

BEAL, *v i* To gather matter to swell and come to a head as a pimple

BEAM, *n* [Goth *bagms* a tree Sax *beam*, D *boom* a tree Dan *bom* a bar or rail It *loom* a beam It properly signifies the stock or stem of a tree that is the fixed firm part] 1 The large or principal piece in a building that lies across the walls and serves to support the principal rafters —2 Any large piece of timber long in proportion to its thickness and squared, or hewed for use 3 The part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended sometimes used for the whole apparatus for weighing —4 The part on the head of a stag, which bears the antlers, royals and tops —5 The pole of a carriage which runs between the horses —6 A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom on which weavers wind the warp before weaving and this name is given also to the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is woven 7 The straight part, or shank of an anchor —8 In *ships*, a great main cross timber which holds the sides of a ship from falling together The beams support the decks and orlops The main beam is next the mainmast The term is also used to express the width of a ship thus a wide vessel is said to have more *beam* than a narrow one —9 The main piece of a plough, in which the plough tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn 10

Beam compass, an instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets that carry steel or pen-

Beam compass

cil points used for describing large circles and in large projections for drawing the furniture on wall dials *On the beam*, in *navigation*, signifies any distance from the ship on a line with the beams or at right angles with the keel *On the weather beam*, on the weather side of the ship *Beak head beam*, the broadest beam in the ship, but generally made in two breadths, dowelled together *Midship-beam* the longest beam in a ship being lodged in the midship frame, or between the widest frame of timbers *Beam of a stag* that part of the head where the antlers, &c grow *Beam antler*, the second shoot in a stag's head In *her*, a term used in blazoning coats of arms for the main horn of a stag or buck *Before the beam* is an arch of the horizon between a line that crosses the ship at right angles, or the line of the beam and that point of the compass which she steers *Beam ends* A vessel is said to be on her beam ends when she inclines so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position, or *a beam* *Beam feathers*, in *falconry* the long feathers of a hawk's wing

BEAM BIRD, *n* In *Yorkshire England*, the pettychaps, a species of Motacilla called in Dorsetshire, the *hay bird* The spotted fly catcher a species of Muscicapa

BEAM COMPASS See BEAM

BEAM TREE A species of wild service The Crataegus Aria

BEAM, *n* [Sax *beam*, a ray of the sun, *beamian* to shine or send forth beams Sax *bahmah* splendour, Ir *beim*, a stroke, and *solbheim*, a thunderbolt] A ray of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body [See RAY]

BEAM, *v t* To send forth to emit

BEAM, *v i* To emit rays of light, or beams, to shine

He beamed the day star of the rising age *Trumbull*

BEAM FILLING, *n* In *arch*, the filling in masonry or brickwork between beams or joists, its height being equal to the depth of the timbers filled in

BEAMING, *ppr* Emitting rays of light, or beams

BEAMING, *n* Radiation the emission or darting of light in rays 2 The issuing of intellectual light dawn, prophetic intimation, first indication

Such were the *beamings* of an original and gifted mind *T Dwight*

BEAMLESS, *a* Emitting no rays of light

BEAMY, *a* Emitting rays of light, radiant shining —2 Resembling a beam in size and weight massy —3 Having horns or antlers

BEAN, *n* [Sax *bean* Ger *bohne* D *boon* Ch פול, *apun*, a vetch Qu Arm *favon* Corn *fav* W *ffaen*] A name given to several kinds of pulse, or leguminous seeds, and the plants producing them They belong to several genera, particularly Vicia, Phaseolus and Dolichos The varieties most usually cultivated are, the horse bean, the mazagan, the kidney bean the cranberry bean the Lima bean the French bean &c The stalk is erect or

climbing, and the fruit generally roundish, oval, or flat, and of various colours, true bean is Faba Vulgaris *Malacca-beans* The fruit of *anacardium orientale*, a native of India, resembling the cashew nut This fruit is of a shining black colour, of the shape of a heart flattened, about an inch long, terminating at one end in an obtuse point, and at the other, adhering to a wrinkled stalk It contains, within two shells, a kernel of a sweetish taste, and betwixt the shells is lodged a thick acrid juice

BEAN CAPER, *n* A plant, a species of Zygophyllum, a native of warm climates

BEAN COD, *n* A small fishing vessel or pilot boat, used in the rivers of Portugal It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve, and plated with iron

BEAN FED, *a* Fed with beans

BEAN FLY *n* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple colour, found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called *mida*

BEAN GOOSE, *n* A species of Anas, a migratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn, and retires to the north in summer It is so named from the likeness of the nail of the bill to a horse bean *Bean tree of America*, a name given to the Erythrina *Kidney bean tree* a name given to the Glycine *Binding bean tree*, a name given to the Mimosa *Bean trefoil*, the Cytisus, a species of Anagyris

BEAN TRESSEL *n* A plant

BEAR, *v t* pret *bore* pp *born borne* [Sax *baran*, *beran*, *beoran*, *byran*, or *baeran*, *geberan*, *gebyran*, *aberan*, *aberan*, to bear, carry, bring, sustain, produce bring forth *gebyrian*, *gebyrigan* to pertain to to belong to, to happen, to become or be suitable, answering to Latin *fero*, *porto*, *pario*, and *oporteo* Hence probably Sax *barn*, *bearn*, a son, coinciding with *born* Goth *bairan*, to bear, or carry, *gabairan*, to bear, Dan *barer*, to carry, bear, produce, L *fero*, *pario*, *porto* Gr φέρω, φορέω Ir *bearadh*, *beirim*, to bear, or bring forth, to tell, or relate, whence Fr *parler* Russ *beru*, to take, to carry, Sans *bharadi*, to bear This verb I suppose to be radically the same as the Shemitic בָּרָא, *bara*, to produce, L *pario* The primary sense is to throw out, to bring forth or in general, to thrust or drive along It includes the proper significations, both of L *fero* and *pario*, Shemitic פָּרָה, *farah*, and *fari* Hence, probably, Gr φέρω, βάρος, and a great family of words] 1 To support to sustain, as to *bear* a weight or burden —2 To carry to convey, to support and remove from place to place, as, they *bear* him upon the shoulder, the eagle *beareth* them on her wings —3 To wear, to bear as a mark of authority, or distinction, as, to *bear* a sword, a badge, a name, to *bear* arms in a coat —4 To keep afloat, as the water *bears* a ship —5 To support or sustain without sinking or yielding, to endure, as, a man can *bear* severe pain or calamity, or to sustain with proportionate strength, and without injury, as, a man may *bear* stronger food or drink 6 To entertain, to carry in the mind, as to *bear* a great love for a friend, to *bear* inveterate hatred to gaming —7 To suffer, to undergo, as, to *bear* punishment —8 To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent, to have patience, as, to *bear*

neglect or indignities.—9. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; as, to give words the most favourable interpretation they will *bear*.—10. To bring forth, or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals; as, to *bear* apples, to *bear* children.—11. To give birth to, or be the native place of.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*. *Dryden.*

12. To possess and use as power; to exercise; as, to *bear* sway.—13. To gain or win.

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word. *Bacon.*

[Not now used. The phrase now used is, *to bear away.*] 14. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, to *bear* a part in conversation.—15. To show or exhibit; to relate; as, to *bear* testimony or witness. This seems to imply *utterance*, like the Latin *fero*, to relate or utter. 16. To sustain the effect, or be answerable for; as, to *bear* the blame.—17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying; as, to *bear* the charges, that is, to pay the expenses.—18. To be the object of.

Let me but *bear* your love, and I'll *bear* your cares. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

19. To behave; to act in any character; as, hath he *borne* himself penitent? [*Not usual.*]—20. To remove or to endure the effects of, and hence, to give satisfaction for.

He shall *bear* their iniquities. Is. liii. Heb. ix.

To bear the infirmities of the weak. To bear one another's burdens, is to be charitable towards their faults, to sympathize with them, and to aid them in distress.—*To bear off*, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and in *seamanship*, to remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against any thing; as, to *bear off* a blow, to *bear off* a boat; also to *carry away*; as, to *bear off* stolen goods.—*To bear down*, is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force; as, to *bear down* an enemy.—*To bear down upon*, to press to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.—*To bear hard*, is to press or urge.

Cæsar doth *bear me hard*. *Shak.*

To bear on, is to press against; to carry forward; to press, incite, or animate.

Confidence hath *borne* thee on. *Milton.*

To bear through, is to conduct or manage; as, to *bear through* the consulship. Also, to maintain or support to the end; as, religion will *bear* us *through* the evils of life.—*To bear out*, is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last.

Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

In *painting*, a colour of painting is said to *bear out*, when it is not absorbed by the ground on which it is laid.—*To bear up*, to support; to keep from falling.

Religious hope *bears up* the mind under sufferings. *Addison.*

To bear up, to keep afloat. *To bear a body.* A colour is said to *bear a body*, in *painting*, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixed so entirely with the oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.—*To bear date*, is to have the mark of time when written or executed; as, a letter or bond *bears date*, Jan. 6, 1847.—*To bear a price*, is to have a certain price. In common *mercantile* language, it often signifies or implies, to bear a good or high price.—*To bear in hand*, to amuse with false pretences, to deceive. I believe this phrase is obsolete.—*To bear a hand*, in *seamanship*, is to make haste, be quick.

BEAR, *v. i.* To suffer, as with pain.

But man is born to *bear*. *Pope.*

This is unusual in prose; and though admissible, is rendered intransitive, merely by the omission of *pain*, or other word expressive of evil.—2. To be patient; to endure.

I cannot, cannot *bear*. *Dryden.*

This also seems to be elliptical.—3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness.

This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*

Here *fruit* must be understood.—4. To take effect; to succeed; as, to bring matters to *bear*.—5. To act in any character.

Instruct me how I may *bear* like a true friar. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

6. To be situated as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land *bore* E. N. E. from the ship. 7. To have weight on the neck by the yoke, as oxen attached to the neap of a cart. 8. *To bear away*, in *navigation*, is to change the course of a ship when close hauled or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind.—*To bear up* is used in a like sense, from the act of *bearing up* the helm to the windward. Hence perhaps in other cases, the expression may be used to denote *to drive* or *tend* from. 9. *To bear down*, is to drive or tend to; to approach with a fair wind; as, the fleet *bore down* upon the enemy.—10. *To bear in*, is to run or tend towards; as, a ship *bears in* with the land; opposed to *bear off*, or keeping at a greater distance. 11. *To bear up*, is to tend or move towards; as, to bear up to one another; also, to be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, to *bear up* under afflictions.—12. *To bear upon*, or *against*, is to lean upon, or against; to act on as weight or force, in any direction, as a column upon its base, or the sides of two inclining objects against each other. 13. *To bear against*, to approach for attack or seizure; as, a lion *bears against* his prey. 14. *To bear upon*, to act upon; as, the artillery *bore upon* the *centre*; or to be pointed or situated so as to affect; as, to bring or plant guns so as to *bear upon* a fort or a ship. 15. *To bear with*, to endure what is unpleasing; to be indulgent; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Reason would I should *bear with* you. *Acts xviii.*

Shall not God avenge his elect, though he *bear long with* them. *Luke xviii.*

16. In *her.*, to have in one's coat of arms; that is, the respective charges, &c.

BEAR-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth in
BEARING-CLOTH, } which a new born child is covered when carried to church to be baptized.

BEARING-WALL, *n.* A wall which is built to support beams, or to carry another wall or partition.

BEAR, *n.* [Sax. *bera*; Sw. Dan. and Ice. *biorn*; D. *beer*; allied perhaps to *ferus*, I. *ferus*, *fera*, or to *barbarus*.] 1. A wild quadruped, of the genus Ursus. The marks of the genus are, six fore teeth in the upper jaw, alternately hollow on the inside, and six in the under jaw, the two lateral ones lobated; the dog teeth are solitary and

Brown Bear

conical; the eyes have a nictitating membrane, and the nose is prominent. The *arctos*, or black bear, has his body covered with long shaggy hair. Some are found in Tartary, of a pure white colour. The polar, or white bear, has

Polar Bear

a long head and neck, short, round ears, the hair long, soft, and white, tinged in some parts with yellow. He grows to a great size, the skins of some being thirteen feet long. This bear lives in cold climates only, and frequently swims from one island of ice to another. 2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear. In the tail of the Lesser Bear is the pole star.—3. In *a ship*, a square piece of wood on which are fastened some pigs of iron ballast, used to clean a ship's deck when the holy-stone cannot be had.—4. In *Scotland*, a name for a species of barley.—5. In *her.*, the animal called the bear is borne frequently as a charge in coats of arms, when it is [illegible] passant, rampant, or erased.

BEARABLE, *a.* That can be borne; tolerable.

BEARABLY, *adv.* In a bearable manner.

BEAR-BAITING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

BEARBERRY, *n.* The *Arctostaphylus uva ursi*, a British plant belonging to the Heath tribe. The leaves of this plant, under the name of *uva ursi*, are used as an astringent and tonic in medicine.

BEAR-BIND, *n.* A species of Bind weed or Convolvulus.

BEAR'S-BREECH, *n.* Brank ursine or Acanthus, a genus of plants.

BEAR'S-EAR, *n.* The trivial name of Primula auricula.

BEAR'S-EAR SANICLE, *n.* A species of Cortusa.

BEAR-FLY, *n.* An insect.

BEAR'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of Hellebore.

BEAR-GARDEN, *n.* A place where bears are kept for diversion.

BEAR-GARDEN, *a.* Rude, turbulent; as, *bear-garden* sport.

BEAR-WHELP, *n.* The whelp of a bear.

BEAR'S-WORT, *n.* A plant.

BEARD, *n.* (beerd.) [Sax. *beard*; Ger. and Dan. *bart*; L. *barba*; Russ. *bor-*

oda, the beard and the chin As this word is from *bear*, the pronunciation *beerd* is very improper] 1 The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face, chiefly of male adults, hence a mark of virility A *gray beard, long beard*, and *reverend beard*, are terms for old age —2 Beard is sometimes used for the face, and to do a thing to a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his face —3 The awn or sharp prickles on the ears of corn But more technically, parallel hairs or a tuft of stiff hairs terminating the leaves of plants, a species of pubescence By some authors the name is given to the lower lip of a ringent corol —4 A barb or sharp point of an arrow, or other instrument bent backward from the end to prevent its being easily drawn out 5 The *beard* or chuck of a horse is that part which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin —6 The rays of a comet, emitted toward that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it —7 The threads or hairs of an oyster, mussel, or similar shell fish by which they fasten themselves to stones 8 In *insects*, two small, oblong, fleshy bodies placed just above the trunk as in gnats, moths and butterflies

BEARD, *v t* (beerd) To take by the beard, to seize, pluck or pull the beard in contempt or anger 2 To oppose to the face, to set at defiance

I have been *bearded* by boys *M*

BEARDED *a* (beerded) Having a beard, as a man Having parallel hairs or tufts of hair as the leaves of plants —2 Barbed or jagged as an arrow

BEARDED, *pp* (beerd [illegible]) Taken by the beard, opposed to the face

BEARD-GRASS, *n* A plant the Andropogon

BEARDING, *ppr* (beerding) Taking by the beard, opposing to the face In *carpentry* chipping, planing, or otherwise diminishing any piece of timber from a given line or curve, as the bearding of clamps, plank sheers, [illegible] rails, &c

BEARDLESS *a* (beerdless) Without a beard, young not having arrived to manhood In *bot* not having a tuft of hairs

BEARDLESSNESS, *n* The state or quality of being destitute of beard

BEARER, *n* [See BEAR] One who bears, sustains or carries a carrier, especially of a corpse to the grave 2 One who wears any thing, as a badge or sword —3 A tree or plant that yields its fruit as a [illegible] *bearer* 4 In *arch* a post or brick wall between the ends of a piece of timber, to support it In *general* any thing that supports another thing [illegible] In *her* a figure in an achievement placed by the side of a shield and seeming to support it generally the figure of a beast The figure of a human creature for a like purpose is called a *tenant*

BEARHERD, *n* [*bear* and *herd*] A man that tends bears

BEARING, *ppr* Supporting carrying producing

BEARING, *n* Gesture mien, behaviour

I know him by his *bearing* *Shak*

2 The situation of an object with respect to another object, by which it is supposed to have a connection with it or influence upon it, or to be influenced by it

But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties *Pope*

3 In *arch* the space between the two fixed extremes of a piece of timber, or between one extreme and a supporter —4 In *navigation*, the situation of a distant object, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee quarter, &c Also, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the nearest meridian and any distant object, either discovered by the eye and referred to a point on the compass, or resulting from similar proportion —5 In *her*, bearings are the coats of arms or figures of armories, by which the nobility and gentry are distinguished from common persons

BEARISH *a* Partaking of the qualities of a bear

BEARLIKE *a* Resembling a bear

BEARN *n* [Sax *bearn*, Goth *barn* from *bear* Goth *gabaurans*, born] A child In Scotland *bairn*

BEARWARD *n* A keeper of bears

BEAST, *n* [Fr *beast* *prasl* Corn *best* I *bestia* Fr *bete* from *beste* W *bwyst* wild savage ferocious See Boisterous] 1 Any four footed animal, which may be used for labour food, or sport distinguished from fowls insects fishes and man as *beasts* of burden *beasts* of the chase *beasts* of the forest It is usually applied to large animals 2 Opposed to man it signifies any irrational animal as in the phrase *man* and *beast* So wild *beast* —3 *Figuratively* a brutal man a person rude, coarse filthy or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature —4 A game at cards Hence *to beast*

BEASTISH *a* Like a beast [illegible] brutal

BEASTLIKE *a* Like a beast brutal

BEASTLINESS, *n* [from *beastly*] Brutality coarseness vulgarity, filthiness, a practice contrary to the rules of humanity

BEASTLY, *a* Like a beast brutal, coarse filthy, contrary to the nature and dignity of man —2 Having the form and nature of a beast

BEAT *v t* *pret* *beat* *pp* *beat* *beaten* [Sax *beatan* [illegible] to beat *gebeaten*, *beaten* W *baeu* Fr *battre* [illegible] *batto* Ar *[illegible]* and *kalata* Heb Ch Syr [illegible] *batat* Port [illegible] Hindoo *pata* to kill Burman *patal* [illegible] to smite and to slay Hence the *cap ita* man kill [illegible] in Herodotus See ABATE] 1 To strike repeatedly, to lay on repeated blows with a stick with the hand or fist or with any instrument and for any cause just or unjust or for punishment Luke xii , Deut xxv —2 To strike an instrument of music to play on as a drum —3 To break bruise, comminute or pulverize by beating or pounding as pepper or spices Ex xxx 4 To extend by beating as gold or other malleable substance or to hammer into any form Ex xxxix 5 To strike bushes or shake by beating or to make a noise to rouse game 6 To thresh to force out corn from the husk by blows *Ruth* 7 To break mix or agitate by beating, as to *beat* an egg with any other thing —8 To dash or strike as water, to strike or brush, as wind 9 To tread, as a path 10 To overcome in a battle, contest, or strife, to vanquish or conquer; as, one *beats* another at play

Pyrrhus *beat* the Carthaginians at sea *Arbuthnot.*

11 To harass, to exercise severely, to over-labour, as, to *beat* the brains about logic —*To beat down*, to break, destroy, throw down, by beating or battering, as a wall Also, to press down or lay flat, as by treading, by a current of water, by violent wind, &c Also, to lower the price by importunity or argument Also, to depress or crush, as, to *beat down* opposition Also, to sink or lessen the price or value

Usury *beats down* the price of land *Bacon.*

To beat back, to compel to retire or return – *To beat into*, to teach or instil, by repetition of instruction —*To beat up*, to attack suddenly, to alarm or disturb, as to *beat up* an enemy's quarters *To beat the wing*, to flutter, to move with fluttering agitation —*To beat off*, to repel or drive back —*To beat the hoof*, to walk, to go on foot —*To beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot In *the manege*, a horse *beats the dust*, when at each motion he does not take in ground enough with his fore legs and at curvets, when he does them too precipitately or too low He *beats upon a walk*, when he walks too short —*To beat out*, to extend by hammering In *pop use*, to *be beat out*, is to be extremely fatigued to have the strength exhausted by labour or exertion In *milit affairs*, to *beat an alarm* is to give notice of danger by beat of drums – *To beat a charge*, to give notice to charge the enemy —*To beat the general*, to give notice to the troops to march —*To beat the tattoo*, to give notice to retire, to quarters *To beat to arms*, to give notice to the soldiers to repair to their arms To *beat a parley* to give a signal for a conference with the enemy

BEAT, *v i* To move with pulsation, as the pulse *beats* or to throb as the heart *beats* —2. To dash with force, as a storm, flood, passion, &c , as, the tempest *beats* against the house —3 To knock at a door Judges xix —4 To fluctuate, to be in agitation —*To beat about*, to try to find, to search by various means or ways *To beat upon*, to act upon with violence Also to speak frequently to enforce by repetition —*To beat up* for soldiers, is to go about to enlist men into the army In *seamanship, to beat*, is to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse With hunters a stag *beats up and down*, when he runs first one way and then another

BEAT, *n* A stroke a striking, a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon —2 A pulsation as the *beat* of the pulse —3 The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time in music —4 A transient grace note in music, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament In *the military art*, the *beat of drum* is a succession of strokes varied, in different ways, for particular purposes, as, to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or retreat, &c The *beat* of a watch or clock, is the stroke made by the fangs or pallets of the spindle of the balance, or of the pads in a royal pendulum

BEAT, } *pp.* Struck, dashed against,
BEATEN, } pressed, or laid down, hammered; pounded, vanquished, made smooth by treading, worn by use, tracked
BEATER, *n* One who beats, or strikes, one whose occupation is to hammer metals —2 An instrument for pounding, or comminuting substances
BEATER-UP, *n* One who beats for game, *a sportsman's term*
BEATH,† *v t* To bathe
BEATIFIC, } *a* [L *beatus*, blessed,
BEATIFICAL, } from *beo*, to bless, and *facio*, to make *See* BEATIFY] That has the power to bless, or make happy, or the power to complete blissful enjoyment, used only of heavenly fruition after death, as, *beatific* vision
BEATIFICALLY, *adv* In such a manner as to complete happiness
BEATIFICATION, *n* In *the Romish church*, an act of the Pope, by which he declares a person beatified, or blessed after death This is the first step toward canonization, or the raising of one to the dignity of a saint No person can be beatified till 50 years after his death All certificates or attestations of his virtues and miracles are examined by the congregation of rites, and this examination continues often for years, after which his holiness decrees the beatification, and the corpse and relics of the intended saint are exposed to the veneration of all good Christians
BEATIFIED, *pp* Rendered happy, received into heaven
BEATIFY, *v t* [L *beatus* happy from *beo*, to bless, and *facio*, to make] 1 To make happy, to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment —2 In *the Romish church*, to declare by a decree, or public act, that a person is received into heaven and is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized
BEATING, *ppr* Laying on blows striking, dashing against, conquering, pounding, sailing against the direction of the wind &c
BEATING, *n* The act of striking or giving blows, punishment or chastisement by blows In *seamanship*, the operation of making a progress at sea against the direction of the wind in a zig zag line or traverse, beating however is generally understood to be turning to windward in a storm or fresh wind The *beating* of flax and hemp is an operation which renders them more soft and pliable For this purpose, they are made into rolls and laid in a trough, where they are beat till no roughness or hardness can be felt In *book binding*, *beating* is performed by laying the book in quires or sheets folded, on a block and beating it with a heavy broad faced hammer On this operation the elegance of the binding, and the easy opening of the book chiefly depend *Beating the wind*, was a practice in the ancient trial by combat If one of the combatants did not appear on the field, the other was to *beat the wind*, by making flourishes with his weapons, by which he was entitled to the advantages of a conqueror *Beatings*, in *music* the regular pulsative swellings of sound, produced in an organ by pipes of the same key, when not in unison, and their vibrations not simultaneous or coincident
BEATITUDE, *n* [L *beatitudo*, from *beatus*, *beo* *See* BEATIFY] 1 Blessedness, felicity of the highest kind, consummate bliss; *used of the joys of heaven* —2 The declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues
BEAU, *n* (bo *plur* *Beaux*, boze) [Fr *beau*, contracted from *bel*, L *bellus*, Sp and It *bello*, fine, gay, handsome] A man of dress, a fine, gay man, one whose great care is to deck his person prettily, smartly, gaily, according to the fashion of the times In *familiar language*, a man who attends a lady
BEAU ESPRIT, *n* (bo-espree [Fr] A wit
BEAU-IDEAL, *n* (bo-ide al) [Fr] In *paint*, that beauty which is freed from the deformity and peculiarity found in nature in all individuals of a species —2 A model of excellence in the mind or fancy
BEAUISH, *a* (bo ish) Like a beau, foppish, fine
BEAU-MONDE, *n* (bo mond) [Fr *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world] The fashionable world, people of fashion and gaiety
BEAU PEER, *n* [*beau* and *peer*] A good companion, or friend
BEAUTEOUS, *a* (bu teous) [*See* BEAUTY] Very fair elegant in form, pleasing to the sight beautiful very handsome It expresses a greater degree of beauty than *handsome*, and is chiefly used in poetry
BEAUTEOUSLY, *adv* (bu teously) In a beauteous manner in a manner pleasing to the sight beautifully
BEAUTEOUSNESS *n* (bu teousness) The state or quality of being beauteous beauty
BEAUTIFIED *pp* (bu tified) Adorned, made beautiful *Beautified* or *adorned* in *her* expresses the ornamental part of a charge or bearing, as crowns caps &c, when decorated with jewels feathers gold &c
BEAUTIFIER, *n* (bu tifier) He or that which makes beautiful
BEAUTIFUL, *a* (bu tiful) [*beauty* and *full*] 1 Elegant in form, fair, having the form that pleases the eye It expresses more than *handsome*

A *beautiful* woman is one of the most attractive object in all nature's work *Inn*
A rich ... more *beautiful* than a square, a ... more *beautiful* than a ... all ...
... *Kames*

2 Having the qualities which constitute beauty or that which pleases the senses other than the sight as a *beautiful* sound
BEAUTIFULLY, *adv* (bu tifully) In a beautiful manner
BEAUTIFULNESS *n* (bu tifulness) Elegance of form beauty the quality of being beautiful
BEAUTIFY, *v t* (bu tify) [*beauty*, and L *facio*] To make or render beautiful to adorn, to deck to grace to add beauty to, to embellish
BEAUTIFY, *v i* (bu tify) To become beautiful to advance in beauty
BEAUTIFYING, *ppr* (bu tifying) Adorning, embellishing
BEAUTY *n* (bu ty) [Fr *beauté* from *beau* *See* BEAU] An assemblage of graces, or an assemblage of properties in the form of the person or any other object, which pleases the eye In *the person* due proportion or symmetry of parts constitutes the most essential property to which we annex the term *beauty* In *the face*, the regularity and symmetry of the features the colour of the skin, the expression of the eye, are among the principal properties which constitute *beauty* But as it is hardly possible to define all the properties which constitute beauty, we may observe in general, that beauty consists in whatever pleases the eye of the beholder, whether in the human body, in a tree, in a landscape, or in any other object Beauty is *intrinsic*, and perceived by the eye at first view, or *relative*, to perceive which, the aid of the understanding and reflection is requisite Thus, the beauty of a machine is not perceived, till we understand its uses and adaptation to its purpose This is called the beauty of utility By an easy transition, the word beauty is used to express what is pleasing to the other senses, or to the understanding Thus we say, the *beauty* of a thought, of a remark, of sound, &c

Sobriety, armed with virtue bows the soul
With a commanding but a sweet control
Percival

2 A particular grace feature, or ornament any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing, as, the *beauties* of nature —3 A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united, as, the *beauties* of an author —4 A beautiful person In *Scripture*, the chief dignity or ornament 2 Sam i —5 In the *arts*, symmetry of parts harmony, justness of composition —6 Joy and gladness, Is lxi Order prosperity, peace, holiness Ezek xvi
BEAUTY,† *v t* (bu ty) To adorn, to beautify or embellish
BEAUTYLESS, *a* (bu tyless) Destitute of beauty
BEAUTY SPOT *n* (bu ty spot) A patch, a foil a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty
BEAUTY WANING, *a* Declining in beauty
BEAVER, *n* [Sax *befer*, *beofor*, Fr *bièvre* ... *fiber* Ir *beabhar*, Pers *babr*] 1 An amphibious quadruped, of the genus *Castor* It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet large hind feet with



Beaver

a flat oval tail It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or habitations and from this animal is obtained the castor of the shops, which is taken from cods or bags in the groin Its fur which is mostly of a chestnut brown, is the material of the best hats —2 The fur of the beaver, and a hat made of the fur also, a part of a helmet that covers the face
BEAVERED, *a* Covered with, or wearing a beaver
BEBLEED,† *v t* [*be* and *bleed*] To make bloody
BEBLOOD,† } *v t* [*be* and *blood*]
BEBLOODY † } To make bloody
BEBLOT,† *v t* [*be* and *blot*] To blot, to stain
BEBLUBBERED, *a* [*be* and *blubber*] Foul, or swelled with weeping
BECAFICO, or BECCAFICO, *n* [It. from the root of *peck* *beck*, and

fico, a fig. *See* BEAK.] A fig-pecker, a bird like a nightingale, which feeds on figs and grapes. One species is known by the name of the greater Pettychaps, which makes its appearance in England, along with other warblers, in April and May. Its song is little inferior to that of the nightingale. Its head, back, neck, and tail, are of a greenish gray.

BECALM, *v. t.* (becam.) [*be* and *calm*. *See* CALM.] 1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop, or repress motion in a body; used of the elements and of the passions, as, to *becalm* the ocean or the mind. But *calm* is generally used. 2. To intercept the current of wind, so as to prevent motion; to keep from motion for want of wind, as, high lands *becalm* a ship.

BECALMED, *pp.* (becamed.) Quieted; appeased. 2. *a.* Hindered from motion or progress by a calm, as, a ship *becalmed*.

BECALMING, *ppr.* (becaming.) Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress.

BECALMING, *n.* (becaming.) A calm at sea.

BECAME, *pret.* of *become*. [*See* BECOME.]

BECAUSE, (becauz.) a compound word. [Sax. *be*, ...ing *by*, and *cause*. *See* BY and CAUSE.] By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained. Thus I fled, *because* I was afraid, is to be thus resolved. I fled *by the cause* or *for the cause*, which I mentioned in the next affirmation, viz. I was afraid. Hence *because* being a noun, *because* may be regularly followed by *of*.

The spirit is life ... righteousness. Rom. viii.

Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. Eph. v.

BECCABUNGA, *n.* [Ger. *bach*, a brook, and *bunga*, ...] brooklime, speedwell, Veronica beccabunga, a plant common in ditches and shallow streams.

BECHANCE, *v. i.* [*be*, *by*, and *chance*.] To befall; to happen to.

BECHARM, *v. t.* [*be* and *charm*.] To charm; to captivate.

BECHIC, *n.* [Gr. ... from ... a cough.] A medicine for relieving coughs; synonymous with *pectoral*, which is now the term mostly used.

BECK, *n.* A small brook. [This word ... Sax. *becc*; Ger. *bach*; Dan. *bæk*; Sw. *back*; Pers. *bak* ... found in the ... Ar. Ch. Syr. ... Heb. and Eth. in the sense of *flowing*, as tears, weeping. Gen. xxxvii. 22.] It is obsolete in English, but is found in the names of towns situated near streams, as in *Walbeck*; but is more frequent in names on the Continent, as in *Griesbach*, &c.]

BECK, *n.* [Sax. *beacn*, a sign; *beacnian*, *bycnian*, to beckon. The Sw. *peka*, Dan. *peger*, signifies to point with the finger.] A nod of the head; a significant nod, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, *v. i.* To nod or make a sign with the head.

BECK, *v. t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head.

BECKED, *pp.* Called, or notified by a nod.

BECKET, *n.* A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars; as, a large hook, a rope with an eye at one end, or a wooden bracket.

BECKING, *ppr.* Nodding significantly; directing by a nod.

BECKON, *v. i.* (bek'n.) [*See* BECK.] To make a sign to another by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand, or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation. Acts xix.

BECKON, *v. t.* (bek'n.) To make a significant sign to.

BECKON, *n.* A sign made without words.

BECKONED, *pp.* Having a sign made to.

BECKONING, *ppr.* Making a significant sign, as a hint.

BECLIP, † *v. t.* [Sax. *beclyppan*.] To embrace.

BECLOUD, *v. t.* [*See* CLOUD.] To cloud; to obscure; to dim.

BECLOUDED, *pp.* Clouded; darkened.

BECLOUDING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring.

BECOME, *v. i.* (becum.) *pret. became*; *pp. become*. [Sax. *becuman*, to fall out or happen; G. *bekommen*, to get or obtain; D. *bekomen*, to obtain, *be* and *come*. The Sax. *be* is the Eng. *by*. These significations differ from the sense in English. But the sense is to *come to*, to arrive, to reach, to fall or pass to. [*See* COME.] Hence the sense of suiting, agreeing with. In Sax. *cuman*, G. *kommen* ... to come; and Sax. *cweman* is to please, that is, to suit or be agreeable.] 1. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition, by a change from another state or condition, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character; as, a scion *becomes* a tree.

The Lord God ... breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul. Gen. ii.

To the Jews I *became* as a Jew. 1 Cor. ix.

2. *To become of*, usually with *what* preceding; to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition; as, *what* will *become of* us. In the present tense, it applies to *place* as well as *condition*. What has *become of* my friend? that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition? *Where is he become?* is used by Shakspeare and Spenser, ... but this is not the sense in ... when ... fall in.

BECOME, *v. t.* In general, to suit or be suitable; to be congruous; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, decent or proper. It is used in the same sense applied to persons or things.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man ... *Shak.*

The use of the word, however, is less frequent; the verb usually expressing the suitableness of *things*, to persons or to other things; as, a robe *becomes* a prince.

It *becomes* me so to speak of an excellent poet. *Dryden.*

BECOMING, *ppr.* but used chiefly, except as an adjective. Fit; suitable; congruous; proper; graceful; belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances; as, he speaks with *becoming* boldness; a dress is very *becoming*. Some writers formerly used *of* after this word.

Such discourses as are *becoming of* them. *Dryden.*

But this use is inelegant or improper.

BECOMING, † *n.* Ornament.

BECOMINGLY, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

BECOMINGNESS, *n.* Fitness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness.

BECONGUILLES, *n.* A root which is brought from South America. It has emetic properties, analogous to those of ipecacuanha.

BECRIPPLE, *v. t.* [*See* CRIPPLE.] To make lame; to cripple. [*Little used.*]

BECUIBA NUT, *n.* A nut produced by a Brazilian tree, from which a balsam is drawn that is held in estimation in rheumatism.

BECURL, *v. t.* To curl.

BED, *n.* [Sax. *bed*; D. *bed*; Goth. *badi*. The sense is a lay or spread, from laying or setting.] 1. A place or an article of furniture to sleep and take rest on; in modern times, and among civilized men, a sack or tick filled with feathers or wool; but a bed may be made of straw or any other materials. The word *bed* includes often the bedstead. 2. Lodging; a convenient place for sleep. 3. Marriage; matrimonial connection.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed*. *Clarendon.*

4. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. 5. The channel of a river, or that part in which the water usually flows. 6. Any hollow place, especially in the Art. a hollow place in which any thing rests; as, the *bed* of a mortar. 7. A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it; as, a *bed* of sulphur; a *bed* of sand or clay. Geologists employ this term to signify a stratum of considerable thickness. Whenever a layer of any matter is of the thickness of two yards or more, it should be denominated a *bed*, but other wise a *stratum*. [*See* STRATUM.] 8. Pain, torment. Rev. ii. The grave. Isa. lvii. The lawful use of wedlock. Heb. xiii. The *bed* of the carriage of a gun, is a thick plank which lies under the piece, being as it were the body of the carriage. The *bed* of a mortar, is a solid piece of oak, hollow in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. In *masonry*, the horizontal surface on which stones, bricks, or the other matters used in building lie, is called a *bed*. *Bed of justice*, in France, was a throne on which the king was seated when he went to parliament. Hence the phrase, *to hold a bed of justice*. *To make a bed*, is to put it in order after it has been used. *To bring to bed*, to deliver of a child, is rarely used. But in the passive form, *to be brought to bed*, that is, *to be delivered of a child*, is common. It is often followed by *of*; as, to be brought to bed *of* a son. *To put to bed*, in *midwifery*, is to deliver of a child. *Dining bed*, or discubitory bed, among the ancients, a bed on which persons lay at meals. It was four or five feet high, and would hold three or four persons. Three of these beds were ranged by a square table, one side of the table being left open and accessible to the waiters. Hence the Latin name for the table and the room, *triclinium*, or three beds. *From board and bed*. In *law*, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony, is called a separa-

tion from *board* and *bed, a mensa et toro.* In this case the wife has a suitable maintenance allotted to her out of the husband's estate, called alimony.

BED, *v. t.* To place in a bed.—2. To go to bed with. [*Unusual.*]—3. To make partaker of the bed.—4. To plant and inclose or cover; to set or lay and inclose; as, to *bed* the roots of a plant in soft mould.—5. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or inclosed; as, to *bed* a stone.—6. To lay in a place of rest or security, covered, surrounded, or inclosed; as, a fish *bedded* in sand, or under a bank.—7. To lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order, or flat; as, *bedded* clay, *bedded* hairs.

BED, *v. i.* To cohabit; to use the same bed.

> If he be married and *bed* with his wife. *Wiseman.*

BEDAB'BLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *dabble.*] To wet; to sprinkle.

> *Bedabbled* with the dew. *Shak.*

BEDAB'BLED, *pp.* Wet; sprinkled.

BEDAB'BLING, *ppr.* Wetting; sprinkling.

BEDAFF',† *v. t.* To make a fool of.

BED'AGAT, *n.* The name of the sacred books of the Boodhists in Burmah.

BEDAG'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *daggle.*] To soil, as clothes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water.

BEDAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the mud in walking; bespattering.

BEDĀRE,† *v. t.* [*be* and *dare.*] To dare; to defy.

BEDÄRK',† *v. t.* [*be* and *dark.*] To darken.

BEDÄRK'ENED, *pp.* Darkened; obscured.

BEDASH', *v. t.* [*be* and *dash.*] To wet, by throwing water, or other liquor upon; to bespatter, with water or mud.

BEDASH'ED, *pp.* Bespattered with water or other liquid.

BEDASH'ING, *ppr.* Bespattering; dashing water upon, or other liquid.

BEDAUB', *v. t.* [*be* and *daub.*] To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.

BEDAUB'ED, *pp.* Daubed over, besmeared.

BEDAUB'ING, *ppr.* Daubing over, besmearing.

BEDAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *dazzle.*] To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by lustre.

BEDAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.

BEDAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant lustre.

BEDAZ'ZLINGLY, *adv.* So as to bedazzle.

BED'CHĀMBER, *n.* [*bed* and *chamber.*] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.—*Lords of the bed-chamber,* officers of the royal household under the groom of the stole. They are twelve in number, and wait a week each in turn. The groom of the stole does not take his turn of duty, but attends his majesty on all state occasions. There are thirteen grooms of the bed-chamber, who wait likewise in turn. In the case of a Queen regnant, these posts are occupied by ladies, called *Ladies of the bed-chamber.*

BED-CLŌTHES, *n. plur.* [*bed* and *clothes.*] Blankets, or coverlets, &c., for beds.

BED'DED, *pp.* Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed.

BED'DER, } *n.* [from *bed.*] The
BEDET'TER, } nether stone of an oil mill.

BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying in a bed; inclosing as in a bed.

BED'DING, *n.* A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

BEDEAD, *v. t.* (beded'.) To deaden.

BEDECK', *v. t.* [*be* and *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

BEDECK'ED, *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.

BEDECK'ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decking.

BEDEHOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *bead,* a prayer, and *house.*] Formerly, a hospital or alms-house, where the poor prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BE'DEL, *n.* An officer in the universities of England. [A peculiar orthography of *beadle.*]

BE'DELRY, *n.* The extent of a bedel's office.

BED'EGAR or BEDEGU'AR, *n.* An excrescence found on different species of wild roses, and produced by the puncture of a small insect, *Cynips rosæ.*

BEDEV'IL, *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to destroy, or to render unfit for use.

BEDEW', *v. t.* [*be* and *dew.*] To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid; as, tears *bedew* her face.

BEDEW'ED, *pp.* Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened.

BEDEW'ER, *n.* That which bedews.

BEDEW'ING, *ppr.* Moistening gently, as with dew; wetting.

BEDEW'Y, *a.* Moist with dew. [*Little used.*]

BED'FELLOW, *n.* [*bed* and *fellow.*] One who lies in the same bed.

BED'-HANGINGS, *n.* Curtains.

BEDIGHT', *v. t.* (bedite'.) [*be* and *dight.*] To adorn; to dress; to set off with ornaments. [*Little used.*]

BEDIGHT'ED, *pp.* Adorned, set out with ornaments.

BEDIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Adorning.

BEDIM', *v. t.* [*be* and *dim.*] To make dim; to obscure or darken.

BEDIM'MED, *pp.* Made dim; obscured.

BEDIM'MING, *ppr.* Making dim; obscuring; darkening.

BEDIZ'EN, *v. t.* (bediz'n.) [*be* and *dizen.*] To adorn; to deck: *a low word.*

BEDIZ'ENED, *pp.* Bedecked, adorned.

BEDIZ'ENING, *ppr.* Adorning.

BED'LAM, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem,* the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.] 1. A mad house; a place appropriated for lunatics. 2. A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in *Bedlam.* 3. A place of uproar.

BED'LAM, *a.* Belonging to a mad house; fit for a mad house.

BED'LAMITE, *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a mad-man.

BED'MAKER, *n.* [*bed* and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university.

BED'MATE, *n.* [*bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow.

BED'MŌULDING, *n.* [*bed* and *moulding.*] In *arch.,* the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet, consisting of an ogee, a list, a large boultine, and another list under the coronet.

BEDŌTE,† *v. t.* [*be* and *dote.*] To make to dote.

BED'PŌST, *n.* [*bed* and *post.*] The post of a bedstead.

BED'PRESSER, *n.* [*bed* and *press.*] A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed.

BEDRAG'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *draggle.*] To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt; to soil by drawing along on mud.

BEDRAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the dirt, in walking.

BEDRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Soiling by drawing along in dirt or mud.

BEDRENCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *drench.*] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture: *applied to things which imbibe moisture.*

BEDRENCH'ED, *pp.* Drenched; soaked.

BEDRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Soaking; drenching.

BED'RID, } *a.* [*bed* and *ride;* Sax.
BED'RIDDEN, } *bedrida.*] Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

BED'RITE, *n.* [*bed* and *rite.*] The privilege of the marriage bed.

BED'ROOM, *n.* [*bed* and *room.*] A room or apartment intended or used for a bed, a lodging room.—2.† Room in a bed.

BEDROP', *v. t.* [*be* and *drop.*] To sprinkle, as with drops.

BEDROP'PED, *pp.* Sprinkled as with drops; speckled; variegated with spots.

BED'SIDE, *n.* The side of the bed.

BED'STAFF, *n.* [*bed* and *staff.*] A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side.

BED'STEAD, *n.* (bed'sted.) [*bed* and *stead.*] A frame for supporting a bed.

BED'STRAW, *n.* [*bed* and *straw.*] Straw laid under a bed to make it soft; also the name of a plant, a species of Galium.

BED'SWERVER, *n.* [*bed* and *swerve.*] One that swerves from his bed; that is, one who is false and unfaithful to the marriage vow.

BED'TIME, *n.* [*bed* and *time.*] The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed.

BEDUCK', *v. t.* [*be* and *duck.*] To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse.

BEDUST', *v. t.* [*be* and *dust.*] To sprinkle, soil or cover with dust.

BED'WARD, *adv.* [*bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed.

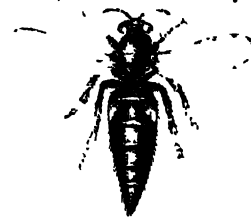
BEDWARF', *v. t.* [*be* and *dwarf.*] To make little; to stunt or hinder growth.

BED'WORK, *n.* [*bed* and *work.*] Work done in bed, without toil of the hands or with ease.

BEDȲE, *v. t.* [*be* and *dye.*] To dye; to stain.

BEDȲED, *pp.* Dyed; stained.

BEE, *n.* [Sax. *beo;* D. *bye;* Ger. *biene;* Ir. *beach.*] 1. An insect of the genus Apis. [*See* APIS.] The species are numerous, of which the honey-bee is



Queen Bee

the most interesting to man. It has been cultivated from the earliest periods, for its wax and honey. It lives in swarms or societies, of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms con-

tain three classes of bees, the females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the neuters or working bees. Of the former, there is only one in each hive or swarm, whose sole office is to propagate the species. It is much larger than the other bees. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen,

Wo[illegible] Be[illegible]

after which, they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the labourers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis by which they suck the honey from flowers, and a mouth by which they swallow it, and then convey it to the hive in their stomachs, where they disgorge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets by a brush on their second pair of legs, and deposited in a hollow in the third pair. It is called *bee bread*, and is the food of the *larvae* or young. The adult bees feed on honey. The wax was supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed from the honey by a similar process. The females and neuters have a barbed sting, attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive is overstocked, a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called *swarming*.—In *America*, a joint voluntary and gratuitous aid afforded by neighbours to their minister, or to any person in need.

BEEBIRA, *n.* The bark of a tree found in British Guiana, having tonic properties like Peruvian bark, and yielding an alkaline matter called Beeberine.

BEE-BREAD, *n.* [*bee* and *bread*.] The pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young. [*See* BEE.]

BEE-EATER, *n.* [*bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds on bees. There are several species included in the genus Merops, of which the Apiaster of Europe is remarkable for the brilliancy of its plumage.

BEE-FLOWER, *n.* [*bee* and *flower*.] A plant, Ophrys Apifera, a species of Ophrys or Twayblade, whose flowers represent singular figures of bees, flies and other insects.

BEE-GARDEN, *n.* [*bee* and *garden*.] A garden, or inclosure to set bee hives in.

BEE-GLUE, *n.* [*bee* and *glue*.] A soft unctuous matter with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; called also *propolis*.

BEE-HIVE, *n.* [*bee* and *hive*.] A case, box, or other hollow vessel which serves as a habitation for bees. Hives are made of various materials, as of boards, the hollow trunk of a tree, and with of straw or of glass.

BEE-MASTER, *n.* [*bee* and *master*.] One who keeps bees.

BEECH, *n.* [Sax. *bece*, *boc*; G. *buche*, or *buchbaum*; Russ. *buk*; Gr. [illegible]; L. *fagus*. In Saxon *boc* and *bec* is a book. It may be that *beech* is properly the name of bark, and this being used by our rude ancestors, as the material for writing, the word came to signify a book.] A tree arranged by Linnaeus under the genus Fagus, with the chestnut. The common beech is the *Fagus Sylvatica*, Linn., in class and order Monoecia Polyandria, nat. or. Amentaceae. The beech grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head, with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The mast or nuts are the food of swine, and of certain wild animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. When eaten by man, they are said to occasion giddiness and headach. Beech is not much used in building, as it soon rots in damp places; but it is used as piles in places where it is constantly wet. It is manufactured into a great variety of tools, for which its great hardness and uniform texture render it superior to all other sorts of wood. It is also extensively used in making furniture.

BEECH-COAL, *n.* [*beech* and *coal*.] Charcoal from beech wood.

BEECHEN, *a.* (bee'chn.) Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech; as a *beechen* vessel.

BEECHMAST, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech.

BEECH-OIL, *n.* [*beech* and *oil*.] Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech tree. It is used in Picardy and in other parts of France, instead of butter; but it is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach.

BEECH-TREE, *n.* [*beech* and *tree*.] The beech.

BEEF, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*, *beuf*, an ox; Sp. *buey*; Port. *boy*; W. *bu*; Corn. *byuh*, an ox; Ir. *bo*, a cow; plu. *buaibh*; L. *bos*, *bovis*; Gr. [illegible].] 1. An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull or cow; but used of those which are full grown or nearly so. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves*. 2. The flesh of an ox, bull or cow when killed. In *pop. lan.*, the word is often applied to the live animal; as, an ox is good *beef*; that is, well fattened. In this sense, the word has no plural.

BEEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox or bovine kind; as, a *beef* steak.

BEEF-EATER, *n.* [*beef* and *eat*.] One that eats beef. 2. A popular appellation for the yeomen of the king's guard, and the term thus applied is supposed to be a corruption from the French *beaufetier*, an officer appointed to watch the beaufet, buffet or side-board, because some of the yeomen originally were ranged at table on solemn festivals. 3. The Buphaga, an African bird that feeds on the larvas which nestle under the hides of oxen.—4. In *pop. use*, a stout fleshy man.

BEEF-STEAK, *n.* [*beef* and *steak*.] A steak or slice of beef for broiling.

BEEF-WITTED, *a.* [*beef* and *wit*.] Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy-headed.

BEELD or BIELD,† *n.* [Sax. *behlidan*, to cover.] Protection; refuge. In the *Scottish dialect* this word is used to signify 1. Shelter, refuge, protection.—2. Support, stay, means of sustenance.—3. A place of shelter, hence applied to a house, a habitation.

BEELE, *n.* A kind of pickaxe used by miners for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie.

BEELZEBUB, *n.* [Gr. βεελζεβουλ, the lord of destroyer of flies.] A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron. He was worshipped as the destroyer of flies.

BEELZEBUL, *n.* [Gr. βεελζεβουλ, Lord of dung, *i. e.* metaphorically, lord of idolatry.] A name given by the Jews to the prince of demons. The word is incorrectly written Beelzebub in the New Testament, Mat. x. 25; xii. 24, 27. [*See* BAAL.]

BE-MOL, *n.* In *music*, *See* BEMOL.

BEEN. [Sax. *beon*.] *Part. perf.* of *be*; pronounced *bin*. In old authors, it is also the present tense plural of be.

BEEN, *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets, used in India.

BEER, *n.* [W. *bir*; Fr. *biere*; Arm. *byer*, *bir*, *ber*; D. and Ger. *bier*.] 1. A spirituous liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water. This extract or infusion is evaporated by boiling in caldrons, and hops or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness added. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats. *Beer* is of different degrees of strength, and is denominated *small beer*, *ale*, *porter*, *brown stout*, &c., according to its strength, or other peculiar qualities.—2. *Beer* is a name given in America to fermenting liquors made of various other materials; and when a decoction of the roots of plants forms part of the composition, it is called *spring beer*, from the season in which it is made. There is also *root beer*. In *Britain*, also the term *beer* is applied in the same way to fermented liquors made from ginger, spruce, molasses, &c.

BEER-BARREL, *n.* A barrel for holding beer.

BEER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale house.

BEER-STONE, *n.* An argillaceous and siliceous *freestone* dug from quarries at Beer, ten miles west of Lyme Regis, at the passing of the chalk into the greensand.

BEES, *n. plur.* In *shipbuilding*, pieces of elm plank bolted to the upper end of the bowsprit.

BEESHA, *n.* A genus of grasses nearly allied to *Bambusa*, from which it differs in the circumstance of its seed being enclosed in a fleshy pericarp. Two species are known, both of which have the aspect of spineless bamboos.

BEESTINGS. *See* BIESTINGS.

BEET, *n.* [D. *biet*, Ger. *beete*, W. *betysen*, L. *beta*, Fr. *bette*.] A plant of the genus Beta. The species cultivated in gardens are the *cicla* and *vulgaris*, or white and red beet. There are many varieties, some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots, like turnips. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which is manufactured in France on a great scale.

BEETLE, *n.* [Sax. *bitl* or *bytl*, a mallet; *bitel*, the insect, *beetle*.] 1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive wedges, beat pavements, &c.; called also a stamper or rammer.—2. In *zool.*, the popular name of a genus of insects, the Scarabaeus, of many species. The generic characters are, clavated antennæ, fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases, or sheaths. The bones of these insects are placed externally, and their muscles within. They are of different sizes, from that of a pin's head, to that of a man's fist. Some are produced in a month, and go through their

existence in a year, in others, four years are required to produce them, and they live as winged insects a year more They have various names, as the May bug, the dorr-beetle, the cockchafer, the tumble dung, the elephant-beetle, &c The latter, found in South America, is the largest species, being four inches long

BEETLE, *v i* (bee tl) To jut, to be prominent, to hang or extend out, as, a cliff that *beetles* over its base

BEETLE-BROW, *n* [*beetle* and *brow*] A prominent brow

BEETLE-BROWED, *a* Having prominent brows

BEETLE-HEAD, *n* [*beetle* and *head*] A stupid fellow

BEETLE-HEADED *a* Having a head like a beetle, dull, stupid

BEETLE-STOCK, *n* [*beetle* and *stock*] The handle of a beetle

BEETLE-STONES, *n* Stones so named in Scotland from their supposed insect origin, and applied by the lapidaries of Edinburgh to make ladies' ornaments Dr Buckland states that they are the coprolites or feces of fishes

BEETLING, *ppr* Jutting, being prominent, standing out from the main body

BEET-RAVE, } *n* A kind of beet,
BEET-RADISH } used for salad

BEET-ROOT, *n* The root of the beet plant, Beta Maritima belonging to nat order Chenopodiaceæ It is a native of Britain

BEET-ROOT SUGAR, *n* Sugar made from the root of the beet, a manufacture which sprang up in France in consequence of Bonaparte's scheme for destroying the colonial prosperity of Britain by excluding British colonial produce

BEEVES, *n plur* of *beef* Cattle, quadrupeds of the bovine genus, called in England, *black cattle*

BEFALL, *v t*, *pret* befell *part* befallen [Sax befeallan of *be* and *fall*] To happen to, to occur to, as let me know the worst that can *befall* me It usually denotes ill It is generally transitive in form but there seems to be an ellipsis of *to*, and *to* sometimes follows it

BEFALL, *v i* To happen, to come to pass

I have reveal'd the [illegible] *Milton*

To *befall of*, is not legitimate

BEFALLEN *pp* Fallen on

BEFALLING, *ppr* Happening to, occurring to, coming to pass

BEFALLING, *n* That which befalls an event

BEFELL, *pret* of *befall*

BEFIT *v t* [*be* and *fit*] To suit, to be suitable to, to become

That name best *befits* thee *Milton*

BEFITTING, *ppr* or *a* Suiting, becoming

BEFLATTERED, *a* Flattered

BEFOAM, *v t* [*be* and *foam*] To cover with foam [*Little us*]

BEFOGGED, *a* Involved in a fog

BEFOOL, *v t* [*be* and *fool*] To fool, to infatuate, to delude, or lead into error

Men *befool* themselves *Smith*

BEFOOLED *pp* Fooled, deceived, led into error

BEFOOLING, *ppr* Fooling, making a fool of, deceiving, infatuating

BEFORE, *prep* [*be* and *fore*, that is, *by fore*, *near* the fore part Sax *before*, or *beforan*, returned by Chaucer in *beforn*] 1. In front, on the side with the face, at any distance, used of persons —2 In presence of, with the idea of power, authority, respect

Abraham bowed *before* the people of the land, Gen xxiii

Wherewith shall I come *before* the Lord, Micah vi

3 In sight of, as, *before* the face 4 In the presence of, noting cognizance, or jurisdiction

Both parties shall come *before* the judge Ex xxii

5 In the power of, noting the right or ability to choose or possess, free to the choice

The world was all *before* them *Milton*

My land is *before* thee Gen xx

6 In front of any object as, *before* the house *before* the fire —7 Preceding in time

Before I was afflicted I went astray, Ps cxix

Before Abraham was I am John viii

Here the preposition has a sense ... following for an object —8 In preference to

And he set Ephraim *before* Manasseh Gen xlviii

[illegible]

9 Superior ... preceding in dignity

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me, for he was *before* me, John i

10 Prior to having prior right ... preceding in order as the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession 11 Previous to in previous order, in order to

Before ... *Swift*

[*See No* 7] 12 *Before the wind* is to move in the direction of the wind by its impulse

BEFORE *adv* In time preceding

You tell me what I knew *before* ...

2 In time preceding to the present or to the time hitherto as tumult ... arose which *before* were unknown ... Further onward in place in progress, as in front

... *before* ... *Milton*

4 In front on the fore part

The battle was *before* and behind 2 Chron xiii

In some of the examples of the ... *before* which led some places under the class of the ... ended in a proposition ... a sentence as *Before* the hills appeared This is the real ... structure ... however ... be ... understood

BEFORE-CITED *a* Cited in a preceding part

BEFOREHAND, *adv* [*before* and *hand*] In a state of anticipation or preoccupation often followed by *with* as you are *beforehand with* me —2 Antecedently, by way of preparation or preliminary ... Matt xiii, Mark ... —3 In a state of accumulation, so as that more has been received than expended A man is *beforehand* *In this use it is more properly an adjective* —4 At first before any thing is done

BEFORE-MENTIONED, *a* Mentioned before

BEFORETIME [*adv* [*before* and *time*] Formerly, of old time, 1 Sam ix, Josh xx

BEFORTUNE, *v t* [*be* and *fortune*] To happen, to betide

BEFOUL, *v t* [Sax *befylan*, *be* and *foul*] To make foul, to soil

BEFRECKLE, *v t* To freck, to spot, to colour with various spots

BEFRIEND, *v t* (befrend) [*be* and *friend*] To favour, to act as a friend to, to countenance, aid, or benefit

BEFRIENDED, *pp* Favoured, countenanced

BEFRIENDING, *ppr* Favouring, assisting as a friend, showing kindness to

BEFRINGE, *v t* (befrinj) [*be* and *fringe*] To furnish with a fringe, to adorn as with fringe

BEFRINGED, *pp* Adorned as with a fringe

BEFURRED, *a* Covered with fur

BEG, } *n* [The Turks write this word
BEY, } *begh*, or *bek* but pronounce it *bey*] In the *Turkish dominions* a governor of a town or country, more particularly, the lord of a sangiac or banner Every province is divided into seven sangiacs or banners, each of which qualifies a bey, and these are commanded by the governor of the province, called *beglerbeg*, or lord of all the beys Each *beg* has the command of a certain number of spahis, or horse denominated timariots In *Tunis* the *beg*, or bey is the prince or king, and answering to the *dey* of Algiers In *Egypt* the *beys* were twelve generals who commanded the militia, or standing forces of the realm

BEG, *v t* [Probably contracted from Sw *begara* to desire, crave, Dan *begærer*, Ger *begehren* D *begeeren* which is a compound word, *be* and *geren*, to crave Sax *geornian gyrnan*, to yearn In *Italian pregare* is a beg ...] 1 To ask earnestly, to beseech, to entreat or supplicate with humility It implies more urgency than *ask* or *petition*

Joseph *begged* the body of Jesus Matt xxvii

2 To ask or supplicate in charity as we may yet be reduced to *beg* our bread, —3 To take for granted, to assume without proof as, to *beg* the question in debate

BEG, *v i* To ask alms or charity to practise asking, to live by asking alms

To dig I am ashamed to *beg*, Luke xvi

BEGALL † *v t* To gall to fret, to chafe to rub sore

BEGAWDED,† *pp* Bedecked with gaudy things ... with any fine ... gay ... things

BEGET, *v t pret* *begot begat*, *pp begot begotten* [Sax *begetan*, of *be* and *getan* to get *See* GET] 1 To procreate as a father or sire to generate as to *beget* a son 2 To produce as an effect, to cause to exist, to generate as luxury *begets* vice

BEGETTER *n* One who begets, or procreates a father

BEGGABLE, *a* That may be begged

BEGGAR, *n* [*See* BEG] One that lives by asking alms or makes it his business to beg for charity 2 One who supplicates with humility, a petitioner, but in this sense rarely used, as the word has become a term of contempt 3 One who assumes in argument what he does not prove

BEGGAR *v t* To reduce to beggary, to impoverish 2 To deprive, or make destitute to exhaust, as, to *beggar* description

BEGGARED, *pp* Reduced to extreme poverty

BEGGARING *ppr* Reducing to indigence, or a state of beggary

BEGGARLINESS, *n* The state of being beggarly, meanness, extreme poverty

BEGGARLY, *a* Mean, poor, in the

condition of a beggar, extremely indigent.

BEG'GARLY, *adv* Meanly, indigently, despicably

BEG'GAR-MAID, *n* A maid that is a beggar

BEG'GAR-MAN, *n* A man that is a beggar

BEG'GAR-WOMAN, *n* A female beggar

BEG'GARY, *n* A state of extreme indigence

BEG'GED, *pp* Entreated, supplicated, asked in charity

BEG'GING, *ppr* Asking alms, supplicating, assuming without proof

BEG'GING, *n* The act of soliciting alms, the practice of asking alms, as he lives by *begging*

BEGHARDS, }
BEGUARDS, } *n* A religious order of St Francis in Flanders, established at Antwerp in 1228, and so named from St *Begghe*, their patroness. They at first employed themselves in making linen cloth, and were united in bonds of charity, without any rule but in 1290 they embraced that of the third order of St Francis. Their history during the middle ages is much mixed up with that of the Beguines

BEGILT, *a* Gilded

BEGIN, *v i* *pret* *began*, *pp* *begun* [Sax *aginnan*, *apinnan*, *beginnan* and *onginnan*, to begin [illegible], a beginning Sw *begynna* D and Ger *beginnen* to begin D and German *beginn*, a beginning, origin W [illegible] to begin [illegible], a prefix, and [illegible] the head. The radical word is *gin* or *ginn* to which are prefixed *be* *on* and *du* which is *to*. This appears to be the root of the Gr [illegible], I [illegible] coinciding with Sax *hon* to be [illegible] to be [illegible] to plant to confirm to create [illegible] *kon* to be to become or be made Ar *kana*, to be, or become to make to create, to generate, Heb [illegible] and Sam [illegible] to make ready to adapt, prepare, establish Sam to create. The primary sense is to throw thrust stretch forward hence, to set, or to produce according to its connection or application] 1 To have an original or first existence to take rise to commence

A he spake by the mouth of his holy prophets which have been since the world *began* Luke i

Judgment must *begin* at the house of God, 1 Pet iv

From Nimrod first the savage chase *began* [illegible]

And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden*

2 To do the first act to enter upon something new to take the first step as *begin* my muse

Begin every day to repent [illegible]

When I *begin* I will also make an end 1 Sam iii

BEGIN, *v t* To do the first act of any thing, to enter on, to commence

Ye nymphs of Solyma *begin* the song [illegible]

And this they *begin* to do [illegible]

2 To trace from any thing as the first ground, to lay the foundation

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures which leads us to the knowledge of God [illegible]

To begin with, to enter upon first to use or employ first, as, to *begin with* the Latin grammar, to *begin business with* a small capital

BEGIN'NER, *n* The person who begins, he that gives an original, the agent who is the cause, an author — 2 One who first enters upon any art, science, or business, one who is in his rudiments, a young practitioner, often implying want of experience

BEGIN'NING, *ppr* First entering upon commencing giving rise, or original taking rise, or origin

BEGIN'NING, *n* The first cause, origin

I am the *beginning* and the ending, Rev i

2 That which is first, the first state commencement, entrance into being

In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth Gen i

3 The rudiments, first ground, or materials

Mighty things from small *beginnings* grow *Dryden*

BEGIN'NINGLESS, *n* That hath no beginning [A bad word and not used]

BEGIRD, *v t* (begurd) *pret* *begirt* *begirded* *pp* *begirt* [*be* and *gird* Sax *beogirdan*] 1 To bind with a band or girdle —2 To surround, to inclose, to encompass

[illegible] the Almighty [illegible]

3 To besiege *To begirt* used by B Johnson is a corrupt orthography

BEGIRDED, }
BEGIRT, } *pp* Bound with a girdle, surrounded, inclosed besieged

BEGIRDING, *ppr* Binding with a girdle surrounding, besieging

BEGLERBEG, *n* [See Bey] The governor of a province in the Turkish empire next in dignity to the grand vizier Each has three ensigns or staffs trimmed with a horse tail to distinguish him from a pasha who has two and a bey who has one His province is called *beglerbeglik*

BEGLOOM, *v t* To make gloomy to darken

BEGNAW, *v t* benaw [Sax *begnagan* be and *gnagan*] To bite or gnaw to eat away to corrode to nibble

BEGOD, *v t* To deify

BEGODDED†, *pp* Endowed as gods with the attributes of god

BEGONE, Go away depart The two words have been improperly united *Be* retains the sense of a verb and *gone* that of a participle

BEGONIACEÆ, *n* In *bot* a natural order of Exogens consisting of a single genus composed of species found exclusively in the damper parts of the tropics in both the Old and New World, particularly in Asia and America All the species of the only genus Begonia of which the order consist, have fleshy leaves succulent stems and [illegible] flowers They are deservedly favorites with the collectors [illegible] of plants [illegible] of the facility with which they may be kept in a [illegible] of almost constant flowering

BEGORED *a* [be and gore] Besmeared with gore

BEGOT, BEGOTTEN, *pp* of *get* Procreated generated

BEGRACED† *pp* Endowed with the rank treated addressed, as possessing the rank or title of *grace* or *lord*

BEGRAVE† *v t* To deposit in the grave to bury 2 † To engrave

BEGREASE *v t* (s as z) [*be* and *grease*] To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter

BEGRIME *v t* [*be* and *grime*] To soil with dirt deep impressed so that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered

BEGRIMED *pp* Deeply soiled.

BEGRUDGE, *v t* (begrudj) [See Grudge] To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BEGRUDG'ED, *pp* Having excited envy

BEGRUDG'ING, *ppr* Envying the possession of

BEGUAN, *n* A bezoar, or concretion, found in the intestines of the iguana lizard

BEGUILE, *v. t* (begile) [*be* and *guile*] To delude, to deceive, to impose on by artifice or craft

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat, Gen iii

2 To elude by craft

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage *Shak*

3 To elude any thing disagreeable by amusement, or other means, to pass pleasingly, to amuse, as, to *beguile* the tedious day with sleep

BEGUILED, *pp* Deluded, imposed on, misled by craft, eluded by stratagem, passed pleasingly

BEGUILEMENT, *n* Act of beguiling, or deceiving

BEGUILER, *n* He, or that which beguiles or deceives

BEGUILING, *ppr* Deluding deceiving by craft eluding by artifice, amusing

BEGUILINGLY, *adv* In a manner to deceive

BEGUILTY, *v t* To render guilty [A barbarous word]

BEGUINS, *n* The Beguins are a congregation of nuns in Flanders, so called from their founder or from their head dress *Beguin* in French, is a linen cap From this order sprang the Beguinages in Flanders

BEGUM or **BEGAUM** *n* In the East Indies a princess or lady of high rank

BEGUN, *pp* of *begin* Commenced, originated

BEHALF, *n* (behaf) [This word is probably a corruption If composed of *be* and *half*, it is a word of modern origin but I take it to be the Sax *behefe* profit, need or convenience, D *behoef* necessity business *behoeve*, behalf, Sw *behof*, D *behov* need necessity sufficiency, or what is required sustenance or support, from the verb *behoove*, *behofian behovan*, to need The spelling is therefore corrupt, it should be *behof*, or *behoof* See Behoof] 1 Favour, advantage, convenience profit, support, defence, vindication, as the advocate pleads in *behalf* of the prisoner, the patriot suffers in *behalf* of his country —2 Part, side noting substitution, or the act of taking the part of another, as, the agent appeared in *behalf* of his constituents and entered a claim

BEHAPPEN, *v i* [*be* and *happen*] To happen to

BEHAVE, *v t* [G *gehaben* Sax *gehabban*, and *behabban* *be* and *have*] 1 To restrain, to govern, to subdue [The Saxon sense of the word]

He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent *Shak*

This sense is obsolete Yet it often seems to be implied for to *behave ones self*, is really to *govern* ones self, to have in command —2 To carry, to conduct, used with the reciprocal pronoun, as he *behaves himself* manfully But the tendency of modern usage is to omit the pronoun, as, he *behaves* well

BEHAVE, *v i* To act, to conduct; generally applied to manners, or to conduct in any particular business, and in

a good or bad sense He *behaves* well or ill

BEHAVED, *pp* Conducted

BEHAVING, *ppr* Carrying, conducting

BEHAVIOUR, *n* (behávyur) [*See* BEHAVE] Manner of behaving, whether good or bad, conduct, manners, carriage of one's self, with respect to propriety, or morals, deportment It expresses external appearance or action, sometimes in a particular character, more generally in the common duties of life, as, our future destiny depends on our *behaviour* in this life It may express correct or good manners, but I doubt whether it ever expresses the idea of *elegance of manners*, without another word to qualify it *To be upon one's behaviour*, is to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct The modern phrase is *to be*, or *to be put, upon one's good behaviour* Judges hold their office during *good behaviour*, that is during the integrity and fidelity of their official conduct *Behaviour as heir*, *a gestio pro herede*, in *Scots law* is a passive title, by which an heir, by intromission with his ancestor's heritage, incurs a universal liability for his debts and obligations

BEHEAD, *v t* (behed) [*be* and *head*] To cut off the head, to sever the head from the body, with a cutting instrument, appropriately used of the execution of men for crimes

BEHEADED, *pp* (beheded) Having the head cut off

BEHEADING, *ppr* beheding Severing the head from the body

BEHEADING, *n* (beheding) The act of separating the head from the body by a cutting instrument decollation Beheading was a capital punishment among the Romans, it was performed at first with an axe but afterwards with a sword In this country it was the capital punishment of nobles, and those convicted of high treason In *Scotland* in former times, beheading was performed by an edge instrument called the *maiden* which is still preserved in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries It is somewhat similar to the guillotine, the beheading instrument in France In the *United States* of America beheading is unknown, the halter being the only instrument of capital punishment in that country

BEHELD, *pret* and *pp* of *Behold* which see

BEHEMOTH *n* [Heb בהמות, *behemoth*, from בהמה, *behemah*, a beast or brute, from an Arabic verb which signifies to shut, to be hid, to be dumb In Eth dumb] Authors are divided in opinion as to the animal intended in Scripture by this name, some supposing it to be an ox, others an elephant and Bochart labours to prove it the hippopotamus or river horse The latter opinion is most probable [*See* HIPPOPOTAMUS] The original word in Arabic signifies a brute or beast in general especially a quadruped

BEHEN, BEN, or BEKEN, *n* A plant The white behen is a species of Cucubalus, called Swedish lychnis or, campion The empalement of its flower resembles net work, and its leaves have somewhat of the flavour of peas The *behen* of the shops, or white behen, is spatling poppy *Red behen* is sea lavender

BEHEST, *n* [*be* and Sax *hæse*, a command; Ger *geheiss*, command, from *heissen*, to call, tell, or command *See* HEAT] Command, precept, mandate

BEHIGHT,† *v t* (behite) *pret* *behot* [Sax *behatan*, to promise] To promise, to intrust, to call, or name, to command, to adjudge, to address, to inform, to mean, to reckon The orthography is corrupt, it should be *behite*

BEHIND, *prep* [Sax *behindan*, of *be* and *hindan*, behind, Goth *hindar*, beyond, behind, *hindar leithan*, to pass, pretence, Ger *hinter*] 1 At the back of another as, to ride *behind* a horseman 2 On the back part, at any distance in the rear, as, to walk *behind* another 3 Remaining, left after the departure of another, whether by removing to a distance, or by death as a man leaves his servant *behind* him or his estate at his decease 4 Left at a distance, in progress or improvement as one student is *behind* another in mathematics 5 Inferior to another in dignity or excellence

For I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles 2 Cor xi

6 On the side opposite the front or nearest part or opposite to that which fronts a person on the other side as *behind* a bed, *behind* a hill *behind* a house, tree, or rock *Behind the back* in *Scripture* signifies, out of notice, or regard, overlooked disregarded

They cast thy law *behind their backs*, Neh ix xxvi

BEHIND, *adv* [*be* and *hind*] Out of sight not produced, or exhibited to view, remaining as we know not what evidence is *behind* 2 Backward on the back part as to look *behind*

Past in the progress of time

Forgetting those things which are *behind* Phil iii

4 Future or remaining, to be endured

And fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh Col i

5 Remaining after a payment and as there is a large sum *behind* 6 Remaining after the departure of as he departed and left us *behind*

BEHINDHAND *a* [*behind* and *hand*] In arrear in an exhausted state in a state in which rent or profit has been anticipated, and expenditures precede the receipt of funds to supply them In *popular use* a state of poverty in which the means of living are not adequate to the end Also in a state of backwardness in which a particular business has been delayed beyond the proper season for performing it as he is *behindhand* in his business *Behindhand with*, is *behind* in progress not upon equal terms in forwardness as to be *behindhand with* the fashionable world This word is really an adjective, as it is applied to the *person* rather than to the *verb* but like *adrift* *aloft ashamed* and several other words, never precedes the noun Shakspeare's "behindhand slackness" therefore is contrary to present usage is not a legitimate phrase

BEHOLD, *v t* *pret* and *pp* *beheld* [Sax *behealdan* *behealdan*, *behealden*, *ehaldan*, from *healdan*, to hold The sense is, to hold, to have in sight, from straining restraining In Saxon, the verb signifies not only to look or see, but to guard, so in Latin, *observo*, from *servo*, to keep This explication leads us to an understanding of the participle *beholden*, which retains the primitive sense of the verb *bound*, *obliged* The Germans retain the original sense in *behalten*, to hold or keep, as the Dutch do in *gehouden*, held, bound, and the Danes in *beholder*, to keep, retain, *behold*, a retreat, refuge, reservation *See* OBSERVE and REGARD] 1 To fix the eyes upon, to see with attention, to observe with care

Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world, John i

2 In *a less intensive sense*, to look upon, to see

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived, Num xxi

BEHOLD, *v i* To look; to direct the eyes to an object

And I *beheld*, and lo in the midst of the throne a Lamb as it had been slain, Rev v.

2 To fix the attention upon an object, to attend, to direct or fix the mind

Behold I stand at the door and knock, Rev iii

This word is much used in this manner for exciting attention, or admiration It is in the imperative mood, expressing command, or exhortation, and by no means a mere exclamation

BEHOLDEN *pp* or *a* (beholdn) [The participle of *behold* to keep, guard, or bind *See* BEHOLD] Obliged, bound in gratitude indebted

Little are we *beholden* to your love *Shak*

BEHOLDER, *n* One who beholds, a spectator one who looks upon, or sees

BEHOLDING, *ppr* Fixing the eyes upon looking on seeing — 2 Fixing the attention, regarding with attention 3 † Obligation — 4 Obliged [A mistaken use of the word for *beholden*]

BEHOLDINGNESS, *n* The state of being obliged [*In error, and not in use*

BEHONEY, *v t* To sweeten with honey

BEHOOF *n* [Sax *behofian* to want, to be necessary, to be expedient, hence, to be a duty D *behoeven* to need, Ger *behuf* behoof, Dan *behover*, to need, to lack *behov*, need necessity sufficiency, maintenance, that is, things needed] 1 *Radically* need, necessity, whence by an easy analogy, the word came to signify that which supplies want Hence, in present usage, 2 That which is advantageous, advantage, profit benefit

No mean recompense it brings to your *behoof* *Milton*

BEHOOVABLE, *a* Needful, profitable

BEHOOVE, or BEHOVE *v t* (behoov) [Sax *behofian* to want, to be necessary or expedient *Supra*] To be necessary for, to be fit for, to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty or convenience

And thus it *behoved* Christ to suffer, Luke xxiv

It may perhaps be used intransitively, as let him behave as it *behooveth* but I believe such use is rare

BEHOOVEFUL, *a* (*behoovful*) Needful useful, profitable, advantageous

BEHOOVEFULLY, *adv* (behoovfully) Usefully, profitably [*Obs* or *nearly so*]

BEHOT,† *pret* of *behight*

BEHOVE, and its derivatives [*See* BEHOOVE]

BEHOWL,† *v t* [*be* and *howl*] To howl at

BEIDELSAR, *n* [Ar *Beid el ossar*] A plant used in Africa, as a remedy for fever, and the bites of serpents It is supposed to be the *Asclepias procera*

The Egyptians use the down of its seeds as tinder

BE'ING, *ppr.* [*See* Be.] Existing in a certain state.

Man, *being* in honour, abideth not. Ps. xlix.

BE'ING, *n.* Existence, as, God is the author of our *being*.

In God we live and move, and have our *being*. Acts xvii.

2. A particular state or condition. [*This is hardly a different sense.*] 3. A person existing, *applied to the human race.*—4. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit.

Superior *beings*, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all nature's law.
Pope.

5. An animal; any living creature; as, animals are such *beings* as are endowed with sensation and spontaneous motion.

BE'IT, *n.* An Arabic word which properly signifies a tent or hut, but is likewise employed to denote any edifice or abode of men. It is often found as a component part of proper names, in the geography of those countries that have become subject to the Arabs, as *Beit al Haram*, the edifice of the sanctuary, a name given to the temple at Mecca; *Beit al Mukaddas*, the sanctified abode, i. e. Jerusalem. It corresponds to the Hebrew *Beth*.

BEJADE, † *v. t.* [*be* and *jade*.] To tire.

BEJAN CLASS, *n.* A designation given to the first or lowest Greek class in the universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen. Hence, the students in these classes are denominated *Bejans*. The term *bejan*, according to Dr. Jamieson, comes from the French *bejaune*, which signifies a novice in any art or science, any [illegible]

BEJAPE, † *v. t.* To laugh at; to deceive.

BEJARIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Dodecandria and order Monogynia. There are two species, the one a tree, and the other a shrub of New Granada. The tree has purple coloured flowers, and the shrub flesh coloured, something [illegible] to the [illegible]

BEJESUIT, *v. t.* To initiate in Jesuitism.

BEJUCO, *n.* Bejuco of Carthagena. A kind of [illegible] South America, being an effectual antidote against the poison of all serpents.

BEKISS, † *v. t.* [*be* and *kiss*.] To kiss; to salute.

BEKNAVE, † *v. t.* [*be* and *knave*.] To call knave.

BEKNIT, † *pp.* Knit; tied; bound.

BEKNOW, † *v. t.* [*be* and *know*.] To acknowledge.

BELABOUR, *v. t.* [Perhaps from *be* and *labour*, but in Russ. *bulava* is a club.] To beat soundly; to thump.

Ajax [illegible] there [illegible]
Dryden.

BELACE, *v. t.* [*be* and *lace*.] To fasten, as with a lace or cord.—2. To beat; to whip.

BELACED, *a.* Adorned with lace.

BELAMOUR, † *n.* [Fr. *bel amour.*] A gallant; a consort.

BELAMY, † *n.* [Fr. *bel ami*.] A good friend; an intimate.

BELATE, † *v. t.* [*be* and *late*.] To retard, or make too late.

BELATED, *a.* [*be* and *lated*.] Benighted, abroad late at night.—2. Too late for the hour appointed or intended; later than the proper time.

BELATEDNESS, *n.* Being too late.

BELAVE, † *v. t.* [*be* and *lave*.] To wash.

BELAW'GIVE, *v. t.* To give a law to. [*Barbarous, and not used.*]

BELAY, *v. t.* [This word is composed of *be* and *lay*, to lay to, lay by, or close. *See* Beleaguer.] 1. To block up, or obstruct.—2. To place in ambush.—3. To adorn, surround, or cover.—4. In *seamanship*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding a rope round a cleat, kevil, or belaying pin. It is chiefly applied to the running rigging.

BELAYED, *pp.* Obstructed, ambushed, made fast.

BELAYING, *ppr.* Blocking up, laying an ambush, making fast. *Belaying-pins*, in ships, are wooden pins on which the ropes are belayed or wound.

BELCH, *v. t.* or *int.* [Sax. *bealcan*, to belch; that is, to push out, to swell or heave; *belgan* to be angry, that is, to swell with passion; Eng. *bulge*, *bilge*, *bulk*; allied to W. *balc*, prominent.] 1. To throw or eject wind from the stomach with violence.—2. To eject violently from a deep hollow place; as, a volcano *belches* flames and lava.

BELCH, *n.* The act of throwing out from the stomach, or from a hollow place; eructation.—2. A cant name for malt liquor.

BELCHED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach, or from a hollow place.

BELCHING, *ppr.* Ejecting from the stomach or any deep hollow place.

BELCHING, *n.* Eructation.

BELDAM, *n.* [Fr. *belle*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady. It seems to be used in contempt, or as a cant term.] 1. An old woman. Spenser seems to have used the word in its true sense for *g[illegible] dame*.—2. A hag.

BELEAGUER, *v. t.* (beleeger) [Ger. *belagern*, from *be*, by, near, and *lagern*, to lay. D. *belegeren*, to besiege, to [illegible] to belie.] To besiege; to block up; to surround with an army so as to preclude escape.

BELEAGUERED, *pp.* Besieged.

BELEAGUERER, *n.* One who besieges.

BELEAGUERING, *ppr.* Besieging; blocking up.

BELEAVE, † *v. t.* [*be* and *leave*.] To leave.

BELECTURED, *a.* Lectured.

BELEE, *v. t.* [*be* and *lee*.] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavourable to the wind.

BELEMNITE, *n.* [Gr. [illegible], a dart or arrow, from [illegible], from the root of [illegible], to throw.] 1. Arrow-head or finger-stone; vulgarly called thunderbolt or thunderstone.—2. A genus of fossil shells, common in chalk and limestone. These shells consist of an interior cone divided into partitions connected by a siphon, as in the nautilus, and surrounded by a number of concentric layers, made up of fibres radiating from the axis. These layers are somewhat transparent, and when burnt, rubbed, or scraped, give the odour of rasped horn. This genus belongs to the order of molluscous animals, called *Cephalopoda*, nearly allied to the recent sepia. Numerous species have been discovered, all extinct.—2. A generic name for the organic remains of extinct fossil bodies of the class Cephalopodes.



Belemnite.

BELEPER, *v. t.* To infect with leprosy.

BELFRY, *n.* [Fr. *beffroy*, barb. L. *belfredus*.] 1. Among military writers of the middle age, a tower erected by besiegers to overlook the place besieged, in which sentinels were placed to watch the avenues, and to prevent surprise from parties of the enemy, or to give notice of fires, by ringing a bell.—2. That part of a steeple, or other building, in which a bell is hung, and more particularly the timber work which sustains it.

BELGARD, † *n.* [Fr. *bel* and *égard*.] A soft look or glance.

BEL'GIAN, *a.* [*See* Belgic.] Belonging to Belgica, or the Netherlands.

BEL'GIAN, *n.* A native of Belgica, or the Low Countries.

BEL'GIC, *a.* [L. *belgicus*, from *Belgæ*, the inhabitants of the Netherlands and several other territories of northern Europe in the times of the Romans. The name may have been given to them from their *bulk* or large stature, W. *balc*, prominent, proud, from *bal*, a shooting out, Eng. *bulge*, Russ. *velikii*, great. *See* Pomp. Mela, lib. 3, [illegible], and 3. 5. Tac. Agric. Joseph. de Bell. Jud. 2. 16. Herod. lib. 6. Strabo, lib. 4. Owen supposes the Welsh name, *Belgiaid*, to have been given them, from their bursting forth and ravaging Britain and Ireland. But they had the name on the continent, before their irruption into Britain.] Pertaining to the *Belgæ*, who, in Cæsar's time, possessed the country between the Rhine, the Seine, and the ocean. They were of Teutonic origin, and interra to [illegible] Cæsar's invasion of Gaul and Britain, colonies of them had established themselves in the southern part of Britain. The country was called from its inhabitants *Belgica*, no *Belgium*, which was the town of *Beauvais*. *See* Cluv. Germ. Ant. 2. 2. *Belgic* is now applied to the Netherlands, called also Flanders, or that part of the Low Countries which formerly belonged to the House of Austria.

BE'LIAL, *n.* [Heb. בליעל, *belial*.] As a noun, unprofitableness, wickedness. As an adjective, worthless, wicked. In a collective sense, wicked men. In 2 Cor. vi. 15. it is used emphatically for the worst of spirits.

BELIBEL, *v. t.* [*be* and *libel*.] To libel or traduce.

BELIE, *v. t.* [*be* and *lie*. Sax. *beleogan*, of *be* and *leogan*, to lie, *lig*, or *lug*, a lie. *See* Lie.] 1. To give the lie to, to show to be false, to charge with falsehood; as, the heart *belies* the tongue. It is rarely used of declarations, but of appearances and facts which show that declarations, or certain appearances and pretences are false or hypocritical. Hence, 2. To counterfeit, to mimic, to feign resemblance.

With dust with horses' hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial brass *belie* the thunder's sound.
Dryden.

3. To give a false representation.

Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts.
Shak.

4. To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports.

Thou dost *belie* him Percy.
Shak.

5. To fill with lies.

Slander doth *belie* all corners of the world.
Shak.

BELIED, *pp.* Falsely represented either by word or obvious evidence and indication, counterfeited, mimicked.

BELIEF, *n.* [Sax. *geleaf*, leave, license, permission, consent, assent, belief, faith, or trust, *geleafan*, *gelefan*, *gelufan* [illegible] *lyfan*, to believe, *leafan*, to leave and to

live. From these words, it appears that *belief* is from the root of *leave*, permission, assent; Sax. *leaf*, and *belief*, fides; *leafa*, permission, license; written also *lif* and *lufa; lyfan*, to permit. The primary sense of *believe*, is to throw or put to, or to assent to; to leave with or to rest on; to rely. *See* LEAVE and LIVE.] 1. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; as, the *belief* of the gospel; *belief* of a witness. *Belief* may also be founded on internal impressions, or arguments and reasons furnished by our own minds; as, the *belief* of our senses; a train of reasoning may result in *belief*. *Belief* is opposed to *knowledge* and *science*.—2. In *theology*, faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion.

No man can attain [to] *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth. *Hooker*.

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of persecution, to which Christian *belief* was subject, upon its first promulgation. *Hooker*.

4. In some cases, the word is used for persuasion or opinion, when the evidence is not so clear as to leave no doubt; but the shades of strength in opinion can hardly be defined, or exemplified. Hence the use of qualifying words; as, a *firm*, *full*, or *strong belief*.—5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools. *Bacon*.

6. A creed; a form or summary of articles of faith. In this sense, we generally use *Creed*.

BELIEVABLE, *a*. That may be believed; credible.

BELIEVE, *v. t.* To credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of something upon the declaration of another, or upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by other circumstances than personal knowledge. When we *believe* upon the authority of another, we always put confidence in his veracity. When we *believe* upon the authority of reasoning, arguments, or a concurrence of facts and circumstances, we rest our conclusions upon their strength or probability, their agreement with our own experience, &c. 2. To expect or hope with confidence; to trust.

I had fainted, unless I had *believed* to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living; Ps. xxvii.

BELIEVE, *v. i.* To have a firm persuasion of any thing. In some cases, to have a full persuasion, approaching to certainty; in others, more doubt is implied. It is often followed by *in* or *on*, especially in the Scriptures. *To believe in*, is, to hold as the object of faith. "*Ye believe in God, believe* also *in* me;" John xiv. *To believe on*, is to trust, to place full confidence in, to rest upon with faith. "To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name;" John i. But there is no ground for much distinction. In *theology*, to *believe* sometimes expresses a mere assent of the understanding to the truths of the gospel; as in the case of Simon, Acts viii. In others, the word implies, with this assent of the mind, a yielding of the will and affections, accompanied with a humble reliance on Christ for salvation; John i. 12; iii. 15. In *popular use* and *familiar discourse*, *to believe* often expresses an opinion in a vague manner, without a very exact estimate of evidence, noting a mere preponderance of opinion, and is nearly equivalent to *think* or *suppose*.

BELIEVED, *pp*. Credited; assented to, as true.

BELIEVER, *n*. One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge.—2. In *theology*, one who gives credit to the truth of the Scriptures, as a revelation from God. In a more restricted sense, a professor of Christianity; one who receives the gospel, as unfolding the true way of salvation, and Christ as his Saviour. In *the primitive Church*, those who had been instructed in the truths of the gospel and baptized, were called *believers*; in distinction from the *catechumens*, who were under instruction, as preparatory to baptism and admission to church privileges.

BELIEVING, *ppr*. Giving credit to testimony or to other evidence than personal knowledge.

BELIEVINGLY, *adv*. In a believing manner.

BELIKE, *adv*. [*be* and *like*.] Probably; likely; perhaps. But perhaps from *be* and the Dan. *lykke*, luck. By luck or chance.

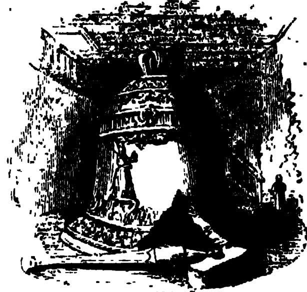
BELIKELY,† *adv*. Probably.

BELIME, *v. t.* To besmear with lime.

BELITTLE, *v. t.* To make smaller; to lower in character. [*An Americanism*.]

BELIVE,† *adv*. [*See* LIVE.] Speedily; quickly.

BELL, *n*. [Sax. *bell*, *bella*, *belle*, so named from its sound; Sax. *bellan*, to bawl or *bellow*; W. *ballaw*; coinciding with βαλλω and *pello*. *See* PEAL.] 1. A vessel or hollow body used for making sounds. Its constituent parts are a barrel or hollow body, enlarged or expanded at one end, an ear or cannon by which it is hung to a beam, and a clapper on the inside. It is formed of a composition of metals. Bells are of high antiquity. The blue tunic of the Jewish high-priest was adorned with golden bells; and the kings of Persia are said to have the hem of their robe adorned with them in like manner. Among the Greeks, those who went the nightly rounds in camps or garrisons, used to ring a bell, at each sentinel-box, to see that the soldier on duty was awake. Bells were also put on the necks of criminals, to warn persons to move out of the way of so ill an omen, as the sight of a criminal or his executioner; also on the necks of beasts and birds and in houses. In churches and other public buildings, bells are now used to notify the time of meeting of any congregation or other assembly. Bells are ranked by musicians among the musical instruments of percussion. The music of bells is altogether melody; but the pleasure arising from it consists in the variety of interchanges, and the various succession and general predominance of the consonances in the sounds produced. Bells of a very large size are used in Russia and China. The largest bell in England, is the Great Tom of Christ Church, Oxford. It weighs 17,000 lbs. The great bell of Moscow, cast in 1653, is computed to weigh 443,772 lbs. It was never removed from the place where it was cast. In private houses, bells are used to call servants, either hung and moved



Bell of Moscow.

by a wire, or as hand-bells. Small bells are also used in electrical experiments.—2. A hollow body of metal, perforated, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals, as on horses or hawks.—3. Any thing in form of a bell, as the cup or calyx of a flower.—4. In *arch.*, the body of a Corinthian or composite capital, supposing the foliage stripped off. *To bear the bell*, is to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears bells on his collar. *To shake the bells*, a phrase of Shakspeare, signifies to move, give notice, or alarm.

BELL, *v. i.* To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers.

BELL'-ANIMAL, *n*. A small animal belonging to the genus Vorticella. Bell-animals are generally found adhering to some substance in water. In the figure, they are represented as fixed to a curious *cornu ammonis*, with points projecting from the back. To the naked eye they appear as so many points, but under the microscope, as little bells agitating the water to a



Bell-Animals.

considerable distance. The *cilia* are disposed round the mouth, and such as have taken the perfect cup-like shape are fully extended with their cilia in action, collecting food. One is drawn on a considerably enlarged scale, to exhibit more clearly the *styli* and *cilia*. The species of Vorticellæ are numerous.

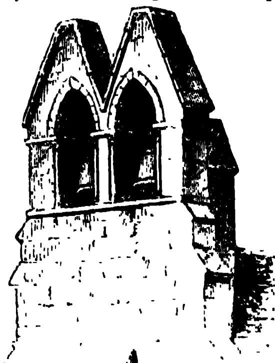
BELL'-FASHIONED, *a*. Having the form of a bell.

BELL'-FLOWER, *n*. [*bell* and *flower*.] A genus of plants so named from the shape of the corol or flower, which resembles a bell, Lat. *Campanula*, a genus of Monogynian Pentanders, comprehending many species.

BELL'-FOUNDER, *n*. [*bell* and *foun-*

der.] A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

BELL'-GABLE, or **BELL'-TURRET**, *n.* In small Gothic churches and chapels, a kind of turret placed on the point



Bell-Gable, Essendine Church, Rutland.

of a gable, at the west end, and carrying a bell, or sometimes two bells, for summoning the congregation to assemble.

BELL'-LESS, *a.* Having no bell.

BELL'-MAN, *n.* [*bell* and *man*.] A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets.

BELL'-METAL, *n.* [*bell* and *metal.*] An alloy of 80 parts of copper and 20 of tin, used for making bells. The Indian gong-metal is a similar alloy. An English bell metal, analyzed by Dr. Thomson, was found to consist of 800 parts copper, 101 tin, 56 zinc, and 13 lead. Small shrill bells generally contain zinc.

BELL'-METAL ORE, *n.* A name by which the sulphuret of tin found in Cornwall is frequently known, owing to the aspect of bronze, or of bell metal, which it possesses, in consequence of containing copper-pyrites.

BELL'-PEPPER, *n.* [*bell* and *pepper.*] A name of the Guinea pepper, a species of Capsicum. This is the red pepper of the gardens, and most proper for pickling.

BELL'-POLYPE, *n.* A species of the polypus somewhat resembling a bell.

BELL'-RINGER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

BELL'-ROOF, *n.* A roof shaped like a bell, its vertical section being a curve of contrary flexure.

BELL'-SHAPED, *a.* [*bell* and *shaped.*] Having the form of a bell.

BELL'-WETHER, *n.* [*bell* and *wether.*] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

BELL'-WORT, *n.* A plant, the Uvularia.

BELLADON'NA, *n.* A plant, a species of Atropa, or deadly nightshade, class Pentandria, order Monogynia, nat. order Solanaceæ. Its leaves are used medicinally. The inspissated juice is commonly known by the name of extract of Belladonna. It is narcotic and poisonous, and has the property of causing the pupil of the eye to dilate. The fruit of the plant is a dark brownish-black shining berry, having poisonous qualities. Several instances of poisoning have occurred in consequence of the berries having been eaten.

BELLADON'NA LILY, *n.* A species of Amaryllis, so called on account of its beauty and delicate blushing flowers.

BEL'LATRIX, *n.* [L.] A ruddy, glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion; so named from its imagined influence in exciting war.

BELLE, *n.* (bel.) [Fr. from L. *bellus*, It. *bello*, handsome, fine, whence to *embellish;* allied perhaps to Russ. *bielo*, white.] A young lady. In *pop. use*, a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

BELL'ED, *a.* Hung with bells. In *her.*, an epithet in blazoning for a hawk, to whose feet bells are affixed.

BELLE'ROPHON, *n.* A fossil shell, the animal of which is unknown; but which probably was allied to that of Argonauta and Carinaria. The genus is characteristic of the carboniferous formation, and some of the older strata.

BELLES-LETTRES, *n. plur. bel'letter*, or anglicised, *bell-letters.* [Fr. *See* BELLE and LETTER.] Polite literature; a word of very vague signification. Rhetoric, poetry, history, philology, are generally understood to come under the definition of *Belles Lettres;* but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted.

BELL'IBONE,† *n.* [Fr. *belle* and *bonne.*] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness.

BEL'LIED, *pp.* In *composition*, swelled, or prominent, like the belly.

BELLIG'ERENT, *a.* [L. *belliger*, warlike; *belligero*, to wage war; from *bellum*, war, and *gero*, to wage; *part. gerens, gerentis*, waging; Gr. *πόλεμος*, war; W. *bel*, war, tumult; *bela*, to war, to wrangle.] Waging war; carrying on war; as, a *belligerent* nation.

BELLIG'ERENT, *n.* A nation, power, or state, carrying on war.

BELLIG'EROUS,† *a.* The same as *Belligerent.*

BELL'ING, *n.* [Sax. *bellan*, to bellow.] The noise of a roe in rutting time; *a huntsman's term.* 2. *a.* Growing, or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe; used of hops; from *bell.*

BELLIP'OTENT, *a.* [L. *bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful, *bellipotens.*] Powerful, or mighty in war. [*Lit. us.*]

BELLIQUE,† *a.* (bellee'k.) [Old Fr.] Warlike.

BEL'LIS, *n.* The daisy; a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia Superflua, nat. order Compositæ. There are three species, the annual daisy, a native of Sicily; the perennial, or common daisy, a native of Britain; and the Bellis Sylvestris, a native of Portugal. Several varieties of the daisy are cultivated in gardens.

BEL'LIUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the Syngenesia, Polygamia Superflua class and order. There are three species natives of Italy and the Levant, in many respects resembling the daisy.

BEL'LON, *n.* A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels, common in places where lead ore is smelted.

BELLO'NA, *n.* [from L. *bellum*, war.] The goddess of war.

BELLO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order Monogynia. There are two species, the one shrubby, common in the warm islands of America, and the other thorny, a native of Hispaniola.

BEL'LOW, *v. i.* [Sax. *bulgian*, *bylgean;* W. *ballaw;* L. *balo;* Sax. *bellan*, to bawl. *See* BAWL.] 1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar. In *contempt*, to vociferate, or clamour.—2. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent: to make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

BEL'LOW, *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

BEL'LOWING, *ppr.* Making a loud hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.

BEL'LOWING, *n.* A loud hollow sound or roar.

BEL'LOWS, *n. sing.* and *plur.* [Sax. *bilig* or *bylig*, bellows; and *bilig*, *bylg*, a blown bladder, a bottle; Goth. *balgs*, *bylg*, *bylga*, a mail or budget; L. *bulga;* Ir. *builg*, *bolg*, a bellows; Ger. *balg*, a skin; *blasebalg*, a bellows, that is, a blow-skin. *See* BLAZE. The word is properly in the singular number, Goth. *balgs*, but is used also in the plural. It seems to be the same word as the L. *follis*, and probably from shooting out, swelling, or driving; W. *bal.*] An instrument, utensil, or machine, for blowing fire, either in private dwellings, or in forges, furnaces, and shops. It is so formed as by being dilated and contracted, to inhale air by a lateral orifice which is opened and closed with a valve, and to propel it through a tube upon the fire. Their forms are various. Bellows of very great power are called blowing machines, and are wrought by machinery. *Bellows of an organ*, the chest or reservoir which supplies the pipes with wind. *Hydrostatic bellows*, a machine constructed for the purpose of showing that the pressure of fluids is as their perpendicular heights, and that a quantity of water, however small, may be made to support a weight, or another quantity of water, however great. [*See* HYDROSTATIC.]

BEL'LOWS-FISH, *n.* The trumpet fish, or sea snipe, *centriscus scolopax.* It is a very remarkable looking fish, not uncommon in the Mediterranean, but rare



Bellows-fish.

in the British seas. It is four or five inches long, and has an oblong oval body, and a tubular elongated snout.

BEL'LUÆ, *n. plur.* [L. *bellua*, any great beast.] The term by which Linnæus designated an order of mammalia, nearly corresponding to the Pachyderms of Cuvier.

BEL'LUINE, *a.* [L. *belluinus*, from *bellua*, beast.] Beastly; pertaining to, or like a beast; brutal. [*Lit. us.*]

BEL'LY, *n.* [Ir. *bolg*, the *belly*, a bag, pouch, budget, blister, bellows; W. *bolg*, the belly, whence *boliaw*, to belly, to gorge; Arm. *bolen*, bowels. The primary sense is swelled, or a swell.] 1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. It is called also the abdomen or lower belly, to distinguish it from the head and breast, which are sometimes called *bellies* from their cavity. 2. The part of a beast corresponding to the human belly.—3. The womb; Jer. i. 5.—4. The receptacle of food; that which requires food in opposition to the back.

Whose god is their *belly;* Phil. iii.

5. The part of any thing which resembles the human belly in protuberance

or cavity, as of a harp or a bottle.—6. Any hollow inclosed place; as, the *belly* of hell, in *Jonah*. —7. In *Scripture, belly* is used for the heart; Prov. xviii. 8; xx. 30; John vii. 38. Carnal lusts, sensual pleasures; Rom. xvi. 18; Phil. iii. 19. The whole man; Tit. i. 12.—8. In *ship carpentry*, the hollow part of compass timber, the sound part of which is called the back.

BEL'LY, *v. t.* To fill; to swell out.

BEL'LY, *v. i.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; as, *bellying* goblets; *bellying* canvas.—2. To strut.

BEL'LY-ACHE, *n.* [*belly* and *ache*.] Pain in the bowels; the colic. [*Vulgar*.]

BEL'LY-ACHE BUSH, or WEED, *n.* A species of Jatropha.

BEL'LY-BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girth.

BEL'LY-BOUND, *a.* Diseased in the belly, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

BEL'LY-CHEER,† *n.* Good cheer.

BEL'LY-FRETTING, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly, with a fore girth.—2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

BEL'LYFUL, *n.* [*belly* and *full*.] As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite. In *familiar* and *ludicrous language*, a great abundance; more than enough. [*Vulgar*.]

BEL'LY-GOD, *n.* [*belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly; that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite.

BEL'LYING, *ppr.* Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly.

BEL'LY-PINCHED, *a.* [*See* PINCH.] Starved; pinched with hunger.

BEL'LY-RŌLL, *n.* [*See* ROLL.] A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows.

BEL'LY-SLAVE, *n.* A slave to the appetite.

BEL'LY-TIMBER, *n.* [*See* TIMBER.] Food; that which supports the belly. [*Vulgar*.]

BEL'LY-WŎRM, *n.* [*See* WORM.] A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach.

BELOCK', *v. t.* [Sax. *belucan*, from *loc*, a lock, with *be*.] To lock, or fasten, as with a lock.

BEL'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. βέλος, an arrow, and μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination practised by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians, and other nations, and by the Arabians. A number of arrows being marked, were put into a bag or quiver, and drawn out at random; and the marks or words on the arrow drawn, determined what was to happen; see Ezek. xxi. 21.

BELŌNE, *n.* [Gr. βελόνη, a needle.] The gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of Esox. It grows to the length of two or three feet, with long, pointed jaws, the edges of which are armed with small teeth.

BELONG', *v. i.* [D. *belangen*, to concern, *belang*, concern, interest, importance, of *be* and *lang*; Ger. *belangen*, to attain to, or come to; *anlangen*, to arrive, to come to, to concern, to touch, or belong; Dan. *anlanger*, to arrive at, to belong. In Sax. *gelangian* is to call or bring. The radical sense of *long* is to extend or draw out, and with *be* or *an*, it signifies to *extend to*, to reach.] 1. To be the property of; as, a field *belongs* to Richard Roe; Jamaica *belongs* to Great Britain.—2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain; as, it *belongs* to John Doe to prove his title.—3. To be appendant to.

He went into a desert place *belonging* to Bethsaida; Luke ix.

4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place; as, a beam or rafter *belongs* to such a frame, or to such a place in the building.—5. To have relation to.

And David said, To whom *belongest* thou? 1 Sam. xxx.

6. To be the quality or attribute of.

To the Lord our God *belong* mercies and forgiveness; Dan. ix.

7. To be suitable for.

Strong meat *belongeth* to them of full age; Heb. v.

8. To relate to, or be referred to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord; 1 Cor. vii.

9. To have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy, whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be entitled to maintenance by the parish or town.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong*. *Blackstone*.

Hence, 10. To be the native of; to have original residence.

There is no other country in the world to which the gipsies could *belong*. *Grellman*. Pref. 12.

11. In *common language*, to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated.

BELONG'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining; appertaining; being the property of; being a quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in.

BELONG'ING,† *n.* A quality.

BELOP'TERA, *n.* In *zool.*, a fossil genus of an animal entirely unknown.

BELOV'ED, *pp.* [*be* and *loved*, from *love*. *Belove*, as a verb, is not used.] Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

BELŌW, *prep.* [*be* and *low*.] Under in place; beneath; not so high; as, *below* the moon; *below* the knee.—2. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity.—3. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

BELŌW, *adv.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; as, the heavens above and the earth *below*.—2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens.

The fairest child of Jove *below*. *Prior*.

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead; as, the realms *below*.—4. In a court of inferior jurisdiction; as, at the trial *below*.

BELOWT',† *v. t.* [*See* LOWT.] To treat with contemptuous language.

BEL'SWAGGER, *n.* A lewd man.

BELT, *n.* [Sax. *belt*; Sw. *bält*; Dan. *bælte*; L. *balteus*; Qu. Ir. *balt*, a *welt*.] 1. A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung.—2. A narrow passage, or strait between the isle of Zealand and that of Funen at the entrance of the Baltic, usually called the *Great Belt*. The *Lesser Belt* is the passage between the isle of Funen and the coast of Jutland.—3. A bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.—4. In *astr.*, certain girdles or rings, which surround the planet Jupiter, are called *belts*.—5. A disease among sheep, cured by cutting off the tail, laying the sore bare, then casting mould on it, and applying tar and goose-grease.—6. In *her.*, a badge or mark of the knightly order given to a person when he was raised to knighthood.—7. In *arch.*, a range or course of stones or bricks, projecting from the rest, which may either be plain or fluted.

BELT, *v. t.* To encircle.

BEL'TANE, or BEL'TEIN, *n.* The name of a sort of festival observed in Ireland, and to this day in some parts of Scotland. It is celebrated in Scotland on the first day of May, O. S. sometimes by kindling fires on the hills and eminences, and sometimes a multitude of young people assemble on a moor, or open space, and forming a table of green sod, feast upon a dish of eggs and milk, and go through various other ceremonies. The word *beltane*, signifies in Gaelic, *Bel's fire*, and hence, it is supposed that this custom derives its origin from the pagan worship of Baal or the sun, practised in this country by the Druids, as Bel or Belus was the name given to the sun by the ancient Gauls. The Beltane of the Irish is celebrated on the 21st of June.

BELT'ED, *a.* Wearing a belt; having a belt, or belts.

BELU'GA, *n.* [Russ. signifying white fish.] A fish of the Cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus, from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, this fish bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. This fish is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin.

BEL'VIDERE, *n.* [L. *bellus*, fine, and *video*, to see.] 1. A plant, a species of Chenopodium, goose-foot, or wild orach, called Scoparia, or annual mock cypress. It is of a beautiful pyramidical form, and much esteemed in China, as a salad, and for other uses.—2. In *arch.*, a pavilion on the top of an edifice an artificial eminence in a garden.

BELYE. *See* BELIE.

BEL'ZEBUB, *n.* A prince of devils [The word signifies the deity of flies *See* BEELZEBUB.]

BE'MA,† [Gr. βῆμα.] 1. A chancel.—2. In *ancient Greece*, a stage or kind of pulpit, on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly.

BEMAD',† *v. t.* [*be* and *mad*.] To make mad.

BEMAN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *mangle*.] To mangle; to tear asunder. [*Lit. us.*]

BEMĂSK, *v. t.* [*be* and *mask*.] To mask; to conceal.

BEMĀZE, *v. t.* To bewilder. [*See* MAZE.] [*Lit. us.*]

BEMETE,† *v. t.* [*be* and *mete*.] To measure.

BEMIN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix. [*Lit. us.*]

BEMIRE, *v. t.* [*be* and *mire*.] To drag or incumber in the mire; to soil by passing through mud or dirty places.

BEMIST',† *v. t.* [*be* and *mist*.] To cover or involve in mist.

BEMŌAN, *v. t.* [*be* and *moan*.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for; as, to *bemoan* the loss of a son.

BEMŌANABLE,† *a.* That may be lamented.

BEMŌANED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed.

BEMŌANER, *n.* One who laments.

BEMŌANING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

BEMOCK', *v. t.* [*be* and *mock*.] To treat with mockery. [*Lit. us.*]

BEMOCK', *v. i.* To laugh at.

BEMOIL',† *v. t.* [*be* and *moil*. Fr. *mouiller*, to wet.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or incumber with mire and dirt.

BEMOIST'EN, *v. t.* To moisten; to wet.

BEMOIST'ENED, *ppr.* Moistened, wetted.

BEMOL, *n.* In *music*, a half note.

BEMON'STER,† *v. t.* [*be* and *monster*.] To make monstrous.

BEMOURN, *v. t.* To weep or mourn over. [*Lit. us.*]

BEMUSED, *a.* [*be* and *muse*.] Overcome with musing; dreaming; *a word of contempt*.

BEN, BEIN or **BHEIN.** A Gaelic word which has been adopted in our language, to indicate the most elevated summits of the mountain ranges which traverse Scotland to the north of the Firths of Clyde and of Forth. Thus we have *Ben-Nevis*, *Ben-Mac-Dhui*, *Ben-Lawers*, *Ben-Cruachan*, &c.

BEN or **BEN'-NUT,** *n.* A purgative fruit or nut, the largest of which resembles a filbert, yielding an oil used in pharmacy.

BENCH, *n.* [Ir. *binse*; Corn. *benk*; Sax. *benc*; Fr. *banc*. *See* BANK.] 1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, differing from a stool in its greater length. A strong table on which joiners prepare their work. In *engineering*, a ledge left on the edge of a cutting in earthwork to strengthen it.—2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice. Hence,—3. The persons who sit as judges; the court.—*Free bench*, in *England*, the estate in copyhold lands, which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has for her dower, after the decease of her husband. This is various in different manors, according to their respective customs.—*King's bench*, in *England*, a court in which the king formerly sat in person, and which accompanied his household. The court consists of the Lord Chief Justice, and three other justices, who have jurisdiction over all matters of a criminal or public nature. It has a crown side and a plea side; the former determining criminal, the latter, civil causes.

BENCH, *v. t.* To furnish with benches.—2. To seat on a bench.—3. *v. i.* To sit on a seat of justice.

BENCH'ER, *n.* In *England*, the benchers in the inns of court, are the senior members of the society who have the government of it. They have been readers, and being admitted to plead within the bar, are called inner barristers. They annually elect a treasurer.—2. The alderman of a corporation.—3. A judge.

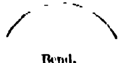
BENCH-HOOK, *n.* In *joinery*, a pin fixed to the bench to prevent the stuff in working from sliding out of its place.

BEND, *v. t. pret. bended* or *bent*; *pp. bended* or *bent*. [Sax. *bendan*, to bend; Fr. *bander*, to bend, bind, or tie; Ger. *binden*, to wind, bind, or tie; L. *pando*, *pandare*, to bend in; *pando*, *pandere*, to open; *pandus*, bent, crooked. The primary sense is, to stretch or strain. *Bend* and *bind* are radically the same word.] 1. To strain, or to crook by straining; as, to *bend* a bow.—2. To crook; to make crooked; to curve; to inflect; as, to *bend* the arm.—3. To direct to a certain point; as, to *bend* our steps or course to a particular place.—4. To exert; to apply closely; to exercise laboriously; to intend or stretch; as, to *bend* the mind to study. 5. To prepare or put in order for use; to stretch or strain.

> He hath *bent* his bow and made it ready, Ps. vii.

6. To incline; to be determined; that is, to stretch toward, or cause to tend, as, to be *bent* on mischief. It expresses disposition or purpose.—7. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive; as, to *bend* a man to our will.—8. In *seamanship*, to fasten, as one rope to another, or to an anchor; to fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay; to fasten, as a cable to the ring of an anchor.—9. To *bend the brow*, is to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown.

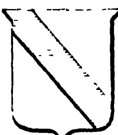
BEND, *v. i.* To be crooked; to crook, or be curving.—2. To incline; to lean or turn; as, a road *bends* to the west.—3. To jut over; as, a *bending* cliff.—4. To resolve, or determine. [*See* BENTON.]



Bend.

5. To bow or be submissive; Isa. lx.

BEND, *n.* A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation. 2. In *marine lan.*, that part of a rope which is fastened to another or to an anchor. [*See* To BEND, No. 8.]—3. *Bends* of a ship, are the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales*. They are reckoned from the water, *first*, *second*, or *third bend*. They have the beams, knees, and foot hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides. The small ropes used to confine the clinch of a cable, are also called bends.—4. In *her.*, one of the nine honourable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field, when charged, and a fifth, when plain. It is made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief, to the sinister base point. It sometimes is indented, ingrailed, &c. The *bend sinister*, is every way of a similar size to the bend, differing only by crossing in the opposite direction, diagonally from the sinister chief to the dexter base.



Bend.

BEND,† *n.* A band

BEND'ABLE, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated.

BEND'ED, BENT, *pp.* Strained; incurvated; made crooked; inclined; subdued.

BEND'ER, *n.* The person who bends, or makes crooked: also, an instrument for bending other things.

BEND'ING, *ppr.* Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping: subduing; turning, as a road or river; inclining; leaning; applying closely, as the mind; fastening.—*Bending of timber.* The process of bending wood to any required curve is effected by heat, which increases the elasticity of the wood; thus thin planks of wood, such as pipe staves, and planks for the sides of boats, are heated in the part where the curve is required, and gradually bent as they become hot. There are various modes of heating the wood, but the one most approved, especially for thick planks, is by employing a sand-stove, which is an imitation of the sand bath so extensively used in chemical operations. For thin planks, a vapour stove is employed.



Bendlets.

BEND'LET, *n.* In *her.*, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield; as, a bend between two bendlets.

BEND'Y, *n.* In *her.*, the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and colour.

BEN'E, *n.* (ben'y.) The popular name of the Sesamum orientale, called in the West Indies, Vangloe, an African plant.

BE'NE, *n.* A Latin adverb; familiar in the phrase *nota bene*. Its meaning, *well*, *good*, enters into that of most of the following words, which begin with *Bene*.

BENEAPED, *a.* [*be* and *neap*.] Among *seamen*, a ship is *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to float her from a dock or over a bar.

BENEATH, *prep.* [Sax. *beneath*, *beneothan*, *benythan*; of *be* and *neothan*, below, under. *See* NETHER.] 1. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on, as to place a cushion *beneath* one; often with the sense of *pressure* or *oppression*, as to sink *beneath* a burden, in *a literal sense*.—2. Under, in *a figurative sense*; bearing heavy impositions, as taxes, or oppressive government.

> Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke. *Shak.*

3. Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence; as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* angels, in the scale of beings.—4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to; as, he will do nothing *beneath* his station or character.

BENEATH, *adv.* In a lower place; as, the earth from *beneath* will be barren.—2. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region; as, in heaven above, or in earth *beneath*.

BEN'EDICT, *n.* An old sportive name for a married man.

BEN'EDICT,† *a.* [L. *benedictus*.] Having mild and salubrious qualities.

BENEDIC'TINE, *a.* Pertaining to the monks of St. Benedict, or St. Bennet.

BENEDIC'TINES, *n.* An order of monks who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict; an order of great celebrity. They wear a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head, ending in a point. In the canon law, they are called *Black friars*.

BENEDIC'TION, *n.* [L. *benedictio*, from *bene*, well, and *dictio*, speaking. *See* BOON and DICTION.] 1. The act of blessing; a giving praise to God or rendering thanks for his favours; a blessing pronounced; hence, grace before and after meals.—2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes, uttered in favour of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; expression of gratitude.—3. The advantage conferred by blessing.—4. The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop.—5. The external ceremony performed by a priest in the office of matrimony is called the *nuptial benediction*.—6. In *the Romish Church*, an ecclesiastical ceremony by which a thing is rendered sacred or venerable.

BENEDIC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to bless; giving a blessing.

BENEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *benefacio*, of *bene*, well, and *facio*, to make or do.] 1. The act of conferring a benefit. More generally,—2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.

BENEFAC'TOR, *n.* He who confers a benefit, especially one who makes charitable contributions either for public institutions or for private use.

BENEFAC'TRESS, *n.* A female who confers a benefit.

BEN'EFICE, *n.* [L. *beneficium*; Fr. *benefice*. *See* BENEFACTION.] 1. *Literally*, a benefit, advantage or kindness But in *present usage*, an ecclesi-

astical living; a church endowed with a revenue, for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself. All church preferments are called benefices, except bishoprics, which are called *dignities*. But ordinarily the term *dignity* is applied to bishoprics, deaneries, archdeaconries, and prebends; and *benefice*, to parsonages, to vicarages, and donatives.—2. In the middle ages, *benefice* was used for a fee, or an estate in lands, granted at first for life only, and held *ex mero beneficio* of the donor. The estate afterward becoming hereditary, took the appellation of *feud*, and *benefice* became appropriated to church livings.

BEN'EFICED, *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

BEN'EFICELESS,† *a.* Having no benefice.

BENEF'ICENCE, *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, from the participle of *benefacio*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

BENEF'ICENT, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity. It differs from *benign*, as the *act* from the *disposition*; *beneficence* being *benignity* or kindness exerted in action.

BENEF'ICENTLY, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

BENEFI''CIAL, *a.* Advantageous; conferring benefits; useful; profitable; helpful; contributing to a valuable end; followed by *to*; as, industry is *beneficial to* the body, as well as *to* the property.—2 Receiving or entitled to have or receive advantage, use, or benefit; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate.

BENEFI''CIALLY, *adv.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFI''CIALNESS, *n.* Usefulness; profitableness.

BENEFI''CIARY, *a.* [L. *beneficiarius*. See BENEFACTION.] Holding some office or valuable possession, in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession.

BENEFI''CIARY, *n.* One who holds a benefice. A beneficiary is not the proprietor of the revenues of his church; but he has the administration of them, without being accountable to any person. The word was used, in the middle ages, for a feudatory, or vassal.—2. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity.

BENEFI''CIENCY, *n.* Kindness or favour bestowed.

BENEFI''CIENT, *a.* Doing good.

BEN'EFIT, *n.* [Primarily from L. *beneficium*, or *benefactum*; but perhaps directly from the Fr. *bienfait*, by corruption.] 1. An act of kindness; a favour conferred.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*; Ps. ciii.

2. Advantage; profit; a word of extensive use, and expressing whatever contributes to promote prosperity and personal happiness, or add value to property.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit*. *Burke.*

3. In *law*, *benefit of clergy*. [See CLERGY.]

BEN'EFIT, *n.* A play, the proceeds of which are for a particular person.

BEN'EFIT, *v. t.* To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health, or prosperity; *applied either to persons or things*; as, exercise *benefits* health; trade *benefits* a nation.

BEN'EFIT, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement: as, he has *benefited* by good advice; that is, he has been benefited.

BEN'EFITED, *pp.* Profited; having received benefit.

BEN'EFITING, *ppr.* Doing good to; profiting; gaining advantage.

BENEME,† *v. t.* [Sax. *be* and *naman*.] 1. To name.—2.† To promise; to give.

BENEMP'NE,† *v. t.* To name.

BENE-PLACITO. In *mus.*, at pleasure.

BENEPLAC'ITURE,† *n.* [L. *beneplacitum*, *bene*, well, and *placitum*, from *placeo*, to please.] Will; choice.

BENET',† *v. t.* [*be* and *net*.] To catch in a net; to insnare.

BENEV'OLENCE, *n.* [L. *benevolentia*, of *bene*, well, and *volo*, to will or wish. See WILL.] 1. The disposition to do good; good will; kindness; charitableness; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness. The *benevolence* of God is one of his moral attributes; that attribute which delights in the happiness of intelligent beings. "God is love;" 1 John iv. Among *phrenologists*, benevolence is one of the sentiments common to man with the lower animals. Its function is to dispose to compassion and active benevolence; to produce a desire for the happiness of others, and charitably to view their actions, and it manifests itself in the lower animals by a mildness and docility of disposition. Its organ is situated at the upper and towards the fore part of the head, immediately before the fontanel.—2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.—3. A species of contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England.

BENEV'OLENT, *a.* [L. *benevolens*, of *bene* and *volo*.] Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind.

BENEV'OLENTLY, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will.

BENEV'OLOUS,† *a.* Kind, benevolent.

BENGAL', *n.* A thin stuff made of silk and hair, for women's apparel, so called from Bengal in the East Indies.

BENGALEE', *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.

BENGALÉSE, *n. sing.* and *plur.* A native or the natives of Bengal.

BENIGHT, *v. t.* [*be* and *night*.] To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night.

The clouds *benight* the sky. *Garth.*

2. To overtake with night; as a *benighted* traveller.—3. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light; as *benighted* nations, or heathen.

BENIGHTED, *pp.* Involved in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night.

BENIGN, *a.* (beni'ne.) [L. *benignus*, from the same root as *bonus*, *bene*, ancient L. *benus*, Eng. *boon*.] 1. Kind; of a kind disposition; gracious; favourable.

Our Creator, bounteous and *benign*. *Milton.*

2. Generous; liberal; as, a *benign* benefactor.—3. Favourable; having a salutary influence; as, the *benign* aspect of the seasons.

The *benign* light of revelation. *Washington.*

4. Wholesome; not pernicious; as, a *benign* medicine.—5. Favourable; not malignant; as, a *benign* disease.

BENIG'NANT, *a.* Kind; gracious; favourable. *Benignant disease.* A disease is termed *benignant* when it only affects those constituents of the body which are not essential to life, and *malignant* when it affects essential organs.

BENIG'NITY, *n.* Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness.—2. Actual goodness; beneficence.—3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; or that which tends to promote health.

BENIGNLY, *adv.* (beni'nely.) Favourably; kindly; graciously.

BEN'ISON, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *benir*, to bless; *benissant*, blessing; from the root of *bene*, *bonus*, *boon*. See BOON.] Blessing; benediction. [*Nearly antiquated.*]

BEN'JAMIN, *n.* A tree, the Laurus benzoin, a native of America, called also *spicebush*. It grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, with a very branchy head.—2. A gum or resin, or rather a balsam. [See BENZOIN.]

BEN'NET, *n.* The herb bennet, or avens, known in botany by the generic term Geum.

BEN'NET FISH, *n.* A fish of two feet in length, caught in the African seas, having scales of a deep purple, streaked with gold.

BENT, *pp.* of *Bend*. Incurvated; inflected; inclined; prone to, or having a fixed propensity; determined. *Bent on*, having a fixed inclination; resolved or determined on.

BENT, *n.* The state of being curving, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvity.—2. Declivity; as, the *bent* of a hill. [*Unusual.*]—3. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity; as, the *bent* of the mind or will; the *bent* of a people toward an object. This may be natural or artificial, occasional or habitual, with indefinite degrees of strength.—4. Flexion; tendency; particular direction; as, the *bents* and turns of a subject.—5. Application of the mind; a *bending* of the mind in study or investigation.

BENT, } *n.* A kind of grass,
BENT'-GRASS, } called in botany, Agrostis, of several species. It creeps and roots by its bent and wiry stems, whence it becomes exceedingly difficult to eradicate from any soil of which it has taken possession.

BENT'ING-TIME, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe.

BENTI'VI, *n.* In *ornith.*, the Brazilian name for the *tyrannus sulphuratus* of Viellot. It bears a very close resemblance to the butcher bird, both in appearance and habits.

BENTS, *n. plur.* The dead stems of grass in pasture grounds, which have borne seeds.

BENUMB', *v. t* [Sax. *beniman*, *benyman*, *pp.* *benumen*, to seize, of *be* and *niman*, Sax. and Goth., to take or seize. This root is retained in *withernam*.] 1. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation; as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold.—2. To stupify; to render inactive; as, to *benumb* the senses.

BENUM'BED, *pp.* Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupified.

BENUM'BEDNESS, *n.* Destitution of feeling.

BENUM'BING, *ppr.* Depriving of sensation; stupifying.

BENUMB'MENT, *n.* Act of benumbing.

BEN'ZAMIDE, *n.* A compound discovered by Wöhler and Liebig. It is ob-

tained by exposing chloride of benzule to ammoniacal gas. It is also a product of the decomposition of hippuric acid by superoxide of lead.

BENZHYD'RAMIDE, *n.* A compound of benzule and ammonia.

BEN'ZILATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of benzilic acid with a salifiable base.

BEN'ZILE, *n.* A substance obtained by adding 2 parts of pure nitric acid to 1 of benzoine. When this mixture is exposed to a gentle heat, violent action ensues from the escape of nitrous acid, and the benzile appears as a colourless oil on the surface of the liquid.

BENZIL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Liebig. It is obtained by boiling benzoine or benzile with a concentrated alcoholic solution of potash.

BEN'ZIMIDE, *n.* A substance discovered by Laurent. It is an ingredient of the raw oil of bitter almonds, from which it separates under certain circumstances. According to Laurent, it is resolved by acids into ammonia and benzoic acid, but his experiments are not to be considered decisive.

BEN'ZINE, *n.* A fluid obtained from benzoic acid, and hydrate of lime, by distillation. It is limpid, colourless, and of a peculiar odour.

BEN'ZOATE, *n.* [*See* BENZOIN.] A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.

BENZO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to benzoin. *Benzoic acid*, or flowers of benzoin, is a peculiar vegetable-acid, obtained from benzoin and other balsams, by sublimation or decoction. It is a fine light white matter in small needles; its taste pungent and bitterish, and its odour slightly aromatic. *Benzoic ether*, a substance obtained by distilling together 4 parts of alcohol, 2 parts of crystallized benzoic acid, and 1 part of concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a colourless oily liquid, having a feeble aromatic smell like that of fruits, and a pungent aromatic taste.

BENZOIN', BENZOIN'E, BEN'JAMIN, } *n.* Gum benjamin; a concrete resinous juice flowing from the Styrax Benzoin, a tree of Sumatra, &c., 70 or 80 feet high, belonging to class Hexandria, and order Monogynia, and to the nat. order Ebenaceæ. It is properly a balsam, as it yields benzoic acid. It flows from incisions made in the stem or branches. It is solid and brittle, sometimes in yellowish white tears joined together by a brown substance, and sometimes of a uniform brown substance like resin. It has little taste, but its smell, especially when rubbed or heated, is extremely fragrant and agreeable. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes. *Benzoine* may also be produced by the contact of alkalies with the commercial oil of bitter almonds. It is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

BENZOIN'AMIDE, *n.* A compound obtained by gently heating benzoine with aqua ammoniæ. It forms a white tasteless inodorous powder, volatile without decomposition.

BEN'ZOLE, *n.* A liquid substance obtained by distilling 1 part of crystallized benzoic acid, intimately mixed with 3 parts of slaked lime. It is a clear colourless liquid, of a peculiar ethereal agreeable odour, and is a compound of carbon and hydrogen.

BEN'ZONE, *n.* A colourless or pale-yellow, viscid, oily liquid, heavier than water. It is produced in the distillation of benzoate of lime.

BEN'ZULE, *n.* [*benzoin*, and ὕλη, principle.] A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, regarded as the radical of benzoic acid, and of a series of compounds which are produced from the volatile oil of the bitter almond, or are connected with it by certain relations.

BEPAINT, *v. t.* [*be* and *paint.*] To paint; to cover with paint. [*Lit. us.*]

BEPALE,† *v. t.* [*be* and *pale.*] To make pale.

BEPINCH', *v. t* [*be* and *pinch.*] To mark with pinches.

BEPINCH'ED, BEPINCHT', } *pp.* Marked with pinches.

BEPLAITED, *a.* Plaited.

BEPOW'DER, *v. t* [*be* and *powder.*] To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder.

BEPRAISE, *v. t.* [*be* and *praise.*] To praise greatly or extravagantly.

BEPUCK'ERED, *a.* Puckered.

BEPUFF'ED, *a.* Puffed.

BEPUR'PLE, *v. t* [*be* and *purple.*] To tinge or dye with a purple colour.

BEQUEATH, *v. t.* [Sax. *becwæthan; be* and *cwethan*, to say; *cwid*, a saying, opinion, will, testament; *cythan*, to testify; Eng. *quoth.*] To give or leave by will; to devise some species of property by testament; as, to *bequeath* an estate or a legacy.

BEQUEATHED, *pp.* Given or left by will.

BEQUEATHER, *n.* One who bequeaths.

BEQUEATHING, *ppr.* Giving or devising by testament.

BEQUEATHMENT, *n.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.

BEQUEST', *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.

BERAIN,† *v. t.* To rain upon.

BERATE, *v. t.* [*be* and *rate.*] To chide vehemently; to scold.

BERAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *rattle.*] To fill with rattling sounds or noise.

BERAY,† *v. t.* To make foul; to soil.

BERBERIDEÆ, or BERBERACEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, belonging to the great class of Exogens, or Dicotyledons, subclass Thalamifloræ. It consists of bushes or herbs, extremely dissimilar to each other in appearance, inhabiting the cooler parts of the world. Their barks or stems are bitter and slightly astringent, on which account they have been received into the *materia medica* of all countries.

BER'BERINE, *n.* A yellow bitter principle contained in the alcoholic extract of the root of the barberry tree.

BER'BERIS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Berberideæ, among which it is immediately known by its shrubby habit, berried fruit, and the presence of glands upon its petals. It is also remarkable for the irritability of its stamens, which, when the filament is touched on the inside with the point of a pin, bend forward toward the pistil, touch the stigma with the anther, remain curved for a short time, and then partially recover their erect position. This is best seen in warm dry weather.

BER'BERRY, *n.* [L. *berberis.*] *See* BARBERRY.

BERE, or BEAR, *n.* [Sax. *ber*, barley.] The name of a species of barley in Scotland.

BEREAVE, *v. t. pret. bereaved, bereft; pp. bereaved, bereft.* [Sax. *bereafian*, of *be* and *reafian*, to deprive. *See* ROB and REAP.] 1. To deprive; to strip; to make destitute; with *of* before the thing taken away.

Me have ye bereaved of my children; Gen. xlii.

It is sometimes used without *of*, and is particularly applied to express the loss of friends by death.—2. To take away from.

BEREAVED, *pp.* Deprived; stripped and left destitute.

BEREAVEMENT, *n.* Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death.

BEREAVING, *ppr.* Stripping bare; depriving.

BEREFT', *pp. of Bereave.* Deprived; made destitute.

BERENGA'RIANISM, *n.* The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius, archdeacon of St. Mary at Anjou, and of his followers, who deny the reality of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist.

BERENICE'S HAIR, *n.* A constellation called *Coma Berenices*, in the northern hemisphere, composed of indistinct stars, between the Lion's Tail and Boötes.

BERG,† *n.* [Sax. *beorg, beorh*, a hill, a castle.] A borough; a town that sends burgesses to parliament; a castle. [*See* BURG.]

BERG'AMOT, *n.* [Fr. *bergamote;* Sp. *bergamota.*] 1. A species of pear.—2. A species of citron, at first casually produced by an Italian, who grafted a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear tree. The fruit has a fine taste and smell, and its essential oil is in high esteem as a perfume. This oil is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit; one hundred bergamots of Nice yield $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of oil by expression. Hence, —3. An essence or perfume from the citron thus produced.—4. A species of snuff perfumed with bergamot.—5. A coarse tapestry, manufactured with flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and ox or goat's hair, said to have been invented at Bergamo in Italy.

BERG'ANDER, *n.* [*berg*, a cliff, and Dan. *and*, G. *ente*, Sax. *ened*, a duck.] A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs.

BER'GERET,† *n.* [Fr. *berger*, a shepherd.] A song.

BERG'MANITE, *n.* [from *Bergman*, the mineralogist.] A mineral classed with scapolite, in the family of felspath. It occurs massive, with gray and red quartz in Norway. Its colours are greenish and grayish white.

BERG'MASTER, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill or castle, and *master.*] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

BERG'MEHL, *n.* [Ger.] Mountain meal: a substance containing silex, animal matter, and crenic acid, eaten in Lapland in seasons of great scarcity, mixed with ground corn and bark; which is found, by Professor Retzius, to contain nineteen species of infusoria.

BERG'MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill, and *mote*, a meeting.] A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners.

BERHYME, *v. t.* [*be* and *rhyme.*] To mention in rhyme or verse; *used in contempt.*

BERI'BERI, *n.* A disease nearly confined to India. It is accompanied with severe palpitations, anxiety, fainting, and spasms. It often proves fatal.

BE'RIS, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Xylophagidæ. The spe-

cies of this genus are small metallic coloured flies, which frequent the leaves of plants. Their larvæ feed on putrescent wood.

BER'LIN, *n.* A vehicle of the chariot kind, supposed to have this name from Berlin, the chief city of Prussia, where it was first made, or from the Italian *berlina*, a sort of stage or pillory, and a coach.

BER'LIN, or PRUSSIAN BLUE, *n.* Sesqui-ferrocyanide of iron. [*See* PRUSSIAN BLUE.]

BERLUCCIO, *n.* A small bird, somewhat like the yellow-hammer, but less and more slender.

BERME, *n.* In *fort.*, a space of ground of three, four, or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or fosse, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart, and prevent the earth from filling the fosse. Sometimes it is palisaded, and in Holland it is generally planted with a quick-set hedge.

BER'NACLE. *See* BARNACLE.

BER'NARDINE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.

BER'NARDINS, *n.* An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard. The order originated about the beginning of the 12th century. They wear a white robe, with a black scapulary; and when they officiate, they are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves, and a hood of the same colour.

BEROB,† *v. t.* [*be* and *rob.*] To rob.

BER'OE, *n.* A marine animal of an oval or spherical form, nearly an inch in diameter, and divided into longitudinal ribs, like a melon.

BERO'SUS, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Hydrophilidæ. The form of these beetles is nearly oval; they inhabit ponds, in which they may be often seen swimming in an inverted position.

BER'RIED, *a.* Furnished with berries.

BER'RY, *n.* [Sax. *beria*, a grape, or cluster of grapes; *berga*, a grape stone, a berry.] 1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds. Or in more technical language, a succulent pulpy pericarp, or seed-vessel, without valves, containing several seeds, which are naked, that is, which have no covering but the pulp or rind. It is commonly round or oval. This botanical definition includes the orange and other like fruits. But in *pop. lan.*, *berry* extends only to smaller fruits, as strawberry, gooseberry, &c., containing seeds or granules.—2. A mound. [For *barrow.*]

BER'RY, *v. i.* To bear or produce berries.

BERRY-BEARING, *a.* Producing berries.

BER'RY-FORMED, *a.* Formed like a berry.

BERT, *n.* [Sax. *beorht,berht;* Eng. *bright.*] This word enters into the name of many Saxon princes and noblemen; as, Egbert, Sigbert. The *Bertha* of the northern nations was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, an equivalent word. Of the same sort were *Phædrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, Illustris.* [*See* BRIGHT.]

BERTH, *n.* [from the root of *bear.*] 1. A station in which a ship rides at anchor, comprehending the space in which she ranges. In more familiar usage, the word signifies any situation or place, where a vessel lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf.—2. A room or apartment in a ship, where a number of officers or men mess and reside.—3. The box or place for sleeping at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammock, or a repository for chests, &c. *To berth*, in *seamen's lan.*, is to allot to each man a place for his hammock.

BERTH, *n.* An office, or place for employment.

BER'THECRITE, *n.* An ore of antimony, which occurs in elongated imbedded prisms.

BERTHEL'LA, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus established by Blainville, for a marine mollusc. The body is oval, sufficiently protuberant above, and recurved below, when in a state of repose, so as completely to hide the head and the foot.

BERTHOLLE'TIA, *n.* A remarkable plant, belonging to the nat. order Lecythideæ. It is of large dimensions, and forms vast forests on the banks of the Oronoko. Its stem averages a hundred feet in height, and two feet in diameter. The fruit is a spherical case, as big as a man's head, with four cells, in each of which is six or eight nuts, which yield a large quantity of oil for lamps. They are also used for food. The nuts are called Brazil nuts.

BER'TRAM, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*, said to be from Gr. πυρ, fire, from its acrid quality.] Bastard pellitory, a plant.

BER'YL, *n.* [L. *beryllus;* Gr. βηρυλλος: Ch..Syr. and Eth. a gem, beryl, and in Syr. crystal, and a *pearl;* the latter word being a different orthography of *beryl;* probably from the root of the Fr. *briller*, to shine, Eng. *brilliant*, Eth. *bareah*, to shine.] A mineral, considered by Cleaveland as a subspecies of emerald. Its prevailing colour is green of various shades, but always pale. Its crystals are usually longer and larger than those of the precious emerald, and its structure more distinctly foliated. It is harder than the apatite, with which it has been confounded; harder and less heavy than the pycnite. The best beryls are found in Brazil, in Siberia, and Ceylon, and in Dauria, on the frontiers of China. They are found in many parts of the United States.

BER'YL-CRYSTAL, *n.* A species of imperfect crystal of a very pure, clear, and equal texture. It is always of the figure of a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and tapering at the top. Its colour is a pale brown, of a fine transparency.

BER'YLLINE, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BE'RYX, *n.* A fossil fish of the Ctenoid order, found in chalk, and called *John Dory*, by the workmen.

BESAINT,† *v. t.* [*be* and *saint*] To make a saint.

BESAYLE, *n.* [Norm. *ayle;* Fr. *aïeul*, a grandfather.] A great-grandfather. If the abatement happened on the death of one's grandfather or grandmother, a writ of *ayle* lieth; if on the death of the great-grandfather, then a writ of *besayle;* but if it mounts *one* degree higher, to the *tresayle*, or grandfather's grandfather, &c., the writ is called a writ of *cosinage* or *de consanguineo.*

BESCAT'TER,† *v. t.* [*be* and *scatter.*] To scatter over.

BESCORN',† *v. t.* [*be* and *scorn.*] To treat with scorn; to mock at.

BESCRATCH',† *v. t.* [*be* and *scratch.*] To scratch; to tear with the nails.

BESCRAWL', *v. t.* [*be* and *scrawl.*] To scrawl; to scribble over.

BESCREEN, *v. t.* [*be* and *screen.*] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

BESCREENED, *pp.* Covered; sheltered; concealed.

BESCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To scribble over.

BESCUM'BER,† *v. t.* [from *cumber.*] To encumber.

BESEE',† *v. i.* [*be* and *see.*] To look; to mind.

BESEECH, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. besought.* [Sax. *be* and *secan*, to seek, inquire, follow; D. *verzoeken;* Ger. *ersuchen;* from *seek*, *sequor*, to follow, with *be*, by, near, about; that is, to follow close, to press. *See* SEEK and ESSAY. The Saxon has *gesecan.*] To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency; followed by *a person;* as, "I Paul *beseech you* by the meekness of Christ;" 2 Cor. x.; or by a *thing;* as, I *beseech* your patience.

BESEECHER, *n.* One who beseeches.

BESEECHING, *ppr.* Entreating.

BESEECHINGLY, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

BESEEK,† *v. t.* To beseech.

BESEEM, *v. t.* [*be* and *seem.*] To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for.

What form of speech or behaviour *be seemeth* us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*

BESEEMING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.

BESEEMING, *n.* Comeliness.

BESEEMINGLY, *adv.* In a beseeming manner.

BESEEMINGNESS, *n.* Quality of being beseeming.

BESEEMLY, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable.

BESEEN',† *a.* Adapted; adjusted.

BESET', *v. t. pret.* and *pp. beset.* [Sax. *besettan*, to place, of *be* and *settan*, to set. *See* SET.] 1. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege; as, we are *beset* with enemies; a city is *beset* with troops. Hence,—2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible.

Adam sore *beset* replied. *Milton.*

3. To waylay.—4. To fall upon.

BESET'TING, *ppr.* Surrounding; besieging; waylaying.

BESET'TING, *a.* Habitually attending, or pressing; as, a *besetting* sin.

BESHINE,† *v. t.* To shine upon.

BESHREW', *v. t.* [*be* and *shrew.*] To wish a curse to; to execrate.—2.† To happen ill to.

BESHROUD'ED, *a.* Shrouded.

BESHUT',† *v. t.* To shut up.

BESIDE, *prep.* [*be* and *side*, by the side.] At the side of a person or thing; near, as, sit down *beside* me, or *beside* the stream.—2. Over and above; distinct from.

Beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed; Luke xvi.

3. On one side; out of the regular course or order; not according to, but not contrary.

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a state deviating from; as, to put one *beside* his patience. Hence, —5. With the reciprocal pronoun, *beside one's self*, is out of one's wits or senses; out of the order of reason, or of rational beings.

Paul, thou art *beside* thyself; Acts xxvi.

BESIDES, *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from.

And there was a famine in the land, *besides* the first famine; Gen. xxvii.

Note. This word, though radically the

same as *beside*, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confounded with it, for it is never used in the senses explained under *beside*, except in the second.

BESIDE, } *adv.* Moreover; more than BESIDES, } that; over and above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned.

Besides, you know not what is the fate of your friend.

The men said to Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*? Gen. xix.

To all *beside*, as much an empty shade, An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead. *Pope.*

These sentences may be considered as elliptical.

BESID'ERY, *n.* A species of pear.

BESIEGE, *v. t.* [*be* and *siege*; Fr. *siege*, and *assieger*, to *besiege*. *See* SIEGE.] 1. To lay siege to; to beleaguer; to beset, or surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine, or by violent attacks; as, to *besiege* a castle or city.—2. To beset; to throng round.

BESIEGED, *pp.* Surrounded or beset with hostile troops.

BESIEGEMENT, *n.* Act of besieging; state of being besieged.

BESIEGER, *n.* One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege.

BESIEGING, *ppr.* Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces.

BESIEGING, *a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege; as, a *besieging* army.

BESIEGINGLY, *adv.* In a besieging manner.

BESIT',† *v. t.* [*be* and *sit.*] To suit; to become.

BESLAVE,† *v. t.* To subjugate; to enslave.

BESLAV'ER, *v. t.* To defile with slaver.

BESLAV'ERED, *pp.* Defiled with slaver.

BESLAV'ERING, *ppr.* Defiling with slaver.

BESLE'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Didynamia, and order Angiospermia, and nat. order Gesneraceæ. There are several species, all natives of the warm parts of America.

BESLIME,† *v. t.* To daub with slime; to soil.

BESLOB'BERING, } *ppr.* Soiling, or BESLUB'BERING, } smearing over with slaver, or spittle.

BESLUB'BER, *v. t.* [*be* and *slubber*, *slabber.*] To soil, or smear with spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. [*Vulgar.*]

BESMEAR, *v. t.* [*be* and *smear.*] To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil.

BESMEARED, *pp.* Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; soiled.

BESMEARER, *n.* One that besmears.

BESMEARING, *ppr.* Bedaubing; soiling.

BESMIRCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *smirch.*] To soil; to foul; to discolour. [*Lit. us.*]

BESMOKE, *v. t.* [*be* and *smoke.*] To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. [*Lit. us.*]

BESMOKED, *pp.* Fouled, or soiled with smoke; dried in smoke.

BESMUT', *v. t.* [*be* and *smut.*] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.

BESMUT'TED, *pp.* Blackened with smut or soot.

BESNOW, *v. t.* [*be* and *snow.* Sax. *besniwed*, participle.] To scatter like snow. [*Lit. us.*]

BESNOWED, *a.* or *pp.* [*be* and *snow.*] Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms.

BESNUFF', *v. t.* To befoul with snuff.

BESNUFF'ED, *pp.* Foul with snuff.

BE'SOM, *n.* (*s* as *z*) [Sax. *besm*, a brush or broom; *besman*, twigs; Ger. *besen*; D. *bezem*; Arm. *bezo*, birch. The *besom* was a little bundle of twigs used for sweeping.] A broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping.

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of Hosts; Is. xiv.

BE'SOM, *v t.* To sweep, as with a besom.

Rolls back all Greece, and *besoms* wide the plain. *Barlow.*

BE'SOMER, *n.* One who uses a besom.

BESORT', *v t.* [*be* and *sort.*]. To suit; to fit; to become.

BESORT',† *n.* Company; attendance; train.

BESOT', *v. t.* [*be* and *sot.*] To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupify; to make dull or senseless.—2. To make to dote.

BESOT'TED, *pp.* Made sottish or stupid. *Besotted on*, infatuated with foolish affection.

BESOT'TEDLY, *adv.* In a foolish manner.

BESOT'TEDNESS, *n.* Stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation.

BESOT'TING, *ppr.* Infatuating; making sottish or foolish.

BESOT'TINGLY, *adv.* In a besotting manner.

BESOUGHT', (besaut'.) *pp.* of *Beseech*. Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty.

BESPAN'GLE, *v. t.* [*be* and *spangle.*] To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant; as, the heavens *bespangled* with stars.

BESPAN'GLED, *pp.* Adorned with spangles, or something shining.

BESPAN'GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles, or glittering objects.

BESPAT'TER, *v. t.* [*be* and *spatter.*] To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water.—2. To asperse with calumny or reproach.

BESPAT'TERED, *pp.* Spattered over; soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; calumniated.

BESPAT'TERING, *ppr.* Spattering with water; soiling with dirt and water; aspersing.

BESPAWL', *v. t.* [*be* and *spawl.*] To soil or make foul with spittle.

BESPEAK, *v. t. pret. bespoke; pp. bespoke, bespoken.* [*be* and *speak.*] To speak for beforehand; to order or engage against a future time; as, to *bespeak* a seat in a public coach.

My lady is *bespoke*. *Shak.*

2. To forebode; to foretell.

They started fears, and *bespoke* dangers, to scare the allies. *Swift.*

3. To speak to; to address. This sense is mostly poetical.

He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

4. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances; as, his manners *bespeak* him a gentleman.

BESPEAKER, *n.* One who bespeaks.

BESPEAKING, *ppr.* Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating.

BESPEAKING, *n.* A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favour.

BESPECK'LE, *v. t.* [*be* and *speckle.*] To mark with speckles or spots.

BESPICE, *v. t.* [*be* and *spice.*] To season with spices.

BESPIRT',† } *v. t.* To spurt out, or BESPURT',† } over; to throw out in a stream or streams.

BESPIT', *v. t. pret. bespit; pp. bespit, bespitten.* [*be* and *spit.*] To daub or soil with spittle.

BESPOKE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Bespeak.*

BESPOT', *v. t.* [*be* and *spot.*] To mark with spots.

BESPOT'TED, *pp.* Marked with spots.

BESPOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots.

BESPREAD', *v. t.* (bespred'.) *pret.* and *pp. bespread.* [*be* and *spread.*] To spread over; to cover over; as, to *bespread* with flowers.

BESPREAD'ING, *ppr.* Spreading over.

BESPRENT', *pp.* Sprinkled over.

BESPRINK'LE, *v. t.* [*be* and *sprinkle*] To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to *besprinkle* with dust.

BESPRINK'LED, *pp.* Sprinkled over

BESPRINK'LER, *n.* One that sprinkles over.

BESPRINK'LING, *ppr.* Sprinkling over.

BESPRINK'LINGS, *n.* Sprinklings.

BEST, *a. superlative.* [Sax. *best*, contracted from *betest*, from *bet*, more, or better; *betre* is also used; *betan*, to amend, or restore, correct, heal; *bote*, reparation, compensation; Eng. *boot*, to *boot*; Goth. *botyan*, to profit, aid, assist; Eng. *but*; G. *bass*, good, *besser*, better, *beste*, best; D. *beter*, *best*; Dan. *beste*; Sw. *bast*. This word has no connection in origin with *good*. *See* BETTER.] Literally, most advanced. Hence, 1. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree; applied indifferently to physical or moral subjects; as, the *best* man; the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities. This, like *most*, and other attributes, is often used without its noun, when the noun is obvious; as, men are all sinners; the *best* of them fail in the performance of duty.—2. Most advanced; most accurate; as, the *best* scholar.—3. Most correct, or complete; as, the *best* view of a landscape, or of a subject.—4. *The best.* This phrase is elliptical, and may be variously interpreted; as, the utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most, the highest perfection; as, let a man do his *best*; let him do a thing to *the best* of his power.—5. *At best*, in the best manner; in the utmost degree or extent, applicable to the case; as, life is *at best* very short.—*To make the best of*, to carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost; as, *to make the best of* a sum of money, or a piece of land. Also, to permit the least possible inconvenience; as, *to make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain. *The best of the way.* We made *the best of our way* to the city; that is, we made all possible speed to the city; we accomplished the distance as quickly as possible.

BEST, *adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all other; as, to love one *best*; to like this *best*; to please *best*.—2. To the most advantage; with the most ease; as, which instrument can you *best* use?—3. With most profit or success; as, money is *best* employed in manufactures; this medicine will answer *best* in the present case.—4. Most intimately or particularly; most correctly; as, what is expedient is *best* known to himself.

BEST ARRANGED, *a.* Arranged in the best manner.

BEST CONCERT'ED, *a.* Concerted in the best manner.

BEST-GOVERNED, *a.* Governed in the best manner.

BEST-SPOKEN, *a.* Spoken in the best manner.

BEST-TEM'PERED, *a.* Having the most kind or mild temper.

BEST-TRAINED, *a.* Trained in the best manner.

BEST-WRIT'TEN, *a.* Written in the best manner.—*Note.* These and similar compounds explain themselves.

BESTĀIN, *v. t.* [*be* and *stain.*] To mark with stains; to discolour, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots.

BESTEAD', *v. t.* (bested'.) *pret.* and *pp. bested.* [*be* and *stead.*] 1. To profit.

How little you *bestead.* *Milton.*

2. To accommodate.

They shall pass through it, *hardly bestead;* Is. viii.

That is, distressed; perplexed.—3. To dispose.

BES'TIAL, *a.* [from *beast.*] Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.—2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal; as, a *bestial* appetite.

BESTIAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of beasts; the state or manners of man which resemble those of brutes.—2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

BES'TIALIZE, *v. t.* To make like a beast, to bring or reduce to the state or condition of a beast.

BES'TIALLY, *adv.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

BESTICK', *v. t. pret.* and *pp. bestuck* [*be* and *stick.*] To stick over, as with sharp points; to mark, by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire, *bestuck* with slanderous darts. *Milton.*

BESTIR', *v. t.* (bestur'.) [*be* and *stir.*] To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigour; usually with the reciprocal pronoun; as, rise and *bestir yourselves.*

BESTIR'RED, *pp.* Roused into vigorous action; quickened in action.

BESTIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action.

BEST'NESS,† *n.* The state of being best.

BESTORM',† *v. i.* [*be* and *storm.*] To storm; to rage.

BESTŌW, *v. t.* [*be* and *stow,* a place. *See* STOW. Literally, to set or place.] 1. To give; to confer; to impart; with the sense of gratuity, and followed by *on* or *upon.*

Consecrate yourselves to the Lord, that he may *bestow* on you a blessing; Ex. xxxii.

Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor; 1 Cor. xiii. 3.

This word should never be followed by *to.*—2. To give in marriage; to dispose of.

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman. *Tatler.*

3. To apply; to place for the purpose of exertion, or use; as, to *bestow* our whole force upon an object.—4. To lay out, or dispose of; to give in payment for; as, to *bestow* money for what we desire; Deut. xiv. 26.—5. To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping; to stow; to place.

I have no room where to *bestow* my fruits; Luke xii.

BESTŌWAL, *n. See* BESTOWMENT.

BESTŌWED, *pp.* Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe-keeping.

BESTOWER, *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.

BESTŌWING, *ppr.* Conferring gratuitously; laying out; applying; depositing in store.

BESTŌWMENT, *n.* The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring.

God the Father had committed the *bestowment* of the blessings purchased, to his Son. *Edwards on Redemp.* 372.

If we consider this *bestowment* of gifts in this view. *Chauncey, U. Sal.* 155.

Whatever may be the secret counsel of his will respecting his own *bestowment* of saving grace. *Smalley, Serm.* p. 37.

2. That which is conferred, or given; donation.

They strengthened his hands by their liberal *bestowments* on him and his family. *Christ. Mag.* iii. 665.

The free and munificent *bestowment* of the Sovereign Judge. *Thodey*

[*Bestowment* and *bestowal* are commonly used in America, but are not recognized in this country.]

BESTRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To bestride. [*See* STRADDLE.]

BESTRAUGHT',† *a.* Distracted; mad.

BESTREW', *v. t. pret. bestrewed; pp. bestrewed, bestrown.* [*be* and *strew.*] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow.

BESTREW'ED, *pp.* of *Bestrew.*

BESTRIDE, *v. t. pret. bestrid; pp. bestrid, bestridden.* [*be* and *stride.*] 1. To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across; as, to *bestride* the world like a colossus; to *bestride* a horse.—2. To step over; as, to *bestride* a threshold. Bestriding sometimes includes *riding* or *defending,* as Johnson remarks; but the particular purposes of the act, which depend on the circumstances of the case, can hardly be reduced to definition.

BESTRIDING, *ppr.* Extending the legs over any thing, so as to include it between them.

BESTROWN, *pp.* of *Bestrew.* Sprinkled over.

BESTUCK', *pp.* of *Bestick.* Pierced in various places with sharp points.

BESTUD', *v. t.* [*be* and *stud.*] To set with studs; to adorn with bosses; as, to *bestud* with stars.

BESTUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.

BESTUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting with studs; adorning as with bosses.

BESWIKE,† *v. t.* (beswik'.) [Sax. *beswican.*] To allure.

BET, *n.* [Sax. *bad,* a pledge; *badian,* to give or take a pledge.] A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged in a contest, to be won, either by the victorious party himself, or by another person, in consequence of his victory. At a race, a man lays a *bet* on his own horse, or on the horse of another man.

BET, *v. t.* To lay a bet; to lay a wager; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest.

BET, the old participle of *Beat,* is obsolete or vulgar.

BE'TA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Chenopodeaceæ, among which it is known by its having large succulent roots, and a green calyx, united halfway to a hard rugged nut. Four of the species are cultivated as esculents; the others are mere weeds. *Beta altissima,* or *Mangel Wurzel,* is in some parts of England cultivated as food for cattle. *Beta Vulgaris,* or common beet, is employed as an ingredient in salad after being boiled till it is tender. [*See* BEET.]

BETĀKE, *v. t. pret. betook; pp. betaken.* [*be* and *take.* Sax. *betæcan.*] 1. To take to; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort; with the reciprocal pronoun; as, to *betake ourselves* to arms or to action. It generally implies a motion toward an object, as to *betake ourselves,* to a shady grove; or an application of the mind or faculties, corresponding with such motion, as to *betake ourselves* to study or to vice.—2.† *Formerly,* to take or seize.

BETĀKEN, *part.* of *Betake.*

BETĀKING, *ppr.* Having recourse to; applying; resorting.

BETAUGHT',† *pret.* of *Betake.*

BETĒEM,† *v. t.* [*be* and *teem.*] To bring forth; to produce; to shed; to bestow.

BE'TEL or **BET'TLE,** *n.* A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies. It is a creeping or climbing plant like the ivy, the leaves somewhat resembling those of the citron. It is planted by a tree, or supported by props. In India, betel is taken after meals; during a visit, it is offered to friends when they meet, and when they separate; in short, nothing is to be done without betel. To correct the bitterness of the leaves, a little *areca* is wrapped in them with the *chinam,* a kind of burnt lime made of shells. *Betel nut,* or *areca,* the fruit of the *areca catechu,* which is eaten both in its unripe and mature state. When ripe, it is of the size of a small egg, and of an orange colour, and encloses a nucleus resembling a nutmeg, but usually larger.

BETEL NUT TREE, *n.* A beautiful palm, Areca Catechu, found in India, attaining a height of thirty or forty feet, and yielding an astringent seed called betel nut. This enters into the composition of betel, which is chewed by the Malays of the Eastern islands. By decoction, the seeds yield a kind of Catechu.

BETHINK', *v. t. pret.* and *pp. bethought.* [*be* and *think.*] To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration; generally followed by a reciprocal pronoun, with *of* before the subject of thought.

I have *bethought* myself *of* another fault. *Shak.*

BETHINK', *v. i.* To have in recollection; to consider.

BETH'LEHEM, *n.* [Heb. *the house of food or bread.*] 1. A town or village in Judea, about six miles south-east of Jerusalem, famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity.—2. A hospital for lunatics; corrupted into *Bedlam.*

BETH'LEMITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.—2. In *Church his.,* the Bethlemites were a sort of monks, introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the nativity of our Saviour. There is an order of Bethlemites also in Peru.

BETHOUGHT', (bethaut') *pret.* and *pp.* of *bethink.*

BETHRALL', *v. t.* [*be* and *thrall.*] To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection. [*Lit. us.*]

BETHRAL'LED, *pp.* Enslaved.

BETHUMP', *v. t.* [*be* and *thump.*] To beat soundly. [*Lit. us.*]

BETHY'LUS, *n.* In *ornith.,* a genus formed by Cuvier, and placed by him under his second order of birds, (*Les Passereaux*). He says there is only one species known, the *Lanius Leverianus* of Shaw. White and black are the

only colours of the plumage of this bird, and these are distributed like the colours of the magpie, which it is said to resemble in miniature. It is a native of Guiana and Brazil.

BETHY'LUS, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of Hymenopterous insects of the family Proctotrupidæ. The species are little four winged flies, resembling ants. They are found in flowers, and sometimes on the leaves of shrubs.

BETIDE, *v. t. pret. betid*, or *betided; pp. betid.* [*be* and *tide*. Sax. *tidan*, to happen. *See* TIDE.] To happen; to befall; to come to; *used of good or evil.*

What will *betide* the few? *Milton.*

BETIDE, *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.

What news else *betideth* here? *Shak.*

Shakspeare has used it with *of.* What would *betide of* thee? but this is unusual or improper.

BETIME, BETIMES, *adv.* [*be* and *time*, that is, by the time.] 1. Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is late.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*. *Milton.*

2. Soon; in a short time.

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes*. *Shak.*

BETOKEN, *v. t.* (beto'kn.) [*be* and *token*. Sax. *betæcan*.] 1. To signify by some visible object; to show by signs.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
B tokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreshow by present signs; to indicate something future by that which is seen or known; as, a dark cloud often *betokens* a storm.

BETOKENED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated.

BETOKENING, *ppr.* Indicating by previous signs.

BET'ONY, *n.* [L. *betonica*.] The popular name of a genus of plants, of several species. The purple or wood betony, grows in woods and shady places, and is deemed useful as a mild corroborant.

BETOOK', *pret* of *Betake*.

BETORN, *a.* Torn in pieces.

BETOSS', *v. t.* [*be* and *toss*.] To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion.

BETOSS'ED, *a.* Tossed; violently agitated.

BETRAP',† *v. t.* [from *trap*.] To entrap; to insnare.

BETRAY, *v. t.* [Chaucer wrote *betrass*, *betraiss*, and the Fr. *traitre*, is a contraction of *traistre;* Arm. *trapyza*, to betray; Norm. *trahir*, to draw in, to betray; *treitre*, a traitor; Fr. *trahir*, which seems to be the L. *traho*. From *trahir*, is formed *trahissant*, and *trahison*, treason. If *traho* is the root, the sense is, to draw aside, to withdraw, or lead away; which would agree with the D. *bedriegen*, G. *betriegen*, Sw. *bedraga*, Dan. *bedrager*, to deceive; and *treachery*, Fr. *tricherie*, is from the root of *trick*. I do not find *betrogan* in the Saxon, but *bedrog* is rendered *fefelit*, and this is from *dragan*, to draw. *Betray* then seems to be a compound of *be* and *dragan*, to draw; and *betrass* supra, may be from a different root. In strictness, to fail in duty; to be guilty of breach of trust; to violate the confidence reposed. The word does not in itself import to *deliver up;* but by usage, either with or without the word *enemies*, it signifies to deliver up, in breach of trust.] 1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men; Mat. xvii.

2. To violate by fraud, or unfaithfulness; as, to *betray* a trust.

If the people of America ever *betray* their trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered, and the indignation of heaven. *J. Adams.*

3. To violate confidence by disclosing a secret, or that which was intrusted; to expose; followed by the person, or the thing; as, my friend *betrayed me*, or *betrayed the secret*.—4. To disclose, or permit to appear, what is intended to be kept secret, or what prudence would conceal.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

Hence,– 5. To mislead or expose to inconvenience not foreseen; as, great confidence *betrays* a man into errors.– 6. To show; to disclose; to indicate what is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed.

Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addison.*

This river *betrays* its original in its name. *Holwell.*

All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity. *Bryant.*

7. To fail, or deceive.

But when I rise, I shall find my legs *betraying* me. *Johnson, Boswell.*

BETRAY'AL, BETRAY'MENT, *n.* Act of betraying; breach of trust.

BETRAYED, *pp.* Delivered up in breach of trust; violated by unfaithfulness, exposed by breach of confidence; disclosed contrary to expectation or intention; made known.

BETRAYER, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

BETRAYING, *ppr.* Delivering up treacherously; violating confidence; disclosing contrary to intention; exposing.

BETRIM', *v. t.* [*be* and *trim.*] To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

BETRIM'MED, *pp.* Adorned; decorated.

BETRIM'MING, *ppr.* Decking; adorning; embellishing.

BETROTH', *v. t.* [*be* and *troth*, truth, faith. *See* TRUTH and TROTH.] 1. To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to promise or pledge one to be the future spouse of another; to affiance; used of either sex. "The father *betroths* his daughter."—2. To contract with one for a future spouse; to espouse; as, a man *betroths* a lady.—3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.

BETROTH'ED, *pp.* Contracted for future marriage.

BETROTH'ING, *ppr.* Contracting to any one, in order to a future marriage, as the father or guardian; contracting with one for a future wife, as the intended husband; espousing.

BETROTH'MENT, *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two parties, for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals.

BETRUST', *v. t.* [*be* and *trust.*] To intrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide. This is less used than *intrust*.

BETRUST'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; confided; committed in trust.

BETRUST'ING, *ppr.* Intrusting; committing in trust.

BETRUST'MENT, *n.* The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted.

BET'SO, *n.* The smallest Venetian coin.

BET'TED, *pp.* Laid as a wager.

BET'TER, *a. comp.* of *Bet.* *See* BEST. [Sax. *bet*, more, better; *betere*, *betera*, better; Sw. *batter;* D. *beter;* G. *besser;* D. *baat*, profit; *bauten*, to *boot*, to avail; Sans. *bhadra*, good. The primary sense is more, or advanced further; and in Scotland, this is a common popular signification. This vessel contains *better* than half, that is, more than half; he walked *better* than a mile, that is, more than a mile.] 1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired, or moral qualities; as, a *better* soil, a *better* man, a *better* physician, a *better* house, a *better* air, a *better* harvest.—2. More advantageous.

Were it not *better* for us to return to Egypt; Ex. xiv.

3. More acceptable.

To obey is *better* than sacrifice; 1 Sam. xv.

4. More safe.

It is *better* to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in man; Ps. cxviii.

5. Improved in health; less affected with disease; as, the patient is *better*.—6. *To have the better of*, to exhibit superiority, as in argument.—*To be better off*, *comp* of *well off*, to be in improved circumstances.—7. *To have the better*, is to have the advantage or superiority, followed by *of* before him, or that over which the advantage is enjoyed; as, the English *had the better of* the Spaniards.—8. *To get or gain the better*, is to obtain the advantage, superiority, or victory; as, to *get the better of* an enemy.– 9. *For the better*, is for the advantage or improvement.

BET'TER, *adv.* In a more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage, or success; as, to perform work *better;* to plan a scheme *better;* land *better* cultivated; laws *better* executed; government *better* administered.—2. More correctly, or fully; as, to understand a subject *better* than another.– 3. With superior excellence; as, to write or speak *better* than another.– 4. With more affection; in a higher degree; as, to love one *better* than another. It is not easy to specify and exemplify the various applications of *better*. In general, it implies what is more excellent, advantageous, useful, or virtuous, than something else.

BET'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *beterian*, *betrian*. *See* BETTER.] 1. To improve; to meliorate; to increase the good qualities of; as, manure *betters* land; discipline may *better* the morals.—2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which can not be *bettered*. *Hooker.*

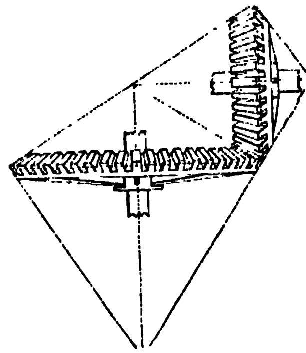
Qu. is not the sense, *made better?*—3. To advance; to support; to give advantage to; as, to *better* a party; to *better* a cause.

BET'TER, *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office; as, give place to your *betters*. It is generally or always used in the plural.

BET'TERED, *pp.* Improved; meliorated; made better.

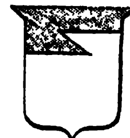
BET'TERING, *ppr.* Making better; improving.

BET'TERING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.
BET'TERMENT, *n.* A making better; improvement.
BET'TERNESS, *n.* Superiority.
BET'TING, *ppr.* Waging; laying a wager.
BET'TOR, *n.* [from *bet.*] One who bets or lays a wager.
BET'TY, *n.* [Supposed to be a cant word from the name of a maid; but qu. is it not from the root of *beat*, or L. *peto?*] An instrument to break open doors.
BET'ULA, *n.* [Lat.] The birch; a genus of hardy trees or shrubs, some of the former of which are amongst the most useful plants of northern latitudes. It gives its name to the sub-order Betulaceæ, a section of Corylaceæ, of which it is the principal genus; and is characterised by its flowers growing in catkins, and by the scales subtending three flat fruits, each furnished with two styles, and expanded into a thin wing on either side: these fruits are what are commonly called birch seeds. There are several species belonging to Europe, such as the *betula alba*, or common birch, which abounds in Scotland; the *betula pendula*, or weeping birch; the *betula nana*, or dwarf birch, found in Scotland, Lapland, and the mountainous parts of other northern countries. There are also several species found in Asia and America.
BETULA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, which derives its name from the *betula*, or birch. A just idea of the general nature of the plants of this order, will be obtained from the study of the common birch. All the species are either trees or shrubs, with the fertile flowers in one catkin, and the barren in another.
BE'TULINE, *n.* A substance discovered in the bark of the common or white birch. It is of a white colour, crystallized in the form of long needles, fusible, volatile, and inflammable.
BETUM'BLED, *a.* [*be* and *tumble.*] Rolled about; tumbled; disordered.
BETU'TORED, *a.* Tutored; instructed.
BETWEEN, *prep.* [Sax. *betweonan, betwynan;* of *be* and *twain*, two, Sax. *tweg, twegen.* The Saxons used, in the same sense, *betuh*, and *betweoh*, betwo. *See* TWAIN, TWIN.] 1. In the intermediate space, without regard to distance; as, Stirling is *between* Glasgow and the town of Perth; the river Tweed runs *between* Scotland and England.—2. From one to another; passing from one to another, noting exchange of actions or intercourse; as, things go well *between* the parties.—3. Belonging to two or more, in common, or partnership; as, two friends have but one soul *between* them; twenty proprietors own a tract of land *between* them. We observe that *between* is not restricted to *two.*—4. Having mutual relation to two or more: as, discords exist *between* the families.—5. Noting difference, or discrimination of one from another; as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong.
BETWIXT', *prep.* [Sax. *betwyx, betwyxt, betweox, betweoh;* *be* and *tweg*, two.] 1. Between; in the space that separates two persons or things; as, *betwixt* two oaks.—2. Passing between; from one to another, noting intercourse. [*See* BETWEEN.]
BEU'DANTITE, *n.* A new mineral occurring in small crystals closely aggregated, being slightly obtuse rhombohedrons, with the summits truncated. It is named after the mineralogist Beudant, and is found on the surface of some of the mounds of alluvium on the Rhine in the dukedom of Nassau.
BEV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *buveau.*] An instrument used by artificers for drawing angles, consisting of two limbs jointed together, one called the stock, and the other the blade, which is movable on a pivot at the joint, and can be adjusted, so as to include any angle between it and the stock. The blade is often curved on the edge to suit the sweep of an arch or vault. Any angle except a right angle, is called a *bevel angle*, whether it be acute or obtuse.—2. A curve or inclination of a surface from a right line; as, the proper *bevel* of a piece of timber.—*Bevel geer*, or *gear*, in *machinery*, a species of wheel



Bevel Geer.

work, in which the axis or shaft of the leader or driver, forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or the wheel driven. The wheels in this species of geering, are not unfrequently called conical wheels, as their form resembles that of the frustums of fluted cones.
BEV'EL, *a.* Crooked; awry; oblique.
BEV'EL, *v. t.* To cut to a bevel angle.
BEV'EL, *v. i.* To curve; to incline towards a point, or from a direct line.
BEV'ELLED, *pp.* Formed to a bevel angle. One side of a solid body is said to be bevelled with respect to another, when the angle contained between their two sides is greater or less than a right angle.
BEV'ELLED-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with a bevelled edge, in which the cogs are inserted.
BEV'ELLING, *ppr.* Forming to a bevel angle.
BEV'ELLING, *a.* Curving; bending from a right line.
BEV'ELLING, *n.* A hewing of timber with a proper and regular curve, according to a mould laid on one side of its surface.—2. The curve or bevel of timber.
BEV'ELMENT, *n.* In *mineral.*, bevelment supposes the removal of two contiguous segments from the edges, angles, or terminal faces of the predominant form, thereby producing two new faces, inclined to each other at a certain angle, and forming an edge.
BEV'ER,† *n.* [It. *bevere*, to drink.] A collation or small repast between meals.
BEV'ER, *v. i.* To take a small repast between meals.
BEV'ERAGE, *n.* [It. *bevere*, or *bere*, to drink; *beveraggio*, drink; Sp. *beber*, from L. *bibo;* Fr. *buveur*, a tippler; *buvette*, a tavern; *buvotter*, to sip, to tipple; Arm. *beuvraich*, beverage.] 1. Drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of mixed liquor. Nectar is called the *beverage* of the gods. In the middle ages, *beverage*, *beveragium*, or *biberagium*, was money for drink given to an artificer or other person over and above his hire or wages. A person who had a new garment, was called on to *pay beverage*, that is, to treat with liquor. Hence,—2. A treat on wearing a new suit of clothes; or on receiving a suit from the tailor; also, a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish.—3. In *England*, water-cider, a drink made by pressing water through the crushed apples from which cider has been made.
BEV'ILE, BEV'IL, or **BEV'EL**, *n.* [*See* BEVEL.] In *her.*, a thing broken or opening like a carpenter's tool. It is formed by the long line being cut off in its straightness by another, which makes an acute or sharp cornered angle.



Bevile.

BEV'ILLED, *pp.* or *a.* In *her.*, an epithet applied to ordinaries, &c., the outward lines of which are turned aside in a sloping direction.
BEV'ILWAYS, *adv.* In *her.*, any charge or bearing placed in that position.
BEV'Y, *n.* [I know not the origin or affinities of this word. The etymologies I have seen are not worth notice.] A flock of birds; hence, a company; an assembly or collection of persons; *usually applied to females.*
BEWĀIL, *v. t.* [*be* and *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for. It expresses deep sorrow; as, to *bewail* the loss of a child.

The true penitent *bewails* his ingratitude to God. *Anon.*

BEWĀIL, *v. i.* To express grief.
BEWĀILABLE, *a.* That may be lamented.
BEWĀILED, *pp.* Lamented; bemoaned.
BEWĀILER, *n.* One who laments.
BEWĀILING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bemoaning; expressing grief for.
BEWĀILING, *n.* Lamentation.
BEWĀILINGLY, *adv.* In a mournful manner.
BEWĀILMENT, *n.* The act of bewailing.
BEWĀKE,† *v. t.* [*be* and *wake.*] To keep awake.
BEWĀRE, *v. i.* [Sax. *bewerian*, *bewarian*, *gewarian*, to guard, defend, restrain, prohibit, fortify, be cautious; Sw. *bevara;* D. *bewaaren;* Ger. *gewahr*, *bewahren;* Dan. *bevarer*, to keep guard, preserve. *See* WARE, WARY.] 1. Literally, to restrain or guard one's self from. Hence, to regard with caution; to restrain one's self from any thing that may be dangerous, injurious, or improper; to avoid, to take care: followed by *of* before the thing that is to be avoided.

Beware of all, but most *beware of* man. *Pope.*

Beware of false prophets; *beware of* the leaven of the Pharisees; *beware of* the concision. *Scripture.*

2. To have a special regard to.

Behold, I send an angel before thee—*beware* of him, and obey his voice; Ex. xxiii.

[*This is unusual and hardly legitimate.*]

This word, though here admitted as a verb, from the Saxon, is rarely used as a verb in fact, or at least is now never used except in the imperative mood. It is a compound of *be* and the Old Eng. *ware*, now *wary*. Be *wary* of danger. Hence it cannot be used with *did*, like a regular verb, nor with *be*, in any of its inflections,—he is *beware*; for this would be to use the substantive verb twice before *ware* and *wary*, *is* and *be*. Ben Jonson, however, has used the word in the third person. He *bewares* to act. But it has no past tense or participle, and therefore, if admitted as a verb, it is defective, and used only in the imperative mood, or after an auxiliary.

BEWEEP, *v. t.* [*be* and *weep*.] To weep over; to bedew with tears. [*Lit. us.*]

BEWEEP, *v. i.* To make lamentation. [*Lit. us.*]

BEWEPT', *pp.* Wept over; bedewed with tears. [*Lit. us.*]

BEWET',† *v. t.* [*be* and *wet*.] To wet; to moisten.

BEWIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *forvilder*, *vilder*; G. *verwildern*; from *wild*.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex with mazes; or in general, to perplex.

> Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search. *Addison.*

BEWIL'DERED, *pp.* Lost in mazes; perplexed with disorder, confusion, or intricacy.

BEWIL'DEREDNESS, *n.* State of being bewildered.

BEWIL'DERING, *ppr.* Losing in a pathless place; perplexing with confusion or intricacy.

BEWIL'DERINGLY, *adv.* So as to bewilder.

BEWIL'DERMENT, *n.* State of being bewildered.

BEWIN'TER,† *v. t.* To make like winter.

BEWITCH', *v. t.* [*be* and *witch*.] To fascinate; to gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantation; an operation which was formerly supposed to injure the person bewitched, so that he lost his flesh, or behaved in a strange unaccountable manner—ignorant people being inclined to ascribe to evil spirits what they could not account for.

> Look, how I am *bewitched*; behold mine arm
> Is like a blasted sapling withered up. *Shak.*

2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

> The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*. *Dryden.*

3. To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposture; Acts viii. 9.

BEWITCH'ED, *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.

BEWITCH'EDNESS, *n.* State of being bewitched.

BEWITCH'ER, *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates.

BEWITCH'ERY, *n.* Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases.

BEWITCH'FUL, *a.* Alluring; fascinating.

BEWITCH'ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; charming.

BEWITCH'ING, *a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing.

BEWITCH'INGLY, *adv.* In a fascinating manner.

BEWITCH'INGNESS, *n.* Quality of bewitching.

BEWITCH'MENT, *n.* Fascination; power of charming.

BEWON'DERED,† *a.* [*be* and *wonder*.] Amazed.

BEWRAP', *v. t.* (berap') [*be* and *wrap*.] To wrap up.

BEWRAY, *v. t.* (bera'y.) [Chaucer has *wraie*, *wreye*, *wray*, and in the infinitive *bewrien*, to discover, as if from Sax. *wrecan*, to tell. In Sax. *awreon*, *onwreon*, signify to reveal, as if the negative of *wrigan*, to cover.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible.

> Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee; Mat. xxiii.

[*This word is nearly antiquated.*]

BEWRAYED, *pp.* Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view.

BEWRAYER, *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer.

BEWRAYING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known or visible.

BEWRAYINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to bewray.

BEWRAYMENT, *n.* Act of bewraying.

BEWRECK',† *v. t.* (bereck'.) [*be* and *wreck*.] To ruin; to destroy.

BEWROUGHT',† *a.* (beraut.) [*be* and *work*.] Worked.

BEY, *n.* In *the Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as the Arabic *Beg*. [*See* BEG.]

BEYOND', *prep.* [Sax. *begeond*, *begeondan*, of *be* and *geond*, yond, yonder. This is the participle of the verb *gan*, to go, to pass. It coincides with the D. *gaande*, the participle of the present tense of the same verb *gaan*, to go; Dan. *gaaende*. Literally, then, it signifies *by-passing*, or *by-past*; or as we now say, *past by*, *gone by*.] 1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side; as, *beyond* a river, or the sea, either a mile *beyond*, or a hundred miles *beyond* the river.—2. Before; at a place not yet reached.

> A thing *beyond* us, even before our death. *Pope.*

3. Past; out of reach of; further than any given limit; further than the extent of any thing else; as, *beyond* our power; *beyond* comprehension; *beyond* dispute; *beyond* our care.—4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind; as, one man is great or good *beyond* another. *To go beyond*, is a phrase which expresses an excess in some action or scheme; to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

> Let no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. *St. Paul.*

BEYOND', *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

BEZ'AN, *n.* A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped.

BEZANT', *n.* A gold coin of Byzantium, struck by the emperors of that city. It seems to have been current in England from the tenth century till the time of Edward III. Its value is not well ascertained, but it is generally estimated at 9*s.* 4½*d.* sterling. *Bezant* in *her.*, represents the pieces of gold already mentioned, by which the stipends of the higher soldiers of the army in the holy wars are supposed to have been paid. They are with us always emblazoned gold; but the foreign heralds make them both gold and silver. [*See* BYZANT.]

BEZANT'LER, *n.* [from *antler*.] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler.

BEZ'EL, *n.* [Qu. Ch. בזל. *bezal*, limits, confines; Sw. *betzel*, a rein; *betzla*, to curb.] The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone.

BE'ZŌAR, *n.* [Pers. *badzhar*, which Castle interprets "ventus, *i. e.* dissipator veneni, alexipharmicum omne, quod venenum pellit, et spirituum facultates retinet," from *bad*, wind, breath, spirit, and *zahr*, poison. Others make it *pazahar*, against poison, an antidote for poison. Others derive the word from *paseng*, or *pasahr*, the name of the goat in Persia.] 1. An antidote; a general name for certain animal substances supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. Bezoar is a calcareous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals, composed of concentric coats surrounding each other, with a little cavity in the middle, containing a bit of wood, straw, hair, or the like substance. There are two sorts; the *oriental*, from Persia and the East Indies, of a shining dark green or olive colour, with a smooth surface; and the *occidental*, from the Spanish West Indies, which has a rough surface, is less green, much heavier, more brittle, and of a looser texture. The oriental is generally less than a walnut; the occidental is larger; and sometimes as large as a goose egg. The oriental bezoars are generally of a resinous composition and combustible. —2. In *a more general sense*, any substance formed, stratum upon stratum, in the stomach or intestines of animals. This name is also given to the *biliary calculi* of certain animals.—*Fossil bezoar* is a figured stone, formed, like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus; found chiefly in Sicily, in sand and clay pits. It is of a purple colour, and of the size of a walnut. It seems to be of the nature of bole armenian, and is called Sicilian earth.—*Bezoar-mineral.* This preparation is an oxide of antimony, produced by distilling the nitrous acid several times to dryness from the sublimated muriate of antimony.

BEZOAR'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or compounded of bezoar.

BEZOAR'DIC, *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar.

BEZ'OLA, *n.* A fish of the truttaceous kind, of a dusky blue colour, nearly of the size of a herring.

BEZ'ZLE,† *v. t.* To waste in riot. [*See* EMBEZZLE.]

BHUCHAMP'AC, *n.* [Hindu, *bhu*, ground, and *champac*, a plant.] A beautiful plant of India, known in Linnæus' system under the name of Kæmpferia rotunda. The blossoms rise from the ground with a short scape, and scarce live a whole day.

BI'A, *n.* In *com.*, a small shell called a *cowry*, much valued in the East Indies.

BI, *n.* [From Lat. *bis*.] A Latin prefix signifying *two*, twice, or *twofold*, and so understood in the following words into which it enters.

BIAN'GULAR, BIAN'GULATE, BIAN'GULATED, BIAN'GULOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having two angles or corners. [*Lit. us.*]

BIARM'IAN, *a.* Noting a race of Finns in Permie, in the north of Europe, on the Dwina, and about the White sea; written also *Permian*. The Biarmians or Permians are said to be the most wealthy and powerful of the Finnish tribes.

BIARSE'NIATE, *n.* A saline compound of arsenic acid, into which two proportions of acid enter for one of the base.

BIARTI'CULATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *articulus*, joint.] A term applied in *entom.*, to the antennæ of insects, when they consist of but two joints, and also to the abdomen under the same circumstances.

BI'AS, *n.* [Arm. *bihays* or *vies;* Fr. *biais*, a slope; *biaiser*, to use shifts, evasions, or tricks.] 1. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.—2. A leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession; propensity toward an object, not leaving the mind indifferent; as, education gives a *bias* to the mind.—3. That which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference, to a particular object or course.

BI'AS, *v. t.* To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess. The judgment is often *biassed* by interest. This word is used by Shakspeare as an adverb, *bias* and thwart, *i. e. aslope;* and as an adjective.

Blow till thy *bias* cheek
Outswell the colic of puff Aquilon.

BI'AS-DRAWING,† *n.* Partiality.

BI'ASED, *pp.* Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced.

BI'ASING, *ppr.* Giving a bias, particular direction or propensity; warping; prejudicing.

BI'ASNESS, *n.* Inclination to some side.

BIAURI'CULATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *auricula*, an auricle.] A term applied in comparative anatomy, to signify a heart with two auricles, as in most bivalve molluscs, and in all reptiles, birds, and mammals.

BIB, *n.* A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast. —2. A fish about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white.

BIB, *v. t.* [L. *bibo;* Sp. *beber;* Gypsy, *piava*, to drink; Slav. *pibo, piba*, drink.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. [*Lit. us.*]

BIBA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *bibax*. *See* Bib.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe.

BIBAC'ITY,† *n.* The quality of drinking much.

BIBA'SIC, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *basic*, relating to a base.] In *chem.*, a term applied to those acids which combine in their neutral salts with two equivalents of a base, which separate from and occupy in the acid the position of two equivalents of water. Those acids which combine with one equivalent of a base, are termed *monobasic*, and those which neutralise three atoms of a base, are termed *tribasic*. *Polybasic acids*, are such as combine with two or more equivalents of a base. *Organic acids*, have been divided into *monobasic, bibasic*, and *tribasic*.

BIB'BER, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition, as *wine-bibber*.

BIB'BLE-BABBLE, *n.* Idle talk; prating to no purpose. [*An old word and not used.*]

BIBBS, *n. plur.* In *ships*, brackets made of elm plank, and bolted to the hounds of the masts, for the purpose of supporting the trestle trees.

BIB'IO, *n.* A name of the wine fly, a small insect frequently found in empty wine casks.

BI'BLE, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, βιβλος, a book.] The Book, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God, the principles of Christian faith, and the rules of practice. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments. The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek. The Old Testament was translated into Greek, at Alexandria, when Ptolemy Philadelphus was king of Egypt. This version is called the Septuagint, because it is said to have been executed by seventy translators. The Bible was translated into the Saxon tongue about the year 940, and into the English by Tindal, in the reign of Henry VIII., when it was printed. The present authorised version was commenced in the reign of James I., in the year 1604.

The *Bible* should be the standard of language as well as of faith. *Anon.*

Bible Societies. Associations for the purpose of diffusing the sacred scriptures over the world. In this cause they have laboured with astonishing diligence and success.

BIB'LER, *n.* [*See* Bib.] A tippler; a great drinker.

BIB'LICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings.—*Biblical criticism*, a term employed by divines to indicate any labour or judgment which is occupied, either in the literary history of the sacred text itself, or in settling or explaining it.—*Biblical antiquities*, the science which treats of the sacred and profane history, geography, natural history, coins, medals, philosophy, learning, manners, customs, &c. of the Jews, and other nations mentioned in the Bible.

BIBLIOG'RAPHER, *n.* [Gr. βιβλος, a book, and γραφω, to write.] One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber.

BIBLIOGRAPH'IC, **BIBLIOGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the history of books.

BIBLIOG'RAPHY, *n.* A history or description of books; the perusal of books, and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature.

BIBLIOL'ATRY, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, a book, and λατρεια, worship.] Worship, or homage paid to books.

BIB'LIOLITE, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, a book, and λιθος, a stone; called also *Phytobiblia* and *Lithobiblia*.] Bookstone; a species of schistous stones, mostly calcareous, which present, between their laminæ, the figures of leaves, or sometimes simple dendrites.

BIBLIOM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. βιβλος, a book, and μαντεια, divination.] A kind of divination, performed by means of the Bible; consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future.

BIBLIOMA'NIA, **BIB'LIOMANY**, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, book, and μανια, madness.] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

BIBLIOMA'NIAC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

BIBLIOMANI'ACAL, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books.

BIBLIOPEG'IC, *a.* Relating to the binding of books.

BIBLIOPE'GY, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, and πηγνυω, to bind, or fasten together.] The art of binding books.

BIB'LIOPOLE, *n.* A bookseller.

BIBLIOP'OLIST, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιον, book, and πωλεω, to sell.] A bookseller.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL, *a.* [L. *bibliotheca*, a library, βιβλος, and *theca*, θηκη, a repository.] Belonging to a library.

BIBLIOTH'ECARY, *n.* A librarian.

BIBLIOTHEKE or **BIBLIOTHE'CA**, *n.* A library.

BIB'LIST, *n.* [from *Bible*.] With the Romanists, one who makes the scriptures the sole rule of faith.—2. One who is conversant with the Bible.

BIBRAC'TEATE, *a.* Doubly bracteate.

BIBROMI'SATINE, *n.* A compound formed by the action of bromine on isatine. When treated with potash, it yields bibromisatic acid.

BIB'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *bibulus*, from *bibo*, to drink.] Spongy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture.

BICAL'CARATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *calcar*, a spur.] A term applied in *nat. hist.*, when a limb or part is armed with two spurs.

BICA'PITATED, *pp.* Having two heads. In *her.*, Lions are thus borne.

BICAP'SULAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, double, and *capsula*, a little chest, from *capsa*, a chest. *See* Capsular.] In *bot.*, having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower; as, a *bicapsular* pericarp.

BICARBONATE, *n.* Supercarbonate; a carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base.

BICAU'DA, *n.* A fish of the sword-fish kind about five feet in length; its back and sides of a brown colour, and its belly white.

BICE or **BISE**, *n.* Among painters, a blue colour prepared from the Lapis Armenus, (Armenian stone.) It bears the best body of all bright blues used in common work, as house-painting, &c., but it is the palest in colour. Bice is smalt reduced to a fine powder by levigation.

BICEPH'ALOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. κεφαλη, head.] Having two heads.

BICHLORI'SATINE, *n.* A compound formed from a solution of isatine, saturated with chlorine. When acted upon with caustic potash, it yields bichlorisatic acid. [*See* Chlorisatine.]

BICHLORI'SATYDE, *n.* A compound obtained by treating bichlorisatine with hydrosulphuret of ammonia. From the action of potash on this compound, *bichlorisatydic acid* is produced.

BICHRO'MATE, *n.* A saline compound of chromic acid, into which two proportions of acid enter for one of the basis.

BICIP'ITAL, **BICIP'ITOUS**, *a.* [L. *biceps*, of *bis*, twice, and *caput*, head.] Having two heads. Applied to the muscles, it signifies having two heads or origins; and any such muscle is denominated *biceps*.

BICK'ER, *v. i.* [W. *bicra*, to fight, to bicker; Scot. *bicker*, to fight by throwing stones, to move quickly, to skirmish; allied perhaps to It. *picchiare*, to beat; *picchiarsi*, to fight; *pichiere*, a soldier armed with a *pike; picchio*, a blow or stroke, a woodpecker; *beccare*, to peck. This verb is from the root of *beak, peck*,

pike, and primarily signifies to beat, to strike, to thrust at, or to make at by repeated thrusts or blows.] 1. To skirmish; to fight off and on; that is, to make repeated attacks. [*But in this sense, it is very rarely used.*]—2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. [*This is the usual signification.*]—3. To move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; as, the *bickering* flame; the *bickering* stream.

BICK'ER, *n.* [Germ. *becher.*] A bowl or dish for containing liquor; properly, one made of wood. In many parts of Scotland, a wooden dish for holding food.

BICK'ERER, *n.* One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel.

BICK'ERING, *ppr.* Quarrelling; contending; quivering.

BICK'ERMENT,† *n.* Contention.

BICK'ERN, *n.* [Of W. *pig*, a beak, or *beak* and *iron.*] An iron ending in a beak or point.

BICOL'LIGATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *colligo*, to bind together.] In *ornith.*, a term signifying the connection of all the anterior toes by a basal web.

BI'CORN, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn, *bicornis.*] A plant whose anthers have the appearance of two horns.

BI'CORN, BICORN'OUS, *a.* Having two horns.

BICOR'PORAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *corporal.*] Having two bodies; double-bodied.


Bicorporate.

BICOR'PORATED or BICOR'PORATE, *pp.* Double-bodied. In *her.*, this as well as *tricorporated*, or three-bodied, is often met with in coat armour.

BICRU'RAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *crus*, *cruris*, a leg.] Having two legs.

BICUS'PID or BICUS'PIDATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *cuspis*, a lance or spear.] Two-pointed, two-fanged, used in *bot.*, and *entom.*

BID, *v. t. pret. bid* or *bade; pp. bid, bidden.* [Sax. *biddan;* Goth. *bidyan;* to ask, request, or pray; Sax. *beodan*, to command; *bead*, one who persuades or exhorts; Dan. *beder*, to pray, or desire; *byder*, to command, to bid, to offer, to invite; L. *peto*, to drive at, to attack, to ask, to desire, to beseech, anciently *beto:* Ir. *impidhim*, to beseech; Sp. and Port. *pedir*, to ask or beg; Sans. *badi*, *padi*, *petir*, *botti*, a commander; Ch. פוט, *feet*, to pray, or beseech; Eth. *fato*, or *fatho*, to desire. The primary sense is, to press forward, to drive, to urge; hence L. *impetus.* Applied to the voice, it denotes utterance, a driving of sounds, which is applied to asking, prayer, and command.] 1. To ask; to request; to invite.

Go ye into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage; Mat. xxii.

This sense is antiquated, but we have the same word from the Latin, in *invite*, [*in* and *bid.*]—2. To command; to order or direct.

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, *bid* me come to thee on the water; Mat. xiv.

3. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price at an auction.—4.† To proclaim; to make known by a public voice.

Our bans thrice *bid.* *Shak.*

5. To pronounce or declare; as, to *bid* a welcome.—6. To denounce, threaten; as, to *bid* defiance.—7. To wish or pray.

Neither *bid* him God speed; 2 John, ver. 10, 11.

To bid good day, night, farewell, &c., to take leave. [*Colloq., but much used.*]

To bid beads, is to pray with beads, as the Catholics; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. Also, to charge parishioners to say a number of paternosters.

To bid fair, is to open or offer a good prospect.

BID or BID'DEN, *pp.* of *Bid.* Invited; offered; commanded.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price; *a word much used at auctions.*

BID'ALE, *n.* [*bid* and *ale.*] In *England*, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity; an ancient and still a local custom.

BID'DER, *n.* One who offers a price:

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Burke.*

BID'DING, *ppr.* Inviting; offering; commanding.

BID'DING, *n.* Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying.

BIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *bidan.* *See* ABIDE.] 1. To dwell; to inhabit.—2. To remain; to continue or be permanent in a place or state. [*Nearly antiquated.*]

BIDE, *v. t.* To endure; to suffer. [*See* ABIDE.]

BI'DENS, *n.* A genus of plants, bur marigold. It belongs to the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia æqualis, and nat. order Compositæ.

BIDE'NT, *n.* [L. *bidens.*] In *pictorial and sculptural archæology*, an instrument or weapon with two prongs.

BIDENT'AL, BIDENT'ED, BI'DENTATED, BIDENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *bidens*, of *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth.] In *bot.*, two-toothed.

BIDET', *n.* [Fr.] A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.

BIDING, *ppr.* Dwelling; continuing; remaining. [*See* ABIDING.]

BIDING, *n.* Residence; habitation.

BID'ON, *n.* A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, wine measure, used by seamen.

BIEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *biennis*, of *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Continuing for two years; or happening, or taking place once in two years; as, a *biennial* election.—2. In *bot.*, continuing for two years, and then perishing; as plants, whose root and leaves are formed the first year, and which produce fruit the second.

BIEN'NIALLY, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

BIER, *n.* [Sax. *baer;* Ir. *fier;* from the same root as *bear:* L. *feretrum*, from *fero.* *See* BEAR.] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.

BIER-BALK, *n.* The church road for burials.

BIESTINGS, *n. plur.* [Sax. *byst*, or *bysting;* D. *biest;* Ger. *biestmilch.*] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *bifarius; bis* and *fero*, or Teutonic, *faran*, to go.] Two-fold. In *bot*, pointing two ways, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch.

BIFA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In a bifarious manner. A stem or branch is bifariously hairy, when the hairs between any two joints come out on the front and back, and in the two adjoining internodes, on the right and left side.

BIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *bifer*, *biferus;* of *bis*, twice, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year, as plants do in warm climates.

BIF'ID, BIF'IDATED, *a.* [L. *bifidus*, of *bis*, twice, and *findo*, *fidi*, to split or cleave. *See* DIVIDE and WIDE.] In *bot.*, two-cleft; divided; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins.

BIFLO'ROUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *floreo.*] Bearing two flowers.

BI'FOLD, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *fold.*] Two-fold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c.

BIFOL'IATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having two leaves.

BI'FORATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *foro*, to pierce.] Having two perforations, as the anthers of a Rhododendron.

BI'FORM, *a.* [L. *biformis*, of *bis*, twice, and *forma*, form.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes.

BI'FORMED, *a.* Compounded of two forms.

BIFORM'ITY, *n.* A double form.

BIFRONTED, *a.* Having two fronts.

BI'FURCATE, BI'FURCATED, *a.* [L. *bifurcus*, of *bis*, twice, and *furca*, a fork.] Forked; divided into two branches.

BIFURCA'TION, *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

BIFUR'COUS, *a.* Forked.

BIG, *a.* [In W. *baic* is a load; *beiciaw*, to load or lay on; *beiciawg*, pregnant; and *bog*, is a swelling; *buciaw*, to bellow; Dan. *bug*, the belly. These words seem to be allied to *big*, but I have not found this word in any other language.] 1. Bulky; protuberant; pregnant, *applied to females.* *Big*, in the sense of pregnant, is followed by *with;* as, big *with* child. The use of *of*, big *of* child, is not good English.—2. Great; large; in a more general sense; *applied to any body or object.*—3. Full; fraught, and about to have vent, or be brought forth.

The important day, *big* with the fate of Rome. *Addison.*

4. Distended; full, as with grief or passion

Thy heart is *big*, get thee apart and weep. *Shak.*

5. Swelled; tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; proud; as, *big* looks; *big* words; to look *big.*—6. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

Have not I a heart as *big* as thine? *Shak.*

BIG, *n.* A kind of barley. [*See* BIGG.]

BIG'AM,† *n.* A bigamist.

BIG'AMIST, *n.* [*See* BIGAMY.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives at once.

BIG'AMY, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. γαμέω, to marry, γάμος, marriage. In Ar. *chamaa*, is to collect; to come together; to agree; or be in accord; to sleep together; to bind.] The crime of having two wives at once. But the term is ordinarily used as synonymous with *Polygamy*, and may be more justly defined, the crime of having a plurality of wives. By the *law of England, bigamy* is a felony, punishable, principal and accessory, with seven years' transportation, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years. By *the law of Scotland*, the same crime is punishable with the pains of perjury; these are, confiscation of goods, imprisonment, and infamy. In the *canon law*, bigamy was the marrying of a second wife after the death of the first, or once marrying a widow. This disqualified a man for orders, and holding ecclesiastical offices.

BIGAROON′, *n.* The large white heart cherry.
BIG′BELLIED, *a.* Having a great belly; advanced in pregnancy.
BIGBŌNED, *a.* Having large bones.
BIG′CORNED, *a.* Having large grains.
BIĠEM′INATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *geminus*, double.] Twin-forked; used of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with several leaflets, at the end of each division.
BIGG, *n.* A variety of winter barley, known by always having six rows of grains.
BIG′GEL, *n.* A quadrupĕd of the East Indies, somewhat like a rane or reindeer, but its head resembles that of a horse. It has two horns, cloven feet, and a mane like an ass.
BIG′GIN, *n.* [Fr. *beguine*; Sp. *beca*, a tippet, or cap.] 1. A child's cap, or something worn about the head.—2.† A building. [Sax. *byggan*, to build.]
BIGHT, *n.* [D. *bogt*, a bend, a turning, a coil, a bay: Dan. *bugt*, a bend, a bow, a bay. It is the participle of *boogen*, *buigen*, *bugan*, to bend; W. *bac*, *bacu*. *See* Bow.] 1. A bend, or small bay between two points of land.—2. The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the end; that is, a round, bend, or coil, any where except at the ends.—3. The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore knees.
BIGLAND′ULAR, *a.* Having two glands, as a plant.
BIG′LY, *adv.* [from *big*.] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily.
BIG′NAMED, *a.* Having a great and famous name.
BIG′NESS, *n.* Bulk; size; largeness; dimensions. It is used of any object, animate or inanimate, and with or without comparison. Thus we speak of the *bigness* of a tree, of a rock, of a house, without instituting a comparison with other objects of the kind. Yet in this case there is always some reference in the mind to known measure. We also say, one thing is *as big* as another; in which case we give the idea of unknown size by a known object. *Big* and *bigness* always imply expansion, more or less, in breadth, and are thus distinguished from *tall* and *tallness*.
BIGNONIA′CEÆ, *n.* In *bot.*, a natural order of Monopetalous Dicotyledonous plants with irregular flowers, a pod-like fruit, winged seeds without albumen, and usually a climbing habit. They are mostly shrubs, inhabiting the hotter parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The most interesting genus is Bignonia, or trumpet-flower, many species of which are cultivated in our gardens.
BIG′OT, *n.* [The etymology of this term has been variously, but doubtingly, given by English lexicographers. M. Bescherelle (*Dict. National*, Paris, 1845), unhesitatingly assigns as its etymon our own words *by God*; as Roquefort had before given the equivalent German, *bei Gott*: that is, *by the Deity*. But we think the real etymology must be sought in the Ital. *bigotti*, a religious confraternity still existing in Tuscany; so called, at first, from their grey (*bigio*) dress; but since stigmatised for their rigid formalism and ecclesiastical uncharitableness.] 1. A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual. The word is sometimes used in an enlarged sense, for a person who is illiberally attached to any opinion, or system of belief.—2. A Venetian liquid measure containing the fourth of the amphor, or half the boot.
BIG′OT, **BIG′OTED**, *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others.
BIG′OTEDLY, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.
BIG′OTRY, *n.* Obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets; unreasonable zeal or warmth in favour of a party, sect, or opinion; excessive prejudice.—2. The practice or tenets of a bigot.
BIG′SOUNDING, *a.* Having a pompous sound.
BIG′SWŌLN, *a.* [*big* and *swoln*. *See* Swell.] Swelled to a large size; turgid; greatly swelled; ready to burst.
BIG′UDDERED, *a.* [*big* and *udder*.] Having large udders, or udders swelled with milk.
BIHYDRO′GURET, *n.* [L. *bini* and *hydroguret*.] A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with one of some other ingredient. This term is contrary to rule. It should be *deutohydroguret*.
BIJŌ′U, *n.* [Fr.] A trinket; a little box; a jewel.
BIJŌ′UTRY, *n.* The making or dealing in jewelry; jewelry itself.
BIJU′GOUS, or **BI′JUGATE**, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.] Having two pairs of leaflets; used of pinnated leaves.
BILA′BIATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.] Having two lips, as the corols of flowers.
BILACIN′IATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *lacinia*, a lappet.] Doubly laciniate; an epithet applied to a leaf, when the margin is cut into two segments.
BILAM′ELLATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *lamella*, a plate.] Having the form of a flatted sphere, longitudinally bifid; used of the stigma of plants.
BI′LANDER, *n.* [D. *bylander*; Fr. *belande*, *belandre*; from *be*, by, and *land*.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, distinguished from other vessels


Bilander.

of two masts, by the form of the mainsail, which is bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon in an angle of about 45 degrees; the foremost lower corner, called the tack, being secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the aftermost, or sheet, to the tafferel. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. The bilander is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.
BILAT′ERAL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *latus*, side.] Having two sides, applied to leaves which spring from opposite points.
BIL′BERRY, *n.* [I know not the meaning of *bil* in this word. The Dutch word is *blaauwbes*, blue-berry; the Ger. *heidelbeere*, heath-berry.] The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of Vaccinium or whortleberry, the Vaccinium Myrtillus. In *Scotland*, the bilberry is usually called blaeberry, from its *blae* or dark blue colour.


Bilberry.

BIL′BO, *n.* [from *Bilboa*, in Spain.] A rapier; a sword; so named, it is said, from Bilboa, in Spain, where the best are made.
BIL′BOES, *n. plur.* On board of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name.
BIL′BOQUET, *n.* [Fr.] The toy called cup and ball.
BILD, *v. t. pret. bilded, bilt; pp. id.* [Ger. *bilden*; Dan. *bilder*; Sw. *bilda*.] To construct; to erect; to set up and finish; as, to *bild* a house or ship; to *bild* a wall. [*Usually* Build, *which see*.]
BILD′STEIN, *n.* [G. *bild*, shape, and *stein*, stone.] Agalmatolite, or figure stone. A massive mineral, with sometimes a slaty structure; of a colour gray, brown, flesh-red, sometimes spotted, or with blue veins. It fuses into a transparent glass. Brongniart calls it steatite pagodite, from its coming from China in grotesque figures. This mineral resembles steatite in its physical characters, but differs from it essentially in its composition. It is soft, easily cut with a knife, and reducible to a fine unctuous powder.
BILE, *n.* [L. *bilis*; Fr. *bile*.] A yellow bitter liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the *pori biliarii* and gall bladder. The most obvious use of the bile in the animal economy, is to separate the chyle from the chyme. It appears also to aid in exciting the peristaltic action of the intestines. The natural colour of the fæces seems to be owing to the presence of bile. According to Thénard, an able chemist, 1100 parts of human bile, consist of 1000 parts of water, 2 to 10 of yellow insoluble matter, 42 albumen, 41 resin, 5.6 soda, and 45 phosphates of soda of lime, sulphate of soda, muriate of soda, and oxide of iron. According to Liebig, the elements of the bile serve for respiration, and the production of animal heat. It returns entirely into the circulation and disappears completely; so that the notion of its being expelled from the body in the fæces is erroneous.
BILE, *n.* An inflamed tumour. [*See* Boil, the correct orthography.]
BILEDUCT, *n.* [*bile*, and L. *ductus*, a conduit.] A vessel or canal to convey bile.
BILESTONE, *n.* [*bile* and *stone*.] A concretion of viscid bile.

BILGE, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, and *belly*, a protuberance.] 1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.—2. The breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction, on which she would rest if aground. Hence, when this part of a ship is fractured, she is said to be *bilged*.

BILGE, *v. i.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. The term is used also when a ship has some of her timbers struck off by a rock or an anchor, and springs a leak.

BILG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb was transitive; and perhaps it is sometimes so used.

BILGE-PUMP, *n.* A burr-pump; a pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.

BILGE-WATER, *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

BIL'IARY, *a.* [from L. *bilis*.] Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile; as, a *biliary* duct. *Biliary calculi*, concretions which form in the gall-bladder, (gall-stones,) or bile-ducts. They are generally composed of a peculiar crystalline fatty matter which has been called *cholesterine*.

BIL'INGSGATE, *n.* [from a place of this name in London, frequented by low people who use foul language.] Foul language; ribaldry.

BILIN'GUOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *lingua*, tongue.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

BIL'IOUS, *a.* [L. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile.] Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile, affected by bile.

BILIT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of two letters; as, a *biliteral* root in language.

BILK, *v. t.* [Goth. *bilaikan*, to mock or deride. This Gothic word appears to be compound, *bi* and *laikan*, to leap or exult.] To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by non-fulfilment of engagement; as, to *bilk* a creditor.

BILK'ED, *pp.* Disappointed; deceived; defrauded.

BILK'ING, *ppr.* Frustrating; defrauding.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bile*, a beak, that is, a shoot.] 1. The beak of a fowl.—2. An instrument used by plumbers, basket-makers, and gardeners, made in various forms and fitted with a handle. Such instruments when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, &c., are called *hedge-bills*. They are of various kinds, as the scimitar, the axe, the bill-hook, &c.—3. The point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor; also, the ends of compass or knee-timber.


Bill-hook.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bil*; Ger. *beil*, an axe or hatchet; D. *byl*; Dan. *bile*; W. *bwyell*, Pers. *bil*, a mattock, or pick-axe, and a shovel.] A pick-axe, or mattock; a battle-axe; an axe or hatchet with a crooked point.

BILL, *n.* [Norm. *bille*, a label or note; Fr. *billet*, *bil*. The primary sense probably is a roll or folded paper; Sp. *boleta*, a *billet*, a ticket, and a paper of tobacco, coinciding with *bola*, a ball; or it is from cutting off, and signifies a piece.] 1. In *law*, a declaration in writing, expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law. It contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in civil and criminal cases. In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the court of session, is called a *bill*.—2. In *law*, and in *com.*, in England, an obligation or security given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment. In the latter circumstance, it differs from a bond. In the United States, this species of security is usually called a note, a note of hand, or a promissory note.—3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. In some cases, *statutes* are called *bills*; but usually they are qualified by some description, as a *bill of attainder*.—4. A paper written or printed, and posted in some public place, advertising the proposed sale of goods, or particular things; an advertisement posted.—5. An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article.—6. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of charges or expenditures; a physician's *bill* of prescriptions; a *bill* of fare or provisions, &c.—7. *A bill of exchange*, is an order drawn on a person, in a distant place, requesting or directing him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, or to his order, in consideration of the same sum received by the drawer. Bills of exchange are either *foreign* or *inland*: *foreign*, when drawn by a person in one country upon one residing in another; *inland*, when both the drawer and drawee reside in the same country. The person who draws the bill is called the *drawer*; the person on whom the request or demand is made, is called the *drawee*; and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid, is called the *payee*.—8. A *bill of entry* is a written account of goods, entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for exportation.—9. A *bill of lading*, is a written account of goods shipped by any person, on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three, or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods.—10. A *bill of parcels*, is an account given by the seller to the buyer, of the several articles purchased, with the price of each.—11. A *bill of sale*, is when a person borrows money and delivers goods to the lender as security, and at the same time, gives him a bill, empowering him to sell the goods, if the money is not repaid at the appointed time with interest. In the *United States*, a *bill of sale*, is a writing given by the seller of personal property, to the purchaser, answering to a deed of real estate, but without seal.—12. A *bill of mortality* is an account of the number of deaths in a place, in a given time. In these bills it is not unusual to insert registers of births and christenings, as in London.—13. *Bank-bill*. [*See* BANK.]—14. A *bill of rights*, is a summary of rights and privileges, claimed by a people. Such was the declaration presented by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange in 1688. In America, a *bill* or declaration of rights is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several states.—*Bill in Parliament*, the name given to any proposition introduced into either House, for the purpose of being passed into a law, after which it is called an act of parliament, or a statute of the realm.—*Bill of exceptions*, a statement, in writing, made on the trial of a cause, and before verdict given, of an error in law, not apparent on the record, but arising upon the evidence before the jury, or the direction of the judge to the jury upon such evidence; which statement being tendered to the presiding judge, he acknowledges it by affixing his seal.—*Bill in chancery*, a bill filed in chancery.—*Bill of review*, a bill for the rehearing of any cause, an error of judgment appearing on the face of the decree.—*True bill*, a presentment or indictment, which, in a criminal case, a grand jury finds to be true, and endorses accordingly.—*Bill of stores*, a licence granted at the custom house to merchants, to carry stores and provisions for their voyage, custom free. *Bill chamber*, a particular department of the court of session, for determining upon applications for warrant to expede signet letters. *Bill of advocation to court of justiciary*, an application to the lords commissioners of justiciary, praying that the proceedings in an inferior criminal court may be advocated, or brought under review of the court of session. *Bill of suspension in court of justiciary*, an application to the lords of justiciary, after conclusion of a criminal trial in an inferior court, to prevent execution of the sentence.—*Bills of signet letters*, the warrants necessary to authorise the keeper of the king's signet in Scotland, to affix it to certain classes of the writs which pass that seal.—15. A *bill of divorce*, in the *Jewish law*, was a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.—16. [*See* INDICTMENT.]

BILL, *v. i.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness.

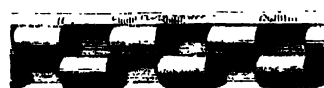
BILL, *v. t.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To advertise by a bill or public notice; *a trade word*.

BILL'AGE, *n.* The breadth of a ship's floor when aground.

BILL'ARD, *n.* A bastard or imperfect capon; also a fish of the cod kind.

BILL'ET, *n.* [dim. of *bill*; Fr. *billet*; It. *bulletta*.] A small paper or note in writing, used for various purposes; sometimes it is a short letter, addressed to some person; sometimes a ticket, directing soldiers at what house to lodge. In *her.*, *billet* is a bearing in the form of a rectangle.

BILL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *billot*.] A small stick of wood used for various purposes; bundles of billets are called *billet-wood*.—2. In *arch.*, an ornament much used


Billet moulding.

in Norman work, consisting of an imitation of wooden billets, or small pieces

of stick placed in a hollow moulding, at intervals apart, usually equal to their own length.

BIL'LET, *v. t.* [from *billet*, a ticket.] To direct a soldier by a ticket or note where to lodge; hence, to quarter, or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

BIL'LET-DOUX, *n.* (bil'le-doo.) [Fr.] A love note, or short love letter.

BILL'ETING, *ppr.* Quartering as soldiers in private houses.

BILL'IARD, *a.* (bil'yard.) Pertaining to the game of billiards.

BILL'IARDS, *n. plur.* (bil'yards.) [Fr. *billard*, a mace or billiard table. According to the ancient orthography, *balyard*, this word is composed of *ball* and *yard*, a ball-stick.] A game played on a rectangular table, covered with a green cloth, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into hazard-nets or pockets at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another, with maces, or cues, according to certain rules of the game.

BIL'LION, *n.* (bil'yun.) [*bis* and *million*.] A million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million.

BILL OF HEALTH, *n.* A certificate or instrument signed by proper authorities, delivered to the masters of ships, at the time of their clearing out from all ports or places suspected of being infested by particular disorders, certifying the state of health at the time that such ships sailed. Bills of health are of three kinds, *clean*, *foul*, and *suspected*, which are self-explanatory terms.

BIL'LON, *n.* A sort of base metal either gold or silver, in the mixture of which copper predominates.

BIL'LOW, *n.* [Dan. *bölge*; Sw. *bolja*, a swell, or rolling swell, allied to *bilge*, *bulge*.] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind. It can hardly be applied to the waves of a river, unless in poetry, or when the river is very large.

BIL'LOW, *v. i.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves, or surges.

BIL'LOW-BEATEN, *a.* Tossed by billows.

BIL'LOWED, *a.* Swelled, like a billow.

BIL'LOWING, *ppr.* Swelled into large waves, or surges.

BIL'LOWY, *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large waves; wavy; full of billows, or surges.

BILO'BED, } *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and
BILO'BATE, } Gr. λοβος. *See* LOBE.] Divided into two lobes; as, a *bilobate* leaf.

BILOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *loculus*, from *locus*, a place.] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally; as, a *bilocular* pericarp.

BILOCULI'NA, *n.* In *zool.*, a name given by D'Orbigny, to a genus of minute cephalopods.

BIL'VA, *n.* The Hindoo name of a plant, the Cratæva Marmelos of Linnæus.

BIMA'CULATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *macula*, a spot.] In *zool.*, a term applied to an animal, or part marked with two spots.

BIMA'NA, *n.* An animal having two hands, as man: the term applied by Cuvier to the highest order of Mammalia, of which man is the type and sole genus.

BIMA'NOUS, *a.* [*bis* and *manus*.] Having two hands. Man is *bimanous*.

BIMAR'GINATE, *a.* [*bis* and *margin*.] In *conchol.*, furnished with a double margin as far as the lip.

BIME'DIAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *medial*.] In *math.*, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line.—2. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities.

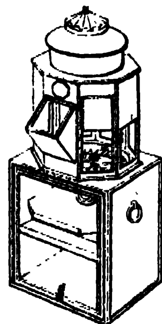
BIMENS'AL, *a.* Occurring once in two months.

BIMUS'CULAR, *a.* [*bis* and *muscular*.] Having two attaching muscles and two muscular impressions, as a bivalve molluscan.

BIN, *n.* [Sax. *binn*, or *binne*.] A wooden box or chest used as a repository of corn or other commodities. *Bins for wine*, the open subdivisions of a cellar for the reception of wine bottles.—2. *Bin* is used as a tense, past or present, of the verb *to be*, by some old authors.

> And every thing that pretty *bin*. *Shak.*
> As when from rooting in a *bin*,
> All powdered o'er from head to chin,
> A lively maggot sallies out,
> You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

BIN'ACLE, or BIN'NACLE, *n.* [Formerly *bittacle*, supposed to be a corruption of Fr. *habitacle*; but more probably, *boite d'aiguille*, needle box.] A wooden case or box in which the compass and lights are kept on board a



Binnacle.

ship. It is sometimes divided into three apartments, with sliding shutters; the two sides contain each a compass, and the middle division, a lamp or candle.

BI'NARY, *a.* [L. *binus*, two and two.] Two; dual, &c.—*Binary arithmetic*, the invention of Leibnitz, is that in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten; the cipher multiplying every thing by 2, as in common arithmetic by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten. It is said this species of arithmetic has been used by the Chinese for 4000 years, being left in enigma by Fohi.—*Binary measure*, in *music*, is that used in common time, in which the time of rising in beating, is equal to the time of falling.—*Binary number*, is that which is composed of two units.

BI'NARY, *n.* The constitution of two.

BI'NATE, *a.* [L. *binus*. *See* BINARY.] Being double or in couples; growing in pairs. A *binate* leaf has a simple petiole, connecting two leaflets on the top; a species of digitate leaf.



Binate leaves.

BIND, *v. t. pret.* *bound*; *pp.* *bound*, and obs. *bounden*. [Sax. *bindan*, *gebindan*, *pret.* *band*, *bund*, or *bunden*; Goth. *bindan*, *gabindan*; Dan. *binder*, to bind, and *bind*, a band; also *baand*, a band; Hindu, *bandna*; Gypsy, *bandopen*; Pers. *bandan*, and *bandidan*, to bind; the former signifies also, to apply, to *bend* the mind; and the latter, to shut, close, make fast. The sense is, to strain.] 1. To tie together, or confine with a cord, or any thing that is flexible; to fasten as with a band, fillet, or ligature.—2. To gird, inwrap or involve; to confine by a wrapper, cover, or bandage; sometimes with *up*; as, to *bind up* a wound.—3. To confine or restrain, as with a chain, fetters, or cord; as, *bind* him hand and foot.—4. To restrain in any manner.

> He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing; Job xxviii.

5. To oblige by a promise, vow, stipulation, covenant, law, duty, or any other moral tie; to engage; as, we are *bound* by the laws of kindness, of nature, of a state, &c.

> If a man shall swear an oath to *bind* his soul with a bond; Numbers xxx.

6. To confirm or ratify.

> Whatsoever thou shalt *bind* on earth, shall be *bound* in heaven; Mat. xvi.

7. To distress, trouble, or confine by infirmity.

> Whom Satan hath *bound* these eighteen years; Luke xiii.

8. To constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion.

> I go *bound* in the spirit to Jerusalem; Acts xx.

9. To restrain the natural discharges of the bowels; to make costive; as, certain kinds of food *bind* the body or bowels.—10. To form a border; to fasten with a band, ribbon, or any thing that strengthens the edges; as, to *bind* a garment or carpet.—11. To cover with leather or any thing firm; to sew together and cover; as, to *bind* a book.—12. To cover or secure by a band; as, to *bind* a wheel with tire.—13. To oblige to serve, by contract; as, to *bind* an apprentice; often with *out*; as, to *bind out* a servant.—14. To make hard or firm; as, certain substances *bind* the earth. The uses of this word are too various and numerous to be reduced to exact definitions.—*To bind to*, is to contract; as, to *bind* one's self *to* a wife.—*To bind over* is to oblige by bond to appear at a court.

BIND, *v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff; as, clay *binds* by heat.—2. To grow or become costive.—3. To be obligatory.

BIND, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it.—2. A *bind of eels*, is a quantity consisting of ten strikes, each containing twenty-five eels, or 250 in the whole.—3. A name given to the soil on which the coal strata rest, called also *clunch*. It is an argillaceous shale, more or less indurated, sometimes coloured black by bitumen, and sometimes intermixed with sand resembling sandstone, but generally decomposing into a clayey soil, on exposure to the atmosphere.—4. In *music*, a ligature or tie for the purpose of grouping notes together.

BINDER, *n.* A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; also, one who binds sheaves.—2. Any thing that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band.

BINDERY, *n.* A place where books are bound.

BINDING, *ppr.* Fastening with a band; confining; restraining; covering or wrapping; obliging by a promise or other moral tie; making costive; contracting; making hard or stiff. In *agriculture*, tying up sheaves of corn.

BINDING, *a.* That obliges; obligatory; as, the *binding* force of a moral duty or of a command.

BINDING, *n.* The act of fastening with a band, or obliging; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; any thing that binds; something that secures the edge of cloth.—2. In *the art of defence*, a method of securing or crossing the adversary's sword with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist. *Binding joists*, beams in flooring which support the bridging joists above, and the ceiling joists below.—*Binding strakes*, in *ships*, are two strakes of oak in the deck, generally wrought near the coamings, and worked fore and aft. The design of them is to strengthen and bind the deck, so as to prevent it from drawing.

BIND'INGLY, *adv.* So as to bind.

BIND'INGNESS, *n.* State of having force to bind.

BIND-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants, called Convolvulus, comprehending many species, as the white, the blue, the Syrian bind-weed, &c. The Black Briony or Tamus is called *black bind-weed;* and the Smilax is called *rough bind-weed.*

BINER'VATE, *a.* [L. *binervatus.*] Two-nerved; applied to leaves, &c. which have two longitudinal ribs or nerves.

BING, *n.* In *alum works*, a heap of alum thrown together in order to drain. In the *Scottish dialect*, a heap in general; a heap of grain; a temporary inclosure or repository for containing grain or such like.

BIN'NACLE, *n.* The case or stand in which the steering compass is placed. [*See* BINACLE.]

BIN'OCLE, *n.* [L. *binus*, double, and *oculus*, an eye.] A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once.

BINOC'ULAR, *a.* [*See* BINOCLE.] Having two eyes; also, having two apertures or tubes, so joined that one may use both eyes at once in viewing a distant object; as, a *binocular* telescope.

BINOC'ULATE, *a.* Having two eyes. [*See* BINOCLE.]

BINO'CULUS, *n.* In *zool.*, a name given to a genus of Phyllopodous Crustaceans, inhabiting fresh-water ditches, pools, and stagnant waters. The genus occurs in England, France, and Europe generally.

BINO'MIAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign *plus* or *minus;* as $a+b$, $3a-2c$, a^2+b, $x^2-2\sqrt{y}$, denoting the sum or the difference of the two terms. *Binomial theorem*, the celebrated theorem given by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it by an approximating infinite series.

BINOM'INOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] Having two names.

BI'NOT, *n.* A variety of the double mould-boarded plough.

BINOT'ONOUS, *a.* [*bis* and *note.*] Consisting of two notes; as, a *binotonous* cry.

BI'NOUS, *a.* [L. *binus.*] Double; in a pair; applied to leaves when there are only two upon a plant.

BIOC'ELLATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *ocellus*, an eyelet.] A term applied in *entom.*, when an insect's wing is marked with two eye-like spots.

BIOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* BIOGRAPHY.] One who writes an account or history of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives, as Plutarch.

BIOGRAPH'IC, **BIOGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to biography, or the history of the life of a person; containing biography.

BIOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

BIOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. βιος, life, and γραφω, to write.] The history of the life and character of a particular person.

BIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. βιος, and λογος.] The science of life; a term introduced by Treviranus of Bremen, in place of physiology.

BIOTI'NA, *n.* [from *Biot*, a French naturalist.] A newly-discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is that of an obtuse rhomboid.

BIPAPILLA'RIA, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of marine Molluscs. The body is free, naked, of a shape between oval and globular, terminated posteriorly by a tail, and having at its superior extremity two conical papillæ.

BIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice and *pario*, to bear.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPAR'TED, *pp.* In *her.*, a term applied to any thing cut off in the form of an indent, showing two projecting pieces.

BIPART'IBLE, **BIPART'ILE**, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partio*, to divide.] That may be divided into parts.

BIPAR'TIENT, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partio*, *partiens*, to divide.] Dividing into two parts.—*Bipartient number*, a number that divides another into two equal parts without a remainder; thus 2 is a bipartient of 4.

BIP'ARTITE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partitus*, divided.] 1. Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party.—2. In *bot.*, divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf.

BIPARTI'TION, *n.* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

BIPEC'TINATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *pecten*, a comb.] In *nat. his.*, a term applied when a part has two margins toothed like a comb.

BI'PED, *n.* [L. *bipes*, of *bis*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

BIP'EDAL, *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

BI'PELTATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *pelta*, a buckler.] In *zool.*, applied when an animal or part has a defence like a double shield.

BIPEN'NATE, **BIPEN'NATED**, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *penna*, a wing or feather.] 1. Having two wings.—2. In *bot.*, having pinnate leaves on each side of the petiole, as a leaf or frond.

BI'PRES, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of reptiles, which furnishes an example of one of those beautiful gradations by which nature glides from one type or form into another. It is intermediate between the *saurians*, lizards, and ophidians.

BIPET'ALOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. πεταλον.] Having two flower leaves or petals.

BIPIN'NATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *pinnatus*, winged.] Double pinnate, applied to a compound leaf, having a common petiole, which produces two partial ones, upon which the leaflets are inserted.



Bipinnate.

BIPIN'NATIFID, **BIPEN'NATIFID**, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, *pinna*, a wing, or feather, and *findo*, to divide.] Doubly pinnatifid; having the primary segments of the leaves pinnatifid.

BIPO'LAR, *a.* Doubly polar.

BIPUNC'TUAL, *a.* Having two points.

BIPUP'ILLATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *pupilla*, a pupil.] In *entom*, a term applied when an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly has two dots or pupils within it of a different colour.

BI'QUADRATE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] In *math.*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, which is the square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the biquadrate of that number.

BIQUADRAT'IC, *n.* The same as *Biquadrate.*

BIQUADRAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power.—*Biquadratic equation*, in *alge.*, is an equation raised to the fourth power, or where the unknown quantity of one of the terms has four dimensions. An equation of this kind, when complete, is of the form $x^4 + Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D = 0$, where A, B, C, and D, denote any known quantities whatever.—*Biquadratic parabola*, in *geom.*, is a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.—*Biquadratic root*, of a number, is the square root of the square root of that number. Thus the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic* root of 81.

BIQUIN'TILE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *quintus*, fifth.] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other, by *twice the fifth* part of a great circle, that is 144 degrees or twice 72 degrees.

BIRA'DIATE, **BIRA'DIATED**, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *radiatus*, set with rays.] Having two rays; as, a *biradiate fin.*

BIRCH, *n.* (burch.) [Sax. *birce;* Ger. *birke;* Dan. *birk.*] A genus of trees, the Betula, of which there are several species; as, the white or common birch, the dwarf birch, the Canada birch, of which there are several varieties, and the common black birch. The birch is applied to various purposes. In Lapland, Norway, and Sweden, the twigs are woven into mats, and twisted into ropes; the outer bark forms an almost incorruptible covering for houses; and the inner bark is used, in periods of

scarcity, as a substitute for bread. Russia leather is prepared by means of the empyreumatic oil of the birch. It is an excellent wood for the turner, being light, compact, and easily worked. It is sometimes used in the manufacture of herring barrels.—*Birch of Jamaica*, a species of the Pistacia or turpentine tree.

BIRCH, BIRCH'EN, *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.

BIRCH'-WINE, *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch.

BIRD, *n.* (burd.) [Sax. *bird*, or *bridd*, a chicken; from the root of *bear*, or W. *bridaw*, to break forth.] 1. Properly, a chicken, the young of fowls, and hence a small fowl. Birds in the Linnæan system are divided into six orders. [*See* AVIS.]—2. In *modern use*, any fowl or flying animal. It is remarkable that a nation should lay aside the use of the proper generic name of flying animals, *fowl*, Sax. *fugel*, D. *vogel*, the flyer, and substitute the name of the young of those animals, as the generic term. The fact is precisely what it would be to make *lamb*, the generic name of sheep, or *colt*, that of the equine genus.

BIRD, *v. i.* To catch birds.—*Bird of paradise*, a genus of birds found in the Oriental islands, and in New Guinea; some of them remarkably beautiful. The beak is covered with a belt or collar of downy feathers at the base, and the feathers on the sides are very long. The largest species is two feet four inches in length. The head and back part of the neck are lemon-coloured; the neck of the brightest emerald green, soft like velvet; the breast is black; the wings of a chestnut colour. The back part of the body is covered with long straight narrow feathers, of a pale brown colour, similar to the plumes of the ostrich. These are spread when the bird flies, for which reason he cannot keep long on the wing. From the rump proceed two long stiff shafts, feathered at the extremities.

BIRD'BOLT, *n.* [*bird* and *bolt*.] An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds.

BIRD-CAGE, *n.* [*bird* and *cage*.] A box or case with wires, small sticks, or wicker, forming open work, for keeping birds.

BIRD'CALL, *n.* [*bird* and *call*.] A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant for imitating the cry of birds. A laurel leaf counterfeits the voice of lap-wings; a leek, that of nightingales; &c.

BIRD-CATCHER, *n.* [*bird* and *catch*.] One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRDCATCHING, *n.* [*bird* and *catch*.] The art of taking birds or wild fowls, either for food, for pleasure, or for their destruction, when pernicious to the husbandman.

BIRD-CHERRY, *n.* [*bird* and *cherry*.] A tree, a species of Prunus, called *padus;* there are other species called by the same name.

BIRD'ER, *n.* A bird-catcher.

BIRD-EYE, BIRD'S-EYE, *a.* [*bird* and *eye*.] Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; as, a *bird-eye* landscape. *Bird's eye view*, a mode of perspective representation, in which the objects shown, whether buildings, or landscapes, or both combined, appear as they would do if viewed from some lofty station, as from the summit of a building, terrace, tower, or other eminence



Bird's-Eye View.

BIRD-EYED, *a.* Of quick sight.

BIRD'ING-PIECE, *n.* [*bird* and *piece*.] A fowling-piece.

BIRD-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bird.

BIRD-LIME, *n.* [*bird* and *lime*.] A viscous substance, usually made of the juice of holly-bark, extracted by boiling, mixed with a third part of nut oil or thin grease, used to catch birds. For this purpose, the twigs of a bush are smeared over with this substance.

BIRD-LIMED, *a.* Smeared with birdlime; spread to insnare.

BIRD-ORGAN, *n.* A small barrel organ, used in teaching birds to sing.

BIRD-PEPPER, *n.* [*bird* and *pepper*.] A species of Capsicum, or Guinea-pepper, C. baccatum; a shrubby plant, bearing a small oval fruit, more biting than the other sorts.

BIRDS, *n.* In *her.*, birds are said to be *rising, displayed, close, volant*, &c., according to the different postures in which they are represented. Birds of prey, and cocks, when beaked and legged of a different tincture from the body, are said to be *armed* of that tincture.

BIRD'S'EYE, *n.* [*bird* and *eye*.] The popular name of a genus of plants, called also pheasant's eye, known in botany by the generic term Adonis. There are several species, some of which produce beautiful flowers.

BIRD'S'EYE-MA'PLE, *n.* Curled maple, a species of wood much used in cabinet work.

BIRD'S'FOOT, *n.* [*bird* and *foot*.] A plant, the Ornithopus, whose legumen is articulated, cylindrical, and bent in the form of a bow.

BIRD'S'FOOT-TREFOIL, *n.* A genus of plants, the Lotus, of several species.

BIRD'S'MOUTH, *n.* In *arch.*, an interior angle, or notch, cut across the grain, at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another piece. Also the internal angle of a polygon, the exterior angle being called a *bull's nose*.

BIRD'S'NEST, *n.* [*bird* and *nest*.] The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young.—2. A plant, a species of Ophrys or twyblade; also a species of Orchis; a species of Listera, or Neottia, called L. Nidus Avis;—also a species of fern, Asplenium Nidus.—3. In *cookery*, the nest of a small swallow, of China, and the neighbouring countries, delicately tasted, and mixed with soups. This nest is found in the rocks; it is of a hemispherical figure, of the size of a goose egg, and in substance resembles isinglass. In the East, these nests are esteemed a great luxury, and sell at a very high price.

BIRD'S'TARES, and BIRD'S'-TONGUE, names of plants, applied to the genus ornithoglossum.

BIRD-WITTED, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention.

BIRÊME, *n.* [L. *biremis*, *bis*, and *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

BIRG'ANDER, *n.* The name of a wild goose. Qu. *Bergander*.

BIR'GUS, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of long-tailed crustaceous animals, approaching the hermit crabs, established by Leach. There are two species recorded, one is a native of *Amboyna*, and the neighbouring islands, and is called purse-crab by the inhabitants, among whom it is used as an article of food.

BIRHOMBOID'AL, *a.* [*bis*, and *rhomboid*.] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea, till they intercept each other, would form two different rhombs.

BIRK'EN,† *v. t.* [from *birch*, Sax. *birce*, *byrc*.] To beat with a birch or rod.

BIROS'TRATE, BIROS'TRATED, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

The capsule is bilocular and *birostrated*. *Encyc.*

BIROSTRI'TES, *n.* In *zool.*, the generic name of a fossil shell, according to Lamarck. He has placed it under his family *Radistes*. The shell is composed of two pieces, or valves, one enveloping the other, and the dorsal disk of each being elevated into a nearly straight cone, slightly arched within.

BIRR, or BIRR, *n.* [*Old* Eng. *birre*.] Noise, cry, roar, force, impetuosity. [*Scotch*.]

BIRR, *v. i.* To make a whirring noise, especially in motion; to make a noise like that of a cart driving over stones, or like that of millstones at work. *Birl* is used in the same sense. [*Scotch*.]

BIRT, *n.* (burt.) A fish, called also turbot.

BIRTH, *n.* (berth.) [Sax. *byrd*, *beorth;* D. *geboorte;* Ger. *geburt;* Ir. *beirthe*, from *bear;* perhaps L. *partus*, from *pario*.] 1. The act of coming into life, or of being born. Except in poetry, it is generally applied to human beings; as, the *birth* of a son.—2. Lineage; extraction; descent; as, Grecian *birth*. It is used of high or low extraction; but is often used by way of distinction for a descent from noble or honourable parents and ancestors; as, a man of *birth*.—3. The condition in which a person is born.

A foe by *birth* to Troy. *Dryden.*

4. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable. —5. The act of bringing forth; as, she had two children at a *birth*.—6. In *a theological sense*, regeneration is called the *new birth*.—7. Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of an empire.

BIRTH, BERTH, *n.* A station in which a ship rides. [*See* BERTH.]

BIRTH'DAY, *n.* [*birth* and *day*.] The day in which any person is born.—2. The same day of the month, in which a person was born, in every succeeding year; often celebrated as a joyful anniversary. It sometimes has the form of an attribute; as, a *birth-day* ode.

BIRTH'DOM,† *n.* [*birth* and *dom.* See Dom and Doom.] Privilege of birth.

BIRTH'ING, *n.* Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship.

BIRTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of birth.

BIRTH'NIGHT, *n.* [*birth* and *night.*] The night in which a person is born; and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.

BIRTH'PLACE, *n.* [*birth* and *place.*] The town, city, or country, where a person is born; more generally, the particular town, city, or other local district.

BIRTH'RIGHT, *n.* [*birth* and *right.*] Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution.

Esau, for a morsel, sold his *birthright*; Heb. xii.

It may be used in the sense of primogeniture, or the privilege of the first born, but is applicable to any right which results from descent.

BIRTH'-SONG, *n.* A song sung at the birth of a person.

BIRTH'STRANGLED, *a.* [*birth* and *strangle.*] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

BIRTH'WORT, *n.* [*birth* and *wort.*] A genus of plants, Aristolochia, of many species.

BIS, [L. twice.] *Bi* or *bis*, as a prefix, signifies two, or two-fold. *Bis* in *music* denotes repetition of a passage.

BI'SA, } *n.* A coin of Pegu, of the value
BI'ZA, } of half a ducat; also, a weight.

BIS'COTIN, *n.* [Fr.] A confection, made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

BIS'CUIT, *n.* (bis'kit.) [Fr. compounded of L. *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, baked; It. *biscotto*; Sp. *bizcocho.*] 1. A kind of bread, formed into cakes, and baked hard for seamen.—2. A cake, variously made, for the use of private families. The name, in England, is given to a composition of flour, eggs, and sugar. The name is also given to a composition of flour and butter, made and baked in private families. But the compositions under this denomination are very various.—3. In *pottery*, a term used to denote porcelain as well as the common kinds of earthen ware, at a certain stage of the manufacturing process; that is, before the application of the glazing and embellishments.

BISCUTEL'LA, *n.* Buckler-mustard, or bastard mithridate mustard, a genus of plants of the Tetradynamia Siliculosa class and order, nat. order Cruciferæ. There are six species, all natives of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany.

BISECT', *v. t.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut. *See* Section.] To cut or divide into two equal parts, &c. In *geom.*, one line *bisects* another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point where it is crossed.

BISECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into two equal parts.

BISECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

BISEC'TION, *n.* The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line, angle, figure, or quantity, into two equal parts.

BISEG'MENT, *n.* [*bis* and *segment.*] One of the parts of a line, divided into two equal parts.

BISER'RATE, *a.* Twice cut, like the teeth of a saw; as the margin of a biserrate leaf.

BISE'TOUS, or BISE'TOSE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *setu*, a bristle.] In *zool.*, a term applied when an animal, or part, is furnished with two bristle-like appendages.

BISEX'OUS, *a.* Consisting of both sexes.

BISEX'UAL, *a.* Of two sexes; a term applied to flowers which contain both stamen and pistil within the same envelope. It is the same as *hermaphrodite.*

BISH'OP, *n.* [L. *episcopus;* Gr. ἐπισκοπος, of ἐπι, over, and σκοπος, inspector, or visitor; σκοπεω, to view or inspect; whence, ἐπισκεπτομαι, to visit or inspect; also, ἐπισκοπεω, to view. This Greek and Latin word accompanied the introduction of Christianity into the west and north of Europe, and has been corrupted into Saxon *biscop*, *bisceop*, Sw. and Dan. *biskop;* Ger. *bischof;* Fr. *evêque;* W. *esgob;* and Ir. *easgob.* In Ar. and Pers. *oskof.* This title the Athenians gave to those whom they sent into the provinces subject to them, to *inspect* the state of affairs; and the Romans gave the title to those who were *inspectors* of provisions.] 1. An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, ruler, or director; *applied to Christ.*

Ye were as sheep *going* astray, but are now returned to the shepherd and *bishop* of your souls; 1 Pet. ii.

2. In *the primitive church*, a spiritual overseer; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church.

The same persons are in this chapter called elders or presbyters, and overseers or *bishops.* *Scott, Comm.* Acts xx.

Till the churches were multiplied, the *bishops* and presbyters were the same.
Ib. Phil. i. 1; 1 Tim. iii. 1; Tit. i. 7.

Both the Greek and Latin fathers do, with one consent, declare, that *bishops* were called presbyters, and presbyters *bishops*, in apostolic times, the name being then common.
Whitby.

3. In the Greek, Latin, and some Protestant churches, a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese. In *Great Britain*, bishops are nominated by the king, who, upon request of the dean and chapter, for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *congé d'elire*, or licence to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the king has a right to appoint whom he pleases. Bishops are consecrated by an archbishop, with two assistant bishops. A bishop must be thirty years of age; and all bishops, except the bishop of Man, are peers of the realm. A bishop, as well as an archbishop, has his consistory court, to hear ecclesiastical causes, and is to visit the clergy, &c. He consecrates churches, ordains, admits, and institutes priests; confirms, suspends, excommunicates, grants licences for marriage; makes probates of wills, &c. He has his archdeacon, dean, and chapter, chancellor, and vicar general, to assist him. And may grant leases for three lives, or twenty-one years of lands usually let, reserving the accustomed yearly rents. By the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, no diocese or state shall proceed to the election of a bishop, unless there are at least six officiating presbyters residing therein who shall be qualified, according to the canons, to vote for a bishop; a majority of whom at least must concur in the election. But the conventions of two or more dioceses, or states, having together nine or more such presbyters, may join in the election of a bishop. A convention is composed of the clergy, and a lay delegation, consisting of one or more members from each parish. In every state, the bishop is to be chosen according to such rules as the convention of that state shall ordain. The mode of election, in most or all of the states, is by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity, in convention, each body voting separately. Before a bishop can be consecrated, he must receive a testimonial of approbation from the general convention of the church; or if that is not in session, from a majority of the standing committee in the several dioceses. The mode of consecrating bishops and ordaining priests and deacons, differs not essentially from the practice in England.

BISH'OP, *n.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.—2. A part of a lady's dress.

BISH'OP, *n.* A very musical song-bird of Louisiana, which sings for nearly forty minutes without appearing to breathe; it is then silent twice as long before it renews its strain.

BISH'OP, *v. t.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.—2. Among *horse-dealers*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to a bad horse.

BISH'OPDOM, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop.

BISH'OPED, *pp.* Confirmed.

BISH'OPING, *ppr.* Confirming.

BISH'OPLIKE, *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop.

BISH'OPLY, *adv.* In the manner of a bishop.

BISH'OPRIC, *n.* [*bishop*, and *ric*, jurisdiction.] 1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. In *England*, there are two archbishoprics, and twenty-four bishoprics, besides that of Sodor and Man. In *Ireland*, there were formerly four archbishoprics, and eighteen bishoprics, but by the act of 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 37, the archbishoprics are reduced to two, and the bishoprics to ten.—2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; office; Acts i. 20.

BISH'OPSWEED, *n.* [*bishop* and *weed.*] A plant, the Sison Ammi, belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ.

BISH'OPSWORT, *n.* A plant.

BISK, *n.* [Fr. *bisque.*] Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of flesh together.

BISK'ET, *n.* A biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers.

BIS'MUTH, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Ger. *wissmuth.*] A metal of a yellowish or reddish white colour, and a lamellar texture. It is somewhat harder than lead, and scarcely, if at all, malleable, being so brittle as to break easily under the hammer, and it is reducible to powder. Its internal face or fracture exhibits large shining plates, variously disposed. It melts at 476° Fahr. and may be fused in the flame of a candle. It is often found in a native state, crystallized in rhombs or octahedrons, or in the form of dendrites, or thin laminæ investing the ores of other metals, particularly cobalt. Bismuth is used in the composition of pewter, in the fabrication of printers' types, and in various other metallic mixtures. Eight parts of bis-

muth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, constitute the fusible metal sometimes called Newton's, from the discoverer, which melts at the heat of boiling water, and may be fused over a candle in a piece of stiff paper without burning the paper. It forms the basis of a sympathetic ink; a substitute of it is used in medicine.

BIS'MUTHAL, *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it.

BIS'MUTHIC, *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.

BIS'MUTHINE, *n.* A rare mineral, composed of bismuth and sulphur.

BIS'MUTHOCHRE, *n.* Bismuthic lusine ore.

BISON, *n.* [Lat.] A quadruped of the bovine genus, usually but improperly called the buffalo. The proper buffalo is a distinct species, peculiar to the warmer climates of the eastern continent. The bison is a wild animal, with short, black, rounded horns, with a great interval between their bases. On the shoulders is a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance. The head and hunch are covered with a long undulated fleece, of a rust-colour, divided into locks. In winter the whole body is covered in this manner; but in summer, the hind part of the body is naked, and wrinkled. The tail is about a foot long, naked, except a tuft of hairs at the end. The fore parts of the body are very thick and strong; the hind parts are slender and weak. These animals inhabit the interior parts of North America, and some of the mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. Pennant alleges that the bison of America is the same species of animal as the bison and aurochs of Europe, the *bonasus*, of Aristotle, the *urus* of Cesar, the *bos ferus* or wild ox of Strabo, the *bison* of Pliny, and the *biston* of Oppian. Cuvier has not separated the bison of America from that of Europe. He considers their identity as doubtful. The former has the legs and tail shorter, and the hairs of its head and neck longer than in the latter.

BISPIN'OSE, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *spina*, a spine.] Armed with two spines.

BISSEX'TILE, *n.* [L. *bissextilis*, leap year, from *bissextus*; [*bis* and *sextus*] the *sixth* of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned *twice* every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day.] Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February, on account of the excess of 6 hours, which the civil year contains above 365 days. This excess is 11 minutes 3 seconds too much; that is, it exceeds the real year, or annual revolution of the earth. Hence at the end of every century divisible by 4, it is necessary to retain the bissextile day, and to suppress it at the end of those centuries which are not divisible by 4.

BISSEX'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to the leap year.

BISSON,† *a.* [Sax. *bisen.*] Blind.

BIS'TER, or BISTRE, *n.* [Fr. *bistre*, from *bis*, brown.] Among *painters*, the burnt oil extracted from the soot of wood; a brown pigment. To prepare it, soot [that of beech is the best] is put into water, in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off from the sediment, and evaporated to dryness; the remainder is bister.

BISTIP'ULED, *a.* Having two stipules.

BIS'TON, *n.* In *entom.*, according to Leach, a genus of moths of the family Geometridæ. Three species have been discovered in this country, known by the names of the oak-beauty, the pepper-moth, and the brindled-beauty.

BIS'TORT, *n.* [L. *bistorta*, *bis* and *tortus*, twisted.] A plant, a species of Polygonum, or many knotted or angled. In *pop. lan.*, it is called *snake-weed*.

BIS'TOURY, *n.* (bis'tury.) [Fr. *bistouri*, from *Pistoia*, a city.] A surgical instrument for making incisions. It is either straight and fixed in a handle like a knife, or its blade turns like a lancet, or it is crooked, with the sharp edge on the inside.

BISUL'CATE, *a.* Two furrowed.

BISUL'COUS, *a.* [L. *bisulcus*, of *bis* and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.

BISUL'PHATE, *n.* In *chem.*, a supersalt, in which the oxygen of the sulphuric acid is a multiple, by two of that of the base.

BISUL'PHITE, *n.* A supersalt, in which the oxygen of the sulphurous acid is a multiple, by two of that of the base.

BISUL'PHURET, *n.* [L. *bini* and *sulphuret.*] In *chem.*, a sulphuret with a double proportion of sulphur. An incorrect term for deutero-sulphuret.

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bitol*, *gebæte*, *gebætel*, a bit; *bætan*, to bit or curb.] The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened. It includes the bit mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevel holes, the tranchefil, and cross chains. Bits are of various kinds, as the musrole, snaffle, or watering bit; the canon mouth, jointed in the middle; the canon or fast mouth, all of a piece, kneed in the middle; the scatch-mouth; the masticador, or slavering bit, &c.

BIT, *v. t.* To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.

BIT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Bite.* Seized, or wounded by the teeth.

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bita*, a bite or mouthful; *bitan*, to bite.] A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; a *bite*.—2. A small piece of any substance.—3. A small coin of the West Indies, a half pistareen, about ten cents, or five pence sterling.—4. The point of an auger, or other borer; the *bite*.—5. The cutting part of a carpenter's plane. This word is used, like *jot* and *whit*, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a *bit* wiser or better.

BITCH, *n.* [Sax. *bicca*, *bicce*, *bice*; Dan. *bikke*. Qu. Ger. *betze*; Basque, *potzoa* This word probably signifies a female. for the French *biche* is a *hind.*] 1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.—2. A name of reproach for a woman.

BITE, *v. t. pret. bit; pp. bit, bitten.* [Sax. *bitan*; Ger. *beissen*, to bite.] 1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in eating; to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog.—2. To pinch or pain, as with cold; as, a *biting* north wind; the frost *bites*.—3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing; as, one poet praises, another *bites*.—4. To pierce, cut, or wound; as, a *biting* falchion.—5. To make to smart; as, acids *bite* the mouth.—6. To cheat; to trick.

The rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

[*Not elegant, but common.*]—7. To enter the ground and hold fast, as the bill and palm of an anchor.—8. To injure by angry contention.

If ye *bite* and devour one another; Gal. v.

BITE, *n.* The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal, as the *bite* of a dog; or with the mouth, as of a fish.—2. The wound made by the teeth.—3. A morsel; as much as is taken at once by *biting*; a mouthful.—4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud. [*A low word.*]—5. A sharper; one who cheats.

BITER, *n.* One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait.—2. One who cheats or defrauds.

BITERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *ternus*, three.] In *bot.*, doubly ternate, as when a petiole has three ternate leaflets.

BITING, *ppr.* Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; cheating.

BITING, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic.

BIT'ING, *n.* The act of biting. In *engraving*, the act of corrosion upon copper by aqua fortis, for the purpose of executing etchings, aquatints, &c.

BITINGLY, *adv.* In a sarcastic or jeering manner.

BITLESS, *a.* Not having a bit or bridle.

BIT'MOUTH, *n.* [*bit* and *mouth.*] The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth.

BIT NO'BEN, *n.* [Indian.] Salt of bitumen, a white saline substance imported from India, and called by the natives *padnoon soucheloon*, and popularly *khola mimuc*, or black salt. It has been used in India from times of high antiquity, and is applied to an infinite variety of purposes. They consider it as a specific for almost every disorder.

BIT'TACLE, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *boite d'aiguille*, needle-box.] The box for the compasses and lights on board a ship. [*See* BINACLE.]

BITTED, *pp.* Having the bit put in the mouth.

BIT'TEN, *pp.* of *bite.* (bit'tn.) Seized, or wounded by the teeth; cheated.

BIT'TER, *a.* [Sax. *biter*; Sw. D. Ger. and Dan. *bitter*, from *bite.*] 1. Sharp, or biting to the taste; acrid; like wormwood.—2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as, bitter enmity; Heb. i.—3. Sharp, as words; reproachful; sarcastic.—4. Sharp to the feeling; piercing; painful; that makes to smart; as, a *bitter* cold day, or a *bitter* blast.—5. Painful to the mind; calamitous; poignant; as, a *bitter* fate.—6. Afflicted; distressed.

The Egyptians made their lives *bitter*; Ex. i.

7. Hurtful; very sinful.

It is an evil and *bitter* thing; Jer. ii.

8. Mournful; distressing; expressive of misery; as, a *bitter* complaint or lamentation: Job xxiii; Jer. vi. xxxi.

BIT'TER, *n.* A substance that is bitter. [*See* BITTERS.]

BIT'TER, *n.* [*See* BITTS.] In *marine lan.*, a turn of the cable which is round the bitts.—*Bitter-end*, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

BIT'TER-APPLE, *n.* Is a name applied to Colocynth.

BIT'TER-GOURD, *n.* [*bitter* and *gourd.*] A plant, a species of Cucumis, called Colocynthis, Colocynth, Coloquintada. The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell inclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very drastic purgative. It is brought

from the Levant, and is the bitter apple of the shops.

BIT'TERISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree.

BIT'TERISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being moderately bitter.

BIT'TERLY, *adv.* With a bitter taste.—2. In a severe manner; in a manner expressing poignant grief; as, to weep *bitterly*.—3. In a manner severely reproachful; sharply; severely; angrily; as, to censure *bitterly*.

BIT'TERN, *n.* [D. *butoor;* Fr. *butor;* Corn. *klabitter.*] A fowl of the Grallic order, the Ardea stellaris, a native of Europe. This fowl has long legs and



Bittern.

neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish. It makes a singular noise, called by Dryden *bumping*, and by Goldsmith *booming*.

BIT'TERN, *n.* [from *bitter.*] In *salt works*, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This being laded off, and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt, the sulphate of magnesia, and of Glauber's salt, the sulphate of soda.

BIT'TERNESS, *n.* [from *bitter.*] A bitter taste; or rather a quality in things which excites a *biting* disagreeable sensation in the tongue.—2. In *a figurative sense*, extreme enmity, grudge, hatred; or rather an excessive degree or implacableness of passions and emotions; as, the *bitterness* of anger; Eph. iv.—3. Sharpness; severity of temper.—4. Keenness of reproach; piquancy; biting sarcasm.—5. Keen sorrow; painful affliction; vexation; deep distress of mind.

Hannah was in *bitterness* of soul; 1 Sam. i.; Job vii.

In *the gall of bitterness*, in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God; Acts viii.—*Root of bitterness*, a dangerous error, or schism, tending to draw persons to apostacy; Heb. xii.

BIT'TER PRINCIPLE, *n.* A term applied to certain products of the action of nitric acid upon animal and vegetable matters of an intensely bitter taste. Later chemical researches have shown, that very many plants contain peculiar, often crystallizable compounds, having a bitter taste, and which are often doubtless the active principle of the vegetable in which they occur.

BIT'TERS, *n.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped; generally a spirituous liquor. Bitters are employed as stomachics, anthelmintics, and in various other cases. The use of spirituous liquors along with bitters, should be avoided, as a pernicious drug.

BIT'TER-SALT, *n.* Epsom salt.

BIT'TER-SPAR, *n.* Rhombspar, a mineral that crystallizes in rhomboids. It is the crystallized variety of magnesian limestone.

BIT'TER-SWEET, *n.* [*bitter* and *sweet.*] The Solanum Dulcamara, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste.

BIT'TER-VETCH, *n.* [*bitter* and *vetch.*] A species of Ervum, or lentil, cultivated for fodder.—2. A genus of plants known by the generic name Orobus, remarkable for their beautiful papilionaceous flowers. The tubercles of one species are in great esteem among the Highlanders of Scotland, who chew them when dry, to give a better relish to their liquors.

BIT'TER-WORT, *n* [*bitter* and *wort.*] The plant called Gentian, Gentiana, which has a remarkably bitter taste.

BIT'TING, *ppr.* Putting the bits in the mouth.

BIT'TOUR, or **BIT'TOR,** *n.* The *bittern.*

BITTS, *n. plur.* [from the same root as *bite.*] A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables, when she rides at anchor. There are also *top-sail sheet bitts, paul-bitts, carrick-bitts,* &c.

BITT, *v. t.* To put round the bitts; as, to *bitt the cable*, in order to fasten it or to slacken it out gradually, which is called *veering away.*

BITŪME, *n.* Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme.

BITU'MEN, *n.* [L.; Fr. *bitume.*] This name is used to denote various inflammable substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistences, which are found in the earth. There are several varieties, most of which evidently pass into each other, proceeding from naphtha, the most fluid, to petroleum, a viscid fluid, maltha, more or less cohesive, elastic bitumen or mineral caoutchouc, and asphalt, which is sometimes too hard to be scratched by the nail. Bitumen is found in some of its varieties, in Persia, Media, India, Siberia. On the shores of the Dead sea, in Greece, in America, France, Switzerland, and in Derbyshire, in England. The ancients employed bitumen in the construction of their buildings. The bricks of which the walls of Babylon were built, are said to have been connected with hot bitumen, which gave them unusual solidity.

BITU'MINATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with bitumen.

BITU'MINATED, *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.

BITUMINIF'EROUS, *a.* [*bitumen* and *fero*, to produce.] Producing bitumen.

BITUMINIZA'TION, *n.* The transformation of organic matters into bitumen; as the conversion of wood, by natural processes, into several varieties of coal.

BITU'MINIZE, *v. t.* To form into, or impregnate with bitumen.

BITUMINIZ'ED, *pp.* Changed into bitumen; as *bituminized* wood.

BITU'MINIZING, *ppr.* Forming into bitumen.

BITU'MINOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.—*Bituminous limestone*, is of a lamellar structure, susceptible of polish, of a brown or black colour, and when rubbed, emitting an unpleasant smell. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen, that it may be cut like soap. *Bituminous shale*, an argillaceous shale much impregnated with bitumen, and very common in the coal measures.



Bivalve.

BI'VALVE, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *valve*, L. *valva.*] An animal of the Molluscous class, having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts which open and shut. Also a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.

BI'VALVE, / **BIVALV'ULAR,** / **BIVALV'OUS,** *a.* Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster, and the seed vessels of certain plants.

BIVAULT'ED, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *vault.*] Having two vaults or arches.

BIVEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *venter*, belly.] Having two bellies; as, a *biventral* muscle.

BIV'IOUS, *a.* [L. *bivius; bis*, and *via*, way.] Having two ways, or leading two ways.

BIVOUAC, *n.* (bivwak'.) [Fr. This word is probably composed of *be* and the Teutonic root of *wake, watch;* Sax. *wacian*, to wake, to watch; L. *vigilo;* Ger. *wache*, a guard; *wachen*, to watch.] The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack; or an encampment without tents.

BIVOUAC, *v. t.* To watch or be on guard, as a whole army. [This word anglicized would be *bewatch.*]

BIX'A, *n.* A genus of plants. One species, the *Bixa orellana*, affords the arnotto of the shops. In warm climates, it is considered a useful remedy in dysentery; but in Europe, it is only used in dyeing, and to give a colour to chocolate, and certain other articles.

BIX'WORT, *n.* A plant.

BIZAN'TINE. *See* BYZANTINE.

BIZAR'RE, *a* [Fr.] Odd, fanciful.

BLAB, *v. t.* [W. *llavaru*, to speak; D. *labbery*, prattle; Ir. *clabaire*, a babbler; *labhraim*, to speak; Chaucer, *labbe*, a blabber.] 1. To utter or tell in a thoughtless manner; to publish secrets or trifles without discretion. It implies, says Johnson, rather thoughtlessness than treachery, but may be used in either sense.—2. To tell or utter, *in a good sense.*

BLAB, *v. i.* To tattle; to tell tales.

BLAB, *n.* A babbler; a tell-tale; one who betrays secrets, or tells things which ought to be kept secret.

BLAB'BER, *n.* A tattler; a tell-tale.

BLAB'BING, *ppr.* Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling.

BLACK, *a.* [Sax. *blac, blæc*, black, pale, wan, livid; *blacian, blæcan*, to become pale, to turn white, to become black, to blacken; *blæc*, ink; Sw. *blek*, pale, wan, livid; *bleck*, ink; *bleka*, to insulate, to expose to the sun, or to bleach; also to lighten, to flash; D. *bleek*, pale; *bleeken*, to bleach; Ger. *bleich*, pale, wan, bleak; *bleichen*, to bleach. It is remarkable that *black, bleak*, and *bleach*, are all radically one word. The primary sense seems to be, pale, wan, or sallow, from

which has proceeded the present variety of significations.] 1. Of the colour of night; destitute of light; dark.—2. Darkened by clouds; as, the heavens *black* with clouds.—3. Sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance.—4. Atrociously wicked; horrible; as, a *black* deed or crime.—5. Dismal; mournful; calamitous. —*Black and blue*, the dark colour of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.

BLACK, *n.* That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest colour, or rather a destitution of all colour; as, a cloth has a good *black.* In *painting* and *dyeing* the darkest of all colours. The darkness of this colour arises from the circumstance that the substances composing or producing it absorb all the rays of light, and reflect none. There are several species of blacks used in painting; such as *Frankfort black*, of which there are two sorts, the one a natural earth inclining to blue, the other made from the lees of wine. *Ivory black*, made from burned ivory or bones; *Spanish black*, from burned cork; *Hart's black*, from hart's horns; *Lamp black*, from the smoke of resinous substances. In *her.*, this colour is termed *sable*, and in *blazoning* by the planets is called Saturn, and by precious stones *diamond*.—2. A negro; a person whose skin is *black*.—3. A black dress, or mourning; as, to be clothed in *black.*

BLACK, *v. t.* To make black; to blacken; to soil.

BLACK'-ACT, *n.* [*black* and *act.*] The English statute 9, Geo. I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face *blacked* or disguised. —*Black acts*, the acts of the Scottish parliament during the reigns of the five Jameses, of Mary, and of James VI., down to 1586, or 1587. They were called the black acts from the circumstance of their being written in the Saxon character.

BLACK'-ART, *n.* Conjuration; magic.

BLACK'AMOOR, *n.* [*black* and *moor.*] A negro; a black man.

BLACK'-BALL, *n.* [*black* and *ball.*] A composition for blacking shoes.

BLACK'-BALL, *v. t.* To reject, or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box.

BLACK'-BAR, *n.* [*black* and *bar.*] A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass.

BLACK'-BERRY, *n.* [Sax. *blacberian*, *black* and *berry.*] The berry of the bramble, or Rubus; a popular name applied, in different places, to different species, or varieties of this fruit.



Blackbird.

BLACK'-BIRD, *n.* [*black* and *bird.*] In *England*, a species of thrush, the Turdus Merula, a singing-bird with a fine note, but very loud. In *America*, this name is given to different birds, as to the Gracula quiscula, or crow blackbird, and to the Oriolus phœniceus, or red-winged black-bird, [Sturnus predatorius, Wilson.]

BLACK'-BOARD, *n.* A board painted black, used in schools for writing, or drawing lines on, for instruction.

BLACK'-BONNET, *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the names of the *Reed Bunting.* [*See* BUNTING.]

BLACK'-BOOK, *n.* [*black* and *book.*] The black-book of the Exchequer in *England*, is a book said to have been composed in 1175, by Gervais of Tilbury. It contains a description of the court of Exchequer, its officers, their ranks and privileges, wages, perquisites, and jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown, in money, grain, and cattle.—2. Any book which treats of necromancy.—3. A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses, to *blacken* them and to hasten their dissolution.

BLACK'-BROWED, *a.* [*black* and *brow.*] Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening; as, a *black-browed* gust.

BLACK-BRY'ONY, *n.* [*black* and *bryony.*] A plant, the Tamus.

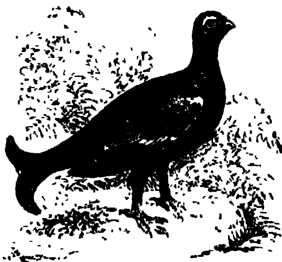
BLACK'-CAP, *n.* [*black* and *cap.*] A bird, the Motacilla atricapilla, or mock-nightingale; so called from its black crown. It is common in Europe.—2. In *cookery*, an apple roasted till black, to be served up in a dish of boiled custards.

BLACK'-CAPPED-TOM TIT. *See* TITMOUSE.

BLACK'-CATTLE, *n.* [*black* and *cattle.*] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows.

BLACK-CHALK, *n.* A mineral of a bluish black colour, of a slaty texture, and soiling the fingers when handled; a variety of argillaceous slate.

BLACK'-COCK, *n.* [*black* and *cock.*] In *zool.*, one of the English names for the heath-cock, the male of the black game, or black grouse, the *tetrao tetrix*



Black-cock.

of Linnæus. The female is called a *grey hen*, and the young are named *poults.* This noble bird is now the largest of its race in the British islands. In Germany, France, and Holland, it is tolerably plentiful; in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, it abounds. In the Highlands of Scotland, it is also abundant.

BLACK'-EAGLE, *n.* [*black* and *eagle.*] In *Scotland*, a name given to the Falco fulvus, the white-tailed eagle of Edwards.

BLACK'-EARTH, *n.* Mould; earth of a dark colour.

BLACK'ED, *pp.* Made black; soiled.

BLACK'EN, *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan. See* BLACK.] 1. To make black.

The importation of slaves that has *blackened* half America. *Franklin*

2. To make dark; to darken; to cloud. —3. To soil.—4. To sully reputation; to make infamous; as, vice *blackens* the character.

BLACK'EN, *v. i.* To grow black, or dark.

BLACK'ENED, *pp.* Made black.

BLACK'ENER, *n.* He that blackens.

BLACK'ENING, *ppr.* Making black; darkening.

BLACK'-EYED, *a.* Having black eyes.

BLACK'-FACED, *a.* Having a black face.

BLACK'-FISH, *n.* [*black* and *fish.*] A fish in the Orontes, about twenty inches long, in shape resembling the sheat-fish. Its eyes are placed near the corners of its mouth on the edge of the lower jaw. —2. In the United States, a fish caught on the rocky shores of New England.

BLACK'-FLUX, *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating *tartar* with half its weight of nitre.

BLACK'-FOREST, *n.* [*black* and *forest.*] A forest in Germany, in Swabia; a part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

BLACK'-FRIAR, *n.* Black-friars is a name given to the Dominican Order, called also Predicants and Preaching friars; in France, Jacobins.

BLACK'-GUARD, *n.* [said to be of *black* and *guard;* but is it not a corruption of *blackard*, black-kind?] A vulgar term applied to a mean fellow, who uses abusive, scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse.

BLACK'-GUARDISM, *n.* The conduct or language of a black-guard.

BLACK'-HEARTED, *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

BLACK'ING, *ppr.* Making black.

BLACK'ING, *n.* A substance used for blacking shoes, variously made; any factitious matter for making things black.

BLACK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

BLACK'-JACK, *n.* A name given by miners to blend, a mineral called also *false galena*, and *blend.* It is an ore of zinc, in combination with iron and sulphur, sulphuret of zinc.—2. A leathern cup of old times.

BLACK'-LEAD, *n.* A mineral of a dark steel-gray colour, and of a scaly texture, composed of carbon, with a small portion of iron. This name, *black-lead*, is improper, as it contains no lead. It is called plumbago, and technically graphite, as it is used for pencils. It is employed in the making of crucibles, in rubbing bright the surface of cast iron utensils, and in diminishing friction, by being interposed between rubbing surfaces in machinery.

BLACK'-LEGS, *n.* In some parts of England, a disease among calves and sheep. It is a sort of jelly which settles in the legs and sometimes in the neck.—2. A notorious gambler.

BLACK'-LETTER, *n.* A name now applied to the old English, or modern Gothic letter, which was introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century, and became the character generally used in manuscripts before the art of printing was publicly practised in Europe.

BLACK'LY, *adv.* Darkly; atrociously.

BLACK'MAIL, *n.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other thing, anciently paid, in the north of England, to certain men, who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage.—*Black-Mail*, was also levied in many parts of Scotland till the middle of the eighteenth century.—2. Black rent, or rents paid in corn or flesh.

BLACK'-MONDAY, *n.* Easter Monday, in 34 Ed. III., which was misty, obscure, and so cold that men died on horseback.

BLACK'-MONKS, a denomination given to the Benedictines.

BLACK'-MOUTHED, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language.

BLACK'NESS, *n.* The quality of being black; black colour; darkness; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness.

BLACK'-OXIDE OF IRON, *n.* The *oxidum ferrosoferricum* of Berzelius. It occurs native, frequently crystallized in the form of a regular octahedron and dodecahedron. It is not only attracted by the magnet, but is itself sometimes magnetic. It is always formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air, and is the cause of the dull green colour of bottle glass.—*Black oxide of copper*, the *copper black* of mineralogists. It is sometimes found native, and may be prepared artificially by heating nitrate of copper to redness, and by other processes.

BLACK'-PUDDING, *n.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK'-ROD, *n.* [*black* and *rod.*] In *England*, the usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black-rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and usher of parliament.—*Black row grains*, a species of iron stone or ore, found in the mines about Dudley in Staffordshire, England.

BLACK'-SEA, *n.* [*black* and *sea.*] The Euxine Sea, on the eastern border of Europe.

BLACK'-SHEEP, *n.* [*black* and *sheep.*] In *oriental his.*, the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans in Armenia and Mesopotamia.

BLACK'-SILVER, *n.* A mineral.

BLACK'SMITH, *n.* [*black* and *smith.*] A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; more properly, an iron-smith.

BLACK'-SNAKE, *n.* A serpent of a black colour; two species are found in America. They are of the genus Coluber.



Black Snake (Coluber constrictor)

BLACK'-STRAKES, in *a ship*, are a range of planks immediately above the wales in a ship's side, covered with tar and lamp black.

BLACK'-STRAP, *n.* A fictitious name which English sailors give to the wine with which ships are supplied on the Mediterranean station.

BLACK'-TAIL, *n.* [*black* and *tail.*] A fish, a kind of perch, called also a *ruff* or *pope*.

BLACK'-THORN, *n.* [*black* and *thorn.*] A species of Prunus, called *sloe*. It grows ten or twelve feet high, very branchy, and armed with sharp, strong spines, and bearing small round, black cherries. It is much cultivated for hedges.

BLACK'-TIN, *n.* [*black* and *tin.*] Tin ore, when dressed, stamped and washed ready for melting. It is the ore comminuted by beating into a black powder, like fine sand.

BLACK'-TRESSED, *a.* Having black tresses.

BLACK'-VISAGED, *a.* Having a dark visage, or appearance.

BLACK'-WADD, *n.* [*black* and *wadd.*] An ore of manganese, found in Derbyshire, England, and used as a drying ingredient in paints. It is remarkable for taking fire when mixed with linseed oil in a certain proportion.

BLACK'-WASH, *n.* A lotion composed of calomel and lime water.

BLACK'WORK, *n.* [*black* and *work.*] Iron wrought by blacksmiths; so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths.

BLAD'-APPLE, *n.* In *bot.*, the Cactus, or a species of it.

BLAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *blædr, blædra, bleddra*, a bladder, and *blæd*, a puff of wind, also a goblet, fruit, the branch of a tree; W. *pledren*, a bladder; Sw. and Dan. *blad*, a page, a leaf, Eng. a *blade;* D. *blad*, a leaf, page, sheet, a board, a *blade*, a *plate;* Ger. *blatt*, a leaf; *blatter*, a blister, which is our *bladder*. The Germans express *bladder* by *blase*, D. *blaas*, which is our *blaze*. Hence we observe that the sense is taken from swelling, extending, dilating, blowing; Sax. *blawan*, to blow; W. *blot*, or *blwth*, a puff or blast; W. *pled*. extension, from *lled*, breadth; L. *latus*.] 1. A thin membraneous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid; as, the *urinary bladder*, the *gall bladder*, &c. By way of eminence, the word, in common language, denotes the urinary bladder, either within the animal, or when taken out and inflated with air.—2. Any vesicle, blister or pustule, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery liquor.—3. In *bot.*, a distended membranaceous pericarp.

BLAD'DERED, *a.* Swelled like a bladder.

BLAD'DER-NUT, *n.* [*bladder* and *nut.*] A genus of plants, with the generic name of Staphylea. They have three capsules, inflated and joined by a longitudinal suture.—2. The *African bladder-nut*, is the Royena.—3. The *laurel-leaved bladder nut*, is a species of Ilex, holm, or holly.

BLAD'DER-SENNA, or *bastard-senna*, a genus of plants, called in botany Colutea. The *jointed podded bladder-senna*, is the Coronilla.

BLAD'DERY, *a.* Resembling a bladder; containing bladders.

BLADE, *n.* [Sax. *blæd, bled*, a branch, fruit, herbs, goblet, a phial, the broad part or blade of an oar; Gr. πλατυς, broad. The radical sense is to shoot, extend, dilate. *See* BLADDER.] 1. The stalk, or spire of a plant, particularly of grass and corn; but applicable to the stalk of any herbaceous plant, whether green or dry.—2. A leaf. *In this sense much used in the Southern States of North America, for the leaves of maize, which are used as fodder.*—3. The cutting part of an instrument, as the *blade* of a knife, or sword, so named from its length or breadth. Usually, it is made of iron or steel, but may be of any other metal, cast or wrought to an edge or point. Also, the broad part of an oar.—4. *The blade of the shoulder, shoulder-blade*, or *blade-bone*, is the scapula, or scapular bone. It is the broad upper bone of the shoulder, so called from its resemblance to a blade or leaf.—5. A brisk man; a bold, forward man; a rake.

BLADE, *v. t.* To furnish with a blade.

BLADE-BONE, *n.* The scapula, or upper bone in the shoulder.

BLADED, *pp.* Having a blade, or blades. It may be used of blade in the sense of a leaf, a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument.—2. In *mineral.*, composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife.—3. A term used in *her.*, when the stalk or blade of any kind of grain is borne of a colour different from the ear, or fruit.

BLADE-SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler.

BLADING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a blade.

BLAIN, *n.* [Sax. *blegene;* D. *blein.*] A pustule; a botch; a blister. In *farriery*, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which swells so as to stop the breath.

BLAKE, *a.* Yellow.

BLAME, *v. t.* [Fr. *blâmer*, for *blasmer;* It. *biasmare*, to blame; *biasmo*, for *blasmo*, blame. The Greeks have the root of this word in βλασφημεω, to *blaspheme*, and it seems to be of the same family as Fr. *blesser*, to injure; that is, to strike. *See* BLEMISH. But it is not clear that the noun ought not to be arranged before the verb.] 1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; opposed to *praise* or *commend*, and *applicable* most *properly* to *persons*, but *applied* also to *things*.

I withstood him, because he was to be *blamed;* Gal. ii.

I must *blame* your conduct; or I must *blame* you *for* neglecting business. Legitimately, it cannot be followed by *of*. 2. To bring reproach upon; to blemish; to injure. [*See* BLEMISH.]

She had *blamed* her noble blood.† *Spenser.*

BLAME, *n.* Censure; reprehension; imputation of a fault; disapprobation; an expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong.

Let me bear the *blame* forever; Gen. xliii.

2. Fault; crime; sin; that which is deserving of censure or disapprobation.

That we should be holy and without *blame* before him in love; Eph. i.

3. Hurt; injury.

And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Spenser.*

The sense of this word, as used by Spenser, proves that it is a derivative from the root of *blemish*. *To blame*, in the phrase, He is to *blame*, signifies *blameable*, to be blamed. This is a pure Saxon phrase. A like use of *to* is seen in *to-day, to-night*, and in *together*, a compound. *Blame* is not strictly a *charge* or *accusation* of a fault; but it implies an opinion in the censuring party, that the person censured is faulty. *Blame* is the act or expression of disapprobation for what is supposed to be wrong.

BLAMEABLE, *a.* [*See* BLAME.] Faulty; culpable; reprehensible; deserving of censure.

BLAMEABLENESS, *n.* Culpableness;

fault; the state of being worthy of censure.

BLĀMEABLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLĀMED, *pp.* Censured; disapproved.

BLĀMEFUL, *a.* Faulty; meriting blame; reprehensible.

BLĀME'FULLY, *adv.* In a blameful manner.

BLĀME'FULNESS, *n.* State of being blameful.

BLĀMELESS, *a.* Without fault; innocent; guiltless; not meriting censure.

A bishop then must be *blameless*; 1 Tim. iii.

Sometimes followed by *of.*

We will be *blameless of* this thine oath; Josh. ii.

BLĀMELESSLY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime.

BLĀMELESSNESS, *n.* Innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure.

BLĀMER, *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures.

BLĀMEWORTHINESS, *n.* The quality of deserving censure.

BLĀMEWORTHY, *a.* [*blame* and *worthy.*] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

BLĀMING, *ppr.* Censuring; finding fault.

BLANC'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *ard*, kind.] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy, so called because the thread is half blanched before it is woven.

BLĂNCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *blanchir;* It. *bianchire*, the *l* suppressed as in *blame;* Sp. *blanquear;* Port. *branquear*, *l* changed into *r;* Eng. *blank. See* BLEACH.] 1. To whiten; to take out the colour, and make white; to obliterate.—2.† To slur; to balk; to pass over; that is, to avoid; to make empty.—3. To strip, or peel; as, to *blanch* almonds.

BLĂNCH, *v. i.* To evade; to shift; to speak softly. Rather, to fail or withhold; to be reserved; to remain *blank*, or empty.

Books will speak plain, when counsellors *blanch.* *Bacon.*

2. To grow white.

BLĂNCH'ED, *pp.* Whitened.

BLĂNCH'ER, *n.* One who whitens; also, one who anneals, and cleanses money.

BLĂNCHIM'ETER, *n.* [*blanch*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate [chloride] of lime, and potash.

BLĂNCH'ING, *ppr.* Whitening. In *coinage*, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver, by heating them on a peel, and afterwards boiling them successively in two pans of copper, with aqua fortis, common salt, and tartar of Montpellier; then draining off the water in a sieve: sand and fresh water are then thrown over them, and when dry, they are rubbed with a towel. The covering of iron plates with a thin coat of tin is also called *blanching.*—*Blanch-ferm*, or blank farm, in *ancient law*, a white farm, was one, where the rent was paid in silver, not in cattle.—*Blanch-holding*, in *law*, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only an elusory yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment to his right. This mode of tenure is not unfrequent in Scotland. The tenant pays yearly a small duty to the superior, merely as an acknowledgment of his right, either in money, as a Scotch penny, or in some other article, as a pair of gilt spurs, a pound of wax, &c. These payments, however, are very rarely demanded.

BLANC-MANGER, *pron.* (blomonge.) *n.* [Fr. white food.] In *cookery*, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence, and garnished for the table with *blanched* almonds.

BLAND, *a.* [L. *blandus;* Fr. *blond;* Ger. *linde, gelinde*, mild, soft; Dan. *lindrer*, to soften, or mitigate; Dan. *lind*, soft, mild, gentle; L. *lenis, lentus;* Ar. *lana*, to be mild, soft, gentle, placid, smooth, *lenient. See* RELENT.] Mild; soft; gentle; as, *bland* words; *bland* zephyrs.

BLANDA'TION,† *n.* Gross flattery.

BLANDIL'OQUENCE, *n.* [L. *blandus*, mild, and *loquor*, to speak.] Fair, mild, flattering speech.

BLAND'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *blandior;* It. *blandire;* Old Eng. *blandise.*] To soften; to caress; to flatter by kind words or affectionate actions.

BLAND'ISHER, *n.* One that flatters with soft words.

BLAND'ISHING, *ppr.* Soothing or flattering with fair words.

BLAND'ISHING, *n.* Blandishment.

BLAND'ISHMENT, *n.* Soft words; kind speeches; caresses; expression of kindness; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart.

BLAND'NESS, *n.* State of being bland; mildness; gentleness.

BLANK, *a.* [Fr. *blanc;* D. and Ger. *blank;* Dan. *blank*, shining; Sw. *blanck*, white, shining; *blankia*, to shine. *See* BLEACH.] 1. Void; empty; consequently white; as, a *blank* paper.—2. White or pale; as, the *blank* moon.—3. Pale from fear or terror; hence, confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected.

Adam—astonished stood, and *blank.* *Milton.*

4. Without rhyme; as, *blank* verse, verse in which rhyme is *wanting.*—5. Pure: entire; complete.—6. Not containing balls or bullets; as, *blank* cartridges. This word is applied to various other objects, usually in the sense of destitution, emptiness; as, a *blank* line; a *blank* space, in a book, &c.

BLANK, *n.* Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument. —2. A lot by which nothing is gained; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize.—3. A paper unwritten; a paper without marks or characters.—4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, release, writ, or execution, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, &c.—5. The point to which an arrow is directed, marked with white paper. [*Lit. us.*]—6.† Aim; shot.—7. Object to which any thing is directed. —8. A small copper coin formerly current in France, at the rate of 5 deniers Tournois. There were also pieces of three blanks, and of six; but they were called in some few years ago.—9. In *coinage*, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped.—*Blank-bar*, in *law*, a common bar, or a plea in bar, which, in an action of trespass, is put in to oblige the plaintiff to assign the place where the trespass was committed.—*Point-blank*, in *gunnery*, the shot of a gun levelled horizontally. The distance between the piece and the point where the shot first touches the ground, is called the *point-blank range;* the shot proceeding on a straight line, without curving.

BLANK, *v. t.* To make void; to annul. —2. To deprive of colour, the index of health and spirits; to damp the spirits; to dispirit or confuse; as, to *blank* the face of joy.

BLANK'-BONDS, *n.* Bonds, formerly known in practice, which were blank in the name of the creditor. They passed like bills by mere delivery, the bearer being at any time at liberty to fill up his name and sue for payment.

BLANK'ED, *pp.* Confused; dispirited.

BLANK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet*, the blanket of a printing press.] 1. A cover for a bed, made of coarse wool loosely woven, and used for securing against cold. Blankets are used also by soldiers and seamen for covering.—2. A kind of pear, sometimes written after the French, *blanquet.*—3. Among *printers*, woollen cloth or white baize, to lay between the tympans or on machine cylinders.

BLANK'ET, *v. t.* To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; *an ancient custom.* The emperor Otho used to sally forth in dark nights, and if he found a drunken man, he administered the discipline of the blanket.—2. To cover with a blanket.

BLANK'ETING, *ppr.* Tossing in a blanket.

BLANK'ETING, *n.* The punishment of tossing in a blanket.—2. Cloth for blankets.

BLANK'LY, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

BLANK'NESS, *n.* State of being blank.

BLANKS, *n. plur.* Certain void spaces, sometimes left by mistake in judicial proceedings, and which, if any thing material be wanting, renders the same void.

BLAPS, *n.* A genus of insects of the section Heteromera, and family Melasoma. The species are tolerably abundant, and frequent dark, damp situations, such as the caverns in rocks, &c.

BLARE, *v. i.* [Old Belgic *blaren;* Teut. *blarren;* L. *ploro*, to cry out, to bawl, to weep; Ir. *blor*, or *glor*, a noise, or voice. The radical sense is to shoot or drive forth, or to spread.] 1. To roar; to bellow. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To sweal or melt away, as a candle. This is usually called *flare.*

BLARE, *n.* Roar; noise. [*Lit. us.*]

And sigh for battle's *blare.* *Barlow.*

2. A small copper coin of Bern, nearly equal to half a farthing.

BLA'SIA, *n.* Leather cup, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Hepaticeæ, or Liverworts. *Blasia pusilla* is the only genus known. It grows on the banks of ditches and rivulets, in a gravelly or sandy soil in England.

BLASPHĒME, *v. t.* [Gr. βλασφημεω. The first syllable is the same as in *blame*, *blasme*, denoting injury; probably, Fr. *blesser*, to hurt, that is, to strike; L. *lædo, læsus.* Hence in Sp. *blasfemable* is *blameable.* The last syllable is the Gr. φημι, to speak.] 1. To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence; to revile, or speak reproachfully of God, of his titles, attributes, ordinances, word, or works, or of the Holy Spirit; 1 Kings xxi.; Mark iii.—2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of.

BLASPHĒME, *v. i.* To utter blasphemy

He that shall *blaspheme* against the Holy Spirit shall not be forgiven; Mark iii.

2. To arrogate the prerogatives of God.

This man *blasphemeth.* Who can forgive sins but God? Mat. ix.; Mark ii.

BLASPHĒMER, *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms; 1 Tim. i.

BLASPHEMING, *ppr.* Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God.

BLAS'PHEMOUS, *a.* Containing blasphemy; calumnious; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God.

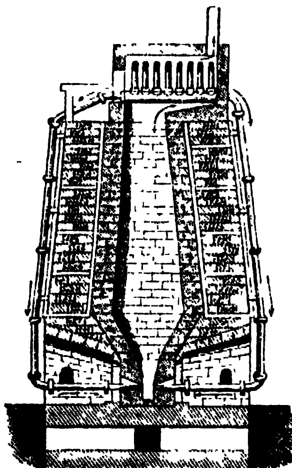
BLAS'PHEMOUSLY, *adv.* Impiously; with impious irreverence to God.

BLAS'PHEMY, *n.* An indignity offered to God by words or writing; reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. *Linwood.*

In the middle ages, blasphemy was used to denote simply the blaming or condemning of a person or thing. Among the Greeks, to *blaspheme* was to use words of ill omen, which they were careful to avoid.—2. That which derogates from the prerogatives of God; Mark ii.

BLAST, *n.* [Sax. *blæst*, a puff of wind, a blowing; Ger. *blasen;* Dan. *blæser;* Sw. *blasa*, to blow; whence Ger. *blase*, D. *blaas;* Sw. *blasa*, a bladder. Hence Eng. *blaze*, which is primarily a *blowing* or *swelling*. Ice. *blaes*, to blow. Qu. Fr. *blaser*, to burn up, to consume. The primary sense is to rush or drive; hence to strike.] 1. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind.—2. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument.—3. Any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants.—4. The infection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants.—5. A sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon.—6. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from the bellows, or the like.—7. A violent explosion of gunpowder, in splitting rocks, and the explosion of inflammable air in a mine.—8. The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore; a common use of the word among workmen in forges in America. *Blast furnace*, a large conical or quadrangular building, used at iron works for smelting iron stones and ores. The air is supplied by the action of bellows, or some other pneumatic apparatus.



Section of Blast Furnace.

BLAST, *v. t.* [Literally, to strike.] To make to wither by some pernicious influence, as too much heat or moisture, or other destructive cause; or to check growth and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; to blight, as trees or plants.—2. To affect with some sudden violence, plague, calamity, or destructive influence, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to *blast* pride or hopes. The figurative senses of this verb are taken from the *blasting* of plants, and all express the idea of checking growth, preventing maturity, impairing, injuring, destroying, or disappointing of the intended effect; as, to *blast* credit, or reputation; to *blast* designs.—3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din.—4. To split rocks by an explosion of gunpowder.

They did not stop to *blast* this ore. *Forster's Kalm's Travels.*

BLASTED, *pp.* Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLASTER, *n.* He, or that which blasts, or destroys.

BLAS'TIE, *n.* A shrivelled dwarf; a term of contempt. [*Scotch.*]

BLASTING, *ppr.* Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLASTING, *n.* A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; explosion; a term used by miners for the operation of splitting and tearing up rocks which lie in their way, by the force of gunpowder.

BLASTMENT, *n.* Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause. [Superseded by *blast* and *blasting*.]

BLASTOCAR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. βλαστος, a germ, and καρπος, fruit.] A term applied to that kind of fruit which germinates inside the pericarp, as the mangrove.

BLASTODE'RM, *n.* [Gr. βλαστος, germ, and δερμα, a skin.] In *anat.*, the germinal skin or membrane, which lies immediately beneath the *membrana vitelli* of the ovum.

BLA'TANT,† *a.* [*See* BLEAT.] Bellowing as a calf.

BLATE, or **BLAIT**, *a.* [Island. *bland*, soft.] Bashful; sheepish; blunt; unfeeling [*Scotch.*]

BLAT'TER, *v. i.* [From the root of *bleat.*] To make a senseless noise.

BLATTERA'TION, *n.* Noise.

BLAT'TERER,† *n.* A noisy blustering boaster.

BLAT'TERING, *ppr.* Blustering.

BLAT'TERING, *n.* Senseless blustering.

BLAT'TIDÆ, *n.* A family of insects, of the order Orthoptera. They are extremely voracious creatures, some species apparently eating almost every thing that comes in their way. The species have been divided into two genera by Latreille, *Blatta* and *Kakerlac*. Among the species, is the well known and troublesome cockroach.

BLAUD, or **BLAD**, [Qu. from Irish *bladh*, a part.] A large piece of any thing; a considerable portion; a flat piece of anything. [*Scotch.*]

BLAY, *n.* [*See* BLEAK.] A small river fish, the bleak, or white bait.

BLAZE, *n.* [Sw. *blasa;* Ger. *blasen;* D. *blaazen;* Dan. *blæser*, to blow, and D. *blusser*, to burn, *blase*, glisten; Eng. to *blush;* Sax. *blaze*, a lamp or torch; Fr. *blaser*. The word seems primarily to express rushing or flowing, or violent agitation, and expansion.] 1. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning, proceeding from the combustion of inflammable gas.—2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. In this sense, we observe the radical sense of *dilatation*, as well as that of *light*.—3. A white spot on the forehead, or face of a horse, descending nearly to the nose.—4. Light; expanded light; as, the *blaze* of day.—5. Noise; agitation; tumult.

BLAZE, *v. i.* To flame; as, the fire *blazes*.—2. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light.

The third fair morn now *blazed* upon the main. *Pope.*

3. To be conspicuous.

BLAZE, *v. t.* To make public far and wide.

To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2.† To blazon. [*See* BLAZON.]—3. To set a white mark on a tree, by paring off a part of the bark.

BLAZED, *pp.* Published far and wide.

BLAZER, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.

BLAZING, *ppr.* Flaming; publishing far and wide.

BLAZING, *a.* Emitting flame, or light; as, a *blazing* star.

BLAZING-STAR, *n.* A comet; a star that is accompanied with a coma, or train of light.

BLA'ZON, *v. t.* (bla'zn.) [Fr. *blasonner;* It. *blasonare;* Sp. *blasonar*, to *blazon; blason*, heraldry. It is a derivative of *blaze.*] 1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.—2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form. *Garth.*

3. To display; to set to show; to celebrate by words or writing.—4. To blaze about; to make public far and wide.—5. To display; to exhibit conspicuously.

There pride sits *blazon'd* on th' unmeaning brow. *Trumbull*

BLA'ZON, *n.* The art of drawing, describing or explaining coats of arms; perhaps a coat of arms, as used by the French.—2. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.

BLA'ZONED, *pp.* Explained, deciphered in the manner of heralds; published abroad; displayed pompously.

BLA'ZONER, *n.* One that blazons; a herald; an evil speaker or propagator of scandal.

BLA'ZONING, *ppr.* Explaining, describing as heralds; showing; publishing; blazing abroad; displaying.

BLA'ZONRY, *n.* The art of deciphering coats of arms, also, that of expressing or describing a coat of arms in appropriate language. *Blazonry* requires a knowledge of,—1. The points of the shield, which are nine in number;—2. The field, that is, the tincture or tinctures forming the ground of the coat;—3. The charges, or devices borne on the field;—4. The ordinaries.

BLEA, *n.* The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark. [*We believe not used.*]

BLEACH, *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan;* G. *bleichen;* Dan. *bleeger*, to whiten, or *bleach;* D. *blyken*, to appear, to show; Dan. *blik*, a white plate of iron, or tin plate; *bleeg*, pale, wan, Eng. *bleak;* Ar. *balaka*, to open, or be opened, to shine; *balaja*, id. It is not improbable that *blank* and *blanch* are the same word, with a nasal sound casually uttered and afterward written before the final con-

sonant.] To whiten; to make white, or whiter; to take out colour; *applied to many things*, but *particularly to cloth and thread*. Bleaching is variously performed, but in general by steeping the cloth in lye, or a solution of pot or pearl ashes, and then exposing it to the solar rays. Bleaching is now generally performed on the large scale, by means of chlorine or the oxymuriatic acid. One of the most important properties of chlorine, is its bleaching power. All animal and vegetable colours are speedily removed by chlorine; and when the colour is once discharged, it can never be restored. [*See* CHLORINE.]

BLEACH, *v. i.* To grow white in any manner.

BLEACHED, *pp.* Whitened; made white.

BLĒACHER, *n.* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

BLĒACHERY, *n.* A place for bleaching; as, a wax *bleachery*.

BLĒACHING, *ppr.* Whitening; making white; becoming white.

BLĒACHING, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth; the art of freeing cloths and various other substances from their natural colour, and rendering them perfectly white, or nearly so. The ancient process of bleaching by exposing the cloths, &c., to the action of the sun's rays, and frequently wetting them, has been nearly superseded by another, termed gas or chemical bleaching, founded upon those brilliant discoveries, by which modern chemical science has rendered such service to the arts of life. [*See* BLEACH.]

BLĒACH'ING POWDER, *n.* Chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine.

BLEAK, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, *blæc*, black and pale, or wan; niger, pallidus, fuscus, pullus. It appears that originally this word did not denote perfect whiteness, but a wan or brown colour. This is from the same root as *black* and *bleach*. *See* BLEACH.] 1. Pale.—2. Open; vacant; exposed to a free current of air; as, a *bleak* hill or shore. This is the true sense of the word; hence cold and cheerless. A *bleak* wind is not so named merely from its coldness, but from its blowing without interruption, on a wide waste. So in Addison: "Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects."

BLEAK, *n.* A small river fish, five or six inches long, so named from its whiteness. It belongs to the genus Cyprinus. It is called also by contraction *blay*.

BLĒAKISH, *n.* Moderately bleak.

BLĒAKNESS, *n.* Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence coldness.

BLĒAKY, *a.* Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold; chill.

BLEAR, *a.* [D. *blaar;* Dan. *blære*, a blister, a bladder or bubble.] Sore, with a watery rheum, applied only to the eyes; as, the *blear*-eyed owl.

BLEAR, *v. t.* To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humour; to make dim or partially obscure the sight.

BLĒARED, *pp.* Dimmed by a watery humour.

BLĒAREDNESS, *n.* The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.

BLĒARING, *ppr.* Dimming with a humour.

BLĒAR-EYED, *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted.

BLEAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *blætan;* L. *blatero;* D. *blæten;* Sw. *bladra*, *pladdra;* Dan. *pluderer*. It coincides in elements with L. *plaudo*.] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.

BLĒAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLĒATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying as a sheep.

BLĒATING, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEB, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *blab*, *blubber*.] A little tumour, vesicle, or blister.

Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan.*

BLEB'BY, *a.* Full of blebs.

BLEC'HNUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the order *Filices*. The species are all foreign plants.

BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Bleed*.

BLED'IUS, *n.* A genus of insects of the order Coleoptera, and family Stenidæ. They are peculiar to the sea coast, where they burrow in the wet clay, or sand near pools of water.

BLEED, *v. i. pret.* and *pp. bled.* [Sax. *bledan;* D. *bloeden;* G. *bluten;* to bleed; allied perhaps to Gr. βλυζω.] 1. To lose blood; to run with blood; by whatever means; as, the arm *bleeds*.—2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day. *Pope.*

3. To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum, or juice; as, a tree or a vine *bleeds*.

For me the balm shall *bleed*. *Pope.*

The heart bleeds, is a phrase used to denote extreme pain from sympathy or pity.

BLEED, *v. t.* To let blood; to take blood from by opening a vein.

BLĒEDING, *ppr.* Losing blood; letting blood, losing sap or juice.

BLĒEDING, *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

BLEIT, } *a.* [Ger. *blöde;* D. *bloode*.]
BLATE, } Bashful; sheepish; used in Scotland and the northern counties of England.

BLEM'ISH, *v. t.* [In Fr. *blemir*, is to grow pale, and *blême*, from the ancient *blesme*, is pale, wan; Arm. *blem;* Norman, *blasme*, blamed; *blemish*, and *blesmys*, broken; *blemishment*, *blemissment*, infringement, prejudice; *blesme*, pale, wan; from *blesser*, to injure, or its root, from which was formed the noun *blesme*, pale, wan, or *black* and *blue*, as we should now say; and the *s* being dropped, *blamer* and *blemir*, were formed. *See* BLAME.] 1. To mark with any deformity; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind.—2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.

BLEM'ISH, *n.* Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect that which is well formed.—2. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; taint; turpitude; deformity.

BLEM'ISHED, *pp.* Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled.

BLEM'ISHING, *ppr.* Marking with deformity; tarnishing.

BLEM'ISHLESS, *a.* Without blemish; spotless.

BLEM'ISHMENT, *n.* Disgrace. [*Lit. us.*]

BLE'MUS, *n.* A genus of insects of the order Coleoptera, and family Harpalidæ.

BLENCH, *v. i.* [This evidently is the *blanch* of Bacon. *See* BLANCH, and perhaps the modern *flinch*.] To shrink; to start back; to give way.

BLENCH, *v. t.* To hinder, or obstruct, says Johnson. But the etymology explains the passage he cites in a different manner. "The rebels carried great trusses of hay before them to *blench* the defendants' fight." That is, to render the combat *blank;* to render it ineffectual; to break the force of the attack; to deaden the shot.

BLENCH, *n.* A start.

BLENCH'ED, *pp.* Checked; rendered ineffectual.

BLENCH'ER, *n.* That which frustrates.

BLENCH'-HŌLDING, *n.* A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver *blanch*, that is, white money.

BLENCH'ING, *ppr.* Checked; deadened.

BLEND, or **BLENDE**, *n.* [Ger. *blenden*, to bind; *blende*, a blind, or skreen.] An ore of zinc, called also mock-lead, false galena, and black-jack. Its colour is mostly yellow, brown, and black. There are several varieties, but in general, this ore contains more than half its weight of zinc, about one-fourth sulphur, and usually a small portion of iron. In *chemical lan.*, it is a sulphuret of zinc.

BLEND, *v. t.* [Sax. *blendian*, to blend and to blind; *geblendan*, to mix, to stain or dye; *blindan*, to blind; Ger. *blenden*, to blind; Dan. *blander*, to blend, or mix; *blinder*, to blind.] 1. To mix, or mingle together; hence, to confound, so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished.—2.† To pollute by mixture; to spoil, or corrupt.—3.† To blind.

BLEND, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving.*

BLEND'ED, *pp.* Mixed; confounded by mixture.

BLEND'ER, *n.* One that mingles, or confounds.

BLEND'ING, *ppr.* Mingling together; confounding by mixture.

BLEND'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to blend.

BLEND'-WATER, *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, called also more-hough.

BLENNORRHŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. βλεννα, mucus, and ῥεω, to flow.] A flow of mucus. The term is applicable to an increased discharge from any of the mucous surfaces, but is usually restricted to that from the urethra and vagina.

BLEN'NY, *n.* [Sax. *blinnan*, to cease.] A genus of fishes of the order of Jugulars, in *ich.*, called Blennius. There are several species; the size from five inches to a foot in length.

BLENT, the perfect participle of *Blend*. [*Not mu. us.*]

BLEP'HARIS, *n.* In *entom.*, a subgenus, allied to Mantis, to the order Orthoptera.

BLEP'HARIS, *n.* A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, which, according to Cuvier, belongs to the seventh family of the tribe Scomberoides.

BLEP'SIAS, *n.* A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the section, having hard cheeks.

BLESS, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. blessed*, or *blest.* [Sax. *bledsian*, *bletsian*, *bletsigan*, and *blessian;* whence, *bletsung*, *bledsung*, a blessing, or benediction. W. *llâd*, a gift, a favour, a blessing.] 1. To pro-

nounce a wish of happiness to one; to express a wish or desire of happiness.

And Isaac called Jacob and *blessed* him; Gen. xxviii.

2. To make happy; to make successful; to prosper in temporal concerns; as, we are *blest* with peace and plenty.

The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all thou doest; Deut xv.

3. To make happy in a future life.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; Rev. xiv.

4. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy.

And God *blessed* the seventh day and sanctified it; Gen. ii.

5. To consecrate by prayer; to invoke a blessing upon.

And Jesus took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven he *blessed* them; Luke ix.

6. To praise; to glorify, for benefits received.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me; Ps. ciii.

7. To praise; to magnify; to extol, for excellencies; Ps. civ.—8. To esteem, or account happy; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The nations shall *bless themselves* in him; Jer. iv.

9. To pronounce a solemn prophetical benediction upon; Gen. xxvii.; Deut. xxxiii.—10. In this line of Spenser it may signify to *throw*, for this is nearly the primary sense.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*.

Johnson supposes the word to signify, to *wave* or *brandish*, and to have received this sense from the old rite of blessing a field, by directing the hands to all parts of it. *Bless* in Spenser for *bliss*, may be so written, not for rhyme merely, but because *bless* and *bliss* are from the same root.

BLESS'ED, *pp.* Made happy or prosperous, extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESS'ED, *a.* Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying spiritual happiness and the favour of God; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESS'ED-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea, C. benedicta, sometimes used in decoctions, for a bitter.

BLESS'EDLY, *adv.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESS'EDNESS, *n.* Happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favour of God. 2. Sanctity.

BLESS'ER, *n.* One that blesses, or prospers; one who bestows a blessing.

BLESS'ING, *ppr.* Making happy; wishing happiness to; praising, or extolling; consecrating by prayer.

BLESS'ING, *n.* Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon another.—2. A solemn prophetic benediction, in which happiness is desired, invoked, or foretold.

This is the *blessing* wherewith Moses... *blessed* the children of Israel; Deut. xxxiii.

3. Any means of happiness; a gift, benefit, or advantage; that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare, or secures immortal felicity. A just and pious magistrate is a public *blessing*. The divine favour is the greatest *blessing*.—4. Among *the Jews*, a present; a gift; either because it was attended with kind wishes for the welfare of the giver, or because it was the means of increasing happiness.

Take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee; Gen. xxxiii.

BLEST, *pp.* of *Bless.*

BLEST, *a.* Made happy.—2. Making happy; cheering.

While these *blest* sounds my ravish'd ear assail. *Trumbull.*

BLETHIS'IA, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, associated with the family Harpalidæ. Of this beautiful genus but one species has been found in this country, *Blethisia Multipunctata*, which frequents marshy situations, and is often found crawling upon willow trees; it is about half an inch long, and of a rich bronze, or brassy hue, with numerous indented points on the elytra.

BLE'TONISM, *n.* The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one Bleton of France who possessed this faculty.

BLE'TONIST, *n.* One who possesses the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation.

BLEW, *pret.* of *Blow.*

BLEYME, *n.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

BLICE'A, *n.* A small fish caught in the German seas, somewhat resembling the English sprat.

BLIGHT, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *blæctha*, scurf, leprosy.] 1. A disease incident to plants, affecting them variously. Sometimes the whole plant perishes; sometimes only the leaves and blossoms, which will shrivel, as if scorched. Blights may be occasioned by the attacks of insects, as caterpillars, tubercles upon the branches, &c.; meteorological influences, as cold dry winds, &c., and the ravages of numerous parasitical fungi, some superficial, and others intestinal.—2. Any thing nipping or blasting.

BLIGHT, *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast; to prevent growth and fertility; to frustrate

BLIGHT'ED, *pp.* Blasted.

BLIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Blasting.

BLIGHTINGLY, *adv.* By blasting.

BLIN,† *v. t.* [Sax. *blinnan.*] To stop, or cease.

BLIND, *a.* [Sax. *blind;* Ger. D. Sw. and Dan. *blind;* Sax. *blendan*, to blend and to blind. This is the same word as *blend*, and was so written by Spenser. *See* BLEND. Obscurity is from mixture.] 1. Destitute of the sense of seeing, either by natural defect, or by deprivation; not having sight.—2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand, or judge; ignorant; as authors are *blind* to their own defects. —*Blind* should be followed by *to;* but it is followed by *of*, in the phrase, *blind of an eye.*—3. Unseen; out of public view; private; dark; sometimes implying contempt, or censure; as, a *blind* corner.—4. Dark; obscure; not easy to be found; not easily discernible; as, a *blind* path.—5. Heedless; inconsiderate; undeliberating.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation. *Federalist, Jay.*

6. In *Scripture, blind* implies not only want of discernment, but moral depravity.

BLIND, *v. t.* To make blind: to deprive of sight.—2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

Such darkness *blinds* the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To darken the understanding; as, to *blind* the mind.—4. To darken, or obscure to the understanding.

He endeavoured to *blind* and confound the controversy. *Stillingfleet*

5. To eclipse.

BLIND, or **BLINDE**. *See* BLEND, an ore.

BLIND, *n.* Something to hinder the sight.

Civility casts a *blind* over the duty. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding; as, one thing serves as a *blind* for another.—3. A skreen; a cover; as, a *blind* for a window, or for a horse.—*Window blinds*, are contrivances for preventing persons from seeing through windows from the outside, or for partially darkening a room; they are either made of cloth, or of laths, which latter are called Venetian blinds.

BLIND-COAL, *n.* A local name for a kind of anthracite, which burns without flame, or smoke.

BLINDED, *pp.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark, or obscure.

BLINDFŌLD, *a.* [*blind* and *fold.*] Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.

BLINDFŌLD, *v. t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

BLINDFŌLDED, *pp.* Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

BLINDFŌLDING, *ppr.* Covering the eyes; hindering from seeing.

BLINDING, *ppr.* Depriving of sight, or of understanding; obscuring.—2. Filling up interstices between stones on roads, with gravel, &c.

BLINDLY, *adv.* Without sight, or understanding.—2. Without discerning the reason; implicitly; without examination; as, to be *blindly* led by another. —3. Without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S BALL, *n.* A species of Fungus, Lycoperdon, or puff-ball.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company.

BLINDNESS, *n.* Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance. The ordinary causes of blindness, are some external violence, vicious conformation, growth of a cataract, gutta serena, small pox, &c., or a decay of the optic nerve.

BLINDNETTLE, *n.* A plant, a species of Galeopsis.

BLINDS, *n.* In the *milit. art*, a defence made of osiers or branches interwoven, and laid across two rows of stakes, four or five feet asunder, of the height of a man, to shelter the workmen, and prevent their being overlooked by the enemy.

BLIND SERPENT, *n.* A reptile of the Cape of Good Hope, covered with black scales, but spotted with red, white, and brown.

BLINDSIDE, *n.* [*blind* and *side.*] The side which is most easily assailed; or the side on which the party is least able or disposed to see danger; weakness; foible; weak part.

BLIND VESSEL, *n.* With *chemists*, a vessel with an opening on one side only.

BLINDWŌRM, *n.* [*blind* and *worm.*] A small reptile, called also slow worm, a species of Anguis, about eleven inches

long, covered with scales, with a forked tongue, but harmless.

BLINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *blican*, to shine, to twinkle; *blicIend*, clothed in white; *ablican*, to appear, to whiten; D. *blikken*, to glance, to twinkle, and *blinken*, to shine, to glitter; *blyken*, to appear or show; Sw. *blincka*, to wink, to connive; *bleka*, to shine, to twinkle; Ger. *blicken*, to look, to glance; *blinken*, to glance, to shine, to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *blinker*, to blink, to glance, to wink, to shine, to glitter. This contains the same radical letters as *light*.] 1. To wink; to twinkle with the eye.—2. To see obscurely. Is it not to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes?

One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLINK, *n.* A glimpse or glance.

BLINK, *n.* *Blink of ice*, is the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice, at sea.

BLINK'ARD, *n.* [*blink* and *ard*, kind.] A person who blinks or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears.

BLINK'ERS, *n plur.* Expansions of the sides of the bridle of a horse, to prevent him from seeing on either side.

BLINK'ING, *ppr.* Winking; twinkling.

BLISS, *n.* [Sax. *bliss*, joy, alacrity, exultation; *blissian*, to rejoice, to exult, to congratulate, to applaud; also *blithsian*, to rejoice. *See* BLESS and BLITHE.] The highest degree of happiness: blessedness; felicity; used of felicity in general, when of an exalted kind, but appropriately of heavenly joys

BLISS'FUL, *a.* Full of joy and felicity; happy in the highest degree.

BLISS'FULLY, *adv.* In a blissful manner.

BLISS'FULNESS, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fulness of joy.

BLISS'LESS, *a* Destitute of bliss

BLIS'SOM, *v i.* [W. *blys*, *blysiaw*, to crave, that is, to reach forward] To be lustful; to caterwaul. [*Lit. us.*]

BLISS-PRODUCING, *a.* Producing bliss.

BLIS'TER, *n.* [Ger. *blase* and *blatter*] It is radically the same word as *bladder*, in a different dialect. [*See* BLADDER, BLAST and BLAZE] 1. A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn, or other injury, or by a vesicatory. It is formed by raising the cuticle —2. Any tumour made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.—3. A vesicatory, a plaster of flies, or other matter, applied to raise a vesicle.

BLIS'TER, *v. i.* To rise in blisters.

BLIS'TER, *v. t* To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn, or violent action upon the skin; to raise a blister by a medical application, or vesicatory. —2. To raise blisters on iron bars in a furnace, in the process of converting iron into steel.

BLIS'TERED, *pp.* Having blisters or tumours.

BLIS'TER-FLY, *n.* The Spanish fly used in blistering. [*See* CANTHARIS.]

BLIS'TERING, *ppr.* Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.

BLIS'TERY, *a.* Full of blisters.

BLITE, *n.* [L. *blitum;* Gr. βλιτον.] 1 A genus of plants, called Strawberry Spinach.—2. A species of Amaranth, or flower-gentle.

BLITHE, *a.* [Sax. *blithe*, and *bleatha*, *bleathe*, gay, joyful. This is probably the same word as *bliss;* L. *lætus*, Eng. *glad*. *See* BLISS and GLAD. The Ir. *lith*, happiness, seems to be the original word without the prefix.] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

For that fair female troop thou sawest, that seemed
Of goddesses, so *blithe*, so smooth, so gay. *Milton.*

BLITHEFUL, *a* Gay; full of gaiety.

BLITHELY, *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.

BLITHENESS, *n.* Gaiety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe.

BLITHESOME, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

BLITHESOMENESS, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.

BLOAT, *v. t.* [This word may be allied to *bladder*, from the sense of inflating, swelling; W. *bloth*, a puff, a blast; *blythag*, a fat paunch, a bloated person.] 1. To swell or make turgid, as with air; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain; followed by *up*, but without necessity. To *bloat up* with praise, is less elegant than to *bloat* with praise.—To swell or make turgid with water, or other means; as, a *bloated* limb. It is used to denote a morbid enlargement, often accompanied with softness.

BLOAT, *v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate.

BLOAT,† *a.* Swelled; turgid.

BLOATED, *pp.* Swelled; grown turgid: inflated.

BLOATEDNESS, *n.* A turgid state; turgidness; dilatation from inflation, debility, or any morbid cause.

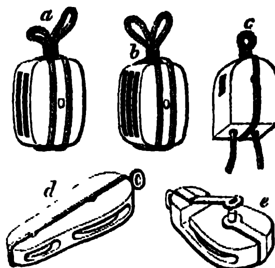
BLOATING, *ppr.* Swelling; inflating.

BLOB'BER, *n.* [Ir. *plub* or *pluibin*, from swelling, pushing out, as in *bleb*, *blubber;* W. *llwb*, a bulging out. Qu. *bulb*, by transposition. *See* BLUBBER.] A bubble; pronounced by the common people in America, *blubber*. It is a legitimate word, but not elegant.

BLOB'BERLIP, *n.* [*blobber* and *lip*.] A thick lip.

BLOB'BERLIPPED, *a.* Having thick lips.

BLOCK, *n.* [Fr. *bloc;* W. *ploc*, from *lloc*, a mound; *plociaw*, to block, to *plug*. The primary sense is, set, fixed, or a mass] 1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface; or it is rectangular, and rather thick than long.—2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface; as, a *block* of marble, a piece rough from the quarry.—3 A massy body, solid and heavy; a mass of wood, iron, or other metal, with at least one plain surface, such as artificers use.—4. The clump on which criminals are beheaded.—5 Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction: a stop; hinderance; obstacle.—6. A piece of wood in which a pulley runs; used also for the pulley, or the block itself, and the sheaves, or wheels.—Blocks for pulleys are of great importance in various operations in naval tactics, and architectural constructions. They are single, double, treble, or fourfold, according as the number of sheaves is one, two, three, or four. A *running block* is attached to the object to be raised or moved; a *standing block* is fixed to some permanent support. Blocks also receive different denominations from their shape, purpose, and mode of application. No less than two hundred different sorts and sizes are made at Portsmouth, in England, for the royal navy; besides which, there



Blocks.

a, double block; *b*, treble block; *c*, clue line block; *d*, long tackle block; *e*, snatch block.

are various sorts used only in merchant ships. The manufacture of blocks for the navy is now performed by machinery, invented by Mr. Brunel about the year 1801. It enables four men in a given time, to complete the shells of as many blocks as fifty men could do by the old method, and the blocks produced by the machinery far surpass in make those produced by the hand.—7. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.—8. Among *cutters in wood*, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c.—9. In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept.

BLOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *bloquer*.] To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct by placing obstacles in the way; often followed by *up;* as, to *block up* a town or a road.

BLOCKADE, *n* [It *bloccato;* Port. *bloqueado*, blocked up; Fr. *blocus*.] The siege of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the avenues, to prevent escape, and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks. *To raise a blockade*, is to force the troops or ships that keep the place blocked up, from their respective stations. To constitute a *blockade*, the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no *blockade* of that port, where its force cannot be brought to bear.

BLOCKADE, *v. t.* To shut up a town or fortress, by posting troops at all the avenues, to compel the garrison or inhabitants to surrender by means of hunger and want, without regular attacks; also, to station ships of war to obstruct all intercourse with a town or nation.

BLOCKADED, *pp.* Shut up or inclosed by an enemy.

BLOCKADING, *ppr.* Besieging by a blockade.

BLOCK'HEAD, *n.* [*block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

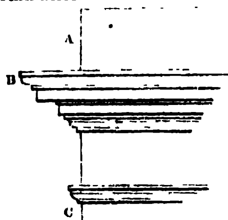
BLOCK'HEADED, *a* Stupid; dull.

BLOCK'HEADLY, *a.* Like a blockhead.

BLOCK'HOUSE, *n.* [*block* and *house*.] A house or fortress, erected to block up a pass, and defend against the entrance of an enemy.

BLOCK'ING COURSE, *n.* In *arch.*, the course of stones or bricks erected

on the upper part of a cornice to make a termination



Blocking-Course.
A, Blocking-course; B, Cornice; C, Front of Wall

BLOCK'INGS, *n.* Small pieces of wood fitted to the interior angle of two meeting boards, and glued there to strengthen the joint.

BLOCK'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; deficient in understanding.

BLOCK'ISHLY, *adv.* In a stupid manner.

BLOCK'ISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.

BLOCK'LIKE, *a.* Like a block; stupid.

BLOCK'TIN, *n.* [*block* and *tin*] Tin which is pure, unmixed, and unwrought.

BLO'EDITE, *n.* A massive translucent salt, with a faint vitreous lustre, and a red colour. It consists chiefly of sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, and muriate of soda.

BLŎ'MARY, *n.* [*See* BLOOM, a mass of iron.] The first forge through which iron passes, after it is melted from the ore.

BLOND'-LACE, *n.* Lace made of silk.

BLONK'ET,† *a.* Gray.

BLŌOD, *n.* [Sax. *blod;* Ger. *blut*, blood; *bluten*, to bleed; D. *bloed*, blood; *bloeden*, to bleed; allied perhaps to Gr. βλυζω.] 1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life. This fluid is generally red. If the blood of an animal is not red, such animal is called *exsanguious*, or white-blooded; the blood being white, or white tinged with blue. The specific gravity of human blood is a little greater than that of water. 1000 parts, contain 783.37 of water; 2.83 fibrin; 67.25 albumen; 126.31 colouring matters; 5.16 fatty matters; 15.08 various animal matters and salts. There are two kinds of blood in man and the higher animals, arterial and venous blood, the former of a bright scarlet colour, and the latter of a dark red colour 2. Kindred; relation by natural descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity.

God hath made of one *blood*, all nations of the earth; Acts xvii.

Hence the word is used for a child; a family; a kindred; descent; lineage; progeny; descendants, &c.—3. Royal lineage; blood royal; as, a prince of the *blood*.—4. Honourable birth; high extraction; as, a gentleman of *blood*.—5. Life.

Shall I not require his *blood* at your hands? 2 Sam. iv.

6. Slaughter; murder, or bloodshedding.

I will avenge the *blood* of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu; Hosea i.

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth to me from the ground; Gen. iv.

7. Guilt and punishment.

Your *blood* be upon your own heads; Acts xviii.

8. Fleshly nature; the carnal part of man, as opposed to the spiritual nature, or divine life.

Who were born, not of flesh and *blood*, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God; John i.

9. Man's or human wisdom, or reason.

Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it to thee, but my father who is in heaven; Mat. xvi.

10. A sacramental symbol of the *blood* of Christ.

This is my *blood* of the New Testament, which is shed for the remission of sins; Mat. xxvi.

11. The death and sufferings of Christ.

Being now justified by his *blood*, we shall be saved from wrath through him; Rom. v. 9; Eph. i.

12. The price of blood; that which is obtained by shedding blood, and seizing goods.

Woe to him that buildeth a town with *blood;* Hab. ii.; Acts i.

13. Temper of mind; state of the passions; but in this sense, accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood* is to do it deliberately, and without sudden passion. *Warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to *warm* or *heat the blood*, is to excite the passions.—14. A hot spark; a man of fire or spirit; a rake.—15 The juice of any thing, especially if red; as, "the *blood* of grapes;" Gen. xlix.- *Whole blood*. In *law*, a kinsman of the *whole blood*, is one who descends from the same couple of ancestors; of the *half blood*, one who descends from either of them singly, by a second marriage.

BLŌOD, *v. t.* To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein. 2. To stain with blood. —3. To enter; to inure to blood, as a hound.—4. To heat the blood; to exasperate. [*Unusual.*]

BLŌOD-BESPOT'TED, *a.* Spotted with blood.

BLŌOD-BOLTERED,† *a.* [*blood* and *bolter*.] Sprinkled with blood.

BLŌOD'-BOUGHT, *a.* Purchased by shedding blood.

BLŌOD-COLOURED, *a.* Having the colour of blood.

BLŌOD-CONSUMING, *a.* Wasting the blood.

BLŌOD'-DRENCHED, *a.* Drenched in blood.

BLŌOD'-DRUNK, *a* Drunk with blood.

BLŌOD'-DYED, *a.* Dyed with blood.

BLŌOD'ED, *pp.* Bled; stained with blood; inured to blood.

BLŌOD'-FLOWER, *n.* [*blood* and *flower*.] Hæmanthus, a genus of plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

BLŌOD-FRO'ZEN, *a.* Having the blood chilled.

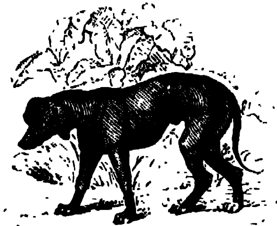
BLŌOD-GUILT'INESS, *n.* [*blood* and *guilt*.] The guilt or crime of shedding blood; Ps. li.

BLŌOD-HEAT, *n.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, which is about 98° of Fahr. So long as life remains, the temperature of the blood continues nearly the same under the greatest degrees of heat and cold.

BLŌOD-HORSE, *n.* A particular breed of horses, cultivated originally from the Arabian horses, the excellence of which consists in the compactness of his fibre, which increases his strength without adding to his bulk.

BLŌOD-HOT, *a.* [*blood* and *hot*.] As warm as blood in its natural temperature.

BLŌOD'-HOUND, *n.* [*blood* and *hound*.] A species of Canis or dog, with long smooth and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game which has escaped wounded from the hunter, by tracing the lost animal by the blood it



Blood-Hound.

had spilt; whence the name of the dog. There are several varieties of this animal, as the English, the Cuban, and the African blood-hound. In former times, blood-hounds were not only trained to the pursuit of game, but also to the chase of man. A flying enemy, or a murderer, had but little chance of escape when once the blood-hounds were let loose upon him.

BLŌOD'ILY, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.

BLŌOD'INESS, *n.* The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

BLŌOD'ING, *ppr.* Letting blood; staining with blood; inuring to blood, as a hound.

BLŌOD'LESS, *a.* Without blood; dead. —2. Without shedding of blood or slaughter; as, a *bloodless* victory.—3. Without spirit or activity.

BLŌOD'LESSLY, *adv.* Without bloodshed.

BLŌOD-LET, *v. t.* To bleed; to let blood.

BLŌOD'LETTER, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

BLŌOD'LETTING, *n.* [*blood* and *let*.] The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein. The term is applicable to every artificial discharge of blood, made with a view to the cure or prevention of a disease.

BLŌOD'-MÄRKED, *a.* Marked with blood.

BLŌOD'PUDDING, *n.* [*blood* and *pudding*.] A pudding made with blood and other materials.

BLŌOD'-RED, *n.* Red as blood.

BLŌOD RED HEAT, *n.* The least degree of heat given by smiths to their iron in the forge.

BLŌOD'-ROOT, *n.* A plant so named from its colour: the Sanguinaria Canadensis, called also Puccoon, Turmeric, and Red root.

BLŌOD-SHAKEN, *a.* Having the blood in commotion.

BLŌOD'SHED, *n.* [*blood* and *shed*.] The shedding, or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life; the crime of shedding blood.

BLŌOD'SHEDDER, *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.

BLŌOD'SHEDDING, *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood.

BLŌOD'SHOT, *a.* [*blood* and *shoot*.] Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels, as in diseases of the eye.

BLŌOD'SNAKE, *n.* A species of snake, the Hæmorrhus.

BLŌOD'-SPAVIN, *n.* [*blood* and *spa-*

vin.] A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.

BLŎOD′-SPILLING, *a.* Shedding blood.

BLŎOD′-SPITTER, *n.* One who spits blood.

BLŎOD′-STAINED, *a.* Stained with blood; also, guilty of murder.

BLŎOD′STONE, *n.* [*blood* and *stone.*] A stone, imagined, if worn as an amulet, to be a good preventative of bleeding at the nose. [*See* HEMATITE.]—2. In *gem sculpture*, a species of heliotrope dotted with spots of jasper.

BLŎOD′-SUCKER, *n.* [*blood* and *suck.*] Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, &c. A cruel man; a murderer.

BLŎOD′-SUCKING, *a.* That sucks or draws blood.

BLŎOD′-SWELLED, *a.* Swelled with blood.

BLŎOD′-THIRSTINESS, *n.* Thirst for shedding blood.

BLŎOD′-THIRSTY, *a.* [*blood* and *thirst.*] Desirous to shed blood; murderous.

BLŎOD′-VESSEL, *n.* [*blood* and *vessel.*] Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.

BLŎOD′-WARM, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.

BLŎOD′-WITE, or **BLŎOD-WIT,** *n.* [*blood* and *wite*, a fine or penalty.] In *ancient law*, a fine or amercement, paid as a composition for the shedding of blood; also a riot in which blood was shed.

BLŎOD′-WŎN, *n.* Won by shedding blood.

BLŎOD′-WŎOD, *n.* [*blood* and *wood.*] A name given to log-wood, from its colour.

BLŎOD′-WŎRT, *n.* [*blood* and *wort.*] A plant, the Rumex sanguineus.

BLŎOD′-WŎRTHY, *a.* Worthy of blood.

BLŎOD′Y, *a.* Stained with blood.—2. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition; *applied to animals.*—3. Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty; *applied to things;* as, a *bloody* battle.

BLŎOD′Y, *v. t.* To stain with blood.

BLŎOD′Y, *adv.* Very; as, *bloody* sick, *bloody* drunk. [*This is very vulgar.*]

BLŎOD′Y-EYED, *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.

BLŎOD′Y-FACED, *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance.

BLŎOD′Y-FLUX, *n.* [*blood* and *flux.*] The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood.

BLŎOD′Y-HAND, *n.* [*blood* and *hand.*] A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison. Also, the symbol of a baronet.

BLŎOD′Y-HUNTING, *a.* Hunting for blood.

BLŎOD′YING, *ppr.* Staining with blood.

BLŎOD′Y-MINDED, *a.* [*blood* and *mind.*] Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.

BLŎOD′Y-RED, *a.* Having the colour of blood.

BLŎODY-SCEP′TERED, *a.* Having a sceptre obtained by blood or slaughter.

BLŎOD′Y-SWEAT, *n.* [*blood* and *sweat.*] A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood; also, a disease, called sweating sickness, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries.

BLOOM, *n.* [Goth. *bloma;* G. *blume;* W. *bloden, blawd,* from the root of *blow;* Sax. *blowan,* contracted from *blodan* or *blothan. Blossom* is a dialectical form of the word, from the same root. *See* BLOSSOM.] 1. Blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud.

While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The opening of flowers in general; flowers open, or in a state of blossoming; as, the trees are clothed with *bloom.*—3. The state of youth, resembling that of blossoms; a state of opening manhood, life, beauty, and vigour; a state of health and growth, promising higher perfection; as, the *bloom* of youth.—4. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

BLOOM, *v. i.* To produce, or yield blossoms; to flower.—2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigour; to show the beauty of youth; as, *blooming* graces.

BLOOM,† *v. t.* To put forth as blossoms.

Charitable affection *bloomed* them. *Hooker.*

BLOOM, *n.* [Sax. *bloma,* a mass or lump; W. *plwm;* Arm. *plom, plowm,* or *bloum;* Fr. *plomb;* L. *plumbum,* lead, properly a *lump.*] A mass of iron that has passed the blomary, or undergone the first hammering. It requires many subsequent hammerings, or rollings, to render it fit for smiths' use.

BLOOM′ING, *ppr.* Opening in blossoms; flowering.—2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigour; showing the freshness and beauties of youth.

His *blooming* laurels graced the muse's seat. *Trumbull.*

BLOOM′INGLY, *adv.* In a blooming manner.

BLOOM′INGNESS, *n.* State of being blooming.

BLOOM′Y, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigour of youth; as, a *bloomy* spray; *bloomy* beauties.

BLORE,† *n.* [This is a different orthography of *Blare,* which see.] The act of blowing; a blast.

BLOS′SOM, *n.* [Sax. *blosm, blosma, blostm, blostma,* and *blosan,* a blossom; *blosmian, blostmian,* to blossom; D. *bloessem,* a blossom; Ger. *blüthe,* a blossom; allied perhaps to Ger. *bloss,* Dan. *blot,* naked; Ger. *blössen,* Dan. *blotter,* to uncover; W. *bloden,* a flower, *blodeuaw,* to blossom, from *blawd,* meal, bloom; Gr. βλαστημα, a bud, probably from the same root; Syr. *blas,* to germinate, to flourish, to put forth leaves.] 1. The flower or corol of a plant; a general term, applicable to every species of tree or plant, but more generally used than flower or bloom, when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed. Thus we use *flowers,* when we speak of shrubs cultivated for ornament; and *bloom,* in a more general sense, as flowers in general, or in reference to the beauty of flowers.—2. This word is used to denote the colour of a horse that has his hair white, but intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs, otherwise, *peach-coloured.*

BLOS′SOM, *v. i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.—2. To flourish and prosper.

The desert shall *blossom* as the rose; Is. xxxv.

BLOS′SOMED, *pret.* of *Blossom.*

BLOS′SOMING, *ppr.* Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOS′SOMING, *n.* The blowing or flowering of plants.

BLOS′SOMY, *a.* Full of blossoms.

BLOT, *v. t.* [Goth. *blauthjan;* Sw. *plottra;* Dan. *plet,* a spot, stain, *blot; pletter,* to blot or stain; L. *litura,* [whence *lituro, oblitero,*] without the prefix; and D. *kladden,* with a different one.] 1. To spot with ink; to stain or bespatter with ink; as, to *blot* a paper.—2. To obliterate writing or letters with ink, so as to render the characters invisible, or not distinguishable: generally with *out;* as, to *blot out* a word or a sentence.—3. To efface; to erase; to cause to be unseen, or forgotten; to destroy; as, to *blot out* a crime, or the remembrance of any thing.—4. To stain with infamy; to tarnish; to disgrace; to disfigure.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane. *Cowley.*

6. In *Scripture, to blot one out of the book of life,* is to reject him from the number of those who are to be saved. To *blot out a name,* a person, or a nation, is to destroy the person or nation; to exterminate or consume. To *blot out sins,* is to forgive them. *Sins* are compared to debts, which are recorded in God's book of remembrance, and when paid, are crossed or cancelled.

BLOT, *n.* A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink.—2. An obliteration of something written or printed. 3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish.—4. Censure; scorn; reproach.

He that rebuketh the wicked getteth a *blot;* Prov. ix.

5 In *backgammon,* when a single man lies open to be taken up.

BLOTCH, *n.* [Sax. *blæctha,* a scab or leprous affection.] A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind.

BLOTCH, *v. t.* To blacken.

BLOTCHY, *a.* Having blotches.

BLOTE, *v. t.* [The affinities of this word are not clearly ascertained. In Sax. *blotan* is to sacrifice, in Goth. to serve or worship; in Arm. *bloda* is to soften; W. *plyz,* soft; *plyzaw,* to soften; Dan. *blöder,* Sw. *blöta,* to soften.] To dry and smoke; as, to *blote* herrings.

BLOTED, *pp.* Smoked and dried.

BLOT′TED, *pp.* Stained; spotted; erased.

BLOT′TER, *n.* In *counting houses,* a waste book.

BLOT′TING, *ppr.* Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining. *Blotting paper* a species of paper made without size, serving to imbibe the wet ink in books of account, &c.

BLOT′TINGLY, *adv.* By blotting.

BLŌW, *n.* [This probably is a contracted word, and the primary sense must be, to strike, thrust, push, or throw, that is, to drive. I have not found it in the cognate dialects. If *g* or other palatal letter is lost, it corresponds in elements with the L. *plaga,* Gr. πληγη, L. *fligo,* Eng. *flog.* But *blow,* a stroke, is written like the *verb* to *blow,* the Latin *flo,* and *blow,* to blossom. The letter lost is probably a dental, and the original was *blod,* or *bloth,* in which case, the word has the elements of *loud, laudo, claudo, lad,* &c.] 1. The act of striking; more generally the stroke; a violent application of the hand, fist, or an instrument to an object.—2. The fatal

stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death.—3. An act of hostility; as, the nation which strikes the first *blow*. Hence, to come to *blows*, is to engage in combat, whether by individuals, armies, fleets, or nations; and when by nations, it is war.—4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. In like manner, *plaga* in Latin gives rise to the Eng. *plague*.—5. A single act; a sudden event; as, to gain or lose a province at a *blow*, or by one *blow*. At a *stroke* is used in like manner.—6. An ovum or egg deposited by a fly, on flesh, or other substance, called a *fly-blow*.

BLŌW, *v. i. pret. blew; pp. blown.* [Sax. *blawen, blowan*, to blow as wind; *blowan*, to blossom or blow, as a flower; D. *bloeyen*, to blossom; Ger. *blühen*, to swell, or inflate; L. *flo*, to blow. This word, probably, is from the same root as *bloom, blossom, blow*, a flower; W. *bloden*. *See* BLOSSOM.] 1. To make a current of air; to move as air; as, the wind *blows*. Often used with *it;* as, *it blows* a gale.—2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick.

Here is Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*. *Shak.*

3. To breathe; as, to *blow* hot and cold —4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet.—5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom; as plants.

How *blows* the citron grove. *Milton.*

To blow over, to pass away without effect; to cease, or be dissipated; as, the storm or the clouds are *blown* over.—*To blow up*, to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

BLŌW, *v. t.* To throw or drive a current of air upon; as, to *blow* the fire; also, to fan.—2. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore. 3. To breathe upon, for the purpose of warming; as, to *blow* the fingers in a cold day.—4 To sound a wind instrument; as, *blow* the trumpet.—5. To spread by report.

And through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*

6. To deposit eggs, as flies.—7. To form bubbles by blowing.—8. To swell and inflate, as veal; *a practice of butchers*.—9. To form glass into a particular shape by the breath, as in glass manufactories.—10. To melt tin, after being first burnt to destroy the mundic —*To blow away*, to dissipate; to scatter with wind.—*To blow down*, to prostrate by wind.—*To blow off*, to shake down by wind, as to *blow off* fruit from trees; to drive from land, as to *blow off* a ship.—*To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle.—*To blow up*, to fill with air; to swell; as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble.—2. To inflate; to puff up; as, to *blow up* one with flattery.—3. To kindle; as, to *blow up* a contention.—4. To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. Figuratively, to scatter or bring to nought suddenly; as, to *blow up* a scheme.—*To blow upon*, to make stale; as, to *blow upon* an author's works

BLŌW, *n.* A flower; a blossom. This word is in general use in the United States, and legitimate. In the Tatler, it is used for blossoms in general, as the Americans use *blowth*.—2. Among *seamen*, a gale of wind. This also is a legitimate word, in general use in the United States.

BLŌW-BALL, *n.* [*blow* and *ball.*] The flower of the dandelion.

BLŌWER, *n.* One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin.—2. A plate of iron or tin used to increase the current of air in a chimney.

BLŌWING, *ppr.* Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; inflating; impelling by wind, melting tin. *Blowing machine*, an engine employed at iron-works and other places, for supplying large furnaces with a blast of air. It is necessary that the current of air should be propelled into the furnace, not only with a certain rapidity and volume, but also with regularity. Many contrivances have been devised for producing a continuous and uniform blast, such as blowing machines, acting on the principle of centrifugal force, double bellows, water bellows, &c.; but the most perfect blowing machines are those in which the blast is produced by the motion of pistons in a cylinder. Blowing of fire arms, in *gunnery*, is when the vent or touch-hole is run or gullied, and becomes wide, so that the powder flames out. *Blowing of glass*, the process of forming glass into various shapes, by means of blowing through a blow-pipe dipped into the melted glass, and by other methods. *Blowing lands*, in *agriculture*, are lands whose surface soil is so light, as to be liable, when dry, to be blown away by the wind.

BLŌWING, *n* The motion of wind, or act of blowing.

BLŌWN, *pp.* Driven by wind; fanned; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swelled; inflated; expanded, as a blossom.

BLOW-PIPE. *n* [*blow* and *pipe.*] An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse, or vitrify it. *Blow pipe of the artist*, a conical tube of brass, glass, or other substance, usually a quarter of an inch in diameter at one end, and capillary or nearly so at the other, where it is bent nearly to a right angle. This is used to propel a jet of air from the lungs, through the flame of a lamp or candle, upon the substance to be fused —*Blow-pipe of the mineralogist*, the same instrument substantially as the foregoing, but usually fitted with an ivory or silver mouth-piece, and with several



Blow-Pipe.

moveable jets to produce flames of different sizes. Its office is to produce instantly a furnace heat, on minute fragments of mineral substances, supported on charcoal, by platina forceps, &c. *Compound blow-pipe* of Dr. Hare, invented in 1801, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen, propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, coming from separate reservoirs, in the proportions requisite to form water, are made to unite in a capillary orifice, at the moment when they are kindled The heat produced, when the focus is formed on charcoal or any non-conducting substance, is such as to melt every thing but the diamond, to burn the metals, and to dissipate in vapour, or in gaseous forms, most known substances. The blow-pipe of Newman, Clarke, &c., is the compound blow-pipe of Dr. Hare, with some unimportant modifications.

BLŌW-POINT, *n* [*blow* and *point*] A kind of play among children.

BLŌWTH,† *n* [Ir. *blath, blaith*, a flower or blossom; D. *bloeizel;* Ger. *blüthe*] Bloom, or blossom, or that which is expanded. It signifies bloom, or blossoms in general, or the state of blossoming. A term used by the Americans.

BLOWZE, *n.* (blowz.) [From the same root as *Blush*, which see.] 1. A ruddy fat-faced woman.—2. A cap.

BLOWZ'Y, *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-coloured.

BLUB,† *v. t.* To swell. [*See* BLEB.]

BLUB'BER, *n.* [*See* BLOBBER, BLOB, and BLEB.] 1. A blobber, or bubble; *a common vulgar word, but legitimate.* -2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals, of which is made train-oil. The blubber lies under the skin and over the muscular flesh; it is about six inches in thickness in general, but about the under lip it is two or three feet thick. The whole quantity yielded by one whale, ordinarily amounts to 40 or 50, but sometimes to 80 or more cwts. —3. Sea nettle, or sea blubber, the medusa.

BLUB'BER, *v. i.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. If I mistake not, this word carries with it the idea of weeping, so as to slaver.

BLUB'BER, *v t.* To swell the cheeks, or disfigure the face with weeping.

BLUB'BERED, *pp.* Swelled; big; turgid; as, a *blubbered* lip.

BLUB'BERING, *ppr.* Weeping so as to swell the cheeks.

BLUD'GEON, *n.* [Goth. *blyggwan*, to strike.] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon by low persons.

BLUE, *a.* (blu.) [Sax. *bleo, bleoh, bleow*, colour; Ger. *blau;* Sw. *bla*, blue; Ger. *blei*, lead, so named from its colour; Fr. *bleu;* Corn. *blou.*] One of the seven colours, into which the rays of light divide themselves, when refracted through a glass prism. The substances used as blue pigments, are of very different natures, and derived from various sources; they are all compound bodies, some being natural, and others artificial. They are derived almost entirely from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. The best blue colour for the use of painters is ultramarine, which is prepared from *lapis lazuli*, or azure stone. The principal blues used in painting are these: *Prussian blue*, which is a compound of cyanogen and iron; *blue bice*, next in quality to Prussian blue; *Indigo blue*, from the indigo plant. Besides these, there are other shades of blue, as blue *verditer, smalt*, from cobalt; *cobalt blue* from the same substance, lacmus, or litmus, sky-blue, &c.

BLUE, *v. t.* To make blue; to dye of a blue colour; to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.

BLUE-BIRD, *n.* [*blue* and *bird.*] A small bird, a species of Motacilla, very common in the United States. The upper part of the body is blue, and the throat and breast of a dirty red. It makes its nest in the hole of a tree. The blue-bird is the harbinger of spring to the Americans; its song is cheerful, continuing with little interruption from March to October, but is most frequently heard in the serene days of the spring.

BLUE-BOT'TLE, } *n.* Names given to **BLUE-BON'NET**, } the plant *Centaurea cyanus*, a native of Britain, and found frequently in corn fields. These names are derived from the blue funnel-shaped florets, and from the manner in which they are arranged upon the capitulum.—2. *Blue bottle* is also a fly with a large blue belly, likewise trivially called a *beef-eater*.

BLUE-BREAST, *n.* A trivial name for the blue-throated redstart (*Phœnicura suecica*), which may be considered as the link between the redstart and common wagtail It is sometimes called the blue-throated warbler.

BLUE-CAP, *n.* [*blue* and *cap.*] A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head.

BLUE-EYED, *a.* Having blue eyes.

BLUE-FISH, *n.* [*blue* and *fish.*] A fish, a species of Coryphæna, of the order of Thoracics, found about the Bahamas, and on the coast of Cuba.

BLUE-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of a blue colour.

BLUE'ING, *n.* The process of heating iron and other metals in the fire, until they assume a blue colour.

BLUE-JOHN, *n.* Among *miners*, fluor spar, a mineral, found in the mines of Derbyshire, and fabricated into vases and other ornamental figures.

BLUELY, *adv.* With a blue colour.

BLUENESS, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue colour.

BLUE-OINTMENT, *n.* Mercurial ointment.

BLUE-PETER, *n.* The signal for sailing.

BLUE-PILL, *n.* Mercurial pill.

BLUE-STOCKING, *n.* A pedantic female; one who sacrifices the characteristic excellences of her sex to learning.

BLUE-STONE, *n* Sulphate of copper.

BLUE-THROAT, *n.* [*blue* and *throat.*] A bird with a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

BLUE-VEINED, *a.* Having blue veins or streaks.

BLUE-VIT'RIOL, *n.* The sulphate of the black oxide or protoxide of copper, employed by surgeons as an escharotic and astringent.

BLUEY, *a.* Somewhat blue.

BLUFF, *a.* [Perhaps allied to W. *llwf*, Eng. *leap*, from shooting forward.] Big; surly; blustering.

BLUFF, *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea; a high bank presenting a steep front.

BLUFF'-BOWED, *a.* [*bluff* and *bow.*] Having broad and flat bows.

BLUFF'-HEADED, *a.* [*bluff* and *head.*] Having an upright stem. *A bluff headed ship*, is opposed to one that is sharp-headed, and that is shorter and less masted.

BLUFF'NESS, *n.* A swelling or bloatedness; surliness.

BLUFF'Y, *a.* Having bluffs or bold projecting points of land.

BLU'ISH, *a.* Blue in a small degree.

BLU'ISHLY, *adv.* In a bluish manner.

BLU'ISHNESS, *n.* A small degree of blue colour.

BLUN'DER, *v. i.* [This word seems to be allied to the Gr. πλανάω, to err; and to *flounder*. The sense of the latter is to move with sudden jerks, and irregular motions. In Dan. *blunder* is to wink, twinkle, or dissemble; allied to Fr. *loin.*] 1. To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly.—2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak, or write with sudden and blind precipitance; as, to *blunder* upon a reason; to *blunder* round a meaning.—3. To stumble, as a horse; *a common use of the word.*

BLUN'DER, *n* A mistake through precipitance, or without due exercise of judgment; a gross mistake.

BLUN'DERBUSS, *n.* [*blunder* and D. *bus*, a tube; Dan. *bösse;* Sw. *bössa*, a gun.] A short gun or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim.

BLUN'DERED, *pp.* Done or spoken with gross mistake.

BLUN'DERER, *n.* One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person.

BLUN'DERHEAD, *n.* [*blunder* and *head.*] A stupid fellow; one who blunders.

BLUN'DERING, *ppr.* Moving or acting with blind precipitance; mistaking grossly; stumbling.

BLUN'DERINGLY, *adv* In a blundering manner.

BLUNT, *a* [from the root of Gr. ἀμβλύνω, to dull.] 1. Having a thick edge, or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp.—2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment.—3. Abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners, or speech.—4. Hard to penetrate. [*Unusual.*]

BLUNT, *v. t.* To dull the edge, or point, by making it thicker.—2. To repress, or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind; to impair the force of any passion which affects the mind, or of any evil or good which affects the body; as, to *blunt* the edge of love, of pain, or of suffering.

> Your ceaseless endeavours will be exerted to *blunt* the stings of pain *Dwight.*

BLUNT'ED, *pp.* Made dull; weakened; impaired; repressed.

BLUNT'ING, *ppr.* Making dull; repressing; impairing.

BLUNT'ING, *n.* Restraint.

BLUNT'LY, *adv.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.

BLUNT'NESS, *n.* Want of edge, or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.—2. Coarseness of address; roughness of manners; rude sincerity, or plainness.

BLUNT'WITTED, *a.* [*blunt* and *wit.*] Dull; stupid.

BLUR, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language, but probably it is allied to the W. *llur*, black and blue, livid, L. *luridus.*] A dark spot; a stain; a blot, whether upon paper or other substance, or upon reputation.

BLUR, *v. t.* To obscure by a dark spot, or by any foul matter, without quite effacing.—2. To sully; to stain; to blemish; as, to *blur* reputation.

BLUR'RED, *pp.* Darkened or stained; obscured.

BLUR'RING, *ppr.* Darkening or staining; spotting.

BLURT, *v. t.* [Allied probably to *flirt*, to throw.] To throw out, or throw at random, hastily, or unadvisedly; to utter suddenly, or inadvertently; commonly with *out*, and applied to words.

BLURT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out hastily.

BLURT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out, or uttered hastily.

BLUSH, *v. i.* [D. *bloozen;* Sw. *blyas*, to blush; Dan. *blusser*, to blaze, or glisten; *blussel*, blushing; Dan. *blus*, a torch; Dan. *blues red*, to blush, or be ashamed; Ir. *loise, loisi*, flame. It implies a throwing out, or spreading. *Flush* may be from the same root. *See* BLAZE.] 1. To redden in the cheeks, or face; to be suddenly suffused with a red colour in the cheeks, or face, from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence, or surprise; followed by *at* or *for*, before the cause of blushing; as, *blush at* your vices; *blush for* your degraded country.

> In the presence of the shameless and unblushing, the young offender is ashamed to *blush.* *Buckminster.*

2. To bear a blooming red colour, or any soft bright colour; as, the *blushing* rose.

> He bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him *Shak.*

Shakspeare has used this word in a transitive sense, *to make red*, and it may be allowable in poetry.

BLUSH, *n.* A red colour suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, diffidence, or surprise.

> The rosy *blush* of love. *Trumbull.*

2. A red, or reddish colour.—3. Sudden appearance; a glance; a sense taken from the sudden suffusion of the face in blushing; as, a proposition appears absurd at first *blush.*

BLUSH'ET,† *n.* A young modest girl.

BLUSH'FUL, *a.* Full of blushes.

BLUSH'FULLY, *adv.* In a blushful manner.

BLUSH'ING, *ppr.* Reddening in the cheeks, or face; bearing a bright colour.

BLUSH'INGLY, *adv.* In a blushing manner.

BLUSH'LESS, *a.* Unblushing; past blushing; impudent.

BLUSH'Y, *a.* Like a blush; having the colour of a blush.

BLUS'TER, *v. i.* [Sax *blæstan*, to blow. Probably allied to *blaze, blast;* Dan. *blusser*, to blaze, to rage.] 1. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to puff; to swagger; as, a turbulent, or boasting person.—2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to be windy; to hurry.

BLUS'TER, *n.* Noise; tumult; boasting; boisterousness; turbulence; roar of a tempest; violent wind; hurry; any irregular noise and tumult from wind, or from vanity.

BLUS'TERER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy tumultuous fellow, who makes great pretensions from vanity.

BLUS'TERING, *ppr.* Making a noise; puffing; boasting.

BLUS'TERING, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; windy.

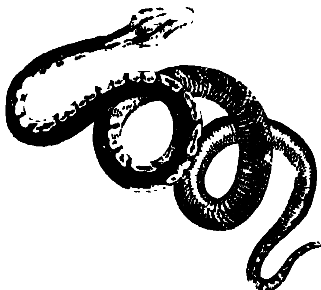
BLUS'TERINGLY, *adv.* In a blustering manner.

BLUS'TROUS, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful.

BLYPE, *n.* A coat, a shred; applied to the skin, which is said to come off in *blypes*, when it peels in coats, or is rubbed off in shreds. [*Scotch.*]

BO, (exclam.) [W. *bw.*] A word of terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

BO'A, *n.* A genus of serpents, of the class Amphibia, the characters of which are, the belly and tail are furnished with scuta. It includes the largest species of serpent, the Constrictor, sometimes thirty, or forty feet long. Though destitute of fangs and venom, the serpents of this genus have been endowed with a degree of muscular power which renders them terrible. Once fairly involved in the crushing folds of the *Constrictor*, the strength of the strongest man would not prove of the slightest avail. It seizes even bullocks, and crushes their bones to pieces in its folds, after which, it swallows the animal whole. The species of boa are peculiar to the hot parts of South America.



Boa Constrictor.

BOANE'RGES, *n.* [Gr. βοανεργες.] Sons of thunder; Mark iii 17.—2 A name sometimes applied to a thundering preacher.

BŌAR, *n.* [Sax. *bar;* Corn. *bora*, a boar; Ger. *eber*, a boar, and a gimlet, or auger; also, *eberschwein*, boar-swine; Qu. L. *aper*, and *verres;* Sans. *varaha.*] The male of swine not castrated.—*Wild boar*, the original of the hog kind. These animals are found in most parts of Europe, except the British islands; also in the greatest part of Asia, and on the Barbary coast of Africa; but in the forests of South America they abound in great numbers, and are of great service to the natives, not only by supplying them with food, but also helping to clear the country of the rattle-snakes, which they devour without any injury to themselves. The wild boar differs in several respects from the tame species: its body is less, its snout longer, and the ears (which are always black), rounder and shorter: it is always of an iron gray colour, inclining to black: the tusks are larger than those of the tame hog, being sometimes nearly a foot in length. In *her.*, the wild boar and its head are used as a common bearing in coat armour.

BOAR, *v. i.* In *the manege*, a horse is said *to boar*, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *bord* and *bred*, a *board*, or table; D. *boord*, a *board*, a hem, *border*, margin; Ger *bord*, a *board*, a brim, bank, border; and *bret*, a *board*, or plank; Dan. *bord*, a *board*, a table; *brœde*, a *board*, or plank; and *bred*, a *border*, W. *bwrz*, a board, or table; Ir. *bord*, a table, a *border*. This word and *broad* seem to be allied in origin, and the primary sense is to open or spread, whence broad, dilated.] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length, and breadth, compared with the thickness, used for building, and other purposes —2. A table. The table of our rude ancestors was a piece of board, perhaps originally laid upon the knees. "Lanti cibum capiunt; separata singulis sedes, et sua cuique mensa, *i. e.* the Germans wash before they eat, and each has a separate seat, and his own table." 3. Entertainment; food; diet; as, the price of *board* is two, five, or seven guineas a week.- 4. A table at which a council or court is held; hence a council, convened for business, or any authorized assembly, or meeting; as, a *board* of directors.—5. The deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship, or boat; used in the phrase, *on board*, *aboard*. In this phrase however, the sense is primarily the side of the ship. *To go aboard*, is to go over the side.—6. The side of a ship. [Fr. *bord;* Sp. *borda.*]

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row. *Dryden.*

To fall *overboard*, that is, over the side; the mast went by the *board*. - To heave *overboard*, is to throw any thing out of a vessel into the sea.—*To slip by the board*, is to slip down by the ship's side.—*Weather board*, that side of a ship which is to windward. *Board and board*, side by side.—7. The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack.—*To make a good board*, is to sail in a straight line, when close hauled.—*To make short boards*, is to tack frequently.—8 A table for artificers to sit, or work on.—9. A table, or frame for a game; as, a *chess-board*, &c.— 10. A body of men constituting a quorum in session; a court, or council; as, a *board* of trustees; a *board* of officers.—*Board*, or *pasteboard*, layers of paper so pasted together as to make a substance as hard as a board, of which the coverings of books are made; hence a book is said to be in *boards*, when the boards are only covered with paper or cloth, in distinction from a book which is bound, or put into leather

BŌARD, *v. t.* To lay, or spread with boards; to cover with boards.—2. To enter a ship by force in combat, which answers to storming a city or fort on land.—3.† To attack; to make the first attempt upon a man. In Spenser, to accost. [Fr. *aborder.*]—4. To place at board, for a compensation, as a lodger. —5. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; as, a man *boards* ten students.

BŌARD, *v. i.* To receive food, or diet, as a lodger, or without lodgings, for a compensation; as, he *boards* at the moderate price of ten shillings a week.

BŌARDABLE, *a.* That may be boarded, as a ship.

BŌARDED, *pp.* Covered with boards: entered by armed men, as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation.

BŌARDER, *n.* One who has food or diet, and lodging, in another's family for a reward.—2. One who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships.

BŌARDING, *ppr.* Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing or receiving board, as a lodger, for a reward.

BŌARDING-PIKE, *n.* A defensive weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship.

BŌARDING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school, the scholars of which *board* with the teacher.

BOARD-RULE, *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.

BŌARD-WAGES, *n.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BŌARISH, *a.* [from *boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

BOA'RMIA, *n.* A genus of moths of the family Geometridæ. All the species are of an ashy colour, or white, minutely dotted with brown; most of them are found in woods in the neighbourhood of London.

BŌAR-SPEAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.

BŌAST, *v. i.* [W. *bostiaw*, to boast, to toss, or throw; Ger. *pausten*, to blow, swell, bounce; Sw. *pösa*, Dan. *puster*, id. Qu. Gr. φυσαω, to inflate; L. *fastus.*] 1. To brag, or vaunt one's self; to make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions.

Not of works, lest any man should *boast;* Eph. ii. 9.

2. To glory; to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of meritorious persons, or things.

I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. *St. Paul;* 2 Cor. ix.

Usually, it is followed by *of;* sometimes by *in.*—3. To exult one's self.

With your mouth you have *boasted* against me; Ezek. xxxv.

BŌAST, *v. t.* To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity or exultation, with a view to self-commendation.

Lest men should *boast* their specious deeds. *Milton.*

2. To *magnify* or exalt.

They *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches; Ps xlix.

3. To exult in confident expectation.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow; Prov. xxvii.

In *masonry*, to pare a stone with a broad chisel and mallet. In *carving*, to reduce ornaments, or other work to their general contour or form, preparatory to working out the minuter parts.

BŌAST, *n.* Expression of ostentation, pride, or vanity; a vaunting.

Thou makest thy *boast* of the law; Rom. ii.

2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.

Trial by peers is the *boast* of the British nation.

BŌASTER, *n.* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts ostentatiously.—In *masonry*, a broad chisel used to make the surface of a stone nearly smooth.

BŌASTFUL, *a.* Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth, or actions.

BŌASTFULLY, *adv.* In a boastful manner.

BŌASTFULNESS, *n.* State of being boastful

BŌASTING, *ppr.* Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting.

BŌASTING, *n.* Ostentatious display of personal worth, or actions; a glorying, or vaunting.

Where is *boasting* then? Rom. iii.

BŌASTINGLY, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

BŌASTIVE, *a.* Presumptuous. [*Unusual.*]

BŌASTLESS, *a.* Without ostentation.

BŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *bat;* W. *bâd;* Ir. *bad;*

G. *bot*, a boat; It. dim. *battello*, a little boat, whence, Fr. *bateau*; Sp. *bote*, a boat.] 1. A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars, or rowing. The forms, dimensions, and uses of boats are very various, and some of them carry a light sail. The different kinds of boats have different names, as, *long-boat, launch, barge, pinnace, jolly-boat, cutter, yawl, ferry-boat, wherry, Moses-boat, punt, felucca, fishing-boat, perogue*.—2. A small vessel carrying a mast and sails; but usually described by another word, as a *packet-boat, passage-boat, advice-boat*, &c. —*To trim the boat*, to sit in the boat in such a manner as that she shall float upright in the water;—*To moor the boat*, to fasten the boat with two ropes, so as to keep her in a steady position;—*To bale the boat*, to bale the water out of the boat.

BOAT, *v. t.* To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* goods across a lake.

BŌATABLE, *a.* Navigable for boats, or small river craft.

BŌATED, *pp.* Transported in a boat.

BŌAT-BILL, *n.* [*boat* and *bill.*] A genus of birds, the Cancroma, of two species, the crested and the brown; but by some ornithologists they are considered as varieties of the same species. They are of the Grallic order, with a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost, or like the bowls of two spoons, with the hollow parts placed together.

BŌAT-FLY, or BŌAT-INSECT, *n.* A genus of insects, Hemipters, known in zoology by the generic term Notonecta.

BŌAT-HOOK, *n.* [*boat* and *hook.*] An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull, or push a boat.

BOATING, *ppr.* Transporting in boats.

BOATING, *n.* The act or practice of transporting in boats.—2. In *Persia*, a punishment of capital offenders by laying them on the back in a boat which is covered, where they perish.

BOA'TION,† *n.* [L. *boo.*] A crying out; a roar.

BOATMAN, } *n.* [*boat* and *man.*] A
BOATSMAN, } man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat.

BOAT-ROPE, *n.* [*boat* and *rope.*] A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a painter.

BOAT-SHĀPED, *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat; as the valve of some pericarps.

BOAT-SKIDS, *n. plur.* Long square pieces of fir, extending across the ship from the gang-boards, and on which the boat's spare masts, &c., are stowed.

BOATSWAIN, *n.* In *seamen's lan.*, bōsn. [Sax. *batswein*, from *bat*, boat, and *swein*, swain, a boy, or servant.] An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colours, anchors, cables, and cordage. His office is also, to summon the crew to their duty, to relieve the watch, assist in the necessary business of the ship, seize and punish offenders, &c. He has a mate who has charge of the long-boat, for setting forth and weighing anchors, warping, towing, and mooring.

BOB, *n.* Any little round thing, that plays loosely at the end of a string, cord, or moveable machine; a little ornament, or pendant that hangs so as to play loosely. *Fishers* usually apply this term to a knot of worms, on a string, used in fishing for eels.—2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. —3. A blow; a shake, or jog; a jeer, or flout.—4. The ball of a short pendulum. —5. A mode of ringing.—6. A bob-wig.

BOB, *v. t.* To beat; to shake, or jog.— 2. To cheat; to gain by fraud.—3. To mock or delude.—4. To cut short.

BOB, *v. i.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. —2. To angle, or fish for eels, or to catch eels with a bob.—3. In *Scotland*, to dance.

BOBANCE,† *n.* (bobans'.) A boasting.

BOB'BED, *pp.* Beat, or shaken; cheated; gained by fraud; deluded.

BOB'BERO, *n.* [Span.] A kind of dance, or play.

BOB'BIN, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*; D. *babyn.*] A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument, bored through to receive an iron pivot, and with a border at each end, is used in spinning, to wind thread, or silk on; a spool.

BOB'BING, *ppr.* Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels.

BOB'BINWŌRK, *n.* [*bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins.

BOB'-CHERRY, *n.* [*bob* and *cherry*.] Among *children*, a play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

BO'BO, *n.* A Mexican fish, two feet long, in high esteem for food.

BOB'OLINK, or BOBLINK, *n.* The usual name by which the rice-bird, or reed-bird, is known in the United States. This species is migratory.

BOB'STAYS, *n.* [*bob* and *stay.*] Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem.

BOB'TAIL, *n.* [*bob* and *tail.*] A short tail, or a tail cut short.—2. The rabble; used in contempt.

BOB'-TAILED, *a.* Having the hair cut short.

BOB'-WIG, *n.* *bob* and *wig.*] A short wig.

BOCAQUE, or BOCAKE, *n.* An animal found on the banks of the Nieper, resembling a rabbit, except that its ears are shorter, and it has no tail.

BOC'ASINE, *n* [Fr.] A sort of fine linen, or buckram.

BOCCO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Dodecandria, and order Monogynia, and nat. order Papaveraceæ. One species, the Bocconia frutescens, is esteemed for the beauty of its large foliage. It is very common in Jamaica, and the warm parts of America, where it rises to the height of ten or twelve feet.

BOCE, *n.* The sparus, a beautiful fish.

BOCK'ELET, } *n.* A kind of long-
BOCK'ERET, } winged hawk.

BOCK'ING, *n.* A particular sort of cloth, like baize.

BOCK'LAND. *See* BOOKLAND.

BODE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bodian*, *bodigan*, to foretell, to utter, or announce; *bod*, an order, mandate or edict; *boda*, a messenger, or preacher; Sw. *bod*, a message, an embassy; *beboda*, to tell, or relate; Sax. *gebodian*, to offer, or *bid*, to relate, tell, or announce, to command, to show, to promise. Radically, this is the same word as *Bid*, which see. The radical sense is, to utter, to drive out the voice.] To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of; *most generally applied to things*; as, our vices *bode* evil to the country.

BODE, *v. i.* To foreshow; to presage.

This *bodes* well to you *Dryden.*

BODE, *n.* An omen.—2. A stop. [*See* ABIDE.]

BŌDEMENT,† *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing.

BODǴE,† *v. i.* [*See* BOGGLE.] To boggle; to stop.

BODǴE,† *n.* A botch.

BOD'ICE, *n.* Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

BOD'IED, *a.* [from *body.*] Having a body.

BOD'ILESS, *a.* [*See* BODY.] Having no body, or material form; incorporeal.

BOD'ILINESS, *n.* Corporeality.

BOD'ILY, *a.* Having or containing a body or material form; corporeal; as, *bodily* dimensions. -2. Relating or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind; as *bodily* defects; *bodily* pain.—3. Real; actual; as, *bodily* act.

BOD'ILY, *adv.* Corporeally; united with a body or matter.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*. *Watts.*

BODING, *ppr.* [from *bode.*] Foreshowing; presaging

BODING, *n.* An omen

BOD'KIN, *n.* [Ir. *bod*, a limb, that is, a point, a shoot, with the termination *kin*, used as a diminutive; Gr. βαιος, a thorn.] 1. An instrument of steel, bone, ivory, or the like, with a small blade, and a sharp point, for making holes by piercing. A like instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribband, through a loop, &c. An instrument to dress the hair.—2.† A dagger.

BODLE, *n.* A copper coin formerly current in Scotland, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the sixth part of an English penny. The name is said to have been derived from a mint-master of the name of Bothwell.

BOD'LEIAN LIBRARY. A library at Oxford, founded by Sir T. Bodley early in the seventeenth century.

BOD'Y, *n.* [Sax. *bodig*, stature, trunk, spine, *body*; that which is set or fixed.] 1. The frame of an animal; the material substance of an animal, in distinction from the living principle of beasts, and the soul of man.

Be not anxious for your *body*.
Matthew. Luke.

2. Matter, as opposed to spirit.—3. A person; a human being; sometimes alone, more generally with *some* or *no*: as, *somebody*; *nobody*.—4. Reality, as opposed to representation.

A shadow of things to come, but the *body* is of Christ; Col. ii.

5. A collective mass; a number of individuals or particulars united; as, the *body* of mankind. Christians united, or the church is called the *body*, of which each Christian is a member, and Christ the head; 1 Cor. xii. 12, 27.— 6. The main army, in distinction from the wings, van, or rear. Also, any number of forces under one commander.— 7. A corporation; a number of men, united by a common tie, by one form of government, or by occupation; as, the legislative *body*; the *body* of the clergy; *body* corporate; *body* politic. 8. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body* of a tree; the *body* of a coach, of a ship, &c.—9. Any extended solid substance; matter; any substance, or mass distinct from others; as, a metalline *body*; a floating *body*; a moving *body*; a light *body*; a heavy *body*.—10. A pandect; a general collection; a code; a

system; as, a *body* of laws; a *body* of divinity.—11. Strength; as, wine of a good body.—12 Among *painters*, colours *bear a body*, when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.—13. The unrenewed part of man, or sensual affections.

But I keep under my *body*; 1 Cor. ix.

14. The extent; the limits.

Cause to come here on such a day, twelve free and lawful men—from the *body* of your county. *Form of a Venire Facias.*

Body, in *geom.*, any solid having three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. *Regular bodies*, those which have all their angles equal, and all their sides equal and similar: they are of five kinds, namely, the *tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron*, and *icosahedron*. *Irregular bodies*, are such as are not bounded by equal and like surfaces. In *nat. phil.*, *body* is used to signify any determinate portion of matter, of which the existence can be perceived by any of our senses, or which may act or be acted upon by other bodies. Bodies exist in four states, *solid, liquid, aëriform*, and *radicant*. Those which exist in the first three states, are called ponderable bodies, and those in the fourth state, imponderable, as light, heat, electricity, and magnetism. *Simple bodies*, are those which have never yet been decomposed. Those hitherto recognized as simple, are fifty-four in number; all other substances besides these are called *compound bodies*, being compounded of two or more simple bodies.

BOD'Y, *v. t.* To produce in some form.

Imagination *bodies* forth the forms of things. *Shak.*

BOD'Y-CLOTHES, *n. plur.* [*body* and *cloth.*] Clothing, or covering for the body, as for a horse.

BOD'Y-GUARD, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life guard. Hence, security.

BOG, *n.* [Ir. *bog*, soft: *bogach*, a marsh; *bogha*, a bow; *boghaim*, to bend: Sax. *bugan*: D. *boogen*, to bend. *Soft* is flexible, yielding to pressure, bending. *See* Bow.] 1. A quagmire covered with grass, or other plants. It is defined by *marsh* and *morass*, but differs from a marsh, as a part from the whole. Wet grounds are *bogs*, which are the softest and too soft to bear a man; *marshes* or fens, which are less soft, but very wet; and *swamps*, which are soft spungy land, upon the surface, but sustain man and beast, and are often mowed. 2. A little elevated spot, or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass. [*This is a common use of the word in New England.*]

BOG, *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.

BOG'-BEAN, *n.* [*bog* and *bean*: called *buck-bean.*] Menyanthes, a plant, the marsh-trefoil, which grows in moist and marshy places.

BOG'-BERRY, *n.* [*bog* and *berry*.] Vaccinium, a name of the cranberry growing in low lands and marshy places.

BOG-EARTH, *n.* An earth, or soil composed of light siliceous sand, and a considerable portion of vegetable fibre in a half decomposed state. It is employed by gardeners for nourishing flowers.

BOG'GLE, *v. i.* [Qu. W. *bwgwl*, a terrifying.] 1. To doubt; to hesitate: to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to play fast and loose.

We *boggle* at every unusual appearance. *Granville.*

2. To dissemble.

BOG'GLE, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties; *a popular or vulgar use of the word.*

BOG'GLED, *pp.* Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed.

BOG'GLER, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man.

BOG'GLING, *ppr.* Starting or stopping at difficulties: hesitating.

BOG'GLISH,† *a.* Doubtful.

BOG'GY, *a.* [from *bog.*] Containing bogs; full of bogs.

BOG'HOUSE, *n.* [*bog* and *house.*] A house of office.

BOG'-LAND, *a.* [*bog* and *land.*] Living in, or pertaining to a marshy country.

BO'GLE, or BOG'GLE, *n.* [W. *bwg*, a bugbear or goblin.] A bugbear; a spectre.

BOG'-ORE, or BOG-IRON-ORE, *n.* An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land. It is a hydrate of iron, supposed to have been deposited by water which has passed through rocks containing iron.

BOG'-RUSH, *n.* [*bog* and *rush.*] A rush that grows in bogs, the Schœnus.—2. A bird, a species of warbler, of the size of a wren, of a testaceous brown colour, seen among the bog rushes of Schonen in Sweden.

BOG' SPAVIN, *n.* [*bog* and *spavin.*] In *horses*, an encysted tumour on the inside of the hough, containing a gelatinous matter.

BOG'-TROTTER, *n.* [*bog* and *trot.*] One who lives in a boggy country.

BOG'-WHORT, *n.* [*bog* and *whort.*] The bilberry, or whortleberry growing in low lands.

BOHEA, *n.* [Grosier informs us that this is named from a mountain in China, called *Vou-y* or *Voo-y*. Vol. i 467.] In *com.*, the name given to black teas, comprehending Souchong, Campo, Pekoe, Congo, and common Bohea. [*See* TEA.]

BOI'AR, or BOY'AR, *n.* In the *Russian Empire*, a nobleman; a lord; a person of quality; a soldier. This word answers nearly to *baron* in Great Britain and other countries in the west of Europe.

BOI'ARIN, *n* In *Russia*, a gentleman; a person of distinction; the master of a family.

BOIGUACU, *n.* The largest of the serpent kind, and said to be forty feet long.

BOIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouillir*; L. *bullio*; Sp. *bullir*, to boil; L. *bulla*, a bubble; Russ. *bul*, the noise of boiling water; Eth. *falch*, Amh. *fale*, to boil; W. *balau*, to spring. Qu. Sax. *weallan*, to well, to boil.] 1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to rise in bubbles: as, the water *boils*. In a chemical sense, to pass from a liquid to an aeriform state or vapour, with a bubbling motion. 2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat; as, the *boiling* waves which roll and foam.—3. To be hot or fervid; to swell by native heat, vigour, or irritation; as, the *boiling* blood of youth; his blood *boils* with anger.—4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water, or other liquid, for cookery or other purposes

5. To bubble, to effervesce; as, a mixture of acids and alkali.—*To boil away*, to evaporate by boiling.—*To boil over*, is to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat, or other cause of effervescence.

BOIL, *v. t.* To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling.—2. To prepare for some use in boiling liquor; as, to *boil* silk, thread, or cloth. To form by boiling and evaporation. This word is applied to a variety of processes for different purposes; as, to *boil* salt or sugar, &c. In general, *boiling* is a violent agitation, occasioned by heat; to *boil* a liquor, is to subject it to heat till it bubbles, and to *boil* any solid substance, is to subject it to heat in a boiling liquid.

BOIL, *n.* [D. *buil*; Ger. *beule*; Dan. *bylde*; Sax. *bile*; Arm. *buil*, a blister; Sw. *bula*, a protuberance; D. *bol*, plump, Ger. *bolle*, a bud, a gem; Ir. *buile*, rage, madness; Pers. *pallo*, a wart, an ulcer, a boil; W. *bal*, a prominence.] A tumour upon the flesh, accompanied with soreness and inflammation; a sore angry swelling.

BOIL'ED, *pp.* Dressed, or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquor.

BOIL'ER, *n.* A person who boils.—2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled. A large pan, or vessel of iron, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, pot-ash works and the like, for boiling large quantities of liquor at once; also, the name generally applied to the vessel in which steam is generated for the supply of steam engines. These vessels have been constructed of various forms and materials, with a view to economy of fuel, strength, compactness, or durability. The boilers generally used for low pressure engines, are of a rectangular form with a curved top, and made of plates either of copper or malleable iron In high pressure engines, the boilers are generally cylindrical. To prevent accidents from explosion, the metal of the boiler should have a sufficient thickness, and ought also to be furnished with a safety valve which shall allow the steam to escape when its pressure becomes too great.

BOIL'ERY, *n.* A place for boiling and the apparatus.

BOIL'ING, *ppr.* Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardour, or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water.

BOIL'ING, *n.* The act or state of bubbling; agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat

BOILING POINT OF WATER. The degree of heat at which water boils. This point varies with the atmospheric pressure, being higher when the pressure of the atmosphere is increased, and lower when it is diminished. When the barometer stands at 30 inches, water boils at 212° of Fahr., and it is found that the boiling point varies 0.88 of a degree for every half inch of variation of the barometer, and consequently every tenth of an inch which the barometer rises or falls, alters the boiling point of water 0.176 of a degree of Fahr. Hence, water will boil sooner at the top of a mountain than at the bottom, and this leads us to a method of measuring the height of mountains. Water boils *in vacuo* at 98° of Fahr. The boiling point is different in differ-

ent liquids; thus, mercury boils at 662°, and muriatic ether at 52°, when the barometer stands at 30 inches.

BOILING SPRINGS, *n.* Springs or fountains which give out water at the boiling point, or at a high temperature. The most remarkable of these boiling springs, are the Geysers of Iceland.



Boiling Spring.

BOIO'BI, *n.* A green snake, found in America, an ell in length, called by the Portuguese *cobra de verb.* It is harmless, unless provoked; but its bite is noxious.

BOIS'TEROUS, *a.* [Dan. *pust*, a puff, a blast; *puster*, and Sw. *pusta*, to blow; D. *byster;* Dan. *bister*, furious, raging; W. *bwyst*, wild, savage, whence beast.] 1. Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; as, a *boisterous* wind.—2. Turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy; as, a *boisterous* man.—3.† Large; unwieldy; huge; clumsily violent; as, a *boisterous* club.—4. Violent; as, a *boisterous* heat.

BOIS'TEROUSLY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously.

BOIS'TEROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness.

BOITIÄ'PO, *n.* A Brazilian serpent about eight feet long, covered with triangular scales, of an olive or yellowish colour, whose bite is mortal.

BO'LARY, *a.* [*See* BOLE.] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

BOL'BITINE, *a.* An epithet given to one of the channels of the Nile, by which its waters are discharged into the Mediterranean It is the second from west to east, but nearly filled with sand.

BOLBO'CERUS, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Geometridæ. The species are remarkable for their short compact form, appearing above almost spherical. They live upon dung, and excavate cylindrical holes in the ground under the moss, in which they deposit their eggs, enveloped in a ball of the excrement.

BOLD, *a.* [Sax. *bald, beald;* D. *boud*, contracted; It. *baldo*, bold; *baldanza*, presumption; *imbaldanzire*, to embolden. The sense is, open, forward, rushing forward.] 1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless; *applied to men or other animals;* as, *bold* as a lion.—2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit; as, a *bold* enterprise.—3. Confident; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to speak to you; 1 Thess. ii.

4. In *an ill sense*, rude, forward, impudent.—5. Licentious; showing great liberty of fiction or expression; as, the figures of an author are *bold.*—6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; as, *bold* figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.—7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore, which enters the waters almost perpendicularly, so that ships can approach near to land without danger.

Where the *bold* cape its warning forehead rears. *Trumbull.*

To make bold, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. *To be bold* is better.

BÖLD,† *v. t.* To make daring.

BÖLDEN, *v. t.* To make bold; to give confidence. This is nearly disused, being superseded by *embolden.*

BÖLD-FACE, *n.* [*bold* and *face.*] Impudence; sauciness; a term of reprehension and reproach.

BÖLD-FACED, *a.* Impudent.

BÖLDLY, *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence. Sometimes, perhaps, in a bad sense, for impudently.

BÖLDNESS, *n.* Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fearlessness. I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by *fortitude* or *magnanimity*. Boldness does not, I think, imply the *firmness* of mind which constitutes fortitude, nor the *elevation* and *generosity* of magnanimity.—2. Prominence; the quality of exceeding the ordinary rules of scrupulous nicety and caution; *applied to style, expression, and metaphors in language; and to figures in painting, sculpture, and architecture.*—3. Freedom from timidity; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech towards you; 2 Cor. vii.

4. Confidence; confident trust.

We have *boldness* and access with confidence; Eph. iii.

5. Freedom from bashfulness; assurance; confident mien.—6. Prominence; steepness; as, the *boldness* of the shore. 7. Excess of freedom, bordering on impudence.

BÖLD-SPIRITED, *a.* Having bold spirit or courage.

BOLE, *n.* [Sw. *bol;* Dan. *bul.*] 1 † The body or stem of a tree —2. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

BOLE, *n* A kind of fine clay, often highly coloured by iron. Its colour is reddish yellow of various shades, often with a tinge of brown, sometimes passing to reddish, yellowish, or blackish brown, flesh red, or yellowish white. It is opaque, or a little translucid, especially at the edges, in the red and yellow varieties. It is compact and its fracture conchoidal. It is brittle, smooth, a little unctuous, and receives a polish from the finger nail. It adheres to the tongue, melts by degrees in the mouth, and impresses a slight sense of astringency.—*Armenian bole*, is of a bright red colour with a tinge of yellow, harder than the other kinds, and of a rough dusty surface.—*Bole of Blois*, is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and it effervesces with acids.—*Bohemian bole* is of a yellow colour with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture.—*French bole* is of a pale red colour, variegated with specks of white and yellow.—*Lemnian bole* is of a pale red colour.—*Silesian bole* is of a pale yellow colour. These earths were formerly employed as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East; they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe. Armenian bole is used as a coarse red pigment. *Bole* or *head*, a term in *her.*, applicable to flowers.

BOLE, or BOLY, [Gr. βολη, anything shot or cast.] A termination in words of Greek origin, signifying a casting or throwing.

BOLET'IC, *a.* *Boletic acid* is the acid of Boletus, a genus of Mushrooms.

BOLETO'BIUS, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Tachyporidæ. The species reside in *boleti* and fungi, and their slender bodies and pointed heads render it an easy task for them to thread their way with rapidity through the putrescent fungi.

BOLE'TUS, *n.* [Lat.] An extensive genus belonging to the fungi or mushroom tribe. The species are generally found growing on the ground in woods and meadows, especially in pine woods. *Boletus igniarius*, when dried and sliced, furnishes the German tinder; it is also used by surgeons as an external styptic, when softened by beating. Several species are eaten.

BO'LIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. βολις, a dart; βαλλω, to throw.] A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks.

BÖLL, *n.* [W. *bul*, a seed-vessel; Sax. *bolla*, a bowl] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. *Bole*, a measure of six bushels, is sometimes written in this manner.—2. A measure for corn in Scotland, containing four firlots. [*See* FIRLOT.] In wheat and beans, the boll is equivalent to four Winchester bushels; in oats, barley, and potatoes, to six bushels. A *boll* of meal, is equal to 140 lbs. avoirdupois. This measure is now abolished, corn being estimated according to the imperial standard measure.

BÖLL, *v. i.* To form into a pericarp, or seed-vessel.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled;* Ex. ix.

Heb. גבעל, *gabol*, Gr. σπερματιζον, as translated by the Seventy.

Bollard timbers, in a ship, or knightheads, are two timbers, rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end. In *docks*, bollards are large posts set in the ground on each side, to which are lashed large blocks, through which are reeved the transporting hawsers for docking and undocking ships.

BOLLINGS, *n. plur.* Pollard trees whose tops and branches are cut off.

BOLO'GNA-SAUSAGE, *n.* A large sausage made of bacon, veal, pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin.

BOLOGNIAN-STONE, (bolo'nian stone.) Radiated sulphate of barytes, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibres, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent when calcined.

BÖLSTER, *n.* [Sax. *bolster;* Sw. *bolster;* Ger. *polster;* Dan. *bolster-dyne*, a feather bed; Pers. *balisht.* In Dutch *bolster* is a husk, cod, or shell.] 1. A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; generally laid under the pillows.—2. A pad or quilt, used to hinder pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part; a compress.—3. In *saddlery*, a part of a saddle raised upon the bows or hinder part, to hold the rider's thigh.—4. In *ships*, a cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts.—In *arch.*, the lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital, called also baluster.

BÖLSTER, *v. t.* To support with a bol-

ster, pillow, or any soft pad or quilt. —2. To support; to hold up; to maintain.—3. To afford a bed to. [*Unusual.*]

BŎLSTERED, *a.* Swelled out; supported.

BŎLSTERER, *n.* A supporter.

BŎLSTERING, *n.* A prop or support.

BŎLT, *n.* [Dan. *bolt;* D. *bout;* Sax. *bolta,* catapulta, that which is driven, from the root of Gr. βαλλω, L. *pello*] 1. An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft.—2. A strong cylindrical pin, of iron, or other metal, used to fasten a door; a plank, a chain, &c In *ships,* bolts are used in the sides and decks, and have different names, as rag-bolts, eye-bolts, ring-bolts, chain-bolts, &c. In *gunnery,* there are prise bolts, transom-bolts, traverse-bolts, and bracket-bolts.—3. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning, so named from its darting like a bolt.—4. The quantity of twenty-eight ells of canvas.—*Bolt and tun,* a term in *her.,* applied to a bird-bolt, in pale piercing through a tun.

BŎLT, *v. t.* To fasten or secure with a bolt or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters, or any thing else.—2. To fasten; to shackle; to restrain.—3. To blurt out; to utter, or throw out precipitately.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments.
Milton

In this sense it is often followed by *out.*

BŎLT, *v. t.* [Russ. *boltayu,* to shake, agitate, babble; Norm. *bulter,* a bolting sieve.] 1. To sift, or separate bran from flour, by passing the fine part of meal through a cloth.—2. Among *sportsmen,* to start, or dislodge, used of coneys.—3. To examine by sifting; to open or separate the parts of a subject, to find the truth; generally followed by *out.* "Time and nature will *bolt out* the truth of things." [*Inelegant.*] —4. To purify; to purge. [*Unusual.*] —5. To discuss, or argue; as at Gray's inn, where cases were privately discussed by students and barristers.

BŎLT, *v. i.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt; commonly followed by *out;* as, to *bolt out* of the house, or *out* of a den.

BOLT'ANT, or **BOLT'ING,** *n.* Terms in *her.,* which are applicable to the general position of hares and rabbits when borne in coat armour, and imply springing forward.

BŎLT-AUGER, *n.* [*bolt* and *auger*] A large borer used in ship-building.

BŎLT-BŎAT, *n* [*bolt* and *boat.*] A strong boat that will endure a rough sea.

BŎLTED, *pp.* Made fast with a bolt; shot forth; sifted; examined.

BOLTE'NIA, *n.* In *zool.,* a subgenus of Ascidiidæ, a family of the group Tunicata, which are the animals that connect the Acrita, or lowest primary division of the animal kingdom with the Mollusca.

BŎLTER, *n.* An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer.—2. A kind of net.

BŎLT-HEAD, *n* [*bolt* and *head.*] A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations, called also a matrass, or receiver.

BŎLTING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bolt, or bolts; blurting out; shooting forth suddenly; separating bran from flour; sifting; examining; discussing; disputing.

BŎLTING, *n* The act of fastening with a bolt, or bolts; a sifting; discussion.

BŎLTING-CLOTH, *n.* [*bolt* and *cloth.*] A linen or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal.

BŎLTING-HOUSE, *n.* [*bolt* and *house.*] The house or place where meal is bolted.

BŎLTING-HUTCH, *n.* A tub for bolted flour.

BŎLTING-MILL, *n.* [*bolt* and *mill.*] A machine or engine for sifting meal.

BŎLTING-TUB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

BŎLTONITE, *n.* A mineral of a granular composition, found in Bolton, Massachusetts.

BŎLT-ROPE, *n.* [*bolt* and *rope.*] A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope;* that at the bottom, the *foot-rope;* that at the top, the *head-rope.*

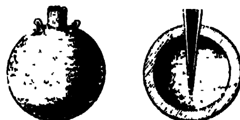
BŎLT-SPRIT, *n.* [From the universal popular pronunciation of this word, this may have been the original word; but I doubt it. *See* BOWSPRIT.]

BŎLT'UPRIGHT, *a.* Perfectly upright.

BO'LUS, *n.* [L. *bolus;* Gr. βωλος, a mass] A soft mass of any thing medicinal to be swallowed at once, like a pill. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey.

BOM, *n.* A large serpent found in America, of a harmless nature, and remarkable for uttering a sound like *bom.*

BŎMB, *n.* [L. *bombus;* Gr. βομβος.] 1. A great noise.—2. A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, which is made of wood. This being filled with gunpowder and the fusee driven into the vent, the fusee is set on fire and the bomb is thrown



Bomb

from a mortar, in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city, or enemy's camp, when it bursts with great violence and often with terrible effect; setting fire to houses, killing the people, blowing up magazines, &c. The length and composition of the fusee must be calculated in such a way that the bomb shall burst the moment it arrives at the destined place. [*See* CASE SHOT, GRENADE, and SHELL] The inventor of bombs is not known; they came into common use about the year 1634.—3. The stroke upon a bell.

BŎMB,† *v. t.* To attack with bombs; to bombard.

BŎMB, *v. i.* To sound.

BOMBA'CEÆ, *n.* A group of plants consisting usually of large trees with broad deep green leaves and flowers of considerable size. Some of the trees are the most majestic and beautiful that are known, but nothing of much medical or economical importance is furnished by them. They grow chiefly within the tropics; and furnish silk-cotton.

BŎM'BARD, *n.* [*bomb* and *ard,* kind. Fr. *bombarde.*] 1. A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used, some of them carrying a ball of three hundred pounds weight. It is called also *basilisk,* and by the Dutch, *donderbuss,* thunder-gun. But the thing and the name are no longer in use.—2. An attack with bombs; bombardment.—3.† A barrel; a drinking vessel.

BŎMBÄRD, *v. t.* To attack with bombs thrown from mortars.

BŎMBÄRDED, *pp.* Attacked with bombs.

BŎMBARDIĒR, *n.* One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars.—2. Carabus, a genus of insects of the beetle kind.

BŎMBÄRDING, *ppr.* Attacking with shells, or bombs.

BŎMBÄRDMENT, *n.* An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort, or ship.

BŎMBÄRDO, *n* A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a base to the hautboy.

BŎMBASĬN, or **BŎMBAZINE,** *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr.] A name given to two sorts of stuffs, one of silk, the other crossed of cotton.

BŎMBAST, *n.* Originally a stuff of soft loose texture, used to swell garments. Hence, high-sounding words; an inflated style; fustian; a serious attempt, by strained description, to raise a low or familiar subject beyond its rank, which, instead of being sublime, never fails to be ridiculous.

BŎMBAST, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning.

BŎMBAS'TIC, *a.* Swelled; high-sounding; bombast.

BŎM'BASTRY, *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian.

BŎ'MBAX, *n.* In *bot.,* the silk-cotton tree, B. Ceiba. It belongs to the nat. order Bombaceæ. The species are natives of warm climates and yield different sorts of silk-cotton. Its staple is too short to be used in manufacture, but the hairs of some species are used for stuffing cushions.

BŎMBAZETTE, *n.* A sort of woollen cloth.

BŎMB'-CHEST, *n.* [*bomb* and *chest.*] A chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to make destruction by its explosion.

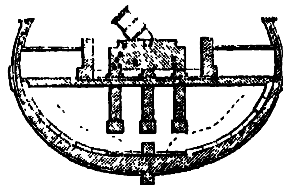
BOM'BIATE, *n.* A salt formed by the bombic acid and any base saturated.

BOM'BIC, *a.* [L. *bombyx,* a silk-worm.] Pertaining to the silk-worm.—*Bombic acid,* acid of the silk-worm. The silk-worms contain, especially when in the state of chrysalis, an acid liquor, in a reservoir placed near the anus.

BOMBILA'TION, *n.* [L. *bombilo.*] Sound; report; noise. [*Lit. us.*]

BOM'BITE, *n.* A mineral of an impalpable composition, found in Bombay.

BŎMB'-KETCH, } *n.* A small ship, or
BOMB'-VESSEL, } vessel, constructed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea, and built remarkably strong,



Bomb Ketch.

in order to sustain the shocks produced by the discharge of the mortars. They generally are rigged as ketches.

BOMB-PROOF, *a.* A military magazine, fort, or other building, is said to be *bomb-proof*, when its roof has sufficient thickness to resist the shock of shells falling on it, after being projected from mortars at considerable elevations.

BOM'BUS, *n.* In *entom.*, the generic term of those insects commonly called humble-bees, so common in our fields and meads.

BOMBY'CIDÆ, *n.* In *entom.*, a family of the order Lepidoptera. Some of the species fly very rapidly, and make their appearance in the daytime as well as in the evening. One of the most interesting in the family, is the Bombyx Mori, well known as the moth to which the silk-worm turns.

BOMBYCIL'LA, *n.* A genus of tooth-billed birds, (*dentirostres*,) which are known by the English names of *wax-wings*, or *waxen-chatterers*. There are three species.

BOMBYC'INOUS, *a.* [L. *bombycinus*, from *bombyx*, a silk-worm.] 1. Silken: made of silk.—2. Being of the colour of the silk-worm; transparent with a yellow tint.

BOMBY'LIDÆ, *n.* In *entom.*, a family of insects of the order Diptera, distinguished chiefly by having a long proboscis. The species are all remarkable for their great swiftness of flight. They are sometimes called humble-bee flies.

BOMBYX, *n.* A Linnæan genus of Lepidopterous insects, now the type of a family (*Bombycidæ*) including many genera of nocturnal and post meridian moths. The Bombyx Mori is a caterpillar well known by the name of *silk-worm*. It feeds on the leaves of the mulberry, and spins an oval cocoon of a close tissue, with very fine silk, usually of a yellow colour, and sometimes white. Greek missionaries first brought the eggs of the silk-worm from China to Constantinople, in the year 552. At the period of the first crusades, the cultivation of silk was introduced into the kingdom of Naples from the Morea, and several centuries afterwards, into France. The silk-worm undergoes a variety of changes during the short period of its life. When hatched, it appears as a black worm; after it has finished its cocoon,



Bombyx.

it becomes a chrysalis, and finally a perfect insect with four wings. The annexed figures represent the worm, *a*, in its last stage, the chrysalis, *b*, and the cocoon, *c*.

BO'NA-FIDE, [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception In *law*, an act done *bona-fide* is one done with good faith, without fraud, knowledge, or notice of any deceit, or impropriety, and in contradistinction to an act done colourably, deceitfully with bad faith, fraudulently, with knowledge of previous facts rendering the act to be set up invalid. A *bona-fide* possessor, in *Scots law*, is a person who possesses a subject upon a title which he honestly believes to be good.

BO'NA-ROBA, *n.* [It. a fine gown.] A showy wanton.

BO'NAIR,† *a.* [It. *bonario*, from L. *bonus*.] Complaisant; yielding.

BO'NAPARTISM, *n.* The policy, manners, or admiration of Bonaparte.

BONA'SIA, *n.* In *zool.*, a subgenus of the true Tetraonidæ, or grouse family.

BONA'SUS, *n.* [L.] A species of Bos, or wild ox, with a long mane; a native of Asia and Africa. It is of the size of a bull.

BON CHRE'TIEN, *n.* [Fr. good Christian.] A species of pear.

BOND, *n.* [Sax. *bond*. *See* BAND and BIND.] 1. Any thing that binds, as a cord, a chain, a rope; a band.—2. Ligament; that which holds things together.—3. Union; connection; a binding.

Let walls be so constructed as to make a good *bond*. *Mortimer*.

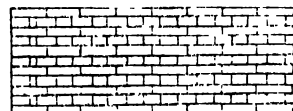
4. In *the plural*, chains; imprisonment; captivity.

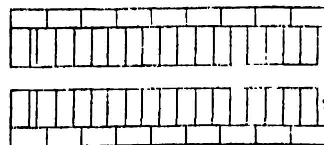
He hath done nothing worthy of death, or of *bonds*; Acts.

5. Cause of union; cement which unites; link of connection; as, the *bonds* of affection.

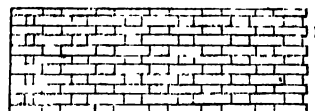
Charity is the *bond* of perfectness; Col. iii.

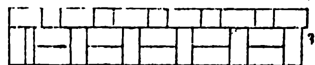
6. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow, or promise, by law, or other means.—7. In *law*, an obligation, or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum, on or before a future day appointed. This is a single bond. But usually a condition is added, that if the obliger shall do a certain act, or pay a certain sum of money, on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force. If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obliger and his heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum.—*Bond of caution*, in *Scots law*, an obligation by one person as surety for another, either, that he shall pay a certain sum, or perform a certain act.—*Bond of relief*, a bond by the principal debtor granted in favour of a cautioner, by which the debtor binds himself to relieve the cautioner from the consequences of his obligation.—*Bond of corroboration*, an additional obligation granted by the debtor in a bond, by which he corroborates the original obligation.—*Bond of presentation*, a bond to present a debtor, so as he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.—8. In *arch.*, the connection of one stone or brick with another, by lapping them over each other in carrying up work, so that an inseparable mass of building may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint was over that below it.—*English bond*, that disposition of bricks in a wall wherein the courses are alternately composed of *headers*, or bricks laid up with their heads, or ends towards the faces of the wall, and in the superior and inferior courses of *stretchers*, or bricks, with their lengths parallel to the faces of the walls.—*Flemish bond*, that disposition of bricks in a wall wherein each course has headers and stretchers alternately.—*Bond or lap of a slate*, the distance between the nail of the under slate and the lower edge of the upper slate.

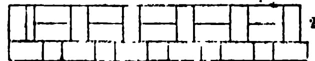




English Bond.
1. Face of wall. 2. 1st course bed. 3. 2d course bed.







Flemish Bond.
1. Face of wall. 2. 1st course bed. 3. 2d course bed.

BOND, *a.* [for *Bound*.] In a state of servitude, or slavery; captive.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles; whether we be *bond* or free; 1 Cor. xii.

BOND, *v. t.* To give bond for, as for duties, or customs, at a custom-house; to secure payment of, by giving a bond.

Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of *bonded*, or debentured goods.

In the United States, it is applied to the goods on which the customs arise, and to the duties secured by bond.

BOND'AGE, *n.* Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. In *ancient English law*, villenage.—2. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve not to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South*.

3. In *scripture*, spiritual subjection to sin and corrupt passions, or to the yoke of the ceremonial law; servile fear; Heb. ii.: Gal. ii.; Rom. viii.

BOND'ED, *pp.* Secured by bond, as duties.—*Bonded* goods are those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house.

BONDING, *n.* The depositing of imported goods in the king's cellars, or in bonding warehouses, where they remain impledged for payment of the duties. Foreign grain thus bonded, may be taken out of bond by paying a small duty, when the price of grain has risen to a certain amount.

BOND'MAID, *n.* [*bond* and *maid*.] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.

BOND'MAN, *n.* [*bond* and *man*.] A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. In *old English law*, a villain, or tenant in villenage.

BOND'SERVANT, *n.* [*bond* and *servant*.] A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, or whose person and liberty are restrained.

BOND'SERVICE, *n.* [*bond* and *ser-*

vice.] The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.

BOND'SLAVE, *n.* [*bond* and *slave.*] A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.

BONDS'MAN,† *n.* [*bond* and *man.*] A slave.—2. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.

BOND'STONE, *n.* In *arch.*, a stone running through the whole thickness of a wall, at right angles to its face, for the purpose of binding the wall together in the direction of its thickness.

BONDS'WŎMAN, } *n.* [*bond* and *woman.*] A woman slave.
BOND'-WŎMAN, }

BOND'TIMBER, *n.* Timbers placed in horizontal tiers at certain intervals in the walls of buildings, for fixing battens, lathes, and other finishings of wood.

BON'DUC, *n.* A species of Guilandina, or *nickar tree*, the yellow nickar, a climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, bearing a pod containing two hard seeds of the size of a child's marble.

BONE, *n.* [Sax. *ban*; D. *been*, bone, or leg; Ger. *bein*, a leg; Dan. *been*, leg, or bone. The sense probably is, that which is set or fixed.] 1. A firm hard substance, of a dull white colour, composing some part of the frame of an animal body. The bones of an animal support all the softer parts, as the flesh and vessels. They vary in texture in different bones, and in different parts of the same bone. The long bones are compact in their middle portion, with a central cavity occupied by a network of plates and fibres, and cellular or spongy at the extremities. The flat bones are compact externally, and cellular internally. The bones in a fœtus are soft and cartilaginous, but they gradually harden with age. The ends of the long bones are larger than the middle, which renders the articulations more firm, and in the fœtus are distinct portions, called epiphyses. Bones are supplied with blood-vessels, and in the fœtus, or in a diseased state, are very vascular. They are probably also furnished with nerves and absorbents, though less easily detected in a sound state. They are covered with a thin, strong membrane, called the periosteum, which, together with the bones, has very little sensibility in a sound state, but when inflamed, is extremely sensible. Their cells and cavities are occupied by a fatty substance, called the medulla, or marrow. They consist of earthy matter rather more than half, gelatin one sixteenth, and cartilage about one third of the whole. The earthy matter gives them their solidity, and consists of phosphate of lime, with a small portion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia. Bones of cattle and other animals are extensively used in the arts, in forming handles for knives, and various other purposes. Bones have latterly been employed as a manure for dry soils, with the very best effect. For this purpose, they are ground to dust, bruised, or broken, into small fragments in mills.—2. A piece of bone, with fragments of meat adhering to it.—*To be upon the bones*, is to attack. [*Lit. us. and vulgar.*] *To make no bones*, is to make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog who greedily swallows meat, bones included.—*Bones*, a sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving lace; also, dice.

BONE, *v. t.* To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery.—2. To put whalebone into stays.

BŌNE-ACE, *n.* [*bone* and *ace.*] A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him, wins the *bone*, that is, one half the stake.

BŌNE-ACHE, *n.* Pain in the bones.

BŌNE'-ASH, *n.* The residue of burnt bones, used by the assayers as the material for cupels and for other purposes.

BŌNE'-BED, or BRISTOL BŌNE'-BED, *n.* A bed of the lias formation, so named from its locality, and from being composed of fragments of teeth and small bones, in an extraordinary manner.

BŌNE'-BLACK, or ANIMAL CHARCOAL, *n.* The black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels. This kind of charcoal is applied to deprive various solutions, particularly syrups, of their colouring matters, and to furnish a black pigment.

BŌNED, *pp.* Deprived of bones, as in cookery.

BŌNED, *a.* Having bones: used in composition; as, *high-boned; strong-boned.*

BŌNE'-DUST, *n.* Bones ground to dust for manure.

BŌNE'-EARTH, *n.* The residue of bones which have been calcined so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon. It is a white, porous, and friable substance, composed chiefly of phosphate of lime.

BŌNEING, or BONING, *n.* In *Scotland*, termed borning. The act of judging of a plane surface, or of setting objects in the same plane, or line by the eye. It is probably derived from the Italian *Borgnare*, to view with one eye closed, and is a term used in surveying, to denote the laying poles upon the ground in such a manner that their tops may all lie in a straight line.

BŌNEING RODS, or BORNING RODS, *n.* Certain staves used in surveying, to assist in bringing irregular surfaces into the same plane.

BŌNELACE,† *n.* [*bone* and *lace.*] A lace made of linen thread, so called because made with bobbins of bone, or for its stiffness.

BŌNELESS, *a.* Without bones; wanting bones; as, *boneless* gums.

BŌNE-MANURE, *n.* Manure consisting of ground bones.

BŌNE-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding, or bruising bones.

BŌNE-SET, *v. t.* [*bone* and *set.*] To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones.

BŌNE-SET, *n.* A plant, the Thoroughwort, a species of Eupatorium.

BŌNE-SETTER, *n.* [*bone* and *set.*] One whose occupation is to set, and restore broken and dislocated bones.

BŌNE-SETTING, *n.* That branch of surgery which consists in replacing broken and luxated bones; the practice of setting bones.

BŌNE-SPAVIN, *n.* [*bone* and *spavin.*] A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg; usually cured by blistering and firing, or caustic blisters.

BONET TA, *n.* A sea fish. Qu. *Bonito.*

BON'FIRE, *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *fire.*] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

BON'GRACE,† *n.* [Fr. *bonne*, and *grace.*] A covering for the forehead.

BO'NIFORM, *a.* Of a good shape.

BO'NIFY,† *v. t.* To convert into good.

BŌNING, *ppr.* Depriving of bones.

BONI'TO, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the Tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet, found on the American coast, and in the tropical climates. It has a greenish back, and a white silvery belly.

BON'MOT, *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.] A jest; a witty repartee. This word is not anglicized, and may be pronounced *bong-mo.*

BON'NET, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet;* Ir. *boinead.*] 1. A covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats. The word, as now used, signifies a cover for the head, worn by females, close at the sides, and projecting over the forehead.—2. In *fort.*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades about ten or twelve feet distant. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way.—*Bonnet à prêtre*, or priest's bonnet, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles and two inwards.—3. In *sea lan.*, an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail, in small vessels, and in moderate winds.

BON'NETED, *a.* Wearing a bonnet.

BON'NET-PEPPER, *n.* A species of Capsicum, or Guinea pepper.

BON'NIBEL, *n.* [Fr. *bonne*, and *belle.*] A handsome girl.

BON'NILASS, *n.* [*bonny* and *lass.*] A beautiful girl.

BON'NILY, *adv.* [*See* BONNY.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BON'NINESS, *n.* Gaiety; handsomeness; plumpness. [*Lit. us.*]

BON'NY, *a.* [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good; L. *bonus.* See BOON.] 1. Handsome; beautiful.

> Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blythe.

> Blythe and *bonny.* *Shak.*

3. In *familiar lan.*, plump, as plump and healthful persons are most inclined to mirth. [*This word is much used in Scotland, and generally spelt* bonnie.]

BON'NY, *n.* Among *miners*, a bed of ore differing from a squat in being round, whereas a squat is flat; or a distinct bed of ore, that communicates with no vein.

BON'NY-CLABBER, *n.* [Qu. *bonny*, or Ir. *baine*, milk, and *clabber;* Ar. *laba*, biestings; Ger. *lab;* D. *leb*, rennet.] A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk. It is used in America for any milk that is *turned* or become thick in the process of souring, and applied only to that part which is thick.

BON'TEN, *n.* A narrow woollen stuff.

BON'TIA, *n.* A genus of plants, the Wild Olive of Barbadoes.

BON'-TON, (bong-tong.) *n.* [Fr.] High mode or fashion.

BON-VIVANT, *n.* [Fr.] A good fellow; a jovial companion.

BO'NUM MAGNUM, [Lat.] A species of plum.

BO'NUS, *n.* [Lat.] A premium given for a loan, or for a charter, or other privilege granted to a company.

BO'NY, *a.* [from *bone.*] Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones.—2. Having large, or prominent bones; stout; strong.

BON'ZE, *n.* (bon'zy.) An Indian priest; a name used in China, Tonquin, and the neighbouring countries. In China, the bonzes are the priests of the Fohists, or sect of Fohi. They are distinguished from the laity by their dress. In Japan,

they are gentlemen of family. In Tonquin, every pagoda has at least two bonzes belonging to it, and some have thirty or forty. In China, the number of bonzes is estimated at fifty thousand, and they are represented as idle dissolute men.

BOO'BY, *n.* [Sp. *bobo*, a dunce, or idiot, a ruff for the neck, a buffoon, the bird *bobo*. Qu. Ger. *bube*, a boy.] 1. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber; one void of wisdom, or intellect.—2. A fowl allied to the Pelican genus, the Sula fusca, of a brown and white colour, much varied in different individuals. This fowl is found among the Bahama islands, feeds upon fish, and lays its eggs on the bare rocks. It has a joint in the upper mandible, by which it can raise it without opening the mouth

BOO'BY-HUT, *n.* A kind of covered sleigh, so called in Boston.

BOODH, *n.* In *Eastern Asia*, a general name for divinity.

BOODH'ISM, *n.* The religion of the people of Burmah, Siam, and several other countries, propagated by Gaudama.

BOODH'IST, *n.* A follower of Gaudama.

BOOK, *n.* [Sax. *boc*, a book, and the beech-tree; Goth. *boka*: Icelandic, *book*; D. *boek*, a book, and the mast of beech; *beuke*, a beech-tree; Ger *buch*, a book, and *buche*, a beech. Like the Latin liber, *book* signifies primarily bark and *beech*, the tree being probably named from its bark.] 1. A general name of every literary composition which is printed; but appropriately, a printed composition bound; a volume. The name is given also to any number of written sheets when bound or sewed together, and to a volume of blank paper, intended for any species of writing, as for memoranda, for accounts, or receipts.—2. A particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume.—3. A volume or collection of sheets in which accounts are kept; a register of debts and credits, receipts and expenditures, &c. *In books*, in kind remembrance; in favour.

I was so much *in his books*, that at his decease he left me his lamp. *Addison.*

Without book, by memory; without reading; without notes; as, a sermon was delivered *without book*. This phrase is used also in the sense of *without authority*; as, a man asserts *without book*.—*Books of adjournal*, the records of the court of justiciary in Scotland.—*Books of sederunt*, the books in which the acts of sederunt of the Court of Session are recorded.

BOOK, *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book.

BOOK-ACCOUNT', *n.* [*book* and *account*.] An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

BOOK'BINDER, *n.* [*book* and *bind*.] One whose occupation is to bind books.

BOOK'BINDING, *n.* The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets, and covering them with leather or other material

BOOK'ED, *pp.* Written in a book; registered.

BOOK'FUL, *a.* [*book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning.

BOOK'ING, *ppr.* Registering in a book.

BOOK'ISH *a.* Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men.

BOOK'ISHLY, *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books, or much reading.

BOOK'ISHNESS, *n.* Addictedness to books; fondness for study.

BOOK'-KEEPER, *n.* [*book* and *keep*.] One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another; the officer who has the charge of keeping the books and accounts in a public office.

BOOK'-KEEPING, *n.* [*book* and *keep*.] The act of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner, that a man may know the true state of his business and property, or of his debts and credits, by an inspection of his books. Book-keeping rests, like commerce in general, on the notions of debtor and creditor, or on the notions of that which we possess, or are to receive, and that which we are to pay; and is divided into two kinds, viz., book-keeping by *single*, and book-keeping by *double entry*, or Italian book-keeping. In the first, the posts of debtor and creditor are separated from each other, and entered in such a way that each one appears singly; while, in the latter, creditor and debtor are in continual mutual connection. Hence, all the posts are entered doubly, once on the debtor, and once on the creditor side, by which errors or mistakes are prevented. The principle of this system is, that all money and articles received become debtors to him from whom they are received, and, on the other hand, all those who receive money or goods from us, become debtors to cash, or to the goods. The books for this purpose are, 1. a *Waste book*, or *blotter*, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place; 2. the *Journal*, which contains the accounts transferred from the waste book, in the same order, but expressed in a technical style; 3 the *Ledger*, in which articles of the same kind are collected together, from the journal, and arranged under proper titles. In addition to these, several others are used; as, *cash-book; book of charges of merchandise; book of house expenses; invoice-book; sales-book; bill-book; receipt-book; letter-book; pocket-book;* the use of which may be understood from the names.

BOOK'LAND, BOCK'LAND, *n.* [*book* and *land*.] In *old English laws*, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free-services, which differed nothing from free soccage lands. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

BOOK'LEARNED, *a.* [*book* and *learn*.] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; a term sometimes implying *an ignorance of men*, or of the common concerns of life.

BOOK'LEARNING, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature; sometimes implying want of practical knowledge.

BOOK'LESS, *a.* [*book* and *less*.] Without books; unlearned.

BOOK'-MADNESS, *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomania.

BOOK'MAKING, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books.

BOOK'MAN, *n.* [*book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

BOOK'MATE, *n.* [*book* and *mate*.] A school-fellow.

BOOK'MINDEDNESS, *n.* Love of books.

BOOK'-MUSLIN, *n.* A kind of fine muslin having a stiff or elastic finish.

BOOK'OATH, *n.* The oath made on the book, or Bible.

BOOK'SELLER, *n.* [*book* and *sell*.] One whose occupation is to sell books.

BOOK'STONE, *n.* [*See* BIBLIOLITE.]

BOOK'STORE, *n.* A shop where books are sold.

BOOK'WORM, *n.* [*book* and *worm*.] A worm or mite that eats holes in books.—2. A student closely attached to books, or addicted to study; also, a reader without judgment.

BOO'LEY, *n.* In *Ireland*, one who has no settled habitation, but wanders from place to place with his flocks and herds, living on their milk, like the Tartars.

BOOM, *n.* [D. *boom*, a tree, a pole, a *beam*, a bar, a rafter; Goth. *bagms*; Ger. *baum*: Eng. *beam*; D. *boomen*, to push forward with a pole; Dan. *bom*, a rail or bar.] 1. A long pole or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails; as, the *jib-boom, studding-sail boom, main-boom, square-sail boom*, &c.—2. A strong iron chain, fastened to spars, and extended across a river, or the mouth of a harbour, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.—3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water.

BOOM, *v. i.* [Sax. *byma, byme*, a trumpet; *bymian*, to blow or sound a trumpet; D. *bomme*, a drum; *bommen*, to drum; W. *bwmp*, a hollow sound. We see the senses of *sounding, uttering the voice, swelling* and *rushing forward*, are connected.] 1. In *marine lan.*, to rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail.—2. To swell; to roll and roar, as waves.

The hoarse waves *booming* to the ocean shore. *Hillhouse.*

3. To cry as the bittern. The Dutch use *bom* for the sound of an empty barrel, and *bommen* is to drum.

BOOM'ERANG, *n.* A missile instrument used by the Australian aborigines. It is of hard wood, about the size of a common reaping hook, and in shape resembling the letter A, but with a rounded top, and no stroke across: in scientific language, the shape is a parabola. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and 2 feet long, the extremities being rounded. One side is flat, the other is rounded, and it is brought to a bluntish edge. The Boomerang is taken by one end, with the bulged side downwards, and the convex edge forward, and thrown directly onward as if to hit some object standing 30 yards in advance. Instead of going directly forward and there falling to the earth, it slowly ascends in the air, whirling round and round, till it reaches a considerable height, when it begins to retrograde, and finally it sweeps over the head of the projecter, and falls behind him. It is one of the ancient instruments of war of the Australian aborigines. They are said to be very dextrous in hitting birds with it

BOON, *n.* [L. *bonus*; Fr. *bon*; Norm. *boon*; It. *buono*; Sp. *bueno*; Port. *bom*. good.]—1. A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present; a favour granted.—2. [Dan. *bön*, Sw. *bön*, a petition.] A prayer or petition.

BOON, *a.* [Fr. *bon*; L. *bonus*.] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful; as, a *boon* companion.

BOON, *n.* The refuse or useless vegetable matter from dressed flax.

BO'OPS, *n* The pike-headed whale, with

a double pipe in its snout, and a hard horny ridge on its back; so named from its sharp pointed nose.

BOOR, *n.* [Sax. *gebur*, a countryman or farmer; D. *boer*, a rustic, or farmer; Ger. *bauer*, a countryman and a builder, from *bauen*, to build, to cultivate; Sax. *byan*, or *buyian*, and *gebugian*; Sw. *byggia*, to build. Boor is a contracted word.] A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a ploughman; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners, and illiterate.

BOOR'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate.

BOOR'ISHLY, *adv.* In a clownish manner.

BOOR'ISHNESS, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE, or **BOUSE**,† *n.* [Sax. *bosig*, *bosg*; Heb. and Ch. אבוס, *aboos*, a stall, or crib; Ar. *abasa*, to shut up, or imprison.] A stall or inclosure for an ox, cow, or other cattle.

BOOSE, } *v. i.* (booz.) [W. *bozi*, to im-
BOUSE, } merse.] To drink hard; to guzzle. [*Vulgar.*]

BOOST, *v. t.* To lift, or raise by pushing; to push up. [*A common vulgar word in New England.*]

BOO'SY, or **BOUSY**, *a.* (boo'zy.) A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [*Vulgar.*]

BOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *bot*, *bote*, reparation, satisfaction, a making good, amends; Goth. *botyan*, to profit or help; Sw. *bōt*, a fine: D. *boete*, fine, penalty, repentance; *boeten*, to amend, or repair; Ger. *busse*, boot, fine, penance; *büssen*, to amend; Dan. *bödder*, to repair, or requite; *böder*, to expiate, or make atonement; W. *buz*, profit; *buziaw*, to profit. We observe this word is from the root of *better*, denoting more, or advance; Eng. *but*. The primary sense of the root is to advance, or carry forward.] 1. To profit; to advantage.

It shall not *boot* them. *Hooker.*

But more generally followed by *it*, — what *boots it?* Indeed it is seldom used, except in the latter phrase.—2. To enrich, to benefit.

I will *boot* thee.† *Shak.*

BOOT, *n.* Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.—2. *To boot*, in addition to; over and above; besides; a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered; as, I will give my house for yours, with one hundred pounds *to boot*. [Sax. *to bote*. The phrase is pure Saxon.]—3. Spoil; plunder. [*See* BOOTY.]

BOOT, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, a *boot*, a bunch; Ir. *butais*; W. *botasen*, *botas*; Sp. *bota*, a *boot*, a *butt*, or cask, a leather bag to carry liquors.] 1. A covering for the leg, made of leather, and united with a shoe. This garment was originally intended for horsemen, but is now generally worn by gentlemen on foot. The different sorts are *fishing-boots*, worn in water; *hunting-boots*, a thinner kind for sportsmen; *jack-boots*, a strong kind for horsemen; and *half-boots*.—2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. This was made of boards, bound fast to the legs by cords; or a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by the fire, so as to contract and squeeze the legs. 3. A box covered with leather in the fore part of a coach. Also, an apron or leathern cover for a gig or chair, to defend persons from rain and mud. *This latter application is local and improper.*

BOOT, *v. t.* To put on boots.

BOOT'CATCHER,† *n.* [*boot* and *catch*.] The person at an inn, whose business is to pull off boots.

BOOT'ED, *pp.* Having boots on.

BOOTEE', *n.* A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.

BOO'TES, *n.* A northern constellation, consisting, according to Flamsteed's catalogue, of fifty-four stars.

BOOTH, *n.* [W. *bwth*: Ir. *boith* or *both*; Ch. בית, *bith*, a house, and to lodge for a night; also in the Ar. Sam. Syr. Eth. and Heb. *beth*, a house or booth, a nest for birds. Probably the sense is, a dwelling; from lodging, abiding.] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, for a temporary residence.

BOOT'-HOSE, *n.* [*boot* and *hose*.] Stocking-hose, or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.

BOOT'-JACK, *n.* A machine for drawing off boots.

BOOT'LEG, *n.* [*boot* and *leg*.] Leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

BOOT'LESS, *a.* [from *boot*.] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success.

BOOT'LESSLY, *adv.* Without use or profit.

BOOT'TOPPING, *n.* [*boot* and *top*.] The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, &c. and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin.

BOOT'-TREE, or **BOOT'-LAST**, *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot, consisting of two pieces, shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven.

BOOT'Y, *n.* [Sw. *byte*; Ger. *beute*; Fr. *butin*; D. *buiten*, to rove. [*See* BUT.] 1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage.—2 That which is seized by violence and robbery.—*To play booty*, is to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose.

BOPEEP', *n.* [*bo* an exclamation and *peep*.] The act of looking out or from behind something and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other.

BŌRABLE, *a.* [*See* BORE.] That may be bored. [*Lit. us.*]

BORACHIO, *n.* [Sp. *borracho*, drunk.] 1. A drunkard.—2.† A bottle or cask.

BORAC'IC, *a.* [*See* BORAX.] Pertaining to, or produced from borax. *Boracic acid*, a compound of a peculiar base, *boron*, with oxygen. It is generally obtained from borax, by adding sulphuric acid. It is also found native, in certain mineral springs in Italy. It is sometimes used in chemical investigations, and was formerly employed in medicine.

BO'RACITE, *n.* Borate of magnesia; magnesian earth combined with boracic acid. It is generally of a cubic form, and remarkable for its electrical properties when heated.

BOR'AGE, *n.* (bur'rage.) A plant of the genus Borago.

BORAGI'NEÆ, or **BORAGINA'CEÆ**, *n.* A nat. order of regular-flowered Monopetalous Dicotyledons. The common borage is generally taken as the type of this order. All the species agree in having an insipid juice, and their surface covered over with white hairs. Some few of the species yield from their roots a purplish colouring matter, used by dyers under the name of alkanet.

BORAS'SUS, *n.* A kind of palm-tree, called Palmyra by the English. There is but one species, Borassus Flabelliformis, which grows all over India, where it is esteemed of the greatest use on account of the vinous sap and the sugar which are extracted from it.

BO'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

BO'RAX, *n.* [Ar. *borakon*, from *baraka*, to shine; Russ. *bura*.] Biborate of soda; a salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with the marine alkali soda. It is brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Thibet. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia, like nitre. It comes in three states. 1. Crude borax, tincal, or chrysocolla, from Persia, in greenish masses of a greasy feel, or in opaque crystals. 2. Borax of China, somewhat purer, in small plates or masses, irregularly crystallized, and of a dirty white. 3. Dutch or purified borax, in portions of transparent crystals, which is the kind generally used. It is an excellent flux in docimastic operations, and useful in soldering metals.

BORDAGE, *n.* *See* BORDLANDS.

BORD'EL, } *n.* [Fr. *bordel*, a bro-
BORDEL'LO, } thel; Arm. *bordell*; from *bord*, a house. This is the Eng. *brothel*.] A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution.

BORD'ELLER, *n.* The keeper of a brothel.

BORD'ER, *n.* [Fr and Arm *bord*. *See* BOARD.] The outer edge of any thing; the extreme part or surrounding line; the confine or exterior limit of a country, or of any region or tract of land; the exterior part or edge of a garment, or of the corol of plants; the rim or brim of a vessel, but not often applied to vessels; the exterior part of a garden, and hence a bank raised at the side of a garden for the cultivation of flowers, and a row of plants; in short, the outer part or edge of things too numerous to be specified.

BORD'ER, *v. i.* To confine; to touch at the edge, side, or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; with *on* or *upon*; as, Lanarkshire on the north, *borders on* or *upon* Stirlingshire.—2. To approach near to.

Wit which *borders upon* profaneness, deserves to be branded as folly. *Tillotson.*

BORD'ER, *v. t.* To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments; as, to *border* a garment or a garden.—2. To reach to; to touch at the edge or end; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah *border* the Persian gulf. *Ralegh.*

3.† To confine within bounds; to limit.

BORD'ERED, *pp.* Adorned, or furnished with a border.

BORD'ERER, *n.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place.

BORD'ERING, *ppr.* Lying adjacent to; forming a border.

BORD-HALFPENNY, *n.* Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market.

BŌRD-LAND, *n.* [*bord* and *land*. *See* BOARD.] In *old law*, the domain land

which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his *bord*, board, or table.

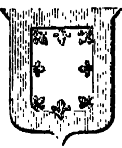
BORD-LODE, BORD-LOAD, *n.* [*bord* and *load*.] The service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house; also, the quantity of provision paid by a bordman for bord-land.

BORD-MAN, *n.* [*bord* and *man*.] A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.

BORD'-RAGING,† *n.* An incursion upon the borders of a country.

BORD-SERVICE, *n.* [*bord* and *service*.] The tenure by which bord-land was held, which was the payment of a certain quantity of provisions to the lord. In lieu of this, the tenant now pays sixpence an acre.

BORD'ER-WARRANT, *n.* In *Scots law*, a warrant issued by the Judge Ordinary, on the borders between Scotland and England, on the application of a creditor for arresting the effects of a debtor residing on the English side of the border, and detaining him until he find caution, that he shall sist himself in judgment, in any action which may be brought for the debt within six months.


Bordure

BORD'URE, *n.* In *her.*, a tract or compass of metal, colour, or fur, within the escutcheon, and around it.

BORE, *v. t.* [Sax. *borian:* Dan. *borer*, to bore; Ger *bohrer;* Dan. *borre*, a borer; L. *foro* and *perforo*, to bore, to *perforate;* Gr. περω, to pierce, or transfix; also, to pass over, in which sense it coincides with *ferry*. The Celtic *ber*, *bear*, a spit, L. *veru*, from thrusting, or piercing, coincide in elements with this root. Pers. *birah*, a borer.] 1. To perforate, or penetrate a solid body and make a round hole by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument. Hence, to make hollow; to form a round hole; as, to *bore* a cannon.—2. To eat out, or make a hollow by gnawing, or corroding, as a worm.—3. To penetrate, or break through by turning, or labour; as, to *bore* through a crowd.

BORE, *v. i.* To be pierced, or penetrated by an instrument that turns; as, this timber does not *bore* well, or is hard to *bore*.—2. To pierce, or enter by boring: as, an auger *bores* well.—3. To push forward toward a certain point.

Boring to the west. *Dryden.*

4. With *horsemen*, a horse *bores*, when he carries his nose to the ground.—5. In *a transitive* or *intransitive sense*, to pierce the earth with scooping irons, which, when drawn out, bring with them samples of the different strata through which they pass. This is a method of discovering veins of ore and coal without opening a mine.

BORE, *n.* The hole made by boring. Hence, the cavity, or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other fire-arm; the calibre, whether formed by boring or not.—2. Any instrument for making holes by boring, or turning, as an auger, gimlet, or wimble.

BORE, *n.* A tide, swelling above another tide. A sudden influx of the tide into a river, or narrow strait.

BORE, *pret.* of *Bear.* [*See* BEAR.]

BORE-COLE, *n.* A species of Brassica, or Cabbage.

BO'REAL, *a.* [L. *borealis.* *See* BOREAS.] Northern; pertaining to the north, or the north wind.

BO'REAS, *n.* [L. *boreas;* Gr. βορεας, the north wind; Russ. *boria*, boreas, and *buria*, a storm, or tempest; *buran*, a tempest with snow. The Russ. gives the radical sense.] The northern wind; a cold northerly wind.

BORED, *pp.* Perforated by an auger, or other turning instrument; made hollow.

BOREE', *n.* [Fr.] A certain dance, or movement in common time, or four crotchets in a bar; always beginning in the last quaver, or last crotchet of the measure.

BORER, *n.* One who bores; also an instrument to make holes with by turning.—2. Terebellum, the piercer, a genus of sea worms, that pierce wood.

BORING, *ppr.* Perforating, piercing, or penetrating any solid body with an instrument

BORING, *n.* The operation of perforating, or penetrating; the method of piercing the earth in search of minerals, or water. *Boring bit*, a tool, or instrument used for making apertures in wood, and other solid substances. Boring bits are made of various shapes and sizes, according to the purposes for which they are used. *Boring machines*, machines employed for giving a perfect form to metallic hollow cylinders, as pump-barrels, blowing-machines, cannon, &c.

BORING, *n.* A place made by boring.

BORN, *pp.* of *Bear*, (baurn) Brought forth, as an animal. A very useful distinction is observed by good authors, who, in the sense of *produced*, or brought forth, write this word *born;* but in the sense of *carried*, write it *borne*. This difference of orthography renders obvious the difference of pronunciation. 1. *To be born*, is to be produced, or brought into life. "Man is *born* to trouble." A man *born* a prince, or a beggar. It is followed by *of*, before the mother or ancestors.

Man that is *born of woman* is of few days and full of trouble. Job xiv.

2. *To be born*, or *born again*, is to be regenerated and renewed; to receive spiritual life; John iii.

BORNE, *pp.* of *Bear.* Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

BORNE, *n.* The more correct orthography of *bourn*, a limit, or boundary. [*See* BOURN.]

BO'RON, *n.* The elementary base of boracic acid. It is in the form of a fine mealy-white coloured powder. Its taste is weakly bitter, but not at all acid. It may be procured by heating dry boracic acid with potassium. When heated to redness, it gives off boracic, which is a compound of boron and oxygen acid; it takes fire spontaneously in chlorine gas, and undergoes brilliant combustion. *Terfluoride of boron*, fluoboric acid gas.

BOROUGH, *n.* (bur'ro.) [Goth *bairgs;* Sax. *burg*, *burh*, *beorh*, *beorg*, *byrig;* Ir. *brog;* Fr. *bourg;* D. *burg* and *berg;* Arm. *bourg;* G. *burg* and *berg;* Gr. πυργος; Ar. *borachon;* Sans. *bura*. This word, in Saxon, is interpreted a hill, heap, mountain, fortification, castle, tower, city, house, and tomb. Hence, *Perga*, in Pamphylia, *Bergen*, in Norway, *Burgos*, in Spain, and probably *Prague*, in Bohemia. In W. *bwr*, *bwrc*, signifies a wall, rampart, or work for defence, and *bwrdais*, is a burgess. But the original sense probably is found in the verb Sax. *beorgan*, D. and G. *bergen*, Russ. *beregu*, to keep, or save, that is, to make close, or secure. Hence it coincides with *park*, and L. *parcus*, saving. See the next word. If the noun is the primary word, denoting hill, this is from throwing together, collecting; a sense allied to that of making fast or close.] Originally, a fortified city or town; hence a hill, for hills were selected for places of defence. But in later times, the term *city* was substituted to denote an episcopal town, in which was the see of a bishop, and that of *borough* was retained for the rest. At present, the name is given appropriately to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to parliament. Some boroughs are incorporated, others are not.

BOROUGH, *n.* (bur'ro.) [Sax. *borhoe*, a surety; *borgian*, to borrow; *borg*, interest; *borga*, a debtor, a surety; *borgwed*, a promise, or bond for appearance, a pledge; *borg-bryce*, burg-break, violation of pledge; *borghand*, *borhhand*, a surety, or bail; *beorgan*, to keep, guard, or preserve; G. and D. *borgen*, to borrow. See the preceding word.] In *Saxon times*, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other, and if any offence was committed in their district, they were bound to have the offender forth-coming. The association of ten men was called *a tithing*, or *decennary;* the presiding man was called the *tithing-man*, or *head-borough;* or in some places, *borsholder*, *borough's elder*. This society was called also *friburg*, free burg, frank pledge. Ten tithings formed a *hundred*, consisting of that number of sureties, and this denomination is still given to the districts comprehended in the association. The term seems to have been used both for the society and for each surety. The word *main*, hand, which is attached to this society, or their mutual assurance, indicates that the agreement was ratified by shaking hands. Some writers have suggested that the application of this word to towns sprung from these associations, and of course was posterior to them in time. But the word was used for a town, or castle, in other nations, and in Asia, doubtless long before the origin of the *frank pledge*. In *Connecticut*, this word, *borough*, is used for a town, or part of a town, or a village, incorporated with certain privileges, distinct from those of other towns and of cities. In *Scotland*, a *burgh* is a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction. [*See* BURGH.] Boroughs are erected to be held of the sovereign, as is generally the case of royal boroughs; or of the superior of the lands included, as in the case of boroughs of regality and barony. Royal boroughs are generally erected for the advantage of trade. —*Borough English*, is a customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.—*Borough-head*, the same as *head-borough*, the chief of a borough.

BOROUGH-HOLDER, *n.* A head-borough; a borsholder.

BOROUGH-MASTER, *n.* The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough.

BORRACH'IO, *n.* The caoutchouc,

India rubber, or elastic gum. [*See* CAOUTCHOUC.]

BOR'REL, *a.* Rustic, rude.

BOR'RELISTS, *n.* In *Church his.*, a sect of Christians in Holland, so called from Borrel, their founder, who reject the use of the sacraments, public prayer, and all external worship. They lead a very austere life.

BOR'RÖW, *v.t* [Sax. *borgian*, to borrow; D. *borgen*, to borrow, lend, or trust; Ger. *borgen*, the same; Dan. *borger*, to borrow; *borgen*, bail, surety, pledge, warranter, main-pernor; *borg*, trust, credit; Sw. *borgan*, a giving bail; *borg*, a fortress. The primary sense is, to make fast, or secure.] 1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it, or if the thing taken is to be consumed or transferred in the use, then to return an equivalent in kind; as, to *borrow* a book, a sum of money, or a loaf of bread. It is opposed to *lend*.—2. To take from another, for one's own use; to copy, or select from the writings of another author; as, to *borrow* a passage from a printed book; to *borrow* a title.—3. To take or adopt for one's own use, sentiments, principles, doctrines, and the like; as, to *borrow* instruction.—4. To take for use something that belongs to another; to assume, copy, or imitate; as, to *borrow* a shape; to *borrow* the manners of another, or his style of writing.

BOR'RÖW,† *n.* A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

But of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*

BOR'RÖWED, *pp.* Taken by consent of another, to be returned or its equivalent in kind; copied; assumed.

BOR'RÖWER, *n.* One who borrows; opposed to *lender*. [See the verb.]—2. One who takes what belongs to another to use as one's own.

BOR'RÖWING, *ppr.* Taking by consent to use and return, or to return its equivalent; taking what belongs to another to use as one's own; copying; assuming; imitating.

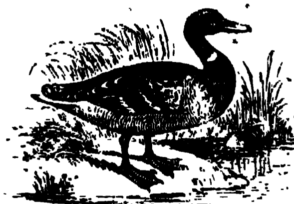
BOR'RÖWING, *n.* The act of borrowing. [*See the verb.*]

BORS'HOLDER, *n.* [A contraction of *buhr's ealdor*, borough's elder, the elder or chief of a borough.] The head, or chief of a tithing or *burg* of ten men; the head-borough.

BOS, *n.* [Lat.] In *zool.*, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds. The characters are, the horns are hollow within, and turned outward in the form of crescents; there are eight fore teeth in the under jaw, but none in the upper; there are no dog teeth. The species are, the *Taurus*, or common ox, the *Urus*, aurochs or bison of Europe, the *Bison*, or buffalo of North America, the *Bubalus*, or proper buffalo of the Eastern continent, the *Caffer*, or Cape buffalo, the *Grunniens*, or yak of Thibet, and the *Moschatus*, or musk ox of Arctic America.—2. A master mechanic.

BOSC'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *boscage*, now *bocage*, a grove; Ger. *busch*, a wood, or properly a thicket, or underwood; Eng. *bush*.] 1. Wood; underwood; perhaps, sometimes, lands covered with underwood; also a thicket.—2 In *old laws*, food, or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees.—3. With *painters*, a landscape, representing thickets of wood.

BOS'CHAS, *n.* The common wild duck, or mallard, belonging to the genus Anas.



Wild duck (*Anas boschas*).

BO'SEA, *n.* *Golden rod tree*, a genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Phytolaccaceæ, class Pentandria, and order Digynia. There is but one species, a native of the Canary and Caribbee islands, and long an inhabitant of the British botanic gardens. It is a pretty strong woody shrub, growing with a stem as large as a man's leg.

BOSH, *n.* Outline; figure.

BOSK'ET, **BOS'QUET**, **BUSK'ET**, *n.* [It. *boschetto*, a little wood, from *bosco*. See BOSCAGE.] In *gardening*, a grove; a compartment formed by branches of trees, regularly or irregularly disposed, according to fancy.

BOSK'Y, *a.* [*See* BOSCAGE.] Woody; covered with thickets.

BÖ'SOM, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Sax. *bosm*, *bosum*; G. *busen*. Qu. Ch. ביזה, *bizeh*, or בוזא, *booza*, the breast, uber, mamma.] 1. The breast of a human being and the parts adjacent.—2. The folds or covering of clothes about the breast.

Put thy hand in thy *bosom*; Ex. iv.

3. Embrace, as with the arms; inclosure; compass; often implying friendship or affection; as, to live in the *bosom* of a church.—4. The breast as inclosing the heart; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions.

Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools; Eccles. vii.

Their soul was poured into their mother's *bosom*; Lam. ii.

5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*; Job xxxi

6. Any inclosed place; the interior; as the *bosom* of the earth or of the deep.—7. The tender affections; kindness; favour; as, the son of his *bosom*; the wife of thy *bosom*.

He shall carry the lambs in his *bosom*, Isa. xl.

8. The arms, or embrace of the arms: Ps. cxxix.—9.† Inclination; desire.—*Bosom*, in composition, implies intimacy, affection and confidence; as a *bosom-friend*, an intimate or confidential friend; *bosom-lover*, *bosom-interest*, *bosom-secret*, &c. In such phrases, *bosom* may be considered as an attribute equivalent to intimate, confidential, dear.

BÖ'SOM, *v. t.* To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care.

Bosom up my counsel. *Shak.*

2. To conceal; to hide from view.

To happy convents *bosom'd* deep in vines. *Pope.*

BÖ'SOMED, *pp.* Inclosed in the breast; concealed.

BÖ'SOMING, *ppr.* Putting in the bosom.—2. Embracing, as a fond mother her child.

BO'SON, *n.* A boatswain; [a popular, but corrupt pronunciation.]

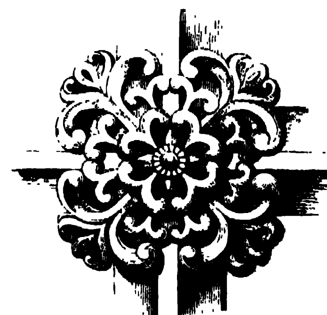
The merry *boson*. *Dryden.*

BOSPHO'RIAN, *a.* [From *Bosphorus*.] Pertaining to a bosphorus, a strait or narrow sea between two seas, or a sea and a lake.

The Alans forced the *Bosphorian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. *Tooke.*

BOS'PHORUS, *n.* [Gr. βους, an ox, and πορος, a passage, or φερω, to bear.] A narrow sea, or a strait between two seas, or between a sea and a lake, so called, it is supposed, as being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. So our northern ancestors called a strait, a *sound*, that is, a *swim*. The term Bosphorus has been particularly applied to the strait between the Propontis and the Euxine, called the *Thracian Bosphorus*; and to the strait of Caffa, called the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, which connects the Palus Mæotis or sea of Azof, with the Euxine.

BOSS, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*; Arm. *boez*. In D. *bos* is a bunch, a bundle, a truss, a tuft, a bush, a sheaf, whence *bosch*, G. *busch*, a bush, or thicket. In W. *both* is the boss of a buckler, the nave of a wheel, and a *bottle*, and hence W. *bothel*, a rotundity, a bottle or any round vessel, a wheal, or blister. A *boss* is a protuberance, either from shooting, projecting, or from collecting and forming a mass.] 1. A stud, or knob; a protuberant ornament, of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c.—2. A protuberant part; a prominence; as, the *boss* of a buckler.—3. A round, or swelling body of any kind; as, a *boss* of wood.—4. A water conduit, in form of a *tun-bellied* figure.—5. In *arch.*, an ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs or groins in vaulted or flat roofs; it is frequently



Boss, Westminster Abbey.

richly sculptured with armorial bearings or other devices. Any round pro-



Boss, York Cathedral.

jecting ball, or knot of foliage, &c. is also called a boss, whether unconnect-

ed with any thing else, or stopping the end of a label or other moulding.

BOS'SAGE, *n.* [from *boss;* Fr. *bossage.*] 1. A stone in a building which has a projecture, and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into mouldings, capitals, coats of arms, &c.—2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the naked or level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings; chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called *rustic quoins.* The cavities are sometimes round, and sometimes bevelled, or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto, and sometimes with a listel.

BOSS'ED, *pp.* Studded; ornamented with bosses.

BOSS'IVE, *a.* Crooked; deformed.

BOSS'Y, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

His head reclining on his *bossy* shield. *Pope.*

BOS'TRYCHITE, *n.* [Gr. βοστρυχος.] A gem in the form of a lock of hair.

BOS'VEL, *n.* A plant, a species of Crowfoot.

BOSWE'LLIA, *n.* A genus of balsamic plants, belonging to the nat. order Burseraceæ. One species, *Boswellia Thurifera*, or serrata, is a large timber tree found in the mountainous parts of India; and is said to yield the most fragrant and stimulant gum-resin, called Olibanum, from wounds made in the bark.

BOS'WELLISM, *n.* A peculiarity of Boswell the biographer of Johnson.

BOT. *See* BOTS.

BOTAN'IC, BOTAN'ICAL, *a.* [*See* BOTANY.] Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general; also, containing plants, as a *botanic* garden.

BOTAN'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the system of botany.

BOT'ANIST, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants, or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences. The botanist is not merely a namer of plants, but one who investigates the structure and functions of plants, their use to man, their distribution over the globe, &c.

BOT'ANIZE, *v. i.* To seek for plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to study plants.

He could not obtain permission to *botanize* upon mount Sabber. *Niebuhr, Trans.*

BOTANOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. βοτανη, a plant, and λογος, discourse.] The science of botany.

BOTANOM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. βοτανη, a plant, and μαντεια, divination.] An ancient species of divination by means of plants, especially sage and fig leaves. Persons wrote their names and questions on leaves, which they exposed to the wind, and as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up, and being joined together, contained an answer to the question.

BOT'ANY, *n.* [Gr. βοτανη, a plant; Pers. *botah*, a shrub; probably allied to *bud*, to shoot.] *Botany* is the science of the structure of plants, the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classification, and the terms which are employed in their description and denomination. The Linnæan system of botany is founded exclusively on the relations of the sexual parts of plants. Linnæus divided all known plants into two general divisions, one of which has visible sexual parts, (*phanerogamous,*) while in the other they are invisible or wanting, (*cryptogamous.*) The first division comprehends the twenty-three first classes of his system, which are distinguished according to the situation of the sexual parts in the same, or in separate flowers, their number, their length, &c. The *cryptogamous* plants form his twenty-fourth class. These twenty-four classes are subdivided into *orders*, and the orders into *genera*, and the genera into *species*. Later botanists have adopted a more natural arrangement, founded upon the internal structure, as well as the external relations, analogies, and differences. The most perfect natural system is that of Jussieu, particularly as enlarged by Decandolle. The parts of plants are distinguished generally into the root, the stem, the bud, the leaf, the inflorescence, and the fructification. The natural system aims at arranging plants according to their agreement in all essential characters. It endeavours to associate plants which agree in structure and properties. The Linnæan system is a good index for finding the name of a plant. The natural system explains its organization or qualities. There is no study which better illustrates the connection of the natural sciences than botany: if viewed philosophically, it will be found inseparable from physiology, chemistry, geology, physical geography, medicine, and various other sciences. Its relations to medicine are immediate and important; the anatomy and physiology of plants form an indispensable part of the general science of life, and a large proportion of the substances which form the materia medica, are derived from the vegetable kingdom.

BOTANY BAY RESIN, *n.* A resin which exudes spontaneously from the trunk of the *acaroïs resinifera* of New Holland, and also from the wounded bark. It soon solidifies by the sun into pieces of a yellow colour, of various sizes.

BOTAR'GO, *n.* [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to drink.

BOTCH, *n.* [It. *bozza*, [*botza,*] a swelling, or rather *pezzo*, a piece; the latter is the Eng. *patch.*] 1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss. *Milton.*

2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; ill-finished work in mending.—3. That which resembles a botch; a part added clumsily; adventitious, or ill-applied words.

If those words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived. *Dryden.*

BOTCH, *v. t.* To mend or patch with a needle or awl, in a clumsy manner, as a garment; to mend or repair awkwardly, as a system of government.—2. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to make use of unsuitable pieces.

For treason *botched* in rhyme will be thy bane. *Dryden.*

3. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas *botched* with stains. *Garth.*

BOTCH'ED, *pp.* Patched clumsily; mended unskilfully; marked with botches.

BOTCH'ER, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.

BOTCH'ERY, *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching.

BOTCH'ING, *ppr.* Patching, or mending clumsily.

BOTCH'Y, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

BOTE, *n.* [The old orthography of *boot*, but retained in law, in composition. *See* BOOT.] 1. In *law*, compensation: amends; satisfaction; as, *manbote*, a compensation for a man slain. Also, payment of any kind.—2. A privilege or allowance of necessaries, used in composition as equivalent to the French estovers, supplies, necessaries; as, *house-bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel, sometimes called *fire-bote;* so *plough-bote, cart-bote*, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; *hay-bote*, or *hedge-bote*, wood for hedges or fences, &c. These were privileges enjoyed by tenants under the feudal system.

BOTELESS, *a.* In vain. [*See* BOOTLESS.]

BOTET'TO, *n.* A small thick fish of Mexico, about eight inches long, with a flat belly, and convex back. When taken out of the water it swells, and if kicked will burst. Its liver is deadly poison.

BOTH, *a.* [Sax. *butu, butwu*, or *batwa*, (qu. Goth. *bayoths;*) Ir. *beit;* D. and Ger. *beide;* in ancient African, בת, *bet*, *beth*, two.] Two, considered as distinct from others, or by themselves; the one and the other; Fr. *tous les deux; l'un et l'autre;* as here are two books, take them *both*. This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected.

He understands how to manage *both* public and private concerns. *Guth. Quintilian*, p. 4.

It is often used as a substitute for nouns.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and *both* of them made a covenant; Gen. xxi.

Both often represents two members of a sentence.

He will not bear *the loss of his rank* because he can bear *the loss of his estate;* but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*. *Bolingbroke on Exile.*

Both often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and in this case generally precedes them in construction; as, he endeavoured to render commerce *both* disadvantageous and infamous.

BOTH'ER, [The vulgar pronunciation of *pother*. *See* POTHER.]

BOTH'NIC, BOTH'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Bothnia, a province of Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic sea, which is so called from the province which it penetrates. Pinkerton uses *Bothnic*, as a noun for the gulf, and Barlow uses *Bothnian*, in the same manner.

BOTHRODEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. βοθρος and δενδρον.] Pit-tree; a genus of extinct fossil plants, with the stem not furrowed, but covered with dots.

BOTHYNO'DERES, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Curculionidæ. This genus apparently links the genera Cleonus and Lixus together; the species are in general very prettily mottled, the common colours being black or gray, and white.

BOTO'TOE, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind, of a fine blue colour, found in the Philippine islands.

BOTRY'LLUS, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of the second tribe of Ascidians.

BO'TRYOID, } *a.* [Gr. βοτρυς, a bunch of grapes, and ειδος, form; Fr. *botte*, a bunch or bundle; Arm. *bod, bot*, a grape.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes; as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes.
BOTRYOID'AL, }

BO'TRYOLITE, *n.* [Gr. βοτρυς, supra, and λιθος, a stone.] Literally, grape-stone. This mineral occurs in mammillary, or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arendal in Norway. Its colours are pearl-gray, grayish or reddish white, and pale rose-red, and form concentric stripes. Botryolite is a variety of silicious borate of lime. It is found near the Passaic falls in New Jersey.

BOTRY'TIS, *n.* One of the obscure parasitical genera of fungi, to which what is called *mildew*, is often attributable. The plants consist of little cells; of these, a part lies prostrate on the surface of the plant that bears them, the other rises erect from the surface and bears a collection of roundish seed-cases at the extremity.

BOTS, *n.* Generally used in the plural. [Fr. *bout*, end, as in their first stage they resemble the ends of a fine thread.] A species of small worms found in the intestines of horses. They are the *larves* of a species of Œstrus, or gad-fly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore-legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. This word is also applied to the *larves* of other species of Œstrus, found under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c.

BOT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille;* Arm. *boutailh;* Ir. *buid, buideal;* W. *bôth*, a boss, a bottle, the nave of a wheel; *bot*, a round body; *botas*, from *bot*, a boot, a buskin; *botwm*, a button; and from *bôth*, the W. has also *bothell*, a bottle, a round vessel, a wheal or blister; Sp. *botella*, a bottle, and *botilla*, a small wine bag, from *bota*, a leather bag for wine, a *butt* or cask, *a boot;* It. *bottiglia*, a bottle; *botte*, a butt, a cask, and boots; Russ. *butilka*, a bottle. In Ger. *beutel*, a bag, a purse, seems to be the Sp. *botilla*. In Fr. *botte* is a boot, a bunch, or bundle, *botte de foin*, a bottle of hay. It would seem that *bottle* is primarily a bag, and from the sense of swelling, bulging, or collecting into a bunch; if so, the word was originally applied to the bags of skins used as bottles in Asia. Yet the primary sense is not easily ascertained. The Arabic has



Bottle (Oriental Water Carrier).

batta, a duck, Sp. *pato*, and "urceus coriaceus in quo liquidiora circumferunt viatores."] 1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. The Oriental nations use skins or leather for the conveyance of liquors; and of this kind are the bottles mentioned in Scripture: "Put new wine into new *bottles*." In Europe and America, glass is used for liquors of all kinds; and farmers use small cags or hollow vessels of wood, which are called *bottles*. The small kinds of glass bottles are called vials or phials.—2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; but from the size of bottles used for wine, porter, and cider, a bottle is nearly a quart; as, a *bottle* of wine or of porter.—3. A quantity of hay in a bundle; a bundle of hay.

BOT'TLE, *v. t.* To put into bottles; as, to *bottle* wine or porter. This includes the stopping of the bottles with corks.

BOT'TLE-ALE, *n.* Bottled ale.

BOT'TLE-COMPANION, } *n.* A friend or companion in drinking.
BOT'TLE-FRIEND, }

BOT'TLED, *pp.* Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles.—2. Having a protuberant belly.

BOT'TLE-FLOWER, *n.* A plant, the Cyanus, or blue-bottle, a species of Centaurea.

BOT'TLE-GOURD, *n.* Fruit of Lagenaria vulgaris, a plant belonging to the nat. order Cucurbitaceæ, the Cucumber or Gourd tribe.

BOT'TLE-NOSED, *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped.

BOT'TLE-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

BOT'TLING, *ppr.* Putting into bottles.

BOT'TLING, *n.* The act of putting into bottles and corking.

BOT'TOM, *n.* [Sax. *botm;* D. *bodem;* Ger. *boden*. It seems to be allied to Gr. βαθος, and to the Russ. *pad*, a valley, *padayu*, to fall. This sense is from throwing down, setting, laying, or beating down; a dialect perhaps of basis.] 1. The lowest part of any thing; as, the *bottom* of a well, vat, or ship; the *bottom* of a hill.—2. The ground under any body of water; as, the *bottom* of the sea, of a river, or lake.—3. The foundation or ground work of any thing, as of an edifice, or of any system or moral subject; the base, or that which supports any superstructure.—4. A low ground; a dale; a valley; *applied in the United States to the flat lands adjoining rivers, &c. It is so used in some parts of England*.—5. The deepest part; that which is most remote from the view; as, let us examine this subject to the *bottom*.—6. Bound; limit.

There is no *bottom* in my voluptuousness. *Shak.*

7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow.

I do see the *bottom* of justice Shallow. *Shak.*

8 The foundation, considered as the cause, spring, or origin; the first moving cause; as, a foreign prince is at the *bottom* of the confederacy.—9. A ship or vessel. Goods imported in foreign *bottoms* pay a higher duty than those imported in our own. Hence, a state of hazard, chance, or risk; but in this sense it is used chiefly or solely in the singular. We say, venture not too much in *one bottom;* that is, do not hazard too much at a single risk.—10. A ball of thread. [W. *botwm*, a button; Corn. *id.* See BOTTLE.]—11. The *bottom of a lane or alley*, is the lowest end. This phrase supposes a declivity; but it is often used for the most remote part, when there is very little declivity.—12. The *bottom of beer*, or other liquor, is the grounds or dregs.—13. In *the language of jockeys*, stamina, native strength; as, a horse of good *bottom*.

BOT'TOM, *v. t.* To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; followed by *on;* as, sound reasoning is *bottomed on* just premises.—2. To furnish with a seat or bottom; as, to *bottom* a chair.—3. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

BOT'TOM, *v. i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Find on what foundation a proposition *bottoms*. *Locke.*

BOT'TOMED, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom. This word is often used in composition, as a *flat-bottomed boat*, in which case the compound becomes an adjective.

BOT'TOM HEAT, *n.* A term applied in *horticulture*, to the temperature communicated to certain soils, by fermenting and decomposing substances placed underneath them; such as leaves, fresh dung, and the refuse bark of the tan-yard.

BOT'TOMING, *ppr.* Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.

BOT'TOM-LAND, *n.* See BOTTOM, No. 4.

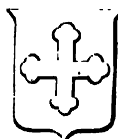
BOT'TOMLESS, *a.* Without a bottom; applied to water, caverns, &c., it signifies fathomless, whose bottom cannot be found by sounding; as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean.

BOT'TOM RAIL, *n.* In *arch.*, a term used for denoting the lowest horizontal rail of a framed door.

BOT'TOMRY, *n.* [from *bottom*.] The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel or *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract.

BOT'TONED, or **BOT'ONED,** *pp.* In *her.*, having round buds, knots, or buttons, at the extremities, generally in threes, and sometimes termed *treffled*, or *trefoiled*.

BOT'TONY, BOT'ONE, or **BOT'-TONE,** *n.* [from the same root as *bud, button.*] In *her.*, a cross bottony terminates at each end in three buds, knots, or buttons, resembling in some measure the three-leaved grass.



Bottony.

BOUCHET', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

BOUD, *n.* An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called also a weevil.

BOUDOIR, *n.* [Fr.] A small private room for curiosities, &c.—2. A lady's private room.

BOUGE, *v. i.* (booj.) [Fr. *bouge*, a lodge,

the bilge of a cask; from the root of *bow*, which see.] To swell out. [*Lit. us.*]

BOUGE,† *n.* Provisions.

BOUGH, *n.* (bou.) [Sax. *bog, boh,* or *bogh,* the shoulder, a branch, an arm, the body of a tree, a stake, a tail, an arch, or bow; from the same root as *bow,* to bend, to throw; Sax. *bugan.*] The branch of a tree; *applied to a branch of size,* not to a small shoot.

BOUGHT, (bawt.) *pret.* and *pp.* of *Buy.* [*See* Buy.]

BOUGHT, *n.* (bawt.) [D *bogt,* a bend, a coil; from *boogen,* to bend. *See* Bight.] 1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure, or bend.—2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.

BOUGHT′Y, *a.* (baw′ty.) Bending.

BOUGIE, *n.* (boogee′.) [Fr. a wax-candle; Sp. *bugia.*] In *surgery,* a long slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions. It is usually made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a slightly conical form by rolling them on any hard smooth surface. It is also made of catgut, elastic gum, and metal; but those of waxed linen are generally preferred; steel bougies however are chiefly used now a days.

BOUIL′LE, (bool-ye.) *n.* [Fr.] Meat stewed with vegetables.

BOUIL′LON, *n.* [Fr., from *bouillir,* to boil. *See* Boil.] Broth; soup.

BOUK, *v. i.* To nauseate, so as to be ready to vomit. [*Local.*]

BOULDER. *See* Bowlder.

BOUL′DER STONES, or **BOUL′DERS,** *n.* A provincial term for large rounded blocks of stone lying on the surface of the ground, or sometimes imbedded in the soil, different in composition from the rocks in their vicinity, and which have been therefore transported from a distance. *Boulders* are also generally termed *erratic blocks.*

BOULDER-WALL, *n.* [rather *bowlder-wall.* *See* Bowlder.] A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar, used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there is a plenty of flints.

BOULET′, *n.* [from the root of *ball,* or *bowl;* Fr. *boule*] In *the manege,* a horse is so called, when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position.

BOULT. [*An incorrect orthography.*] [*See* Bolt.]

BOULTIN, *n.* [from the root of *bolt;* Sp. *bulto,* a protuberance.] In *arch.,* a moulding, the convexity of which is just one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth in the Tuscan and Doric capital.

BOUNCE, *v. i.* [D. *bonzen,* to bounce; *bons,* a bounce; allied probably to *bound;* Fr. *bondir.*] 1. To leap, or spring; to fly, or rush out suddenly.

Out *bounced* the mastiff. *Swift.*

2. To spring or leap against any thing, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring.

Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

3. To beat hard, or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Another *bounced* as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast or bully; *used in familiar speech.*—5. To be bold or strong.

BOUNCE, *n.* A heavy blow, thrust, or thump, with a large solid body.

The *bounce* burst open the door. *Dryden.*

2. A loud heavy sound, as by an explosion.—3. A boast; a threat; *in low language.*—4. A fish; a species of Squalus, or shark.

BOUN′CER, *n.* A boaster; a bully; a liar; *in familiar language.*

BOUN′CING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy bounding body.

BOUN′CING, *a.* Stout; strong; large and heavy; *a customary sense frequently used;* as, a *bouncing* lass.

BOUN′CINGLY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BOUND, *n.* [Norm. *bonne, boune,* a bound; *bond,* limited; *bundes,* limits; from *bind, bond,* that which binds; or from French *bondir,* to spring, and denoting the utmost extent.] 1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. It differs from *boundary.* See, the latter.—*Bound* is applied to kingdoms, states, cities, towns, tracts of land, and to territorial jurisdiction.—2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire; as, the love of money knows no *bounds.*—3. A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound; [Fr. *bondir,* to spring.]—4. In *dancing,* a spring from one foot to the other.

BOUND, *v. t.* To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension, whether of natural or moral objects, as of land, or empire, or of passion, desire, indulgence. Hence, to restrain or confine; as, to *bound* our wishes. *To bound in* is hardly legitimate.—2. To make to bound.

BOUND, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir;* Arm. *boundiçza*] 1. To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds.* *Pope.*

2. To rebound—*but the sense is the same.*

BOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Bind.* As *a participle,* made fast by a band, or by chains, or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained.—2. As *a participle,* or perhaps more properly *an adjective,* destined; tending; going, or intending to go; with *to* or *for;* as, a ship is *bound to* Cadiz, or *for* Cadiz. The application of this word, in this use, is taken from the orders given for the government of the voyage, implying obligation, or from tending, stretching. So *destined* implies *being bound.* *Bound* is used in composition, as in *ice-bound, wind-bound,* when a ship is confined or prevented from sailing by ice, or by contrary winds.

BOUND′ARY, *n.* A limit; a bound. This word is thus used as synonymous with *bound.* But the real sense is, a visible mark designating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but *boundary* is the thing which ascertains the limit; *terminus,* not *finis.* Thus, the *bounds* of a parish are defined by certain marks, or *boundaries,* such as heaps of stones, dykes, hedges, ditches, rivers, streams, rivulets, &c. But the two words are, in ordinary use, confounded.

BOUND-BAILIFF, *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process; so denominated from the *bond* given for the faithful discharge of his trust.

BOUND′ED, *pp.* Limited; confined; restrained.

BOUND′EN, *pp.* of *Bind.* [*See* Bind, and *pp.* Bound.]

BOUND′ER, *n.* One that limits; a boundary.

BOUND′ING, *ppr.* Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps.

BOUND′ING-STONE, } *n.* A stone to
BOUND′-STONE, } play with.

BOUND′LESS, *a.* Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; as, *boundless* space; *boundless* power.

BOUND′LESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being without limits.

BOUN′TEOUS, *a.* [*See* Bounty.] Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts; as, *bounteous* nature. It is used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful.*

BOUN′TEOUSLY, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely; freely.

BOUN′TEOUSNESS, *n.* Liberality in bestowing gifts, or favours; munificence; kindness.

BOUN′TIFUL, *a.* [*bounty* and *full.*] Free to give; liberal in bestowing gifts and favours; munificent; generous.

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

It is followed by *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the person receiving.

BOUN′TIFULLY, *adv.* Liberally; largely; in a bountiful manner.

BOUN′TIFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favours.

BOUN′TIHEDE,† }
BOUN′TIHEAD,† } *n.* Goodness.
BOUN′TIHOOD,† }

BOUN′TY, *n.* [Fr. *bonté,* goodness, excellence, favour; It. *bontà;* L. *bonitas,* from *bonus,* good.] 1. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favours; generosity; munificence. The word includes the gift, or favour, and the kindness of disposition with which it is bestowed; or a favour bestowed with a benevolent disposition. This distinguishes it from a mere gift. It is also observed by Johnson, that it differs from *charity,* as a *present* from an *alms,* in not being bestowed upon persons absolutely necessitous. This is often the case; but *bounty* includes *charity,* as the genus comprehends the species; *charity,* however, does not necessarily include *bounty,* for *charity,* or an *alms,* may be given with reluctance. The word may be used also for a free gift; 2 Cor. ix. 5; or a disposition to give, without the gift; goodness in general.—2. A premium offered or given, to induce men to enlist into the public service; or to encourage any branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.

BOUQUET, *n.* (booka′y.) [Fr. a plume, a nosegay; Arm. *boged;* It. *boschetto.* *See* Bush.] A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

BOURD,† *n.* A jest.

BOURD′ER,† *n.* A jester.

BOURGEOIS, or **BURGEOIS,** *n.* (burjois′.) [Fr. *bourgeois, bourgeoise.* An employer in France is familiarly called *the bourgeois;* hence, among *printers,* the name applied to the type.] A small kind of printing types, in size between Long-primer and Brevier.

BOUR′GEON, *v. i.* (bur′jun.) [Fr. *bourgeon,* a bud; Arm. *bourgeon,* a button, or a bud.] To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch.

BOURN, rather **BORNE,** *n.* [Fr. *borne,* a limit; *borner,* to bound. In the

sense of a stream, Sax. *burn; G. brunnen.*] 1. A bound; a limit.

That undiscovered country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Shak.*

2. A brook; a torrent; a rivulet. [*In this sense obsolete; but retained in many names of towns, seated on the banks of streams. In Scotland, it is still used in the sense of a brook, but they write it* burn.]

BOUR'NONITE, *n.* Antimonial sulphuret of lead.

BOUSE, } *v. i.* (booz.) [Arm. *beuzi*, to
BOOZE, } overflow, to drown; W. *bozi;* Old D. *buysen.* In Russ. *busa* is a drink brewed from millet.] To drink freely; to tope; guzzle. [*A vulgar word.*]

BOUSTROPHE'DON, *n.* [Gr. βους, an ox, and στρεφω, to turn.] A word descriptive of a mode of writing, common among the early Greeks; viz., in alternate lines from right to left, and from left to right, as fields are ploughed in furrows, having an alternate direction: whence the derivation.

BOUS'Y, *a.* (booz'y.) Drunken; intoxicated. [*Vulgar.*]

BOUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, end, or It. *botta*, a stroke.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt.—*Bout of the plough*, in *agri*, the going and returning with the plough along a land or ridge under ploughing.

BOUT, *n.* [It. *beuita*, or *bevuta*, a drinking, from *bere*, or *bevere*, to drink; L. *bibo:* Fr. *boire.*] We use this word tautologically in the phrase, a drinking-*bout:* or the word is the same as the preceding.

BOUTADE, *n.* [Fr. from *bouter*, It. *buttare*, to thrust; Eng. *put;* allied to *bud.*] Properly, a start hence, a whim. [*Not English.*]

BOUT'AEL, *n.* A fish of the lamprey kind, found in India, in lakes, ponds, and other standing waters.

BOUTEFEU, *n.* [Fr. from *bouter*, to throw, and *feu*, fire; or according to Thomson, from *boute*, a match. Qu. from the root of Eng. *bate*, or *better.*] An incendiary; a make-bate. [*Not English.*]

BOUTISALE,† *n.* [Qu. *sale of booty*, or from *boute*, a match.] A cheap sale; or according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid.

BO'VATE, *n.* [In *law*, L. *bovata*, from *bos, bovis*, an ox.] An ox-gate, or as much land as an ox can plough in a year; Cowel says 28 acres.

BO'VEY-COAL, *n.* Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil, resembling, in many of its properties, bituminous wood. Its structure is a little slaty; its cross fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous lustre, somewhat shining. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odour, which is generally disagreeable.

BO'VID, *a.* [L. *bos, bovis.*] Relating to that tribe of ruminant animals, of which the genus *bos* is the type. It comprehends the genera Catoblepas, Ovibos, and Bos.

BO'VINE, *a.* [Low L. *bovinus*, from *bos, bovis*, an ox; W. *bu, buw, buç, buwç*, and the verb, *buçiaw*, to bellow.] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus bos.

This animal is the strongest and fiercest of the *bovine* genus. *Barrow's Trav.*

The ox-born souls mean nothing more than the eight living souls, who issued from their allegorical mother, the *bovine* ark. *Faber.*

BOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *bugan, bygan;* W. *bwan*, and *bacu*, to bend, to grapple; G. *biegen, beugen;* Dan. *böyer*, to bend.] 1. To bend; to inflect; as, to *bow* vines. —2. To bend the body in token of respect, or civility; as, to *bow* the head. —3. To bend, or incline toward, in condescension.

Bow down thine ear to the poor; Eccles.

4. To depress; to crush; to subdue.

His heavy hand hath *bowed* you to the grave.

He *bows* the nations to his will.

BOW, *v. i.* To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility; often with *down.*

This is the idol to which the world *bows.*

2. To stoop; to fall upon the knees.

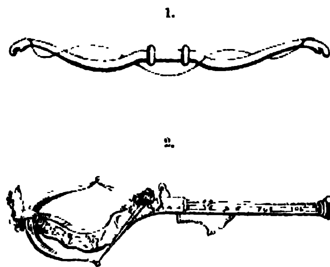
The people *bowed* upon their knees; Judges.

3. To sink under pressure.

They stoop; they *bow down* together; Isaiah.

BOW, *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission. *Bow* of a ship, is the rounding part of her side forward, beginning where the planks arch inward, and terminating where they close, at the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean* bow; a broad one, a *bold* or *bluff* bow.—*On the bow*, in *navigation*, is an arch of the horizon, not exceeding 45 degrees, comprehended between some distant object and that point of the compass which is right ahead.

BOW, *n.* [*See* Bow, to bend.] An instrument of war and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end. The bow being bent by drawing the string, and suddenly returning to its natural state by its elastic force, throws an arrow to a great distance, and with force sufficient to kill an animal. It is of two kinds, the *long-bow*, and the *cross-bow*, arbalet, or arbalest. The use of the bow is called *archery.*—2. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck; &c.—3. In *music*, the name of that well known instrument, by the means of which, the tone is produced from viols, violins, and other instruments of that kind. It is made of a thin staff of elastic wood, to which the hairs (about eighty or a hundred horse hairs) are fastened, and with which the bow is strung. These being rubbed with rosin, and drawn over the strings of the musical instrument, cause it to sound.—4. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch; used in forming drafts of ships, and projections of the sphere, or wherever it is necessary to draw large arches. It is called a *bow compass*, but the term is also sometimes used to denote very small compasses, employed in describing arches, too small to be drawn by the common compasses.—5. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of ninety degrees graduated, a shank or staff, a side-vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane: *now disused.*—6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners, for turning wood; with hatters, for breaking fur and wool.—7. *Bows* of a saddle, are the two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight.



1. Long Bow. 2. Cross Bow.

BOW-BEARER, *n.* [*bow* and *bear.*] An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses.

BOW-BENT, *a.* [*bow* and *bent.*] Crooked.

BOW-DYE, *n.* A kind of scarlet colour, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness, and duration; first used at Bow, near London.

BOW'-GRACE, *n.* In *sea lan.*, a frame, or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of ships to secure them from injury by ice.

BOW-HAND, *n.* [*bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws a bow; that hand of a violin-player, &c. which manages the bow.

BOW-INSTRUMENTS, *n.* All those instruments strung with cat-gut, or goat-gut, from which the tones are produced by means of the bow; such as the *double bass;* the small *bass*, or violoncello; the *tenor;* the *violin proper*, &c.

BOW-LEGGED, *a.* [*bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

BOWMAN, *n.* [*bow* and *man.*] A man who uses a bow; an archer; Jerem. iv. 29.

BOW'MAN, *n.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.

BOWNET, *n.* [*bow* and *net.*] An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also *bow-wheel.* It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and at the mouth is a little rim bent inward.

BOW'-PIECE, *n.* [*bow* and *piece.*] A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.

BOW-SAW, *n.* A flexible saw for cutting curves.

BOW-SHOT, *n.* [*bow* and *shot.*] The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow; Gen. xxi. 16.

BOW-SPRIT, or **BOLT-SPRIT,** *n.* [*bow* and *sprit;* D. *boegspriet;* Dan. *bougsprid;* G. *bugspriet. See* Sprit.] A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel, resting slopewise on the head of the main stem, and having its lower end fastened to the partners of the foremast, and farther supported by the fore-stay. It carries the sprit-sail, sprit-topsail, and jack-staff, and its length is usually the same as that of

the foremast. [*This is probably the true orthography.*]

BŌW-STRING, *n.* [*bow* and *string.*] The string of a bow.

BŌW-STRINGED, *a.* Furnished with bow-strings.

BŌW-WINDOW. *See* BAY-WINDOW.

BOW'ABLE,† *a.* Of a flexible disposition.

BOW'ED, *pp.* Bent; crushed; subdued.

BŌWED, *pp.* Bent; like a bow.

BOW'ED, or **EMBOW'ED**, *a.* Termed also *flected*, or *reflected*. In *her.*, signifies a bending, or inclination to a bow, as an arm embowed; that is, bent at the elbow.

BOW'ELS, *n. plur.* [G. *bauch;* D. *buik;* Dan. *bug;* Fr. *boyau;* W. *bug;* a swelling; *bogel*, the navel. The sense is, protuberance.] 1. The intestines of an animal; the entrails, especially of man: the heart; 2 Cor. vi. 12.—2. The interior part of any thing; as, the *bowels* of the earth.—3. The seat of pity, or kindness; hence, tenderness, compassion, *a scriptural sense.*—*Bowel*, in the singular, is sometimes used for *gut.*

BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels.

BOW'ELLESS, *a.* Without tenderness or pity.

BOW'ER, *n.* [from *bow.*] An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. There are generally two bowers, called *first* and *second, great* and *little*, or *best* and *small.*

BOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *bur*, a chamber, or private apartment, a hut, a cottage; W. *bwr*, an inclosure.] 1. A shelter, or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees bent and twined together. It differs from *arbour* in that it may be round or square, whereas an arbour is long and arched.—2. A bed-chamber; any room in a house except the hall.—3. A country-seat; a cottage.—4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade.

BOW'ER, *v. t.* To embower; to inclose.

BOW'ER, *v. t.* To lodge.

BOW'ERS, } *n.* [from *bow.*] Muscles
BOWRS, } that bend the joints.

BOW'ERY, *a.* Covering; shading as a bower; also containing bowers.

> A *bowery* maze that shades the purple streams. *Trumbull*

BOW'ESS, } *n.* A young hawk, when it
BOW'ET, } begins to get out of the nest; a term in falconry.

BOWGE, *v. i.* To swell out. [*See* BOUGE.]

BOWGE, *v. t.* To perforate; as, to *bowge* a ship.

BOW'IE KNIFE, *n.* A long knife, or short sword, used by hunters and others, in the Western States of America.

BOW'ING, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; making a bow. In *music*, managing the bow, which constitutes the main art of the performer on the violin.

BOW'ING, *n.* The art of managing the bow, in playing on bow-instruments; such as the violin, violoncello, &c.

BOW'INGLY, *adv.* In a bending manner.

BŌWL, *n.* [Sax. *bolla.* In Latin, *vola* is the hollow of the hand.] 1. A concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep, and thus distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide. —2. The hollow part of any thing; as, the *bowl* of a spoon.—3. A basin; a fountain.

BŌWL, *n.* [D. *bol;* Fr. *boule;* Arm. *boul*, a ball; W. *pel.*] A ball of wood used for play on a level plat of ground.

BŌWL, *v. i.* To play with bowls, or at bowling.

BŌWL, *v. t.* To roll as a bowl; also, to pelt with any thing rolled.

BŌWLDER, *n.* [from *bowl.*] A small stone of a roundish form, and of no determinate size, found on the sea shore, and on the banks or in the channels of rivers, &c., worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a pebble. The term *bowlder* is now used in geology for rounded masses of any rock, found out of place, and apparently transported from their original bed by water. Bowlders of granite, often of great size, are very common on the surface of the most recent formations. [*See* BOULDER.]

BŌWLDER-STONE. *See* BOWLDER.

BŌWLDER-WALL, *n.* A wall constructed of pebbles or bowlders of flint or other silicious stones, which have been rounded by the action of water.

BŌWLER, *n.* One who plays at bowls.

BOW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a bow.

BŌWLINE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *bolina;* Arm. *bouline*, "voile de biais pour recevoir le vent de côté," a slanting sail to receive a side wind, *Gregoire;* Fr. *bouline*, a tack; *bouliner*, to tack, to turn one way and the other, to dodge, or shift. But in Danish it is *bougline*, the line of the bow or bend.] A rope fastened near the middle of the leech, or perpendicular edge of the square sails, by subordinate parts, called *bridles*, and used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close hauled.—*To check the bowline*, is to slacken it when the wind becomes more favourable.—*To sharp the main bowline*, or *hale the bowline*, to pull it harder.—*Bowline bridles*, are the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of the sail.

BŌWLING, *n.* The act of throwing bowls.

BŌWLING, *ppr.* Playing at bowls.

BŌWLING-GREEN, *n.* [*bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.—2. In *gardening*, a parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of divers figures, with dwarf trees and other decorations. It may be used for bowling; but the French and Italians have such greens for ornament.

BOWSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's lan.*, to pull, or haul; as, to *bowse upon a tack;* to *bowse away*, to pull all together.

BOWSS'EN,† *v. t.* To drink; to drench. Qu. *bouse.*

BOW'YER, *n.* [from *bow*, a corruption of *bower*, like sawyer.] An archer; one who uses a bow; one who makes bows. [*Lit. us.*]

BOX, *n.* [Sax. *box*, a coffer and the box tree; Lat. *buxus*, the tree, and *pyxis*, a box; Gr. πυξίς, a box, and πυξος, the tree; πυξ, the fist; Ir. *bugsa, buksa;* Ger. *buchsbaum;* Dan. *buxbom*, the box tree; Ger. *büchse*, a box; It. *bosso*, the box tree; *bossolo*, a box; Pers. *baxas*, buxus, box tree; Ar. the same. *Box* may be from closeness, applied to the shrub, the fist, and the case.] 1. A coffer, or chest, either of wood or metal. In general, the word *box* is used for a case of rough boards, or more slightly made than a chest, and used for the conveyance of goods. But the name is applied to cases of any size and of any materials; as, a wooden *box*, a tin *box*, an iron *box*, a strong *box*.—2. The quantity that a box contains; as, a *box* of quicksilver; a *box* of rings. In some cases, the quantity called a *box* is fixed by custom; in others, it is uncertain, as a *box* of tea or sugar.—3. A certain seat in a playhouse, or in any public room.—4. The case which contains the mariner's compass.—5. A money chest.—6. A tree or shrub, constituting the genus Buxus, used for bordering flower-beds. The *African box* is the Myrsine.—7. A blow on the head with the hand, or on the ear with the open hand.—8. A cylindrical hollow iron used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. Also, a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve.—*Box and needle*, the small compass of a theodolite, circumferentor, or plane-table.

BOX, *v. i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with the hand or fist.

BOX, *v. t.* To inclose in a box; also, to furnish with boxes, as a wheel or block. —2. To strike with the hand or fist, especially the ear or side of the head.—3. To rehearse the several points of the compass in their proper order, commonly called *boxing the compass.*—4. To make a hole or cut in a tree to procure the sap; as, to *box* a maple.—5. To sail round. [Sp. *boxar.*]

BOX'COAT, *n.* An overcoat worn by coachmen.

BOX-DAY, *n.* In the *Court of Session*, *box-days* are two days appointed by the judges, in each of the spring and autumn vacations, and one day in the Christmas recess, on one or other of which days, papers ordered by the court, or by the Lords Ordinary, towards the close of the preceding session, are usually appointed to be lodged.

BOX'-DRAIN, *n.* An underground drain regularly built with upright sides, and a flat stone or brick cover, so that the close section has the appearance of a square box.

BOX'ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a box; struck on the head with the fist or hand; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel.

BOX'EN, *a.* Made of box-wood; resembling box.

BOX'ER, *n.* One who fights with his fist.

BOX'-HAUL, *v. t.* To veer a ship in a particular manner, when it is impracticable to tack.

BOX-HAUL'ING, *n.* In *navigation*, the act of bringing a ship, when close-hauled, round upon the other tack, when she refuses to tack, and there is not room to wear.

BOX'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a box; striking with the fist; furnishing with a box. *Boxing off*, in *marine lan.*, an operation in sailing somewhat similar to box-hauling. *Boxing*, or *boxing of the stem*, implies the protection left on the hause-pieces in the wake of the hause-holes, when the planks do not run through. *Boxing the compass.* [*See* BOX.]

BOX'ING, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist.

BOXINGS OF A WINDOW, *n.* Two cases, one at each side of a window, and opposite to each other, into which the shutters are folded. The shutters in this case are termed boxed shutters.

BOX'-LOBBY, *n.* In a theatre, the lobby leading to the boxes.

BOX'-THORN, *n.* [*box* and *thorn.*] A plant, the Lycium, or a species of it.

BOY, *n.* [Pers. *bach*, a boy; W. *bacgen*, from *bac*, little; Arm. *bugucl*, a child; *bugale*, boyish; Sw. *poike*, a young boy; Fr. *page.* *See* BEAGLE and PIG. *Boy* is a contracted word, and probably the L. *puer*, for *puger*, for we see by *puella*, that *r* is not radical. So the Gr. παις

probably is contracted, for the derivative verb, παίζω, forms παίξω, παιχθεις. The radical letters probably are Bg or Pg.] A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; but in general, applied to males under ten or twelve years of age; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt for a young man, indicating immaturity, want of vigour or judgment.

BOY, *v. t.* To treat as a boy. Rather, to act as a boy; to imitate a boy in action. The passage in Shakspeare, in which this word is found, is supposed to allude to the practice of boys acting women's parts on the stage.

I shall see some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness. *See Mason's Sup. to Johnson.*

BOY'AR, *n.* A Russian nobleman. [*See* BOIAR.]

BOY'AU, *n.* (boy'o,) *plur. boyaux.* [Fr. *boyau*, a gut.] In *fort.*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches, especially between the first and third parallel.

BOY'-BLIND,† *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning.

BOY'ER, *n.* A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end.

BOYEUPECAN'GA, *n.* A large thick kind of serpent of a most deadly poison, and distinguished from others by several prominences on its back.

BOY'HOOD, *n.* [*boy* and *hood.*] The state of a boy, or of immature age.

BOY'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile.

BOY'ISHLY, *adv.* Childishly; in a trifling manner.

BOY'ISHNESS, *n.* Childishness; the manners or behaviour of a boy.

BOY'ISM, *n.* Childishness; puerility.—2. The state of a boy.

BOYS-PLAY, *n.* Childish amusement; any thing trifling.

BOYU'NA, *n.* A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. Also, a harmless reptile or snake, common in Ceylon.

BP. An abbreviation of Bishop.

BRABANT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital.

BRAB'BLE,† *n.* [D. *brabbelen*, to stammer.] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle.

BRAB'BLE,† *v. i.* To clamour; to contest noisily.

BRAB'BLER,† *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler.

BRAB'BLING,† *ppr.* Clamouring; wrangling.

BRABE'JUM, or BRABE'IUM, *n.* The African almond, a genus of plants of the Monœcia order. The only species, the star-leaved African almond, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

BRAC'CATE, *a.* [L. *bracca*, breeches.] In *ornith.*, a term applied when the feet are concealed by long feathers, descending from the tibiæ.

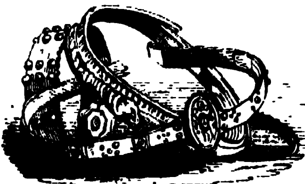
BRACE, *n.* [Fr. *bras;* Sp. *brazo;* Port. *braço;* Arm. *breach*, or *brech;* Ir. *brac*, and *raigh;* W. *braic;* Corn. *brech*, or *breh;* L. *brachium;* Gr. βραχιων, the arm. This word furnishes a clear and decisive evidence of the change of a palatal letter into a sibilant. The change comes through the Spanish or other Celtic dialect, *brach, brazo*, the Sp. *z* being originally a palatal or guttural; thence to the Fr. *bras*, and Eng. *brace*. In like manner, *Durazzo* is formed from *Dyrrachium*. The Greek verbs furnish a multitude of similar changes. This word furnishes also a proof that *b* is a prefix, for in Irish, *brac* is written also *raigh*. The sense of arm is, that which breaks forth, a shoot. From *bras*, the French have *embrasser*, to *embrace*, and in Sp. *brazas* is braces, and *bracear*, is to *brace*, and to swing the arms. Brace, in naval affairs, is in D. *bras;* Dan. *bras*, and *braser*, to brace. Qu. is this the same word as the Fr. *bras*, an arm?] 1. In *arch.*, a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. It extends like an arm from the post or main timber.—2. That which holds any thing tight; a cincture or bandage. The *braces* of a drum are not bands.—3. A pair; a couple; as, a *brace* of ducks. It is used of persons, only in contempt, or in a style of drollery.—4. In *music*, a double curve at the beginning of a stave.—5. A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels.—6. A crooked line in printing, connecting two or more words or lines; thus,
boll. }
bowl. }
It is used to connect triplets in poetry.—7. In *marine lan.*, a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, to square or traverse the yard. The name is given also to pieces of iron which are used as supports; such as the poop lanterns, &c.—8. Brace, or brasse, is a foreign measure, answering to our fathom. -9. Harness; warlike preparation; as, we say, *girded* for battle.- 10. Tension; tightness.—11. Braces, *plur.*, suspenders, the straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.—12. The *braces* of a drum, are the cords on the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares. [In *arch.*, *See* ANGLE-BRACE.]

BRACE, *v. t.* To draw tight; to tighten; to bind, or tie close; to make tight and firm.—2. To make tense; to strain up; as, to *brace* a drum.—3. To furnish with braces; as, to *brace* a building.—4. To strengthen; to increase tension; as, to *brace* the nerves.—5. In *marine lan.*, to bring the yards to either side.—*To brace about*, is to turn the yards round for the contrary tack.—*To brace sharp*, is to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.—*To brace to*, is to check or ease off the lee braces, and round in the weather ones, to assist in tacking.

BRACED, *pp.* Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense. *Braced*, or *brazed*, in *her.*, are terms applicable to charges when folded or interlaced together.

Braced.

BRACELET, *n.* [Fr. *brasselet*, and *bracelet;* It. *bracciale, braccialetto.* *See* BRACE.] 1. An ornament for the wrist, worn by ladies. This ornament seems anciently to have been worn by men as well as women.—2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.



Ancient Bracelets.

BRA'CER, *n.* That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armour for the arm.—2. An astringent medicine, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body.

BRACH, *n.* [Fr. *braque;* It. *bracco*, a setting dog; Sp. *braco*, pointing or setting, as a pointer.] A bitch of the hound kind.

BRACHELY'TRA, *n.* According to Latreille, a tribe of insects, forming the second family of Pentamerous Coleoptera. They are distinguished by the elongated form of the body and the shortness of the wings. The greater number of the species are found in putrid animal and vegetable substances, on which they feed.

BRACH'IAL, *a.* [L. *brachium*, from the Celtic *braic, brac*, the arm.] Belonging to the arm. *Brachial, or humeral artery*, in *anat.*, the continuation of the axillary which passes behind the tendon of the pectoralis major.

BRACH'IATE, *a.* [*See* BRACHIAL.] In *bot.*, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

BRAC'HINUS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Truncatipennes. The brachini possess a remarkable power of violently expelling from the anus a pungent acrid fluid, which expulsion is accompanied with a loud report. The most common species in this country, is the *brachinus crepitans*, found under stones, and in chalky districts.

BRAC'HIONUS, *n.* A genus of minute animals, found in stagnant water. The body is more or less covered with a shell or sheath, formed of one or two pieces, and more or less prolonged posteriorly by a caudiform abdomen, with two tufts of vibratory cilia at the anterior extremity.

BRACHIOP'ODA, *n.* [Gr. βραχιων, an arm, and πους, a foot.] An order of Acephalous Molluscs, so called because their feet resemble arms.

BRACH'IOPODE, *n.* A Brachiopodous animal.

BRACHIO'PODOUS, *a.* Having arms in the place of feet and legs, belonging to the class Brachiopoda.

BRACH'MAN, } *n.* An ancient philosopher of India.
BRAM'IN, } The brachmans are a branch of the ancient gymnosophists, and remarkable for the severity of their lives and manners.

BRA'CHYCATALECTIC, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and καταληκτικος, deficient.] A verse wanting two syllables to complete its length; a term used in Greek and Latin poetry.

BRACHY'CERUS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects of the family Curculionidæ. The species are apterous and generally very rough. They appear to be peculiar to the south of Europe and Africa, and live upon the ground.

BRACHYG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See the next word.*] A writer in short hand.

BRACHYG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and γραφη, a writing.] The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography.

BRACHYL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and λογος, expression.] In *rhet.*, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner.

BRACHYPODI'NÆ, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, and πους, a foot.] Swainson's name for a sub-family of the Merulidæ.

BRACHYP'TERIS, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, and πτερον, a wing.] Short-winged birds. Cuvier's name for those birds generally known by the name of Divers.

BRACHY'PTEROUS, *a.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and πτερον, a wing.] In *ornith.*, a term applied when the folded wings of a bird do not reach to the base of the tail.

BRACHY'PTERYX, *n.* [Gr. βραχυς, and πτερυξ, a wing.] A genus of birds approaching to Saxicola. The wings are very short and obtuse, the tail moderate and rounded, and the feet elongated and weak.

BRACHY'TELIS, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of Quadrumana, separated from Ateles by Spix, chiefly on account of the very small development of the thumb.

BRACH'YTYPOUS, *a.* [Gr. βραχυς, short, and τυπος, form.] In *mineral.*, of a short form.

BRACHYU'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. βραχυς, and ουρα, a tail.] Short-tailed; a term applied to some of the Crustacea, as the crab, to distinguish them from the Macrourous, or long-tailed, as the lobster.

BRA'CING, *ppr.* Furnishing, with braces; making tight or firm.

BRA'CING, *a.* Having the quality of giving strength or tone; as, a *bracing* air.

BRA'CING, *n.* Act of bracing, or state of being braced.

BRACK, *n.* [Ger. *bruch;* Dan. *brek;* Norm. *brek;* from *break*, which see.] An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach: a broken part.

BRACK'EN, *n.* Fern. [*See* BRAKE.]

BRACK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *braquer*, to bend. Qu. Oriental ברך, *brak*, Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. Sam. and Eth., to bend the knee; hence, it signifies the knee.] 1. Short crooked timbers resembling knees, fixed in the frame of a ship's head, to support the gratings; they also serve to support the gallery.—2. In *arch.*, a small support against a wall for a figure, a lamp, clock, &c. These are



Bracket, Lincoln Cathedral.

susceptible of considerable elegance of design and decoration.—3. The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank. – 4. In *printing*, crotchets; thus [ ].

BRACK'ISH, *a.* [D. *brak*, overflowed; qu. from *break*, or Gr. βρεχω, to water. Perhaps applied to land on which salt water has flowed.] Salt, or salt in a moderate degree; it is applied to any water partially saturated with salt.

BRACK'ISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree.

BRACK'Y,† *a.* Brackish.

BRA'CON, *n.* A genus of insects of the order Hymenoptera, and family Ichneumonidæ, (of Latreille). The insects of this genus are remarkable for the hiatus which there exists between the mandibles and the clypeus.

BRAC'TEA, } *n.* [L. Ainsworth writes,
BRACT, } *bractea*, or *brattea.*] In *bot.*, an abnormally developed leaf, growing upon the peduncle of a flower. It differs from other leaves in shape or colour, and is generally situated on the peduncle, so near the flower as easily to be mistaken for a perianth.

BRAC'TEATE, *a.* [from *bractea.*] Furnished with bracts.

BRACT'ED, *a.* Furnished with bracts.

BRAC'TEOLATE, *a.* Furnished with bracteoles.

BRACTEOLE, *n.* A little bract situated on a partial flower-stalk, or pedicel.

BRAD, in Sax. is *broad*, and occurs in names; as, in *Bradford, broadford.*

BRAD, *n.* [Arm. *broud*, a point; Ir. *brod*, or *braid;* Dan. *braad*, a goad or sting; Ch. ברט, *barat*, a dart, a borer.] A particular kind of nail, used in floors and other work, where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood. For this purpose, it is made without a broad head or shoulder over the shank.

BRAD'-AWL, *n.* An awl to make holes for brads.

BRAD'FORD-CLAY, *n.* In *geol.*, a member of the oolitic formation, named from a locality near Bath.

BRADY'PODA, or **BRAD'YPODS**, *n* [Gr. βραδυς, slow, and πους, a foot.] Slow-moving animals. They compose the third order of the class Mammalia in the system of Linnæus, and include the two-toed and three-toed sloths.

BRAD'YPUS, *n.* The Sloth, which see.

BRAE, or **BRAY**, *n.* [W. *bre*, a mount, or peak.] 1. The side of a hill, an acclivity.—2. The bank of a river.—3. A hill.–4. Conjoined with a name, it denotes the upper part of a country, or rather the hilly part of it; also a hilly country, as *Brae-mar, Brae-cat*, the braes of Angus. In a more extensive sense it signifies a large extent of hilly country, as the braes of Mar; the braes of Athol. *Scotch.* [*See* BRAY.]

BRAG, *v. i.* [W. *bragiaw*, to swell, to shoot up, to brag; *brag*, a sprouting malt; *bragu*, to malt. It coincides with Dan. *brager*, to crackle, Gr. βραχω, Eng. to *brag*, and many other words signifying to *break*, or shoot forth. *See* BRAVE.] To boast; to display one's actions, merits, or advantages ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories; followed by *of;* as, to *brag of* a good horse, or *of* a feat.—*To brag on*, is vulgar; indeed the word itself is become low, and is not to be used in elegant composition.

BRAG, *n.* A boast or boasting; ostentatious verbal display of one's deeds, or advantages; the thing boasted. Spenser has used this word as an adverb for *proudly.*

BRAG, *n.* A game at cards.

BRAGGADO'CIO, *n.* A puffing, boasting fellow.

BRAG'GARDISM, *n.* Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

BRAG'GART, *n.* [*brag*, and *art, ard*, kind.] A boaster; a vain fellow.

BRAG'GART, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

BRAG'GER, *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

BRAG'GET, *n.* [W. *bragawd. See* BRAG.] A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead.

BRAG'GING, *ppr.* Boasting.

BRAG'GINGLY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BRAG'LESS, *a.* Without bragging or ostentation. [*Unusual.*]

BRAG'LY,† *adv.* Finely; so as it may be bragged of.

BRAHMAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the brahmans or bramins of India.

BRAID, *v. t.* [Sax. *bredan*, to braid; Old Eng. *brede;* Dan. *breider*, to upbraid.] 1. To weave, or infold three or more strands to form one.—2.† To reproach. [*See* UPBRAID.]

BRAID, *n.* A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands.—2. A start.

BRAID,† *a.* Deceitful. Chaucer used the Saxon word *brede*, to deceive. This is the figurative sense of braid.

BRAIDED, *pp.* Woven together.

BRAIDING, *ppr.* Weaving or interlacing.

BRAID'ING-MACHINES, *n.* Machines employed to manufacture staylaces, braid, upholsterers' cord, and also to cover the threads of caoutchouc, for weaving brace bands.

BRAIL, *n.* [Fr. *brayer*, a *brail*, or truss, a contracted word.] 1. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.—2. In *navigation*, brails are ropes passing through pulleys, on the mizzen mast and yard, and fastened to the aftmost leech of the sail in different places, to truss it up close. Also, all ropes employed to haul up the bottoms, lower corners and skirts of the other great sails, for the more ready furling of them.

BRAIL, *v. t. To brail up*, is to haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails.

BRAIN, *n.* [Sax. *brægan, bregen, bragen;* D. *brein;* Gr. βρεγμα, properly the fore part of the head, or sinciput, also the brain.] 1. That soft whitish mass, or viscus, inclosed in the cranium or skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, and which is supposed to be the seat of the soul, or intelligent principle in man. It is divided above into a right and left hemisphere, and below into six lobes. It is composed of a *cortical* substance, which is external, and a *medullary*, which is internal. From the brain proceed nine pairs of nerves, which are distributed principally to the head and neck. That portion which occupies the superior part of the cavity of the cranium, is termed the *cerebrum;* that which occupies the lower back part, the *cerebellum;* and that which lies at the base of the cranium beneath the cerebrum and cerebellum, and which is the smallest portion, the *medulla oblongata.* The brain is covered by three membranes; the external membrane is termed the *dura mater*, the middle one, the *arachnoid membrane*, and the innermost, the *pia mater.* According to Vauquelin, the human brain contains 80 parts water, 7 albumen, 4.53 white fatty matter; 0.70 red fatty matter, 1.12 ozmazome; 1.5 phosphorus; acids, salts, and sulphur 5.15. Later chemists have detected a large proportion of *cholesterine* in the brain, and from 2 to 2.5 per cent phosphorus. The brain constitutes about one thirty-fifth of the weight of the body.—2. The understanding.—3. The affections; fancy; imagination. [*Unusual.*]

BRAIN, *v. t.* To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.—2.† To conceive; to understand.

BRAINISH, *a.* Hot-headed; furious; as L. *cerebrosus.*

BRAINLESS, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless.

BRAINPAN, *n.* [*brain* and *pan.*] The skull which incloses the brain.

BRAINSICK, *a.* [*brain* and *sick.*] Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless.

BRAINSICKLY, *adv.* Weakly; with a disordered understanding.

BRAINSICKNESS, *n.* Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion.

BRAIN'-THROB, *n.* The throbbing of the brain.

BRAIRD, *n.* [A. S. *brord.*] In *agri.*, the first appearance of grain above ground after it is sown, called in Scotland *breer*, or *brere.*

BRAIT, *n.* Among *jewellers*, a rough diamond.

BRAKE,† *pp.* of *Break.* [*See* BREAK.]

BRAKE, *n.* [W. *brwg;* Ir. *fraoch;* G. *breche;* L. *erica;* Gr. ερικω, ερεικω, to break. So named probably from its roughness or broken appearance.] 1. The female fern, a species of cryptogamian plants. [*See under.*]—2. A place overgrown with brake.—3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles. -4. In *the United States*, a thicket of canes, as a *cane brake;* but seemingly used only in composition.

BRAKE, *n.* [*See* BREAK.] An instrument or machine to break flax, or hemp.—2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked; that is, *brac, brachium*, an arm.—3 A baker's kneading trough.—4. A sharp bit, or snaffle.—5. A machine for confining refractory horses while the smith is shoeing them. —6. That part of the carriage of a moveable battery or engine which enables it to turn.—7. A large heavy harrow for breaking clods after ploughing; called also a drag.—8. A something that is or may be used to stop the motion of a body. In *mechanics*, a contrivance for retarding or arresting machinery in motion by means of friction. It generally consists of a simple or compound lever, pressing forcibly upon the periphery of a broad wheel, fixed upon one of the shafts or axes of the machine.

BRAKE, *n.* The name given to Pteris aquilina, a species of fern, whose fructification is in lines under the margin of the leaf or frond. A section of the lower part of its stem shows an appearance like a spread eagle; hence the specific name. This appearance depends on the mode in which the woody tissue is arranged.

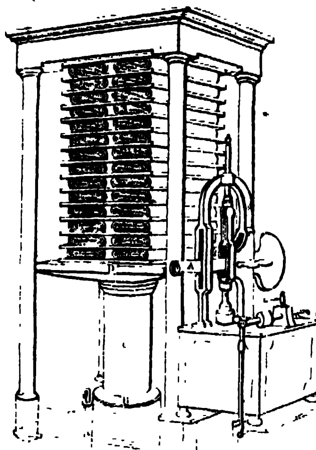
BRĀKEMAN, *n.* The man whose business is to stop cars on railways.

BRĀKY, *a* Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny

BRAM'A, *n.* The bream, a fish. [*See* BREAM.]

BRAM'A, BRUM'A, BRAH'MA, *n.* The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos, the creator. The others are Vishnoo, the preserver, and Siva, the destroyer.

BRA'MAH PRESS, *n.* [From its inventor, Mr. Bramah.] A most valuable hydrostatic machine, by which an immense amount of power, available for compressing goods, or drawing or lifting great weights, may be produced. The action of the machine depends on the well-known principle in hydrostatics, that fluids press equally in all directions. By means of a small forcing pump, A, water is injected into a strong cast-iron cylinder, B, into which is fitted the piston or ram, C. The water acting upon the solid piston, C, slowly and powerfully urges upwards the table, D, until the requisite pressure is produced upon the materials placed between the upper and lower tables of the press. The power of this machine increases in proportion to the difference between the diameter of the forcing pump and that of the large cylinder. Thus, supposing the area of the forcing pump piston to be one square inch, and that of the ram a hundred square inches; then, if the pump piston be forced down with a



Bramah Press.

pressure of 10lbs., this pressure will be communicated to each square inch of the area of the ram, which will consequently be forced upwards with a pressure of 10 times 100, that is 1000lbs. The forcing pump is supplied with a steel-yard safety-valve, and a screw cock for relieving the press.

BRAM'BLE, *n.* [Sax. *brembel, brembr, bremel*, a bramble; D. *braam*, bramble; Ger. *brombeer*, blackberry. *See* BROOM.] The raspberry bush, or blackberry bush; a general name of the genus Rubus, of which there are several species. They are armed with prickles; hence, in common language, any rough, prickly shrub.

BRAM'BLE BONDS, *n.* Bands made of the long shoots of the bramble, or blackberry; formerly used in thatching roofs.

BRAM'BLE BUSH, *n.* [*bramble* and *bush.*] The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together.

BRAM'BLED, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

BRAM'BLE-NET, *n.* [*bramble* and *net*] A hallier, or a net to catch birds.

BRAM'BLING, BRAM'BLE, *n.* A bird, a species of Fringilla, the mountain finch.

BRAM'BLY, *adv.* Full of brambles

BRAM'IN, BRAH'MIN, *n.* [*See* BRACHMAN.] A priest among the Hindoos and other nations of India. There are several orders of bramins, many of whom are very corrupt in their morals; others live sequestered from the world, devoted to superstition and indolence. They are the only persons who understand the Sanscrit, or ancient language of the country, in which their sacred books are written; and to them are European nations indebted for their knowledge of the language. They worship Brama, the supposed creator of the world, but have many subordinate deities.

BRAM'INESS, BRAMINEE', *n.* The wife of a bramin.

BRAMIN'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the bramins, or their doctrines and worship; as, the *braminical* system.

BRAM'INISM, *n.* The religion, or system of doctrines of the bramins.

BRAN, *n.* [W. *bran*, composed of *b* and *rhan*, a piece, from *rhanu*, to rend, or tear; Arm. *brenn;* Ir. and Fr. *bran.* In Italian, *brano*, is a piece or bit. Arm. *ranna;* Ir. *ramam*, to tear.] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding. The husky portion of ground wheat, separated by the boulter from the flour. It is employed in the manufacture of starch, and also by dyers in making what they call the sour water with which they prepare their several dyes. Bran is found to be a very valuable manure, especially for potatoes. The husks of rye, and of other farinaceous grain, separated by grinding and sifting, are also frequently called bran.

BRANC'ARD,† *n.* [Fr.] A horse litter.

BRĂNCH, *n.* [Fr. *branche;* Arm. *brancq.* If *n* is not radical, this word coincides with W. *braic*, the arm, a shoot. This is probably the fact.] 1. The shoot of a tree, or other plant; a limb; a bough shooting from the stem, or from another branch, or bough. Johnson restricts the word to a *shoot from a main bough;* but the definition is warranted neither by etymology nor usage. A division of a main stem, supporting the leaves and fructification. An arm of a tree sprouting from the stem.—2. Any arm or extended part shooting, or extended from the main body of a thing; as the *branch* of a candlestick, or of an artery. Hence, from similitude, a smaller stream running into a larger one, or proceeding from it. Also, the shoot of a stag's horn; an antler.—3. Any member, or part of a body, or system; a distinct article; a section, or subdivision; as, charity is a *branch* of Christian duty.—4. Any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; any descendant from a common parent or stock.—5. *Branches of a bridle*, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb.—6. In *archi.*, *branches* are the ribs of ground vaults traversing from one angle to another, and forming a cross between the other arches which make the sides of the square, of which the branches are the diagonals.—7. In *America*, a warrant, or commission given to a pilot.—8. A chandelier.

BRĂNCH, *v. i.* To shoot, or spread in branches; to ramify; as a plant, or as horns.—2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions, as a mountain, a stream, or a moral subject; to ramify.—3. To speak diffusively; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse.— 4. To have horns shooting out

BRĂNCH, *v. t.* To divide as into branches; to make subordinate divisions.—2. To adorn with needle-work; representing branches, flowers, or twigs.

BRĂNCHED, *pp.* Divided, or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches.

BRĂNCHER, *n.* One that shoots forth branches.—2. A young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

BRĂNCHERY, *n.* The ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

BRAN'CHIA, *n.* [Gr. βραγχια, a gill.] *Branchiæ*, or gills, are the respiratory organs of those animals that breathe water instead of air. They vary greatly

in their structure and position in different animals.

BRANCHIF'ERA, *n.* In *concho.*, according to Blainville, a division belonging to the order Cervicobranchiata. It comprises three genera; Fissurella, Emarginula, and Parmophorus.

BRĂNCHINESS, *n.* Fulness of branches.

BRĂNCHING, *ppr.* Shooting in branches; dividing into several subordinate parts.

BRĂNCHING, *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

BRANCHIO'PODA, *n.* [Gr. βραγχια, gills, and πους, a foot.] An order of crustaceous animals; so called, because their *branchiæ*, or gills, are situated on the feet. A great portion of these animals have but one eye, and hence they are called cyclops.

BRAN'CHIOPODE, *n.* A small animal belonging to the order Branchiopoda.

BRĂNCHIO'PODOUS, *a.* Gill-footed; belonging to the order Branchiopoda.

BRANCHIOS'TEGOUS, *a.* [Gr. βραγχια, gills, and στεγος, a covering.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills, as a *branchiostegous* fish; covering the gills, as the *branchiostegous* membrane. The *branchiostegi* are an order of fish in the Linnæan system, the rays of whose fins are bony, but whose gill-covers are destitute of bony rays.

BRAN'CHIPUS, *n.* The cancer stagnalis of Linnæus.

BRANCH'IREME, *n.* [Gr. βραγχια, and L. *remus*, an oar.] An animal that has legs terminating in a bundle of setiform branches, connected with its respiration.

BRĂNCH-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.

BRĂNCHLESS, *a.* Destitute of branches, or shoots; without any valuable product; barren; naked.

BRĂNCHLET, *n.* A little branch; a twig; the subdivision of a branch.

BRĂNCH-PEDUN'CLE, *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch.

BRĂNCH-PI'LOT, *n.* In *America*, a pilot who has a branch, or public commission.

BRĂNCHY, *a.* Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches.

BRAND, *n.* [Sax. *brand;* G. *brand;* from *brănna, brennen*, to burn. *See* BURN.] 1. A burning-piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burnt, whether burning or after the fire is extinct.—2. A sword; either from brandishing, Fr. *brandir*, or from its glittering brightness; *now obsolete, unless in poetry.*- 3. A thunderbolt.—4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask; a stigma; any note of infamy.

BRAND, *v. t.* To burn, or impress a mark with a hot iron; as, to *brand* a criminal, by way of punishment; or to *brand* a cask, or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it.- 2. To fix a mark, or character of infamy, in allusion to the branding of criminals; to stigmatize as infamous; as, to *brand* a vice with infamy.

BRAND, or BURN, *n.* A disease in vegetables, by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed, as if they had been *burnt;* hence the name of this disease. It is supposed to arise from a sudden change of temperature after sun-rise.

BRAND'ED, *pp.* Marked with a hot iron; stigmatized.

BRAND'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of Anas, of the goose kind; usually called in America *brant*, or *brent*.

BRAND'ING, *ppr.* Impressing a mark with a hot iron; fixing a stigma, or mark of reproach.

BRAND'-IRON, } *n.* An iron to
BRAND'ING-IRON, } brand with.—
2. A trivet to set a pot on.

BRAND'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brandir; r* changed into *l;* It. *brandire;* probably allied to Fr. *branler*, to shake.] 1. To move, or wave, as a weapon; to raise, and move in various directions; to shake, or flourish; as, to *brandish* a sword, or a cane. It often indicates *threatening.*—2. To play with; to flourish; as, to *brandish* syllogisms.

BRAND'ISHED, *pp.* Raised and waved in the air with a flourish.

BRAND'ISHER, *n.* One who brandishes.

BRAND'ISHING, *ppr.* Raising and waving in the air; flourishing.

BRAND'LING, *n.* A kind of worm.

BRAND'-NEW, *a.* [*See* BRAND.] Quite new; bright as a brand of fire.

BRANDRETTE, *n.* A fence, or rail round the opening of a well.

BRAN'DY, *n.* [D. *branden;* Ger. *brennen*, to distil; *branden*, to boil; *brenner*, a distiller; Ger. *branntwein;* Fr. *branderin*, brandy. *See* BURN.] An ardent spirit distilled from wine. It consists of water, ardent spirits, and a small portion of oil, which renders it milky at first, and after a certain time gives it a deep colour. Its peculiar flavour depends on the nature of the essential oil, which comes over along with it in the distillation, and likewise, in some measure, upon the management of the fire, the wood of the cask in which it is kept, &c. In *France*, the finest brandy is called *cognac*, the term for all kinds being *eau de vie*. The name brandy is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States particularly to that which is distilled from cider and peaches.

BRAN'DY-WINE, *n.* Brandy.

BRAN'GLE, *n.* [Russ. *bran*, war, strife, noise, broil; *branyu*, to hinder, to scold; L. *frendeo*. Qu. *wrangle*. Brangle, in *Scottish*, signifies to shake, or to threaten; Fr. *branler*.] A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest, or dispute.

BRAN'GLE, *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble.

BRAN'GLEMENT, *n.* Wrangle; brangle.

BRAN'GLER, *n.* A quarrelsome person.

BRAN'GLING, *n.* A quarrel.

BRANK, *n.* [So named probably from its joints, *breaks*. "Galliæ quoque suum genus farris dedere; quod illic *brance* vocant, apud nos sandalum, nitidissimi grani;" Plin. 18. 7.] 1. Buckwheat, a species of Polygonum; a grain cultivated mostly for beasts and poultry; but in the *United States*, the flour is much used for making breakfast cakes.—2. In some parts of England and Scotland, a *scolding-bridle*, an instrument for correcting scolding women. It consists of a head-piece, which incloses the head of the offender, and of a sharp iron which enters the mouth and restrains the tongue. In *Scotland*, *branks* is the name of a sort of bridle for horses and cows. Instead of leather it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added; but more frequently a wooden nose resembling a muzzle.

BRANK'URSINE, *n.* [*brank* and *ursus*, a bear.] *Bear's-breech*, or Acanthus, a genus of plants, of several species. The leaves of the common sort are said to have furnished the model of the Corinthian capitals.

BRAN'LIN, *n.* A species of fish of the salmon kind, in some places called the *fingry*, from five or six black lines, or marks on each side resembling fingers. It is found in rapid streams.

BRAN'NY, *a.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran.

BRAN'SLE,† *n.* A brawl, or dance.

BRANT, *n.* [Qu. *brand*, burnt, or brown.] A species of Anas, of the goose kind; called also *brent* and *brand-goose*, which see.

BRANT, *a.* Steep.

BRA'SEN, *a.* (bra'zn.) Made of brass. [*See* BRASS and BRAZEN.]

BRASH, *a.* Hasty in temper; impetuous.—2. Brittle. [*Local.*]

BRA'SIER, *n.* (bra'zhur.) An artificer who works in brass.—2 A pan for holding coals. [*See* BRASS.]

BRASIL'. *See* BRAZIL.

BRĂSS, *n.* [Sax. *bræs;* W. *prês;* Corn. *brest:* Ir. *pras*. In Welsh, *prês* signifies *brass*, and what is quick, ready, sharp, smart, also haste, fuel, and *presu*, to render imminent, to hasten, to render *present*. The latter sense indicates that it is from the Latin, yet there seems no connection between these senses and *brass*. This word may be named from its bright colour, and be allied to Port. *braza*, Sp. *brasas*, live coals, *abrazar*, *abrasar*, to burn, or inflame; but the real origin and primary sense are not evident.] 1. An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow colour; usually containing about one third of its weight of zinc, but the proportions are variable. Brass is more fusible than copper, and not so apt to tarnish. It is malleable, and so ductile that it may be drawn out into fine wire, and is much tougher than copper. It is employed for a great variety of purposes both ornamental and useful. The best brass is made by cementation of calamine, or the oxyde of zinc, with granulated copper.—2. Impudence; a brazen face.

BRAS'SARTS, *n. plur.* In *her.*, armour for the elbow.

BRĂSSE, *n.* The pale spotted perch, with two long teeth on each side; the Lucioperca.

BRAS'SES, *n. plur.* Monumental slabs of brass, much used in the middle ages



Brasses.

Lady Bourton, Casterton Parva church, Rutland, 1381. William Abell, vicar of Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1507.

with effigies engraved in outline upon them. They are sometimes enamelled especially the shields of arms.

BRAS'SET, *n.* A casque, or head-piece of armour.

BRAS'SICA, *n.* [Lat.] Cabbage. A genus of cruciferous plants, comprehending among other species the cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, borecole, rape, turnip, colza, and the like. One species, *Brassica rubra*, or red cabbage, makes a good pickle. The infusion of its leaves, which is of a very rich blue colour, affords an excellent test both for acids and alkalies, turning green with alkalies, and red with acids.

BRÄS'SINESS, *n.* A quality of brass; the appearance of brass.

BRÄSS'-PĀVED, *a.* Hard as brass.

BRÄSS-VIS'AGED, *a.* Impudent.

BRÄS'SY, *a.* Pertaining to brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; having the colour of brass.—2. Impudent; impudently bold.

BRAST,† *a.* Burst.

BRAT, *n.* [G. *brut.*] 1. A child, so called in contempt.—2. Offspring; progeny.

BRAUL, *n.* Indian cloth with blue and white stripes, called *turbants.*

BRAU'RITE, *n.* The brachytypous ore of manganese

BRAVA'DO, *n.* [Sp. *bravata:* Fr. *bravade.* *See* BRAVE.] A boast, or brag; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate.

BRAVE, *a.* [Fr. *brave;* Sp. Port. It. *bravo;* D. *braaf;* Ger. *brav,* whence *braviren,* to look big, to bully, or hector. In Sp. and Port. *bravo* signifies *brave,* valiant, strenuous, bullying, fierce, wild, savage, rude, unpolished, excellent, fine; *bravear,* to bully, to menace in an arrogant manner; *brava* is a swell of the sea; *braveza,* valour, and fury of the elements. The word *brave* expresses also showiness in dress. The word bears the sense of open, bold, expanding, and rushing, vaunting. It is doubtless contracted, and probably from the root of *brag.*] 1. Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; fearless of danger; as, a *brave* warrior. It usually unites the sense of *courage* with *generosity* and *dignity* of mind, qualities often united.

The *brave* man will not deliberately do an injury to his fellow man. *Anon.*

2. Gallant; lofty; graceful; having a noble mien.—3. Magnificent; grand; as, a *brave* place.—4. Excellent; noble; dignified. *But in modern usage, it has nearly lost its application to things.*—5.† Gaudy; showy in dress. [Ar. *baraka,* to adorn.]

BRAVE, *n.* A hector; a man daring beyond discretion, or decency.

Hot *braves* like thee may fight. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

BRAVE, *v. t.* To defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance.

The ills of love I can *brave.*
The flag that *braved* a thousand years.
Campbell.

2. To carry a boasting appearance of; as, to *brave* that which they believe not.

BRĀVED, *pp.* Defied; set at defiance; met without dismay, or being moved.

BRĀVELY, *adv.* Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; in a brave manner; heroically. In Spenser, finely, gaudily.

BRĀVERY, *n.* Courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness of danger; often united with generosity, or dignity of mind which despises meanness and cruelty, and disdains to take advantage of a vanquished enemy.

The duellist, in proving his *bravery,* shows that he thinks it suspected. *Anon.*

2. Splendour; magnificence; showy appearance.

The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments; Is. iii. *Spenser.*

3. Show; ostentation; fine dress.—4. Bravado; boast.—5. A showy person. [*In the last four senses, this word is nearly antiquated.*]

BRĀVING, *ppr.* Setting at defiance; challenging.

BRA'VO, *n.* [It. and Sp.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin, or murderer.—2. Well done, as an *interjec.*

BRAVU'RA, *n.* [Sp. A boasting.] A song requiring great force or ability.

BRAVU'RA, *a.* In *music,* spirited; difficult; brilliant.

BRAW, *a.* [Sui Goth. *braf.*] Fine, gaily dressed, handsome, pleasant, agreeable; worthy, excellent. *Braws,* as a noun, signifies fine clothes, one's best apparel. [*Scotch.*]

BRAWL, *v. i.* [Ger. *brüllen;* Dan. *vraaler* and *bröler;* Sw. *vrala,* to roar, or bellow; Fr. *brailler;* Arm. *brailhat,* to brawl, or be noisy; L. *prælior;* W. *broliaw,* to boast, to brag; *brawl,* a shouting out, a boast.] 1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.—2. To speak loud and indecently.—3. To roar as water; to make a noise.

BRAWL, *v. t.* To drive or beat away.

BRAWL, *n.* [Norm. *braul.*] 1. Noise; quarrel; scurrility; uproar.—2. Formerly a kind of dance.

BRAWL'ER, *n.* A noisy fellow; a wrangler.

BRAWL'ING, *n.* The act of quarrelling.

BRAWL'INGLY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner.

BRAWN, *n.* [L. *aprugnus,* caro *aprugna.*] 1. The flesh of a boar, or the animal.—2. The fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body. 3. Bulk; muscular strength.—4. The arm, from its muscles, or strength.

BRAWN'ED, *a.* Brawny; strong.

BRAWN'ER, *n.* A boar killed for the table.

BRAWN'INESS, *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness.

BRAWN'Y, *a.* Musculous; fleshy; bulky; having large strong muscles; strong.

BRAX'Y, *n.* [A. S. *breac.*] A disease amongst sheep, called also dysentery, or gall scour.—2. In the moorlands of Scotland, a sheep which has died of disease; also mutton of this description.

BRAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *bracan;* Fr. *broyer,* to pound or bruise; *braire,* to roar, or bray as an ass; Arm. *brequi,* to roar; Norm. *brair,* to cry, to *brag;* Gr. βραχω; W. *briwaw,* to break in pieces, to rub or grind; *breyan,* a quern; Ir. *bra,* a handmill. *See* BRAG and BREAK.] 1. To pound, beat, or grind small; as, to *bray* a fool in a mortar; Prov. xxvii.—2. *v. i.* To make a harsh sound, as of an ass.—3. To make a harsh, disagreeable grating sound.

BRAY, *n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh grating sound.—2. Shelving ground.

BRAY,† *n.* [W. *bre,* a mount or peak.] A bank or mound of earth.

BRĀYER, *n.* One that brays like an ass.—2. An instrument to temper ink in printing-offices.

BRĀYING, *ppr.* Pounding or grinding small; roaring.

BRĀYING, *n.* Roar; noise; clamour.

BRAYLE, *n.* [*See* BRAIL.]

BRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *braser.*] 1. To solder with brass.—2. To harden to impudence; to harden as with brass.

BRA'ZEN, *a.* (bra'zn.) Made of brass; as, a *brazen* helmet.—2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass; as, a *brazen* din.—3. Impudent; having a front like brass.—*Brazen age,* or age of brass, in *mythol.,* the age which succeeded the *silver age,* when men had degenerated from primitive purity.—*Brazen dish,* among *miners,* is the standard by which other dishes are gauged, and is kept in the king's hall.—*Brazen sea,* in *Jewish antiquity,* a huge vessel of brass, cast on the plain of Jordan, and placed in Solomon's temple. It was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in height, 30 in circumference, and contained 3000 baths. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in, before they performed the service of the temple

BRA'ZEN, *v. i.* (bra'zn.) To be impudent; to bully.

BRA'ZEN-BROWED, *a.* Being of shameless impudence.

BRA'ZEN-FACE, *n.* [*brazen* and *face.*] An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

BRA'ZEN-FĀCED, *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless.

BRA'ZENLY, *adv.* In a bold impudent manner.

BRA'ZENNESS, *n.* Appearance like brass. In this sense, *brassiness* is the more correct word.—2. Impudence; excess of assurance.

BRA'ZIER. *See* BRASIER.

BRAZIL', **BRAZIL'-WOOD**, } *n.* [Port. *braza,* a live coal, or glowing fire. This name was given to the wood for its colour, and it is said that King Emanuel of Portugal gave this name to the country in America, on account of its producing this wood. It was first named Santa Cruz, by its discoverer, Pedro Alvares Cabral. Brazil, or brazil-wood, is a very heavy wood of a red colour, growing in Brazil, and other tropical countries. It is used in manufactures for dyeing red. It is a species of Cæsalpina.

BRAZILET'TO, *n.* An inferior species of Brazil-wood brought from Jamaica. It is one of the cheapest and least esteemed of the red-dye woods.

BRAZIL'IAN, *n.* Pertaining to Brazil; as *Brazilian* strand.

BRAZIL-NUT, *n.* Seed of Bertholletia excelsa, a tree belonging to the nat. order Lecythidaceæ. The fruit is a capsule, which opens by a lid.

BRA'ZING, *n.* The soldering together of edges of iron, copper, brass, &c., with an alloy, consisting of brass and zinc, sometimes with a little tin or silver.

BREACH, *n.* [Fr. *brèche;* D. *breuk;* Ger. *bruch.* *See* BREAK.] 1. The act of breaking, or state of being broken; a rupture; a break; a gap; the space between the several parts of a solid body parted by violence; as, a *breach* in a garment, or in a wall.—2. The violation of a law; the violation, or nonfulfilment of a contract; the non-performance of a moral duty; non-performance of duty being a *breach* of obligation, as well as a positive transgression or violation.

Every *breach* of the public engagements is hurtful to public credit. *Hamilton.*

3. An opening in a coast. [*Not usual.*]—4. Separation between friends by means of enmity; difference; quarrel.—5. Infraction; injury; invasion; as, a *breach* upon kingly power.—6. Be-

reavement; loss of a friend and its consequent affliction.—7. A violation of the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law, and destructive to the public tranquillity, is called a *breach of the peace*.—8. In *fort.*, a gap made in any part of the works of a town or fort, by the cannon of the besiegers, in order to make an attack upon the place. *Breach of arrestment*, in *Scots law*, an act of contempt of legal authority, committed by an arrestee disregarding the arrestment used in his hands, and paying the sum, or delivering the goods arrested to the common debtor.

BREACH, *v. t.* To make a breach or opening.

BREACHFULL, *a.* Full of breaches.

BREACHY, *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly.

BREAD, *n.* (bred.) [Sax. *bread;* Ger. *brot;* D. *brood;* Qu. Gr. βρωτος, any thing esculent. If the word signifies food in general, or that which is eaten, probably it is the Heb. and Ch. ברית, *baruth*, from ברה, *barah*, to eat or feed. But in German, it signifies loaf as well as bread. "Zehen brot," ten loaves. It may therefore signify primarily a lump or portion.] 1. A mass of dough, made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, and baked in an oven or pan.—2. Food in general.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat *bread;* Gen iii.

Give us this day our daily *bread.*
Lord's Prayer.

3. Support of life in general; maintenance.

Is the reward of virtue, *bread?* *Pope.*

Bee-bread. [*See* BEE.]—*Ship-bread*, bread for ships; hard biscuits.—*Cassada-bread.* [*See* CASSADA.]

BREAD,† *v. t.* [Sax. *brædan. See* BROAD.] To spread.

BREAD'CHIPPER, *n.* [*bread* and *chip.*] One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

BREAD'CORN, *n.* [*bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made. This in most countries is wheat and rye; but in some countries bread is made of other grain, as of maize in some parts of America, and of oats in Scotland.

BREAD'EN, *a.* Made of bread [*Lit us.*]

BREADFRUIT-TREE, *n.* Artocarpus incisa, fruit nut, exactly like a heart. Another species of Artocarpus, called A. Integrifolia, yields a coarser sort of Breadfruit, called Jackfruit. [*See* BREAD-TREE.]

BREAD'LESS, *a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

BREAD'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept.

BREAD'-STUFF, *n.* Bread, corn, meal, or flour.

BREAD'-TREE, *n.* [*bread* and *tree.*]



Bread-fruit.

The *bread-fruit tree*, or Artocarpus, a tree which grows in the islands of the Pacific ocean, of the size of an apple-tree, producing a fruit shaped like a heart, and as large as a small loaf of bread, which is eaten as food.

BREADTH, *n.* (bredth.) [Sax. *bræd* and *bred. See* BOARD and BROAD.] The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side; a geometrical dimension, which, multiplied into the length, constitutes a surface; as, the length of a table is five feet, and the *breadth* three; $5 \times 3 = 15$ feet, the whole surface.

BREADTH'LESS, *a.* Having no breadth.

BREAK, *v. t. pret. broke*, [*brake*,†] *pp. broke* or *broken.* [Sax. *bræcan, brecan*, to break, and *bracan*, to bray, as in a mortar; Ger. *brechen;* W. *breyu*, to break; *breg*, a rent or rupture; *breç*, a breaking out, a *freckle;* Goth. *brikan;* Ir. *bracaim*, to break, to harrow; L. *frango, fregi*, n casual; Arm. *fricya;* Fr. *fracas;* Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. and Ar. פרק, *farak*, to break, to free or deliver, to separate; Gr. φρασσω, φραγμα. These words seem also to be allied to ברך, *berek*, and פרך, *pherek*. If the first consonant is a prefix, which is probable, then connected with these words are the Gr. ῥηγνυω and ῥηξω, W. *rhwygaw*, Arm. *roga, rega*, to rend. *Wreck* is probably of the same family. The primary sense is to strain, stretch, *rack*, drive; hence, to strain and burst or break. It should be noted that the Gr. ῥηγη, in the Æolic dialect, is βρηγη.] 1. To part or divide by force and violence, as a solid substance; to rend apart; as, to *break* a band; to *break* a thread or a cable.—2. To burst or open by force.

The fountains of the earth were *broke* open. *Burnet.*

3. To divide by piercing or penetrating; to burst forth; as, the light *breaks* through the clouds.—4. To make breaches or gaps by battering, as in a wall.—5. To destroy, crush, weaken, or impair, as the human body or constitution.—6. To sink; to appal or subdue; as, to *break* the spirits or the passions.—7. To crush; to shatter; to dissipate the strength of, as of an army.—8. To weaken, or impair, as the faculties.—9. To tame; to train to obedience; to make tractable; as, to *break* a horse.—10. To make bankrupt.—11. To discard, dismiss, or cashier; as, to *break* an officer.—12. To crack, to part or divide, as the skin; to open, as an aposteme.—13. To violate, as a contract or promise, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, or by neglect or nonfulfilment.—14. To infringe or violate, as a law, or any moral obligation, either by a positive act, or by an omission of what is required.—15. To stop; to interrupt; to cause to cease; as, to *break* conversation; to *break* sleep.—16. To intercept; to check; to lessen the force of; as, to *break* a fall, or a blow.—17. To separate; to part; as, to *break* company or friendship.—18. To dissolve any union; sometimes with *off;* as, to *break off* a connection.—19. To cause to abandon; to reform, or cause to reform; as, to *break* one of ill habits or practices.—20. To open as a purpose; to propound something new; to make a first disclosure of opinions; as, to *break* one's mind.—21. To frustrate; to prevent.

If plagues or earthquakes *break* not heaven's design. *Pope.*

22. To take away; as, to *break* the whole staff of bread; Ps. cv.—23. To stretch, to strain; to rack; as, to *break* one on the wheel.—*To break the back*, to strain or dislocate the vertebers with too heavy a burden; also, to disable one's fortune.—*To break bulk*, to begin to unload.—*To break a deer*, to cut it up at table.—*To break fast*, to eat the first meal in the day, but used as a compound word.—*To break ground*, to plough.—*To break ground*, to dig; to open trenches.—*To break the heart*, to afflict grievously; to cause great sorrow or grief; to depress with sorrow or despair.—*To break a jest*, to utter a jest unexpected.—*To break the neck*, to dislocate the joints of the neck.—*To break off*, to put a sudden stop to; to interrupt; to discontinue.

Break off thy sins by righteousness; Dan. iv.

2. To sever; to divide; as, to *break off* a twig.—*To break sheer*, in *marine lan.*, when a ship at anchor is in a position to keep clear of the anchor, but is forced by wind or current out of that position, *she breaks her sheer.*—*To break up*, to dissolve or put an end to; as, to *break up* house-keeping.—2. To open, or lay open; as, to *break up* a bed of earth.—3. To plough ground the first time, or after lying long unploughed; *a common use in the United States.*—4. To separate; as, to *break up* a company.—5. To disband; as, to *break up* an army.—*To break upon the wheel*, to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel.—*To break wind*, to give vent to wind from the body backward.

BREAK, *v. i.* To part; to separate; to divide in two; as, the ice *breaks;* a band *breaks.*—2. To burst; as, a storm or deluge *breaks.*—3. To burst by dashing against something; as, a wave *breaks* upon a rock.—4. To burst, as a tumour or aposteme.—5. To open, as the morning; to show the first light; to dawn.—6. To burst forth; to utter or exclaim.—7. To fail in trade or other occupation; to become bankrupt.—8. To decline in health and strength; to begin to lose the natural vigour.—9. To issue out with vehemence.—10. To make way with violence or suddenness; to rush; often with a particle; as, to *break in;* to *break in upon*, as calamities; to *break over*, as a flood; to *break out*, as a fire; to *break forth*, as light or a sound.—11. To come to an explanation.

I am to *break* with thee upon some affairs.
Shak.

[*I believe antiquated.*]—12. To suffer an interruption of friendship; to fall out.

Be not afraid to *break* with traitors.
B. Jonson.

13. To faint, flag, or pant.

My soul *breaketh* for longing to thy judgments; Ps cxix.

To break away, to disengage itself from; to rush from; also, to dissolve itself or dissipate, as fog or clouds.—*To break forth*, to issue out.—*To break from*, to disengage from; to depart abruptly, or with vehemence.—*To break in*, to enter by force; to enter unexpectedly; to intrude.—*To break loose*, to get free by force; to escape from confinement by violence; to shake off restraint.—*To break off*, to part; to divide; also, to desist suddenly.—*To break off from*, to part from with violence.—*To break out*, to issue forth; to discover itself by its effects, to arise or spring up; as, a fire *breaks out;* a sedition *breaks out;* a fever *breaks out.*

—2. To appear in eruptions, as pustules; to have pustules, or an efflorescence on the skin, as a child *breaks out.* Hence we have *freckle* from the root of *break;* Welsh *breç.*—3. To throw off restraint, and become dissolute.—*To break up,* to dissolve itself and separate; as, a company *breaks up;* a meeting *breaks up;* a fog *breaks up;* but more generally we say, fog, mist, or clouds *break away.*—*To break with,* to part in enmity; to cease to be friends; as, to *break with* a friend or companion. This verb carries with it its primitive sense of *straining, parting, severing, bursting,* often with violence, with the consequential senses of *injury, defect,* and *infirmity.*

BREĀK, *n.* A state of being open, or the act of separating; an opening made by force; an open place. It is the same word as *brack,* differently written and pronounced.—2. A pause; an interruption.—3. A line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense, or a stop in the sentence. 4. In a ship, the *break of the deck,* is the part where it terminates, and the descent on to the next deck below commences.—5. The first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; as the *break* of day. Ar. *farakon,* id. that is, *farak.*—6. In *arch.,* a recess; also, any projection from the general surface of a building. —7. In *engineering,* a contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage in descending an inclined plane, by pressing against the periphery of the wheel; also written *brake.* [*See* BRAKE.]

BREĀKAGE, *n.* A breaking; also, an allowance for things broken in transportation.

BREĀKER, *n.* The person who breaks any thing; a violator or transgressor; as, a *breaker* of the law.—2. A rock which breaks the waves; or the wave itself which breaks against a rock, a sand bank, or the shore, exhibiting a white foam.—3. A pier, mound, or other solid matter, placed in a river, to break the floating ice, and prevent it from injuring a bridge below; called also *ice-breaker.*—4. One that breaks up ground. —5. A destroyer; Micah ii.

BREAK′FAST, *n.* (brek′fast.) [*break* and *fast.*] The first meal in the day; or the thing eaten at the first meal.—2 A meal or food in general.

BREAK′FAST, *v. t.* (brek′fast.) To furnish with the first meal in the morning.

BREAK′FAST, *v. i.* (brek′fast.) To eat the first meal in the day.

BREAK′FASTING, *ppr.* Eating, or taking the first meal in the day.

BREAK′FASTING, *n.* A party at breakfast.

BREĀKING, *ppr.* Parting by violence; rending asunder; becoming bankrupt. —*Breaking bulk,* the act of beginning to unload a ship, or of discharging the first part of the cargo.—*Breaking ground,* the first weighing of the anchor and quitting a place. In *the army,* it signifies the first opening of trenches against a place.

BREĀK′ING JOINT, *n.* In *arch.,* that disposition of stones and bricks in their courses, by which vertical joints are not allowed to fall over each other.

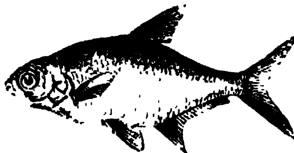
BREĀKNECK, *n.* [*break* and *neck.*] A fall that breaks the neck; a steep place endangering the neck.

BREĀKPROMISE,† *n.* [*break* and *promise.*] One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

BREĀKVOW,† *n.* [*break* and *vow.*] One who habitually breaks his vows.

BREĀKWATER, *n.* [*break* and *water.*] The hull of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of a harbour, to break or diminish the force of the waves, to secure the vessels in harbour.—2. A small buoy fastened to a large one, when the rope of the latter is not long enough to reach the surface of the water.—3. Any mole, mound, or wall, raised in a river, or estuary, or harbour, to break the force of the waves, and protect shipping, &c.

BREAM, *n.* [Fr. *breme;* Ch. אברמה, *abrumah;* Sp. *brema.*] A fish, the Cyprinus brama, an inhabitant of lakes and deep water, extremely insipid and little valued.



Bream (Cyprinus brama).

BREAM, *v. t.* In *sea lan.,* to burn off the filth, such as grass, sea weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom.

BREAST, *n.* (brest.) [Sax. *breast;* D. *borst,* the breast, a lad, a notch; Ger. *brust,* breast, and *brüsten,* to hold up the head, to look big; Dan. *bröst,* breast; also, default, defect, blemish; also, *bryst,* breast, pap; *bryster sig* to strut; *brister,* to burst. The sense seems to be a protuberance.] 1. The soft, protuberant body, adhering to the thorax, which, in females, furnishes milk for infants.

> His *breasts* are full of milk; Job xxi. 24.

2. The fore part of the thorax, or the fore part of the human body between the neck and the belly.—3. The part of a beast which answers to the breast in man. This, in quadrupeds, is between the fore legs, below the neck. 4. *Figuratively,* the heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind; the affections; the seat of the affections and passions. —5. Formerly, the power of singing.

BREAST, *v. t.* (brest.) To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast; to act with the breast; to bear the breast against.

> The court *breasted* the popular current by sustaining the demurrer. *Wirt.*

To breast up a hedge, is to cut the face of it on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants, of which it is constituted.

BREAST′BONE, *n.* [*breast* and *bone.*] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

BREAST′-CĀSKET, *n* [*breast* and *casket.*] One of the largest and longest of the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship.

BREAST′-DEEP, *a.* Breast high; as high as the breast.

BREAST′ED, *a.* Having a broad breast; having a fine voice.

BREAST′FAST, *n.* [*breast* and *fast.*] A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or quay, or to some other ship.

BREAST′-HIGH, *a.* [*breast* and *high.*] High as the breast.

BREAST′HOOK, *n.* [*breast* and *hook.*] A thick piece of timber incurvated into the form of a knee, and placed directly across the stem of a ship to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side.

BREAST′ING, *ppr.* Meeting with the breast; opposing in front.

BREAST′KNOT, *n.* [*breast* and *knot.*] A knot of riband worn on the breast.

BREAST′PIN, *n.* A pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament before the breast.

BREAST′PLATE, *n.* [*breast* and *plate.*] Armour for the breast, originally made



Breastplate.

of thongs, cords, leather, &c. (hence *lorica,* cuirass), but afterwards of brass, iron, or other metals. It may be considered as an improvement on the shield, which was borne on the left arm, and moved so as to protect, successively, all parts of the body. 2 A strap that runs across a horse's breast.—3. In *Jewish antiquity,* a part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of the rich embroidered stuff of which the ephod was made. It was set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes. It was called also the *breastplate of judgment,* because it contained the Urim and Thummim.

BREAST′PLOUGH, *n.* [*breast* and *plough.*] A kind of turf spade propelled by the hands placed upon a cross bar held opposite the breast. By this means the spade skims near the surface, and takes off only a thin slice of turf used for thatching in various ways.

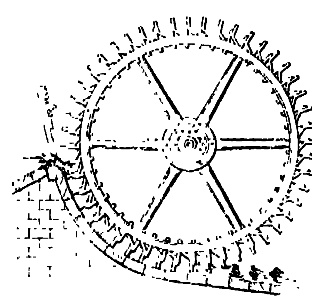
BREAST RAIL, *n.* In a *ship,* the upper rail of the balcony, or of the breast-work on the quarter-deck.

BREAST′ROPE, *n.* [*breast* and *rope.*] In a ship, *breast ropes* are used to fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels, to hold the yards fast to the mast; now called *parrel ropes.*

BREAST′-SUMMER. *See* BREST-SUMMER.

BREAST′-WALL, *n.* A retaining wall at the foot of a slope.

BREAST′-WHEEL, *n.* In *mill-work,* a kind of water-wheel, in which the water is delivered to the float board at a



Breast-wheel.

point somewhere between the bottom and top, generally a little below the level of the axis. In this kind of wheel the water acts partly by impulse, and partly by its weight.

BREAST′-WORK, *n.* [*breast* and *work.*] In *fort.,* a work thrown up for defence; a parapet—*which see.* In a *ship,* a sort of balustrade of rails, or mouldings, which terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the fore-ends, and also incloses the forecastle both before and behind.

BREATH, *n.* (breth.) [Sax. *bræth*, odour, scent, breath; Ger. *brodem*, steam, vapour, breath.] 1. The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals. —2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*. *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to a state of exhaustion from violent action; as, I am out of *breath;* I am scarce in *breath.*—4. Respite; pause; time to breathe; as, let me take *breath;* give me some *breath.*—5. Breeze; air in gentle motion.

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*

6. A single respiration; as, he swears at every *breath.*—7. An instant; the time of a single respiration; a single act.

He smiles and he frowns in a *breath*. *Dryden.*

8. A word.

A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made. *Goldsmith.*

BREATHABLE *a.* That may be breathed.

BREATH'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being breathable.

BREATHE, *v. i.* To respire; to inspire and expire air. Hence, to live.—2. To take breath; to rest from action; as, let them have time to *breathe.*—3. To pass as air.

To whose foul mouth no wholesome air *breathes* in. *Shak.*

BREATHE, *v. t.* To inhale as air into the lungs and expel it; as, to *breathe* vital air. 2. To inject by breathing; to infuse; followed by *into*

And the Lord God *breathed into* his nostrils the breath of life; Gen. ii.

3. To expire; to eject by breathing; followed by *out;* as, to *breathe out* threatenings and slaughter; Acts.—4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

The greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags. *Shak.*

5. To inspire or blow into; to cause to sound by breathing; as, to *breathe* the flute.—6. To exhale; to emit as breath; as, the flowers *breathe* odours or perfume. 7. To utter softly, or in private; as, to *breathe* a vow.—8. To give air or vent to; to open; as, to *breathe* a vein. [W. *brathu*, to pierce.]—9. To express; to manifest.

Other articles *breathe* the same severe spirit. *Milner.*

BREATHED, *pp.* Inhaled and exhaled; respired; uttered.

BREATHER, *n.* One that breathes or lives; one that utters; an inspirer, one who animates or infuses by inspiration.

BREATH'FUL, *a.* (breth ful.) Full of breath; full of odour.

BREATHING, *ppr.* Respiring; living; uttering.—2. *a.* Exhibiting to the life; as, *breathing* paint.

BREATHING, *n.* Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air.—2. Aspiration; secret prayer.—3. Breathing-place; vent.—4. Accent; aspiration.

BREATHING-PLACE, *n.* A pause.—2. A vent.

BREATH'ING-PORES, *n. plur.* Microscopic apertures in the cuticle of plants, through which the functions of respiration and evaporation are supposed to be carried on.

BREATHING-TIME, *n.* Pause; relaxation.

BREATH'LESS, *a.* (breth'less.) Being out of breath; spent with labour, or violent action.—2. Dead; as, a *breathless* body.

BREATH'LESSNESS, *n.* The state of being exhausted of breath.

BREC'CIA, *n.* [It. a *breach.*] In *mineral.*, an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same mineral, or of different minerals united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colours. Sometimes a few of the fragments are a little rounded. The varieties are the silicious, calcareous, and trap breccias. When rounded stones and angular fragments are united by a cement, the aggregate is usually called coarse conglomerate, or pudding-stone. *Osseous breccia*, is, as its name implies, composed of bones.

BREC'CIATED, *a.* Consisting of angular fragments, cemented together.

BRECH'ITE, *n.* A fossil allied to the Alcyons. It is cylindrical, striated, and its thick end conical, pierced with holes and crested.

BRED, *pp.* of *Breed.* Generated; produced; contrived; educated.

BREDE,† *n.* A braid.

BREE, or **BROO**, *n.* [Ang. Sax. *briw.*] Broth; soup; juice; sauce; water; moisture of any kind. [*Scotch.*]

BREECH, *n.* (brich.) [*See* BREACH and BREAK.] The lower part of the body behind.—2. Breeches; *but rarely used in the singular.*—3. The hinder part of any thing.—4. The large thick end of a cannon or other fire-arm.—The distance from the hind part of the base ring to the beginning of the bore, and which is always equal to the thickness of the metal at the vent. In *shipbuilding*, the angle of knee-timber, the inside of which is called the *throat*

BREECH, *v. t.* To put into breeches.—2. To whip on the breech.—3. To fasten with breeching.

BREECHES, *n. plur.* (brich'es.) [Sax. *brœc*, *braccæ;* D. *broek;* Arm. *braga*, *brages;* Fr. *braies;* Ir. *brog;* Low L. *braccæ;* Dan. *brog*, breeches, and *broged*, of various colours, mixed, variegated; W. *brycan*, a spotted covering, Scotch plaid; *bryc*, variegated with colours. "Sarmatæ totum *braccati* corpus." The word seems to be from the root of *break*, and to denote diverse in colour, variegated, like *freckled. See* FRECKLE.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. It is now a close garment; but the word formerly was used for a loose garment, now called trowsers, *laxæ braccæ.*—*To wear the breeches*, is, in the wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

BREECHING, *ppr.* (brich'ing.) Furnishing with breeches, or with a breech. —2. Whipping the breech; and as a noun, a whipping.

BREECH'ING, *n.* In *gunnery*, on board of ships, a strong rope fastened to the cascabel or pommelion of a cannon by a thimble, and clenched to ring bolts in the ship's side to prevent it from recoiling too much in battle.

BREECH'ING, or **BREECH'-BAND**, *n.* That part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, and hooked on the shafts, which enables him to push back the cart, or other vehicle to which he is harnessed.

BREED, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. bred.* [Sax. *bredan*, *brædan*, to warm, to dilate, to open, to spread; D. *broeden*, to brood; Ger. *brüten*, to brood; Dan. *breder*, to spread, dilate, unfold; W. *brwd*, warm; *brydiaw*, to warm, to heat. *See* BROAD.] 1. To generate; to engender; to hatch: to produce the young of any species of animals. I think it is never used of plants, and in animals is always applied to the mother or dam.—2. To produce within or upon the body; as, to *breed* teeth; to *breed* worms.—3. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate.

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities. *Tillotson.*

Ambition *breeds* factions. *Anon.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to produce by plotting.

Had he a heart and a brain to *breed* it in? *Shak.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men.—6. To educate; to instruct; to form by education; often, but unnecessarily, followed by *up;* as, to *breed* a son to an occupation; a man *bred* at a university. *To breed up* is vulgar.—7 To bring up; to nurse and foster; to take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth; to provide for, train, and conduct; to instruct the mind and form the manners in youth.

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*

BREED, *v. i.* To produce, as a fœtus; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy; as, a female *breeds* with pain.—2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth; as, children or young *breed* in the matrix.—3. To have birth; to be produced; as, fish *breed* in rivers.—4. To be increased by a new production.

But could youth last, and love still *breed*. *Ralegh.*

5. To raise a breed; as, to choose the best species of swine to *breed* from.

BREED, *n.* A race or progeny from the same parents or stock.—2. A caste; a kind; a race of men or other animals, which have an alliance by nativity, or some distinctive qualities in common; as, a *breed* of men in a particular country; a *breed* of horses or sheep. *Applied to men, it is not elegant.* We use *race.*—3. Progeny; offspring; applied to other things than animals.—4. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood; but for this, *brood* is generally used.

BREED'-BATE,† *n.* One that breeds or originates quarrels.

BREEDER, *n.* The female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal.—2. The person who educates or brings up: that which brings up.

Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* of worthy men. *Ascham.*

3. That which produces.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shak.*

4. One who raises a breed; one who takes care to raise a particular breed, or breeds, as of horses or cattle.

BREEDING, *ppr.* Bearing and nourishing, as a fœtus; engendering; producing; educating.—*Breeding in and in*, in *husbandry*, a breeding from animals of the same parentage.—*Cross-breedings*, breeding from individuals of two different offsprings, or varieties.—*Breeding in the line*, breeding from animals of the same variety, but of different parentage. This latter mode of breeding is accounted the best.

BREEDING, *n.* The act of generating or producing.—2. The raising of a breed or breeds; that part of husbandry which consists in the rearing of cattle or live stock of different kinds, particularly by mingling or crossing one

species or variety with another, so as to improve the breed. 3 Nurture; education; instruction; formation of manners.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge. *Shak.*

4. *By way of eminence*, manners; knowledge of ceremony; deportment or behaviour in the external offices and decorums of social life. Hence, *good breeding* is politeness, or the qualifications which constitute genteel deportment.

BREEZE, *n.* [Sax. *briosa*, from its sound resembling a breeze.] A genus of flies or insects, technically called Tabanus. There are many species, but the most noted is the Bovinus, great horse-fly, whose mouth is armed with two hooks, which penetrate the skin of an animal, while with a proboscis, like a sting, it sucks the blood.

BREEZE, *n.* [It. *brezza*, a cold windy mist; Sp. *brisa*, a breeze; Sw. *brusa*, to be fervid, to boil, to murmur; Dan. *bruser*, to rush, roar, or foam, to rise in waves; *bruusen*, the rustling of the wind, a humming or buzzing, fermentation. In *French sea lan.*, *brise*, a breeze;* Gr. βραζω, and βρασσω, to boil; Fr. *brasser*, to brew; W. *brys*, hasty, from *rhys*, a rushing. These words seem all to have a common root. *See* Rush.] 1. A light wind; a gentle gale.

From land a gentle *breeze* arose at night. *Dryden.*

2. A shifting wind, that blows from the sea, or from the land, for a certain time, by night or by day. Such breezes are common in the tropical regions, and in a good degree regular. The wind from the sea is called a *sea breeze*, and that from the land, a *land breeze*. In general, the sea breeze blows in the day time, and the land breeze at night. The like breezes are common in the summer months, in the temperate latitudes.

BREEZE, *v. i.* To blow gently; *a word common among seamen.*

For now the breathing airs, from ocean born,
Breeze up the bay, and lead the lively morn. *Barlow.*

BREEZELESS, *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes.

BREEZY, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; as, the *breezy* shore.—2. Subject to frequent breezes.

BRE'HON, *n.* In *Irish*, a judge. In ancient times, the general laws of Ireland were called Brehon laws, unwritten like the common law of England. These laws were abolished by statute of Edward III.

BREISLAKITE, *n.* A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, resembling a brownish or reddish brown down, which lines the small bubbles found in the lava of Scalla, and is found in the cavities of the lava of Olebano; named from Breislak, a celebrated Italian naturalist.

BREME,† *a.* [Sax. *bremman*, to murmur, to fret; L. *fremo.*] Cruel; sharp.

BREN,† *v. t.* [Sax. *brennan*, to burn.] To burn.

BREN'NAGE, *n.* [from *bran.*] In the *middle ages*, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

BRENT, or BRANT,† *a.* [W. *bryn*, a hill.] Steep; high.

BRENT, *n.* A brant, or brand-goose, a fowl with a black neck and a white collar or line round it. [*See* Brant.] —2.† *pp.* Burnt. [*See* Burn.]

BRENTI'DES, *n.* A family of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Rhynchophora, and subsection Recticornes. The insects of this family are amongst the most remarkable of the beetle tribe, and are almost entirely confined to tropical climates.

BREPHOT'ROPHY, *n.* [Gr. βρεφος, an infant, and τρεφω, to feed.] The nurture of orphans.

BREST, or BREAST, *n.* In *arch.*, the member of a column, more usually called *torus* or *tore.* [*See* Torus.]

BREST'-SUMMER, *n.* In *arch.*, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed. This, in the ground floor, is called a *sill*, and in the garret floor, a *beam.*

BRET, *n.* A local name of the turbot, called also *burt* or *brut.*

BRET'FUL,† *a.* Brimful.

BRETH'REN, *n. plur. of Brother.* It is used almost exclusively in solemn and Scriptural language, in the place of *brothers.* [*See* Brother.]

BRET'TICES, *n.* In coal mines, wooden plankings to prevent the falling in of the strata.

BREVE, *n.* [It. *breve;* L. *brevis;* Fr. *bref*, short. [*See* Brief.] 1. In *music*, a note or character of time, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims. When dotted it is equal to three semibreves.—2. In *law*, a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs, or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court. This word, in the latter sense, is more generally written *brief.*

BREVET', *n.* [from *breve.*] In French, a concession; act; privilege. Also, a license to trade; as, a bookseller's or printer's *brevet.* Also, a patent granted for an invention.—2. A commission to an officer, which entitles him to a rank in the army above his pay. Thus a brevet major serves as a captain, and receives pay as such. Such commissions were given to the officers of the American army at the close of the war, giving them a grade of rank above that which they had held during service.

BREVET, *a.* Taking rank by brevet; as, a *brevet* colonel is a colonel in rank with the pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

Bre've Testa'tum, n. [Lat.] In *Scots law*, an acknowledgment in writing, which by the ancient practice, was made out on the land at the time of giving possession to the vassal, and signed by the superior.

BRE'VIARY, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire;* L. *breviarium*, from *brevis*, short. *See* Brief.] 1. An abridgement; a compend; an epitome.—2. A book containing the daily service of the Romish church. It is composed of matins, lauds, first, third, sixth, and ninth vespers, and the compline or post communio. The Greeks also have a breviary.

BRE'VIAT, *n.* [*See* Breve and Brief.] A short compend; a summary.

BRE'VIATE,† *v. t.* To abridge. [*See* Abbreviate.]

BRE'VIATURE, *n.* An abbreviation. [*See* Brief.]

BRE'VIER, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire;* so called, says Johnson, from being originally used in printing a breviary.] A small kind of printing types, in size between bourgeois and minion. It is much used in printing marginal notes.

BREVIL'OQUENCE, *n.* [L. *brevis* and *loquor.*] A brief and pertinent mode of speaking.

BRE'VI-MA'NU, In *Scots law*, an expression used to signify the performance of an act by a party on his own authority, or without legal warrant.

BREV'IPED, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, foot.] Having short legs, as a fowl.

BREV'IPED, *n.* A fowl having short legs.

BRE'VIPEN, *n.* One of an order of grallatory birds, having short wings; as the ostrich.

BREVIPEN'NES, *n.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *penna*, a quill; short-quilled.] An epithet applied by Cuvier to distinguish the first family of his order *Grallæ*, or wading birds. The ostrich is the type of this family.

BREV'ITY, *n.* [L. *brevitas*, from *brevis*, short. *See* Brief.] 1. Shortness; *applied to time;* as, the *brevity* of human life.—2. Shortness; conciseness; contraction into few words; *applied to discourses or writings.*

BREVIRO'STRIS, *n.* [L. *brevis* and *rostrum.*] *Short beak.* A species of *Pterodactyle.*

BREW, *v. t.* [Sax. *briwan*, to brew; *briw*, broth; D. *brouwen*, to brew, to contrive, to mix; G. *brauen.* These seem to be contractions of the Gothic; Sw. *briggia;* Dan. *brygger*, to brew. The Russ. has *barchu.* The Welch has *brwe*, a boiling, stir, tumult, from *rhwe*, something *rough;* and it has also *berwi*, to boil, or bubble, whence *berwezu*, to brew, from *bar*, fury, impulse. Our word *brew* seems to be directly from the Saxon. The sense is, to stir, boil or agitate with violence.] 1. In *a general sense*, to boil, and mix; hence in Saxon, it signifies broth, or pottage; Old Eng. *brewis.*—2. In *a more restricted sense*, to make beer, ale, or other similar liquor from malt; or to prepare a liquor from malt and hops, and in private families, from other materials, by steeping, boiling and fermentation. —3. To mingle.

Brew me a pottle of sack. *Shak.*

4. To contrive; to plot; as, to *brew* mischief.—5. To put in a state of preparation. Qu.

BREW, *v. i.* To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or collecting; as, a storm *brews* in the west. In this sense, I do not recollect the use of the verb, in a transitive sense, and generally the participle only is used; as, a storm is *brewing.*—2. To perform the business of brewing, or making beer; as, she can *brew*, wash, and bake.

BREW, *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

BREW'AGE, *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.

BREW'ED, *pp.* Mixed, steeped, and fermented; made by brewing.

BREW'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.

BREW'ERY, *n.* A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

BREW'-HOUSE, *n.* [*brew* and *house.*] A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.

BREW'ING, *ppr.* Preparing malt liquor.—2. In a state of mixing, forming or preparing; as, a storm is *brewing.*— 3. Contriving; preparing; as, a scheme is *brewing.*

BREW'ING, *n.* The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops.

—2. The quantity brewed at once.—3. Among *seamen*, a collection of black clouds portending a storm.

BREW'IS,† *n.* Breth; pottage.—2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BREZI'LINE, *n.* The red colouring matter of Brazil wood. It is soluble in water and alcohol. Acids turn it yellow; alkalies, violet. It is a delicate test of alkalinity; with alum it yields a red dye, which is brilliant but not durable.

BRI'AR. *See* BRIER.

BRIBE, *n.* [Ir. *breab.* In Pers. *parah* is a bribe, a half, piece, bit, segment, a morsel. Fr. *bribe*, a large morsel.] 1. A price, reward, gift, or favour bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person. A bribe is a consideration given or promised to a person, to induce him to decide a cause, give testimony, or perform some act contrary to what he knows to be truth, justice, or rectitude. It is not used in a good sense unless in familiar language —2. That which seduces.

> Not the *bribes* of sordid wealth can seduce to leave these ever-blooming sweets.
> *Akenside*

BRIBE, *v. t.* To give, or promise a reward, or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. To hire for bad purposes; to purchase the decision of a judge, the testimony of a witness, or the performance of some act contrary to known truth, justice, or rectitude.—2. To gain by a bribe. In *familiar lan.*, it is sometimes used in a good sense; as, to *bribe* a child to take a medicine. Dryden has used the word in a good sense, in solemn language; but such use is rare, and hardly legitimate.

BRIBE-DEVOUR'ING, *a.* Greedy of bribes, or presents; as, *bribe-devouring* kings.

BRIBE'LESS, *a.* That cannot be bribed; that is not bribed.

BRIBE-PAN'DER, *n* [*bribe* and *pander.*] One who procures bribes.

BRI'BER, *n.* One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices.

BRIBERY, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices; the act of paying or receiving a reward for a false judgment or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal, or unjust. It is applied both to him who gives, and to him who receives the compensation, but appropriately to the giver.

BRIBE-WORTHY, *a.* [*bribe* and *worthy.*] Worth bribing to obtain.

BRICK, *n.* [Fr. *brique*, a brick, and a little loaf; Ir. *brice*, or *brike;* Arm. *brigen;* supposed to be a contraction of L. *imbrex*, a gutter-tile, from *imber*, a shower, which is probably a compound, of which the last syllable is from *βρεχω*, whence It. *imbriacarsi*, to get drunk. *See* EBRIETY.] 1. A solid body composed of clay and sand, tempered with water, and cast of a certain shape in a mould, then dried in the sun and afterwards burned in a kiln, and sometimes in a heap or stack, which is called a clamp.—2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

BRICK, *v. t.* To lay, or pave with bricks. – 2. To imitate, or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster, by smearing it with red ochre and making the joints with an edge-tool, filling them with fine plaster.

BRICK'BAT, *n.* [*brick* and *bat.*] A piece or fragment of a brick.

BRICK'-BUILT, *a.* Built with bricks.

BRICK'-CLAY, *n.* [*brick* and *clay.*] Clay used or suitable for making bricks.

BRICK'DUST, *n.* [*brick* and *dust.*] Dust of pounded bricks.

BRICK'EARTH, *n.* [*brick* and *earth.*] Clay or earth used, or suitable for bricks.

BRICK'KILN, *n.* [*brick* and *kiln.*] A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt, or a pile of bricks, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the wood or fuel.

BRICK'LAYER, *n.* [*brick* and *lay.*] One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.

BRICK'LAYING, *n.* The art of building with bricks, which is of great antiquity.

BRICK'LE,† *a.* [from *break.*] Brittle; easily broken.

BRICK'LENESS,† *n.* Brittleness.

BRICK'MAKER, *n* [*brick* and *make.*] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

BRICK'MAKING, *n.* The art of making bricks.

BRICK'NOGGING, *n.* Brickwork carried up and filled in between timber framing.

BRICK'-TRIM'MER, *n* [Sax *trimman*, to build.] In *arch.*, a brick arch abutting against the wooden trimmer in front of the fire-place, to guard against accidents by fire.

BRICK'WORK, *n.* The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks.

BRICK'Y, *a.* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks.

BRI'DAL, *a.* [*See* BRIDE.] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial; as, *bridal* ornaments.

BRI'DAL, *n.* The nuptial festival.

BRIDAL'ITY,† *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast.

BRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *bryd;* Sw. *brud;* Ger. *braut;* Dan. *brud;* Arm. *pryed, pried:* W. *priod*-verch, *priodas*-verch, a bride; Ir. *brideog;* W *priodi* o verch, to be married: Ar. *prietaut*, to marry; Corn. *benenpriot*, a bride; W. *priod-rab*, a bride-mab, bridegroom; Arm. *pridolidh*, wedlock. It seems, by the Celtic dialects, that *bride* is primarily an adjective used with the name of maid, or woman, as *bridegroom* is the same word with the name of a man. In W. *priawd*, the root of *priodas*, signifies appropriate, proper, fit; *priodi*, to render appropriate, to espouse, to marry.] 1. A woman new married. But the name is applied to a woman at the marriage festival, before she is married, as well as after the ceremony.—2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married. The case of Lewellyn, prince of Wales, *Henry's Hist. of Britain*, b. iv. chap. i. sect. 2. [*This is the true original sense of the word.*]

BRIDEBED, *n.* [*bride* and *bed.*] The marriage bed.

BRIDECAKE, *n.* [*bride* and *cake.*] The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding; called, in the United States, *wedding cake.*

BRIDECHAMBER, *n.* The nuptial apartment; Matt. ix.

BRIDED, *a.* Made a bride.

BRIDEGROOM, *n.* [Originally and properly *bridegoom*, from Sax. *brydguma;* Sw. *brudgumme;* Ger. *bräutigam;* a compound of *bride* and *gum*, *guma*, a man, which by our ancestors, was pronounced *goom.* This word, by a mispronouncing of the last syllable, has been corrupted into *bridegroom*, which signifies a *bride's hostler;* groom being a Persian word, signifying a man who has the care of horses.] A man newly married; or a man about to be married. The passage of Shakspeare cited by Johnson proves that the last definition is just.

> As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
> That creeps into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
> And summon him to marriage.

BRIDEMAID, *n.* [*bride* and *maid.*] A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding; often pronounced *bride's-maid.*

BRIDEMAN, *n.* [*bride* and *man.*] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage; often pronounced *bride's-man.*

BRIDESTAKE, *n.* A stake or pot set in the ground to dance round.

BRIDEWELL, *n.* A house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was turned into a workhouse.

BRIDGE, *n* [Sax. *bric, bricg, brigg*, or *bryc, brycg;* Sw. *bryggia, bro;* D. *brug;* Ger. *brücke;* Prus. *brigge.*] 1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, or lake, for the passage of men and other animals. Among rude nations, bridges are sometimes formed of other materials; and sometimes they are formed of boats, or logs of wood lying on the water, fastened together, covered with planks, and called floating bridges. A bridge over a marsh is made of logs or other materials laid upon the surface of the earth. *Pendant*, or *hanging bridges* are not supported by post, but by the peculiar structure of the frame, resting only on the abutments. In *suspension* or *chain bridges*, the flooring, or main body of the bridge, is supported on strong iron chains, or rods hanging in the form of an inverted arch from one point of support to another. The points of support are the tops of strong pillars, or small towers, erected for the purpose at each extremity of the bridge. Over these pillars the chains pass, and are attached beyond them to rocks, or massive frames of iron firmly secured under ground. The flooring is connected with the chains by means of strong upright iron rods. A *draw bridge* is one which is made with hinges, and may be raised or opened. Such bridges are constructed in fortifications, to hinder the passage of a ditch or moat; and over rivers, that the passage of vessels may not be interrupted. A *flying bridge* is made of pontoons, light boats, hollow beams, empty casks or the like. They are made, as occasion requires, for the passage of armies. A *flying bridge* is also constructed in such a manner as to move from one side of a river to the other, being made fast in the middle of the river by a cable and an anchor.—2. The upper part of the nose.—3. The part of a stringed instrument of music, over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised.—4. In *gunnery*, the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun carriage.

BRIDGE, *v t.* To build a bridge, or bridges over; as, to *bridge* a river.—2.

To erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge, or bridges.

BRIDǴE-BOARD, or **NOTCH-BOARD**, *n.* A board into which the ends of wooden steps are fastened.

BRIDǴ'ED, *pp.* Covered or furnished with a bridge.

BRIDǴE-GUTTERS, *n.* Gutters formed of boards, supported on bearers, and covered with lead.

BRIDǴE-HEAD, *n.* A fortification covering that extremity of a bridge which is nearest to the position occupied by the enemy, in order, by securing the line of communication, to facilitate the advance of an army, or protect its retreat.

BRIDǴE'LESS, *a.* Having no bridge.

BRIDǴE-OVER, *n.* A piece of timber which is fixed over a series of parallel pieces, crossing them transversely, is said to *bridge over* them.

BRIDǴE-STONE, *n.* A stone laid over an area at the entrance to a house, when not supported by arches underneath, is called a *bridge-stone.*

BRIDǴ'ING, *ppr.* Erecting a bridge; building a bridge over.

BRIDǴINGS, *n.* Pieces of wood placed between two beams or other pieces, to prevent their approaching each other; more generally called strutting or straining pieces.

BRIDǴ'Y,† *a.* Full of bridges.

BRI'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *bridl*, or *bridel;* Fr. *bride;* D. *breudel*, a bridle; Sp. *brida*, the reins of a bridle.] 1. The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider; consisting of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses.—2. A restraint; a curb; a check.—3. A short piece of cable well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbour, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bitts. The use is to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide.—*Bowline bridles* are short legs or pieces of rope, running through iron thimbles, by which the bowline attaches to different places on the leech or edge of a large sail.

BRI'DLE, *v. t.* To put on a bridle; as, to *bridle* a horse.—2. To restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control; as, to *bridle* the passions; "to *bridle* a muse."

Bridle the excursions of youth. *Dwight.*

BRI'DLE, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.

BRI'DLED, *pp.* Having a bridle on; restrained.

BRI'DLE-HAND, *n.* [*bridle* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRI'DLER, *n.* One that bridles; one that restrains and governs.

BRI'DLING, *ppr.* Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing.—2. Holding up the head, and drawing in the chin.

The *bridling* frown of wrinkled brows. *Trumbull.*

BRIĒF, *a.* [Fr. *bref*, It. Sp. and Port. *breve;* L. *brevis*, whence *brevio*, to shorten, *abbreviate*. *Brevis*, in Latin, is doubtless contracted from the Gr. *βραχυς*, whence to *abridge*. The Greek word coincides in elements with *break.*] Short; concise: it is used chiefly of language, discourses, writings, and time; as, a *brief* space, a *brief* review of a book. Shakspeare applies it to *wars*, to *nature*, &c. A little *brief* authority, is authority very limited.

BRIĒF, *n.* [In this sense the word has been received into most of the languages of Europe.] 1. An epitome; a short or concise writing. This is the general sense of the word, as explained by Zonaras on the council of Carthage. It was thus used as early as the third century after Christ. In *modern times*, an *apostolical brief* is a letter which the pope dispatches to a prince, or other magistrate, relating to public affairs. A *brief* is distinguished from a *bull*, in being more concise, written on paper, sealed with red wax, and impressed with the seal of the fisherman, or Peter in a boat. A *bull* is more ample, written on parchment, and sealed with lead or green wax.—2. In *law*, an abridgement of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel on a trial at law. Also, a writ summoning a man to answer to any action; or any precept of the king in writing, issuing from any court, whereby he commands a thing to be done. In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from the chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, commanding and authorizing that judge to call a jury to inquire into the case, and upon their verdict to pronounce sentence. The word is generally written *brieve*, in *Scots law* documents. There are several kinds of brieves, as a *brieve of inquest*, *brieve of tutory*, *brieve of terce*, &c. These writs seem at one time to have been the foundation of almost all civil actions in Scotland.—3. In *New England*, a letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a public collection or charitable contribution of money, for any public or private purpose.—4. A writing in general. In *music*, the word is now written *breve*.

BRIEF'LESS, *a.* Having no brief; as a *briefless* barrister.

BRIĒFLY, *adv.* Concisely; in few words.

BRIĒFNESS, *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.

BRI'ER, *n.* [Sax. *brær;* Ir. *briar*, a prickle; Fr. *bruyère* heath; Arm. *brug*. The latter shows this word to be from the root of *rough*.] 1. In *a general sense*, a prickly plant, or shrub; Isa. v. 6; Judges viii. 7.—2. In *a limited sense*, the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.

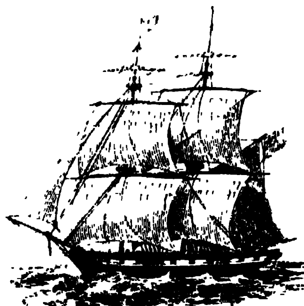
BRI'ERED, *a.* Set with briers.

BRI'ERY, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny.

BRIEVE, *n.* A term in *Scots law*. [*See* Brief.]

BRIG, the termination of names, signifies a *bridge*, or perhaps, in some cases, a town, or *burg*.

BRIG, *n.* [from *brigantine*.] A vessel



Brig.

with two masts, square rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast. The term, however, is variously applied by the mariners of different nations.

BRIGĀDE, *n.* [Fr. *brigade;* Sp. and Port. *brigada;* perhaps from Ar. *farikon*, agmen, turba hominum major, that is, a division, from *faraka*, to *break*. This word comes to us from the south of Europe, and may have been introduced into Spain by the Moors. If this conjecture is not well founded, we know not the origin of the word. *See* Cast. Hept. Col. 3084.] A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier. It consists of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions, or regiments.

BRIGĀDE, *v. t.* To form into brigade, or into brigades.

BRIGĀDED, *pp.* Formed into a brigade.

BRIGĀDING, *ppr.* Forming into a brigade.

BRIGĀDE-MAJOR, *n.* [*See* Major.] An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

BRIGADIĒR, or **BRIGADIĒR-ǴENERAL**, *n.* [Fr. from *brigade*.] The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general.

BRIG'AND, *n.* [Fr. *brigand;* W. *brigant*, a mountaineer, a plunderer, from W. *brig*, a top, or summit.] A robber; a freebooter; a lawless fellow who lives by plunder, or who belongs to a band of robbers.

BRIG'ANDAǴE, *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder.

BRIG'ANDINE, *n.* [Qu. the origin of this word. In Pers. *praghe* is a helmet.] Anciently, a coat of mail. The name has ceased to be used, with the disuse of the thing. It consisted of thin jointed scales of plates, pliant and easy to the body.

BRIG'ANTINE, *n.* [Fr. *brigantin;* Arm. *brigantine;* D. *berkantyn*. Qu. from L. *apparactum;* Gr. *αφρακτος*.] A vessel without a deck, uncovered. It is usually derived from *brigand*. [*See* Brig.]

BRIGHT, *a.* (brite.) [Sax. *beorht*, *briht*, *byrht*, or *bryht*, clear, shining, whence *beorhtnes*, brightness, *beorhtian*, Goth. *bairtiyan*, to shine or be clear, or to manifest; Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. and Eth. ברק, *berek*, to shine, or more probably, Eth. *bareah*, to shine, as the Eth. participle *berht* or *bereht*, corresponds exactly with the Saxon. I have not found this word in any other Teutonic or Gothic language, and the original verb is lost in the Saxon. In Saxon, *beorhthwile* or *brihthwile* signifies a moment, the twinkling of an eye. This directs us to the primary sense of the verb, to shine, which is, to shoot, to dart, to glance. That this is the primary sense, we have evidence from the Sax. *bryhtm*, which is a derivative from *bryht*, and which signifies a *moment*, that is, the time of a shoot, or darting, like *glance*.] 1. Shining; lucid; luminous; splendid; as, a *bright* sun or star; a *bright* metal.—2. Clear; transparent; as liquors.—3. Evident; clear; manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes.

The evidence of this truth is *bright*. *Watts.*

4. Resplendent with charms; as, a *bright* beauty; the *brightest* fair.—5. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit;

as, the *brightest* of men.—6. Illustrious; glorious; as, the *brightest* period of a kingdom.—7. In *pop. lan*, ingenious; possessing an active mind.—8. Promising good or success; as, *bright* prospects.—9. Sparkling; animated; as, *bright* eyes.—10. In *painting*, lucid; glittering; full of light. A picture is said to be *bright*, when the lights so much prevail as to overcome the shadows, and are kept so close and distinct, as to produce a brilliant appearance.

BRIGHT-BURNING, *a.* Burning with a bright flame.

BRIGHTEN, *v. t.* (britn.) To make bright, or brighter; to make to shine; to increase lustre.—2. To make luminous by light from without, or by dispelling gloom; as, to *brighten* sorrow or prospects.—3. To cheer; to make gay or cheerful.

Joy *brightens* his crest. *Milton.*

4. To make illustrious, or more distinguished; as, to *brighten* a character.—5. To make acute or witty.

BRIGHTEN, *v. i.* (britn.) To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.—2. To become less dark or gloomy; as, our prospects *brighten*.

BRIGHTENED, *pp.* Made bright, or more bright.

BRIGHTENING, *ppr.* Making bright, or brighter.

BRIGHT-EYED, *a.* Having bright eyes.

BRIGHT-HAIRED, *a.* Having bright hair.

BRIGHT-HARNESSED, *a.* Having glittering armour.

BRIGHT′-HUED, *a.* Having a bright colour.

BRIGHTLY, *adv.* (britely.) Splendidly; with lustre.

BRIGHTNESS, *n.* (briteness.) Splendour; lustre; glitter.—2. Acuteness, applied to the faculties; sharpness of wit; as, the *brightness* of a man's parts.

BRIGHTSHINING, *a.* Shining with splendour.

BRIGOSE,† *a.* [from *brigue.*] Contentious.

BRIGUE, *n.* (breeg.) [Fr. *brigue;* It. *briga*, strife, disquiet; Ir. *breagh*e*an*, to debate, to quarrel.] A cabal; intrigue, faction; contention. [*Lit. us.*]

BRIGUE, *v. i.* (breeg.) To canvass; to solicit. [*Lit. us.*]

BRIGUING, *ppr.* Canvassing; soliciting.

BRILLAN′TE, [It.] In *music*, a term prefixed to a movement, denoting that it is to be played in a gay and lively manner.

BRILL′IANCY, *n.* [*See* BRILLIANT.] Splendour; glitter; great brightness.

BRILL′IANT, *a.* [Fr. *brilliant*, sparkling, from *briller*, to shine or sparkle; It. *brillante*, sparkling; *brillo*, joy, gladness, also tipsy; Sp. *brillar*, to glitter; *brillador*, brilliant; *brillo*, splendour; Ger. and Dan. *brille*, a pair of spectacles; hence Eng. *beryl* and *pearl.*] 1. Sparkling with lustre; glittering; as, a *brilliant* gem; a *brilliant* dress.—2. Splendid; shining; as, a *brilliant* achievement.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes, than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Ames.*

In *painting*, a *brilliant light*, *brilliant colouring*, &c., are terms used to signify a clear bright imitation of nature in various objects.

BRILL′IANT, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering.—2. In the *manege*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage.

BRILL′IANTLY, *adv.* Splendidly.

BRILL′IANTNESS, *n.* Brilliancy; splendour; glitter.

BRILLS, *n.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM, *n.* [Sax. *brymm;* Dan. *bræmme;* Sax. *ryman*, to enlarge; probably the extent or extreme.] 1. The rim, lip, or broad border of any vessel or other thing; as, the *brim* of a hat, or of a vessel.—2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not; as, the *brim* of a cup or glass.—3. The top of any liquor; the edge or that next the border at the top.

The feet of the priests were dipped in the *brim* of the water; Josh iii.

4. The edge or brink of a fountain; the verge.

BRIM,† *a.* [Sax. *bryme*] Public; well known; celebrated.

BRIM, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

BRIM, *v. i.* To be full to the brim.

BRIM′FUL, *a.* [*brim* and *full.*] Full to the top; completely full; as, a glass *brimful:* a heart *brimful* of tears.

BRIM′FULNESS,† *n.* Fullness to the top.

BRIM′LESS, *a.* Having no brim.

BRIM′MER, *n.* A bowl full to the top.

BRIM′MING, *a.* Full to the top or brim; as, a *brimming* pail.

BRIM′STONE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, combustion, and *stone*, *burn-stone*, or *burning-stone*. *See* BRAND and BURN.] Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon yellow colour, which has no smell, unless heated, and which becomes negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites. [*See* SULPHUR.]

BRIM′STONY, *a.* Full of brimstone, or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

BRIND′ED, *a.* [It. *brinato*, spotted.] Marked with spots; tabby; having different colours.

BRIN′DLE, *n.* [from *brind*, the root of *brinded.*] The state of being brinded; spottedness.

BRIN′DLED, *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colours

BRINE, *n* [Sax. *bryne*, brine, and a burning, from *brennan*, to burn.] 1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, &c.—2. The ocean or sea.—3. Tears, so called from their saltness.—*Leach brine*, is brine which drops from corned salt in drying, which is preserved to be boiled again.

BRINE, *v. t.* To steep in brine, as corn, to prevent smut; also, to mix salt with; as, to *brine* hay.

BRINE-PAN, *n.* [*brine* and *pan.*] A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

BRINE-PIT, *n.* [*brine* and *pit.*] A brine-pan, or a salt spring from which water is taken to be boiled, or evaporated for making salt.

BRINE-SPRING, *n* [*brine* and *spring.*] A spring of salt water.

BRING, *v t. pret.* and *pp. brought.* [Sax. *bringan;* Dan *bringer;* Ger. *bringen;* Goth. *briggan.* We see by *brought*, D. *bragt*, and the Gothic *briggan*, that n is not radical.] 1. To fetch; to bear, convey, or lead from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; as, *bring* me a book from the shelf; *bring* me a morsel of bread. In this sense, it is opposed to *carry*, and it is applied to the *person bearing* or *leading*, in opposition to *sending* or *transmitting* by another.—2. To produce; to procure as a cause; to draw to.

Nothing *brings* a man more honour than to be invariably just.

3. To attract or draw along.

In distillation, the water *brings* over with it another substance.

4. To cause to come; to cause to proceed from a distant place, in company, or at the same time; as, to *bring* a boat over a river; to *bring* a horse or carriage; to *bring* a cargo of dry goods.—5. To cause to come to a point, by moral influence; used of the mind, and implying previous remoteness, aversion, alienation, or disagreement; as, to *bring* the mind to assent to a proposition; or to *bring* a man to terms, by persuasion or argument. In this sense it is nearly equivalent to *persuade*, *prevail upon*, or *induce*. The same process is effected by custom, and other causes. Habit *brings* us to relish things at first disagreeable; reflection *brings* a man to his senses, and whether the process is slow or rapid, the sense of the verb is the same. To *bring* to mind what has been known before and forgotten, is to *recall;* but the sense of *bring* is the same. The primary sense is to *lead*, *draw*, or *cause to come:* the sense of *conveying* or *bearing* is secondary. The use of this verb is so extensive, and incorporated into so many peculiar phrases, that it is not easy to reduce its significations within any precise limits. In general, the verb *bring* implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense. It is used with various modifying words.—*To bring back*, is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense.—*To bring about*, to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish; to bring to the desired issue.—*To bring forth*, is to produce, as young or fruit; also, to bring to light; that is, to make manifest, to disclose.—*To bring forward*, to cause to advance; to produce to view.—*To bring in*, to import; to introduce; to bear from a remote place within a certain precinct; to place in a particular condition; to collect things dispersed; to reduce within the limits of law and government; to produce, as income, rent, or revenue; to induce to join, &c.—*To bring off*, to bear or convey from a distant place, as to *bring off* men from an isle; also, to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.—*To bring on*, to cause to begin, as to *bring on* an action; also, to originate or cause to exist, as to *bring on* a disease; also, to bear or convey from a distance, as to *bring on* a quantity of goods; also, to attend, or to aid in advancing, as to *bring* one *on* his way.—*To bring over*, to bear across, as to *bring over* despatches, to *bring over* passengers in a boat; also, to convert by persuasion or other means; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.—*To bring out*, to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment; as, to *bring out* an ac-

complice or his crimes.—*To bring under*, to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience; also, to bring beneath any thing.—*To bring up*, to nurse; to educate; to instruct; to feed and clothe; to form the manners, and furnish the mind with knowledge. The phrase may comprehend all these particulars. Also, to introduce to practice, as to *bring up* a fashion or ceremony; also, to cause to advance near, as to *bring up* forces, or the body of reserve; also, to bear or convey upward. In *navigation*, to cast anchor.—*To bring down*, to cause to come down; also, to humble or abase, as to *bring down* high looks.—*To bring to*, in *navigation*, to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner, that they shall counteract each other, and keep her nearly stationary. She is then said to *lie to*. The phrase is used also in applying a rope to the capstan.—*To bring by the lee*, to incline so rapidly to leeward off the course, when a ship sails large, as to bring the lee side suddenly to the windward, and by laying the sails aback, expose her to the danger of oversetting.

BRING'ER, *n.* One who brings or conveys to.—*Bringer in*, the person who introduces.—*Bringer up*, an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates; also, one who is in the rear of an army.

BRING'ING, *ppr.* Bearing to; conveying; persuading; causing to come.

BRING'ING-FORTH, *n.* Production.

BRING'ING-TO, *n.* In *navigation*, the act of putting a ship in a situation, so that she shall wait the approach of some other that may be advancing towards her, in order to her being examined, &c. It also implies the retarding a ship's course occasionally near any port.

BRI'NISH, *a.* [from *brine*.] Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

BRI'NISHNESS, *n.* Saltness; the quality of being saltish.

BRINK, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *brink;* W. *bryncyn;* Ir. *breoch, bruach;* from *break*.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice, or the bank of a river.

BRI'NY, *a.* [from *brine*.] Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt; as, a *briny* taste: the *briny* flood.

BRISK, *a.* [This word may be of the same family with *frisk* and *fresh*, which see. W. *brysg*, from *brys*, quick; *brysiaw*, to hasten, coinciding with *press;* from W. *rhys*, a *rushing*. *See* RUSH.] 1. Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious; *applied to animals;* as, a *brisk* young man; a *brisk* horse.—2. Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors; as, brisk cider.—3. Lively; burning freely; as, a *brisk* fire.

BRISK, or BRISK UP, *v. t.* To make lively; to enliven; to animate.

BRISK UP, *v. i.* To come up with life and speed; to take an erect or bold attitude.

BRISK'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *brechet*.] The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs. The fore part of the neck of a horse, at the shoulder down to the fore legs.

BRISK'-LOOKING, *a.* Having a lively look.

BRISK'LY, *adv.* Actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

BRISK'NESS, *n.* Liveliness; vigour in action; quickness; gaiety; vivacity; effervescence of liquors.

BRIS'TLE, *n.* (bris'l.) [Sax. *bristl*, and *byrst;* D. *borstel*, a bristle, a brush; Dan. *bryster*, to strut. The sense is, a shoot.] 1. The stiff glossy hair of the hog and the wild boar, especially that growing on the back, extensively used by brushmakers, shoemakers, saddlers, &c., and chiefly imported from Russia.—2. A species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff roundish hair.

BRIS'TLE, *v. t.* To erect in bristles; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine; as, to *bristle* the crest.—2. To fix a bristle; as, to *bristle* a thread.

BRIS'TLE, *v. i.* To rise or stand erect; as, the hair *bristles*.—2. To raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance; as, a man *bristles* up to another. In this sense the word is common in the United States, but generally pronounced *brustle*.

BRIS'TLE-ÄRMED, *a.* Armed with bristles.

BRIS'TLE-BEÄRING, *a.* Producing, or having bristles.

BRIS'TLED, *pp.* A term in *her.*, used to express the hair on the neck and back of a boar, which is sometimes borne of a different tincture, as a boar's head and neck *bristled*.

BRIS'TLE-LIKE, *a.* Stiff as a bristle.

BRIS'TLE-SHÄPED, *a.* [*bristle* and *shape*.] Of the thickness and length of a bristle, as a leaf.

BRIST'LY, *a.* (bris'ly.) Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough.

BRIS'TOL-FLOWER, *n.* A species of Lychnis, bachelor's button, or catch fly.

BRIS'TOL-STONE, *n.* Rock crystal, or crystals of quartz, found in a rock near the city of Bristol in England.

BRIS'TOL-WATER, *n.* The water of a warm spring near the city of Bristol in England. The temperature of the spring from the pump is 74°, and it then evolves free carbonic acid gas. Its composition is thus given by Dr. Carrick: Specific gravity, 1.00077. In each pint of the water there are 3.5 grs. carbonate of lime, 1.5 sulphate of soda, 1.5 do of lime, 0.5 muriate of soda, 1 do. of magnesia; total 6 grs. The water is chiefly celebrated in cases of pulmonary consumption.

BRISU'RE, *n.* [From the French.] A term applied, in permanent fortification, to any part of a rampart or parapet, which deviates from the general direction.

BRIT, *n.* A fish; probably a different orthography of *bret* or *burt*.

BRITAN'NIA METAL, *n.* A composition of lead and some other metal, as antimony or bismuth.

BRITAN'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to Britain; or in its present use, to Great Britain. It is applied almost exclusively to the title of the king; as, His *Britannic* Majesty. In the Encyclopedia, article *Argo Navis*, it is applied to *catalogue*, the *Britannic* catalogue.

BRITE, or BRIGHT, *v. i.* To be or become over ripe, as wheat, barley, or hops.

BRIT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain, or its inhabitants. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh.

BRIT'ISH GUM, *n.* A substance produced by raising starch to a temperature between 600° and 700°, when it swells and exhales a peculiar smell. It is of a brown colour, and is employed by calico printers.

BRIT'ON, *n.* A native of Britain.

BRIT'ON, *a.* British.

BRITTANY, or BRITANNY, *n.* [Fr. *Bretagne*.] A former province of France; Armorica. Its chief range of seabord being opposite our S. W. shores, these became insular Brittany; and when the Roman *Britanniæ* included the whole island, that was *Great* Brittany or Britain.

BRIT'TLE, *a.* [Sax. *brittan*, *brytan*, to break; W. *brau*, a breaking; Sam. *brat;* Ch. פרת, *phereth;* Ar. *frata;* Syr. *frat;* Heb. פרד, *phered*, to *part*, to break. *See* PART.] Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters, or loose parts rent from the substance; fragile; not tough or tenacious; as, *brittle* stone or glass.

BRIT'TLELY, *adv.* In a brittle manner.

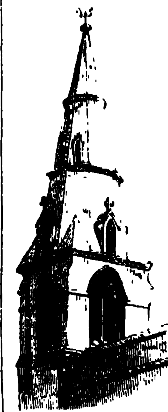
BRIT'TLENESS, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility; opposed to toughness and tenacity.

BRITZS'KA, *n.* (bris'ka.) An open carriage with shutters to close at pleasure, and space for reclining, when used for a journey.

BRI'ZA, *n.* A genus of plants; St. Peter's corn, spelt wheat, or quaking grass.

BRIZE, *n.* The gad fly. [*See* BREEZE.]

BRÖACH, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, a spit, faucet, or quill; W. *proc*, a thrust, a stab; It. *brocco*, a peg; *brocciare*, to prick; Sp. *broca*, a drill, a tack. It denotes a shoot, a sharp-pointed thing.] 1. A spit, and in some parts of the English dominions, an awl, and a bodkin.—2. A musical instrument played by turning a handle.—3. A clasp or small utensil to fasten a vest. [*See* BROOCH.]—4. A start of the head of a young stag.—5. An old English term for a spire; still in use in the north of England, as *Hesslebroach*, &c.; and in some other parts of the country, as in Leicestershire, it is used to denote a spire springing from the tower without any intermediate parapet.



Broach, Ryhall.

BRÖACH, *v. t.* [W. *prociaw*, to thrust or stab.] 1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.—2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out.—3. To open as a store. [*Unusual*.]—4. To utter; to give out; to publish first; to make public what was before unknown; as, to *broach* an opinion.—*To broach to*, in *navigation*, to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting.

BRÖACHED, *pp.* Spitted; tapped; opened; uttered; first published.

BRÖACHER, *n.* A spit; one who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher.

BRÖACHING, *ppr.* Piercing with a spit; tapping; first divulging.

BROAD, *a.* (brawd.) [Sax. *brad;* Sw. *bred;* D. *breed;* Ger. *breit;* Dan. *breed*, broad; Arm. *brudi, brudein*, to publish. This word and *spread* seem to be formed on the root רדה, *raded*, or רדה, *radeh*, to open, extend, spread; in Syr. to go, Lat. *gradior;* a root of extensive use.] 1. Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side, as distinguished from *long*, or extended from end to end. It is

opposed to *narrow;* as, a *broad* street; a *broad* table.—2. Wide; extensive; vast; as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.—3. Large; as, a *broad* mixture of falsehood.—4. Open; clear; not covered, confined, or concealed; as, in *broad* sunshine.—5. Gross; coarse; as *broad* mirth; *broad* nonsense.—6. Plain; tending to obscenity; as, a *broad* comment.—7. Bold; not delicate; not reserved; as, *broad* words.—8. Comprehensive.

It may be urged that the *words* in the constitution are *broad* enough to include the case. *D. Daggett, Wheaton's Rep.*

Broad as long, equal upon the whole.

BROAD-AXE, *n.* [*broad* and *axe.*] Formerly a military weapon. In *modern usage,* an axe for hewing timber.

BROAD-BACKED, *a.* [*broad* and *back.*] Having a broad back.

BROAD-BLOWN, *a.* [*broad* and *blow.*] Full blown.

BROAD'-BOT'TOMED, *a.* Having a wide bottom.

BROAD BREASTED, *a.* Having a broad breast.

BROAD-BRIMMED, *a.* [*broad* and *brim.*] Having a broad brim; as, a hat.

BROAD-CAST, *n.* [*broad* and *cast.*] Among *farmers,* a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

BROAD-CAST, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand; as, to sow *broad-cast.*

BROAD-CAST, *a.* Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing; opposed to planting in drills or rows.

BROAD'-CHEST'ED, *a.* Having a broad chest, or thorax.

BROAD-CLOTH, *n.* A species of woollen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROADEN, *v. i.* (brawd'n.) To grow broad. [*Unusual.*]

BROAD-EYED, *a.* [*broad* and *eye.*] Having a wide view or survey; as, *broad-eyed* day.

BROAD-FRONTED, *a.* Having a broad front; *applied to cattle.*

BROAD'-HEADED, *a.* Having a broad head.

BROAD-HORNED, *a.* Having large horns.

BROAD'ISH, *a.* Rather broad

BROAD-LEAFED, *a.* [*broad* and *leaf.*] Having broad leaves.

BROADLY, *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROAD-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a wide mouth.

BROADNESS, *n.* Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; grossness; fulsomeness.

BROAD-PIECE, *n* [*broad* and *piece.*] The denomination of a gold coin in use before the guinea, value about 21s.

BROAD-SEAL, *n.* The great seal of England.

BROAD-SHOULDERED, *a.* [*broad* and *shoulder.*] Broad across the shoulders; bulky; sturdy.

BROAD-SIDE, *n.* [*broad* and *side.*] A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time.—2. The side of a ship, above the water, from the bow to the quarter.—3. In *printing,* a sheet of paper, one side of which is entirely covered by a single page.

BROAD-SPREAD, *a.* Wide-spread.

BROAD-SPREADING, *a.* Spreading widely.

BROAD-SWORD, *n.* [*broad* and *sword.*] A sword with a broad blade, and a cutting edge, used by cavalry and formerly by the Highland infantry in the British service. The claymore, or broad-sword, was formerly the national weapon of the Highlanders.

BROAD-TAILED, *a.* Having a broad tail.

BROAD-WISE, *adv.* [*broad* and *wise.*] In the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, *n.* [Sp. *brocado;* probably from *broche,* the instrument used in embroidery; so Fr. *brochure,* a pamphlet or stitched book.] Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage and other ornaments.

BROCADED, *a.* Woven, or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver.—2. Drest in brocade.

BROCADE-SHELL, *n* The trivial name of the Conus geographicus.

BRO'CAGE, *n.* [*See* BROKE, BROKER.] 1. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business for other men, as brokers, either in a good or bad sense.—2. The hire given for any unlawful office.—3. The trade of a broker; a dealing in old things.—4. The business of a broker; the transactions of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. [*See* BROKE, BROKER.]—5. The act of pimping.

BRO'CATEL, } *n.* [Sp. *brocatel.*]
BROCATEL'LO, } A calcareous stone, or species of marble, composed of fragments of four colours, white, gray, yellow, and red.—2 A kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for tapestry. Newman says it is made of hemp and silk.

BROC'COLI, *n.* [It. *broccolo,* sprouts; Fr. *brocoli.*] A sort of cabbage; a slight variety of the cauliflower; the part used is the succulent flower-stalks.

BROCH'AN, *n* [Gael.] Oatmeal boiled in water to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel. [*Scotch.*]

BROC'HANTITE, *n.* A new mineral from the bank mines of Ekaterinburg. The crystals are in thin rectangular tables of an emerald green colour, and transparent.

BROCHE, the true but not the common orthography of *Broach.*

BROCH'EN-LIG'GER, *n.* A quarter cleft rod as thick as the finger, and four feet in length; used in thatching roofs.

BROCK, *n.* [Sax. *broc;* Ir. *broc;* W. *broc,* a badger, and noise, din, tumult, foam, anger; *broçi,* to chafe, fume, wax fierce, from *rhoc,* a rough sound; *rhoçain,* to grunt.] A badger; an animal of the genus Ursus, found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. The Russians call it *barsuk.* In Ir. *brech* is a wolf, a wild savage, and a badger.

BROCK'ET, *n.* [*See* BROCK.] A red deer two years old. Bailey writes this *brock,* or *brocket.* The French write it *brocard.*

BROD, *v. t.* [Islan. *brodd,* the point of an arrow, a javelin.] To prick, to spur; to pierce, used metaphorically; to incite, to stimulate, applied to the mind. As a noun, a sharp-pointed instrument; a stroke with any sharp-pointed instrument; an incitement, instigation. [*Scotch.*]

BROD'EQUIN, *n.* (brodekin.) [Fr.] A buskin, or half boot.

BRO'GANS, *n.* Stout coarse shoes; the same as *brogue,* which see.

BROG'GLE,† *v. i.* To fish for eels.

BROGUE, *n.* (brōg.) [Ir. *brog,* a shoe, a house.] 1. A coarse and light kind of shoe made of horse leather, much used by the Highlanders, and by those who go to shoot in the hills. "*Clouted brogues,*" are brogues patched and mended.—2. "Clouted *brogues,*" in Shakspeare, signify shoes whose soles are studded with nails, or clouts.—2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation, as the *Irish brogue.*—3. Brogues is used by Shenstone for *breeches,* from the Irish *brog.*

BROGUE-MAKER, *n.* A maker of brogues.

BROID,† *v. t.* To braid. [*See* BRAID.]

BROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder;* Sp. and Port. *bordar,* to *embroider;* Arm. *brouda,* to prick; D. *borduuren,* to embroider; W. *brodiaw,* to make compact, to darn, to embroider; *brwyd,* a broach, an embroidering frame. Qu. Heb. and Ar. ברד, *brad,* spotted.] To adorn with figures of needle work.

A robe, a *broidered* coat, and a girdle; Exod.

BROID'ERER, *n.* One that embroiders.

BROID'ERY, *n.* Embroidery; ornamental needle work wrought upon cloth. [*See* EMBROIDER.]

BROIL, *n.* [Fr. *brouillerie,* from *brouiller,* to mix, confound, embroil; It. *broglia,* tumult; *brogliare,* to embroil. From this verb, we have *roil,* to disturb, as lees. *See* ROIL. The primary sense is, to stir, to agitate. It may be allied to *brawl* and the French *bruler.*] A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord, either between individuals or in the state.

BROIL, *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *bruler.* I believe this is from *brouiller.*] To agitate with heat; to dress, or cook over coals, before the fire; but more generally upon a gridiron over coals.

BROIL, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated or to sweat with heat.

Where have you been *broiling?* *Shak.*

BROIL ED, *pp.* Agitated, or dressed by heat.

BROIL'ER, *n.* One that excites broils; that which dresses by broiling.

BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Agitating by heat; sweating.

BROKE, *v. i.* [Sax. *brucan,* to use, employ, enjoy; to eat or chew; to *brook;* to profit; *broce,* use; *brec,* use, gain; *bryce,* gain, profit, fruit, *fructus;* a violation, or breaking; D. *gebruiken,* to use, or employ; Lat. *fruor,* for *frucor,* whence *fructus, fruit;* Gr. πρασσω, πραξω, πραγμα. *See* PRACTICE.] To transact business for another in trade; to act as agent in buying and selling, and other commercial business; to transact business by an agent. [*Used in a low sense.*]

BROKE, *pret.* of *Break.*

BRO'KEN, *pp.* of *Break.* (brok'n.) Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.—2. A term often applied in *blazonry,* when any thing borne in armour is forcibly broken off, leaving the separated parts shivered, or splintered. It is likewise used to signify a deer opened or cut up.

BRO'KEN-BACKED, *a.* A *broken-backed ship,* is one which is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end.

BRO'KEN-BELLIED, *a.* Having a ruptured belly.

BRO'KEN-HEARTED, *a.* [*break* and *heart.*] Having the spirits depressed, or crushed by grief, or despair.

BRO'KENLY, *adv.* In a broken inter-

rupted manner; without a regular series.

BRO'KENNESS, *n.* A state of being broken; unevenness.—2. Contrition; as, *brokenness* of heart.

BRO'KEN-RAY, *n.* Also termed *ray of refraction.* In *dioptrics*, the line into which an incident ray is refracted, or broken, in crossing the second medium.

BRO'KENWIND, *n.* [*break* and *wind.*] A disease in horses, often accompanied with a preternatural enlargement of the lungs and heart, which disables them from bearing fatigue.

BRO'KENWINDED, *a.* Having short breath, as a horse.

BRO'KER, *n.* [from *Broke.*] 1. An agent, or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them, for a fee, or rate per cent. or who transacts other business for his employers. Brokers are of several kinds: 1. *Exchange-brokers*, who make and conclude bargains for others in matters of money or merchandise, learn the rate of exchange and notify their employers.—2. *Stock-brokers*, who are employed to buy and sell shares in the stocks, whether of the public funds, of banks, or of other corporations.—3. *Pawn-brokers*, who make it their business to lend money upon *pawns*, that is, property deposited in pledge.—4. *Insurance-brokers*, whose business is to procure the insurance of vessels at sea, or bound on a voyage. In *the United States*, the business of a stock-broker and an insurance-broker is often or generally carried on by the same person.—2. One who deals in old household goods.—3. A pimp, or procurer.

BRO'KERAGE, *n.* The fee, reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

BRO'KERLY, *a.* Mean; servile.

BRO'KERY,† *n.* The business of a broker.

BRO'KING, *ppr.* Transacting business as a broker; practised by brokers.

BRO'MAL, *n.* A compound obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It is a colourless oily fluid, of a penetrating odour, which attacks the eyes.

BRO'MATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of the bromic acid with a base.

BROMATO'LOGY, *n.* [Gr. βρωμα and λογος.] A discourse, or treatise on aliments.

BROMBENZOATE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of brombenzoic acid, with a salifiable base.

BROMBENZO'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from dry benzoate of silver and bromine. It forms a colourless crystalline mass.

BROME-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the Bromus. A genus belonging to the order Digynia. The species are common annuals in fields, hedge-rows, and dry sterile places.

BROMELIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of endogenous plants, taking its name from the genus to which the pine apple was once incorrectly referred, (Ananassa), and consisting of herbaceous plants remarkable for the hardness and dryness of their gray foliage. They abound in tropical countries, commonly springing up from the branches of trees. With the exception of the pine apple, the *Bromeliaceæ* are of little value, but some species are cultivated in hot-houses in this country for the beauty of their flowers.

BROM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to brome.—*Bromic acid*, a compound of oxygen and brome.

BROM'IDE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of bromine with a base.

BRO'MINE, or **BROME**, *n.* [Gr. βρωμος, a fetid odour.] An undecompounded substance discovered in 1826, by Balard, of Montpellier. In its general chemical habitudes, it much resembles chlorine and iodine, and is generally associated with them. It exists but in very minute quantities in sea-water, and in the ashes of marine plants. It is usually extracted from *bittern*, by the agency of chlorine. At common temperatures, it is a very dark reddish liquid of a powerful and suffocating odour, and emitting red vapour. It has bleaching powers like chlorine, and it is very poisonous. It combines with hydrogen, to form *hydrobromic acid gas.* With oxygen, it forms the *bromic acid.* Its combinations are termed *bromides.* Its density is about three times that of water.

BROMOSALI'CULIC ACID, *n.* A compound of saliculic acid, and bromine.

BRONCH'IA, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος.] The tubes into which the *trachea* divides.

BRONCH'IAL, *a.* [Gr. βρογχος, the wind-pipe.] Belonging to the bronchia, or ramifications of the wind pipe in the lungs. The *bronchial arteries*, are branches of the superior descending aorta accompanying the bronchia, or branches of the trachea.—*Bronchial glands*, glands at the division of the bronchia.

BRONCH'IC, *a.* The same as *Bronchial*

BRONCHI'TIS, *n.* An inflammation of the bronchi or tubes which convey air to the lungs, a complaint of very frequent occurrence. It is of two kinds, acute and chronic. It is also a very serious disease among quadrupeds.

BRONCHOCELE, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος, the wind pipe, and κηλη, a tumour.] An enlarged thyroid gland; a tumour on the fore part of the neck, called *goitre;* the Derbyshire neck.

BRONCHOPH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος, and φωνη, voice.] In *medicine*, a loud, clear, thrilling sound, seeming as if close to the ear of the hearer, or as if the patient spoke through his ribs.

BRONCHOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. βρογχος, the wind pipe, and τομη, a cutting.] An incision into the wind pipe, or larynx, between the rings; to afford a passage for the air into, and out of the lungs, when any disease prevents respiration in the usual way; or to extract foreign bodies which have got into the trachea: or in cases of suffocation, drowning, &c. The operation is called *Tracheotomy* when the opening is made into the trachea; and *Laryngotomy*, when made into the larynx.

BRONCHUS, *n.* [Gr.] The wind-pipe.

BROND, *n.* A sword. [*See* BRAND.]

BRONTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. βροντη, thunder, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse, or dissertation upon thunder, containing an explanation of its causes and phenomena.

BRONZE, *n.* [Fr. *bronze*; Arm. *bronçz.* In It. *bronzino* is sun-burnt. It may take its name from its colour, from *burn, brown.*] 1. A compound of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. It is brittle, hard, and sonorous, and used for statues, bells and cannon, the proportions of the respective ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes.—2. A colour prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze, of two kinds, the yellow and the red. The yellow is made of fine copper dust; the red, of copper dust with a little pulverized red ochre. —3. Among *antiquaries*, any figure of men, beasts, urns, or other piece of sculpture, which the ancients made of bronze.—4. Any statue or bust cast of bronze, whether original or a copy of an antique.—5. Among *medalists*, any copper medal.

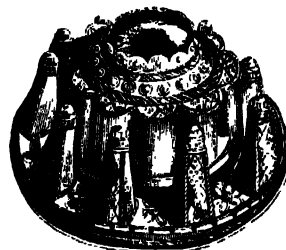
BRONZE, *v. t.* To imitate bronze, by means of copper dust, or leaf fastened on the outside, as gold-leaf is in gilding. —2. To harden, or make like brass.—3. To make of the colour of bronze.

BRONZ'ING, *ppr.* Imitating bronze.

BRONZ'ING, *n.* The act or art of imitating bronze, by means of copper dust or leaf.

BRONZ'ITE, *n.* [from *bronze.*] A mineral, called by Haüy, *diallage, metalloïde*, nearly allied to Labrador hornblend, or hyperstene. It has a yellowish brown colour, and semi-metallic lustre, approaching to that of bronze. Bronzite is regarded by Cleaveland as a subspecies of diallage.

BRŌOCH, *n.* (broche.) [Slav. *obrutsh*, or *obruch*, a ring, a circle, a bracelet.] 1. An ornamental utensil for fastening the vest, or the bosom of a shirt. It is usually made of silver, often round, with a tongue crossing its diameter, sometimes with two tongues. It formerly was used in England, and is still in the



Highland Brooch.

Highlands of Scotland. Some of these brooches were inscribed with characters to which particular virtues were attributed, and seem to have been used as a sort of amulet, or talisman.—2. A jewel.—3. With *painters*, a painting all of one colour.

BRŌOCH, *v. t.* To adorn, or furnish with brooches, or jewels.

BROOD, *v. i.* [Sax. *brod*, a brood; and *brædan, bredan*, to dilate, or extend, to warm, to divulge, to spread; D. *broeden*, to brood; Ger. *brüten*, to brood; *brut*, brood; W. *brwd*, warm, *brydiaw*, to warm. The sense is, to *warm*, or to *cover*, to *spread over.*] 1. To sit on, and cover, as a fowl on her eggs for the purpose of warming them and hatching chickens, or as a hen over her chickens, to warm and protect them.—2. To sit on; to spread over, as with wings; as, to sit *brooding* over the vast abyss.—3. To remain a long time in anxiety, or solicitous thought; to have the mind uninterruptedly dwell a long time on a subject; as, the miser *broods* over his gold.—4. To mature any thing with care.

BROOD, *v. t.* To sit over, cover and cherish; as, a hen *broods* her chickens.—2. To cherish.

You'll *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD, *n.* [Sax. *brod.*] Offspring; progeny; formerly used of human beings in elegant works, and we have *brother*, from this word; but it is now more generally used in contempt.—2. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once; as, a *brood* of chickens, or of ducks.—3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced.

Libya's *broods* of poison. *Addison.*

4. The act of covering the eggs, or of brooding. [*Unusual.*]

BROOD'ED, *pp.* Covered with the wings; cherished.

BROOD'ING, *ppr.* Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety.

BROOD'Y, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclined to sit. [*Unusual.*]

BROOK, *n.* [Sax. *broc*, or *brooc*. As the sense is a stream, or flowing, it may be the D. *broeh*, Ger. *bruch*, a marsh, and allied to Gr. βρεχω, or βρυω, to rain, to pour, to flow, Eolic βρυαξ, a brook. Near the site of ancient Troy is a stream called *Thymbrec, Thymbrius.*] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river. In some parts of America, *run* is used in a like sense; but *run* is also applied to larger streams than *brook*.

BROOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *brucan*, to use, employ, or perform, to eat or chew; *bræcan, brecan*, to break; Gr. βρυχω, to eat, to grind the teeth.] Literally, to chew or digest, as the Fr. *digérer*. Hence, To bear; to endure; to support; as, young men cannot *brook* restraint.

BROOK'LET, *n.* A small brook.

BROOK'-LIME, *n.* [*brook* and *lime.*] A plant, a species of Veronica, called Beccabunga, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes.

BROOK'-MINT, *n.* The water mint.

BROOK-WEED, *n.* A plant, water pimpernel, the Samolus.

BROOK'Y, *a.* Abounding with brooks.

BROOM, *n.* [Sax. *brum;* D. *brem, braam;* Ir. *brum*. This is the simple root of *Bramble.*] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, which includes numerous species. The common broom, Cytisus Scoparius, is a shrub growing abundantly on sandy pastures and heaths in Britain and throughout Europe. It is distinguished by having large, yellow, butterfly-shaped flowers, leaves in threes, and single, and the branches angular. Its twigs are tied in bundles, and formed into brooms. The twigs and young branches have been successfully employed as a substitute for oak-bark in tanning leather. They are also occasionally used as thatch for houses and corn-ricks. The wood, when the dimensions are sufficient for the purpose, is employed by cabinet-makers, for veneering. Broom is sown extensively as a shelter for game, and among the other plants in young plantations, as a screen from the wind, and a protection till the more important species can establish themselves. Broom tops are used in dropsy as diuretic. *Broom rape*, is Orobanche, and with large purple flowers, Lathræa. *Spanish broom*, is a species of Spartium, and *Butcher's broom*, is the Ruscus.—2. A besom, or brush with a long handle for sweeping floors; so called from being originally made of the broom-plant.

BROOM. *See* BREAM.

BROOM'-CORN, *n.* [*broom* and *corn.*] A species of Sorghum or Guinea-corn, with a jointed stem, like a reed, or the stem of maize, rising to the height of eight or ten feet, bearing a head of which light dusting brooms are made. It is the Sorghum saccharatum.

BROOM'ING a ship. [*See* BREAM.]

BROOM'LAND, *n.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land producing broom.

BROOM'RAPE, *n.* *See* BROOM.

BROOM'STAFF, } *n.* [*See* STAFF and
BROOM'STICK, } STICK.] The staff or handle of a broom.

BROOM'Y, *a* Full of broom; containing broom.

BROOSE, or **BRUSE**, *n.* In *Scotland*, a race at country weddings. *To ride the broose*, to run a race on horseback at a wedding. Those who are at a wedding, especially the younger part of the company who are conducting the bride from her own house to that of the bridegroom, often set off at full speed for the latter. He who first reaches the house, is said to win the *broose*. The term is supposed to be identical with *brose*. [*See* BROSE.] Hence, to win the *broose*, would signify, to be the first to obtain possession of the bridal feast.

BRO'SCUS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, possessing an unusually large head. They are generally found under stones, or rubbish.

BROSE, *n.* [A. S. *Briwas.*] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal, and sometimes on the meal of pease, and immediately mixing the meal and water by stirring, leaving the meal in small knots or lumps, about the size of marbles. Sometimes butter is added to the meal, or sweet milk is poured over the brose. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid: as, *kail-brose, water-brose, beef-brose*, &c.

BRO'SEN,† *a.* Burnt.

BRO'SIMUM, *n.* A genus of Urticaceæ, one species of which is believed to be the cow-tree, or Palo de vacca of South America.

BRO'SMIUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the family Gadidæ. One species has been found on our northern coasts, commonly called the Torsk, and in the Shetlands the Tusk, and the Brismak.

BROTH, *n* (brauth.) [Sax. *broth;* Ir. *broth;* Sp. *brodio;* Ir. *bruithim*, to boil. Qu. D. *braaden*, to roast; W. *broth*, a stirring or tumult.] 1. Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with rice and herbs, or some ingredient to give it a better relish.—2. In *America*, the word is often applied to foaming water, and especially to a mixture of snow and water in the highways, which is called *snow-broth*.

BROTH'EL, *n.* [A dialectical orthography of *Bordel*, which see.] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.

BROTH'ELLER, *n.* One that frequents brothels.

BROTH'EL-HOUSE, *n.* A brothel.

BROTH'ELRY, *n.* Lewdness; obscenity.

BROTH'ER, *n. plur.* *Brothers* or *Brethren*. [Goth. *brothar;* Sax. *brother* or *brether;* D. *broeder*, from *broeden*, to *brood*, to *breed;* Sans. *brader* or *bhratre;* Dalmatian *brath;* Lat. *frater;* Gr. φρατηρ, φρατωρ: Pers. *boradar;* Corn. *bredar;* Ir. *brathair;* W. *brawd;* Sam. *abrat;* Fr. *frère*, from Lat. *frater;* Sp. *frayle*, a friar; It. *fratello*, brother, and *frate*, friar; Arm. *breuzr*. By the Dutch, it appears that this word signifies one of the brood or breed. The common plural is *brothers*, in the solemn style *brethren* is used.] 1. A human male born of the same father and mother. A male by one of the parents only is called a half-brother, or brother of the half blood.—2. Any one closely united; an associate; as, a band of *brothers*.—3. One that resembles another in manners.

He that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster; Prov. xviii.

In *Scripture*, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents; as in the case of Abraham and Lot, Jacob and Laban. Persons of the same profession call each other *brother*, as judges, clergymen, professors of religion, members of societies united in a common cause, monks and the like. Kings give to each other the title of *brother*. Clergymen address their congregations by the title of *brethren*. In a more general sense, *brother* or *brethren*, is used for man in general; all men being children of the same primitive ancestors, and forming one race of beings.—*Brother-german*, is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or by the mother only.

BROTH'ERHOOD, *n.* [*brother* and *hood.*] The state or quality of being a brother.—2. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity.—3. A class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation.

BROTH'ERLESS, *a.* Without a brother.

BROTH'ERLIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother.

BROTH'ERLINESS, *n.* State of being brotherly.

BROTH'ERLOVE, *n.* Brotherly affection.

BROTH'ERLY, *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate; as, *brotherly* love. Shakspeare uses this word as an adverb. "I speak but *brotherly*." But the use is not authorized.

BRO'TULA, *n.* A genus of fishes of the order Subbrachial Malacopterygii, and family Gadidæ, chiefly distinguished by the dorsal and anal fins being united with the caudal, and forming one fin which terminates in a point. This genus is closely allied to Brosmius.

BROUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Bring;* pronounced *braut*. [*See* BRING.]

BROUSSONE'TIA, *n.* A genus of trees belonging to the Nettle Tribe or Urticaceæ. B. Papyrifera, or Paper mulberry, is cultivated in China and Japan for the sake of its young shoots, which are made into baskets. Its outer bark furnishes a kind of paper, and cloth is made from the inner bark.

BROW, *n.* [Sax. *bræw, bruwa;* Ir. *bra, brai*, eyebrow, and *abhra*, the eyelid; Sans *bruwan, bru;* Gr. οφρυη, οφρυς: Pers. *bro*, or *abro;* and the last syllable of L. *palpebra*. It is probably contracted from *brg*, and signifies an edge, border, or projection.] 1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit. The skin of this arch or ridge is moved by muscles, which contract it in a frown, and elevate it in joy

or surprise. Hence, to *knit the brows*, is to frown.—2. The hair that covers the brow forming an arch called the *eye-brow*.—3. The forehead. Hence, the general air of the countenance.—4. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice; as, the *brow* of a hill.—5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a field.

BROW, *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to form the edge or border of.

BROW′-ANTLER, *n.* [*brow* and *antler.*] The first start that grows on a deer's head.—2. The branch of a deer's horn next the tail.

BROW′-BEAT, *v. t.* [*brow* and *beat.*] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; or in general to bear down by impudence.

BROW′BEATEN, *pp.* Overborne by impudence.

BROW′BEATING, *ppr.* Overbearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.

BROW′BEATING, *n.* A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.

BROW′BOUND, *a.* [*brow* and *bound.*] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

BROW′ED, *a* Formed into a border.

BROW′LESS, *a.* Without shame.

BROW′POST, *n.* [*brow* and *post.*] Among *builders*, a beam that goes across a building.

BROW′SICK,† *a.* [*brow* and *sick.*] Dejected; hanging the head.

BROWN, *a.* [Sax. *brun;* D. *bruin;* Ger. *braun;* Fr. *brun;* Sp. and It. *bruno;* from the verb to *burn.*] Dusky; of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness; but the shades are various, as Spanish *brown*, London *brown*, clove *brown*, tawny *brown*. *Brown* results from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.

BROWN, *v. t.* To make brown or dusky.

> A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
> *Browns* the dim void, and darkens deep the groves. *Barlow.*

BROWN′BILL, *n.* [*brown* and *bill.*] A weapon formerly used by the English foot soldiers. The origin of the name is not stated; but from it *brown musket* is said to have derived its appellation.

BROWN COAL, *n.* A fresh water formation of the tertiary series. In some parts of Germany it occurs in strata of more than thirty feet in thickness, chiefly composed of trees which have been drifted, apparently by fresh water, from their place of growth.

BROWN′IE, *n.* In *Scotland*, an imaginary spirit that haunts houses, particularly those attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. In appearance, the *brownie* was said to be meagre, shaggy, and wild.

BROWN′ISH, *a.* Somewhat brown: inclined to brown.

BROWN′ISM, *n.* The doctrines or religious creed of the Brownists, who maintain that any body of professing Christians united under one pastor, or communing together, constitutes a church independent of any other.

BROWN′IST, *n.* A follower of Robert Brown, a puritan, or dissenter from the Church of England, who left England with his congregation, and settled at Middleburgh in Zealand. He was the head of a party of Independents in Church government.

BROWN′NESS, *n.* A brown colour.

BROWN′-SPAR, *n.* Pearl spar, or sidero-calcite. It occurs massive and in obtuse rhomboids, with curvilinear faces. Its colours are white, red, and brown, or even pearly gray, and black.

BROWN′-STUDY, *n.* [*brown* and *study.*] Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness; meditation directed to no certain object.

BROWN′-WORT, *n.* [*brown* and *wort.*] A plant; Prunella.—2. A species of Scrophularia, the vernalis, or yellow figwort, with brown stalks.

BROWN′Y,† *a.* Brown.

BROWSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. *βρωσκω*, to eat or browse, *βρωσις*, food, but probably these words may be from *sprouts;* Arm. *brouz*, *brouez*, or *broust*, sprouts, buds; Fr. *brout*, *brouter;* Arm. *brousta*, or *browza*, to browse. It is allied to *brush;* W. *brwys*, luxuriant growth; *rhwys*, vigour, luxuriousness, wantonness.] To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs, or the young shoots, as cattle or deer.

BROWSE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle, sheep, and goats.

BROWSE, *n.* (brows.) The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

RROWS′ING, *ppr.* (*s* as *z.*) Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees.

BRU′CEA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Dodecandria, order Tetragynia, and nat. order Lanthoxylaceæ. One species is an African tree, *brucea antidysenterica*, the bark of which is bitter and astringent, and used as a remedy in dysentery and diarrhœa.

BRU′CHUS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, with filiform antennæ, equal filiform feelers, and acuminated lip. There are twenty-five species.

BRU′CINA, or **BRU′CINE**, *n* A vegeto-alkaloid, discovered by Pelletier and Caventon in the bark of the *brucea antidysenterica*, and afterwards, as accompanying Strychnia in Nux Vomica. Its taste is exceedingly bitter and acrid, and it forms with the acids, salts which are soluble and generally crystallizable. Its action on the animal economy is entirely analogous to that of Strychnia, but much less powerful.

BRU′CITE, *n.* A mineral, the chondrodite of Berzelius, which sometimes occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, sometimes in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases. It is so named from the late Dr Bruce, a distinguished mineralogist of New York.

BRUGMAN′SIA, *n* A genus of plants, of nat. order Solanaceæ, to which belongs the plant commonly called in the gardens *Datura arborea*, and also the Bovochevo of the Columbians, which is narcotic in a high degree.

BRUIK, *v. t.* [Allied to A. Sax. *brucan.*] To enjoy; to possess. [*Scotch.*]

BRU′IN, *n.* A name given to the bear.

BRUISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *brysan*, to bruise; Fr. *briser*, to break or bruise; *froisser*, to *bruise.*] To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed. When applied to animal flesh, or to vegetables, a bruise is a contusion that impairs the natural solidity and texture of the part, but often without breaking the skin. When applied to minerals and similar substances, it signifies to break them, and often to reduce them to a coarse powder.

BRUISE, *n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRUISED, *pp.* Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRUISER, *n.* The person or thing that bruises.—2. A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. It is made of brass, about a quarter of an inch thick, and hammered as near the gauge as possible. By this instrument the speculum is prepared for the hands of the polisher.—3. In *vulgar lan.*, a boxer.

BRUISE-WORT, *n.* [*bruise* and *wort.*] A plant; comfrey.

BRUISING, *ppr.* Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument.

BRUISING, *n.* In *pop. lan.*, a beating or boxing.

BRUIT, *n.* [Fr.] Report; rumour; fame.

BRUIT, *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.

BRUITED, *pp.* Reported.

BRUITING, *ppr.* Reporting.

BRUL′YIE, **BRUL′ZIE**, or **BRUL′YEMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *brouiller*, to quarrel.] A brawl, broil, fray, or quarrel. [*Scotch.*]

BRU′MAL, *a.* [Lat. *bruma*, winter, *brumalis;* Sp. *bruma*, winter, fog, or mist] Belonging to the winter.

BRUME, *n.* [Fr. *brume;* Sp. *bruma*. *See* Brumal.] Mist; fog; vapours [*Lit. us.*]

BRUMIA′CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of Exogens, belonging to the albuminous group, and nearly allied to the currant tribe. The species are small heath-like shrubs of no value.

BRUN, **BURN**, *n.* A river or stream. [*Scotch.*]

BRUNET′, **BRUNETT′E**, *n.* [Fr. from *brun*, brown. *See* Brown.] A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

BRUN′ION, *n.* [Fr. *brugnon.*] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.

Brunswick green. An ammoniaco-muriate of copper, used for paper hangings and in oil painting.

BRUNT, *n.* [Dan. *brynde*, and *brunst*, ardour, ardency, burning heat. It is the Dutch *brand*, fire, flame, ardour, from the common root of *burn*, *brennan*, *brand*. This shows the radical sense of *burn*. *See* Burn.] 1. The heat, or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention; as, the *brunt* of a battle.—2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind.—3. A sudden effort.

BRUSH, *n.* [Fr. *brosse;* Sp. *brusca*, *bruza*, probably allied to *browse*, W. *brwys*, thick, branching, from *rhwys*, vigour, luxuriance, or *prys*, brushwood A *brush* is primarily sprouts, shoots.] 1. An instrument for cleaning any thing of dust and dirt by light rubbing, as floors, furniture, boots, &c. Brushes originally were made of shrubs, or small branches of trees tied together, and such are yet used for coarse purposes. But the materials most used are bristles set in wood. Painters use a small brush to lay colours on their large pieces. Silversmiths use a wire-brush for scrubbing silver, copper, or brass, in order to gilding; and there is a method of staining leather by rubbing the colour on the skin with a brush.—2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; *a sense common in the United States.*—3. The small trees and shrubs of a wood; or a thicket of small trees. 4. A skirmish; a slight encounter: an assault; a shock, or rude treat[illegible]

from collision.—5. In *electricity*, the luminous appearance of electric matter issuing in diverging rays from a point.—6. The bushy tail of some animals; as, the *brush* of a fox, squirrel, &c.

BRUSH, *v. t.* To sweep or rub with a brush: as, to *brush* a hat.—2. To strike as with a brush; to strike lightly, by passing over the surface, without injury, or impression; as, to *brush* the arm in passing; to *brush* the briny flood.—3. To paint with a brush; hence, to *brush up* is often used for cleansing in general.—4. With *off*, to remove by brushing, as to *brush off* dust; also, to carry away by an act like that of brushing, or by passing over lightly, as by wind.—5. To move as a brush; to pass over with a light contact.

BRUSH, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; as, to *brush* by.—2. To move or skim over, with a slight contact, or without much impression.

BRUSH'ED, *pp.* Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly.

BRUSH'ER, *n.* One who brushes.

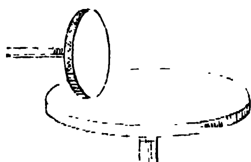
BRUSH'ING, *ppr.* Sweeping or rubbing with a brush; striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly.

BRUSH'ING, *n.* A rubbing or sweeping.

BRUSH'ING, *a.* Brisk; light; as, a *brushing* gallop.

BRUSH'LIKE, *a.* [*brush* and *like.*] Resembling a brush.

BRUSH-WHEELS, *n.* Wheels which turn each other by means of bristles or brushes fixed to their circumference; used in light machinery. Sometimes



Brush Wheels.

wheels are made to turn each other by friction only. The surfaces brought into contact are then formed of the end grain of wood, or covered with hempen or buff leather belts, and the wheels are pressed together to increase the friction.

BRUSH'WOOD, *n.* [*brush* and *wood.*] Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off.

BRUSH'Y, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair.

BRUSQUE, *a.* [Fr. *brusque.*] Rude; abrupt in manner.

BRUSSELS'-SPROUTS, *n.* A variety of Brassica oleracea, or cabbage.

BRUS'TLE, *v. i.* (brus'l.) [Sax. *brastlian*, to crackle; Ger. *brausen;* Dan. *bruser;* Sw. *brusa;* from the root of *rustle.*] To crackle; to make a small crackling noise; to *rustle*, as a silk garment; to vapour, as a bully.

BRUS'TLING, *ppr.* Crackling; rustling; vapouring.

BRUT,† *v. i.* [Fr. *brouter.*] To browse.

BRU'TA, *a.* [Lat. *plur.* from *Brutus*, *animalia* understood.] The second or[illegible] of animals of the class Mammalia i[illegible] Linnæan system, comprehending [illegible] animals which have no foreteeth [illegible] law, as the sloth, ant-eater, [illegible] elephant, &c.

[illegible] [*See* BRUTE.] Pertaining [illegible] man; [illegible]; as, *brutal* nature.—2. Savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; unfeeling like a brute; merciless; as, *brutal* courage; *brutal* manners.

BRUTAL'ITY, *n.* Inhumanity; savageness; churlishness; insensibility to pity or shame.

BRU'TALIZE, *v. t.* To make brutal, churlish, or inhuman.

All cruel punishments *brutalize* the heart.
Z. Swift.

BRU'TALIZE, *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly.

BRU'TALLY, *adv.* Cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner.

BRUTE, *a.* [Fr. *brut*, from Lat. *brutus*, senseless, irrational; It. and Sp. *bruto.* This word may be the Ch. ברותא, *beroothu*, foreign, strange, as the ancients expressed wildness and savageness by verbs which signify to depart or be distant.] 1. Senseless; unconscious; as, the *brute* earth.—2. Irrational; ferine; as, a *brute* beast.—3. Bestial; in common with beasts; as, *brute* violence.—4. Rough; uncivilized; insensible; as, a *brute* philosopher.

BRUTE, *n.* A beast; any animal destitute of reason, and of course the word comprehends all animals except *man*, but is applied mostly to the larger beasts.—2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; a low-bred unfeeling man.

BRUTE,† *v. t.* for *bruit*, to report.

BRŪTELY, *adv.* In a rude manner.

BRŪTENESS,† *n.* Brutality.

BRU'TIFY, *v. t.* To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.

BRU'TISH, *a.* Like a brute, or beast; as, a *brutish* form.—2. Insensible; stupid; as, *brutish* men.—3. Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal.—4. Gross; carnal; bestial.—5. Ignorant; uncivilized; untaught.

BRU'TISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely.

BRU'TISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute.

BRU'TISM, *n.* The nature or characteristic qualities or actions of a brute; extreme stupidity, or beastly vulgarity.

Brutum fulmen. [Lat.] A loud but harmless threatening.

BRYA'XIS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects. The species have short wing cases, and the terminal joints of the antennæ immensely large. They are generally found in winter and the early part of spring in moss.

BRY'ONINE, *n.* A bitter, and somewhat poisonous principle extracted from the root of Bryonia alba, and Bryonia dioica. It forms a brown or yellowish white mass, having a taste at first sweetish, then acrid and very bitter. It is a drastic purgative, and appears to contain nitrogen.

BRY'ONY, *n.* [Lat. *bryonia;* Gr. βρυωνια.] White jalap; the popular name of a genus of plants of several species. The root of the rough or white bryony is a strong irritating cathartic.—*Black-bryony* is the popular name of a genus of plants called Tamus.

BRYOPHYL'LUM, *n.* A succulent exogenous genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Crassulaceæ, and remarkable for the singular property possessed by its leaves of budding from the margin. There is only one species, (Bryophyllum calycinium), a greenhouse plant in this country.

BRY'UM, *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Musci, or Mosses, and belonging to the class Cryptogamia. There are many species, natives of Britain.

BUB, *n.* A cant word for strong malt liquor.

BUB,† *v. t.* To throw out in bubbles.

BUB'BLE, *n* [D. *bobbel;* Sw. *bubla;* from swelling, inflation.] 1. A small bladder or vesicle of water, or other fluid inflated with air.—*Glass-Bubble*, a small hollow sphere of glass which floats upon the surface of water.—2. Any thing that wants firmness, or solidity; a vain project; that which is more specious than real. Hence, a false show; a cheat, or fraud.—3. A delusive scheme of speculation; an empty project to raise money on imaginary grounds; as, the South Sea *bubble.*—4. A person deceived by an empty project.

BUB'BLE, *v. i.* To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated.—2. To run with a gurgling noise; as, a *bubbling* stream.

BUB'BLE, *v. t.* To cheat; or deceive, or impose on.

BUB'BLER, *n.* One who cheats.

BUB'BLING, *ppr.* Rising in bubbles; running with a gurgling noise; cheating.

BUB'BLY, *a.* Full of bubbles.

BUB'BY, *n.* [from the same root as *bubble* and *bubo.*] A woman's breast.

BU'BO, *n.* [Gr. βουβων, Lat. *bubo*, a swelling.] A tumour, or abscess with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin, or armpit.

BU'BO, *n.* [Lat.] A subgenus of owls (Strigidæ), characterized by a small concha, or ear aperture. Two tufts, or feathered horns of considerable size adorn the head, and the legs are feathered down to the toes.

BU'BON, *n.* A genus of plants of the order Digynia; Macedonian parsley.

BU'BONOCELE, *n.* [Gr. βουβων, the groin, and κηλη, a tumour.] Hernia inguinalis, or inguinal rupture; a tumour in the groin, formed by a prolapsus of the intestines or omentum, or both, through the processes of the peritoneum and rings of the abdominal muscles.

BU'BUKLE,† *n.* A red pimple.

BUBUL'CA, *n.* A flat, fresh-water fish, of a circular form and a silvery colour.

BUCANIER', or BUCANEER, *n.* [Fr. *boucaner*, to broil fish or flesh, to hunt oxen for their skins.] Primarily, a bucanier is said to be one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti, or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterward applied to the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America.

BUCA'O, *n.* A species of owl, in the Philippine islands, of a beautiful plumage, and size of a peacock, but remarkable for a hideous nocturnal scream.

BUC'CAL, *a.* [L. *bucca*, the cheek; W. *boc.*] Pertaining to the cheek. The *buccal* glands are the small glands of the mouth, under the cheek, which secrete saliva.—*Buccal artery*, a branch of the internal maxillary artery.

BUCEL'LA, *n.* [Lat.] A little morsel, or mouthful.

BUCCELLA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *buccella*, *bucca*, a mouthful.] The act of breaking into large pieces.

BUC'CINA, *n.* [Lat.] A military wind instrument of the shrill horn or cornet kind, in use among the ancients. It seems to have been originally formed of the horn of the bull, or goat, but subsequently of brass.

BUCCINA'TOR, *n.* [Lat.] In *anatomy, Bucco-labialis,* or the trumpeter's muscle, a muscle of the mouth, the use of which is to flatten the cheek, thereby assisting in the swallowing of liquids and in manducation; it is also the muscle by which we are enabled to blow wind instruments which require a strong blast of air, and hence its name.

BUC'CINITE, *n.* Fossil remains, or petrifications of the shells called Buccinum.

BUCCINOI'DA, *n.* The third family in the order Pectinibranchiata; division Mollusca.

BUC'CINUM, *n.* [Lat.] The trumpeter's shell; a genus of univalve shells, shaped in some degree like a horn, or other wind instrument. The species are very numerous, among which are the pomum, spindle-shell, mitre-shell, Midas-ear-shell, triton-shell, tower of Babel-shell, &c.

BUC'CO, *n.* Barbet; a genus of birds of the order Picæ, distinguished by having the bill sharp edged, compressed on the sides, notched on each side near the apex, and bent inwards with a long slit beneath the eyes.

BUCENT'AUR, *n.* The state barge of Venice.

BUCEPH'ALUS, *n.* An animal of the gazelle tribe, and of the size of a hind, but in shape it seems to partake somewhat of the hind and heifer. Alexander's horse was called Bucephalus from his large head, βους, ox-head.

BU'CEROS, *n.* The hornbill, or Indian raven; a genus of birds, common in the East Indies.

BUCH'OLZITE, *n.* A newly discovered mineral, whose colours are white and black, appearing in spots. It scratches glass, but is scratched by quartz. It is found in the Tyrol.

BUCK, *n.* [Ger. *bauche, beuche;* Sp. *bugada.*] 1. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed. —2. The cloth or clothes soaked, or washed in lye.

BUCK, *v. t.* [Ger. *beuchen;* Dan. *böger;* Arm. *bugad.* This verb is retained in the Lat. *imbuo,* for *imbuco,* or *imbugo,* to steep, tinge, or imbue.] To soak, or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash, or steep in lye, or suds.

BUCK, *n.* [Sax. *buc, bucca;* Ger. and Sw. *bock;* W. *bwc;* It. *becco.* This Italian word signifies a bill, or *beak,* the mouth, the helm of a ship, the pipe of a still, and a *buck.* We see it is the same word as *beak,* from thrusting; Dan. *buk,* whence *bukker,* to ram, or thrust piles. Ir. *boc,* or *poc;* Corn.



Buck of Fallow Deer.

byk; Fr. *bouc;* Arm. *bouch:* Kalmuc, *bugn,* a stag. Qu. Eth. *bahak,* the male of sheep, or goats.] 1. The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit, and hare. It is applied only to the smaller quadrupeds.—*Buck of the first head,* in *her.,* a buck in the fifth year.—*Great buck,* a buck in its sixth year, or older.—2. A fop, blood, dandy.

BUCK, *v. i.* To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCK'-BÄSKET, *n.* [*buck* and *basket.*] A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

BUCK'BEAN, *n.* This is properly *Bogbean,* which see.

BUCK'ED, *pp.* Soaked in lye.

BUCK'ET, *n.* [Sax. *buc;* Fr. *baquet;* Ir. *buicead.*] 1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; it is nearly in the form of a pail.—2. A vessel or pail used at sea to draw water up at the side of a ship, for washing the decks, &c.—3. A vessel made of leather, nearly in the form of a pail, but narrower and deeper, used to convey water by hand for extinguishing fires; a fire bucket. *Buckets* in water wheels, are a series of cavities on the circumference of the wheel, into which the water is delivered to move the wheel.

BUCK'ETFULL, *n.* As much as a bucket will hold.

BUCK'EYE, *n.* A plant, the *Esculus flava,* indigenous in the Western States of America. Hence, the name is given to an inhabitant of Ohio.

BUCK'ING, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing.

BUCK'ING, *n.* The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also the lye or liquor; a washing.

BUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A washing block.

BUCK'LANDITE, *n.* A mineral, hitherto ranked with the pyroxenes, to which it has a great resemblance in form and external characters.

BUCK'LE, *n.* [Fr. *boucle,* a buckle, a ring, a knocker; *boucler,* to curl, to ring, to buckle; Ir. *bucla;* Arm. *boucl.* In Sp. *bucle* is hair curled. In W. *baçu, baçellu,* and *baglu* signify, to bend, hook, or grapple. Sax. *bugan,* to bow.] 1. An instrument made of some kind of metal, for fastening together certain parts of dress, as the straps of shoes, knee-bands, &c., or other straps and bands, as in a harness. The forms are various, but it consists of a ring, or rim with a chape and tongue.—2. A curl, or a state of being curled, or crisped, as hair.—3. In *coats of arms,* a token of the surety, faith, and service of the bearer.

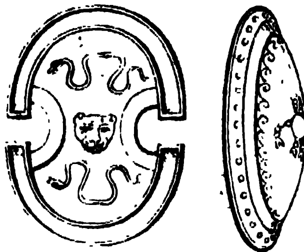
BUCK'LE, *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle, or buckles.—2. To prepare for action; a metaphor, taken from buckling on armour.—3. To join in battle.—4. To confine, or limit.

A span *buckles* in his sum of age. *Shak.*

BUCK'LE, *v. i.* To bend; to bow; as, to *buckle* under life. *To buckle to,* to bend to; to apply with vigour; to engage with zeal. *To buckle in,* to close in; to embrace, or seize the body, as in a scuffle; *a popular use in America. To buckle with,* to encounter with embrace; to join in close combat.

BUCK'LED, *pp.* Fastened with a buckle. In *heraldry,* a term applied to belts, bands, collars, &c., borne with buckles.

BUCK'LER, *n.* [W. *bwcled;* Fr. *bouclier;* Ir. *buicleir.*] A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armour, anciently used in war. It was composed of wood, or wickers woven together, covered with skin, or leather, fortified with plates of brass, or other metal, and worn on the left arm. On the middle was an umbo, boss, or prominence, very useful in causing stones and darts to



Grecian Bucklers.

glance off. The buckler often was four feet long, and covered the whole body. In *ships, bucklers* are two pieces of wood fitted together to stop the hawse-holes to prevent the ship taking in much water in a heavy sea.

BUCK'LER,† *v. t.* To support; to defend.

BUCK'LER-HEAD, *a.* Having a head like a buckler.

BUCK'LER-HEADED, *a.* Having a head like a buckler.

BUCK'LER-THORN, *n.* Christ's thorn.

BUCK'LING, *ppr.* Fastening with a buckle.

BUCK'MÄST, *n.* [*buck,* that is, *beech,* and *mast.*] The mast, or fruit of the beech-tree.

BUCK'RAM, *n.* [Fr. *bougran;* It. *buckerame;* qu. from It. *bucare,* to make holes.] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover cloths, and other merchandise.

BUCK'RAM, *a.* Stiff; precise.

BUCK'RAMS, *n.* The same as wild garlic.

BUCKS'HORN, *n.* [*buck* and *horn.*] A plant, a species of Plantago, or plantain, called Coronopus. The *warted buckshorn,* is a species of Cochlearia, or scurvy grass.

BUCK'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a buck. As an *adj.* made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck.

BUCK'STALL, *n.* [*buck* and *stall.*] A toil or net to take deer.

BUCK'THORN, *n.* [*buck* and *thorn.*] The popular name of a genus of plants, called Rhamnus, of many species. The common purging buckthorn grows to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, and bears a blackberry, which, when green, is used to dye yellow, and when ripe, green. The bark also dyes yellow. *Sea Buckthorn,* is the popular name of a genus of plants, called Hippophæ.

BUCK'U, *n.* Leaves of Diosma crenata, or of a species of Barosma. They have a strong odour, and are used in chronic affections of the bladder.

BUCK'WHEAT, *n.* [D. *boek-weit;* Ger. *buchweitzen.*] A plant and a species of grain; called also Brank. It belongs to the genus Polygonum, or knot-grass, (Polygonum Fagopyrum). It is cultivated as food for beasts, and the grain is much used in America for bread, cakes.

BUCOL'IC, *a.* [Gr. βουκολος, a herd-

βουκολικος, pastoral; Lat. *buculus*, an ox; *bucolicus*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral; W. and Corn. *bugail*, or *bygel;* Ir. *buachail*, a shepherd. *See* BOVINE.] Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a shepherd's life and occupation.
BUCOL'IC, *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds; as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil. —2. A writer of pastorals.
BUD, *n* [D. *bot;* Fr. *bouton;* It. *bottone*, a *bud*, or *button;* Ir. *abaidh*, a bud; Arm. *bouton*, literally a push; Sp. *botar*, to push, or thrust, to vow; Gr. φυτον; φυω, to plant, or beget, contracted from φυτω: Ch. נבט, *nabat*, Ar. *nabata;* allied to *pout*, Fr. *bouder*.] A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves, or a flower. It is called by botanists the *hybernacle*, the winter lodge or receptacle of the leaves or flowers of plants, and is an epitome of a flower, or of a shoot, which is to be unfolded the succeeding summer. It is covered with scales, which are intended to defend the inclosed rudiments from cold and other external injuries. Buds are of three kinds; that containing the flower; that containing the leaves; and that containing both flower and leaves. *Bud*, answering to Lat. *gemma*, is the scaly covering of the rudiment of the future plant on all trees and shrubs in northern latitudes. This is not found on plants in the tropical climates.
BUD, *v. i.* To put forth, or produce buds, or gems; Job xiv. 9.—2. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud into a flower, or shoot.—3. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.—4. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant.
BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.
BUD'DED, *pp.* Put forth in buds; inoculated.
BUD'DHA. *See* BOODH.
BUD'DHISM, or BUD'DHA, *n.* The doctrines of the Buddhists in Asia, a religious sect in India beyond the Ganges, in Ceylon, Japan, and various other places in Asia. [*See* BOODH.]
BUD'DING, *ppr.* Putting forth buds; inoculating.
BUD'DINGNESS, *n.* State of budding.
BUD'DLE, *n.* In *mining*, a large square frame of boards, using in washing tin ore.
BUD'DLE, *v. i.* Among *miners*, to wash ore.
BUDGE, *v t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bouger*, to stir, or wag.] To move off; to stir; to wag. In *America*, *wag* is much used as equivalent to *budge;* but the use of both words is vulgar.
BUDGE, *n.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.
BUDGE,† *a.* Brisk; jocund.—2. Surly; stiff; formal.
BUDGE-BACH'ELORS, a company of men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration.
BUDGE'-BARREL, *n* A small barrel with only one head; on the other end, a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together upon strings like a purse. It is used for carrying powder, with a gun or mortar.
BUDGE'NESS,† *n.* Sternness; severity.

BUDG'ER, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.
BUDG'ET, *n.* [Fr. *bougette;* Arm. *bougeden;* Norm. *bouge;* perhaps from the root of *bag*.] 1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. Hence, a stock, or store; as, a *budget* of inventions.—2. The papers respecting the finances of the British nation, which the chancellor of the exchequer lays before the House of Commons every session of parliament. *To open the budget*, signifies, in the *United States*, to lay before a legislative body the papers of the executive government.
BUDG'Y,† *a.* Consisting of fur.
BUD'LET, *n.* [from *bud*.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous *budlets* which are its offspring. *Darwin.*

BUFF, *n.* [contracted from *buffalo*, or *buff-skin*.] 1. Buff-skin; a sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil like shammy It is used for making bandoliers, belts, pouches, gloves, and other articles. The skins of oxen, elks, and other animals, dressed in like manner, are also called *buffs*.—2. A military coat made of buff-skin, or similar leather.—3 The colour of buff; a light yellow.—4. A yellow viscid substance formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases.
BUFF, *v. t.* To strike. [*See* BUFFET.]
BUFF'ALO, *n.* [It. and Sp. *bufalo;* Fr. *buffle;* Lat. *bubalus*.] The Bubalus, a species of the bovine genus, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern Continent. It is larger and less do-



Buffalo

cile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the Bison of North America [*See* BISON.]
BUF'FALO-ROBE, *n.* The skin of the bison of North America, incorrectly called buffalo, prepared with the hair on.
BUFF'EL, *n.* Buffel's head duck, Anas bucephala, a bird with a short blue bill, and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fulness of its feathers, found in winter in the rivers of Carolina.
BUF'FER, *n.* An apparatus attached to railway carriages, to prevent injury from the violent contact.
BUFF'ET, *n.* [Fr. *buffet;* It. *buffetto;* Sp. *bufete*.] A cupboard, or set of shelves for plates, glass, china, and other like furniture. It was formerly, and is still in some parts of the country, an apartment erected on one side of a room; but in more fashionable houses it has been laid aside, and a sideboard substituted, which is now considered as the buffet.—*Buffet-stool* is a name applied in farm houses and among cottiers in Scotland to a small wooden stool generally three-legged, used for various domestic purposes.
BUFF'ET, *n.* [It. *buffetto;* Sp. and Port. *bufar*, to blow, to *puff;* Norm. *buffe*, a blow; W. *pufiaw*, to thump. *See* BUFFOON and PUFF.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear, or face; a slap.
BUFF'ET, *v. t.* To strike with the hand, or fist; to box; to beat.

They spit in his face and *buffeted* him; Mat. xxvi.

2. To beat in contention; to contend against; as, to *buffet* the billows.
BUFF'ET, *v. i.* To exercise, or play at boxing.
BUFF'ETED, *pp.* Struck; beaten; 1 Cor. iv. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 20.
BUFF'ETER, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.
BUFF'ETING, *ppr.* Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.
BUFF'ETING, *n.* A striking with the hand.—2. Contention; attack; opposition.

He seems to have been a plant of slow growth, but formed for duration, and fitted to endure the *buffetings* of the rudest storm. *Wirt.*

BUFF'IN, *n.* A sort of coarse stuff; as, *buffin* gowns.
BUFF'LE, *n.* [Fr.] The buffalo.
BUFF'LE, *v. i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. This is probably the same word as *baffle*.
BUFF'LE-HEAD, *n.* [*buffle* and *head*.] One who has a large head.
BUFF'LE-HEADED, *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.
BUFF'ON, *n.* The Numidian crane, an African fowl.
BUFFOON', *n.* [Fr. *bouffon;* It. *buffo;* Sp. *bufon*, a buffoon, comical; It. *beffare* and *buffare*, to trifle, joke, play the fool; Sp. *befar*, to mock or ridicule; *bufar*, to blow, or *puff* with anger, to snort; Port. *id.* These verbs indicate the origin of buffoonery. The root of *buffet*, *puff*, signifies to drive, to push, to strike. *See* PUFF.] 1. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures, and postures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries. A droll; a mimic.—2. He that uses indecent raillery.
BUFFOON', *v. t.* To make ridiculous.
BUFFOON'ERY, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures. Dryden has placed the accent improperly on the first syllable.
BUFFOON'ING, *n.* Buffoonery.
BUFFOON'ISH, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.
BUFFOON'ISM, *n.* The practices of a buffoon.
BUFFOON'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a buffoon.
BUFFOON'LY, *a.* Consisting of low vulgar tricks. [*Lit. us.*]
BU'FONITE, *n.* [Lat. *bufo*, a toad.] Toad-stone, or fossil teeth of the Anarrhicas, or sea-wolf, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues, and worn in rings. It was named from an opinion that it was found in the head of a toad.
BUG, *n.* [The derivation of this term is uncertain.] The common name given by the older naturalists, to a numerous tribe of insects now constituting the order *Hemiptera*, and belonging to the family *Cimicidæ*. (Leach). The *Cimex lectularius*, or bed-bug, is, with the partial exception of the May-bug, or Cockchaffer, the only individual to

which the typical name is attached, in Britain; but in the United States, to numerous scarabæi is the term "bug" given, such as the parasitic rose-bug, &c.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings;
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope.*

BUG, or **BUG'BEAR**, *n.* [W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin, or scare-crow; *bugudu*, to terrify; Russ. *buka*, a sprite or goblin. In Pers. *bauk*, is fear.] A frightful object; a walking spectre; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful.

A ghastly *bug* doth greatly them affear. *Spenser*

The *bug* which you would fright me with. *Shak.*

Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep?
A *bugbear* take him! *Shak.*

To the world no *bugbear* is so great
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

BUGEE', *n.* A species of monkey found in India, of a beaver colour.

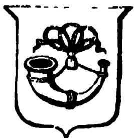
BU'GELUGEY, *n.* A large species of lizard, four feet long.

BUG'GINESS, *n.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUG'GY, *a.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUG'GY, *n.* A light vehicle without a top, to be drawn by one horse.

BU'GLE, } **BU'GLE-HORN**, } *n.* [W. *bugail*, a shepherd.] The shepherd's horn, or from the same root as the Fr. *beugler*, to bellow, from its sound.] 1. A hunting horn.—2. A military instrument of music.



Bugle Horn.

BU'GLE, *n.* A shining bead of black glass.

BU'GLE, *n.* [Lat. *bugula*, or *bugillo*.] A genus of plants, Ajuga, of several species.

BU'GLE, *n.* [Lat. *buculus*, an ox.] A sort of wild ox.

BU'GLE-WEED, *n.* A plant, in Europe, a species of Ajuga, in America either Lycopus sinuatus, or Lycopus virginicus, valued as a remedy for hemoptysis, or spitting of blood.

BU'GLOSS, *n.* [Lat. *buglossus*; Gr. βούγλωσσος, of βοῦς, an ox, and γλῶσσα, tongue.] The popular name of a genus of plants, called Anchusa. The *small wild bugloss*, is the Asperugo. The *viper's bugloss*, is the Echium.

BUG'WORT, *n.* A plant, the Cimicifuga.

BUHL, *n.* Unburnished gold, brass, or mother of pearl, used for inlaying.

BUHL'-WORK, *n.* Work in which wood is inlaid with metal or pearl, &c. The name is derived from the inventor.

BUHR'STONE, *n.* A subspecies of silex or quartz, occurring in amorphous masses, partly compact, but containing many irregular cavities. It is used for mill-stones. This word is often written *burr-stone*.

BUILD, *v. t.* (bild.) *pret. built*; *pp. built*, pronounced *bilt*. The regular *pret.* and *pp. builded*, is sometimes used. [Sax. *byldan*, to confirm; *byld*, *bylde*, *byldo*, constancy, firmness; *bilith*, a model, an image; Ger. *bilden*, *abbilden*; Dan. *bilder*, *afbilder*, to shape, form, design, delineate, represent, counterfeit; Sw. and Ger. *bild*; D. *beeld*, image, statue, figure, representation. The primary sense is to set, fix, or make.] 1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of almost any kind, as a house, barn, shop, ship, or vessel, a wall, or other structure of art; to unite materials into a regular structure for use or convenience.—2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form; as, to *build up* a head-dress in a cone.—3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation; as, to *build* our hopes on air.—4. In *Scripture*, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle, or establish and preserve; Acts xx. 32; Eph. ii. 22; 1 Sam. ii. 35.

BUILD, *v. i.* (bild.) To exercise the art, or practise the business of building.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend. *Pope.*

2. To construct, rest, or depend on as a foundation; as, to *build* on the opinions of others.

BUILD'ER, *n.* (bild'er.) One who builds; one whose occupation is to build; an architect, a ship-wright, a mason, &c. —2. A creator.

Whose *builder* and maker is God; Heb. xi.

BUILD'ING, *ppr.* (bild'ing.) Framing and erecting; resting on.

BUILD'ING, *n.* (bild'ing.) A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house, a church, a shop, &c.

BUILT, *pp.* (bilt.) Framed and raised; constructed.

BUILT, *n.* (bilt.) Form; shape; general figure of a structure; as, the *built* of a ship.—2. Species of building.

BUIRD'LY, *a.* [Ice. *burdur*, the habit of body, strength.] Large and well made; broad built, stout in appearance. Perhaps the English *burly* is originally the same word. [*Scotch*.]

BUL, *n.* The common flounder.

BULB, *n.* [Gr. βολβός; Lat. *bulbus*, a bulb or round root; Fr. *bulbe*; Sp. *bulbo*, an onion, or bulbous root; W. *bal*, *bol*, protuberance.] A scaly body formed on a plant above or beneath the surface





a Scaly bulb. b Coated bulb.

of the ground, emitting roots from its base, and producing a stem from its centre. It is formed of imbricated scales, or of concentric coats or layers. Examples of bulbs are the onion, lily, tulip, &c. Turnips and beets have also been erroneously called bulbs; but these not being formed of concentric layers are not bulbs but tubers

BULB, *v. i.* *To bulb out*, is to project or be protuberant. [*Lit. us.*]

BULB'ED, *a.* Round headed.

BULBIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing bulbs; as, *bulbiferous* stems.

BULBO'DIUM, *n.* A kind of underground stem, resembling a rhizoma.

BULBOGEM'MA, *n.* A name for those bulbs which grow on the stems of plants, as in the tiger-lily, and other species of that genus.

BULBOTU'BER, *n.* A name given to a solid round underground stem, clothed with the withered remains of leaves, and producing buds on its surface, as in crocus. It is more generally called a *cormus*.

BULB'OUS, *a.* Containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; round or roundish; as, *bulbous* plants.—2. Containing a knob, or protuberant part; swelling out; presenting rounded elevations.

BUL'CHIN, *n.* A young male calf.

BULGE, *n.* A different orthography of *Bilge*. [W. *bwlg*, bulk; *balc*, prominent; Sax. *bulgian*, to bellow, from *swelling out*.] The bilge or protuberant part of a cask; protuberance.—2. The part of a ship which bulges out at the floorhead, to assist the ship when taking the ground. [*See* BILGE.]

BULGE, *v. i.* To swell out; to be protuberant.—2. To bilge as a ship. [*See* BILGE.]

BULGEWAY, *n.* A large piece, or pieces of timber bolted together, making one solid piece, which is placed under the bulge of a ship, to support her when launching.

BULG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling out; bilging.—2. As an *adj.* protuberant.

BU'LIMY, *n.* [Gr. βουλιμία, βου, great, and λιμός, hunger.] A voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not indulged. It is attended with various symptoms; sometimes with heart-burn, sometimes with vomiting or convulsions.

BULK, *n.* [W. *bwlg*, bulk; *balciaw*, to swell, to be proud; Ir. *balc*, great, strong; Russ. *bulikayu*, to boil, to bubble; D. *bulken*, to low or bellow; Dan. *bulk*, a bunch on the back; Sax. *bulgian*, to low.] 1. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size of a thing; as, an ox or ship of great bulk.—2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body; as, the *bulk* of a debt; the *bulk* of a nation.—3. Main fabric.—4. The whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods.—5. A part of a building jutting out.—*To break bulk*, in *seamen's lan.*, is to begin to unload.—*Laden in bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales, or casks.

BULK'-HEAD, *n.* [*bulk* and *head*.] A partition in a ship made with boards, to form separate apartments. *The bulk-head afore*, is the partition between the forecastle and gratings in the head, and in which are the chase ports.

BULK'INESS, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature.

BULK'Y, *a.* Large; of great dimensions; of great size.

BULL, *n.* [Ger. *bull*; W. *bwla*; Russ. *vol*. Qu. from his sex, or from bellowing.] 1. The male of the Bos, or bovine genus of quadrupeds, of which *cow* is the female.—2. In *a Scriptural sense*, an enemy, powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me, Psalms.

3. Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

BULL, *n.* [It. *bolla*, a bubble, a blister, a seal or stamp, the Pope's bull; Fr. *bulle*; Lat. *bulla*, a boss, and an ornament worn on a child's neck. This name was given to the seal which was appended to the edicts and briefs of the Pope, and in process of time, applied to the edict itself.] 1. A letter, edict, or rescript of the Pope, published, or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order, or decision. It is used chiefly in

matters of justice or of grace. If the former, the lead or seal is hung by a hempen cord; if the latter, by a silken thread. The lead or bull is impressed on one side with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; on the other, with the name of the Pope, and the year of his pontificate. The writing is in the old, round Gothic letter; and the instrument has about it a cross with some text of Scripture, or religious motto. *The Golden bull*, so called from its golden seal, is an edict or imperial constitution, made by the Emperor Charles V., containing the fundamental law of the German empire.—*Leaden bulls* were sent by the Emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes; and by the grandees of the Empire, of France, Sicily, &c., and by patriarchs and bishops.—*Waxen bulls* were in frequent use with the Greek Emperors, who thus sealed letters to their relations.—2. A blunder or contradiction.—3. *Bulls and bears*, a cant term among stock-brokers, for buyers and sellers of stock upon speculation.

BULL, (a prefix,) signifies a *bull*, or large, or having a large head.

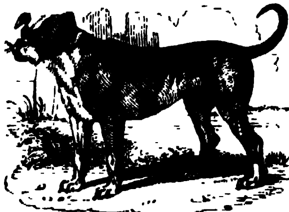
BULL′-BAITING, *n.* [*bull* and *bait.*] The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.

BULL′-BEEF, *n.* [*bull* and *beef.*] The flesh of a bull; coarse beef.

BULL′-BEGGAR, *n.* [*bull* and *beggar.*] Something terrible, or frightful.

BULL′-CALF, *n.* [*bull* and *calf.*] A male calf; a stupid fellow.

BULL′-DOG, *n.* [*bull* and *dog.*] A species of dog of a particular form and of



Bull-dog.

remarkable courage; so named probably from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head.

BULL'S-EYE, *n.* [*bull* and *eye.*] Among *seamen*, a piece of wood in the form of a ring, answering the purpose of a thimble.—2. Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus.—3. A small obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, portending a great storm.—4. In *arch.*, a small circle, or elliptical window.—5. In *archery*, a mark in the shape of a bull's-eye, at which archers used to shoot by way of exercise; a target.—*Bull's-eye*, in *ships*, is the name given to the patent reflectors let into the ports or deck.

BULL'S′-NOSE, *n.* In *arch.*, the external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle.

BULL′-FACED, *a.* Having a large face.

BULL′-FEAST. *See* BULL-FIGHT.

BULL′-FIGHT, *n.* [*bull* and *fight.*] A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman called a *toreador* or *picador*, attacks a bull in a circus or inclosed arena, in presence of multitudes of spectators, irritating him with a spear, till the bull rushes upon the horseman, and perhaps dismounts the rider. After the bull has been tormented a long time, the horseman leaves him, and some persons on foot attack him and plunge darts into his neck; and at a signal given by the president, the barbarous sport is ended by the dagger of a *matador*.

BULL′-FINCH, *n.* [*bull* and *finch.*] A bird of the sparrow kind, whose breast, cheeks, and throat are of a crimson colour; the Rubicilla.



Bull-finch (Pyrrhula vulgaris.)

BULL′-FLY, or BULL′-BEE, *n.* An insect.

BULL′-FROG, *n.* [*bull* and *frog.*] The Rana ocellata, a large species of frog, found in North America, of a dusky brown colour, mixed with a yellowish green, and spotted with black. These frogs live in stagnant water, and utter a low croaking sound, resembling the lowing of cattle, whence the name.

BULL′-HEAD, *n* [*bull* and *head.*] A genus of fishes, the Cottus, with a head broader than the body, whence the name. This fish is called by some the *Miller's thumb*.—2. A stupid fellow; a lubber.—3. A small black water vermin.

BULL′-TROUT, *n.* [*bull* and *trout.*] A large species of trout, called also *Sea-trout*, thicker than the common sort, and weighing about three pounds. Its back has a bluish green gloss, and there are several black spots on the sides.

BULL′-WEED, *n.* Knapweed.

BULL′-WORT, *n.* Bishopsweed.

BUL′LA, *n.* A genus of Acerous Gastropodous molluscs.—2. A bleb, or large portion of cuticle raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid.

BUL′LACE, *n.* The *bully*-tree, or Chrysophyllum, a plant of two species, natives of the West Indies.—2. The wild plum, a species of Prunus.

BUL′LADÆ, *n.* A family of marine molluscs, which, according to Lamarck, consists of three genera, *Acera* or *Akera*, *Bullæa*, and *Bulla*.

BULLAN′TIC, *a.* [from *bull.*] Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in Apostolic bulls. It is used also as a noun.

BUL′LARY, *n.* A collection of Papistical bulls.

BUL′LATE, *a.* [Lat. *bullatus.*] Having elevations, like blisters; as, a *bullate* leaf.

BULLEN NAILS, *n.* Round-headed nails with short shanks, tinned and lackered; used chiefly in the hangings of rooms.

BULL′ET, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, a ball. *See* BALL.] A ball of iron or lead, called also *shot*, used to load guns for killing man or beast. Balls for cannon are made of iron; musket-balls are made of lead.

BUL′LETIN, *n.* [Fr. *bulletin*, a ballot, a packet, a certificate; Sp. *boletin*, a ticket or warrant; *boleta*, a ticket, a *billet;* It. *bulletta*, *bullettino;* properly, a roll.] A French word denoting, 1. An official report from an officer to his commander or superior.—2. An official report of a physician respecting the king's health.—3. A little note given by a banking company.—4. It is sometimes used for a notice, or public announcement; as, a *bibliographical bulletin*.

BULL′IED, *pp.* Insulted.

BULL′ION, *n.* [Fr. *billon*, base coin.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass. The precious metals are called bullion, when smelted and not perfectly refined, or when refined, but in bars, ingots, or in any form uncoined, as in plate.

BULL′ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder.

BULL′IST, *n.* A writer of papal bulls.

BUL′LITE, *n.* A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus Bulla.

BULLI″TION, *n.* [Lat. *bullio*, to boil. *See* BOIL.] The act or state of boiling. *Superseded by ebullition.*

BULL′OCK, *n.* [Sax. *bulluca;* Ger. *bullochs.*] An ox, or castrated bull. In America, it is applied to a full-grown ox.

BULL′Y, *n.* [Sw. *böla*, to bellow; *buller*, a tumult; Dan. *bullen*, swelled, puffed up; or more directly from Sax. *bulgian*, to bellow.] A noisy, blustering, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces than for courage, and disposed to provoke quarrels.

BULL′Y, *v. t.* To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces.

BULL′Y, *v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

BULL′LYING, *ppr.* Insulting with threats.

BUL′RUSH, *n.* [*boll*, or *bull* and *rush.*] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water, and without knots, says Johnson; but Dryden calls it, the knotty *bulrush*. It is not a technical word.

BUL′TEL,† *n.* [*See* BOLT.] A *bolter* or bolting cloth; also, bran.

BUL′WARK, *n.* [Sw. *bolvärck;* Ger. *bollwerk;* from D. *bol*, plump and a ball, Sw. *bula*, W. *bal*, a protuberance, and *work;* a projecting or outwork; Fr. *boulevard.*] 1. In *fort.*, a bastion, or a rampart; a mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c.—2. A fortification; also, any means of defence; as, a navy is the *bulwark* of a nation.—3. That which secures against an enemy, or external annoyance; a screen, or shelter; means of protection and safety.

Salvation will God appoint for walls and *bulwarks;* Is. xxvi.

BUL′WARK, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect.

BUM, *n.* The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

BUM, *v. i.* To make a noise.

BUMBAILIFF, *n.* [A corruption of *bound bailiff.*] In *England*, an under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs, and to make arrests and executions, and bound with sureties for a faithful discharge of his trust. [*A vulgar word.*]

BUM′BARD, *n.* *See* BOMBARD.

BUM′BAST, *n.* [A different orthography of *Bombast*,—which see.] 1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.—2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

BUM′BLE BEE, *n.* [Lat. *bombus*, a buzzing.] A large bee, sometimes called humble bee; so named from its sound.

BUM′BOAT, *n.* A small boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

BUME′LIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the

class Pentandria, and order Monogynia, nat. order Sapotaceæ. There are seven species, all trees and shrubs, natives of the West Indies, called there bastard bully-tree.

BUM'KIN, *n.* [*See* BUMPKIN.] A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the clue of the foresail to windward.—2. A small out-rigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizzen

BUMP, *n.* [W. *pwmp*, a round mass: *pwmpiaw*, to thump; allied to Lat *bombus*, and Eng. *pomp*, from swelling thrusting out.] 1. A swelling, or protuberance.—2. A thump; a heavy blow.—3. *Bumps*, among *phrenologists*, are the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull, or cranium, which indicate the qualities, affections, propensities, &c., of the mind. [*See* ORGAN.]

BUMP, *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern. It is also written *boom.* [W. *bwmp*.]

BUMP, *v. t.* To strike, as with or against any thing large, or solid, as to *bump* the head against a wall; to thump.

BUMP'ER, *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over.

BUMP'KIN, *n.* [*bump*, large, swelling, and *kin*, Sax. *cyn*, kind, genus.] An awkward heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.

BUMP'KINLY,† *a.* Clownish.

BUN, *n.* A kind of cake.

BUNCH, *n.* [W. *pwng;* Dan. *bunke*, *bynke*, a heap, or heaped measure.] 1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob, or lump; as, the *bunch* on a camel's back. —2. A cluster; a number of the same kind growing together; as, a *bunch* of grapes.—3. A number of things tied together; as, a *bunch* of keys; a *bunch* of rods.—4. A collection of things; a knot; as, a *bunch* of hair; a *bunch* of trees.

BUNCH, *v. i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant, or round.

BUNCH, *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch, or bunches.

BUNCH'-BACKED, *a.* [*bunch* and *back.*] Having a bunch on the back; crooked.

BUNCH'INESS, *n.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BUNCH'Y, *a.* Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts.

BUN'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *byndel;* Ger *bund*, *bundel;* Sw. *bindel* and *bunt.* This word is formed from the root of *bind, band, bond.*] 1. A number of things put together.—2. A roll; any thing bound, or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance; as, a *bundle* of lace; a *bundle* of hay.

BUN'DLE, *v. t.* To tie, or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by *up;* as to *bundle up* clothes.

BUNG, *n.* [Fr. *bondon;* W. *bwng*, a bung-hole.] 1. The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.—2. The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNG, *v. t.* To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung: to close up

BUNG'ALOW. *n.* In India, a house or villa of a single floor. Native bungalows are constructed of wood, bamboos, &c.; but those erected by Europeans are generally built of sun-dried bricks, and thatched or tiled.—A *dâk-bungalow*, is a thatched house for travellers, one of which is constructed, at intervals, in many parts of India, at the expense of the authorities.

BUN'GARI SERPENTS, *n.* Serpents of the Python kind. They inhabit the East Indies, where they are called rock-serpents. Some species attain the length of upwards of seven feet. They are named Bungari from Bungarus Pamma, the name given to the largest species in Bengal.

BUNG'-DRAWER, *n.* A wooden mallet, of a peculiar form, for taking the bung out of a cask. [*Local.*]

BUNG'-HOLE, *n.* [*bung* and *hole.*] The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNG'LE, *v. i.* (bung'gl.) To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner; as, to *bungle* in making shoes.

BUNG'LE, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; to perform inefficiently.

BUNG'LE, *n.* A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance.

BUNG'LER, *n.* A clumsy awkward workman; one who performs without skill.

BUNG'LING, *ppr.* Performing awkwardly

BUNG'LING, *a.* Clumsy; awkwardly done.

BUNG'LINGLY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

BU'NIAS, *n* A genus of plants, of the class Tetradynamia, and order Siliculosa, nat order Cruciferæ. There are nine species, all annuals.

BUN'ION, *n.* A corn on a toe.

BU'NIUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order Digynia, and nat. order Umbelliferæ. Bunium bulbocastanum, called also earth-nut, hawk-nut, kipper-nut, and pig-nut, is a plant with a root as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous, and whitish. Bunium flexuosum, has a similar root.

BUNK, *n.* [Dan. *bynke*, a meal-tub; Sw. *miolk-bunck*, a milk-pan.] A case, or cabin of boards for a bed; *a word used in some parts of America.*

BUNN, or BUN, *n.* [Scot. *bun, bunn;* Ir. *bunna;* Gr. βουνος, a hill, and a cake offered to deities. It signifies a mass, or collection.] A small cake, or a kind of sweet bread.

BUN'SING, *n.* An animal found at the Cape of Good Hope, resembling the ferret, but twice as large. When pursued, it emits an intolerable stench.

BUNT, *n.* The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.

BUNT, *v. i.* To swell out; as, the sail *bunts.*—2. In *popular lan.*, to push with the horns; to butt. [*See* POINT.]

BUNT'ER, *n.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low vulgar woman.

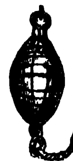
BUNT'ING, *n.* The trivial name of a number of birds, placed by naturalists in the genus Emberiza; such as the English or *common* bunting, the *rice* bunting; the *Lapland, snow, black-headed, yellow, cirl*, and *ortolan* buntings. The *yellow* bunting or *hammer* is one of our most common birds. The *common* or *corn* bunting abounds in the southern parts of Britain; but is not unfrequently seen in Scotland, in straths, or broad valleys. In the outer Hebrides it is said to exist; but is there called the *sparrow.* The bunting generally roosts in thick bushes; but occasionally passing the night on the ground in stubble fields, the provincial name ot *bunting lark* has come to be applied to it The *snow* bunting is occasionally, also, called the *tawny* and the *mountain* bunting. The latter is one of the few birds which cheer the solitudes of the polar circles.

BUNT'ING, or BUNT'INE, *n.* [Ger. *bunt*, D *bont*, streaked, or of different colours.] A thin woollen stuff, of which the colours or flags and signals of ships are made.

BUNT'LINE-CLOTH, *n.* In *a ship*, the lining sewed up the sail in the direction of the bunting, to prevent the sail being chafed.

BUNT'LINES, *n.* Ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards.

BUOY, *n.* [Fr. *bouée*, a buoy; D. *boei*, a buoy, a lodge, or hut, a fetter, or shackle, a handcuff; *boeijen*, to fetter, to *buoy;* Ger. *boy;* Sp. *boya*, a buoy; probably from the root of Sax. *byan*, to dwell, that is, to set, be fixed, or stationary. Dan. *boe, boende.*] A close empty cask, or a block of wood, or cork, fastened by a rope to an anchor, and floating on the water, to show where the anchor is situated. Buoys are of various kinds, as *can-buoys*, in the form of a cone; *nun-buoys*, which are large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each end; *cable-buoys*, empty casks, employed to buoy up the cable, in rocky anchorage. Buoys are used also as marks, to point out the situation of rocks, shoals, or a channel. *Life buoys*, are used to throw overboard for a person who has fallen into the sea, to lay hold of, and to keep him afloat till he can be taken from the water. The *life buoy* should be suspended from the stern of the ship, in such a way as that it may be let down the moment any person falls overboard. The *life buoy* now commonly used in the navy consists of two hollow copper vessels connected together, between which there stands up a hollow pole, or mast, having a port-fire fixed to its top, as a beacon, and a lead weight at the lower end to act as ballast. *To stream the buoy*, is to let it fall by the ship's side into the water, before letting go the anchor.


Buoy.

BUOY, *v. t.* To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water, or air; with *up.*—2. To support, or sustain; to keep from sinking into ruin, or despondency.—3. To fix buoys, as a direction to mariners.

BUOY, *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness.

BUOY'ANCY, *n.* The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; specific lightness.

BUOY'ANT, *a.* Floating; light: that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid.—2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body. [*Unusual.*]

BUOY'ANTLY, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

BUOY'ED, *pp.* Kept afloat on water; supported.

BUOY'ING, *ppr* Keeping afloat; sustaining.

BUOY ROPE, *n* [*buoy* and *rope*] The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

BU'PALUS, *n.* A genus of Lepidopterous insects of the family Geometridæ. *Bupalus pinarius*, is a beautiful moth, having its wings on the upper side of a dusky brown colour, and adorned with numerous pale yellow spots.

BU'PHAGA, *n.* A genus of birds of the order Picæ. The only species known is found in Africa, and is called in English the beef-eater, because it alights upon the backs of the cattle, and picks holes in them to get at the

larvæ of the œstri, or gad-flies, deposited directly below the skin.

BUPRES'TIDÆ, or BUPRES'TIDANS, *n.* A family of Coleopterous insects, distinguished by the uncommon brilliancy, and highly metallic splendour of their colours. They are found in greatest perfection in South America, and in hot countries.

BUR, BOUR, BOR, } Sax. *bur*, signifies a chamber, or a cottage.

BUR, *n.* [Sax. *burre*, burdock; W. *bar*, a bushy head, or bunch; Ir. *borr*, a bunch, or knob; Fr. *bourrée*, bush.] 1. A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock.—2. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear used in tilting.

BUR'BOT, *n.* [from Lat. *barbatus*, so named from its beard.] A fish of the genus Gadus, shaped like an eel, but shorter, with a flat head, and on the nose it has two small beards, and another on the chin. It is disgusting in appearance, but delicate food. It is called also *eel-pout.*

BURD'ELAIS, *n.* A sort of grape.

BURD'EN, *n.* (burd'n;) written also *burthen.* [Sax. *byrden*, *byrthen*; Sw. *börda;* G. *bürde;* Ir. *beart*, or *beirt;* Gr. φορτος: Fr. *fardeau;* Arm. *fard;* from *bear;* Lat. *fero*, or *porto;* Pers. *burdan*, to carry. *See* BEAR.] 1. That which is borne, or carried; a load. Hence,—2. That which is borne with labour, or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive. In *a general sense*, any restriction, limitation, or encumbrance, affecting either person or property.—3. A birth.—4. [Fr. *bourdon*, a drone.] The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus; so called from the application of this word to the drone, or base, and the pipe, or string which plays it, in an instrument. A chord which is to be divided, to perform the intervals of music, when open and undivided, is also called the *burden.*—5. In *common lan.*, that which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells.—6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as, a *burden* of gad steel, 120 pounds.—7. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry; as a ship of a hundred tons *burden.*—8.† A club.

BURD'EN, *v. t.* (burd'n.). To load; to lay on a heavy load; to incumber with weight. Hence,—2. To oppress with any thing grievous; as, to *burden* a nation with taxes.—3. To surcharge; as, to *burden* the memory.

BURD'ENED, *pp.* Loaded with weight; incumbered; oppressed.

BURD'ENER, *n.* One who loads; an oppressor.

BURD'ENOUS, *a.* Grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive.—2 Cumbersome; useless.

BUR'DENSECK, *n.* The name given to the provision of an ancient law, in *Scotland*, by which, it is said, that a man was not punishable for the theft of as much meat as he could carry on his back, provided the theft was committed to satisfy the cravings of hunger. It is not now recognized in the law of Scotland.

BURD'ENSOME, *a* Heavy; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness, or fatigue; oppressive

BUR'DENSOMELY, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

BURD'ENSOMENESS, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

BUR'DOCK, *n.* [*bur* and *dock.*] The popular name of a genus of plants called Arctium. They are troublesome weeds. The lesser burdock is a species of Xanthium.

BU'REAU, *n.* (bu'ro.) [Fr. *bureau*, an office, a table, a court, a chest of drawers; Sp. *bureo*, a court of justice; Arm. *burell;* Fr. *bure*, a cloth. The primary sense is a cloth covering, a table, like *exchequer.*] 1. A chest of drawers, for keeping papers, or clothes.—2. An ambassador's or secretary's office. In Spanish, this word *bureo* is a court of justice for the trial of persons belonging to the king's household.

BUREAU'CRACY, *n.* [Fr. *bureau*, and Gr. κρατειν, to govern.] The system by which the business of administration is carried in departments, each under the control of a chief.

BURET'TE, *n.* [Fr.] An instrument occasionally used in the chemical laboratory, and in the assay office, for the purpose of dividing a given portion of any liquid into 100 or 1000 equal parts.

BURG, *n.* [This is the same word as *Borough*, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.] A borough; originally a fortified town, but now a city, or town, which sends members to parliament, whether incorporated or not. [*See* BOROUGH.]

BURG'AGE, *n.* [from *burg.*] In *English law*, tenure in burgage, or burgage tenure, is tenure in socage, applied to cities, or towns, or where houses, or lands which were formerly the site of houses, in an ancient borough, are held of some lord in common socage by a certain established rent; a remnant of Saxon liberty.

BUR'GAGE HOLDING, *n.* In *Scotland*, that tenure by which the property in royal burghs is held under the crown. It is originally constituted by a charter from the crown in favour of the burgh; the effect of which is, to make every proprietor of property situated within the burgh hold that property under the crown as superior for the *reddendo*, (now merely nominal), of watching and warding; or, as it is commonly termed, "service of burgh used and wont."

BURG'AMOT, *n.* A species of pear. [*See* BERGAMOT.]—2. A kind of perfume. [*See* BERGAMOT.]

BURG'ANET, BURG'ONET, } *n.* [Fr. *bourguignotte*] In *ancient armour*, a kind of helmet or salad, with a small



Burgonet

visor, and without a gorget It was first used by the Burgundians, hence its name.

> Upon his head his glistering *burganet.*
> The which was wrought by wonderous device,
> And curiously engraven, he did fit. *Spenser*
> This day. I'll wear aloft my *burgonet.*
> Even to affright thee with the view thereof. *Shak.*

BURGEOIS', *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, pronounced *boorzwhâ*, from *bourg*, *burg.*] A burgess.

BURGEOIS', *n.* (burjois'.) A species of type, or printing letter, smaller than Long-primer, and larger than Brevier.

BURGEON. *See* BOURGEON.

BURG'ER-MÄSTER, *n.* An aquatic fowl which builds its nests on cliffs near the water.

BURG'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, *burg.*] 1. An inhabitant of a borough, or walled town; or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough.—2. A representative of a borough in parliament.—3. A magistrate of certain towns.—4. In North America, the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia were called *burgesses*, as the *House of Burgesses.* It is now called the *House of Delegates.*—5. In *Scotland*, a member of the corporation of a burgh, admitted either by the charter of erection, or by birth, as being the son of a burgess, or by serving an apprenticeship to burgesses, or by marrying the daughter of a burgess, or by paying a certain sum to the corporation, or by election by the magistrates of the burgh. [*See* GUILDRY.]

BURG'ESS-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a burgess.

BURGH, *n.* (burg.) A different orthography of *Burg*, *Borough*, which see. In *Scotland*, a burgh is a town endowed with certain privileges and franchises which rest either upon charter, or upon prescription. A *royal burgh*, is a corporate body erected by a charter from the crown. The corporation consists of the magistrates and burgesses of the territory erected into the burgh. The magistrates are generally a provost and bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and common council. There are sixty-six royal burghs in Scotland, which return twenty-three of the fifty-three representatives of Scotland to parliament. *Burgh of Barony;* a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior and subjected to the government of magistrates. The right of electing magistrates is vested by the charter of erection sometimes in the baron, or lord of the regality, the superior of the barony, and sometimes in the inhabitants themselves.

BURGH ACRES, *n.* In *Scotland*, acres or small patches of land lying in the neighbourhood of royal burghs; usually feud out to, and occupied by burgesses, or persons resident within the burgh.

BURGH'-BOTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *bote.*] In *old laws*, a contribution toward the building or repairing of castles, or walls, for the defence of a city or town.

BURGH'-BRECH, *n.* [*burgh* and *break.*] A fine imposed on a burgh, for a breach of the peace.

BURGH'ER, *n.* [from *burg.*] An inhabitant of a burgh, or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman. In *America*, it is applied to any native citizen, especially in the State of New York. One of a sect of Christians in Scotland. [*See* SECEDER.]

BURGH'ER-SHIP. *n* The state, or privilege of a burgher.

BURGH'-MÄSTER, *n.* [*burgh* and *master*] A burgomaster; also, an officer

in the tin mines, who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, called also bailiff, and barmaster.

BURGH'MOTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *mote*, meeting.] The court of a *burgh*, or borough.

BURG'LAR, *n.* [*burgh* or *bury*, a house, and Arm. *laer*, a thief; whence Fr. *larron.*] One guilty of nocturnal house-breaking; one who breaks and enters a mansion-house, with intent to commit a felony.

BURGLA'RIAN, *n.* A person guilty of burglary.

BURGLA'RIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry. *Blackstone.*

BURGLA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

BURG'LARY, *n.* The act, or crime of nocturnal house-breaking, with an intent to commit a felony. To constitute this crime, the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not day-light enough to discern a man's face. It must be in a mansion-house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the mansion. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an *opening* made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, or lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. The act must also be done with an intent to commit felony.

BURG'OMASTER, *n.* [*burg* and *master.*] A burgh-master; a magistrate, or one employed in the government of a city. The *burgomasters* are the chief magistrates of the great towns in Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

BUR'GOUT, *n.* A sea-faring dish, made by gradually adding two quarts of water to one of oatmeal; then boiling it for a quarter of an hour, stirring it constantly; after which, a little salt butter and sugar is generally added.

BUR'GRAVE, *n.* [*burg* and Ger. *graf*, D. *graaf*, an earl.] In some European countries, an hereditary governor of a town, or castle.

BUR'GUNDY, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France.

BUR'GUNDY PITCH, *n.* A resin got from Abies picea, and several other pines. It is used in medicine as a stimulating plaster.

BURH, is the same as *burg*, *burgh*, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower. Hence in *composition*, it signifies defence, protection; as, *cwenburh*, (*queen burh*,) a woman ready to assist; *Cuthburh*, eminent for assistance.

BURIAL, *n.* (ber'rial.) [*See* BURY.] The act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb, or vault, or in the water.—2. The act of placing any thing under earth, or water; as, to *bury* seed in the earth.—3. The church service for funerals.

BUR'IAL-PLACE, *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard.

BURIED, *pp.* (ber'ried.) Deposited in the earth, or in a grave.

BURIER, *n.* (ber'rier.) One who buries a deceased person.

BU'RIN, *n.* [Fr *burin;* Port. *boril;* It. *bulino.*] A graver; an instrument for engraving on copper. It is made of tempered steel, of a prismatic form and



Burin.

having the graving end ground off obliquely so as to produce a sharp point. The expressions, *brilliant* burin, *soft* burin, are used to characterise the manner of the engraver.

BURK, *v.t.* [from the name of the Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1829.] To murder by suffocation so as to produce few signs of violence upon the victim.

BURK'ED, *pp.* Murdered, as above. [*Modern.*]

BURK'ING, *ppr.* Murdering as above.

BURK'ISM, *n.* The practice of killing persons for the purpose of obtaining bodies for dissection. *Note.*—The words *Burk*, *Burked*, &c., are now *rarely used.*

BURL, *v. t.* [*See* BURLY.] To dress cloth as fullers do.—2. To pick knots and loose threads off from cloth.

BUR'LACE, *n.* [A contraction of *burdelais.*] A sort of grape.

BURL'ER, *n.* A dresser of cloth.

BURLESQUE', *a.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco*, from *burlare*, to ridicule; *burla*, mockery, raillery; Port. and Sp. *burlar*, to jest or scoff; *burlesco*, a wag, a jester. The termination *esque* answers to Eng. *ish.*] Jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity.

BURLESQUE', *n.* Ludicrous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule.—2. A composition in which a trifling subject or low incident is treated with great gravity, as a subject of great dignity or importance; or a composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous; as, in Virgil Travestie, the Lutrin of Boileau, Butler's Hudibras, and Trumbull's M'Fingal.

BURLESQUE', *v. t.* To turn into ridicule; or to make ridiculous by representation; as, by treating a low or trifling subject with great gravity.

BURLESQ'UER, *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule.

BURLET'TA, *n.* [It. *See* BURLESQUE, BURLY.] A comic opera; a musical entertainment.

BUR'LINESS, *n.* [*See* BURLY.] Bulk; bluster.

BURL'Y, *a.* [The sense probably is *swelled.* Hence it accords with Russ. *burlyu*, to be noisy, to swell as sound. Qu. W. *broliaw.* *See* BURLESQUE.] Great in size; bulky; tumid; falsely great; boisterous. This word is obsolete, or nearly so; but *hurly-burly* is common in vulgar use, for noise, confusion, uproar.

BURMANNIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small order of Endogenous plants, with equitant leaves, and bright blue flowers, followed by winged fruits, filled with very minute seeds.

BURN, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. burned* or *burnt.* [Sax. *bernan*, *bærnan*, or *byrnan*, to burn; *bryne*, a burning fire, ardour; Ger. *brennen;* Dan. *brænder*, from *brand;* Lat. *pruna*, and perhaps, *furnus*, *fornax*, a *furnace*. The primary sense is, to rage, to act with violent excitement.] 1. To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire; frequently with *up;* as, to *burn up* wood.—2. To expel the volatile parts and reduce to charcoal by fire; as, to *burn* wood into coal. Hence, in *popular lan.*, to *burn a kiln* of wood, is to char the wood.—3. To cleanse off soot by burning; to inflame; as, to *burn* a chimney; *an extensive use of the word.*—4. To harden in the fire; to bake or harden by heat; as, to *burn* bricks, or a brick-kiln.—5. To scorch; to affect by heat; as, to *burn* the clothes or the legs by the fire; to *burn* meat or bread in cookery.—6. To injure by fire; to affect the flesh by heat.—7. To dry up or dissipate; with *up;* as, to *burn up* tares.—8. To dry excessively; to cause to wither by heat; as, the sun *burns* the grass or plants.—9. To heat or inflame; to affect with excessive stimulus; as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach.—10. To affect with heat in cookery, so as to give the food a disagreeable taste. Hence the phrase, *burnt to.* 11. To calcine with heat or fire; to expel the volatile matter from substances, so that they are easily pulverized; as, to *burn* oyster shells, or lime-stone.—12. To affect with excess of heat; as, the fever *burns* a patient.—13. To subject to the action of fire; to heat or dry; as, to *burn* colours.—*To burn up*, to consume entirely by fire.—*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is all consumed.

BURN, *v. i.* To be on fire; to flame; as, the mount *burned* with fire.—2. To shine; to sparkle.

O prince! O wherefore *burn* your eyes? *Rowe.*

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire; as, to *burn* with anger or love.—4. To act with destructive violence, as fire.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? Ps. lxxxix.

5. To be in commotion; to rage with destructive violence.

The groan still deepens and the combat *burns*. *Pope*

6. To be heated; to be in a glow; as, the face *burns.*—7. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain, or acidity; as, the heart *burns.*—8. To feel excess of heat; as, the flesh *burns* by a fire; a patient *burns* with a fever.—*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.

BURN, *n.* A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire.—2. The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking; as, they have a good *burn.*

BURN, *n.* [Moes. Goth. *brunna.*] Water, particularly that taken from a fountain or well.—2. A rivulet, a brook.—3. The water used in brewing. *Burnie* is used as a diminutive, to signify a small brook or rivulet. [*Scotch.*]

BURN'ABLE, *a.* That may be burnt. [*Lit. us.*]

BURN'ED, } *pp.* Consumed with fire,
BURNT, } scorched or dried with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire.

BURN'ER, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to any thing.—2. The part of a lamp that holds the wick. *Gas burner*, that part of a gas pipe or lamp which gives out the light.

BURN'ET, *n.* A plant, Poterium or garden burnet.—*Burnet rose*, is Rosa spinosissima.

BURN'ET-SAXIFRAGE, *n.* A plant, Pimpinella.

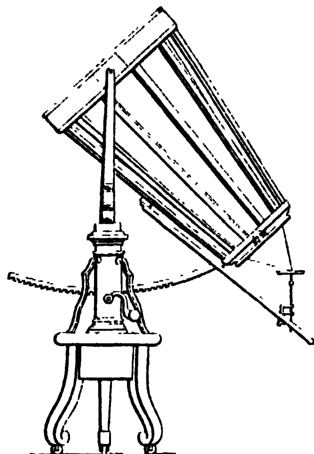
BURN'ING, *ppr.* Consuming with fire; flaming; scorching; hardening by fire; calcining; charring; raging as fire; glowing.

BURN'ING, *n.* Combustion; the act of expelling volatile matter and reducing to ashes, or to a calx; a fire; inflammation; the heat or raging of passion. In *surgery*, actual cautery; cauterization.

BURN'ING, *a.* Powerful; vehement; as, a *burning* shame; a *burning* scent.—2. Much heated; very hot; scorching.

The *burning* plains of India. *S. S. Smith.*

BURN'ING-GLASS, *n.* [*burn* and *glass.*] A double convex lens of glass, which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a small space called a *focus*, producing an intense heat, so that any combustible matter placed in the focus of the lens will be immediately set on fire, and if the lens be powerful, metals may be melted and vitrified, tiles, slates, and similar sub-



Parker's Burning-glass.

stances made red hot, and reduced to a vitrified state. The most powerful burning-glass is that of Mr. Parker. The same name has been sometimes given, though improperly, to concave mirrors which produce similar effects.

BURN'ING-MIRROR, or **REFLECTOR**, *n.* A concave mirror usually made of metal, which being exposed to the direct rays of the sun, reflects them in such a way as to make them converge to a point called the focus, where their whole heat is concentrated; hence, this instrument will produce effects similar to those of a burning-glass; but the power of a burning-glass is almost four times less than that of a burning mirror of equal extent and equal curvature.

BURN'ING-THORN'Y-PLANT, *n.* A species of Euphorbia or spurge.

BURN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brunir;* It. *brunire;* Sp. *brunir.* This word undoubtedly is of secondary formation, from the colour of flame. *See* BURN.] To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright, and glossy; as, to *burnish* steel.

BURN'ISH, *v. i.* To grow bright or glossy.

BURN'ISH, *n.* Gloss; brightness; lustre.

BURN'ISHED, *pp.* Polished; made glossy.

BURN'ISHER, *n.* The person who polishes, or makes glossy.—2. An instrument used in polishing, of different kinds. It may be a piece of round polished steel, a dog's or wolf's tooth, a piece of copper, agate, or pebble, &c. It is used for giving a gloss or smoothness to metals, to the edges of books, &c.

BURN'ISHING, *ppr.* Polishing; making smooth and glossy.

BURN'OOSE, **BURN'OS**, *n.* [Sp. *albornoz;* Syr. *biruna.*] An upper cloak or garment.

BURNT, *pp.* of *Burn.* Consumed; scorched; heated; subjected to the action of fire.

BURNT'-EAR, *n.* A disease in corn, in which the fructification of the plant is destroyed, and as it were *burnt* up, so that the whole ear appears black, and is easily reduced to powder. Microscopic observations have proved, that the black powder consists of the minute germs or seeds of a parasitical mushroom, which are developed in the growing ears, and live on its substance.

BURNT'-OFFERING, *n.* [*burnt* and *offer.*] Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice; called also *burnt-sacrifice.* The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or sheep; or some species of vegetable substance, as bread and ears of wheat or barley.

BURR, or **BUR**, *n.* The lobe or lap of the ear.—2. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head.—3. The sweetbread.—4. Among *workmen*, a triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortices.—5. The name of a round iron ring used with a cannon, and also with a lance.—6. A term used to express the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r*, common in some of the northern provinces.

BURR'-MILLSTONE. *See* BUHR-STONE.

BURR'-PUMP, or **BILGE'-PUMP**, *n.* A pump, having a staff of 6, 7, or 8 feet long, with a bar of wood to which the leather is nailed, which serves instead of a box. This staff is worked by men who pull it up and down, with a rope fastened to the middle of it.

BUR'RAS-PIPE, *n.* An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in.

BUR'-REED, *n.* A plant, the Sparganium.

BUR'REL, *n.* A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious soft pulp.

BURREL-FLY, *n.* The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze.

BURREL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *bourreler*, to torment, and *shot.*] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged among enemies.

BURROCK, *n.* A small wear or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish.

BUR'ROW, *n.* A different orthography of *Burgh, Borough*, which see

BUR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *byrgen*, a sepulchre, *byrian*, to *bury*, or *beorgan*, to keep.] A hollow place in the earth, or in a warren, where small animals lodge, and sometimes deposit their provisions. Some animals excavate the earth, by scratching, and form these lodges.

BUR'ROW, *v. i.* To lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as coneys or rabbits. In *a more general sense*, to lodge in any deep or concealed place. The word seems to include the idea of excavating a hole for a lodge, as well as lodging in it; but the verb is not often used transitively, as to *burrow* the earth.

BUR'ROWING, *ppr.* Lodging in a burrow.

BUR'SA MUCO'SA, *n.* [Lat.] A small sac lined with synovial membrane, which secretes an oily fluid to lubricate the surfaces over which the tendons of muscles play.

BURS'AR, *n.* [*See* BURSE.] A treasurer, or cash-keeper, as the *bursar* of a college, or of a monastery; a purser. 2. A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose, as the exhibitioners in the universities of Scotland.

BURSA'RIA, *n.* In *zool.*, the name of a genus of minute Microzoairia Apoda, with a membranous body, short, and a little bent upon itself, so as to be concave below, and convex above.

BURS'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a bursar.

BURS'ARY, *n.* The treasury of a college, or monastery.—2. In Scotland, an endowment, or exhibition in one of the universities for the support of a student. In the universities of Aberdeen, and in that of St. Andrew's, there are many bursaries, some of them bestowed by comparative trial, and others by presentation.

BURSE, *n.* (burs.) [Fr. *bourse*, a purse, the vesicle of the gall, the hull or skin of seeds, an exchange; D. *beurs*, a purse, an exchange, scrotum; Ger. *börse*, a purse, an exchange; Sp. and Port. *bolsa*, a purse or bag, *r* being changed into *l.*] 1. A public edifice in certain cities, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade and money, and to negotiate bills of exchange. This is the name used in many cities in Europe, but in England and America such building is called an exchange. The term burse, a place of mercantile resort, often occurs in our old dramatists.—2. In *France*, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies. In *Scotland*, it signifies the same as *bursary*. In the middle ages, it signified a little college, or a hall in a university.

BURSERA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of Exogens, consisting of balsamic, resinous, or gummy plants, with pinnated leaves, and small hermaphrodite, or unisexual polypetalous flowers. Myrrh, frankincense, olibanum, balsam of Aconchi, gum elemi, balm of Gilead, and balsam of Mecca, are all products of different species of the order.

BURST, *v. i. pret.* and *pp. burst.* The old participle *bursten* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *byrstan, burstan;* Ger. *bersten;* Sw. *brista*, to burst. The word *bristle* seems to belong to *burst*, denoting a *shoot.*] 1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption. The peculiar force of this word is, in expressing a sudden rupture, with *violence*, or *expansion*, or both. Hence, it is generally used to signify the sudden rupture of a thing by internal force, and a liberation from confinement; as, to *burst* from a prison; the heart *bursts* with grief.—2. To break away; to spring from; as, to *burst* from the arms.—3. To come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly; as, a sound *bursts* upon our ears.—4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view; as, a river *bursts* from a valley; a spring *bursts* from the earth.—5. To break forth into action suddenly; as, to *burst* into tears.—6. To break, or

rush in with violence; as, to *burst* into a house or a room. It is often followed by an intensive particle; as, *out, forth, away, from*, or *asunder*.
BURST, *v. t.* To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly; as, to *burst* a chain or a door; to *burst* a cannon.
BURST, *n.* A sudden disruption; a violent rending; *more appropriately*, a sudden explosion or shooting forth; as, a *burst* of thunder; a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion.—2. A rupture, a hernia, or the unnatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.
BURST, or BURST'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with a rupture or hernia.
BURST, *pp.* Opened, or rent asunder by violence.
BURST'ENNESS, *n.* The state of having a rupture; the hernia.
BURST'ER, *n.* One that bursts.
BURST'ING, *ppr.* Rending or parting by violence; exploding.
BURST'-WORT, *n.* The Herniaria, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.
BURT, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.
BURTH'EN, BUR'THENOUS, BUR'THENSOME, BUR'THENSOMENESS. *See* BURDEN, BURDENOUS, BURDENSOME, BURDENSOMENESS.
BUR'-THISTLE, *n.* The spear-thistle, Carduus Lanceolatus. [*See* THISTLE.]
BUR'TON, *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds, and for various other purposes; called also *top-burton-tackle*.
BURY, *n.* (ber'ry.) This word is a different orthography of *burg, burh, borough*. It signifies a house, habitation, or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in *Shrewsbury, Danbury, Aldermanbury*. The word is used by Grew, for *burrow*.
BURY, *v. t.* (ber'ry.) [Sax. *byrian, burgan*, to bury; *byrgen*, a tomb or sepulchre; allied to *beorgan*, to save.] 1. To deposit a deceased person in the grave; to inter a corpse; to entomb.—2. To cover with earth, as seed sown.—3. To hide; to conceal; to overwhelm; to cover with any thing; as, to *bury* any one in the ruins of a city.—4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement; as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery or in solitude.—5. To commit to the water; to deposit in the ocean; as, dead bodies *buried* in the deep.—6. To place one thing within another.

Thy name so *buried* in her. *Shak.*

7. To forget and forgive; to hide in oblivion; as, to *bury* an injury.—*To bury the hatchet*, in the striking metaphorical language of American Indians, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.
BUR'YING, *ppr.* Interring; hiding; covering with earth; overwhelming.
BUR'YING, *n.* The act of interring the dead; sepulture; John xii. 7.
BUR'YING-PLACE, *n.* A grave-yard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a church-yard.
BUSH, *n.* [D. *bosch;* Ger. *busch;* Dan. *busk;* Sw. *buska;* It. *bosco;* Sp. *bosque;* Port. *bosque;* whence Sp. *boscage*, Fr. *bocage*, It. *boscata*, a grove or cluster of trees. Qu. Gr. βόσκω, Lat. *pasco*, originally, to feed on sprouts.] 1. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. With hunters, a fox tail.—2. An assemblage of branches interwoven.—3. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. Hence, since the branch has been discontinued, a coronated frame of wood hung out as a tavern sign, is so called. Hence, the English proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."—4. A circle of metal let into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing. The word is applicable to a like circle in other round holes, as to the key-hole of a watch, the vent of a gun, &c. This word when applied to sheaves is called *bush*, but when applied to the circular iron of a cart wheel, is, in America, called a *box*. Qu. It. *bosso*, the box-tree; *bossolo*, a little box. Johnson writes it *bushel*.
BUSH, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy.
BUSH, *v. t.* To furnish a block with a bush, or to line any orifice with metal to prevent wearing.
BUSH'EL, *n.* [Fr. *boisseau;* Arm. *boesel;* Norm. *bussel;* probably from *boiste, boite*, a box; It. *bossolo*, that is, a little box.] 1. A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. The standard English bushel, by Stat. 12 Henry VII., contains eight gallons of wheat, each gallon eight pounds of wheat, troy weight; the pound, twelve ounces troy; the ounce, twenty sterlings, and the sterling, thirty-two grains of wheat growing in the middle of the ear. The contents are 2145.6 solid inches, equivalent to 1131 ounces and 14 pennyweights troy. By a law passed in 1824, put in operation Jan. 1, 1826, the *imperial bushel* superseded all others. This has a capacity of 2218.192 cub. in., and holds 80 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water. *Heaped up* measure was long used for dealing out certain commodities sold by the bushel; but in 1831 and 1835, this system was declared illegal, and the *strike*, or level surface, measure was alone thenceforth ordained and enforced by law. A roller is now employed to remove, or strike off, all of the article measured which stands above the rim of the measure. Bushel signifies both the quantity or capacity, and the vessel which will contain the quantity.—2. In *popular lan.*, a large quantity indefinitely.—3. The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel; in America called a box. [*See* BUSH.]
BUSH'ELAGE, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.
BUSH'ET, *n.* A wood.
BUSH'-HARROW, *n.* An implement of husbandry for harrowing grass lands, and covering grass or clover seeds. It consists of a frame with three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven.
BUSH'INESS, *n.* [from *bush, bushy.*] The quality of being bushy, thick, or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.
BUSH'-MAN, *n.* [D. *bosch-man.*] A woodsman; a name which the Dutch give to the wild and ferocious inhabitants of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope.
BUSH'MENT,† *n.* [from *bush.*] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.
BUSH'Y, *a.* [from *bush.*] Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush; as, a *bushy* beard or brier.—2. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.
BUSIED, *pp.* of *Busy; pron. biz'zied.*
BUSILESS, *a.* (biz'ziless.) [*See* BUSY.] Without business; at leisure; unemployed.
BUSILY, *adv.* (biz'zily.) With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be *busily* employed.—2. With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously.
BUSINESS, *n.* (biz'ness.) [*See* BUSY.] Employment; that which occupies the time, attention, and labour of men, for the purpose of profit or improvement—*a word of extensive use and indefinite signification. Business* is a particular occupation, as agriculture, trade, mechanic art, or profession, and when used of a particular employment, the word admits of the plural number, *businesses. Business* is also any temporary employment.—2. Affairs; concerns; as, a man leaves his *business* in an unsettled state.—3. The subject of employment; that which engages the care and attention.

You are so much the *business* of our souls. *Dryden.*

4. Serious engagement; important occupation, in distinction from trivial affairs.

It should be the main *business* of life to serve God, and obey his commands.

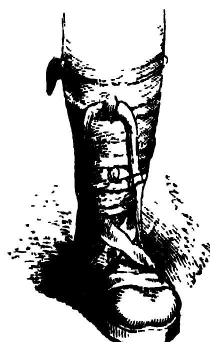
5. Concern; right of action, or interposing; as, what *business* has a man with the disputes of others?—6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined, or considered.

Fitness to govern is a perplexed *business*. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be done; employment of importance to one's interest, opposed to amusement; as, we have no *business* in town.

They were far from the Zidonians and had no *business* with any one. *Judges.*

8. Duty, or employment that duty enjoins. A lawyer's *business* is to do justice to his clients.—*To do the business for a man*, is to kill, destroy, or ruin him.
BU'SINESS-LIKE, *a.* Being in the true manner of business.
BUSK, *n.* [Fr. *busc.*] A piece of steel, whale-bone, or wood, worn by women to strengthen their stays, or to form the shape.
BUSK,† *n.* A bush.
BUSK, *v. i.* To be active, or busy. This is probably the Saxon word *bysgian*, to busy, or the Sp. *buscar*, to search. [*See* BUSY.] Fairfax uses it in the sense of *prepare*, transitively, "to *busk* them for the battle." In *Scotland*, it signifies to prepare; to dress; attire one's self; to deck.
BUSK'ED, *a.* Wearing a busk.
BUSK'ET, *n.* A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden.
BUSK'IN, *n.* A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle, and tied underneath the



Buskin.

knee, worn by actors in tragedy on the

stage. The buskins of the ancients had very thick soles, to raise the actors and actresses to the stature of the persons they represented.—2. In *classic authors*, the word is used for tragedy.

BUSK'INED, *a.* Dressed in buskins

BUSK'Y, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded, or overgrown with trees, or shrubs; generally written *bosky*. [*See* BUSH.]

BUSS, *n.* [Per. *bosidan;* Ar. *bausa*, to kiss; L. *basio;* Fr. *baiser;* Norm. *beser;* It. *baciare;* D. *poezen*, to kiss. The verb may be from the noun, and perhaps from the name of the lip; at any rate, from the same radical sense, to push; Per. *puz*, the lip; W. and Ir. *bus*, the lip; D. *poes*, a kiss, a puss, a fur-tippet, a girl; Sp. *beso*, a kiss; Port. *beiço*, the lip; *beijo*, a kiss; It. *bacio*. This word, so venerable for its antiquity and general use, has fallen into disrepute.] 1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.—2. [D. *buis;* Ger. *büse;* Russ. *busa*.] A small vessel, from fifty to seventy tons burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end; used in herring fishing.

BUSS, *v. t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips.

BUST, *n.* [It. and Sp. *busto;* Fr. *buste*, Lat. *bustum*.] In *sculpture*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders and stomach; ordinarily placed on a pedestal, or console. In speaking of an antique, we say the head is marble and the *bust* porphyry, or bronze; that is, the shoulders and stomach. The Italians use the word for the trunk of the body from the neck to the hips.


Bust.

BUS'TARD, *n.* [*bus* and *tarda;* It. *otarda;* Fr. *outarde*. Ancient Celtic, *tarda*. Plin. 10, 22.] The Tarda, a species of fowl of the Grallic order, and genus Otis. This fowl grows to the weight of twenty-five or twenty-seven pounds, with a breadth of wing of six or seven feet. It inhabits England, feeding on green corn and other vegetables, and on earth-worms. It runs fast and takes flight with difficulty.

BUS'TLE, *v. i.* (bus'l.) [This word may be allied to *busy*, or to Lat. *festino*.] To stir quick; to be very active; to be very quick in motion, often or usually with the sense of noise or agitation.

And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shak.*

BUS'TLE, *n.* (bus'l.) Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult from stirring, or agitation; combustion.

All would have been well without this *bustle*. *Spectator.*

BUS'TLER, *n.* (bus'ler) An active stirring person.

BUS'TLING, *ppr.* (bus'ling.) Stirring; moving actively with noise or agitation.

BUST'O, *n.* A bust; sometimes perhaps used for a statue.

BUSY, *a.* (biz'zy.) [Sax. *bysi, bysig;* whence, *byseg*, business, *bysgian*, to busy; D. *bezig*, busy; *bezigen*, to busy, to use. This word appears, from the Dutch, to be composed of *be*, the prefix, and *zig*, the root of *see*, contracted in Inf. to *zien*, but retained in the *pret.* *zag*, and in the derivatives, *zigt*, sight, *zigtbaar*, visible. We find *bezigtigen* signifies to view. If this opinion is correct, the primary sense is seeing, or closely inspecting.] 1. Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient; as, a man is *busy* in posting his books.

My mistress is *busy* and cannot come. *Shak.*

2. Actively employed; occupied without cessation; constantly in motion; as, a *busy* bee.—3. Active in that which does not concern the person; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate; hence, troublesome; vexatious.—4. Much occupied with employment; as, a *busy* day.

BUSY, *v. t.* (biz'zy.) To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy; as, to *busy* one's self with books.

To be *busied* with genius and species. *Locke.*

BUSY-BODY, *n.* (biz'zy-body.) [*busy* and *body*.] A meddling person; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others.

BUSYING, *ppr.* (biz'zying.) Constantly employing.

BU'SY-MINDED, *a.* Having an active mind.

BUT, *part.* for *butan*. [Sax. *butan, buton, buta, bute*, without, on the outside, abroad; hence, except, or excepting, besides; that is, separated, not included. The verb is not in the Saxon; but in Dutch we have the verb in its primary sense, *buiten*, to rove, or wander, to go freebooting; *buit*, booty; *buiten*, out, without, abroad, besides, except; *buiten boord*, over board; *buiten deur*, out of doors; *buiten huis*, an outhouse; *buiten man*, an out-man, a stranger; Ger. *beute*, booty; Sw. *byte*, booty; *byta*, to exchange; Dan. *bytte*, booty, a parting, division, distribution; *bytter*, to part, divide, exchange, barter. The primary sense of *booty* is to rove, or wander, to part, or separate from; applied to persons, it is to wander; applied to things, it may include stripping. *But* then is a contraction of *butan*, and primarily a participle.] 1. Except; besides; unless.

Who can it be, *but* perjured Lycon. *Smith.*

That is, removed, separated, excepted. Lycon being separated, or excepted, who can it be?

And *but* infirmity.
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seized
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measured. *Shak.*

That is, except, unless, separate this fact, that infirmity had seized his ability, he had measured the lands and waters. In this use *but, butan*, is a participle equivalent to *excepting*, and may be referred to the person speaking, or more naturally, it is equivalent to excepted, and with the following words, or clause, forming the case absolute.

Who can it be Lycon being excepted?

And *but* my noble Moor is true of mind, it were enough to put him to ill thinking. *Shak.*

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways *Hooker.*

There is no question *but* the King of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison.*

It is not impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play. *Dryden.*

In the last three examples, *that* is omitted after *but*.

It is not impossible *but that* I may alter the complexion of my play.

In these and all similar phrases *but* denotes separation, exception.—2. Only; as, there is *but* one man present.

A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

This use of *but* is a modern innovation; but perhaps too firmly established to be corrected. In all such phrases, a negative, *not, nothing*, or other word, is omitted. He is *not* a formidable man, *but* to his enemies, that is, except. There is *not but* one man present, that is, there is *not except* or *besides* one present. So also, "Our light affliction is *but* for a moment;" 2 Cor. iv. Our affliction is *not, except* for a moment.

If they kill us we shall *but* die; 2 Kings vii.

The common people in America retain the original and correct phrase; usually employing a negative. They do not say, I have *but* one. On the other hand, they say, I have *not but* one, that is, I have not except one; except one, and I have none. This word *but* for *butan* is not a conjunction, nor has it the least affinity to that part of speech.

BUT, *conj.* [Sax. *bote*, reparation, satisfaction, compensation; and adverbially, moreover further, that is, something added to make good, to supply that which is wanted, from *betan*, to make *better*, or more, to amend, that is, to advance; D. *boete;* Sw. *böte;* Dan. *baade;* W. *buz*, advantage. So in Ger. *aber*, but, is the Eng. *over*. In some of these languages it denotes a fine, or penance, that which makes satisfaction. In Danish, profit; *baader*, to gain, or profit; W. *buziaw;* Goth. *botyan*, id.; Ger. *busse, büssen*. We use this word as a noun, in the phrase, He gives a guinea to *boot*, that is, to make good, to satisfy, or by way of addition; and as a verb, in the phrase, What *boots* it, what gain or profit is it. It is radically the same word as *bet* in *better;* and the radical sense is to advance.] More; further; noting an addition to supply what is wanting to elucidate, or modify the sense of the preceding part of a sentence, or of a discourse, or to continue the discourse, or to exhibit a contrast.

Now abide faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity; 1 Cor. xiii.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame; *but* with the lowly is wisdom; Prov. xi.

Our wants are many and grievous; *but* quite of another kind.

The house of commons were well agreed in passing the bill; *but* the house of lords rejected it.

This word is in fact a noun equivalent to addition or supply; but in grammatical construction, no inconvenience results from considering it to be a connective.

BUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, end, extremity, and *but*, end, aim, design; Arm. *but* or *baut*. It is sometimes written *butt*, especially when applied to the end of a plank. It coincides, in sense and elements, with Lat. *peto*, Sp. *bote*, a thrust, *botar*, to cast, It. *botta, botto, bottare*, Fr. *botte, bouder*, Eng. *pout*, and many other words. *See* BUTT.] 1. An end; a limit; a bound. It is used particularly for the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber, or of a fallen tree; that which grows nearest the earth. It is not often applied to the *bound* or limit of land; yet *butted* for bounded, is often used.—2. The end of a plank in a

ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written *butt*.—3. A mark or object of ridicule.—4. The foot of a play.

BUT, *v. i.* To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to. [*See* ABUT.]

BUT-END, *n.* [*but* and *end.*] The largest or blunt end of a thing; as, the *but-end* of a musket, or of a piece of timber. This word is tautological, *but* and *end* signifying the same thing; unless *but* is considered as equivalent to *swelling, protuberant.*

BUTCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *boucher;* Arm. *boçzer*, a butcher; Fr. *boucherie;* It. *beccheria*, butchery shambles. The radical is *bouche*, Fr. the mouth, the *boucher* or butcher being its chief purveyor.] 1. One who slaughters animals for market; or one whose occupation is to kill animals for the table. The word may and often does include the person who cuts up and sells meat.—2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them; one who sheds, or causes to be shed human blood in abundance; *applied to princes and conquerors who delight in war, or are remarkable for destroying human life.*

BUTCH'ER, *v. t.* To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market.—2. To murder; but emphatically applied to murder committed with unusual cruelty, or circumstances of uncommon barbarity.

BUTCH'ER-BIRD, *n.* The shrike; a genus of birds, called Lanius. One species of this genus is called king-bird, from its courage in attacking hawks and crows. The *king-bird* is now arranged under the genus Muscicapa.

BUTCH'ERED, *pp.* Killed; slaughtered.

BUTCH'ERING, *ppr.* Slaughtering.

BUTCH'ERLINESS, *n.* A cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCH'ERLY, *a.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

BUTCH'ER'S-BROOM, *n.* Ruscus; a genus of plants, called also Knee-holly. It is used by butchers for brooms to sweep their blocks.

BUTCH'ERROW, *n.* A row of shambles.

BUTCH'ERY, *n.* The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market.—2. Murder, especially murder committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter.—3. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles, or slaughter house; also, a place where blood is shed.

BUT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *boutillier*, from *bouteille*, a bottle, that is, the *bottler;* Ir. *buitleir*, a butler, from *buidel, buide*, a bottle.] A servant or officer in the houses of wealthy individuals, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c. Formerly, an officer in the court of France, being the same as the grand echanson or great cup-bearer of the present times.

BUT'LERAGE, *n.* A duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers. It was a composition for the privileges granted to them by king John and Edward I., and originally received by the crown; but it has been granted to certain noblemen. It was called *butlerage*, because originally paid to the king's butler for the king.

BUT'LERSHIP, *n.* The office of a butler; Gen. xl. 21.

BUT'MENT, *n.* [Old Fr. *aboutement*, from *bout, but*, end.] 1. A buttress of an arch; the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier.—2. The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained. The mass of stone at the end of a timber bridge, without arches, is called by the same name. It is written also *abutment.*

BUT'MENT-CHEEKS, *n.* The two solid pieces on each side of a mortice.

BUTOMA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of Endogens, the type of which is the Butomus Umbellatus, a common water-plant of this country, vulgarly called the Flowering-Rush. It is accounted the handsomest herbaceous plant of the British Flora. The order is but a small one.

BUT'SHĂFT, *n.* [*but* and *shaft.*] An arrow to shoot at butts with.

BUTT, *n.* [*See* BUT.] Literally, end, furthest point. Hence, a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at.—2. The point to which a purpose or effort is directed.—3. The object of aim; the thing against which an attack is directed. Hence,—4. The person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed; as, the *butt* of ridicule.—5. A push, or thrust given by the head of an animal, as the *butt* of a ram; also, a thrust in fencing.—6. A cask whose contents are 126 gallons of wine, or two hogsheads; called also a pipe. A butt is 109.85 imp. gallons, and from 1500 to 2200 weight of currants is a *butt.* [Sax. *butte* or *bytt;* Sp *bota.*]—7. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom; also the lower end of any part of made masts, and the ends of haunches, cokes, &c. *To start or spring a butt*, is to loosen the end of a plank by the ship's weakness, or labouring. *Butt and butt*, signifies that the butt ends of two planks come together, but do not over-lie each other.—8. A particular kind of hinge for doors, &c.

BUTT, *v. i.* [W. *pwtiaw*, to butt, to thrust; It. *buttare;* Sp. *botar;* Port. *botar*, to thrust, or throw; Fr. *botte*, a thrust; from the same root probably as *but, bout;* Lat. *peto.*] To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram.

BUTT'ED, *pp.* Struck with the head.

BUT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *buter, butera;* D. *boter;* Ger. *butter;* Lat. *butyrum;* Gr. *βουτυρον.*] An oily substance obtained from cream or milk, by churning. Agitation separates the fat or oily part of milk from the thin or serous part, called *butter-milk.* Butter, in the old chemistry, was applied to various preparations; as, *Butter of antimony*, a name given to the Sesquichloride of antimony, and made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and the regulus. *Butter of arsenic*, sublimated muriate of arsenic, made by a like process. *Butter of bismuth*, sublimated muriate of bismuth. *Butter of tin*, sublimated muriate of tin. *Butter of zinc*, sublimated muriate of zinc. *Butter of cacao*, is an oily concrete white matter obtained from the cacao nut, made by bruising the nut and boiling it in water. *Butter of wax*, the oleaginous part of wax, obtained by distillation, and of a butyraceous consistence.

BUT'TER, *v. t.* To smear with butter.—2. To increase the stakes at every throw, or every game; *a cant term among gamesters.*

BUT'TER-BUMP, *n.* The bittern.

BUT'TER-BURR, *n.* A plant, a species of Tussilago, or colt's-foot, called Petasites Vulgaris, growing in wet land, with large leaves.

BUT'TER-CUPS, *n.* A name given to three species of Ranunculus, or crow-foot, (the Acris, Bulbosus, and Repens,) with bright yellow flowers; called also golden-cup.

BUT'TER-FLOWER, *n.* A flower common in May.

Let weeds instead of *butter-flow'rs* appear,
And meads, instead of daises, hemlock bear.
Gay.

BUT'TER-FLȲ, *n.* [So named from the colour of a yellow species. Sax. *buter-flege*, or *butter-fleoge. See* FLY.] The common English name of the Papilio, a well known genus of beautiful insects, of the order of Lepidopters, in their last and fully developed state. They have four wings imbricated with a kind of downy scales; the tongue is convoluted in a spiral form; and the body is hairy. The species are numerous. Butterflies proceed from the chrysalids of caterpillars; caterpillars proceed from eggs deposited by butterflies; they then change into chrysalids, producing butterflies, which again deposit their eggs.

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies.* *Shak. King Lear.*

Eftsoons that damsel, by her heavenly might,
She turn'd into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wandering flight.
Spenser.

BUT'TERFLY-SHAPED, *a.* In *bot.*, papilionaceous, a term applied to the corolla, or flower of plants belonging to the nat. order *Leguminosæ*, the pea tribe. [*See* PAPILIONACEOUS.]

BUT'TERFLY-SHELL, *n.* The popular name of a genus of Testaceous Molluscas, with a spiral unilocular shell; called *voluta.*

BUT'TERIS, *n.* An instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse.

BUT'TER-MILK, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it. Johnson calls this *whey;* but whey is the thin part of the milk after the curd or cheese is separated.

BUT'TERNUT, *n.* [*butter* and *nut.*] The fruit of an American tree, the Juglans cinerea; so called from the oil it contains. The tree bears a resemblance, in its general appearance, to the black walnut, so called. It is sometimes called oilnut and white walnut. The tree is called also Butternut or Butternut tree. Dr. M. Cutler calls it Juglans cathartica. It is the Juglans cinerea of others.

BUT'TER-PRINT, } *n.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark cakes of butter.
BUT'TER-STAMP, }

BUT'TER-TOOTH, *n.* A broad fore tooth.

BUT'TER TREE, *n.* A species of Bassia, found in Africa, which yields a substance like butter. It is called Shea butter by Park.

BUT'TER-WIFE, } *n.* A woman who sells butter.
BUT'TER-WŎMAN, }

BUT'TER-WŎRT, *n.* A species of Pinguicula, a plant growing on bogs or soft grounds. The leaves are covered with soft pellucid prickles, which secrete a glutinous liquor; and milk, in which these are steeped, or washed, acquires, in a day or two, consistency, and is an agreeable food, used in the north of Sweden.

BUT'TERY, *a.* [from *but'ter.*] Having the qualities or appearance of butter.

BUT'TERY, *n.* An apartment in a house where butter, milk, provisions, and utensils are kept. In some colleges, a room where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students.

BUT'TING, *ppr.* Striking with the head.

BUTT'NERIACEÆ, *n.* A group of plants, belonging to the Malval alliance of Exogens. They are readily known by their petals being bagged at the base; their stamens partly sterile and petaloid, and their fruit covered with hooked spiny hairs. The species are chiefly inhabitants of tropical countries; they partake of the mucilaginous inert properties of Malvaceæ; and their bark often yields a tough fibre fit for manufacture into cordage. It contains the chocolate tree.

BUT'TOCK, *n.* The rump, or the protuberant part behind.—2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

BUT'TON, *n.* (but'n.). [Fr. *bouton,* a button, a bud; W. *buttun,* or *botwm;* Sp. *boton,* a button or bud; from the root of *bud,* that is, a push or protuberance. *See* BUTT.] 1. A knob; a small ball; a catch, used to fasten together the different parts of dress, made of metal, silk, mohair, wood, &c.—2. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; a small protuberant body.—3. A bud; a gem of a plant.—4. The button of the reins of a bridle, is a ring of leather, with the reins passed through, which runs along the length of the reins.—5. A flat piece of wood, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors.—6. A small round mass of metal, found at the bottom of a crucible in chemical experiments.—7. The sea-urchin, an animal which has prickles instead of feet.—*Button and loop,* in *ships,* a short piece of rope, having at one end a walnut knot crowned, and at the other end an eye. It is used as a becket to confine ropes in.

BUT'TON, *v. t.* (but'n.) To fasten with a button, or buttons; to inclose, or make secure with buttons; often followed with *up;* as, to *button up* a waistcoat.—2.† To dress or clothe.

BUT'TON-BUSH, *n.* The popular name of Cephalanthus occidentale.

BUT'TONED, *pp.* Fastened with a button. In *her.,* buckles borne in coat armour, when ornamented, are termed *garnished,* and *studded,* or *buttoned.*

BUT'TON-HOLE, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

BUT'TONING, *ppr.* Fastening with a button.

BUT'TON-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make buttons.

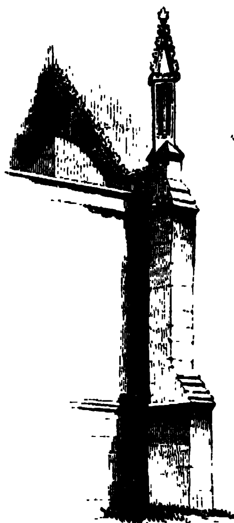
BUT'TON-STONE, *n.* A species of figured stone, or hard flint resembling a button, consisting of two bodies which appear to be the filling up of holes in a shell. A species has been found finely striated, like a mohair button. This name is given also to a species of slate found near Baireuth, in Bavaria.

BUT'TON-TREE, *n* The Conocarpus, called also Button-wood, a genus of plants, natives of the West Indies.

BUT'TON-WEED, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Spermacoce.

BUT'TON-WOOD, *n.* Cephalanthus Occidentalis, belonging to nat. order Cinchonaceæ, a large tree growing in North America, producing globular heads of flowers, from which it is named. The wood is hard and is used for windlasses, wheels, and blocks.

BUT'TRESS, *n.* [This word appears to be composed of *but,* end, and *truss,* or some word of that family.] 1. A prop; a wall or abutment built archwise, serving to support another wall on the outside, when very high or loaded with a heavy superstructure. *Flying or detached buttress,* a buttress carried across by an arch from one wall to another; thus making the buttresses of the side aisles contribute in a very essential degree to support the roof of the nave, choir, &c.—2. Any prop or support.



Buttress, Winchester Cathedral

BUT'TRESS, *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

BUT'TRESSED, *a.* Supported with a buttress.

BUTTS, *n. plur.* [from *butt.*] A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark. In *agriculture,* short angular ridges; short irregularly shaped lands, or ridges in the corners of fields.

BUT'WINK, *n.* A bird.

BUTYRA'CEOUS, } *a.* [from *butyrum,*
BUT'YROUS, } butter.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

BUTY'RIC-ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from butter; it also occurs in the gastric juice, and in urine. Butyric acid is a colourless liquid, having a smell like that of rancid butter; its taste is acrid and biting with a sweetish aftertaste, and it combines with different bases to form various butyrates.

BUTY'RINE, *n.* A peculiar oleaginous matter derived from butter, in which it exists combined with oleine, and stearine, and a very small quantity of butyric acid. Its smell resembles that of heated butter, its colour is generally yellowish, but some kinds of butter yield it almost colourless.

BUX'EOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the box-tree.

BUX'INA, } *n.* A vegetable alkali ob-
BUX'INE, } tained from the box-tree. It has generally the appearance of a translucid deep brown coloured mass; its taste is bitter, it excites sneezing, and is insoluble in water, but is dissolved in small quantity by alcohol and ether.

BUX'OM, *a.* [Sax. *bocsum,* from *bog,* a bow, *bugan,* to bend, and *sum,* some.] 1.† Obedient; obsequious, ready to obey.—2. Gay; lively; brisk.—3. Wanton; jolly.

BUX'OMLY,† *adv.* Obediently.—2 Wantonly; amorously.

BUX'OMNESS,† *n.* Meekness; obedience.—2. Briskness; amorousness.

BUX'US, *n.* A genus of plants, whose species afford the valuable hard wood called Box. It is the most northern arborescent plant of the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ; and has only two certain species, B. Sempervirens, evergreen box; and B. Balearica, the Majorca box, a handsomer plant than the other.

BUY, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. bought, pron. bawt.* [Sax. *bigan,* or *bycgan, bygan;* Goth. *bugyan,* to buy.] 1. To acquire the property, right, or title to any thing, by paying a consideration or an equivalent in money. It differs from *barter* only in this, that in *barter* the consideration or equivalent is some species of commodity; in *purchase,* the consideration is money paid or promised. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price to the satisfaction of the seller; opposed to *sell.*—2. To procure by a consideration given, or by something that is deemed worth the thing bought; to procure at a price; as, to *buy* pleasure with praise; to *buy* favour with flattery.—3. To bribe; to corrupt or pervert the judgment, by paying a consideration.—*To buy off,* to influence to compliance; to cause to bend or yield by some consideration; as, to *buy off* conscience; to detach by a consideration given; as, to *buy off* one from a party.—*To buy out,* to buy off, or detach from.—2. To purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock, fund, or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place; as, A *buys out* B. To purchase stock in any fund or partnership, is to *buy in.*—*To buy on credit,* is to purchase a thing, on a promise in fact or in law, to make payment at a future day.—*To buy the refusal,* is to give money for the right of purchasing at a fixed price at a future time.—*To buy the small pox,* in South Wales, is to receive it by inoculation. In *popular lan., to buy* is to pay dear for, as in Chaucer.

BUY, *v. i.* To negotiate, or treat about a purchase.

I will *buy* with you and sell with you. *Shak.*

BUYER, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

BUYING, *ppr.* Purchasing.

BUZZ, *v. i.* [It. *buzzicare,* to whisper; Pers. *bazidan,* to blow as wind.] 1. To make a low hissing sound, as bees; to make the sound of *z,* with an expiration of breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or upper teeth.—2. To whisper; to speak with a low hissing voice; to make a low hissing sound.

BUZZ, *v. t.* To whisper; to spread; as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly.

BUZZ, *n.* The noise of bees; also, a whisper.

BUZZ'ARD, *n.* [D *buzaard;* Ger. *bussaar, busshard;* It. *bozzago;* Fr. *buze, buse,* or *busard;* Pers. *bauz,* a hawk.] 1. A species of Falco, or hawk, the Buteo; a rapacious, but sluggish bird; the breast usually of a yellowish white; the upper parts of a deep brown. In some parts of America, it is called the great *Hen-hawk,* from its feeding on poultry.—2. A blockhead; a dunce.

BUZZ'ARD, *a.* Senseless; stupid.

BUZZ'ARDET, *n.* A species of Falco, or hawk, resembling the buzzard in most respects; but its legs are in proportion rather longer.

BUZZ'ER, *n.* A whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly.

BUZZ'ING, *ppr.* Making a low hissing sound; whispering; tattling in secret.

BUZZ'INGLY, *adv.* With a low hissing sound.

BY, *prep.* [Sax. *be* or *big;* Goth. *bi;* Sw. and Dan. *be;* D. *by;* Ger. *bei;* all contracted from *big*. This word in composition is often written *be,* as in *because, besiege*. In Sw. and Dan. it is used only in composition. The Sw and Dan. *paa,* and Russ. *po,* may be from a different root, although they are nearly allied in signification, and may be the same word differently written. This preposition occurs as a prefix in all the Shemitic languages, contracted indeed into ב, *b*. The primary sense is, *pressing, close, near, at;* but in Goth. and Sax. it signifies also, *about, according to, on, with, against, after,* &c. In some of these senses, it coincides with the Russ. *po*. The original verb to which this word belongs, most probably signifies to pass, to go, or come, to drive, to press.] 1. Near; close: as, sit *by* me; that house stands *by* a river. So it. It. *presso,* from Lat. *pressus;* Fr. *près, auprès*.—2. Near, in motion; as, to move, go, or pass *by* a church. But it seems, in other phrases, or with a verb in the past time, to signify *past,* gone beyond; as, the procession is gone *by;* the hour is gone *by;* John went *by*. We now use *past* as an equivalent word,—the procession is gone *past*. *Gone by,* is in strictness tautology, as now used: but possibly *by* signifies primarily *near*.—3. Through, or with, denoting the agent, means, instrument, or cause; as, a city is destroyed *by* fire; profit is made *by* commerce; to take *by* force. This use answers to that of the Latin *per,* through, denoting a passing, acting, agency, or instrumentality. —4. "Day *by* day;" "year *by* year;" "article *by* article." In these phrases, *by* denotes passing from one to another, or each particular separately taken.—5. "*By* the space of seven years." In this phrase, *by* denotes through, passing or continuing, during. 6. "*By* this time, the sun had risen." The word here seems to denote, *at, present,* or *come to*.—7. According to; as, this appears *by* his own account; these are good rules to live *by*.—8. On; as, to pass *by* land or water; great battles *by* sea and land. In the latter phrase, *at* or *on* might be substituted for *by*.—9. It is placed before words denoting quantity, measure, or proportion; as, to sell *by* the pound; to work *by* the rod or perch; this line is longer *by* a tenth.—10. It is used to represent the means or instrument of swearing, or affirming; as, to swear *by* heaven, or *by* earth; to affirm *by* all that is sacred. —11. In the phrase, "he has a cask of wine *by* him," *by* denotes nearness or presence.—12. "To sit *by* one's self," is, to sit alone, or without company.—13. "To be present *by* attorney." In this phrase, *by* denotes means or instrument; through or in the presence of a substitute.—14. In the phrase, "North *by* West," the sense seems to be north *passing* to the west, inclining or going westward, or near west. As an adverb, *by* denotes also nearness, or presence; as, there was no person *by* at the time. But some noun is understood. So in the phrase, "to pass or go *by*," there is a noun understood.—*By* and *by,* is a phrase denoting nearness in time; in a short time after; presently; soon.

When persecution ariseth, because of the word, *by* and *by* he is offended; Mat. xiii.

By the *by* signifies, as we proceed or pass, [Fr. *en passant,*] noting something interposed in the progress of a discourse, which is distinct from the main subject. The old phrase, "on the *by*," on the passage, is now obsolete.—*To stand by,* is to stand near, or to support. *By,* in *lullaby,* and in the nursery, a word used in lulling infants to sleep, is evidently allied to words found in many languages, signifying to rest, or be quiet, or to appease; that is, to press, to stop, as the Gr. παυω, Lat. *paco*. It is used in Russia, as with us, *bayu, bai*. This probably is the same word as the foregoing.—*By* or *bye,* in *by-law,* Sax. *bilage,* is probably the Sw. *by,* Dan. *bye,* a village, town, borough, or city, from Sw. *byggia,* Dan. *bygger,* Ger. *bauen,* D. *bouwen,* to build, Sax. *byan,* to inhabit; that is, a town-law, a municipal law. In the common phrase, *good-bye, by* signifies *passing, going*. The phrase signifies, a good going, a prosperous passage, and it is precisely equivalent to *farewell,* Sax. *faran,* to go, *go well,* may you have a good going, eqivalent to *good speed,* in the phrase, "to bid one good speed." [Not *God speed,* as is generally read and understood.] *By* is used in many compound words, in most of which we observe the sense of nearness, closeness, or a withdrawing or seclusion.

BY'-BUSINESS, *n.* Business aside of the common mode.

BY-CONCERN'MENT, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business.

BY'CORNER, *n.* A private corner.

BY-DESIGN, *n.* An incidental design or purpose.

BY'-DRINKING, *n.* A private drinking

BY'-END, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage.

BY'-GONE, *a.* Past; gone by. [*Scots dialect.*]

BY'-INTEREST, *n.* Self-interest; private advantage.

BY'-LANE, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.

BY'-LAW, *n.* A law made by an *incorporated* body for the regulation of its own affairs, or the affairs intrusted to its care Town councils, river trustees, railway companies, &c., enact bylaws which are binding upon all coming within the sphere of the operations of such bodies. *By-laws* must of course be within the meaning of the charter of incorporation, and in accordance with the law of the land. Societies *not incorporated* by charter also enact bylaws, which, however, are only binding upon their members.

BY'-NAME, *n.* Nickname; incidental appellation.

BY'-NAME, *v t.* To give a nickname to.

BY'-PAST, *a.* Past; gone by. [*Scotch.*]

BY'-PATH, *n.* A private path; an obscure way.

BY-RESPECT', *n.* Private end, or view.

BY'-ROAD, *n.* A private or obscure road.

BY'-ROOM, *n.* A private room or apartment

BY'-SPEECH, *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

BY'-SPELL,† *n.* [Sax. *bigspell.*] A proverb.

BY'-STANDER, *n.* [Sax. *bigstandan,* to stand by.] One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting.

BY'-STREET, *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street.

BY'-STROKE, *n* An incidental or sly stroke.

BY'-TURNING, *n.* An obscure road.

BY'-VIEW, *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.

BY'-WALK, *n.* A secluded or private walk.

BY'-WAY, *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way.

BY-WEST, *adv.* Westward; to the west of.

BY'-WIPE, *n.* A secret stroke, or sarcasm.

BY'-WORD, *n.* [Sax. *bi,* or *big,* and *word,* as in *bigcwid,* and *bigspell*. Either a passing word, or a town-saying.] A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency.

BYE, *n.* [Sax.] A dwelling.—2. *In play, or games,* a station, or place of an individual player.

BYE-WASH, or **BY-LEAD,** *n.* A channel cut to convey the surplus water from a reservoir or aqueduct, and prevent overflow.

BYSSA'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling Byssi; consisting of fine silky filaments.

BYS'SIN, } **BYS'SUS,** } *n.* [Gr. βυσσος, infra.] 1.† A silk or linen hood.—2. The thread or fibres by which the genera Pinna, Byssoanna, and other animals attach themselves to extraneous bodies.

BYS'SINE, *a.* Made of silk.

BYS'SOID, *a.* Having the appearance of Byssi, or fine silky filaments.

BYS'SOLITE, *n.* [Gr. βυσσος, fine flax, and λιθος, stone; so called from its resemblance to moss.] A rare mineral, occurring in very delicate filaments, short, flexible, and elastic. Their colour is olive green, or brownish yellow, and their lustre a little silky. Jameson places byssolite under actinolite; Haüy arranges it under amianthoid.

BYS'SUS, *n.* [Lat. *byssus;* Gr. βυσσος, fine linen, or cotton.] 1. Fine linen, silk, &c.—2. The asbestus, composed of parallel fibres, is by some called by this name.

BYTT'NERIACEÆ. *See* BUTTNERIACEÆ

BYZ'ANT, } **BYZ'ANTINE,** } *n.* A gold coin of the Lower Empire, struck at Byzantium, or Constantinople. The word is sometimes spelt *bizant, bizantine,* and *bezant*. Their value varied; one presentation byzant was worth £15.

BYZAN'TINE, } **BYZAN'TIAN,** } *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium, an ancient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosphorus. In the year 330, Constantine the Great took possession of Byzantium, enlarged and embellished it, and changed its name to Constantinople.

C

C, the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Gr. κ, *kappa*, and with the Hebrew כ, *caph*. It bears a middle place in pronunciation, between the aspirate ה, *he*, and the palatal ג, *g*. It is a Roman character, borrowed from the Gr. κ, or from the oriental כ, c, which was used in languages written from right to left, and when inverted and the corners rounded, becomes C. In the old Etruscan, it was written Ɔ, with the corners rounded, but not inverted; in Arcadian, C, as now written. That its sound in Latin was the same, or nearly the same as that of kappa, may be known from the fact, that the Greeks, while the Latin was a living language, wrote kappa for the Roman C. Perhaps the same character may be the basis of the Arabic ج. As an abbreviature, C stands for Caius, Carolus, Cæsar, *condemno*, &c., and CC. for *consulibus*. As a numeral, C stands for 100; CC for 200, &c. In *music*, C after the clef, is the mark of common time; and when a bar is perpendicularly drawn through it, *alla-breve* time is indicated. C is also the first note of the diatonic scale, answering to the *do* of the Italians, and the *ut* of the French. It gives a name to the natural major mode, and is likewise used as the abbreviation of *counter-tenor*, or *contr'alto*. In English, C has two sounds, or rather it represents two very different articulations of the organs; one close, like K, which occurs before *a*, *o*, and *u*; the other, a sibilant, precisely like *s*, which occurs before *e*, *i*, and *y*. The former is distinguished in this vocabulary by Ͼ, which may be called *ke*. In Russ., C is precisely the English *s*, as it was in the old Greek alphabet. C before *h*, is mute; as, in *brich*, *sich*.

ͼAB, *n.* [Heb. Ch. קב, *kab*.] An Oriental dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah, or satum, and the eighteenth of an ephah; containing two pints and five-sixths English corn measure.

ͼAB, *n.* A trivial name for Cabriolet, *which see*.

ͼABAL′, *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, a club, society, or combination; It *cabala*, knowledge of secret things; Sp *cabala*, secret science; *cabal*, perfect, just, exact; Heb. קבל, *kabal*, to take, receive, accept. This word seems to include the significations of several biliteral roots. Qu. W. *cafael*, to get or obtain; or *gavaelu*, to hold. The primary sense of the root seems to be, to catch or seize by rushing on, or in general, to press, to drive; hence, the sense of collection, combination, and accusation.] 1. A number of persons united in some close design; usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. A junto. It is sometimes synonymous with *faction*, but a *cabal* usually consists of fewer men than a party, and the word generally implies close union and secret intrigues. This name was given to one ministry of Charles II., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word.—2. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design.

ͼABAL′, ͼAB′ALA, } *n.* [See the preceding word. It is from the sense of reception.] Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture. This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words, and numbers, which are alleged to be significant. Every letter, word, number, and accent of the law, is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science.

ͼABAL′, *v. i.* To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design.

ͼAB′ALISM, *n.* The secret science of the cabalists.

ͼAB′ALIST, *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions.—2. In *French commerce*, a factor or agent.

ͼABALIST′IC, ͼABALIST′ICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the cabala, or mysterious science of Jewish traditions; containing an occult meaning.

ͼABALIST′ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

ͼAB′ALIZE, *v. i.* To use the manner or language of the cabalists. [*Not mu. us.*]

ͼABAL′LER, *n.* One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.

ͼAB′ALLINE, *a.* [Lat. *caballinus*, from *caballus*, a horse; Fr. *cheval*, a horse; *cavale*, a mare.] Pertaining to a horse; as, *caballine* aloes, so called from its being given to horses as a purge.

ͼABAL′LING, *ppr.* Uniting in a cabal; intriguing in a small party.

ͼAB′ARET, *n* [Fr. from L *caupo*; low Lat. *caparetum*.] A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed.

ͼAB′BAGE, *n.* [It. *cappuccio*; Corn. *kavatsh*. This word is probably from the root of *caput*, a head; It. *capuccio*, a head; Fr. *caboche*, a head. Hence, D. *kabuiskool*, *head-cole*, or *headed-cole*. In Fr. *choux-cabus*, is *cabbage-headed*, or *cabbage head*. *See* CAP, COPE.] The popular name of a genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ, called in botany Brassica, of several species; some of which are cultivated for food. The leaves are large and fleshy, the pods long and slender, and the seeds globular. The kinds most cultivated are the common cabbage, the *savoy*, the *broccoli*, the *cauliflower*, the *sugar-loaf*, and the *cole-wort*.—*Dog's cabbage*, a name given to the Thelygonum cynocrambe. —*Sea-cabbage*. The sea-beach kale, or sea-colewort, a genus of plants, called Crambe. They are herbaceous esculents, with perennial roots, producing large leaves like those of cabbage, spreading on the ground.

ͼAB′BAGE, *v. i.* To form a head in growing; as, a plant *cabbages*.

ͼAB′BAGE, *v. t.* [D. *kabassen*, to steal; *kabas*, a hand-basket; Old Fr. *cabasser*.] To purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment.

ͼAB′BAGED, *pp.* Purloined, as cloth by him who cuts out a garment.

ͼAB′BAGING, *ppr.* Purloining, as pieces of cloth.

ͼAB′BAGE-NET, *n.* A small net to boil cabbage in.

ͼAB′BAGE-TREE, *n.* The cabbage-palm, a species of Areca, the Oleraceа, a native of warm climates. This tree grows with a straight stem to the height of 170 or 200 feet. Its branches spring from the top; they are decorated with numerous leaflets, and wave like the plumes of ostrich feathers. The fibres of the leaves are used for making cordage and nets. On the top grows a substance called *cabbage*, lying in thin, snow-white, brittle flakes, in taste resembling an almond, but sweeter. This is boiled and eaten with flesh, like other vegetables. The substance called cabbage, is the young top bud, whence the leaves afterwards proceed, which being cut out, the tree is destroyed.



Cabbage Palm.

ͼAB′BAGE-WORM, *n.* An insect.

ͼAB′IAI, *n.* An animal of South America resembling a hog, living on the margins of lakes and rivers, and feeding on fish. It is a species of Cavy, called also thick-nosed tapir.

ͼAB′IN, *n.* [Fr *cabane*, a cabin, a cottage; *caban*, a cloak; Ir. *caban*; W. *caban*, from *cab*, a hut, cot, or booth, made in the form of a cone, with rods set in the ground, and tied at the top; Gr. καπανη, from καπη, a stable or inclosed place] 1. A small room; an inclosed place.—2. A cottage; a hut or small house.—3. A tent; a shed; any covered place for a temporary residence.—4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers. In large ships there are several cabins, the principal of which is occupied by the captain. In small vessels, there is one cabin in the stern for the accommodation of the officers and passengers. The bed-rooms in ships are also called cabins.

ͼAB′IN, *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge.

ͼAB′IN, *v t.* To confine in a cabin.

ͼAB′IN-BOY, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

ͼAB′INED, *pp.* Inclosed in a cabin.

ͼAB′INET, *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*. *See* CABIN] 1. A closet; a small room or retired apartment.—2. A private room, in which consultations are held.—3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held.—4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box.—5. Any close place where things of value are deposited for safe keeping.—6.† A hut; a cottage; a small house.

ЄAB'INET, *v. t.* To inclose. [*Lit. us.*]

ЄAB'INET-ЄOUNCIL, *n.* A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate.—2. The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counsellors.

ЄAB'INETED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet.

ЄAB'INET-MAKER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, and other similar furniture.

ЄAB'INING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a cabin.

ЄAB'IN-MATE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin with another.

ЄABIRE'AN, *n.* [See the words below.] One of the Cabiri.

ЄABIR'IAN, ЄABIR'IЄ, ЄABIRIT'IЄ, *a.* [Oriental גבר, *geber*, to be strong or powerful, to be great; whence it signifies man, a lord, and in some languages, a giant. It is common to all the Shemitic dialects. Perhaps L. *vir*, with a prefix.] Pertaining to the Cabiri, certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient pagans in Greece and Phœnicia. The accounts of these deities are confused and contradictory. Some authors limit their number to four; some to three; others to two: while Sanchoniathon makes them to be eight. They were worshipped with particular honours in the isle of Samothrace; and their worship and mysteries are said to have been introduced into Greece by the Pelasgians. They were supposed to have a particular influence over the sea and maritime affairs. In truth, the name, which signifies *great*, or the *mighty ones*, seems to have been applied to the supposed beings that presided over the more striking operations of nature. Herod. ii. 51; Paus. ix. 25.

ЄA'BLE, *n.* (ca'bl.) [Sp. and Fr. *cable;* Ger. *kabel;* Ir. *cabla*, or *gabla;* Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar כבל, *kebel*, a chain; as a verb, to tie or bind; or חבל, *chebel*, to tie or make fast, and a rope. If the first letter of the Oriental word is a prefix, this coincides with *bale*, a package, that is, a tie.] A large strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor. It is made usually of hemp or iron, but may be made of other materials. Cables are of different sizes according to the bulk of the vessel for which they are intended, from three to twenty inches in circumference. A cable is composed of three strands; each strand of three ropes; and each rope of three twists. A ship's cable is usually 120 fathom, or 720 feet in length. Hence the expression, *a cable's length. Stream cable*, is a hawser or rope, smaller than the bower cables, to moor a ship in a place sheltered from wind and heavy seas. *Sheet anchor cable*, the greatest cable belonging to a ship. *To bit the cable.* [*See* BITT.] *To shoot the cable*, to splice two parts of a cable together. *Heave in the slack of the cable*, the order to draw it into the ship, by means of the capstan or windlass. In *arch*, a cylindrical moulding inserted


Cable Moulding

in a flute and partly filling it. In the architecture of the middle ages, a cable is a moulding of the torus kind, with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope.—*To pay out*, or *to veer out the cable*, is to slacken it that it may run out of the ship.—*To serve the cable*, is to bind it round with ropes, canvas, &c., to prevent its being worn or galled in the hawse.—*To slip the cable*, is to let it run out end for end.

ЄA'BLED, *a.* Fastened with a cable. In *her.*, a term applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable.

ЄA'BLED COLUMNS, *n.* The flutes of columns in classical *arch.*, are said to be *cabled* when they are partly filled by cylinders; these seldom extend higher than the third part of the shaft.

ЄA'BLE MOULDING. *See* CABLE.

ЄAB'LET, *n.* A little cable.

ЄA'BLE-TIER, *n.* The place where the cables are coiled away.

ЄAB'LING, *n.* In *arch.*, the filling of flutes with cables, or the cables themselves so disposed, whether in flutes or without them.

ЄABO'CHED, ЄABO'SHED, *a.* [From Fr. *caboche.*] In *her.*, a term used to express the head of a buck, or any other animal that is placed *full-faced*, or *affronté*, without any part of the neck being visible. It is sometimes termed *trunked*.

Caboshed.

CABOOSE', CAMBOOSE', *n.* [Ger. *kabuse*, a little room or hut; Dan. *kabyse*, a cook's room in a ship. Qu. Ch. כבש, *cabesh*, to hide or cover, or Heb. Ch. כבשן, *cabashen*, a kiln or furnace. In Dutch, *kombuis* is an oven, furnace, or cook's room.] 1. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship. In smaller vessels, it is an inclosed fire-place, hearth, or stove for cooking, on the main deck. In a ship of war, the cook-room is called a galley.—2. A box that covers the chimney in a ship.

ЄAB'OS, *n.* A species of eel-pout, about two feet long. The flesh is wholesome and well-flavoured.

ЄAB'RIOLE, ЄAB'RIOLET, *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, from *cabriole*, a goat-leap; Lat. *capra.*] A gig; a one horse chaise with a large hood, and a covering for the legs and lap. The word is frequently shortened into *cab*.

ЄAB'URE, *n.* A Brazilian bird of the owl kind, of the size of a thrush, of a beautiful umber colour, spotted with white.

ЄAB'URNS, *n.* Small lines made of spun yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like.

ЄAЄA'LIA, *n.* In *bot.*, Alpine colt's foot, a genus of the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia Æqualis, and belonging to the nat. order Compositæ. There are more than thirty species.


Cacao.

ЄAЄA'O, *n.* The chocolate tree, a species of the Theobroma, a native of the West Indies. This tree grows about twenty feet high, bearing pods which are oval and pointed. The nuts or seeds are numerous, and lodged in a white pithy substance.

ЄAЄH'ALOT, *n.* A cetaceous fish, the Physeter, or spermaceti whale. The principal species are, the black-headed with a dorsal fin, and the round-headed, without a fin on the back, and with a fistula in the snout. From this whale is obtained the spermaceti.

ЄAЄHE, *n.* [Fr.] A hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry; used by settlers in the Western States of America.

ЄAЄHEЄ'TIC, ЄAЄHEЄ'TIЄAL, *a.* [*See* CACHEXY.] Having an ill habit of body; of a deranged or vitiated state of the body without fever.

ЄAЄHET, *n.* [Fr. from *cacher*, to conceal, *pron. cashay*,] A seal. *Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state; a sealed letter or order.

ЄAЄHEX'Y, *n.* [Gr. καχεξια, from κακος, ill, and εξις, habit, from εχω, to have.] A vicious state of the powers of the body; a deranged state of the constitution, without fever or nervous disease.

ЄAЄHINNA'TION, *n.* [Lat *cachinnatio.*] Loud laughter. [*Lit. us.*]

ЄAЄH'OLONG, *n.* [said to be from *Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharia, and *cholon*, a Calmuc word for stone.] A variety of chalcedony, which is a subspecies of quartz, usually milk-white, sometimes grayish, or yellowish white; opaque, or slightly translucent at the edges. Its fracture is even, or conchoidal, with large cavities, sometimes dull, sometimes pearly or glossy. It often envelopes common chalcedony, the two minerals being united by insensible shades. It also associates with flint and semi-opal.

ЄAЄH'UNDE, *n.* A medicine composed of several aromatic ingredients, highly celebrated among the Chinese and Indians.

ЄAЄK, *v. i.* [Lat. *caco*] To ease the body by stool.

ЄAЄK'EREL, *n.* [said to be from Lat. *caco.*] A fish which is said to void excrements when pursued. Others say, a fish which eaten produces lax bowels.

ЄAЄK'LE, *v. i.* [D. *kaakelen*, to chatter, Ger. *gackern*, to cackle, to gaggle; Eng. *gaggle* and *giggle.*] 1. To make a particular noise, as a goose or a hen.—2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to *giggle*, which is a word from the same root.—3. To prate; to prattle; to tattle; to talk in a silly manner.

ЄAЄK'LE, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen.—2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

ЄAЄKLER, *n.* A fowl that cackles.—2. A tell-tale, a tattler.

ЄAЄK'LING, *ppr.* Making the noise of a goose or hen.

ЄAЄK'LING, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen. Rome was saved by the *cackling* of a goose.

ЄAЄOЄHYM'IЄ, ЄAЄOЄHYM'IЄAL, *a.* [*See* CACOCHYMY.] Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

ЄAЄ'OЄHYMY, *n.* [Gr. κακοχυμια, of κακος, ill, and χυμος, juice] A vicious state of the vital humours, especially of the blood, arising from a disorder of the secretions or excretions, or from contagion.

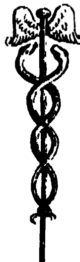
ЄAЄODE'MON, ЄAЄODÆ'MON, *n.* [Gr. κακος, evil, and δαιμων, a demon.] An evil spirit; the devil.

CACOE'THES, *n.* [Gr. κακοηθεια, of κακος, vicious, and ηθος, manners.] 1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.—2. In *med.*, an incurable ulcer.
CACOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. κακος, and γραφω.] Bad spelling.
CACOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and λογος.] Bad speaking.
CACOPHON'IC, } *a.* Sounding
CACOPHON'ICAL, } harshly.
CACOPH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. κακος, ill, and φωνη, voice.] 1. In *rhet.*, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, proceeding from the meeting of harsh letters or syllables.—2. In *med.*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.—3. In *music*, a combination of discordant sounds.
CAC'OTECHNY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and τεχνη.] A corrupt art.
CAC'OTROPHY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and τροφη.] Bad food, or bad nutrition.
CAC'TUS, *n.* [Lat.] Melon thistle; a genus of plants of the class Icosandria, and order Monogynia, nat. order Cacteæ, or Cactaceæ. The fruit is a



Cactus- Melon Thistle.

Unilocular Polyspermous berry. The fruits of all the species are frequently eaten by the inhabitants of the West Indies.
CACU'MINATE, *v. t.* To make sharp, or pointed.
CADA'VER, *n.* [Lat.] A corpse.
CADAV'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *cadaver*, a dead carcase, from *cado*, to fall.] 1. Having the appearance, or colour of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly; as, a *cadaverous* look.—2. Having the qualities of a dead body.
CADAV'EROUSLY, *adv.* In a cadaverous form.
CADAV'EROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being cadaverous.
CAD'DIS, or **CAD'DICE**, *n.* [Qu. Lat. *cadus*, a cask.] 1. Worsted galloon; tape; ribbon.—2. A kind of worm, or grub found in a case. [*See* CADE-WORMS.]
CAD'DOW, *n* A chough; a jack-daw.
CAD'DY, *n.* A small box for keeping tea
CADE, *a.* [Qu. W. *cadw*, to keep, or guard; or Ar. *kauda*, to lead, or govern, to be led, to be submissive.] Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as, a *cade* lamb.
CADE, *v. t.* To bring up, or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame.
CADE, *n* [Lat. *cadus*; Gr. καδος, a cask, καδιον, a purse, or little cask; allied perhaps to W. *cadw*, to hold, to keep.] A barrel, or cask. A *cade* of herrings is the quantity of five hundred; of sprats, a thousand
CADE-OIL, *n.* In *the materia medica*, an oil used in Germany and France, made of the fruit of the oxycedrus, called in those countries, *cada*.
CA'DENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *cadence*; Lat.
CA'DENCY, } *cadens*, from *cado*, to fall; W. *cwyzaw*; Ir. *cadam*, *cudaim*.] 1 A fall; a decline; a state of sinking.—2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting. In reading or speaking, a certain tone is taken, which is called the key, or key-note, on which most of the words are pronounced, and the fall of the voice below this tone is called *cadence*. The ordinary cadence is a fall of the last syllable of a sentence only.—3. The general tone of reading verse. The *cadence* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows.—4. Tone; sound; as, hoarse *cadence*.—5. In *music*, repose; the termination of an harmonical phrase on a repose, or on a perfect chord. Also, the manner of closing a song; embellishment at the close—6. In *horsemanship*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions.—7. In *her.*, the distinction of families.
CA'DENCE, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.
CA'DENCED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a particular cadence; as, well *cadenced* music.
CADENE, *n.* A species of inferior carpet imported from the Levant.
CA'DENT, *a.* [Lat. *cadens*.] Falling down; sinking.
CADEN'ZA, *n.* [It. *See* CADENCE.] The fall, or modulation of the voice in singing.
CADET', *n.* [Fr *cadet*; It. *cadetto*. In *French*, properly the second son.—But in general, the younger son or brother, or the youngest.] 1. The younger, or youngest son.—2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. His service is voluntary, but he receives pay, and thus is distinguished from a volunteer.—3. A young man in a military school.
CADET'SHIP, *n.* The commission given to a cadet, to enter the East India company's service.
CADE-WORMS, or **CAD'DICE WORMS**, or **CASE WORMS**, *n.* The larvæ, or grubs of the Trichopterous insects, so called because they are inclosed in a sheath, or case, which is composed of extraneous substances glued together. Some pass their larva state under water, and when they emerge, become May flies.
CADEW', *n.* A straw worm. [*See* CADE-WORMS.]—2. An Irish mantle.
CADGE,† *v. t.* To carry a burden.
CADG'ER, *n.* One who brings butter, eggs, and poultry to the market, from the country; a huckster.
CA'DI, *n.* [Ar. *kaidon*, a governor, from *kauda*, to lead, rule, or govern; Eng. *guide*. Hence *Alcaide*.] In *the Turkish dominions*, a judge in civil affairs; usually the judge of a town or village, for the judge of a city, or province is called Moula.
CADIL'LAC, *n.* A sort of pear.
CADME'AN, } *a.* Relating to Cadmus,
CAD'MIAN, } a reputed prince of Thebes, who introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet—α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ. These are called Cadmean letters. This personage may be a fabulous being, or if such a person ever existed, he may have been named from his knowledge of letters; for in the ancient Persian, *kadeem* signified language; Ir. *ceadham*, to tell, or relate; *ceadach*, talkative; *ceadal*, a story. Or he may have been named from his eminence or antiquity, קדם, *kadam*, to precede; Arabic, to excel; whence the sense of priority and antiquity; or his name may denote a man from the East.
CAD'MIA, *n.* An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc is sublimed, as in brass foundries. This substance is readily volatilized on charcoal, by the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and it burns with the usual beautiful combustion of zinc Pulverized, mixed with charcoal powder, wrapped in sheet copper, and heated with the compound blowpipe, it readily forms brass.
CAD'MIUM, *n.* A metal discovered by M. Stromeyer, in 1817, in carbonate of zinc, at Hanover. Its colour is a fine white, with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin. Its texture is compact, its fracture hackly, and it is susceptible of polish. It is ductile and malleable, and when fused, crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts below a red heat, and suffers no change in air. It forms a yellow salifiable oxide. Its scarcity prevents its employment in the arts, but the oxide has been used as a pigment.



Caduceus.

CADU'CEAN, *a.* Belonging to Mercury's wand.
CADU'CEUS, *n.* [Lat.] In *antiquity*, Mercury's rod; a wand entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury as an ensign of quality and office. On medals the Caduceus is a symbol of good conduct, peace, and prosperity. The rod represents power; the serpents, wisdom; and the two wings diligence and activity.
CADU'CITY, *n.* [Lat. *caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] Tendency to fall. [*Lit us.*]
CADU'COUS, *a.* [Lat. *supra.*] Applied to the envelopes of a flower, and to stipules, when they fall off as soon as they are expanded.
CÆ'CIAS, *n.* [Lat.] A wind from the north-east, [and in Latin, according to Ainsworth, from the north-west.]
CÆSALPI'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the tribe Cassieæ, of the nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are trees or shrubs, found in both the East and West Indies, with showy yellow flowers, abruptly pinnated leaves, and stems which are usually more or less prickly. The Brazil wood of commerce is said to be furnished by two of the species.
CÆSA'RIAN. *See* CESARIAN.
CÆSU'RA. *See* CESURA.
CA'FÉ, *n.* [Fr.] The French name for a coffee-house.
CAFFE'IC-ACID, *n.* A peculiar vegetable acid existing in coffee, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
CAFFE'INE, *n.* A bitter crystallizable substance found in coffee. It is identical with Theine in composition
CAF'TAN, *n.* [Persic.] A Persian or Turkish vest, or garment.
CAG, *n.* [Fr. *caque*; Dan. *kag*; allied probably to *cage*, that which holds; Sax. *cæggian*, to make fast. *See* KEG.] A small cask, or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity. It is generally written *Keg*.
CAG'AO, *n.* An Indian bird about the

size of a common hen, but its neck is considerably longer. It is exceedingly voracious.

ČAĠE, *n.* [Fr. *cage;* D. *kouw*, and *kooi*. *See* CAG.] 1. A box, or inclosure made of boards, or with lattice work of wood, wicker, or wire, for confining birds or beasts. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts, a cage is sometimes made of iron.—2. An inclosure made with palisades for confining wild beasts.—3. A prison for petty criminals.—4. In *carpentry*, an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it; as, the *cage* of a wind-mill, or of a staircase.

ČAĠE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to shut up or confine.

ČA'ĠED, *pp.* Confined in a cage.

ČA'ĠING, *ppr.* Confining in a cage.

ČA'ĠIT, *n.* A beautiful green parrot of the Philippine isles.

ČAG'MAG, *n.* Tough old geese sent to market; tough dry meat. [*Vulgar.*]

ČAG'UI, *n.* A monkey of Brazil, of two species, one of them called the Pongi, the other not more than six inches long. They are called also Jacchus and Œdipus.

ČAIČ, or CAIQUE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of small Spanish war vessel.

ČAIMAN. *See* CAYMAN.

ČAIN'CIČ ACID, *n* A peculiar acid discovered by Pelletier, and Caventon, in the bark of the Cainca root, a Brazilian shrub employed for the cure of intermittent fever.

CAIRD, *n.* [Ir. *ceard*, a tinker.] A gipsy; one who lives by stealing; a travelling tinker. [*Scotch.*]

ČAIRN, *n.* [Welsh *carn*] A heap of stones. The name given to those heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, generally of a conical form, and crowned by a flat stone. They are of various sizes, and were probably constructed for different objects. Some are evidently sepulchral, containing urns, stone chests, bones, &c. Some were erected to commemorate some great event, and others appear to have been intended for religious rites. [*See* BARROW.]

ČAIRNGO'RM STONE, *n.* A yellow, or brown variety of rock crystal, or crystallized silica, from the mountain Cairngorm in Scotland. They are regular hexagonal crystals, with a pyramidal top, and are used for seals and other trinkets.

ČAISSON, or ČAISSOON, *n.* [Fr. from *caisse*, a chest. *See* CASE.] 1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be laid in the way of an enemy, or under some work of which the enemy intend to possess themselves, and to be fired when they get possession.—2. A wooden frame or chest, used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge. —3. An ammunition chest, or waggon. —4. In *arch.*, a sunken panel in a vaulted ceiling, or in the soffit of a cornice.

ČAITIFF, *n.* [Fr. *chetif;* It. *cattivo*, a captive, a slave, a rascal; *cattivare*, to master, to enslave. This word is from the Lat. *captivus*, a captive, from *capio* or *capto*, to take. The sense of *knavery* is from the natural connection between the degradation of a slave, and vice.] A mean villain; a despicable knave; it implies a mixture of the wicked and mean.

ČAJANUS, or CAJAN, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the order Leguminosæ, some of the species of which furnish a sort of pulse used in the West Indies.

ČAJ'EPUT, *n.* An oil from the East Indies, resembling that of cardamoms, obtained from a species of Melaleuca.

ČAJOLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cajoler*, *enjoler;* Arm. *cangeoli*. It appears by the derivatives of *enjoler*, that the last part of these words is from *joli*, pretty.] To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive, or delude by flattery.

CAJŌLER, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

ČAJŌLERY, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude.

CAJŌLING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling; deceiving.

ČAJO'TA, *n.* A Mexican animal resembling a wolf and a dog.

ČAKE, *n.* [D. *koek;* Ger. *kuchen;* Ch. כעך; *kohd*, Pers. *kaika*. The sense seems to be, a mass, or lump.] 1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. The name is applied to various compositions, baked or cooked in different shapes.—2. Something in the form of a cake, rather flat than high, but roundish; as, a *cake* on a tree.—3. A mass of matter concreted; as, a *cake* of ice. In *New England*, a piece of floating ice in a river, or lake.—4. A hard swelling on the flesh; or rather a concretion without such swelling.

ČAKE, *v. t.* To form into a cake or mass.

CAKE, *v. i.* To concrete, or form into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, &c.

ČAL'ABAR SKIN, *n.* The Siberian squirrel skin, of various colours, used in making muffs, tippets and trimmings.

ČAL'ABASH, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*, a calabash; Port. *calabaça*. Qu. Gr. καλπη, a water-pot, or pitcher.] 1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell, or of a calabash shell, used for containing liquors, or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like.—2. A popular name of the gourd plant, or Cucurbita.



Calabashes.

CAL'ABASH TREE, *n.* A tree of two species, known in botany by the generic name of Crescentia.



Calabash Tree.

The Cujete has narrow leaves, but a large round, or oval fruit. The Latifolia has broad leaves. The shell of the fruit is used for cups, bowls, dishes, and other utensils.

ČALĀDE, *n.* The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground.

ČALA'DIUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Araceæ, or Aroideæ, which yields a very acrid juice. Caladium Seguinum is the dumb cane of the West Indies, so called from its causing swelling of the tongue on being chewed.

ČALA'ITE, *n.* A name given to the turquoise; which see.

ČALAMAN'ČO, *n.* [Fr. *callimanque*, *calmande;* Ger. *kalmank;* Sp. *calamaco*. Qu. Sp. *maca*, a spot.] A woollen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp.

ČALAM'ANDER WOOD, *n.* A beautiful species of wood brought from Ceylon; it is so hard, that edge tools cannot work it, so that it must be rasped and almost ground into shape. It takes a very high polish, and is wrought into chairs and tables.

ČAL'AMAR, } *n.* [Sp. *id.;* It. *cala-*
ČAL'AMARY, } *maio*, an ink-horn, and this animal.] An animal having an oblong body and ten legs. On the belly are two bladders containing a black fluid, which the animal emits when pursued. It is called also Sea-sleeve, and Cuttle-fish; Loligo vulgaris, preke, or pen-fish.

ČAL'AMBAČ, *n.* [Sp. *calambuco*.] Aloes-wood, xyloe-aloes, a drug, which is the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indian isles. It is of a slight spungy texture, very porous, and the pores so filled with a soft fragrant resin, that it may be indented by the fingers and chewed like mastich. It is also called Tambac. The two coarser kinds are called Lignum aloes, and Calambour.

ČAL'AMBOUR, *n.* A species of the aloes-wood, of a dusky or mottled colour, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.

ČALAMIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *calamus* and *fero*.] Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem.

ČAL'AMINE, or ČAL'AMIN, *n.* Lapis calaminaris, or Cadmia fossilis; an ore of zinc, much used in the composition of brass. This term is applied both to the silicious oxide and the native carbonate of zinc They can scarcely be distinguished by their external characters. They are generally compact, often stalactitic, and sometimes crystallized. Most of the calamines of England and Scotland are said to be carbonates.

ČAL'AMINT, *n.* [Lat. *calamintha;* Gr. καλαμινθη: μινθα, mentha, menta, *mint*.] A plant, a species of Melissa, or balm, an aromatic plant, and a weak corroborant. Water calamint is a species of Mentha, or mint.

ČAL'AMISTRATE,† *v. t.* To curl, or frizzle the hair.

ČALAMISTRA'TION,† *n.* The act of curling the hair.

ČAL'AMIT, *n.* [Lat. *calamus*, a reed.] A mineral, probably a variety of the Tremolite. It occurs in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed. Its structure is foliated;

its lustre vitreous, and more or less shining.

CALAM'ITOUS, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux.* *See* CALAMITY.] 1. Very miserable; involved in deep distress; oppressed with infelicity; wretched from misfortune; *applied to men.*—2. Producing distress and misery; making wretched; *applied to external circumstances;* as, a *calamitous* event.- 3. Full of misery; distressful; wretched; *applied to state or condition.*

CALAM'ITOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to bring great distress.

CALAM'ITOUSNESS, *n.* Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery.

CA'LAM'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *calamitas.* Qu. Ar. *kalama*, to wound; Heb. Ch. כלם, *kalam*, to make ashamed. Under this root the Syriac has *calamity.* The sense of the verb is to strike, to beat down. But the origin of the word is uncertain.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; generally applied to events or disasters which produce extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, conflagrations, defeat of armies, and the like. But it is applied also to the misfortunes which bring great distress upon individuals.

The deliberations of *calamity* are rarely wise. *Burke.*

CAL'AMUS, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. καλαμος, a stalk, or stem, a reed, stubble; Eth. and Ar. *kalaman, calamus scriptorius*, a writing reed, or pen. The verb in Arabic signifies to cut or pare. But qu., for it would seem to be allied to *culmus.*] 1. The generic name of the Indian cane, called also Rotang. It is without branches, has a crown at the top, and is beset with spines.—2. In *antiquity*, a pipe, or fistula, a wind instrument, made of a reed, or oaten stalk.—3. A rush, or reed, used anciently as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus.—4. A sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, and filled with a spungy substance. It has an aromatic smell.—5. The sweet flag, called by Linnæus, Acorus. The true Calamus is a genus of palms, having much of the habit of grasses. C. Draco yields a resin called dragon's blood. Other species yield edible fruit.

CALAN'DO. [It. *calare*, to decrease.] In *music*, directs to a diminution of time and sound, till the sound is nearly lost to the ear.

CALAN'DRA, *n.* A species of lark, with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown, spotted with black, with a body thicker than the sky-lark.

CALAN'DRE, or CAL'ANDER, *n.* The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind, very destructive in granaries.

CALAN'GAY, *n.* A species of white parrot.

CALAP'PA, *n.* A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; a kind of crab.

CALASH', *n.* [Fr. *caleche.*] 1. A light chariot, or carriage with very low wheels, used for taking the air in parks and gardens. It is open, or covered with mantlets of cloth, that are let down at pleasure.—2. A cover for the head sometimes used by ladies.

CALATHI'DIUM, or CALA'THIUM, *n.* [Gr. καλαθος, a cup.] A modern name for the flower head of the plants called compositæ, the anthodium of other authors.

CAL'ATHUS, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] In *arch.*, a sort of basket in which females kept their work; also, a sort of cup used in sacrifices.

CAL'ATHUS, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of coleopterous insects, of the section Geodephaga, and family Harpalidæ. The species, of which there are upwards of twenty, are almost all European. Their general colouring is black or brown.

CAL'CADIS, *n.* White vitriol.

CAL'CAR, *n.* [Lat. a spur.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the section Heteromera, and family Tenebrionidæ. —2. In *bot.*, a term applied to all hollow prolongations downwards, of leaves, or the parts of a flower.

CAL'CAR, *n.* In glass works, a kind of oven, or reverberating furnace, used for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit.

CALC'ARATE, *a.* [Lat *calcar*, a spur, *calx*, the heel; Ir. *calg*, a sting, or goad.] Furnished with a spur; as, a *calcarate* corol, in larkspur: a *calcarate* nectary, a nectary resembling a cock's spur.

CALCA'REO-ARGILLA'CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of calcareous and argillaceous earth.

CALCA'REO-SILI''CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of calcareous and silicious earth.

CALCA'REO-SUL'PHUROUS, *a.* [*See* CALX and SULPHUR.] Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

CALCA'REOUS, *a.* [Lat. *calcarius.* *See* CALX.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; as, *calcareous* earth or stone.

CALCA'REOUSNESS, *n.* Quality of being calcareous.

CALCA'REOUS-SPAR, *n.* Crystallized carbonate of lime. It is found crystallized in more than 600 different forms; all having for their primitive form an obtuse rhomboid. The rarest and most beautiful crystals are found in Derbyshire.

CALCAVAL'LA, *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal.

CAL'CEATED, *a.* [Lat. *calceatus*, from *calceus*, a shoe.] Shod; fitted with, or wearing shoes.

CAL'CEDON, *n.* [*See* CHALCEDONY.] With jewellers, a foul vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones.

CALCEDON'IC, } *a.* [*See* CHALCEDONY.] Pertaining to, or resembling chalcedony.
CALCEDO'NIAN, }

CAL'CEDONY. *See* CHALCEDONY, the more correct orthography.

CALCEOLA'RIA, *n.* Slipperwort, a genus of very ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, belonging to the nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. All the species are South African, but several have been long known in British gardens. Most of them have yellow flowers, a few have purple ones, and some occur with the two colours intermixed. This genus is so named from the shape of the inflated corolla, resembling a shoe or slipper. The greater number of the calceolarias in cultivation, are hybrids, and not true species.

CALCIF'EROUS, *a.* [of *calx*, lime, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing calx or lime.

CAL'CIFORM, *a.* [of *calx*, lime, and *forma*, form.] In the form of calx.

CALCIM'URITE, *n.* [of *calx*, lime, and *muria*, salt water.] A species of earth, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive green colour, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron.

CALCI'NABLE, *a.* [*See* CALCINE.] That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

CAL'CINATE, *v. t.* To calcine. [*See* CALCINE.]

CALCINA'TION, *n.* [from *calcine.*] The operation of expelling from a substance by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by *calcination*, or the expulsion of carbonic acid.—2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxide, or metallic calx. This, in modern chemistry, is called Oxidation.

CAL'CINATORY, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

CAL'CINE, *v. t.* [Fr. *calciner;* from *calx.* *See* CALX.] 1. To reduce a substance to a powder, or to a friable state, by the action of heat; or to expel from a substance some volatile matter, combined with it, or forming its cementing principle, as the carbonic acid from limestone, or the water of crystallization from salts.—2. To oxidize, as a metal; to reduce to a metallic calx.—3. To dissolve; to destroy the principles which unite.

CAL'CINE, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

CAL'CINED, *pp.* Reduced to a friable state by heat.

CAL'CINING, *ppr.* Rendering friable by heat.

CAL'CITRATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *calcitro.*] To kick.

CALCITRA'TION, *n.* The act of kicking.

CAL'CIUM, *n.* [from Lat. *calx.*] The metallic basis of lime. It was first obtained by Davy in 1808, by the action of voltaic electricity. That calcium is a white combustible metal, is nearly all that is known respecting it; but many of its compounds with other elements have been long known and extensively employed The combination of calcium and oxygen forms the well known and highly useful substance lime.

CALCOGRAPH'ICAL, *a* [*See* CALCOGRAPHY.] Pertaining to calcography.

CALCOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Lat. *calx*, chalk, and Gr. γραφω, to engrave.] An engraving in the likeness of chalk.

CALC-SINTER, *n.* Stalactitic carbonate of lime; deposits from springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.

CALC-SPAR, *n.* Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.

CALC-TUFF, *n.* An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime.

CALC'ULABLE, *a.* [*See* CALCULATE.] That may be calculated, or ascertained by calculation.

CALC'ULARY, *n.* [Lat. *calculus*, a pebble.] A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.

CAL'CULARY, *a.* Relating to the disease of the stone in the bladder.

CALC'ULATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *calculer;* Lat. *calculo:* from *calculus*, a pebble; Ar. Syr *kalukai*, gravel.] 1. To compute; to reckon; to add, subtract, multiply, or divide any sums, for the purpose of finding the amount, difference, or other

result. Thus, to *calculate* the expenses of erecting a house, is to estimate and add together the several sums which each part of the materials and the work will cost.—2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers; as, to *calculate* an eclipse.—3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms, ephemerides, &c.—4. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes; as, to *calculate* the *birth* of a person.—5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end; as, to *calculate* a system of laws for a free people.

Religion is *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotson.*

CALC'ULATE, *v. i.* To make a computation; as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others. In *America*, this word is often equivalent to *intend* or *purpose*, that is, to make arrangements, and form a plan; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey. This use of the word springs from the practice of *computing* or *estimating* the various circumstances which concur to influence the mind in forming its determinations.

CALC'ULATED, *pp.* Computed; reckoned; suited; adapted by design.

CALC'ULATING, *ppr.* Computing; reckoning; adapting by design; adjusting.

CALCULA'TION, *n.* The art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers. The use of numbers, by addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division, for the purpose of arriving at a certain result. Thus computations in astronomy and geometry for making tables of numbers are called *calculations*.—2. The result of an arithmetical operation; computation; reckoning.—3. Estimate formed in the mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which influence its determination.

CALC'ULATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.

CALC'ULATOR, *n.* One who computes or reckons; one who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes, with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

CALC'ULATORY, *a.* Belonging to calculation.

CALC'ULE,† *n.* Reckoning; computation.

CALC'ULOSE, or **CALC'ULOUS,** *a.* Stony; gritty; hard like stone, as, a *calculous* concretion.—2. Affected with the gravel or stone; as, a *calculous* person.

CALC'ULUS, *n* [Lat. a pebble or stone used for calculating or voting.] An instrument or means of calculation. In the earliest times, this was a pebble or number of pebbles.—2. The stone in the bladder or kidneys. The term is also applied in pathology, to morbid concretions of a hard and stony nature, which form in other parts of the body besides the bladder and kidneys. – 3. In *math.*, *Differential calculus*, is the arithmetic of the infinitely small differences of variable quantities; the method of differencing quantities, or of finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken infinite times, shall be equal to a given quantity. This coincides with the doctrine of fluxions.—4. *Exponential calculus*, is a method of differencing exponential quantities; or of finding and summing up the differentials or moments of exponential quantities; or at least of bringing them to geometrical constructions.—5. *Integral calculus*, is a method of integrating or summing up moments or differential quantities; the inverse of the differential calculus.—6. *Literal calculus*, is specious arithmetic or algebra.

CAL'DRON, *n.* (cawl'dron.) [Old Fr. *chauldron*, now *chaudron*; Lat. *caldarium*, id.; *calda*, hot water; *calidus*, hot; from *caleo*, to be hot. This is from the root of Eng. *scald*.] A large kettle or boiler, of copper, or other metal, furnished with a moveable handle with which to hang it on a chimney hook.

CALECHE. *See* CALASH.

CALEDO'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland. The termination *ia*, signifies a country, and was added by the Romans. *Caledon* signifies probably the hill or town of the *Gaels*, or *Caels*, the primitive inhabitants.

CALEDO'NIAN, *n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland.

CALEFA'CIENT, *a.* [*See* CALEFACTION, CALEFY.] Warming; heating.

CALEFA'CIENT, *n.* That which warms or heats.

CALEFAC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *calefactio*, from *calefacio*, to make warm. [*See* CALEFY.] 1 The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies.—2. The state of being heated.

CALEFAC'TIVE, } **CALEFAC'TORY,** } *a.* [*See* CALEFACTION.] That makes warm or hot; that communicates heat.

CAL'EFY, *v. i.* [Lat. *calefio*, to become warm, or hot; from *caleo*, and *fio*, *or facio*.] To grow hot, or warm; to be heated.

CAL'EFY, *v. t.* To make warm, or hot.

CAL'ENDAR, *n.* [Lat. *calendarium*, an account book. *See* CALENDS.] 1. A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an almanac. It was so named from the Roman *Calendæ*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written, in large letters, at the head of each month. [*See* CALENDS.]—2. A list of prisoners in the custody of the sheriff. —3. An orderly table or enumeration of persons or things.—*Calendar-month*, a solar month as it stands in almanacs. *Gregorian calendar*. [*See* GREGORIAN.] *Julian calendar*. [*See* JULIAN.]

CAL'ENDAR, *v. t.* To enter, or write in a calendar.

CAL'ENDER, *v. t.* [Fr. *calendrer*; Sp. *calentar*, to heat, to urge or press forward; from *caleo*, to be hot.] To press between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy; as woollen and silk stuffs and linen.

CAL'ENDER, *n.* A machine or hot press, used in manufactories to press cloths, for the purpose of making them smooth, even, and glossy, laying the nap, watering them, and giving them a wavy appearance. It consists of two thick rollers or cylinders, placed between boards or planks, the lower one being fixed, the upper one moveable, and loaded with a great weight.

CAL'ENDERED, *pp.* Made smooth.

CAL'ENDERING, *ppr.* Making smooth and glossy, by being pressed between rollers.

CAL'ENDERING, *n.* The operation by which all accidental wrinkles and creases are removed from various kinds of cloths, and their surfaces rendered smooth and uniform, previous to packing for transport.

CAL'ENDRER, *n.* The person who calenders cloth.

CAL'ENDS, *n. plur.* [Lat. *calendæ*, from *calo*, Gr. καλω, Eng. to *call*. *See* CALL.] Among the Romans, the first day of each month. The origin of this name is differently related. Varro supposes it to have originated in the practice of notifying the time of the new moon, by a priest who *called* out or proclaimed the fact to the people, and the number of the calends, or the day of the nones. Others allege that the people being convened, the pontifex proclaimed the several feasts or holidays in the month; a custom which was discontinued in the year of Rome 450, when the fasti or calendar was set up in public places, to give notice of the festivals.

CALEN'DULA, *n.* In *bot.*, the Marigold, a genus of the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia Necessaria of Linnæus, and belonging to the nat. order Compositæ.

CALEN'DULINE, *n.* A mucilaginous substance or gum, obtained from the Marigold, the Calendula of botanists.

CAL'ENTURE, *n.* [Sp. *calentura*, heat, a fever with irregular pulse; *calentar*, to heat; from Lat. *caleo*, to be hot.] A violent ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates. It is attended with delirium, and one of the symptoms is, that the person affected imagines the sea to be a green field, and sometimes attempting to walk in it, is lost.

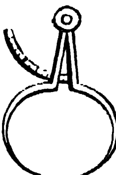
CALES'CENCE, *n.* [Lat. *calesco*.] Growing warmth; growing heat.

CÄLF, *n.* (cäff,) *plur. calves*, *pron. cävz*. [Sax. *cealf*; Ger. *kalb*; *kalben*. The primary sense is issue, from throwing out. Hence the word is applied to the protuberant part of the leg, a push, a swell.] 1. The young of the cow or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds.—2. In *contempt*, a dolt; an ignorant, stupid person; a weak or cowardly man.—3. The thick fleshy part of the leg behind, so called from its protuberance.—4. *The calves of the lips*, in Hosea, signify the pure offerings of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving.

CÄLF-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a calf.

CÄLF-SKIN, *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin.

CAL'IBER, or **CAL'IBRE,** *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *calibre*.] 1. The diameter of a body; as, the *caliber* of a column, or of a bullet.—2. The bore of a gun, or the extent of its bore.—*Caliber-compasses*, *calibers*, or *callipers*, compasses made either with arched legs to measure the diameters of cylinders or globular bodies, or with straight legs and retracted points, to measure the interior diameter, or bore of any thing. The legs move on an arch of brass, on which are marked the inches and half inches, to show how far the points of the compasses are opened asunder.—*Caliber-rule*, Gunner's Callipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided as that the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of one pound weight, the other parts are to the first, as the diameters of balls of two, three, four, &c,



Calliber Compasses, or Callipers.

pounds, are to the diameter of a ball of one pound. It is used by engineers, to determine, from a ball's weight, its diameter or caliber, and *vice versa.*

CAL'IBERED, *pp.* In *gunnery,* measured with caliber-compasses.

CAL'IBRE, *n.* A sort, or kind; a figurative meaning of the preceding word.—2. The compass, or capacity of the mind; the extent of mental, or other intellectual qualities.

CAL'ICE, *n.* [Lat. *calix;* Fr. *calice;* Sax. *calic,* a cup; Gr. κυλιξ. It is usually written *chalice.*] A cup; appropriately a communion cup, or vessel used to administer the wine in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. It is used by the Roman Catholics in the mass. [*See* CHALICE.]

CAL'ICO, *n.* [Said to be from *Calicut,* in India.] Cotton cloth. In England, white or unprinted cotton cloth is called calico. In the United States, calico is printed cotton cloth, having not more than two colours. Calico was originally imported from India, but is now manufactured in Europe and the United States.

CAL'ICO-PRINTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.

CAL'ICO-PRINTING, *n.* The art of dyeing woven fabrics of cotton with variegated figures and colours, more or less permanent.

CAL'ID, *a.* [Lat. *calidus,* from *caleo,* to be hot.] Hot; burning; ardent.

CALID'ITY, *n.* Heat.

CAL'IDUCT, *n.* [Lat. *caleo,* to be hot, *calor,* heat, and *duco,* to lead.] A pipe or canal used to convey hot air or steam, from a furnace to the apartments of a house.

CA'LIF, *n.* written also *caliph* and *halif.* [From Ar. *calafa,* to succeed. Hence a *calif* is a successor, a title given to the successors of Mohammed.] A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the Pope pretends to bear to St. Peter. Among the Saracens, or Mohammedans, a calif is one who is vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. This title is borne by the Grand Signior in Turkey, and by the Sophi of Persia.

CAL'IFATE, CAL'IPHATE, KAL'IFATE, *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif.

CALIGA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *caligatio,* dimness, from *caligo,* to be dark.] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness. In *medical authors,* caligation or caligo, is an opaqueness or cloudiness of the anterior surface of the crystalline lens, causing dimness of sight; impaired sight from obstruction to the passage of light, or cataract.

CALIG'INOUS, *a.* Dim; obscure; dark.

CALIG'INOUSLY, *adv.* Obscurely.

CALIG'INOUSNESS, *n.* Dimness; obscurity.

CALIGRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to elegant penmanship; sometimes, though incorrectly, used for writing in general.

CALIG'RAPHIST, *n.* An elegant penman.

CALIG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. καλος, fair, and γραφω, to write; καλλιγραφια.] Fair, or elegant writing, or penmanship.

CALI'GUS, *n.* In *zool.,* a genus of Pœcilopodous Crustaceans. This genus, together with Argulus, and others of its congeners of the family Siphonostomata, are commonly known among the fishermen, as fish-lice; but caligus wants the cupping-glass-like suckers, by which argulus adheres to its slippery supporters.

CA'LIN, *n.* A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea canisters and the like. The ingredients seem to be lead and tin.

CAL'IPASH, CAL'IPEE, *n.* Terms in cookery.

CALISTHEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.

CALISTHEN'ICS, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, and σθενος, strength.] The art, science, or practice of healthful exercise of the body and limbs, to promote strength and graceful movement.

CAL'IVER, *n.* [from *caliber.*] A kind of hand-gun, musket, or arquebuse.

CA'LIX, *n.* [Lat. *calix;* Gr. κυλιξ.] 1. A cup.—2. The membrane which covers the papillæ in the pelvis of the human kidney. But it seems to be erroneously used for *calyx*—which see.

CALK, *v. t.* (cauk.) [Qu. the connection of this word with the Sp. *calafetear;* It. *calafatare;* Port. *calafetar;* Arm. *calefeti;* Fr. *calfeter,* to smear with cement or mortar; Ar. *kalafa,* to stop the seams of ships with fine moss, &c., and pay them over with pitch; Sam. *id.* It may be corrupted from this word; if not, it may be from the Dan. *kalk,* calx, lime, or mortar; but this seems not probable. The Germans and Danes have borrowed the Spanish and French word to express the idea. Skinner deduces the word from Fr. *calage,* tow.] 1. To drive oakum or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their leaking or admitting water. After the seams are filled they are covered with hot melted pitch or resin, to keep the oakum from rotting.—2. In *some parts of America,* to set upon a horse or ox, shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; that is, to *stop* from slipping.—3. To cover with chalk the back of a picture, for the purpose of transferring the design by a subsequent process.

CALK, *n.* (cauk.) In *New England,* a sharp pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called in Great Britain *calkin;* used to prevent the animal from slipping.

CALK'ER, *n.* (cauk'er.) A man who calks; sometimes a *calk,* or pointed iron on a horse-shoe.

CALK'ED, *pp.* (cauk'ed.) Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.

CALK'IN, *n.* A calk.—*Calkins* are the prominent parts at the extremities of a horse-shoe, bent downwards, and brought to a sort of point, to prevent the horse from slipping.

CALK'ING, *ppr.* (cauk'ing.) Stopping the seams of a ship; putting on shoes with iron points.

CALK'ING, *n.* (cauk'ing.) In *painting,* the covering of the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through on a waxed plate, or wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall.

CALK'ING-IRON, *n.* (cauk'ing-iron.) An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

CALL, *v. t.* [Lat. *calo;* Gr. καλεω; W. *galw,* to call; Ch. כלא, *kla,* in Aph. to *call,* to thunder; Heb. to *hold,* or restrain, which is the Gr. κωλυω, Lat. *caula.* The primary sense is to press, drive, or strain. We find the like elements and signification in Sax. *giellan,* or *gyllan,* to yell; Dan. *galer,* to crow. The W. *galw* is connected in origin with *gallu,* to be able, to have power, may, can, Eng. *could,* the root of *gallant,* Lat. *gallus,* &c.] In *a general sense,* to drive; to strain, or force out sound. Hence, 1. To name; to denominate, or give a name.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night; Gen. i.

2. To convoke; to summon; to direct, or order to meet; to assemble by order or public notice; often with *together;* as, the king *called* his council *together.*—3. To request to meet or come.

He sent his servants to *call* them that were bidden; Mat. xxii.

4. To invite.

Because I have *called* and ye refused; Prov. i.

5. To invite, or summon to come or be present; to invite, or collect; as, *call* all your senses to you.—6. To give notice to come by authority; to command to come; as, *call* a servant.—7. To proclaim; to name, or publish the name.

Nor parish clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear. *Gay.*

8. To appoint, or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment.

See, I have *called* by name Bezaleel; Ex. xxxi.

Paul, *called* to be an apostle; Rom. i.

9. To invite; to warn; to exhort; Is. xxii. 12.—10. To invite, or draw into union with Christ; to bring to know, believe, and obey the gospel; Rom viii. 28.—11. To own and acknowledge; Heb. ii. xi.—12. To invoke, or appeal to.

I *call* God for a witness; 2 Cor. i.

13. To esteem, or account; Is. lviii. 5; Mat. iii. 15.—*To call down,* to invite, or to bring down.—*To call back,* to revoke, or retract; to recall; to summon, or bring back.—*To call for,* to demand, require, or claim; as, a crime *calls for* punishment; or to cause to grow; Ezek. xxxvi. Also, to speak for; to ask; to request; as, to *call for* a dinner.—*To call in,* to collect; as, to *call in* debts, or money; or to draw from circulation; as, to *call in* clipped coin; or to summon together; to invite to come together; as, to *call in* neighbours, or friends.—*To call forth,* to bring or summon to action; as, to *call forth* all the faculties of the mind. *To call off,* to summon away; to divert; as, to *call off* the attention; to *call off* workmen from their employment.—*To call up,* to bring into view or recollection; as, to *call up* the image of a deceased friend; also, to bring into action, or discussion; as, to *call up* a bill before a legislative body.—*To call over,* to read a list, name by name; to recite separate particulars in order, as a roll of names.—*To call out,* to summon to fight; to challenge; also, to summon into service; as, to *call out* the militia.—*To call to mind,* to recollect; to revive in memory.

CALL, *v. i.* To utter a loud sound, or to address by name; to utter the name; sometimes with *to.*

The angel of God *called to* Hagar; Gen. xxi.

2. To stop, without intention of staying; to make a short stop; as, to *call* at the inn. This use Johnson supposes to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call.* It is common, in this phrase, to

use *at;* as, to *call at* the inn; or on, as, to *call on* a friend. This application seems to be equivalent to *speak*, D. *kallen.* Let us *speak* at this place.—*To call on*, to make a short visit to; also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt. In *a theological sense,* to pray to or worship; as, to *call on* the name of the Lord; Gen. iv. To repeat solemnly.—*To call out*, to utter in a loud voice; to bawl; *a popular use of the phrase.*

CALL, *n.* A vocal address, of summons, or invitation; as, he will not come at a *call.*—2. Demand; requisition; public claim; as, listen to the *calls* of justice, or humanity.—3. Divine vocation, or summons: as, the *call* of Abraham.—4. Invitation; request of a public body, or society; as, a clergyman has a *call* to settle in the ministry. In the *Church of Scotland,* after a clergyman has received a presentation to a living, and has preached his trial sermons, and undergone a trial before the presbytery as to his qualifications, moral character, &c., a day is appointed by the presbytery for the parishioners to meet in the parish church, at which one of the presbytery preaches, informs the people that a presentation has been given to the candidate, and asks them to subscribe a written call, inviting him to be their minister, and promising him subjection in the Lord. This is what is termed the *moderation of a call*, or *moderating in a call.*—5. A summons from heaven; impulse,

St. Paul believed he had a *call*, when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke.*

6. Authority; command.—7. A short visit; as, to make a *call;* to give one a *call;* that is, a speaking to; D. *kallen.* To give one a call, is to stop a moment and speak or say a word; or to have a short conversation with.—8. Vocation; employment. In this sense *calling* is generally used.—9. A naming; a nomination —10. Among *hunters*, a lesson blown on the horn, to comfort the hounds.—11. Among *seamen*, a whistle, or pipe, used by the boatswain and his mate, to summon the sailors to their duty.—12. The English name of the mineral called by the Germans Tungsten, or Wolfram. 13. Among *fowlers*, the noise or cry of a fowl, or a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice.—14. In *legislative bodies*, the *call of the house*, is a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent, or for other purposes; calling of names with a view to obtain answers from the persons named.

CALL'A, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Aroideæ, the most remarkable species of which, Calla Æthiopica, is now called Richardia Æthiopica.

CALL'ED, *pp.* Invited; summoned; addressed; named; appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.

CALLEI'DA, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the section Truncatipennes, and family Brachinidæ. Most of the species are of brilliant metallic colouring, and inhabit the hottest climates.

CALL'ER, *n.* One who calls.

CAL'LET, } † *n.* A trull, or a scold.
CAL'LAT, }

CAL'LET,† *v. i.* To rail; to scold.

CALLIANAS'SA, *n.* A genus of Macrourous decapod crustaceans, the chelæ of which are very unequal both in form and in their proportions. The only species, C. Subterranea, is found on the sands of the French and English coasts.

CALLIANI'RA, or CALLIANY'RA, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of Ciliograda, but not established on any sure foundation.

CALLICAR'PA, *n.* A genus of plants of the Tetrandria Monogynia class and order of Linnæus, and nat. order Verbenaceæ. There is only one species, which grows in South Carolina and Virginia.

CALLICHRO'MA, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the section Longicornes, and family Cerambycidæ. The species of this genus emit a very agreeable odour.

CALLI'CHTHYS, *n.* A genus of fish belonging to the section abdominal Malacopterygians, and family Siluridæ. The species generally frequent rivers and streams; they are natives of hot climates.

CALLID'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *calliditas.*] Skill; discernment; shrewdness.

CALLI'DIUM, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the section Longicornes, and family Cerambycidæ. The species feed upon timber, which they perforate.

CALLI'GONUM, *n.* Knot-grass. [*See* POLYGONUM.]

CALLIMOR'PHA, *n.* A genus of insects of the order Lepidoptera. One species, the pink underwing, is a very beautiful and common moth.

CALL'ING, *ppr.* Inviting; summoning; naming; addressing; invoking.

CALL'ING, *n.* A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain an answer, as in legislative bodies.—2. Vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation, or employment; 1 Cor. vii. 20.—3. Class of persons engaged in any profession, or employment.—4. Divine summons, vocation, or invitation.

Give all diligence to make your *calling* and election sure; 2 Pet. i.

Calling of the plaintiff, a form in English courts of law of calling upon the plaintiff to appear in cases where, for want of sufficient evidence he consents to be nonsuited, or to withdraw himself. Accordingly, neither he, nor any for him, appears to answer the summons. *Calling of a summons.* In *Scots law*, after a summons has been executed, and the diet of appearance has arrived, the first step taken by the pursuer, in order to bring the case into court, is to call the summons. For this purpose there are lists, termed *calling lists*, which contain the names of the pursuer and defender, and of the pursuer's counsel and agent. These lists are appointed to remain exhibited on the walls of the outer house during the forenoon of the calling days, and also to be printed and circulated amongst practitioners, so as to admit of the defender's agent entering appearance for him at the clerk's office in the course of the evening of the calling day, and to give full intimation to all concerned. *Calling of a suspension or advocation*, a form of process-in *Scots law*, in all respects analogous to the calling of a summons.

CALLIO'NYMUS, *n.* A genus of fishes of the section Acanthopterygia, and family Gobioidæ. The species are known in England by the name of Dragonets.

CALLI'OPE, *n.* (calli'opy. In *Pagan mythology*, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.



Calliope.

CAL'LIPERS, *n. plu.* Compasses for gauging round bodies. [*See* CALIBRE.]

CALLITRICHA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of Achlamydeous Dicotyledonous plants, of the genus Callitriche, called in English Water Star wort.

CALLOS'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *callosité;* Lat. *callositas.* *See* CALLOUS.] Hardness, or bony hardness; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers.

CAL'LOUS, *a.* [Lat. *callus*, hardness; *calleo*, to be hard, to know or be skilled; Eng. *could*, which see.] 1. Hard; hardened; indurated; as an ulcer, or some part of the body. 2. Hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling.

CAL'LOUSLY, *adv.* In a hardened or unfeeling manner.

CAL'LOUSNESS, *n.* Hardness, induration, applied to the body; insensibility, applied to the mind, or heart.

CAL'LOW, *a.* [Ir. *calbh;* Lat. *calvus*, bald; Ger. *kahl;* Pers. *kal.*] Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged; as a young bird.

CAL'LUNA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. C. Vulgaris is the common heather.

CAL'LUS, *n.* [Lat. *callus*, from *calleo*, to be hard; Sans. *halla*, stone] Any cutaneous, corneous, or bony hardness, but generally the new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them; also, a hardness in the skin; a hard, dense, insensible knob on the hands, feet, &c.

CÄLM, *a.* (càm.) [Fr. *calme;* Qu. Gr. χαλαω; It. *calare*, to decrease, or abate; Sp. *calar*, to sink.] 1. Still; quiet; being at rest; as the air. Hence, not stormy or tempestuous; as, a *calm* day.—2. Undisturbed; not agitated; as, a *calm* sea.—3. Undisturbed by passion; not agitated, or excited; quiet; tranquil; as the mind, temper, or attention.

CÄLM, *n.* Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; *applied to the elements, or to the mind and passions. Region of calms* or *calm latitudes*, the tract of the Atlantic ocean situated between the tropic of Cancer, and lat. 29° N. *A dead calm, stark calm,* or *flat calm*, terms used by seamen to denote the greatest possible calm. *Calms* are more dreaded by seafaring men than storms.

CÄLM, *v. t.* To still; to quiet; as the wind, or elements; to still, appease,

allay, or pacify, as the mind, or passions.

CALM'-BROWED, *a.* Wearing the look of calmness.

CALMER, *n.* The person, or thing that calms, or has the power to still, and make quiet; that which allays, or pacifies.

CALMING, *ppr.* Stilling; appeasing.

CALMLY, *adv.* In a quiet manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly.

CALMNESS, *n.* Quietness; stillness; tranquillity; *applied to the elements.*—2. Quietness; mildness; unruffled state; *applied to the mind, passions, or temper.*

CALMY, *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceable.

CALOCHO'RTUS, *n.* A beautiful genus of bulbous plants from Columbia, belonging to the nat. order Liliaceæ, and nearly allied to the fritillary and tulip.

CALOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. καλος, and γραφω.] Elegant penmanship; more generally written *Caligraphy.*

CAL'OMEL, *n.* [Qu. Gr. καλος, fair, and μελας, black, or Æthiops mineral.] A preparation of mercury, much used in medicine. It is called the submuriate or dichloride of mercury, and is prepared in various ways, by sublimation, or precipitation, and also in the dry way. The following are the directions given in the last *London Pharmacopœia.* Take of muriated quicksilver one pound, and of purified quicksilver nine ounces; rub them together till the globules disappear; then sublime, and repeat the sublimation twice more successively.

CA'LOPUS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects of the family Œdemeridæ.

CALOR'IC, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat.] The principle, or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat. Caloric may be defined, the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed.

Caloric expands all *bodies.* *Henry.*

Although the term *caloric* has been introduced into modern chemistry, to express the cause, or principle of heat, in distinction from the sensation or the effects produced by that principle, yet the distinction has not always been attended to, the common word *heat* being still frequently used to signify both the cause and its effects. It must be observed, however, that this double use of the term heat seldom leads to any ambiguity; so that the term caloric does not seem to be indispensably necessary. [*See* HEAT.]

CALOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the matter of heat.

CALORIF'IC, *a.* That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating. *Calorific rays*, certain rays emanating from the sun, which are not visible, and which are only manifested by their effects on the thermometer. Their presence is detected by placing a thermometer near the rays forming the solar spectrum by being transmitted through a glass prism.

CALORIM'ETER, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies; or an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts, invented by *Lavoisier* and *Laplace.*

CALORIM'OTOR, *n.* [*caloric* and Lat. *motor* mover.] A galvanic instrument, in which the calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.

CALOS'OMA, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects of the family Carabidæ. To this genus belongs our largest and most beautiful British Carabideous insect, the C. Sycophanta.

CALO'TROPIS, *n.* A genus of plants found in India, belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. One of the species, *C. gigantea*, yields the substance called Mudar, which is procured from the



Calotropis

root, and has properties similar to those of Ipecacuan. It is used as an emetic and diaphoretic; a peculiar principle, called Mudarine, is obtained from it, which gelatinizes on being heated.

CALOTTE, } *n.* [Fr. *calotte.*] 1. A cap
CALOTE, } or coif, of hair, satin, or other stuff, worn in popish countries, as an ecclesiastical ornament, also, a military skull-cap.—2. In *arch.*, a round cavity, or depression, in form of a cup, or cap, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c., which would otherwise be too high for other pieces of the apartment.

CA'LOTYPE, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, and τυπος, figure, impression.] The name given by Mr. Talbot, to the process which he invented of producing copies of natural objects, and pictures, by the action of light upon nitrate of silver. The process is analogous to that of the Daguerreotype, although the inventor was led to it without any knowledge of the labours of the French philosophers. By means of this invention, the most perfect copies of landscapes, natural objects, and portraits of living persons, may be obtained upon paper previously prepared for the purpose, by the agency of clear day-light. It possesses several advantages over the Daguerreotype process; it gives a greater breadth and massiveness to its landscapes and portraits; it is attended with far less expense; and in point of portability, permanence, and facility of examination, the calotype picture possesses a peculiar advantage. [*See* DAGUERREOTYPE, PHOTOGRAPHY.]

CALOY'ERS or **CALO'GERI**, *n.* Monks of the Greek Church, of three orders; *archari*, or novices; ordinary professed, or *microchemi;* and the more perfect called *megalochemi.* They are also divided into *cenobites*, who are employed in reciting their offices, from midnight to sunrise; *anchorets*, who retire and live in hermitages; and *recluses*, who shut themselves up in grottoes and caverns, on the mountains, and live on alms furnished to them by the monasteries.

CALP, *n.* A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of a bluish black, gray, or grayish blue, but its streak is white, called also Argillo-ferruginous limestone. It is intermediate between compact limestone and marl.

CAL'THA, *n.* A genus of Ranunculaceous plants, of which two species are met with in this country, commonly in meadows, and by the side of wet ditches. It is very much like a Ranunculus, from which genus Caltha chiefly differs in having a calyx and a corolla mixed together, no scale at the base of the petals, and many seeds in each carpel. It partakes of the acridity of Ranunculus itself.

CAL'TROP, *n.* [Sax. *coltræppe*, a species of thistle, rendered by Lyle, Rhamnus, and Carduus stellatus. The French has it *chaussetrape.* The Italian *calcatreppolo*, is from *calcare*, to tread, and *tribolo*, a thistle; Lat. *tribulus.*] 1. A kind of thistle, the Latin Tribulus, with a roundish prickly pericarp; on one side gibbous, often armed with three or four daggers; on the other side, angular, converging with transverse cells. It grows in France, Italy, and Spain, among corn, and is very troublesome, as the prickles run into the feet of cattle.—2. In *milit. affairs*, an instrument with four iron points disposed in a triangular form, so that three of them being on the ground, the other points



Caltrop.

upward. These are scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry are to pass, to impede their progress by endangering the horses' feet.

CALUM'BA, *n.* [from *Kalumb*, its native name in Mozambique.] A plant, the Cocculus palmatus, growing in Mozambique; the root of this plant, a bitter tonic, is much used in medicine.

CAL'UMET, *n.* Among the *aboriginals of America*, a pipe used for smoking tobacco, whose bowl is usually of soft red marble, and the tube a long reed, ornamented with feathers. The calu-



Calumet.

met is used as a symbol or instrument of peace and war. To accept the calumet, is to agree to the terms of peace; and to refuse it, is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, to receive

strangers kindly, and to travel with safety. The calumet of war, differently made, is used to proclaim war.

ЄALUM'NIATE, *v. t.* [*See* CALUMNY.] To accuse, or charge one falsely, and knowingly, with some crime, offence, or something disreputable; to slander.

ЄALUM'NIATE, *v. i.* To charge falsely and knowingly with a crime, or offence; to propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another.

ЄALUM'NIATED, *pp.* Slandered; falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral, or disgraceful

ЄALUM'NIATING, *ppr.* Slandering.

ЄALUMNIA'TION, *n.* False accusation of a crime, or offence, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

ЄALUM'NIATOR, *n.* One who slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of a crime, or offence, or maliciously propagates false accusations, or reports.

ЄALUM'NIATORY, *a.* Slanderous.

ЄALUM'NIOUS, *a.* Slanderous; bearing, or implying calumny; injurious to reputation.

ЄALUM'NIOUSLY, *adv.* Slanderously.

ЄALUM'NIOUSNESS, *n.* Slanderousness.

ЄAL'UMNY, *n.* [Lat. *calumnia;* Fr. *calomnie;* It. *calunnia.* If *m* is radical, this word may be allied to *calamity,* both from the sense of falling upon, rushing, or throwing on. If *m* is not radical, this word may be the Gothic *holon,* to calumniate, Saxon *holan,* to rush upon. The word is found in Ir. *guilimne,* calumny, *guilimnighim,* to calumniate, or reproach.] Slander; false accusation of a crime, or offence, knowingly, or maliciously made, or reported, to the injury of another; false representation of facts reproachful to another, made by design, and with knowledge of its falsehood; sometimes followed by *on.*

Neglected *calumny* soon expires.
Murphy's Tacitus.

ЄAL'VARY, *n.* [Lat. *calvaria,* from *calva,* a skull, or scalp; Ir. *calb,* the head.] 1. A place of skulls; particularly, the place where Christ was crucified on a small hill west of Jerusalem. In *Catholic countries,* a kind of chapel raised on a hillock near a city, as a place of devotion, in memory of the place where our Saviour suffered. —2. In *her.,* a cross so called, set upon steps, resembling the cross on which our Saviour was crucified.—3. In *arch.,* a chapel, erected by Romanists, on a hill, in which are represented the mysteries of Christ's death.

ЄÄLVE, *v. i.* (cäv.) [from *calf;* Sax. *calfian.*] 1. To bring forth young, as a cow.—2. *In a metaphorical sense,* and *sometimes by way of reproach, as when applied to the human race,* to bring forth; to produce.

ЄAL'VER,† *v. t.* To cut in slices

ЄAL'VER,† *v. i.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces.

ЄÄLVES-SNOUT, *n.* A plant, snapdragon, Antirrhinum.

ЄAL'VILLE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of apple.

ЄAL'VINISM, *n.* The theological tenets, or doctrines of Calvin, who was born in Picardy, in France, and in 1536 chosen professor of divinity and minister of a church in Geneva. The distinguishing doctrines of this system are, original sin, particular election and reprobation, particular redemption, effectual grace in regeneration, or a change of heart by the Spirit of God, justification by free grace, perseverance of the saints, and the trinity.

ЄAL'VINIST, *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

ЄALVINIST'IЄ, } *a.* Pertaining to
ЄALVINIST'IЄAL, } Calvin, or to his opinions in theology.

ЄAL'VINIZE, *v. t.* To convert to Calvinism.

ЄÄLVISH, *a.* [from *calf.*] Like a calf. [More properly, *Calfish.*]

ЄAL'VITY, *n.* Baldness.

ЄALX, *n. plur. Calxes* or *Calces.* [Lat. *calx;* Sax. *cealc,* a stone, *calculus,* and *chalk.* The same word signifies *chalk,* lime, mortar, and the heel, and from that is formed *calculus,* a little stone. The word then signifies primarily, a lump, or clod, or hard mass, and is allied to *callus.* If *calx* is from χαλιξ, the usual orthography was not observed by the Latins. *See* CALCULATE.] Properly lime or chalk; but more appropriately, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, burning, or calcination, solution by acids, or detonation by nitre, and which is or may be reduced to a fine powder. Metallic calxes are now called oxides. They are heavier than the metal from which they are produced, being combined with oxygen. *Calx nativa,* native calx, a kind of marly earth, of a dead whitish colour, which in water bubbles or hisses, and without burning will make a cement, like lime or *gypsum. Calx viva,* quick lime, is lime not slaked.

ЄALYЄANTHA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of hardy Dicotyledonous plants, well known in gardens for the delicious fragrance of their blossoms. It consists but of two genera; the one commonly called Carolina Allspice, and the other Japan Allspice.

ЄALYCERA'CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of Monopetalous Dicotyledons, natives of America, containing three genera, and only a few species.

ЄALYCIFLOR'Æ, *n.* A subdivision of Dicotyledons, distinguished by the presence of a calyx or corolla, and by the stamens being inserted on the calyx.

ЄALYC'INAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a ca-
ЄAL'YCINE, } lyx; situated on a calyx.

ЄAL'YCLE, *n.* [Lat. *calyculus. See* CALYX.] In *bot.,* a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside.

ЄALYC'ULATE, or ЄAL'YЄLED, *a.* Having bracteas which resemble an additional external calyx.

ЄALYM'MA, *n.* In *zool.,* a genus of Ciliograda.

ЄALYP'TRA, *n.* [Gr. καλυπτρα, a veil or covering.] An appendage of the theca or capsule of mosses. It covers the theca completely at first, and ultimately becomes detached from it.


Calyptra.

ЄALYPTRÆ'IDÆ, *n.* A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, known by collectors as *chambered limpets.* Some of the species are fossil.

ЄALYP'TRATE, *a.* Furnished with a calyptra; also applied to the calyx when it comes off like a lid or extinguisher.

ЄALYP'TRIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a calyptra.

ЄA'LYX, *n. plur Calyxes.* [Lat. *calyx;* Gr. καλυξ, a flower not opened, a husk, or shell. It has been confounded with κυλιξ, calix, a cup.] 1. The outer covering of a flower, being the termination of the cortical epidermis or outer bark of the plant, which, in most plants, incloses and supports the bottom of the corol. In Linnæus' system, it comprehends the perianth, the involucrum, the ament, the spath, the glume, the calyptra, and the volva. But in general, it signifies the lowest whorl of the flower, and when not green, it receives the name of perianth, or perigone.


c c Calyx

ЄALZOONS', *n.* [Sp. *calzones.*] Drawers. [*Not English.*]

ЄAMB', or ЄAMB'IUM, *n.* In *bot.,* a viscid secretion, which, in the spring, separates the alburnum of a plant from the liber, or inner bark.

ЄAM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer,* to arch, to vault, to bend, from Lat. *camera,* a vault, a chamber.] Among *builders,* camber, or camber-beam is a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle, used in platforms, where long and strong beams are required. As a verb, this word signifies to bend. A *cambered-deck,* is one which is higher in the middle, or arched, but drooping or declining toward the stem and stern; also, when it is irregular.

ЄAM'BERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; arched; as, a deck lies *cambering.*

ЄAMB'IST, *n.* [It. *cambista,* from *cambio,* exchange; Sp. *id.*] A banker; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange.

ЄAM'BOGE. *See* GAMBOGE.

ЄAMBOOSE', *n.* [D. *kombuis.*] A ship's cook-room or kitchen.

ЄAM'BREL, *n.* A crooked piece of wood or iron, to hang meat on. [*See* GAMBREL.]

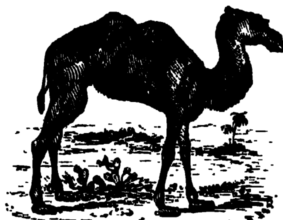
ЄÄMBRIЄ, *n.* A species of fine white linen, made of flax, said to be named from Cambray in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

ЄAME, *pret.* of *Come,* which see.

ЄAME, *n.* A slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead.

ЄAM'EL, *n.* [Lat. *camelus;* Gr. καμηλος: Heb. Syr. and Eth. גמל, *gamal;* Ch. גמלא, *gamale;* Ar. جمل. The Arabic verb, to which this word belongs, signifies to be beautiful or elegant, to please, or to behave with kindness and humanity. In Sax. *gamele,* or *gamol,* is a camel, and an old man; *gamol-feax,* one that has long hair; *gamol-ferhth,* a man of great mind. In W. the word is *cammarc,* a crooked horse.] 1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. As a genus, the camel belongs to the order of Pecora. The characteristics are: it has no horns; it has six fore teeth in the under jaw; the canine teeth are wide set, three in the upper and two in the lower jaw; and there is a fissure in the upper lip. The dromedary or Arabian camel has one bunch on the back, four callous protuberances on the

fore legs, and two on the hind legs. The Bactrian camel has two bunches on the back. The Llama of South America is a smaller animal, with a smooth back, small head, fine black eyes, and very long neck. The Pacos



Bactrian Camel.

or sheep of Chili has no bunch. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian, without which he could neither subsist, carry on trade, nor travel over sandy deserts. Their milk is his common food. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, and of subsisting on a few coarse shrubs, he is peculiarly fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa. The hair of the camel is imported into this country chiefly for the purpose of being manufactured into fine pencils for drawing and painting. In the East, however, it serves for the fabrication of tents, carpets, and wearing apparel. The most esteemed hair comes from Persia.—2. In Holland, Camel, [or Kameel, as Coxe writes it,] is a machine for lifting ships, and bearing them over the Pampus, at the mouth of the river Y, or over other bars. It is also used in other places, and particularly at the dock in Petersburg, to bear vessels over a bar to Cronstadt.

CAM'EL-BACKED, *a.* Having a back like a camel.

CAME'LEON, *n.* One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, near the south pole, and invisible in our latitudes. There are ten stars marked in it.

CAME'LEON. *See* CHAMELEON.

CAME'LEON MINERAL, *n.* *See* CHAMELEON MINERAL.

CAMEL'LIA, *n.* A genus of beautiful green-house shrubs, belonging to the nat. order Ternstromiaceæ, in Polypetalous Dicotyledons, and nearly allied to the plants which yield the tea of the shops. All the species are natives of China and Japan, or of corresponding climes in the north of India.

CAMEL'OPARD, *n.* [*camelus* and *par-*



Camelopard.

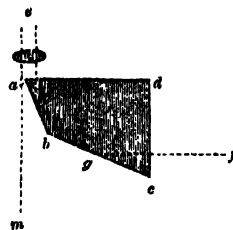
dalis.] The giraffe, a species constituting the genus Camelopardalis. This animal has two straight horns, without branches, six inches long, covered with hair truncated at the end and tufted. On the forehead is a tubercle, two inches high, resembling another horn. The fore legs are not much longer than the hind ones, but the shoulders are of such a vast length, as to render the fore part of the animal much higher than the hind part. The head is like that of a stag; the neck is slender and elegant, furnished with a short mane. The colour of the whole animal is a dirty white, marked with large broad rusty spots. This animal is found in the central and eastern parts of Africa. It is timid and not fleet.

CAMEL'OPARDEL, *n.* An imaginary beast of heraldic creation, formed by the addition of two straight horns on the head of the camelopard.

CAM'ELOT, *n.* Camlet.

CAM'EO, CAMA'IEU, or CAMAY'EU, *n.* [L. *gemma;* It. *cammeo;* Fr. *camaieu,* probably from the oriental *camehuia,* or *cameboula,* a name given to the onyx.] A general name for all stones cut in relief, *anaglyphs,* in contradistinction to those hollowed out, *intaglios.* More particularly a *cameo* is a stone composed of several different coloured layers having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer forming the ground. The subject and ground are thus obtained of different colours. For this purpose the ancients used the onyx, sardonyx, agate, amythest, &c. But as stones of different coloured layers were not plentiful, the ancients also made factitious cameos. The art of cutting these stones is very ancient, and appears to have come from India to Persia and other Asiatic nations, especially the Phœnicians, then to the Egyptians, and latterly the Greeks and Romans. Cameos were used for decorating the person, and were also set as ornaments in drinking vessels, vases, &c. The shell of a certain bivalve is now much used for making cameos, the subject being wrought on the outer or white crust of the shell, and the under pink one serving for the ground.—2. A stone on which are found various figures or representations of landscapes, a kind of *lusus naturæ,* exhibiting pictures without painting.—3. *Camaieu* also signifies a painting in one colour, and where the lights and shades are of gold wrought on a golden or azure ground. This work is chiefly used to represent basso-rilievos.

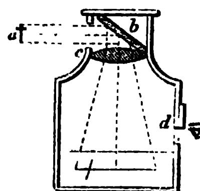
CAM'ERA LU'CIDA, *n.* An invention of the late Dr. Wollaston, for the purpose of facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon the paper, and also copying or reducing drawings. It consists of a solid prismatic piece of glass, mounted upon a brass frame. The prism has its angles so arranged, that the rays from the object are reflected upon the paper, and is covered at top by a metallic eye-piece, the hole in which lies half over the edge of the prism, so as to afford a person looking through, a view of the picture reflected through the glass, and a direct view of his pencil or tracing point. In the fig., the object *f* to be traced, is opposite the perpendicular surface of the prism *d, c,* and the rays proceeding from *f* pass through this surface and fall on the inclined plane *c b,* making an angle with *d c* of 67½°; from this they are reflected at an equal angle to the plane *b a,* making an angle of 135° with *b c,* and are again reflected to the eye at *a,* above



Camera Lucida.

the horizontal plane, which makes an angle of 67½° with the last reflection. The rays of light from the object, proceeding upwards from *h* towards the eye of the observer, the observer will be led to imagine the image at *m,* and by placing the paper below in this place, the image may be traced with a pencil. The brass frame of the prism has usually two lenses, one concave and the other convex, the former to be used in front between *f* and *d c,* for short-sighted persons, and the latter at *e* for long sights. The size of the picture may also be increased or diminished, by lengthening or shortening brass tubes connected with the frame. This instrument has undergone various modifications. It is extremely convenient on account of its portability.—2. A gem cut in relief; fine carving on precious stones and shells.

CAM'ERA OBSCU'RA, or *dark chamber;* in *optics,* an apparatus representing an artificial eye, in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colours, on a white matter, in the machine, in the focus of the glass. The simplest form of this instrument consists of a darkened chamber, into which no light is permitted to enter, except by a small hole in the window shutter. A picture of the objects opposite the hole will then be seen on the wall, or a white screen placed so as to receive the light coming from the opening. A convex lens may be fixed in the hole of the shutter. Portable *camera obscuras,* are constructed of various forms, but the design of them all is to throw the images of external objects, as houses, trees, landscapes, &c., upon a plane or



Camera Obscura.

curved surfaces, for the purpose of drawing or amusement. The fig. represents the revolving camera obscura. The rays coming from the object *a,* is received on a mirror *b,* placed in a square box, and inclined to the horizon at an angle of 45°. This mirror, with the box, is capable of being turned round, so that the opening in the side of the box where the rays enter, may

face the object or objects to be delineated. The rays which fall upon the mirror are reflected, and passing through the convex lens *c*, are converged to a focus, and form an image of the object *a*, which is seen through an opening in the sides of the chamber at *d*. The surface on which the image is seen may be white paper, and thus by introducing the hand, the figures may be traced with a pencil; but the picture is most distinctly seen when the image is formed on the back of a silverized mirror. The invention of the camera obscura is due to Friar Bacon, although it has been attributed by some to Baptista Porta.

ƐAM'ERADE, *n.* [Lat. *camera*, a chamber.] One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; now *Comrade*, which see.

CAMERALIS'TIC, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

ƐAMERALIS'TICS, *n.* [Ger. *cameralist*, a financier. In Sp. *camarista*, is a minister of state; *camarilla*, a small room. The word seems to be from Lat. *camera*, a chamber.] The science of finance or public revenue, comprehending the means of raising and disposing of it.

ƐAMERA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, of the Pentandria Monogynia class and order of Linnæus, nat. order Apocyneæ. There are two species, natives of hot climates.

ƐAM'ERATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *camero*, from *camera*, a chamber, properly an arched roof.] To vault; to ceil. [*Lit. us.*]

ƐAM'ERATED, *a.* [Lat. *cameratus*, from *camera*.] Arched; vaulted; having chambers; as, a *camerated* shell.

ƐAM'ERATING, *ppr.* Arching.

ƐAMERA'TION, *n.* An arching or vaulting.

ƐAM'IS, *n.* [It. *camice*.] A thin dress. [*Not English.*]

ƐAMISĀDE, *n.* [Fr. from *chemise*, a shirt; It. *camicia*; Sp. *camisa*.] An attack by surprise, at night, or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed. This word is said to have taken its rise from an attack of this kind, in which the soldiers, as a badge to distinguish each other, bore a shirt over their arms.

ƐAMISARDS, *n.* French Calvinists of the Cevennes, in revolt from 1688 till 1705.

ƐAM'LET, *n.* [from *camel*, sometimes written *Camelot*.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made, sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk. In some, the warp is silk and wool twisted together, and the woof is hair. The pure Oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of a sort of goat about Angora. Camlets are now made in Europe.

ƐAM'LETED, *a.* Coloured or veined.

ƐAM'MOC, *n.* [Sax. *cammoc* or *cammec*.] A plant, petty whin, or rest-harrow, Ononis.

ƐAM'OMILE. *See* CHAMOMILE.

ƐAM'OUS, } *a.* [Fr. *camus*; W. *cam*,
ƐAMOYS', } crooked.] Flat; depressed. [*Applied only to the nose, and little used.*]

ƐAM'OUSED, *a.* Depressed; crooked.

ƐAM'OUSLY, *adv.* Awry.

ƐAMP, *n.* [Lat. *campus*; Sax. *camp*. The sense is, an open level field or plain. *See* CHAMPION and GAME.] 1. The ground on which an army pitch their tents, whether for a night or a longer time.—2. The order or arrangement of tents, or disposition of an army for rest; as, to pitch a *camp*. Also, the troops encamped on the same field.—3. An army.—4. In *agri.*, a heap of turnips, potatoes, or other roots laid up for preserving through the winter; in some places called a *pie*, in others a *bury*.

ƐAMP, *v. t.* or *i.* To rest or lodge, as an army, usually in tents; to pitch a camp; to fix tents; but seldom used. [*See* ENCAMP.]

ƐAMP'-BOY, *n.* A boy that serves in a camp.

ƐAMP'CEILING, *n.* In *arch.*, a ceiling formed by an inclination of the wall on each side toward the plane surface in the middle, so as to form something like a coved ceiling. It is most frequently used in garrets.

ƐAMP'-FIGHT, *n.* In *law writers*, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy. [*Camp* in W. is a game, and *campiaw* is to contend.]

ƐAMPAG'NOL, *n.* A species of rat with a short tail.

ƐAMPĀIGN, } *n.* (campa'ne.) [Fr. *cam-*
ƐAMPĀIN, } *pagne*. This should be written *campain*, as Mitford writes it.] 1. An open field; a large open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. [*See* CHAMPAIGN.]

2. The time that an army keeps the field, either in action, marches, or in camp, without entering into winter quarters. A campaign is usually from spring to autumn or winter; but in some instances, armies make a winter campaign.

ƐAMPĀIGN, *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

ƐAMPĀIGNER, *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

ƐAMPA'NA, *n.* [Lat.] The pasque-flower.

ƐAMPANA'CEÆ, *n.* Bell-shaped flowers.

ƐAMPA'NED, *pp.* In *her.*, a term applied when bells are borne pendant from a file, &c., or with two, three, or more *campanes*, as the case may be.

ƐAMPA'NES, *n.* [It. *campana*, a bell.] In *her.*, charges such as the fesse, bar, or file, when bells are borne pendant thereto, are blazoned, a file, &c., with three *campanes* or points *campaned*.

ƐAMPAN'IFORM, *a.* [Lat. *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a bell; *applied to flowers*.

ƐAM'PANILE, *n.* [It. *campanile*.] In *arch.*, a clock or bell-tower; a term applied to such erections as the two western towers of St. Paul's cathedral, St. Peter's at Rome, &c., and to detached buildings in some parts of Italy, erected for the purpose of containing bells.

ƐAM'PANOLOGY, *n.* [Lat. *campana*, and Gr. λογος.] Art of ringing bells; properly, a treatise on the art.

ƐAMPAN'ULA, *n.* [Lat.] The bell-flower.

ƐAMPANULA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of Monopetalous Dicotyledonous plants. The order consists of plants usually herbaceous, and most abundant in the form of species related to the common campanula, or bell-flower.

ƐAMPANULA'RIÆ, *n.* Arborescent corals, with bell-shaped cells placed on foot-stalks.

ƐAMPAN'ULATE, *a.* [Lat. *campanula*, a little bell.] In the form of a bell; applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla and nectary.

ƐAMPEACHY-WOOD, from Campeachy in Mexico. [*See* LOGWOOD.]

ƐAMPES'TRAL, } *a.* [Lat. *campes-*
ƐAMPES'TRIAN, } *tris*, from *campus*, a field.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground.

ƐAM'PHENE, *n.* [A contraction of camphogen, from καμφοραν, or καμφορα, camphor, and γενναω, to produce, because by combination with a certain definite quantity of oxygen, camphogen becomes camphor.] A name recently proposed for oil of turpentine, (commonly called spirit of turpentine,) and lately much used, in order to disguise the nature and character of the substance, when it is to be sold for burning in lamps.

ƐAM'PHOR, } *n.* properly *Cafor.*
ƐAM'PHIRE, } [Low Lat. *camphora*; Fr. *camphre*; Ar. *kafor*, *kaforon*, from *kafara*, Heb. Ch. and Syr. כפר, *kafar*, to drive off, remove, separate, wipe away; hence, to cleanse, to make atonement. It seems to be named from its purifying effects, or from exudation. It will be seen that the letter *m* in this word is casual.] A whitish translucent substance, of a granular or foliated fracture, and somewhat unctuous to the feel. It has a bitterish aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell. It is obtained from Laurus Camphora of Linnæus, or the Camphora Officinarum of others, belonging to the nat. order Lauraceæ, and found in Japan, China, and Cochinchina. Camphor is chiefly prepared in the island of Formosa, about 300 miles east from Canton. Borneo camphor is the product of Dryabalanops Camphora belonging to the nat. order Guttiferæ, and found in Borneo and Sumatra. True camphor is obtained from the wood by distillation and sublimation. Borneo camphor, on the other hand, is not procured by distillation, but is found in masses secreted naturally into cavities in the trunk and greater branches. Camphor is used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.

ƐAM'PHOR, *v. t.* To impregnate or wash with camphor. [*Lit. us.*]

ƐAM'PHORAC'EOUS, *a.* Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor.

ƐAM'PHORATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor.

ƐAM'PHORATE, *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of the acid of camphor, with different bases.

ƐAM'PHORATE, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

ƐAM'PHORATED, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.

ƐAMPHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.—*Camphoric acid*, an acid obtained by distilling nitric acid eight times in succession from camphor.

ƐAM'PHOR-OIL. *See* CAMPHOR-TREE.

ƐAMPHOR'OSMA, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Tetrandria, and order Monogynia of Linnæus, nat. order Chenopodeæ. One species is known by the name of stinking ground pine.

ƐAM'PHOR-TREE, *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained. There are two sorts of trees that produce camphor. The stem is thick, the bark of a brownish colour, and the ramification strong, close, and extended. The wood is soft, easily worked, and useful for domestic purposes. To obtain camphor, the tree is cut down, and divided into pieces, and the camphor taken out; it being found in small whi-

tish flakes, situated perpendicularly, in irregular veins, in and near the centre of the tree. It is then repeatedly soaked



Camphor Tree (Laurus Camphora).

and washed in soapy water, to separate from it all extraneous matter. It is then passed through three sieves of different texture, to separate it into three sorts, head, belly, and foot camphor. Camphor oil is camphor before the operations of nature have reduced it to a concrete form; and concrete camphor may be reduced to oil, by nitric acid.

CAM'PHRONE, *n.* A volatile liquid obtained by passing the vapour of camphor over quick-lime, at a low red heat. It is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

CAMPIL'LA, *n.* A plant of a new genus used by dyers.

CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Encamping.

CAMP'ING, *n.* A playing at football.

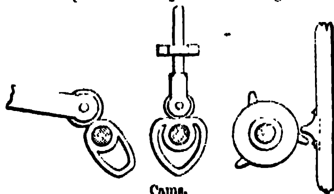
CAMP'ION, *n.* A plant, the popular name of the Lychnis.

CAMPON'TIA, *n.* A genus of marine annelides.

CAM'PULITROPOUS, or CAM'PYLOTROPOUS, *a.* [Gr. καμπυλος, curved, and τρεπω, to turn.] In *bot.*, a name given to such ovules as bend down upon themselves till their apex touches the base.

CAM'PYLUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects. The C. dispar, a common insect of this country, is found on the leaves of trees, and on nettles and other plants.

CAM, *n.* [Fr. *came.*] In *machinery*, a



Cams.

Fig. 1. The elliptical cam, used for giving motion to the levers of punching and shearing machines. Fig 2. The heart cam, or heart wheel, much used in cotton machinery, to produce a regular ascent and descent of the rail, on which the spindles are situated. Fig. 3. The cam-ring bag, much used in iron works, for setting in motion the tilt-hammers.

simple contrivance for converting a rotatory into a reciprocating motion. The most common form of the cam is that better known as the *eccentric*, which consists of a circular disc, fixed to a revolving part of the machinery, so that the centre of the axis shall be more or less distant from that of the disc. The rectilinear motion thus generated is regular, and identical with that produced by a crank. Various irregular forms, such as those exemplified in figs. 1 and 2, are employed to impress accelerated or retarded motions. The form shown in fig. 3 is employed when two or more strokes of the rectilinear motion are required to be produced during one revolution of the rotatory part.

I.

CAM'URI, *n.* An American fish of the Lupus kind.

CAM'US, } *n.* [Lat. *camisa.*] A thin
CAM'IS, } dress. [*Not English.*]

CAM'WOOD, *n.* A red dye-wood imported from Sierra Leone, said to be a species of Tepesia, a genus nearly allied to Cæsalpinia. It is used with alum and tartar as a mordant.

CAN, *n.* [D. *kan;* Sax. *canna;* Ger. *kanne;* W. *cannu*, or *ganu*, to contain, *gan*, capacity, a mortise; Eng. *gain*, in carpentry. Hence, W. *cant*, a circle, a hoop, a fence round a yard, a hundred; Lat. *centum;* Teut. *hund*, in hundred. *See* CENT and HUNDRED, and CAN, infra.] A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal; as, a *can* of ale.

CAN, *v. i. pret. could*, which is from another root. [*See* COULD.] [*Can* is from the Sax. *cennan*, to know, to bear, or produce; Sax. *cunnan*, to know, to be able; *cunnian*, to try, to attempt, to prove; *cind, cyn, gecynd*, kind; Lat. *genus;* D. *kunnen*, to know, to understand, to hold, to contain, to be able, like the Fr. *savoir;* Dan. *kan*, to be able; *kiender*, to know; Sw. *känna*, to know; *kunna*, to be able; Ger. *kennen*, to know; *können*, to be able. Hence *cunning*, that is, knowing, skilful, experienced; Ger. *können*, a being able, ability, knowledge; *kund*, public; *kunde*, knowledge, *acquaintance*. The Teutonic and Gothic words unite with the Gr. γενναω, to beget, as a male, and to bear, as a female, which is connected with γινομαι, to be born, or produced. *Can, cennan*, and γενναω, are probably the same word; and the Sax. *ginnan*, in the compounds *aginnan, beginnan, onginnan*, to *begin*, is from the same root. The primary sense is, to strain, to stretch, to urge, or thrust with force, which gives the sense of producing, and of holding, containing, which is the primary sense of *knowing*, comprehending; and straining gives the sense of power. The Sax. *cunnian*, to try, is to strain. [*See* KEN.] Ar. *kauna*, to be, the substantive verb; also, to become, to be made, to endure; also, to create, to generate, to form; *kanina*, to know; Heb. and Ch. כון, *kun*, to fit or prepare, to form or fashion; whence right, fit; as, we have *right;* Sax. *reht;* Lat. *rectus*, from *rego*, to rule, that is, to strain, stretch, make straight; Syr. *kan*, to *begin*, to be, and its derivatives, to plant, or establish, to create, to be prepared; Eth. *kun*, to be, to become, to be made. *Can* in English, is treated as an auxiliary verb, the sign of the infinitive being omitted, as in the phrases, *I can go*, instead of, *I can to go;* thou *canst* go; he *can* go.] 1. To be able; to have sufficient strength or physical power. One man *can* lift a weight which another *can* not. A horse *can* run a certain distance in a given time.—2. To have means, or instruments, which supply power or ability. A man *can* build a house, or fit out a ship, if he has the requisite property. A nation *can not* prosecute a war, without money or credit. I will lend you a thousand pounds if I *can*.—3. To be possible.

Nicodemus said, How *can* these things be? John iii.

4. To have adequate moral power. A man *can* indulge in pleasure, or he *can* refrain. He *can* restrain his appetites, if he will.—5. To have just or legal **competent power, that is, right; to be free from any restraint of moral, civil, or political obligation, or from any positive prohibition. We *can* use a highway for travel, for this is permitted by law. A man *can* or *can not* hold an office. The Jews *could* not eat certain kinds of animals which were declared to be unclean. The House of Commons *can* impeach, but the House of Lords only *can* try impeachments. In general, we *can* do whatever neither the laws of God nor of man forbid.**

How *can* I do this great wickedness and sin against God? Gen. xxxix.

I *can not* go beyond the word of the Lord my God, to do less or more; Num. xxii.

6. To have natural strength or capacity; to be susceptible of; to be able or free to undergo any change, or produce any effect, by the laws and constitution of nature, or by divine appointment. Silver *can* be melted, but *can not* be changed into gold.

Can the rush grow without mire? Job viii.

Can the fig-tree bear olive berries? James iii.

Can faith save him? James ii.

7. To have competent strength, ability, fortitude, patience, &c., in a passive sense. He *can not* bear reproof. I *can not* endure this impertinence.

This is a hard saying; who *can* hear it? John vi.

8. To have the requisite knowledge, experience, or skill. Young men are not admitted members of college, till they *can* translate Latin and Greek. An astronomer *can* calculate an eclipse, though he *can* not make a coat.—9. To have strength of inclination or motives sufficient to overcome obstacles, impediments, inconvenience, or other objection.

I have married a wife, and therefore I *can* not come; Luke xiv.

I *can* not rise and give thee—yet because of his importunity, he will rise and give him; Luke xi.

10. To have sufficient capacity; as, a vessel *can* not hold, or contain the whole quantity.

CAN,† *v. t.* To know.

CAN'-BUOY, *n.* In *seamanship*, a buoy in form of a cone, made large, and sometimes painted, as a mark to designate shoals, &c.

CAN'-HOOK, *n.* An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks, and splicing its ends together.

CANA'DIAN, *n.* Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States.

CANA'DIAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

CANAIL, or CANAILLE, *n.* [Fr. *canaille.*] The coarser part of meal; hence, the lowest people; lees; dregs; offscouring.

CAN'AKIN, *n.* A little can, or cup.

CANAL', *n.* [Lat. *canalis*, a *channel*, or *kennel;* these being the same word differently written; Fr. *canal.* [*See* CANE.] It denotes a passage, from shooting, or passing.] 1. A passage for water; a water course; properly, a long trench, or excavation in the earth for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits; but the term may be applied to other water courses. It is chiefly applied to artificial cuts or passages for water, used for transportation; where-

as *channel* is applicable to a natural water course.

The Caledonian *canal* in Inverness-shire, is a noble work of art.

2. In *anat.*, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary *canal*.—3. A surgical instrument; a splint.—4. In *arch.*, the same as *flute*. *Canal of the larmier*, the hollow, or the soffit, for preventing the rain water from reaching the lower part of the cornice. *Canal of the volute*, the channel on the face of the circumvolutions inclosed by a list in the Ionic capital.

CANAL-COAL. *See* CANNEL-COAL.

CANALIC'ULATE, CANALICU'LATED, *a.* [Lat. *canaliculatus*, from *canaliculus*, a little pipe, from *canalis*, *canna*, a pipe.] Channeled; furrowed. In *bot.*, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath; *applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants.*

CANA'RY, *n.* Wine made in the Canary islands.—2. An old dance. Shakspeare has used the word as a verb in a kind of cant phrase.—3. A canary bird.

CANA'RY-BIRD, *n.* A singing bird from the Canary islands, a species of Fringilla. The bill is conical and straight; the body is yellowish white;



Canary.

the prime feathers of the wings and tail are greenish. These birds are now bred in other countries.

CANA'RY-GRÄSS, *n.* A plant, the Phalaris Canariensis, whose seeds are collected for canary-birds.

CANAS'TER, *n.* The rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America.

CAN'CEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *canceller;* Lat. *cancello*, to deface; properly, to make cross bars, or lattice-work; hence to make cross lines on writing, from *cancelli*, cross bars, or lattice-work; Gr. κιγκλις, Syr. and Ch. קַנְקֵל *kankel*, id.] 1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to blot out, or obliterate.—2. To annul, or destroy; as, to *cancel* an obligation or a debt.—3. In *printing*, to throw aside any portion of a printed work, as single leaves, or whole sheets, &c., and print it afresh.

CAN'CELLATE, *a.* In *bot.*, a term applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma; so that the whole leaf looks like a plate of open net-work.

CAN'CELLATED, *a.* [Lat. *cancellatus*, *cancello.*] 1. Cross-barred; marked with cross lines.—2. Cellular, as the porous structure of bones.

CANCELLA'TION, *n.* The act of defacing by cross lines; a cancelling.

CAN'CELLED, *pp.* Crossed; obliterated; annulled.

CAN'CELLING, *ppr.* Crossing; obliterating; annulling.

CANCEL'LUS, *n.* A species of Cray fish.

CAN'CER, *n.* [Lat. *cancer;* Sax. *cancre;* Gr. κογχη. This seems to be the same word, though applied to the shell; καρκινος, a cancer, is a different word. From the Greek, the Latins have *concha*, Eng. *conch*. But *n* is not radical; for this is undoubtedly the W. *cocos*, Eng. *cockle*, Fr. *coquille*, *coque*, It. *coccia*. These words are probably from the same root as Sp. *cocar*, to wrinkle, twist, or make wry faces; Ir. *cuachaim*, to fold; Eng. *cockle*, to shrink, or pucker; verbs which give the primary sense. It is to be noted that *cancer* and *canker* are the same word; *canker* being the original pronunciation.] 1. The crab, or crab-fish. This genus of animals have generally eight legs, and two claws which serve as hands; two distant eyes, supported by a kind of peduncles, and they are elongated and moveable. They have also two clawed palpi, and the tail is jointed. To this genus belong the lobster, shrimp, cray-fish, &c. 2. In *astr.*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and limiting the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice.—3. In *medicine*, a roundish, hard, unequal, scirrhous tumour of the glands, which usually ulcerates, is very painful, and generally fatal.

CAN'CERATE, *v. i.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.

CANCERA'TION, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

CAN'CEROUS, *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer.

CAN'CEROUSLY, *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

CAN'CEROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being cancerous.

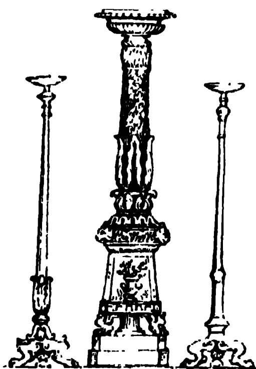
CAN'CRIFORM, *a.* Cancerous.—2. Having the form of a cancer, or crab.

CAN'CRINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN'CRITE, *n.* [from *cancer.*] A fossil, or petrified crab.

CANCRO'MA, *n.* Boat-bill, a genus of birds, belonging to the order of Grallæ.

CANDELA'BRUM, *n. plur. Candelabra.* [Lat.] A high and ornamental candlestick. The forms of candelabra are various, and susceptible of great



Candelabra.

decoration. They were used chiefly as stands for lamps.

CAN'DENT, *a.* [Lat. *candens*, from *candeo*, to be white, or hot. See the verb, to *cant.*] Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

CAN'DEROS, *n.* An East Indian gum, of the appearance of amber, but white and pellucid. It is sometimes turned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and of a good polish.

CAN'DICANT, *a.* Growing white.

CAN'DID, *a.* [Lat. *candidus*, white, from *candeo*, to be white; W. *canu*, to bleach. *See* CANT.] 1. White. [*But in this sense rarely used.*]—2. Fair; open; frank; ingenuous; free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; *applied to persons.*—3. Fair; just; impartial; *applied to things;* as, a *candid* view or construction.

CAN'DIDATE, *n.* [Lat. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white; those who sought offices in Rome being obliged to wear a white gown.] 1. A man who seeks or aspires to an office; one who offers himself, or is proposed for preferment, by election or appointment; usually followed by *for;* as, a *candidate for* the office of sheriff.—2. One who is in contemplation for an office, or for preferment, by those who have power to elect, or appoint, though he does not offer himself.—3. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preferment or reward, or whose conduct tends to secure it; as, a *candidate* for praise.—4. A man who is qualified, according to the rules of the church, to preach the gospel and take the charge of a parish or religious society, and proposes to settle in the ministry.—5. One who is in a state of trial or probation for a reward in another life; as, a *candidate* for heaven or for eternity.

CAN'DIDLY, *adv.* Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

CAN'DIDNESS, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.

CAN'DIED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *candy.*] Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them; as, *candied* raisins.

CAN'DIFY, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become white, or candid.

CAN'DLE, *n.* [Lat. Sp. and It. *candela;* Sax. *candel;* W. *canwyll*, Ir. *cainneal;* from Lat. *candeo*, to shine, to be white, or its root. The primary sense of the root is, to shoot, to throw, to radiate. *See* CANT and CHANT.] 1. A long but small cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or spermaceti, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads, twisted loosely, used for a portable light of domestic use.—2. A light.—3. A light; a luminary. In *scripture*, the *candle of the Lord* is the divine favour and blessing; Job xxix. 3; or the conscience or understanding; Prov. xx. 27. *Excommunication by inch of candle*, is when the offender is allowed time to repent, while a candle burns, and is then excommunicated. *Sale by inch of candle*, is an auction in which persons are allowed to bid, only till a small piece of candle burns out. *Medicated candle*, in *medicine*, a bougie. *Rush-candles* are used in some countries; they are made of the pith of certain *rushes*, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease.

CAN'DLE-BERRY TREE, *n.* The Myrica cerifera, or wax-bearing myrtle; a shrub common in North America, from the berries of which a kind of

wax, or oil, is procured, of which candles are made. The oil is obtained by boiling the berries in water; the oil rising to the surface is skimmed off, and when cool, is of the consistence of wax, and of a dull green colour. In *popular lan.*, this is called *bay-berry tallow*.

CAN'DLE-BŌMB, *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.

CAN'DLE-HOLDER, *n.* [*candle* and *hold.*] A person that holds a candle. Hence, one that remotely assists another, but is otherwise not of importance.

CAN'DLE-LIGHT, *n.* [*candle* and *light.*] The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use.

CAN'DLEMAS, *n.* [*candle* and *mass*, Sax. *mæssa; candle-feast.*] The feast of the Romish church held on the second day of February, in honóur of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion. This feast is supposed to have originated in the declaration of Simeon, that our Saviour was "to be a light to lighten the Gentiles." On this day, the Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Rome, the pope performs the ceremony himself, and distributes wax candles to the cardinals and others, who carry them in procession through the great hall of the pope's palace. The ceremony was prohibited in England by an order of council in 1548. But Candlemas is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest; and it gives name to a law term, beginning January 15, and ending February 3.

CAN'DLE-STICK, *n.* [*candle* and *stick;* Sax. *candel-sticca.*] An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally a stick, or piece of wood.

CAN'DLE-STUFF, *n.* [*candle* and *stuff.*] A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c.

CAN'DLE-WASTER, *n.* [*candle* and *waste.*] One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student, or one who studies by candle-light; a spendthrift.

CAN'DLE-WICK, *n.* The wick for candles.

CAN'DLE-ENDS, *n.* Scraps; fragments

CAN'DOC, *n.* A plant or weed that grows in rivers.

CAN'DOUR, *n.* [Lat. *candour*, from *candeo*, to be white.] Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from tricks or disguise; sincerity.

CAN'DY, *v. t.* [It. *candire*, to candy, to preserve; *candito*, candied; Fr. *candir*. This seems not to be the Latin *condio*, for the Italian has also *condire*. Possibly it may be from Lat. *candeo*, to be white. But in Ar. *kand, kandon*, is the saccharine matter of the sugar-cane, or concrete sugar, and it is the same in Persian; Sans. *khand.*] 1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar.—2. To form into congelations or crystals.—3. To cover or incrust with congelations or crystals of ice.

CAN'DY, *v. i* To form into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar.

CAN'DY, *n.* A species of confectionery, or compound of sugar with some other substance, as sugar *candy*, molasses *candy*, &c.—2. In *Bombay*, a weight of 560 pounds.

CAN'DYING, *ppr.* Conserving with sugar.

CAN'DYING, *n.* The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar.

CAN'DY-TUFT, *n.* A plant, the Iberis. —2. A Cretan flower.

CANE, *n.* [Lat. *canna;* Gr. κάννα: or Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. קנה, *kaneh*. In the Arabic, a word of this family signifies a subterraneous passage for water, or canal. It probably signifies a shoot.] 1. In *bot.*, this term is applied to several species of plants belonging to different genera, such as Arundo, Calamus, Saccharum, &c. Among these is the *bamboo* of the East Indies, with a strong stem, which serves for pipes, poles, and walking-sticks. The sugar-cane, a native of Asia, Africa, and America, furnishes the juice from which are made sugar, molasses, and spirit. [*See* Sugar-Cane.]—2. A walking stick. —3. A lance or dart made of cane — 4. A long measure, in several countries of Europe; at Naples, the length is 7 feet 3¼ inches; in Toulouse, in France, 5 feet 8¼ inches; in Provence, &c., 6 feet 5½ inches.

CANE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or walking stick.

CĀNE-BRAKE, *n.* [*cane* and *brake.*] A thicket of canes.

CĀNE-HOLE, *n.* [*cane* and *hole.*] A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane, on sugar plantations.

CANEL'LA, *n.* The Canella tree, a genus of plants of the class Dodecandria, and order Monogynia of Linnæus, nat. order Guttiferæ, or Canelleæ. The principal species is the Canella Alba, a tree of the West Indies, which produces the bark called false winter's bark. It is the inner bark of the branches, and is brought to this country in casks; it is used as an aromatic.

CĀNE-TRASH, *n.* [*cane* and *trash.*] Refuse of canes, or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice.

CANES'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *canescens.*] Growing white, or hoary.

CA'NES VENA'TICI, *n. The hounds*, or *the greyhounds;* a constellation in the northern hemisphere, which contains twenty-five stars.

CANIC'ULA, } *n.* [Lat. *canicula*, a little dog, from *canis*, a dog.] A star in the constellation of
CA'NICULE, }
Canis Major, called also the Dog-star, or Sirius; a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. From the rising of this heliacally, or at its emersion from the sun's rays, the ancients reckoned their *dog-days*.

CANIC'ULAR, *a.* [Lat. *canicularis.*] Pertaining to the dog-star. *Canicular days*, or *dog-days*, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of Canicula. [*See* Dog-day.] *Canicular year*, the Egyptian natural year, which was computed from one heliacal rising of Canicula to the next.

CANINE, *a.* [Lat. *caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties, or qualities of a dog; as, a *canine* appetite, insatiable hunger; *canine* madness, or hydrophobia. *Canine teeth*, are two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders; so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.

CA'NING, *n.* A beating with a stick, or cane.

CA'NIS MA'JOR, *n.* The Great Dog; a constellation of the southern hemisphere below Orion's feet; it contains thirty-one stars.

CA'NIS MI'NOR, *n.* The Little Dog; a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing fourteen stars.

CAN'ISTER, *n.* [Lat. *canistrum;* Gr κανιστρον, κανης, or κανεον. Properly, a small basket, as in Dryden; but more generally, a small box, or case, for tea, coffee, &c.

CANK'ER, *n.* [Lat. *cancer;* Sax. *cancere*, or *cancre*. This is the Latin *cancer*, with the Roman pronunciation. *See* Cancer.] 1. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall.—2. A popular name of certain small eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. They are generally covered with a whitish slough.—3. A virulent, corroding ulcer; or any thing that corrodes, corrupts, or destroys.

> Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*. *Atterbury.*

> And their word will eat as doth a *canker;* 2 Tim. ii.

4. An eating, corroding, virulent humour; corrosion.—5. A kind of rose, the dog-rose.—6. In *farriery*, a running thrush of the worst kind; a disease in horses' feet, discharging a fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog.

CANK'ER, *v. t.* To eat, corrode, corrupt, consume, in a manner that a cancer affects the body.—2. To infect, or pollute.

CANK'ER, *v. i.* To grow corrupt; to decay, or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxydized, as a metal.

CANK'ERBIT, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth.

CANK'ERED, *pp.* Corrupted.—2. *a.* Crabbed; uncivil.

CANK'EREDLY, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.

CANK'ER-FLY, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit.

CANK'ER-LIKE, *a.* Eating or corrupting like a canker.

CANK'EROUS, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

CANK'ER-WŎRM, *n.* A worm destructive to trees, or plants. In *America*, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple-trees. This animal springs from an egg deposited by a miller, that issues from the ground.

CANK'ERY, *a.* Rusty.

CAN'NA, *n.* A genus belonging to the Marantaceæ, or Arrow-root tribe. Canna coccinea yields a starchy matter which is known by the name of *tous-les-mois*.

CAN'NABINE, *a.* [Lat. *cannabinus*, from *cannabis*, hemp.] Pertaining to hemp; hempen.

CAN'NABIS, *n.* Hemp, a genus of plants, of the class Diœcia, and order Pentandria, of Linnæus, nat. order Urticaceæ. *C. sativa*, is the common hemp plant, the economical uses of which are so familiar.

CAN'NEL-CŌAL, } *n.* A hard, opaque coal, of a black
CAN'DLE-CŌAL, }
colour. It is sufficiently dense to be cut and polished, and is easily formed into ornaments and trinkets. It gives

a bright flame, unmixed with smoke, whence its name.

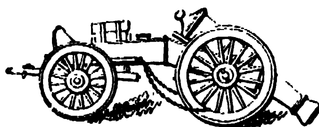
CAN'NEQUIN, *n.* White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade.

CAN'NIBAL, *n.* [This word is probably of Indian origin. Columbus, in his narration of his discoveries, mentions certain people called *Canibals;* but in the islands, he remarks, the natives lived in great fear of the *Caribals*, or people of *Cariba*, called in Hispaniola, *Carib.* Hence it seems that *Canibals* and *Caribee* are the same word differently pronounced.] A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater, or anthropophagite.

CAN'NIBALISM, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind. —2. Murderous cruelty; barbarity.

CAN'NIBALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal.

CAN'NON, *n.* [Fr. *canon;* Ger. *kanone.* Probably from Lat. *canna*, a tube. *See* CANE.] A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gunpowder.



Field Piece.

Guns of this kind are made of iron or brass, and of different sizes, carrying balls from three or four pounds, to forty-eight pounds weight. In some countries, they have been made of much larger size. The smaller guns of this size are called field pieces.

CANNONADE, *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort. The term usually implies an attack of some continuance.

CANNONADE, *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to throw balls, or other deadly weapons, as chain-shot, or langrage, against an enemy's army, town, fortress, or ship; to batter with cannon shot.

CANNONADE, *v. i.* To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.

CANNONADED, *pp.* Attacked with cannon shot.

CANNONADING, *ppr.* Battering with cannon shot.

CAN'NON-BALL, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon. *Cannon-bullet*, of the like signification, is not now used. Cannon-balls were originally of stone.

CAN'NON-BONE, *n.* In *farriery*, the single metacarpal, or metatarsal bone of the horse.

CANNONEER, } *n.* A man who man-
CANNONIER, } ages cannon; an engineer.

CAN'NON METAL, *n.* Bronze; an alloy of copper with eight or ten per cent. of tin.

CAN'NON-PROOF, *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

CAN'NON-SHOT, *n.* A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

CAN'NOT, [*can* and *not.*] These words are usually united, but certainly without good reason; *canst* and *not* are never united.

CAN'NULA, *n.* [Lat.] A metallic tube used by surgeons for various purposes. It is often adapted to a sharp instrument, along with which it is thrust into a cavity containing a fluid; the perforation being made, the sharp instrument is withdrawn, and the tube left, in order that the fluid may pass through it.

CAN'NULAR, *a.* [Lat. *canna*, a tube.] Tubular; having the form of a tube.

CAN'NY, *a.* [A. Sax. *Cenn-an.*] Cautious; prudent; artful; crafty; wary; frugal; expert at any business; gentle; easy in circumstances, snug, comfortable; fortunate, safe, not dangerous, but sometimes the reverse; a person not *canny*, is a person not safe, dangerous. A *canny* person frequently signifies one possessed of knowledge, supposed by the vulgar to proceed from a supernatural origin; one possessed of magical skill. [*Scotch.*]

CANOE, *n.* (canoo'.) [Fr. *canot;* It. *canoe*, or *canon.* This is said to be of Indian origin; as all the Spanish historians of America, when they first mention the word, give an explanation of it: "Illa in terram suis lintribus, quas *canoas* vocant, eduxerunt."] 1. A boat used by rude nations, formed of the body or trunk of a tree, excavated, by cutting or burning, into a suitable shape. Similar boats are now used by civilized men, for fishing and other purposes. It is impelled by a paddle, instead of an oar.—2. A boat made of bark, or skins, used by savages.



Canoe of Carib Indians

CAN'ON, *n.* [Sax. *canon;* Fr. Sp. and Port. *canon;* Lat. *canon;* Gr. κανων. Dr. Owen deduces the word from the Heb. קנה, *kaneh*, a cane, reed, or measuring rod. In Eth. *kanan* signifies to set, to establish, to form a rule; whence canon, a rule. But this verb is probably from the noun. The word primarily signifies to set, or to strain. The Welsh unites it with the root of *can*, Lat. *cano*, to sing; W. *canon*, a song, a rule, a canon, from *canu*, to sing; Lat. *cano.* The sense of *canon* is that which is set, or established.] 1. In *eccles. affairs*, a law, or rule of doctrine, or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign; a decision of matters in religion, or a regulation of policy or discipline, by a general or provincial council.—2. A law or rule in general.—3. The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the sacred *canon*, or general rule of moral and religious duty, given by inspiration.—4. A dignitary of the church; a person who possesses a prebend, or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral, or collegiate church. A *cardinal canon* is one attached to a church, *incardinatus*, as a priest to a parish. *Domicellary canons* are young canons, not in orders, having no right in any particular chapters. *Expectative canons*, having no revenue or prebend, but having the title and dignities of canons, a voice in the chapter and a place in the choir, till a prebend should fall. *Foreign canons*, such as did not officiate in their canonries; opposed to mansionary or residentiary canons. *Lay secular*, or *honorary canons*, laymen admitted out of honour or respect, into some chapter of canons. *Regular canons*, who live in monasteries or in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profession of vows. *Tertiary canons*, who have only the third part of the revenue of the canonicate.—5. In *monasteries*, a book containing the rules of the order.—6. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized in the Romish church.—7. The secret words of the mass from the preface to the pater, in the middle of which, the priest consecrates the host. The people are to rehearse this part of the service on their knees, and in a voice lower than can be heard.—8. In *ancient music*, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes, invented by Ptolemy.—9. In *modern music*, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air.—10. In *geom.* and *alge*, a general rule for the solution of cases of a like nature with the present inquiry. Every last step of an equation is a canon.—11. In *pharmacy*, a rule for compounding medicines.—12. In *surgery*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—13. In *printing*, one of the largest kinds of type, or letter, used in a printing office; supposed to be so named because it was used in the printing of *canons. Canon-law* is a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of a church government.

CAN'ON-BIT, *n.* That part of a bit let into a horse's mouth.

CAN'ONESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows or renounce the world.

CANON'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *canonicus.*]
CANON'ICAL, } Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon, or rule. *Canonical books*, or *canonical scriptures*, are those books of the scriptures which are admitted by the canons of the church to be of divine origin. The Romish church admits the apocryphal books to be canonical; the protestants reject them. *Canonical hours* are certain stated times of the day, fixed by the ecclesiastical laws, or appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In *Great Britain*, these hours are from eight o'clock to twelve in the forenoon, before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in the church. *Canonical obedience* is submission to the canons of a church, especially the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and other religious orders to their superiors. *Canonical punishments* are such as the church may inflict; as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c. *Canonical life* is the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community, a course of living prescribed for clerks, less rigid than the monastic and more restrained than the secular. *Canonical sins*, in the ancient church, were those for which capital punishment was inflicted; as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c. *Canonical letters*, anciently, were letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to

keep up the Catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics. *Canonical epistles*, is an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic.

ℭANON'IℭALLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

ℭANON'IℭALNESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical.

ℭANON'IℭALS, *n. plur.* The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.

ℭANON'IℭATE, *n.* The office of a canon.

ℭAN'ONIST, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

ℭANONIST'Iℭ, *a.* Having the knowledge of a canonist.

ℭANONIZA'TION, *n.* [*See* CANONIZE.] The act of declaring a man a saint, or rather the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon. This act is preceded by beatification, and by an examination into the life and miracles of the person; after which the pope decrees the canonization.—2. The state of being sainted.

ℭAN'ONIZE, *v. t.* [from *canon.*] To declare a man a saint and rank him in the catalogue, called a canon.

ℭAN'ONIZED, *pp.* Declared to be a saint.

ℭAN'ONIZING, *ppr.* Declaring to be a saint.

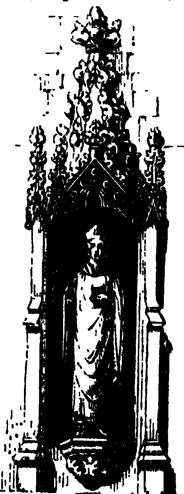
ℭAN'ONRY, } *n.* An ecclesiastical
ℭAN'ONSHIP, } benefice, in a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend or stated allowance out of the revenues of the church commonly annexed to it. The benefice filled by a canon. A prebend may subsist without a canonry; but a canonicate is inseparable from a prebend.

ℭAN'OPIED, *a.* [*See* CANOPY.] Covered with a canopy.

ℭANO'PUS, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, in the rudder of the constellation Argo.

ℭANO'PUS, *n.* The name of an Egyptian jar, of a big-bellied form, with a cover or top representing a human head, or that of some animal, generally made of baked earth and used for keeping water cool.

ℭAN'OPY, *n.* [Gr. κωνωπειον, a pavilion,



Niche with Canopy, Norwich Cathedral.

or net spread over a bed to keep off gnats, from κωνωψ, a gnat.] 1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; more generally a covering over the head. So the sky is called a *canopy*, and a *canopy* is borne over the head in processions. In *arch.*, a decoration serving as a hood or cover suspended over an altar, throne, chair of state, pulpit, and the like. The ornamented projecting head of a niche, or tabernacle. The label moulding, or drip stone which surrounds the head of a door or window, if ornamented, is also called a canopy.

ℭAN'OPY, *v. t.* To cover with a canopy.

ℭAN'OPYING, *ppr.* Covering with a canopy.

ℭANO'ROUS, *a.* [Lat. *canorus*, from *cano*, to sing.] Musical; tuneful.

ℭANO'ROUSNESS, *n.* Musicalness.

ℭANT, *v. t.* [Lat. *canto*, to sing; Sp. *cantar*, to sing, to chant, to recite, to creak, to chirp, to whistle; Fr. *chanter;* Arm. *cana;* from Lat. *cano*, to sing. The primary sense is to throw, thrust, or drive, as in *can;* a sense retained in the phrase, to *cant* over any thing. In *singing*, it implies a modulation or inflexion of voice. In *Welsh*, *can*, with a different sound of the vowel, signifies a song and white, Lat. *cano*, *canus*, and *caneo*. These are from the same root and have the same radical sense, to throw, or shoot as rays of light, to shine, probably applied to the sun's morning rays.] 1. In *popular usage*, to turn about, or to turn over, by a sudden push, or thrust; as, to *cant* over a pail, or a cask.—2. To toss; as, to *cant* a ball.—3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected singing tone.—4. To talk in a jargon, or in any kind of affected language; to use the words and phraseology peculiar to a religious sect or party. [*In the two latter senses, it is usually intransitive.*] Among *builders*, to cut off the external angles formed by the meeting of any two planes.—5. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction.

ℭANT, *n.* A toss; a throw, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk; as, to give a ball a *cant.* [*This is the literal sense.*]—2. A whining, singing manner of speech; a quaint, affected mode of uttering words, either in conversation or preaching.—3. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms and making complaints of their distresses.—4. The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; the repetition of phrases like the burden of a song; the dialect of a sect or set of people; slang.—5. Any barbarous jargon in speech.—6. Whining pretension to goodness.—7. Outcry, at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction. This use of the word is precisely equivalent to *auction*, auctio, a *hawking*, a crying out, or in the vulgar dialect, a singing out.

ℭANT, *n.* [D. *kant*, a corner.] A niche; a corner, or retired place.—*Cant-timbers*, in *a ship*, are those which are situated at the two ends.—*Cant-pieces*, pieces of timber inserted in, and annexed to the angles of fishes and side trees, so as to supply any part that may prove sappy or rotten.—2. An external or salient angle.

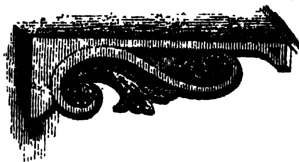
ℭANT-MOULD'ING, *n.* A moulding with a bevelled face.

ℭANTA'BILE, *adv* [It.] In *music*, a term applied to movements intended to be performed in a graceful, elegant, and melodious style.

ℭANTA'BRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

ℭANTABRI'GIAN, *n.* A man, or scholar of Cambridge, commonly called a *cantab.*

ℭAN'TALIVER, or **ℭAN'TILEVER**, *n.* A wooden or iron block framed into the front or side of a house, and projecting from it to carry mouldings or eaves. Cantalivers serve the same end



Cantilever.

as modillions, but while the use of the latter is confined to regular architecture, the former have a general and trivial use. The word is probably derived from Lat. *canterii labrum*, the lip of a rafter.

ℭAN'TAR, } *n.* An eastern weight;
ℭANTA'RO, } at Acra, in Turkey, 603 pounds; at Tunis and Tripoli, 114 pounds. In Egypt it consists of 100, or 150 rotolos; at Naples, it is 25 pounds; at Genoa, 150; at Leghorn, 150, 151, or 160. At Alicant, in *Spain*, the cantaro is a liquid measure of 3 gallons. In *Cochin*, a measure of capacity, of 4 rubies; the rubi, 32 rotolos.

ℭANTA'TA, *n.* [Italian, from *cantare*, to sing; Lat. *canto.*] A poem set to music; a composition, or song, intermixed with recitatives and airs, chiefly intended for a single voice.

ℭANTA'TION,† *n.* A singing.

ℭANT'ED ℭOLUMN, *n.* A column polygonal in section.

ℭANTEEN', *n.* [It. *cantina*, a wine cellar, or vault.] A drinking house: a tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. It is also made of wood in the form of a keg.

ℭAN'TELOUP, *n.* A variety of muskmelon.

ℭAN'TER, *v. i.* [Arm. *cantreal*, or *cantren*, to run, to rove, or ramble, from tossing, or leaping, *canting. See* CANT.] To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

ℭAN'TER, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.

ℭAN'TER, *n.* A moderate gallop, a Canterbury gallop.—2. One who cants or whines.

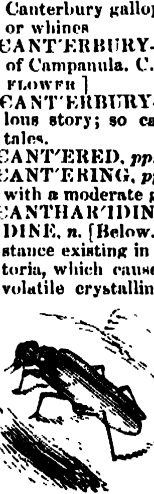
ℭANT'ERBURY-BELL, *n.* A species of Campanula. C. Medium. [*See* BELL-FLOWER.]

ℭANT'ERBURY-TALE, *n.* A fabulous story; so called from Chaucer's tales.

ℭANT'ERED, *pp.* Ridden at a canter.

ℭANT'ERING, *ppr.* Moving or riding with a moderate gallop.

ℭANTHAR'IDIN, or **ℭANTHAR'IDINE**, *n.* [Below.] That peculiar substance existing in the Cantharis vesicatoria, which causes vesication. It is a volatile crystalline body, very soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils.



Cantharis Fly.

ℭAN'THARIS, or *plur.* **ℭANTHAR'IDES**, *n.* [Gr. κανθαρις.] Spanish flies. This fly is nine or ten lines in length, of a shining green colour, mixed with azure, and has a nauseous smell. It feeds upon the leaves of

trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. These flies, when bruised, are universally used as a vesicatory, or blistering plaster. The largest come from Italy, but the best from Spain.

CANTH'US, *n.* [Gr. κανθος; D. *kant*, a corner.] An angle of the eye; a cavity at the extremities of the eyelids; the greater is next to the nose, the lesser near the temple.

CAN'TICLE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *cantico;* Lat. *canticum*, from *canto.* *See* CANT.] 1. A song. In *the plural, Canticles*, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.—2.† A canto; a division of a song.

CAN'TILE, *v. t.* To cut to pieces.

CAN'TILLATE, *v. t* [Lat. *cantillo.* *See* CANT.] To chant; to recite with musical tones.

CANTILLA'TION, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations

CANT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a sudden jerk; tossing.—2 Speaking with a whine, or song-like tone.

CANT'INGLY, *adv.* With a cant

CANT'INGNESS, *n.* Quality of uttering in cant.

CAN'TION,† *n* A song, or verses.

CAN'TLE, *n.* [Arm. *chantell;* Fr. *chanteau*, whence *echantillon:* Eng. *scantling.*] † A fragment; a piece; a portion; the protuberant part ot a saddle behind.

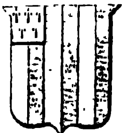
CAN'TLE,† *v. t.* To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece.

CANT'LET, *n.* A piece; a little corner; a fragment.

CAN'TO, *n.* [It *canto*, a song; Lat. *cantus.* *See* CANT.] A part or division of a poem, answering to what in prose is called a book. In Italian, *canto* is a song, and it signifies also the treble part, first treble, or highest vocal part or the leading melody.

CAN'TO-FER'MO *n.* [It. firm song.] In *music*, the subject song. Every part that is the subject of counter point, whether plain or figured, is called by the Italians *canto-fermo.*

CAN'TON, *n.* [It. *cantone*, a cornerstone, and a canton; Fr. *canton*, a corner, a part of a country, a district; Ger. *kante;* a corner, point, edge, border. The Welsh unites *canton* with *cant*, a hundred, Lat. *centum*, Sax. *hund*, for *cantref*, is a circuit or division of a country, from *cant*, a hundred.] 1 A small portion of land, or division of territory; originally, a portion of territory on a border; also, the inhabitants of a canton.—2. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government, as in Switzerland.—3. In *her.*, a corner of the shield.—4. A distinct part, or division; as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation.



Canton.

CAN'TON, *v. t.* [Sp. *acantonar.*] 1. To divide into small parts or districts, as territory: to divide into distinct portions.—2. To allot separate quarters to each regiment of an army or body of troops.

CAN'TONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

CAN'TONED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts, or quarters; lodged in distinct quarters, as troops. *Cantoned, or cantonnée*, is a term used by heralds, of charges borne with a cross.

CAN'TONING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment.

CAN'TONIZE, *v. t.* To canton, or divide into small districts.

CAN'TONMENT, *n.* A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops: separate quarters.

CANT'ON'S PHOSPHORUS, *n.* A composition made by mixing three parts of calcined oyster-shells with one of the flowers of sulphur, and exposing the mixture for an hour to a strong heat in a covered crucible. It possesses the property of phosphorescence to such a degree, that if exposed to the sun's light for a few seconds, it will shine in a dark room for several hours afterwards.

CAN'TRAIP, or **CAN'TRIP**, *n.* [Isl. *gandreid.*] A charm, a spell, an incantation.—2. A trick; a piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed. [*Scotch.*]

CAN'TRED, } *n.* [Lat. *centum.*] A hun-
CAN'TREF, } dred villages, as in Wales.

CAN'TY, *n.* [from *cant.*] In the north of England, and in Scotland, 1. Lively, cheerful; applied to persons and things. —2. Small and neat; as, a *canty* creature.

CAN'VAS, *n.* [Fr. *canevas*, canvas, and *chanvre*, hemp; Arm. *canavas;* Ger. *kanefass*, canvas, and *hanf*, hemp; Lat. *cannabis*, hemp; Gr. κανναβις. It is from the root of *canna, cane;* perhaps a diminutive.] 1. A coarse cloth made of hemp, or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, and other purposes.—2. A clear, unbleached cloth, woven regularly in little squares used for working tapestry with the needle.—3. Among *the French*, the rough draught or model on which an air or piece of music is composed, and given to a poet to finish. The canvas of a song contains certain notes of the composer, to show the poet the measure of the verses he is to make.—4. Among *seamen*, cloth in sails, or sails in general; as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear.

CAN'VAS-CLIMBER, *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails.

CAN'VASS, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *cannabasser*, to beat about, to shake, to examine.] 1. To discuss; literally, to beat or shake out, to open by beating or shaking, like the Lat. *discutio* This is the common use of the word; as, to *canvass* a subject or the policy of a measure.—2. To examine returns or votes; to search or scrutinize; as, to *canvass* the votes for members of parliament.

CAN'VASS, *v. i* To seek, or go about to solicit, votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favour of: followed by *for:* as, to *canvass for* an office or preferment; to *canvass for* a friend.

CAN'VASS, *n.* Examination; close inspection to know the state of: as, a *canvass* of votes.—2. Discussion; debate.—3. A seeking, solicitation, or efforts to obtain.

CAN'VASSED, *pp.* Discussed; examined.

CAN'VASSER, *n.* One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest. —2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.

CAN'VASSING, *ppr.* Discussing; examining; sifting; seeking.

CAN'VASSING, *n.* The act of discussing, examining, or making interest.

CA'NY, *a.* [from *cane.*] Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

CAN'ZONE, *n.* [It. a song. *See* CANT.] A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation; or a poem to which music may be composed in the style of a cantata. When set to a piece of instrumental music, it signifies much the same as cantata; and when set to a sonata, it signifies allegro, or a brisk movement.

CAN'ZONET, *n.* [It. *canzonetta.*] A little or short song, in one, two, or three parts. It sometimes consists of two strains, each of which is sung twice. Sometimes it is a species of jig.

CAOUTCHOUC, *n.* (coochooc.) India-rubber, a substance produced from Siphonia elastica, and various other plants. The elasticity of this substance is very great. Cold renders it stiff and rigid, but heat soon restores its original elasticity. When exposed to the fire it softens, swells up, and burns with a bright flame. Caoutchouc has of late become an article of very considerable



Caoutchouc (Siphonia elastica)

importance. It has the property of being impervious to water, and means have been discovered of reducing it to a state of solution. When thin filaments of it are spread over cloth, or any other substance, it is rendered impervious alike to air and water. Air cushions and pillows are manufactured in this way; as are waterproof cloaks, hats, boots, shoes, &c. It is also extensively used in the manufacture of braces, belts, saddle girths, flexible gas tubes, and other articles.

CAP, *n.* [Sax. *cæppe*, a cap, and a cape, a cloak; Ger. *kappe* and *haube;* Dan. *kappe*, a robe or coat; W. *cap;* Fr. *chape, chapeau.* The sense is probably that which is put on.] 1. A part of dress made to cover the head.—2 The ensign of a cardinalate.—3. The top, or the uppermost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of fools. *Shak.*

4. A vessel in form of a cap.—5. An act of respect made by uncovering the head.—*Cap of a cannon*, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry; now called an apron.—*Cap of maintenance*, an ornament of state, carried before the kings of England at the coronation. It is also carried before the mayors of some cities. In *her.*, caps of various forms occur, and are used as marks of dignity, independent of what are usually denominated crowns or coronets, some of which are often borne without caps. In *arch.*, the congeries of mouldings which form the head of a pier or pilaster. In *joinery*, the uppermost of any assemblage of parts. In *ship-building*, a cap is a thick strong block of wood, used to confine two masts together, when one is erected at the head of another.

CAP, *n.* [Sui. Goth. *koppa.*] A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or fluid. [*Scotch*, caup.]

CAP, *v. t.* To cover the top, or end; to spread over; as, a bone is *capped* at the joint with a cartilaginous substance.

The *cloud-capped* towers. *Shak.*

2. To deprive of the cap, or take off a cap.—*To cap verses*, is to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.—*To cap a rope*, among *seamen*, is to cover the end of it with tarred canvas, which is whipt in the twine or spun-yarn.

CAP,† *v. i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

CAPABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* CAPABLE.] The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness.

CA'PABLE, *a.* [Fr. *capable*, from Lat. *capio*, to take.] 1. Able to hold or contain; able to receive; sufficiently capacious; often followed by *of;* as, the room is not *capable of* receiving, or *capable of* holding the company.—2. Endued with power competent to the object; as, a man is *capable* of judging, or he is not *capable*.—3. Possessing mental powers; intelligent; able to understand, or receive into the mind; having a capacious mind; as, a *capable* judge; a *capable* instructor.—4. Susceptible; as, *capable* of pain or grief. —5. Qualified for; susceptible of; as, a thing is *capable* of long duration; or it is *capable* of being coloured or altered.—6. Qualified for, in a moral sense; having legal power or capacity; as, a bastard is not *capable* of inheriting an estate.—7.† Hollow.

CA'PABLENESS, *n* The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge.

CAPAC'IFY, *v. t.* To qualify. [*Unusual.*]

CAPA'CIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *capax*, from *capio*, to take or hold.] 1. Wide; large; that will hold much; as, a *capacious* vessel.—2. Broad; extensive; as, a *capacious* bay or harbour.—3. Extensive; comprehensive; able to take a wide view; as, a *capacious* mind.

CAPA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; as of a vessel.—2. Extensiveness; largeness; as of a bay.—3. Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey; *applied to the mind.*

CAPAC'ITATE, *v. t.* [*See* CAPACITY.] To make capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power; as, to *capacitate* one for understanding a theorem —2. To endue with moral qualifications; to qualify; to furnish with legal powers; as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

CAPAC'ITATED, *pp.* Made capable; qualified.

CAPACITA'TION, *n.* The act of making capable.

CAPAC'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *capacitas*, from *capax, capio;* Fr. *capacité.*] 1. Passive power; the power of containing or holding; extent of room or space; as, the *capacity* of a vessel or a cask.—2. The extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge; as, let instruction be adapted to the *capacities* of youth.—3. Active power; ability; *applied to men or things; but less common and correct.*

The world does not include a cause endued with such *capacities*. *Blackmore.*

4. State; condition; character; profession; occupation. A man may act in the *capacity* of a mechanic, of a friend, of an attorney, or of a statesman. He may have a natural or a political *capacity*.—5. Ability in a moral or legal sense; qualification; legal power or right; as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate. -6. In *geom.*, the solid contents of a body.—7. In *chem.*, that state, quality, or constitution of bodies by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any fluid; as, the *capacity* of water for caloric. Experiment shows that different quantities of heat are required to raise different bodies to the same temperature, and those substances which require the largest quantity of heat to raise them to a given temperature, are said to have the greatest *capacity for heat.*

CAP-A-PIE, (capapee'.) [Fr.] From head to foot; all over; as, armed *cap-à-pie.*



Knight armed Cap-a pie.

CAPAR'ISON, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*, a cover put over the saddle of a horse, a cover for a coach; Fr. *caparaçon.*] A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse, or horse of state.

CAPARISON, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth, as a horse.—2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress.

CAPAR'ISONED, *pp.* Covered with cloth; adorned; completely accoutered or armed for the field, as a horse; a term used in *heraldry.*



Caparisoned ancient War horse.

CAPAR'ISONING, *ppr.* Dressing pompously.

CAP'CASE, *n.* A covered case.

CAPE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *cabo;* Fr. *cap;* Lat. *caput;* Gr. κεφαλη: Sans. *cabala*, head. It signifies end, furthest point, from extending, shooting.] 1. A headland; properly the head, point, or termination of a neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, beyond the common shore; and hence the name is applied to the neck of land itself indefinitely, as in *Cape Cod, Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope.* It differs from a promontory in this, that it may be high or low land; but a promontory is a high bold termination of a neck of land.—2. The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders.

CAP'ELAN, *n.* A small fish, about six inches in length, shoals of which appear off the coasts of Greenland, Iceland, and Newfoundland. They constitute a large part of the food of the Greenlanders.

CAPEL'LA, *n.* A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga.

CAP'ELLET, *n.* A kind of swelling like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow.

CA'PER, *v. i.* [Fr. *cabrer*, to prance; *cabriole*, a goat-leap, a caper; It. *capriola*, a wild goat, a caper in dancing; Lat. *caper*, a goat. But probably *caper* is from the root of *capio*, which signifies not merely to seize, but to shoot or reach forward, or to leap and seize. Hence it is probable that this word coincides in origin with Dan. *kipper*, to leap, whence Eng. to *skip*.] To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring.

CA'PER, *n.* A leap; a skip; a spring; as, in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb.

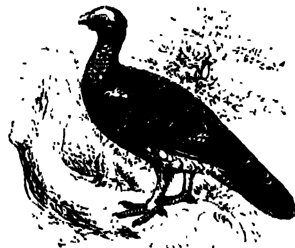
CA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *capre;* Lat. *capparis;* Ger. *kaper;* Syr. *kapar;* Ar. *kabaron.* The Ar. verb signifies to increase.] The bud of the Capparis spinosa, or caper-bush, which is much used for pickling. The buds are collected before the flowers expand, and preserved in vinegar. The bush is a low shrub, generally growing from the joints of old walls, from fissures in rocks, and amongst rubbish, in the southern parts of Europe.



Caper Plant

CA'PER-BUSH. *See* CAPER.

CAPERCAI'LZIE, CAPERKA'LLY, or **CAPERCA'LZE**, *n.* The Scotch name for the capercail, or wood-grouse, now no longer holding a place in the British Fauna, of which it was one of the greatest ornaments. It is the *Tetrao Urogallus* of Linnæus; the male is commonly called the mountain cock.



Capercailzie.

CA'PER-CUTTING, *n.* A leaping or dancing in a frolicsome manner.

CA'PERER, *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances.

CA'PERING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping.

CA'PIAS, *n.* [Lat. *capio*, to take.] In *law*, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, called a *capias ad respondendum*, where an original is issued, to take the defendant, and make him answer to the plaintiff: the other, which issues after judgment, is of divers kinds; as, a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or writ of execution; a *capias pro fine*; a *capias ut legatum*.

CAP'IBAR, *n.* An animal partaking of the form of a hog and of a rabbit, the cabiai.

CAPILLA'CEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *capillaceus*, hairy.] Hairy; resembling a hair. [*See* CAPILLARY.]

CAPILLAIRE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of syrup, extracted from Adiantum capillus veneris, or maiden-hair fern.

CAPIL'LAMENT, *n.* [Lat. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, hair, probably a little shoot.] 1. The filament, a small fine thread, like a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a chive.—2. A fine fibre, or filament, of which the nerves are composed.

CAP'ILLARY, *a.* [Lat. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair.] 1. Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter, though long; as, a *capillary* tube or pipe; a *capillary* vessel in animal bodies, such as the ramifications of the blood-vessels. *Capillary tubes*, in *physics*, are tubes with very small bores, of which the diameter is only a half, a third, a fourth, &c., of a line. If a tube of this sort, open at both ends, be taken, and one of its ends immersed in water, the water will rise within the tube to a sensible height above the surface of the water in the vessel, the height being inversely as the diameter of the bore, or the smaller the bore, the greater the height. Different liquids rise in capillary tubes to different heights. The rise is supposed to be owing to the attraction which subsists between water and glass, as those liquids which do not adhere to glass, do not rise in capillary tubes; but on the contrary, stand lower within than without. The phenomena of the rise of liquids in such tubes, is called *capillary attraction*, and is exhibited in numberless instances in nature, as in the rising of the sap in vegetables —2. In *bot.*, *capillary* plants are hair-shaped, as the ferns; a term used by Ray, Boerhaave, and Morison. This class of plants corresponds to the order of Filices, in the sexual method, which bear their flower and fruit on the back of the leaf or stalk. This term is applied also to leaves which are longer than the setaceous or bristle-shaped leaf, to glands resembling hairs, to the filaments, to the style, and to the pappus or down affixed to some seeds.

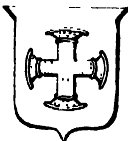
CAP'ILLARY, *n.* A tube with a small bore; a small blood-vessel.

CAPIL'LARY AC'TION, *n.* The name given to the cause of the phenomena of the rise of liquids in small tubes, and of the sap in vegetables. [*See* CAPILLARY.]

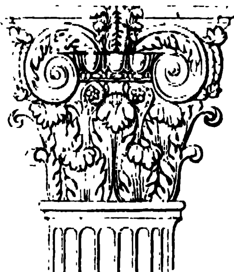
CAPILLA'TION,† *n.* A blood-vessel like a hair.

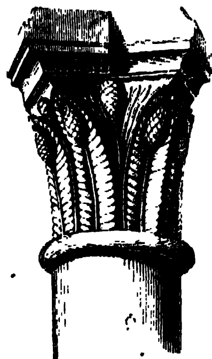
CAPIL'LIFORM, *a.* [Lat. *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form.] In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs.

CAP'ITAL, *a.* [Lat. *capitalis*, from *caput*, the head. *See* CAPE.] 1. Literally pertaining to the head; as a *capital* bruise, in Milton, a bruise on the head. [*This use is not common.*]—2. *Figuratively, as the head is the highest part of a man*, chief; principal; first in importance; as, a *capital* city or town; the *capital* articles of religion.—3. Punishable by loss of the head or of life; incurring the forfeiture of life; punishable with death; as, treason and murder are *capital* offences or crimes. 4. Taking away life, as a *capital* punishment; or affecting life, as a *capital* trial.—5. Great, important, though perhaps not chief; as, a town possesses *capital* advantages for trade.—6. Large; of great size; as, *capital* letters, which are of different forms, and larger than common letters. *Capital stock*, is the sum of money or stock which a merchant, banker, or manufacturer employs in his business; either the original stock, or that stock augmented. Also, the sum of money or stock which each partner contributes to the joint fund or stock of the partnership; also, the common fund or stock of the company, whether incorporated or not. A *capital* city or town, is the metropolis or chief city of an empire, kingdom, state, or province. The application of the epithet indicates the city to be the largest, or to be the seat of government, or both. In many instances the capital, that is, the largest city, is not the seat of government. *Capital cross*, in *her.*, a cross corniced at each end, and also a cross headed after the Tuscan order.


Capital Cross.

CAP'ITAL, *n.* [Lat. *capitellum.*] The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature. In classical arch the different orders have their respective capitals, but in Egyptian, Indian, Norman, and Gothic architecture, they are endlessly diversified.


Composite Capital.


Moorish Capital, Baths at Gerona, Spain.


Gothic Capital, Salisbury Cathedral


Egyptian Capital, Denderah.

By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective *capital* refers, it stands for, 1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis.—2. A large letter or type in printing.—3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.

CAP'ITALIST, *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.

CAP'ITALLY, *adv.* In a capital manner; nobly; finely.—2. With loss of life; as, to punish *capitally*.

CAP'ITALNESS, *n.* A capital offence. [*Lit. us.*]

CAP'ITATE, *a.* [Lat. *capitatus*, from *caput*, a head.] In *bot.*, growing in a head, applied to a flower or stigma.

CAPITA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *capitatio*, from *caput*, the head.] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons.—2. A tax or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. Sometimes written *Capitation-tax*.

CAP'ITE, *n.* [Lat. *caput*, the head, abl.] In *English law*, a tenant *in capite*, or in *chief*, is one who holds lands immediately of the king, *caput*, the head, or lord paramount of all lands in the kingdom, by knight's service or by socage. This tenure is called tenure *in capite*; but it was abolished in England by 12 Charles II. 24.

CA'PITO, *n.* A river fish of a bluish black colour, and somewhat longer than the carp. In *English*, it is called the chub.

CAP'ITOL, *n.* [Lat. *capitolium*, from

caput, the head.] 1. The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, and a fort, or castle, on the Mons' Capitolinus. In this the senate of Rome anciently assembled; and on the same place is still the city hall, or town-house, where the conservators of the Romans hold their meetings. The same name was given to the principal temples of the Romans in their colonies.—2. The edifice occupied by the congress of the United States in their deliberations. In some states, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.

ƇAPITO'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome.

ƇAP'ITOLINE, *a.* Pertaining to the capitol in Rome. The *Capitoline games* were annual games instituted by Camillus in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the capitol from the Gauls, and other games instituted by Domitian and celebrated every five years.

ƇAPIT'ULAR, ƇAPIT'ULARY, *n.* [Lat. *capitulum*, a head, or chapter.] 1. An act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons, or religious. —2. The body of laws, or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne, and other princes, in general councils and assemblies of the people. Some indeed have alleged that these are supplements to laws. They are so called, because they are divided into chapters, or sections.—3. The member of a chapter.

ƇAPIT'ULARLY, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

ƇAPIT'ULARY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

ƇAPIT'ULATE, *v. i.* [from *capitulum*, supra.] 1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles. [*But this sense is not usual.*]—2. To surrender, as an army, or garrison, to an enemy, by treaty, in which the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties. The term is applicable to a garrison, or to the inhabitants of a besieged place, or to an army, or troops in any situation in which they are subdued, or compelled to submit to a victorious enemy.

ƇAPITULA'TION, *n.* The act of capitulating, or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms, or conditions.—2. The treaty, or instrument containing the conditions of surrender. —3. A reducing to heads. [*Not mu. us.*]—4. In *German polity*, a contract which the emperor made with the electors, in the names of the princes and states of the empire, before he was raised to the imperial dignity.

ƇAPIT'ULATOR, *n.* One who capitulates.

ƇAP'ITULE,† *n.* A summary.

ƇAPIT'ULUM, *n.* [Lat.] 1. In *anat.*, a protuberance of a bone received into the concavity of another bone.—2. In *bot.*, a species of inflorescence, called a head, or tuft formed of many sessile flowers arranged in globular form upon a common peduncle, or receptacle.

ƇAPI'VI, *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. [*See* COPAIBA.]

ƇAP'NOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. καπνος, smoke, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

ƇAP'NOMOR, *n.* [Gr. καπνος, smoke, and μοιρα, a part.] A transparent colourless oil-like fluid, obtained from the smoke of organic bodies, or from the tar of wood.

ƇAPOCH. *See* CAPOUCH.

ƇAPOCH', *v. t.* To strip off the hood.

ƇA'PON, *n.* [Sp. *capon;* Fr. *chapon;* Lat. *capo;* Ir. *cabun;* Ger. *kapaun;* Gr. καπων. Qu. the root of Fr. *couper.*] A castrated cock; a cock-chicken gelded as soon as he quits his dam, or as soon as he begins to crow.

ƇA'PON, *v. t.* To castrate, as a cock.

ƇAPONIÈRE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *caponera*, It. *capponiera*, a little cut, or trench, and it seems to be allied to *capon*, Sp. *caponar*, to cut, or curtail.] In *fort.*, a covered lodgment, sunk four or five feet into the ground, encompassed with a parapet, about two feet high, serving to support several planks, laden with earth. It is large enough to contain fifteen, or twenty soldiers, and is placed in the glacis, at the extremity of the counterscarp, and in dry moats, with embrasures, or loop-holes, through which the soldiers may fire.

ƇA'PONIZE, *v. t.* To castrate a fowl.

ƇAPOT, *n.* [Fr. probably from Lat. *capio*, to seize.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

ƇA'POT, *v. t.* To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

ƇAPOTE, *n.* [Fr.] A long cloak for females, covering from head to feet.

ƇAPOUCH', or ƇAPOCH', *n.* [Fr. *capuchon.*] A monk's cowl, or hood: also the hood of a cloak.

ƇAP'PADINE, *n.* A sort of silk flock taken from the upper part of the silkworm cod, after the true silk has been wound off.

ƇAP'PANUS, *n.* The worm which adheres to, and gnaws the bottom of a ship. This insect is extremely pernicious to ships, particularly in the East and West Indies.

ƇAP'-PAPER, *n.* A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.

CAPPARIDA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of Dicotyledonous Polypetalous plants, having a superior fruit, parietal placentæ, four petals and sepals, a great number of stamens, and an ovary elevated upon a long stalk. All of them appear to be more or less acrid. Some of the American species are very poisonous; others act as vesicatories, and a few are merely stimulant, as the capparis spinosa, or caper bush, the flower buds of which constitute the capers of the shops.

ƇAP'PARIS, *n.* The caper plant. [*See* CAPER.]

ƇAP'PER, *n.* [from *cap.*] One whose business is to make or sell caps.

ƇA'PRA, *n.* [Lat.] The goat; a genus of ruminating animals belonging to the class Mammifera. [*See* GOAT.]

ƇAPRA'RIA, *n.* *Sweet weed*, a genus of plants, of the class Didynamia, and order Angiospermia of Linnæus, nat. order Scrophularineæ.

ƇAP'REOLATE, *a.* [Lat. *capreolus*, a tendril, properly a shoot from the root of *capra*, a goat.] In *bot.*, having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, peas, &c.

ƇA'PRIC-ACID, *n.* A peculiar acid occurring with the butyric and caproic acids in the milk of the cow and the goat.

ƇAPRIC'CIO. [It. freak, whim.] A loose, irregular kind of music.

ƇAPRICCIO'SO. [It.] A term denoting a free, fantastic style of music.

ƇAPRICE, *n.* [Fr. *caprice;* It. *capriccio*, a shaking in fever, rigours; also, whim, freak, fancy. I suspect this word to be formed, with a prefix *ca*, on the root of *freak*, *break;* denoting primarily a sudden bursting, breaking, or starting. So we see in Italian, *maglio*, and *camaglio*, a *mail.* In early English writers, it is written, according to the Spanish, *capricho.* If formed from the root of *capio*, *caper*, the primary sense is the same.] A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion, or humour; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

ƇAPRI''CIOUS, *a.* Freakish; whimsical; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful; subject to change or irregularity; as, a man of a *capricious* temper.

ƇAPRI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

ƇAPRI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion.—2. Unsteadiness; liableness to sudden changes; as, the *capriciousness* of fortune.

ƇAP'RICORN, *n.* [Lat. *capricornus*, *caper*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. It is characterized in books thus, ♑. Flamsteed gives fifty-one stars to the sign. Tropic of Capricorn. [*See* TROPIC.]

ƇA'PRID, *a.* [Lat. *caper*, a goat.] Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus *Capra* is the type. It comprehends the genera *Antilope*, *Capra*, *Oris*, and *Damalis.*

ƇAPRIFICA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *caprificatio.*] The supposed impregnation of the ovules of the fruit of the fig, by an insect, which penetrates it and carries in the pollen adhering to his body.

ƇAPRIFI'CUS, *n.* The wild fig-tree.

ƇAP'RIFOLE, or ƇAPRIFO'LIUM, *n.* [Lat. *caprifolium.*] Honeysuckle; woodbine.

ƇAPRIFOLIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of Monopetalous Dicotyledons. The type of the order is the Caprifolium, or honeysuckle.

ƇAP'RIFORM, *a.* [Lat. *caper*, a goat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat.

ƇAPRIG'ENOUS, *a.* Produced by a goat.

ƇAPRIMU'LGUS, *n.* Goat-sucker, a genus of birds belonging to the order Passeres. There are two species, the C. Europæus and the C. Americanus.

ƇAP'RINE, *a.* Like a goat, pertaining to a goat.

ƇAP'RIOLE, *n.* [Fr. now *cabriole.*] In *the manege*, caprioles are leaps that a horse makes in the same place without advancing, in such a manner that when he is at the height of the leap, he jerks out with his hind legs, even and near. It differs from the croupade in this, that, in a croupade, a horse does not show his shoes; and from a balotade, in which he does not jerk out.

ƇAP'RIPED, *a.* [Lat. *caper*, a goat, and *pes*, foot.] Having feet like those of a goat

ƇAPRO'IC ACID, *n.* An acid procur-

ed from milk. It is a very fluid oil, colourless, very inflammable, and has a very acid and penetrating taste.

CA'PROS, *n.* A genus of fishes of the family *Scomberidæ.* There is but one species, the Capros aper, or boar-fish.

CAP'-SHEAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.

CAP'SICUM, *n.* Guinea pepper, a genus of Solanaceous plants, with the shell of the fruit fleshy and coloured, and containing a pungent principle which also exists in its seed, in great



Capsicum annuum.

activity. The Capsicum enters largely into the seasoning of food, and the preparation of pickles. The fruit, or pod of several species is employed in medicine, both externally and internally.

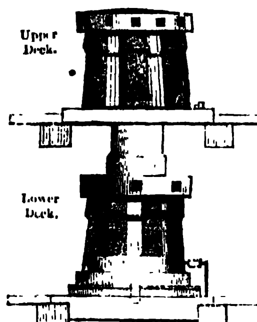
CAPSIZE, *v. t.* To upset, or overturn; *a seaman's phrase.*

CAP'SIZED, *pp.* Overset.

CAP'SIZING, *ppr.* Overturning.

CAP-SQUARES, *n.* In *gunnery,* strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a gun and keep it in the carriage.

CAP'STAN, *n.* Sometimes written *capstern.* [Fr. *cabestan;* Sp. *cabestrante;* Lat. *capistrum;* Sax. *cæpster,* or *cæbestr,* a halter. The Spanish has also *cabria,* an axle-tree, and *cabrio,* a rafter. *Capstan* is probably from Lat. *capio,* to hold, with some other word.] A strong massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive bars, or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights, or perform other extraordinary work that requires a great power. It may



Capstan.

be let down through the decks of a ship, and so fixed that the work is performed by a horizontal motion. Capstans are made in various ways, but they all act on the principle of the wheel and axle. A very effective form of this machine is called the double capstan, in which the barrel round which the rope is coiled is composed of two cylinders differing in diameter. The smaller the difference between the diameters of the two axles the greater the power of this machine, or the power is to the resistance as half the difference between the two circumferences to the circumference described by the power.—*To man the capstan,* to place the sailors at it in readiness to heave.—*To surge the capstan,* to slacken the rope wound round upon it.—*To heave in at the capstan,* to go round with it, by pushing with the breast against the bars.—*To come up with the capstan,* to turn it the contrary way.—*To pawl the capstan,* to fix the pawls, to prevent it from recoiling.

CAP'STONE, *n.* The name for a fossil Echinite, or that genus of Echinite known as Connulus. It is so named from its supposed resemblance to a cap.

CAP'SULAR, } *a.* Hollow like a chest.
CAP'SULARY, } —2. *Capsular ligament,* is that which surrounds every moveable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag.

CAP'SULATE, } *a.* Inclosed in a
CAP'SULATED, } capsule, or as in a chest, or box.

CAP'SULE, } *n.* [Lat. *capsula,* a little
CAP'SULA, } chest, perhaps from *capio,* to take.] 1. In *bot.,* a pericarp which is "one or many-celled, many-seeded, superior, dry, dehiscent by valves, always proceeding from a compound ovarium."—2. A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them.—3. In *anat.,* a membraneous production enclosing a part like a bag; as, the capsule of the crystalline lens.



Capsule.

CAP'TAIN, *n.* [Fr. *capitaine;* It. *capitano;* from Lat. *caput,* the head. In the feudal laws of Europe, the term was applied to tenants *in capite,* who were bound to attend their prince in his wars, at the head of soldiers, and from this practice the name had its origin, or from their command.] 1. Literally, a head, or chief officer; appropriately, the military officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, artillery, or matrosses. The full pay of a captain in the life and foot guards, is 15s. per day; in horse regiments, 14s. 7d., and in the infantry, 11s. 7d.—2. In *the royal navy,* the title of the officer commanding a ship of war. The captain is next in rank above the commander, and ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army, but after three years from the date of his commission, he ranks with a full colonel. He rises by regular steps to the rank of admiral. Captains of ships were formerly designated *post captains.* The heads of small parties, or gangs of men in a ship of war are also called captains; as, of the fore-castle, tops, &c. The pay of a captain of the navy varies with the rate of a ship, from £61 7s. per month, for a first-rate, to £26 17s., for a sixth-rate. Those having the command of merchant ships, and other vessels, are called *captains,* and sometimes *masters.*—3. The commander of a military band, a sense that occurs in the scriptures; as, a *captain* of fifty.—4. A man skilled in war, or military affairs; as, the Duke of Wellington is a great *captain.*—5. A chief commander. But in this sense rarely used, but in composition. *Captain-General,* is the commander-in-chief of an army, or of the militia. *Captain-Lieutenant,* is an officer, who with the rank of a captain and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop. Thus the colonel of a regiment being the captain of the first company, that company is commanded by a captain-lieutenant. *Captain Bashaw,* or *Capudan Bashaw,* in *Turkey,* is the high admiral.

CAP'TAIN, *n.* A fish in the West Indies three feet long, and thirty inches in circumference. In form it resembles a carp.

CAP'TAIN, *a.* Chief; valiant.

CAP'TAINCY, *n.* The rank, post, or commission of a captain.—2. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in South America.

CAP'TAINRY, *n.* The power, or command over a certain district; chieftainship.

CAP'TAINSHIP, *n.* The condition, or post of a captain, or chief commander.—2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain. In lieu of this, *captaincy* is now used.—3. The command of a clan, or government of a certain district.—4. Skill in military affairs.

CAP'TATION, *n.* [Lat. *captatio,* from *capto,* to catch.] The act, or practice of catching favour, or applause, by flattery, or address.

CAP'TION, *n.* [Lat. *captio,* from *capio,* to seize.] 1. The act of taking, or apprehending by a judicial process. [*Lit. us.*]—2. In *law,* a certificate, stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court, or authority before which such act was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid. A caption may be placed at the head, or foot, of a certificate, or on the back of an indictment. The word caption signifies a taking, but it includes the particulars above mentioned. The use of the word in any other than a technical sense, is not considered to be well authorised.—3. A preamble.—4. In *Scots law,* a writ issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison the debtor, till he pays the debt. The writ thus issued is also called letters of caption. [*See* HORNING.]

CAP'TIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *captiosus,* from *capto,* to catch.] 1. Disposed to find fault, or raise objections; apt to cavil, as in *popular lan.,* it is said, *apt to catch at;* as, a *captious* man.—2. Fitted to catch, or insnare; insidious; as, a *captious* question.—3. Proceeding from a cavilling disposition; as a *captious* objection, or criticism.

CAP'TIOUSLY, *adv.* In a captious manner; with an inclination, or intention to object, or censure.

CAP'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

CAP'TIVATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *captivo,* from *captivus,* a prisoner, from *capto,* to take.] 1. To take prisoner; to seize by force; as an enemy in war.—2. To subdue; to bring into bondage.—3. To overpower and gain with excellence, or beauty; to charm; to engage the affec-

tions; to bind in love.—4. To enslave; with *to;* as, *captivated to* error.

ƇAP'TIVATE, *a.* Taken prisoner.

ƇAP'TIVATED, *pp.* Made prisoner; charmed.

ƇAP'TIVATING, *ppr.* Taking prisoner; engaging the affections.—2. *a.* Having power to engage the affections

ƇAPTIVA'TION, *n.* The act of taking a prisoner; a taking one captive.

CAP'TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *captif;* It. *cattivo,* whence Eng. *caitif;* Lat. *captivus,* from *capto,* to seize.] 1. A prisoner taken by force, or stratagem in war, by an enemy; followed by *to;* as, a *captive to* the victor.—2. One who is charmed, or subdued by beauty, or excellence; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love.—3. One who is ensnared by love, or flattery, or by wiles; 2 Tim. ii. 26.—4. A slave. Anciently captives were enslaved by their conquerors. But in modern times, they are not made slaves in Christian countries; and the word *captive,* in a literal sense, rarely signifies a slave.

ƇAP'TIVE, *a.* Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage, or confinement; as, *captive* souls.—2. Holding in confinement; as, *captive* chains.

ƇAP'TIVE,† *v. t.* To take prisoner; to bring into subjection.

ƇAPTIV'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *captivité;* Lat. *captivitas,* from *capto,* to seize.] 1. The state of being a prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy by force, or the fate of war.—2. Subjection to love.—3. Subjection; a state of being under control.

Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ; 2 Cor. x.

4. Subjection; servitude; slavery.

But I see another law in my members—bringing me into *captivity* to the law of sin; Rom. vii.

To lead captivity captive, in *scripture,* is to subdue those who have held others in slavery, or captivity; Ps. lxviii.

ƇAP'TOR, *n.* [Lat. *capio,* to take.] One who takes, as a prisoner, or a prize. It is appropriately one who takes a prize at sea.

ƇAP'TURE, *n.* [Lat. *captura;* Fr. *capture;* from Lat. *capio,* to take.] 1. In *a general sense,* the act of taking, or seizing; as, the *capture* of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem.—2. The thing taken; a prize; prey taken by force, surprise, or stratagem.—3. Seizure; arrest; as, the *capture* of a criminal, or debtor.

ƇAP'TURE, *v. t.* To take, or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy, or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission; as, to *capture* a ship.

ƇAP'TURED, *pp.* Taken as a prize.

ƇAP'TURING, *ppr.* Seizing as a prize.

ƇAPUC'CIO, *n.* [It.] A capuchin, or hood.

ƇAPU'CHED, *a.* Covered with a hood. [*Lit. us.*]

ƇAPUCHIN, *n.* [Fr. *capucine,* from *capuce,* a hood, or cowl.] 1. A garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.—2. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

ƇAPUCHINS, *n.* Monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a *capuce, capuchon,* a stuff-cap, or cowl. They are clothed in brown, or gray, go barefooted, and never shave their faces.

ƇAP'UCINE, *n.* A species of monkey, the *sagoo* or *saï.*

ƇAP'ULIN, *n.* The Mexican cherry.

ƇAPUS'CHE, *n.* [Fr. *capuce.*] In *Scotland,* a hood made of sey, or woollen cloth. It seems to have been at first a sort of hood worn by women, and borrowed from the capuchin friars, but it was afterwards adopted also by men.

ƇA'PUT MOR'TUUM, *n.* [Lat.] Death's head; a fanciful term much used by the old chemists. It denoted the fixed residue of chemical operations, in which volatile matters were driven off.

ƇAP'WARD, *n.* An amphibious animal found in Brazil. Its body is like that of a hog, its head like that of a hare, and it is destitute of a tail.

ƇAR, ƇAER, ƇHAR, in names of places, is sometimes the Celtic *Caer,* a town, or city, as in *Carstairs, Caermarthen, Charborough.* *Car* signifies also a fort, or fortified place.

ƇÄR, *n.* [W. *car;* Ir. *carr, carra,* or *cairt;* Lat. *carrus,* or *currus;* Fr. *char,* whence *chariot;* Sax. *cræt,* a cart. The sense is probably taken from running on wheels. *See* CURRENT.] 1. A small vehicle moved on wheels, usually drawn by one horse.—2. In *poetical lan.,* any vehicle of dignity, or splendour; a chariot of war, or of triumph.—3. The constellation called Charles's wain, or the Bear.—4. A carriage for running on rails, on a rail road.

ƇARA'BIDÆ, *n.* A family of Coleopterous insects, of the section Pentamera of Latreille. The species are usually large, and adorned with brilliant metallic colours.

ƇAR'ABINE, } *n.* [Fr. *carabine.*] A
ƇARBINE, } short gun, or fire-arm, carrying a ball of twenty-four to the pound, borne by light horsemen, and hanging by a belt over the left shoulder. The barrel is two feet and a half long, and sometimes furrowed.

ƇARABINEER, } *n.* A man who car-
ƇARBINIER', } ries a carabine; one who carries a longer carabine than others, which is sometimes used on foot.

ƇAR'ABUS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects of the family Carabidæ. The genera Carabus, Tafllus, Procerus, Procrustes, and Calosoma, contain the largest species of carnivorous beetles. The carabus of Linnæus is not the same as that here mentioned.

ƇAR'AC, *n.* [Port. *carraca;* Fr. *caraque;* allied to It. *carico,* a burden, cargo.] A large ship of burden; a Portuguese Indiaman.

ƇAR'ACAL, *n.* An East Indian animal, of the feline kind.

ƇAR'ACOLE, *n.* [Fr. *caracole,* a wheeling about; Sp. *caracol,* a small cone, a winding staircase, a snail; It. *caracollo,* a wheeling.] 1. In the *manege,* a semi-round, or half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. In the army, the cavalry make a caracole after each discharge, in order to pass to the rear of the squadron.—2. In *arch.,* a staircase in a helix or spiral form.

ƇAR'ACOLE, *v. i.* To move in a caracole; to wheel.

ƇAR'ACOLING, *ppr.* Moving in a caracole.

ƇAR'ACOLY, *n.* A mixture of gold, silver, and copper, of which are made rings, pendants, and other toys for the savages.

ƇAR'AFE, *n.* [Fr.] A water-bottle, or decanter.

ƇA'RANX, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the order Acanthopterygii. One species on the British coast is well known by the name of *scad,* or *horse-mackerel.*

ƇAR'APACE, *n.* The upper shell of reptiles.

ƇAR'APO, *n.* An American fresh-water fish, about a foot in length.

ƇARAS'SIUS, *n.* A genus of fish of the carp kind.

ƇARAS'SOW, *n.* An American bird of the pheasant kind.

ƇAR'AT, *n.* [Fr. *carat;* Ger. *karat;* Gr. κεράτιον, a little horn, a pod, and the berry of a pod, used for a weight of four grains. From the Greeks, it is said the Arabians borrowed their *karat,* a weight used in Mecca, equal to the twenty-fourth of a denarius, or denier.] 1. The weight of four grains, used by goldsmiths and jewellers in weighing precious stones and pearls.—2. The weight that expresses the fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many carats. Thus gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal, is gold of twenty-two *carats.* The *carat* in Great Britain is divided into four grains: among the Germans into twelve parts; and among the French into thirty-two.—3.† The value of any thing.

ƇARAU'NA, *n.* A resin which exudes from a large tree. It is the produce of New Spain, and is brought home in little masses, rolled up in leaves of flags. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitterish slightly pungent taste. It was formerly used in plasters.

ƇAR'AVAN, *n.* [Ar. *kairawan,* from *karau,* to stretch along, to follow, to proceed from place to place; Sp. *caravana;* Fr. *caravane.*] A company of travellers, pilgrims, or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body over the deserts of Arabia, or other region infested with robbers.—2. In *Scotland,* a covered travelling cart without springs; also a waggon used for transporting wild beasts.

ƇARAVAN'SARY, } *n.* In eastern
ƇARAVAN'SERA, } countries, a place appointed for receiving and lodging caravans; a kind of inn, where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. Though caravansaries in the



Caravansary.

East serve in place of inns, there is this radical difference between them, that, generally speaking, the traveller finds nothing in a caravansera for the use either of himself or his cattle. He must carry all his provisions and necessaries along with him.

ƇAR'AVEL, } *n.* [Sp. *caravela:* Fr. *ca-*
ƇAR'VEL, } *ravelle.*] 1. A small vessel on the coast of France, used in the herring fishery. These vessels are usually from 25 to 30 tons burden.—2 A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

CAR'AWAY, *n.* [Gr. καρος, καρον: Lat. *caros, careum;* Fr. *carvi;* Ar. *karawaia.*] A plant of the genus Carum, the Carum Carui, a biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, which, when young, is good eating. The seeds, which are properly the fruit, have an aromatic smell, and a warm pungent taste. They are used in cakes, incrusted with sugar, and distilled with spirituous liquors.

CARBAZO'TIC ACID, *n.* A crystallizable acid and bitter substance, composed of carbon, azote, and oxygen, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo, and some other animal and vegetable substances. It is the bitter principle of Welter.

CÄRBON, *n.* [Lat. *carbo,* a coal; Sp. *carbon;* Fr. *charbon.* Qu. Gr. καρφω, to dry, or the root of *char,* Russ. *charyu,* to burn.] Pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light, and inodorous. It is usually the remains of some vegetable body, from which all its volatile matter has been expelled by heat; but it may be obtained from most organic matters, animal as well as vegetable, by ignition in close vessels. When crystallized, it forms the diamond. Wood carbon, or charcoal well prepared, is of a deep black colour, brittle and porous, tasteless and inodorous. It is infusible in any heat a furnace can raise, but by the action of a powerful galvanic apparatus, it may be volatilized, presenting a surface with a distinct appearance of having undergone fusion. When thoroughly burned, it is a conductor of electricity, but a very bad conductor of heat. It has the property of absorbing different gases, and gives them out again when heated. It has a powerful affinity for oxygen, and decomposes several of the acids, depriving them of their oxygen. It is used sometimes as fuel, on account of its giving a strong and steady heat without smoke. It is employed to convert iron into steel by cementation. It enters into the composition of gunpowder. It forms the basis of black paints, Indian ink, and printer's ink. It enters into combination with various substances.

CÄRBONA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to charcoal. [*See* CARBONIC.]

CÄRBONÄDE, } *n.* [From *carbo,* supra.] In *cookery,* flesh, fowl, or the like, cut across, seasoned, and broiled on coals.
CÄRBONÄDO, }

CÄRBONÄDE, *v. t.* To cut or hack.

CÄRBONÄDED, *pp.* Cut for broiling or frying.

CÄRBONÄDING, *ppr.* Cutting for broiling or frying.

CÄRBONATE, *n.* In *chem.,* a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as, the *carbonate* of lime, *carbonate* of copper.

CÄRBONATED, *a.* Combined with carbonic acid. *Carbonated springs,* springs of water containing carbonic acid gas. They are common in volcanic countries.

CÄRBON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The *carbonic acid* is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called *fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas,* and *cretaceous acid,* or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is disengaged from fermenting liquors, and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances. It is heavier than common air, and subsides into low places, vaults, and wells. It extinguishes flame and life, its presence even in a moderate proportion soon proving fatal.

CÄRBO'NIC OXIDE, *n.* A substance obtained by transmitting carbonic acid gas over red-hot fragments of charcoal, contained in a tube of iron or porcelain, and also by several other processes. It is a colourless, inodorous gas, sp. gr. 0.9727, has neither acid nor alkaline properties, and does not support respiration. It contains half as much oxygen, and as much carbon, as carbonic acid.

CÄRBONIF'EROUS, *a.* [*carbo* and *fero,* to bear.] Producing carbon, or coal.

CÄRBONIZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

CÄRBONIZE, *v. t.* To convert into carbon by combustion, or the action of fire; to expel from wood or other substance all volatile matter.

CÄR'BONIZED, *pp.* Converted into carbon or charcoal.

CÄR'BONIZING, *ppr.* Converting into carbon.

CÄRBONOHY'DROUS, *a.* [*carbon* and Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CÄR'BO-SUL'PHURET, *n.* A compound of bisulphuret of carbon with a salifiable base, as *carbo-sulphuret* of potassium.

CÄRBOVI'NATE OF POTASH, *n.* Carbonate of oxide of ekhule and potash. To obtain it, hydrate of potash fused at a red heat, is dissolved in alcohol, and the solution is saturated with dry carbonic acid gas. The liquid congeals to a white paste, which, by undergoing a process of purification, yields the double salt in question.

CÄR'BOY, *n* A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by basket work, and used chiefly for containing certain acids and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act upon stoneware.

CÄRBUNCLE, *n.* [Lat. *carbunculus,* a little coal, from *carbo.*] 1. An *anthrax;* an inflammatory tumour, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer.—2. A beautiful gem, of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet, called by the Greeks *anthrax,* found in the East Indies. It is found pure, and adhering to a heavy ferruginous stone, of the emery kind. It is usually a quarter of an inch in length, and two-thirds of that in diameter, of an angular figure. When held up to the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the colour of a burning coal. The carbuncle of the ancients is supposed to have been a garnet.—3. In *her.,* a charge or bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier.

CÄRBUNCLED, *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

CÄRBUNCULAR, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

CÄRBUNCULA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *carbunculatio,* from *carbunculo,* to burn to a coal, to blast. *See* CARBON.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold.

CÄRBURET, *n.* A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid.

CÄRBURETTED, *a.* Combined with carbon; as, *carburetted* hydrogen gas. Carburetted hydrogen gas, is called hydro-carbonate, being resolvable into carbonic acid and water, by combustion with oxygen. *Carburetted* is applied to gaseous compounds. Thus we say *carburetted* hydrogen, instead of *carburet of hydrogen.*

CÄRCAJO, *n.* The glutton, a voracious carnivorous animal.

CÄRCANET, *n.* [Fr. *carcan,* a chain; It. *carcame.*] A chain or collar of jewels.

CÄRCASS, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse;* Norm. *carkoys,* a mast, and a carcass. Qu. Gr. καρχησιον.] 1. The body of an animal; usually the body when dead. It is not applied to the living body of the human species, except in low or ludicrous language.—2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship.—3. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament; as, the timber-work of a house, before it is lathed or plastered, or the floors laid. This seems to be the primary sense of the word. [See the next word.]

CÄRCASS, *n.* [It. *carcassa;* Fr. *carcasse.*] An iron case or hollow vessel, about the size of a bomb, of an oval figure, filled with combustible and other substances, as meal-powder, saltpetre, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, &c., to be thrown from a mortar into a town to set fire to buildings. It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and the light sometimes serves as a direction in throwing shells. It is equipped with pistol-barrels, loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them. This instrument is probably named from the ribs of iron that form it, which resemble the ribs of a human carcass.

CÄRCELAGE,† *n.* [Lat. *carcer.*] Prison fees.

CÄRCER, *n.* A starting post.

CÄRCERAL, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CÄRCINO'MA, *n.* [Gr. καρκινωμα, from καρκινοω, καρκινος, a cancer.] A cancer; also, a turgescence of the veins of the eye.

CÄRCINO'MATOUS, *a.* Cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it.

CÄRD, *n.* [Fr. *carte;* Lat. *charta;* Gr. χαρτης: Ger. *karte;* Ir. *cairt;* perhaps from bark, Lat. *cortex,* Ir. *coirt,* or *cairt,* or the same root.] 1. A paper or pasteboard of an oblong figure, on which are painted figures or points; *used in games.*—2. A blank piece of paper, or the like paper with some writing upon it, used in messages of civility, or business.—3. The paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

Reason the *card,* but passion is the gale.
Pope.

CÄRD, *v. i.* To play much at cards; to gain.

CÄRD, *n.* [D. *kaard;* Ger. *kardetsche;* Fr. *carde,* a card; Port. *carda,* a card, and *cardo,* a thistle; Lat. *carduus;* It. *cardo,* a thistle and a card; Lat. *caro,* to card; Ir. *cir,* a comb. It seems that card, and Lat. *carduus,* are the same word, and probably both are from a common root. The French *carde* is a *card,* and the stalks of the artichoke. *Artichoke* is so written for *cardichoke.*] An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts, and from extraneous matter. It is made by inserting bent teeth or wire in a thick piece of leather, and nailing this to a piece of oblong board, to which a handle is attached. But wool and cotton are now

generally carded in mills by teeth fixed on a wheel moved by water.

ÇÄRD, *v. t.* To comb, or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card, for the purpose of cleansing it of extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making it fine and soft for spinning.

ÇÄRD'AMINE, *n.* [Gr.] The name of a genus of plants; the popular names of several species of which are Lady's smock, Cuckoo-flower, meadow cress, &c.

ÇÄRD'AMOM, *n.* [Gr. καρδαμωμον.] The Amomum Cardamomum of Linnæus, the Alpinia Cardamomum of Roxburgh, and the Renealmia Cardamomum of Roscoe. These plants belong to the nat. order Zingiberaceæ, and are found in Java and Malabar. The seeds are used medicinally as stimulant, tonic, stomachic, and carminative.

ÇÄRDED, *pp.* Combed; opened; cleansed with cards.

ÇÄRD'ER, *n.* One who cards wool; also, one who plays much at cards.

ÇÄR'DIUM, *n.* A genus of the Vermes Testaceæ, under which are comprehended the cockles, ark shells, &c.

ÇÄRD'IAC, ÇÄRDI'ACAL, } *a.* [Lat. *cardiacus;* Gr. καρδιακος, from καρδια, the heart.] 1. Pertaining to the heart.—2. Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness.

ÇÄRD'IAC, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits.

ÇÄR'DIACE, *n.* A precious stone.

ÇÄRD'IALGY, *n.* [Gr. καρδια, the heart, and αλγος, pain.] The heart-burn, a violent sensation of heat and acrimony in the upper or left orifice of the stomach, seemingly at the heart, but rising into the œsophagus. It is called also the *cardiac passion.*

ÇÄRD'INAL, *a.* [Lat. *cardinalis,* said to be from *cardo,* a hinge.] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental; as, the *cardinal* virtues, which Pagans supposed to be Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude.

ÇÄRD'INAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical prince in the Romish Church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a Pope, who is taken from their number. The cardinals are divided into three classes or orders, containing six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, making seventy. These constitute the sacred college, and compose the Pope's council. Originally they were subordinate in rank to bishops; but they have now the precedence. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutaine or cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a red hat.—2. A woman's cloak.—*Cardinal-flower,* a plant of the genus Lobelia Cardinalis, of many species. They are fibrous-rooted perennials, rising from two to five or six feet high, with erect stalks, ornamented with oblong, oval, spear-shaped simple leaves, and spikes of beautiful monopetalous flowers, of scarlet, blue, and violet colours. A decoction of one species, the syphilitica, is used as a remedy in the venereal disease. Another species, L. inflata, or Indian Tobacco, is used in cases of asthma, as an antispasmodic and narcotic.—*Cardinal numbers,* are the numbers *one, two, three,* &c., in distinction from *first, second, third,* &c., which are called ordinal numbers.—*Cardinal points,* in *cosmography,* are the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle, or North and South, East and West. In *astrol.,* the cardinal points are the rising and setting of the sun, the Zenith and Nadir.—*Cardinal signs,* in *astr.,* are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.—*Cardinal virtues.* Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude.—*Cardinal winds,* are those which blow from the cardinal points.

ÇÄRD'INALATE, ÇÄRD'INALSHIP, } *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

ÇÄRD'INALIZE, *v. t.* To make a cardinal. [*Lit. us.*]

ÇÄRD'ING, *ppr.* Combing, as flax, wool, &c.—2. Playing at cards. [*Lit. us.*]

ÇÄRD'ING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool and cotton. It consists of cylinders, thick set with teeth, and moved by the force of water, steam, &c.

ÇÄRD'IOID, *n.* [Gr. καρδια, heart, and ειδος, form.] An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

ÇÄRDIOSPER'MUM, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Octandria and order Trigynia of Linnæus, nat. order Sapindaceæ. It is known by the name of *heart-seed,* or *heart-pea.*

ÇÄRD'ITE, *n.* Fossil, or petrified shells of the genus Cardium.

ÇÄRDI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. καρδια.] A disease; inflammation of the heart.

ÇÄRD'-MAKER, *n.* [*card* and *maker.*] A maker of cards.

ÇÄRD'-MATCH, *n.* [*card* and *match.*] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

ÇÄRDOON', *n.* [Sp. *cardon;* Lat. *carduus.*] A species of Cynara, resembling the artichoke, but larger.

ÇÄRD'-TABLE, *n.* The table appropriated to the use of gamesters, or used for playing cards on.

ÇÄRDUE'LIS, *n.* [Lat. *carduus,* a thistle.] A genus of Conirostral Perchers, (Insessores,) or Passerine birds of the finch tribe, (Fringillidæ,) including the goldfinch, aberdevine, and other British siskins, the habits of which are less arboreal than in the true finches, and which feed principally on the seeds of the thistle and other composite plants.

ÇÄRDUUS, *n.* [Lat.] Thistle; a genus of plants, of the class Syngenesia and order Polygamia Æqualis of Linnæus; nat. order Compositæ. There are many species. [*See* THISTLE.]

ÇÄR'DUUS BENEDIC'TUS, *n.* The herb *blessed thistle.*

ÇARE, *n.* [Sax. *car, cara;* Goth. *kar, kara;* Ir. *car;* Lat. *cura.* In Welch *cur* is care, anxiety; also, a blow, or beating, a throb; *curaw,* to beat, strike, or throb, to fight; *curiaw,* to trouble, vex, pine, or waste away. In Lat. *curo* signifies to care, and to cure. In Sp. *curar* is to prescribe medicine; to salt or cure, as flesh; to season, as timber; to bleach, as cloth; intransitively, to recover from sickness; and reciprocally, to take care of one's self. In Italian, *curare* is to *cure,* attend, protect, defend, and to value or esteem. In French *curer* is to cleanse; "curer les dents" to pick the teeth; *cure* is a benefice. The primary sense is, to strain, or stretch, as in care, attention, and *curious* is stretching forward; but the sense of separating, or driving off, is comprehended, which gives the French sense, and the sense of *prying into* is included in *curious.* The sense of healing is from that of care, or making sound and strong. The Welch sense of beating, is from driving, thrusting, coinciding with straining. *See* CARK and CURE.] 1. Concern; anxiety; solicitude; noting some degree of pain in the mind, from apprehension of evil.

> They shall eat bread by weight and with *care;* Ezek. iv.

2. Caution; a looking to; regard; attention, or heed, with a view to safety or protection, as in the phrase, "take care of yourself."

> A want of *care* does more damage than a want of knowledge. *Franklin.*

3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; as, he was under the *care* of a physician.

> That which cometh upon me daily, the *care* of all the churches; 2 Cor. xi.

4. The object of care, or watchful regard and attention; as, "Is she thy *care?*"

ÇARE, *v. i.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about.

> Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? Mark iv.

2. To be inclined or disposed; to have regard to; with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. "Not *caring to* observe the wind." "Great masters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the fashion." In this sense the word implies a less degree of concern. The different degrees of anxiety expressed by this word constitute the chief differences in its signification or applications.

ÇARE-ÇRAZED, *a.* [*care and craze.*] Broken or disordered by care, or solicitude; as, a *care-crazed* mother.

ÇARE-DEFY'ING, *a.* Bidding defiance to care.

ÇARE-TUNED, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful.

ÇARE-WOUNDED, *a.* Wounded with care.

ÇAREEN, *v. t.* [Fr. *carener,* from *carene,* the side and keel of a ship; Lat. *carina.*] In *sea lan.,* to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of caulking, repairing, cleansing, or paying over with pitch the other side.

ÇAREEN, *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

ÇAREENED, *pp.* Laid on one side; inclined.

ÇAREENING, *ppr* Heaving down on one side; inclining.

ÇAREENING, *n.* The act of heaving down on one side, as a ship.

ÇAREER, *n.* [Fr. *carriere.* It is from the root of *car,* and Lat. *curro,* from the sense of running.] 1. A course; a race, or running; a rapid running; speed in motion.—2. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding.

> Continue and proceed in honour's fair *career.* *Dryden.*

3. The ground on which a race is run. —4. In *the manege,* a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring.—5. In *falconry,* a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.

ÇAREER, *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

> When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gaily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears! *Irving.*

ÇAREERING, *ppr.* Running or moving with speed. *Careering* or *cariering,* in *her.,* is one of the terms applicable to the position of the horse, when rather bendwise than mounted upright; the

other terms are *statant, passant, prancing, rearing, enraged*, and *mounted*.

CĀREFUL, *a.* [*See* CARE.] Full of care; anxious; solicitous.

Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things; Luke x.

2. Provident; attentive to support and protect; with *of* or *for*.

Thou hast been *careful for* us with all care; 2 Kings iv.

What could a *careful* father more have done. *Dryden.*

In present usage *careful* is generally followed by *of*; as, *careful of* health.—3. Watchful; cautious; giving good heed; as, be *careful* to maintain good works; be *careful* of your conversation.—4. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; full of cares.

Raised to a *careful* height. *Shak.*

CĀREFULLY, *adv.* With care, anxiety, or solicitude.

Though he sought it *carefully* with tears; Heb. xii.

2. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; as, consider these precepts *carefully*.

If thou *carefully* hearken to the Lord; Deut. xv.

3. In a manner that shows care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look. *Collier.*

4. Providently; cautiously.

CĀREFULNESS, *n.* Anxiety; solicitude.

Drink thy water with trembling and with *carefulness*; Ezek. xii.

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil, and providing for safety.

CĀRELESS, *a.* [*care* and *less*. *See* LOOSE.] 1. Having no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful; followed by *of* or *about*; as, a *careless* mother; a mother *careless of* or *about* her children, is an unnatural parent.—2. Free from care or anxiety; whence undisturbed; cheerful.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay. *Pope*

3. Done, or said without care; unconsidered; as, a *careless* throw; a *careless* expression.—4. Not regarding with care; unmoved by; unconcerned for; as, *careless of* money; *careless of* consequences.—5. Contrived without art.

CĀRELESSLY, *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

CĀRELESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; manner without care.

CAR'ENTANE, *n.* [Fr. *quarantaine*, forty.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

CARESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *caresser*; Arm. *cherigza*, to *caress*, and to *cherish*; W. *caredigaw*. It may be from the common root of Lat. *carus*, Fr. *cher, cherir*, W. *car*. But some difficulties attend this hypothesis.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection, as a parent a child.

CARESS', *n.* An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness; as, conjugal *caresses*.

CARESS'ED, *pp.* Treated or embraced with affection.

CARESS'ING, *ppr.* Treating with endearment or affection.

CA'RET, *n.* [Lat. *caret*, there is wanting, from *careo*, to want.] In *writing*, this mark, ‸, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.

CA'REX, *n.* A genus of plants of the Monœcia Triandria class and order of Linnæus, nat. order Cyperaceæ, known by the name of the sedge. *Carex arenaria*, the sea sedge, is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

CĀRGASON, *n.* A cargo—which see.

CĀRGO, *n.* [W. *carg*, a load, *cargu*, to load, from *car*, a vehicle; Sp. *cargo*, a load; *cargazon*, id.; *cargar*, to load, to *charge*. *See* CHARGE.] The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship, or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *inboard cargo*, in distinction from horses, cattle, and other things carried on deck. The person employed by a merchant to proceed with, oversee, and dispose of the lading, is called a *super-cargo*.

CĀRGOOSE, or **GĀRGOOSE**, *n.* A fowl belonging to the genus Colymbus, called the crested-diver. The cheeks and throat are surrounded with a long pendant ruff, of a bright tawny colour, edged with black. The breast and belly are of a silvery white. It weighs two pounds and a half.

CARIA'MA, or **SARIA'MA**, *n.* A Brazilian bird, the microdactylus of Geoffroy.

CA'RIATED,† *a.* Carious. [*See* CARIOUS.]

CAR'IBOO, *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.

CAR'ICA, *n.* A genus of plants, one species of which is popularly called Papaw. It is a native of both Indies, and the Guinea coast. It rises to the height of 18 or 20 feet; it has a thick soft herbaceous stem, naked till within two or three feet of the top. The leaves come out on every side upon very long footstalks. The unripe fruit and all the other parts of the tree abound with a milky juice, which is considered, in the Isle of France, as an effectual remedy for the tape worm. When the fruit is nearly ripe, the Indians boil and eat it with their meat, as we do turnips. The juice of the fruit is said to have the property of rendering meat tender.—2. The trivial name of the species of Ficus which produces the common fig.

CAR'ICATURE, *n.* [It. *caricatura*, formed from *carica*, a load, *caricare*, to load.] A figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object.

CAR'ICATURE, *v. t.* To make or draw a caricature; to represent as more ugly than the life.

CAR'ICATURED, *pp.* Made ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.

CAR'ICATURING, *ppr.* Making ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.

CAR'ICATURIST, *n.* One who caricatures others.

CARICOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Lat. *carex*, sedge, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the plants of the genus Carex or sedge.

CAR'ICOUS, *a.* [Lat. *carica*, a fig.] Resembling a fig; an epithet given to tumours that resemble a fig, such as occur often in the piles.

CA'RIES, *n.* [Lat.] The mortification of a bone; an ulcer of a bone.

CAR'ILLON, *n.* [Fr.] A little bell. Also, a simple air in music, adapted to the performance of small bells or clocks. [*See* CAROL.]

CARI'NA, *n.* [Lat.] In *bot.*, the keel or that part of a papilionaceous flower consisting of two petals united, or separate, which encloses the parts of fructification.

CARINA'RIA, *n.* A genus of Molluscous animals, arranged by Cuvier under his fifth order of Gasteropods. The shells of this genus were known to collectors, under the name of Venus's Slipper, and Glass Nautilus.

CAR'INATE, / **CAR'INATED**, *a.* [Lat. *carinatus*, from *carina*, a keel.] In *bot.*, shaped like the keel of a ship; having a longitudinal prominency on the back like a keel; applied to a calyx, corol, or leaf.

CARIN'THIN, or **CARIN'THINE**, *n.* A mineral from Carinthia, regarded as a variety of hornblend, or a subspecies of the mineral augite.

CAR'IOLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small open carriage.—2. A covered cart.—3. A kind of calash.

CARIOS'ITY, *n.* [*See* CARIES.] Mortification or ulceration of a bone.

CA'RIOUS, *a.* Mortified; ulcerated as a bone.

CĀRK,† *n.* [W. *carc*, care, restraint; *carcar*, a prison, Lat. *carcer*; Sax. *carc*, care; *cearcian*, to cark, to creak, to grumble. The primary sense is, to strain.] Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress.

CĀRK,† *v. i.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned.

CĀRKING,† *ppr.* Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety.

CĀRL, / **CĀRLE**, *n.* [Sax. *carl*, a male, whence *Carolus, Charles*. The word signifies primarily, strong, robust. Whence the English *carl-cat*, and *carl-hemp*; *house-carl*, a domestic servant; Ger. *kerl*, a fellow; *kerl-haft*, masculine, stout. *See* CHURL.] 1.† A rude, rustic, rough, brutal man. In *Scotland*, *carle*, or *carl*, signifies a man; man as distinguished from a boy; a clown, a boor, one who has the manners of a boor; a strong man; an old man. *To play carl again*, is to return a stroke; to give as much as one receives.—2. A kind of hemp.

CĀRL,† / **CĀRLE**,† *v. i.* To act like a churl.

CĀRLE-HEMP, *n.* Male hemp; that hemp which bears the seed.—2. Used metaphorically for firmness of mind; stubbornness. [*Scotch.*]

CĀR'LIN, *n.* [Diminutive from *carle*.] An old woman; a contemptuous term for a woman though not far advanced in life; a witch. [*Scotch.*]

CĀRLINE, or **CAR'OLINE**, *n.* A silver coin in Naples.

CĀRLINE, / **CĀRLING**, *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, or *escarlingue*.] A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a foundation for the body of the ship. On these rest the ledges on which the planks of the deck are made fast.—*Carline-knees* are timbers in a ship, lying across from the sides to the hatchway, and serving to sustain the deck.

CĀRLINE-THIS'TLE, *n.* The popular name of some species of British plants, *Carlina vulgaris* of Linnæus.

CĀRLISH, / **CĀRLISHNESS**, *See* CHURLISH.

CĀRLOCK, *n.* A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

CĀRLOT,† *n.* A countryman. [*See* CARLE.]

CĂRLOVIN'ĠIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Charlemagne; as, the *Carlovingian* race of kings.

CĂRMAN, *n.* [*car* and *man.*] A man whose employment is to drive a cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart or car.

CĂRMELIN, } *a.* Belonging to the **CĂRMELITE**, } order of Carmelites.

CĂRMELITE, *n* [from Mount *Carmel.*] A mendicant friar. The Carmelites have four tribes, and they have now thirty-eight provinces, besides the congregation in Mantua, in which are fifty-four monasteries, under a vicar general, and the congregations of barefooted Carmelites in Italy and Spain. They wear a scapulary, or small woollen ha bit, of a brown colour, thrown over the shoulders.—2. A sort of pear.

CĂRMIN'ATIVE, *a.* Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic.

CĂRMIN'ATIVE, *n.* [Lat. *carmen*, a charm, because it acts suddenly, as a charm is supposed to do, and because among the ancients, its operation was accompanied by the singing of a stanza.] A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.

CĂRMINE, *n.* [Fr. *carmin;* It. *carminio;* from the same root as *crimson;* Ar. *hirmiz, kirmizon*, a berry, and an insect, used in dyeing.] A powder or pigment, of a beautiful red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, and used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price. It is pre pared by dissolving cochineal in an alkaline lye, and precipitating it by alum.

CĂRNAĠE, *n.* [Fr. *carnage;* It. *carnaggio*, flesh-meat, and *carnaccia*, carrion; from Lat. *caro*, flesh.] 1. Literally, flesh, or heaps of flesh, as in shambles.—2. Slaughter; great destruction of men; havoc; massacre.

CĂRNAL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel;* Lat. *carnalis*, from *caro*, flesh.] 1. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual; *opposed to spiritual;* as, *carnal* pleasure.—2. Being in the natural state; unregenerate.

The *carnal* mind is enmity against God; Rom. viii.

3. Pertaining to the ceremonial law; as, *carnal* ordinances; Heb. ix. 10.—4. Lecherous; lustful; libidinous; given to sensual indulgence.—*Carnal knowledge*, sexual intercourse.

CĂRNALISM, *n.* The indulgence of carnal appetites.

CĂRNALIST, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.

CĂRNALITE, *n.* A worldly-minded man.

CĂRNAL'ITY, *n.* Fleshly lust or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality.—2. Grossness of mind or desire; love of sensual pleasures.

CĂRNALIZE, *v. t.* To make carnal; to debase to carnality.

CĂRNALLY, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; in a manner to gratify the flesh or sensual desire; Lev. xviii. 20; Rom. viii. 6.

CĂRNAL-MINDED, *a.* Worldly-minded.

CĂRNAL-MINDEDNESS, *n.* Grossness of mind.

CĂRNA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *carnation*, the naked part of a picture, flesh colour; from Lat. *caro*, flesh.] 1. Flesh colour; the parts of a picture which are naked, or without drapery, exhibiting the natural colour of the flesh.—2. The popular name of a species of the genus of plants called Dianthus Caryophyllus, so named from the colour of the flower.

CĂRNA'TIONED, *a.* Made like carnation colour.

CĂRNELIAN, *n.* [Fr. *cornaline;* Sp. *cornerina.*] A silicious stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish white colour. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals. *Carvel-work*, in *ship-building*, is the putting together the timbers, beams, and planks, as distinguished from clinch-work.

CĂRNEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro*, flesh.] Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh.

CĂRNEY, *n.* A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

CĂRNIFICA'TION, *n.* [Infra.] A turning to flesh.

CĂRNIFY, *v i.* [from Lat. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth.

CĂR'NIVAL, *n.* [Lat. *carni vale*, farewell to flesh.] The feast or season of rejoicing, before Lent, observed in Catholic countries, with great solemnity, by feasts, balls, operas, concerts, &c.

CĂRNIV'ORA, *n. plur.* [Lat.] In *zool.*, a term generally applicable to any creatures that feed on flesh or animal substances, but more frequently applied to that order of mammiferous quadrupeds which prey upon other animals.

CĂRNIVORAC'ITY, *n.* [Infra.] Greediness of appetite for flesh.

CĂRNIV'OROUS, *a.* [Lat. *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, &c.

CĂRNOS'E, *a.* [Lat. *carnosus.*] Fleshy; applied generally, in natural history, to parts which are either fleshy or of a consistence resembling that of flesh. Thus in *bot.*, many leaves are styled carnose or fleshy.

CĂRNOS'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *carnosité*, from Lat. *caro*, flesh.] A little fleshy excrescence in the urethra, the neck of the bladder, &c.

CĂRNOUS, } *a.* Fleshy. [*See* CARNEOUS, CARNOSE.] **CĂRNOSE**, }

CĂR'NY, *v. i.* To interlard discourse with hypocritical terms, or tones of endearment. [COLLOQUIAL.]

CĂR'OB, *n.* [Sp. *algarroba;* It. *carruba.*] The carob-tree, Ceratonia siliqua, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant. It is an evergreen, growing in hedges, and producing long, flat, brown-coloured pods, filled with a mealy succulent pulp, of a sweetish taste. In times of scarcity, these pods are eaten by poor people, but they are apt to cause griping and lax bowels.

CĂROCHE, *n.* (carōsh.) [It. *carrozza.* *See* CAR.] A carriage of pleasure.

CĂROCHED, *a.* Placed in a caroche.

CĂR'OL, *n.* [It. *carola;* W. *carawl;* Arm. *coroll*, a dance; W. *cor*, Corn. *karol*, a choir.] A song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion; or a song in general.

CĂR'OL, *v. i.* [It. *carolare;* W. *caroli;* Arm. *carolli*, to dance, to sing love songs.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.

CĂR'OL, *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song.

CĂROLI'NA, *n.* [from *Carolus*, Charles II.] The name of two of the Atlantic states in North America, called North Carolina and South Carolina.

CĂR'OLING, *n.* A song of praise or devotion.

CĂROLIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.

CĂROLIN'IAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

CĂROLIT'IC, *a.* Decorated with branches.

CĂR'OMEL, or **CĂR'AMEL**, *n.* The name given by Peligot to a black porous mass obtained from barley sugar, by exposing it to a heat at from 400° to 430°. It has a high lustre like anthracite, and dissolves readily in water, giving it a fine sepia tint. Its composition is the same as cane sugar, in its compound with oxide of lead.

CĂROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. καρωτιδες.] The carotid arteries in the body, are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain. The ancients supposed drowsiness to be seated in these arteries. Gr. καρος.

CĂROUS'AL, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* CAROUSE.] A feast or festival. In America it signifies a noisy drinking bout, or revelling.

CĂROUSE, *v i.* (carouz'.) [Fr. *carrousse*, hard drinking. I know not the real origin of this word. In Pers. *karoz*, signifies hilarity, singing, dancing. In Ger. *rauschen* signifies to rush, to fuddle. In Ir. *craosat* is drunkenness, from *craos*, excess, revelling.] To drink hard; to guzzle. In *the United States*, it signifies also to be noisy, as bacchanalians.

CĂROUSE, *n.* (carouz'.) A drinking match; a hearty drink, or full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match.

CĂROUS'ER, *n.* A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveller, or bacchanalian.

CĂROUS'ING, *ppr.* Drinking hard; revelling.

CĂROUS'INGLY, *adv.* In a carousing manner.

CĂRP, *v. i.* [Lat. *carpo*, to seize, catch, pick; Sp. and Port. *carpir*, to tear, or scratch. *See* CARVE.] Literally to snap, or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly; followed by *at.*

No not a tooth, or nail to scratch;
And *at* my actions *carp* and catch.
Herbert.

CĂRP, *n.* [Fr. and Port. *carpe;* Ger. *karpfen;* Low Lat. *carpio*, from *carpo*, to seize.] A fish, a species of Cyprinus,



Carp.

an excellent fish for ponds. These fishes breed rapidly, grow to a large size, and live to a great age.

CĂRP'AL, *a.* [Lat. *carpus*, the wrist] Pertaining to the wrist.

CĂRPA'THIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Carpates, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.

CĂR'PEL, } *n.* [Gr. καρπος, fruit.] **CĂRPEL'LUM**, } A name contrived by modern botanists to denote the separate pistils, out of which a fruit, consisting of more pistils than one, is composed. A carpel is formed by a folded leaf, the upper surface of which is turned inward, the lower outward, and

the margins of which develope one or more buds, which are the ovula.

CÄR'PELLARY, *a.* Belonging to carpels; or containing them.

CÄRPENTER, *n.* [Fr. *charpentier;* It. *carpentiere,* a cart-wright, or coach-maker; Lat. *carpentarius,* from *carpentum,* a chariot.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, and of ships. Those who build houses are called *house-carpenters,* and those who build ships are called *ship-carpenters.* The *carpenter of a ship,* is an officer appointed to examine, and keep in order the frame of the ship and all the wooden machinery about her. *Carpenter's mate,* the person appointed to assist the carpenter in his duty. *Carpenter's crew,* a set of men employed under the carpenter to make what repairs are necessary.

CÄRPENTRY, *n.* 1. In *building,* and *arch.,* an assemblage of pieces of timber, connected by framing, or letting them into each other, as are the pieces of a roof, floor, centre, &c. It is distinguished from *joinery,* by being put together without the use of other edge tools than the axe, adze, saw, and chisel; whereas, joinery requires the use of the plane.—2. The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings; divided into *house-carpentry* and *ship-carpentry.*

CÄRP'ER, *n.* One who carps; a caviller.

CÄRPET, *n.* [D. *karpet;* It. *carpetta;* Fr. *cairan,* a Turkey carpet, such as is brought from Cairo in Egypt. Skinner suggests that *carpetta* may be from *Cairo,* and *tapets* from Lat. *tapes,* tapestry.] 1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, &c. This covering is usually made of wool, wrought with a needle, or more generally in a loom, but is sometimes made of other materials. The manufacture is of Asiatic origin, but has been introduced into many parts of Europe, and into the United States.—2. Level ground covered, as with grass; as, a grassy *carpet;* a *carpet* of green grass.—*To be on the carpet,* is to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation. The French phrase, *to be on the tapis,* is used in the like sense.—*Carpet-knight,* in *Shakspeare,* is a knight who enjoys ease and security, or luxury, and has not known the hardships of the field. —*Carpet-monger* is used in a like sense.

CÄRPET, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet; to spread with carpets.

CÄRPETED, *pp.* Covered with a carpet.

CÄRPETING, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

CÄRPET-STRIP, *n.* The piece under a door to raise it above the carpet.

CÄRPET-WALK, *n.* A walk on smooth turf.

CÄRPING, *ppr.* Cavilling; captious; censorious.

CÄRPING, *n.* The act of cavilling; a cavil; unreasonable censure.

CÄRPINGLY, *adv.* Captiously; in a carping manner.

CÄRPI'NUS, *n.* The Horn beam, a genus of trees belonging to the nat. order Amentaceæ. There are four species, of which the chief is the common horse bean, the wood of which is used for cogs, handles of tools, and on the continent for fuel.

CÄRPMEALS, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England.

CÄRPOBA'LSAMUM, *n.* A kind of volatile aromatic oil, said by Bruce to be produced from the nuts of the Balsamodendron Gileadense.

CÄRPOLITE, *n.* [Gr. καρπος, fruit, and λιθος, stone.] Petrified fruits, of which the most remarkable are nuts converted into silex.

CÄRPOL'OGIST, *n.* [Gr. καρπος, fruit, and λεγω, to speak.] One who describes fruits.

CÄRPOL'OGY, *n.* [Supra.] A division of botany comprehending what relates to the structure of seeds, and their seed-vessels, or what is commonly called fruit.

CÄRPUS, *n.* [Lat.] The wrist, but not an English word.

CAR'RAWAY, *n.* A kind of apple.

CAR'RIABLE,† *a.* That may be carried.

CAR'RIAGE, *n.* [Fr. *charriage,* from *charrier,* to *carry;* It. *carreggio,* or *carriaggio.* *See* CARRY.] 1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; as, the *carriage* of sounds. —2.† The act of taking by an enemy; conquest; acquisition.—3. That which carries, especially on wheels; a vehicle. This is a general term for a coach, chariot, chaise, gig, sulky, or other vehicle on wheels, as a *cannon-carriage* on trucks, a *block-carriage* for mortars, and a *truck-carriage.* Appropriately the word is applied to a coach; and carts and waggons are rarely or never called *carriages.* In *carpentry,* the timber frame which supports the steps of a wooden stair.—4. The price, or expense of carrying.—5. That which is carried; burden; as, baggage, vessels, furniture, &c.

And David left his *carriage* in the hands of the keeper of the *carriage;* 1 Sam. xvii. [*Lit. us.*]

6. In *a moral sense,* the manner of carrying one's self; behaviour; conduct; deportment; personal manners.—7. Measures; practices; management.

CAR'RIBOO. *See* CARIBOO.

CAR'RICK-BEND, *n.* A particular kind of knot.

CAR'RICK-BITTS, *n.* In *a ship,* the bitts which support the windlass.

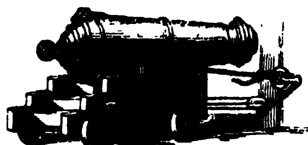
CAR'RIED, *pp.* Borne; conveyed; transported.

CAR'RIER, *n.* [*See* CARRY.] One who carries; that which carries, or conveys; also, a messenger.—2. One who is employed to carry goods for others for a reward; also, one whose occupation is to carry goods for others, called a *common carrier;* a porter.—3. A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.

CAR'RION, *n.* [It. *carogna;* Fr. *charogne.* 1. The dead and putrefying body, or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.—2. A worthless woman; *a term of reproach.*

CAR'RION, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion, as a *carrion-crow.*

CARRONÄDE, *n.* [It is said to be from



Carronade.

Carron, in *Scotland,* where it was first made.] A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar. This species of cannon is carried on the upper works of ships, as the poop and forecastle, and is very useful in close engagements.

CARROON', *n.* In *London,* a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart.—2. A species of cherry.

CAR'ROT, *n.* [It. *carota;* Fr. *carotte;* Low Lat. *carota.*] An esculent root, of the genus Daucus, cultivated for the table and for cattle.

CAR'ROTY, *a.* Like a carrot in colour; an epithet given to red hair.

CAR'ROWS, *n.* In *Ireland,* people who wander about and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamesters.

CAR'RY, *v. t.* [W. *cariaw,* from *car,* a dray, drag, or waggon; Fr. *charrier;* Dan. *kiörer;* Sw. *köra;* Ger. *karren.* These verbs signify primarily, to carry on a *cart,* or *car,* and are evidently from the noun. But the English *carry* coincides also with the Latin *gero,* our vulgar *kerry;* for the sense of *behaviour* can hardly proceed from the moving of a wheel-carriage, nor indeed can some other senses of this word. But the primary sense, in both instances, is to move.] 1. To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried, either by bodily strength, upon a beast, in a vehicle, or in any kind of water-craft. In *general,* it implies a moving *from* the speaker, or the place present, or near, to a place more distant, and so is opposed to *bring* and *fetch,* and it is often followed by *from, away, off, out.*

He shall *carry* the lambs in his bosom; Isa. xl.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away; Ps. xlix.

2. To convey; as, sound is *carried* in the air.—3. To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to *carry* a point, measure, or resolution; to *carry* a prize; to *carry* a fortified town by force of arms; sometimes followed by *it.*

Whose wills will *carry it* over the rest. *Locke. Burke.*

4. To bear out; to face through.

If a man *carries it off,* there is so much money saved. *L'Estrange.*

5. To urge, impel, lead, or draw, noting moral impulse.

Pride or passion will *carry* a man to great lengths.

Men are *carried* away with imaginary prospects. See Eph iv. 14; Heb. xiii. 9.

6. To bear; to have.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense. *Hale*

7. To bear; to show, display, or exhibit to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* satisfaction. *Addison.*

8. To imply, or import.

To quit former tenets *carries* an imputation of ignorance. *Locke.*

9. To contain, or comprise.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts.*

10. To extend, or continue in time; as, to *carry* a historical account to the first ages of the world; but usually with a particle; as, to *carry up,* or *carry back,* to *carry forward.*—11. To extend in space; as, to *carry* a line, or a boundary; or in a moral sense; as, to *carry* ideas very far.—12. To support, or sustain.

Carry camomile on sticks. *Bacon.*

13. To bear, or produce, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon.*

14. To manage, or transact, usually with *on;* as, to *carry on* business.—15. *To carry one's self,* to behave, conduct, or demean.

He *carried himself* insolently. *Clarendon.*

Sometimes with *it;* as, he *carried it* high.—16. To remove, lead, or drive.

And he *carried* away all his cattle; Gen. xxxi.

17. To remove; to cause to go.

And the king of Assyria did *carry* away Israel to Assyria; 2 Kings xviii.

18. To transport; to affect with extraordinary impressions on the mind; Rev. xvii.—19. To fetch and bring.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry.* *Ascham.*

20. To transfer; as, to *carry* an account to the ledger.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. *Mitford.*

To carry coals, to bear injuries.—*To carry off,* to remove to a distance; also, to kill; as, to be *carried off* by sickness.—*To carry on,* to promote, advance, or help forward; to continue; as, to *carry on* a design; to *carry on* the administration of grace.—2. To manage, or prosecute; as, to *carry on* husbandry.—3. To prosecute, continue, or pursue; as, to *carry on* trade, or war.—*To carry through,* to support to the end; to sustain, or keep from failing, or being subdued.

Grace will *carry* a man *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To carry out, to bear from within; also, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end.—*To carry up,* in *masonry,* is to build up, as to *carry up* a wall.—*To carry away,* in *seamanship,* is to break; to carry sail till a spar breaks; as, to *carry away* a fore topmast.

CAR'RY, *v. i.* To run on rotten ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare.—2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to *carry well.* When he lowers his head too much, he is said to *carry low.*—3. To convey, to propel; as, a gun or mortar *carries* well; *but this is elliptical.*

CAR'RY-ALL, *n.* Corrupted from cariole.

CAR'RYING, *ppr.* Bearing, conveying, removing, &c.

CAR'RYING, *n.* A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting.—*Carrying trade,* the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.

We are rivals with them in navigation and the *carrying trade.* *Federalist, Jay.*

Carrying wind, among *horsemen,* is a tossing of the nose, as high as the horse's ears.

CAR'RY-TALE,† *n.* A tale-bearer.

CÄRSE, *n.* [Derivation uncertain.] In *Scotland,* low and fertile land, generally that which is adjacent to a river. The term is often used to denote the whole of a valley that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds; as for instance the *carse* of Gowrie, the *carse* of Stirling. *Carse* is sometimes used as an adjective.

CÄRT, *n.* [W. *cart;* Sax. *cræt, crat;* Ir. and Scotch, *cairt.* *See* CAR.] 1. A carriage with two wheels, fitted to be drawn by one horse, or by a yoke of oxen, and used in husbandry or commercial cities for carrying heavy commodities. In *Great Britain, carts* are usually drawn by horses. In *America,* horse-carts are used mostly in cities, and ox-carts in the country.—2. A carriage in general.

CÄRT, *v. t.* To carry or convey on a cart; as, to *cart* hay.—2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

CÄRT'AGE, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.

CÄRT'-BOTE, *n.* In *English law,* wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

CÄRT'ED, *pp.* Borne, or exposed in a cart.

CÄRT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse that draws a cart.

CÄRT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or exposing in a cart

CÄRT'ING, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart.

CÄRT'-JADE, *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart.

CÄRT'-LOAD, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

CÄRT'-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding hay or other articles on a cart.

CÄRT'-RUT, *n.* The cut or track of a cart-wheel. [*See* ROUTE.]

CÄRT'-TIRE, *n.* The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart.

CÄRT'-WAY, *n.* A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.

CÄRT'-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel of a cart.

CÄRT'-WRIGHT, *n.* An artificer who makes carts.

CÄRTE, *n.* [Fr.] Literally, a card, or slip of paper; appropriately, a bill of fare at a tavern.

CÄRTE-BLANCHE, *n.* (cart-blansh.) [Fr. white paper.] A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, and sometimes sealed with his seal, given to another person with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases.

CÄR'TEL, *n.* [It. *cartello;* Fr. Sp. and Port. *cartel;* from Lat. *chartula.*] 1. A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; also, a vessel employed to convey the messenger on this occasion.—2. A letter of defiance, or challenge; a challenge to single combat. This sense the word has still in France and Italy, but with us it is obsolete.—*Cartel-ship,* is a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.

CÄR'TEL,† *v. i.* To defy.

CÄRT'ER, *n.* The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.

CÄRTE'SIAN, *a.* (carte'zhun.) Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy. The Cartesian philosophy is founded on two great principles, the one metaphysical, and the other physical. The metaphysical one is this: *I think;* therefore *I am,* or *I exist.* The physical principle is, that nothing exists but substances. Substance is of two kinds, the one a substance that thinks, and the other a substance extended; so that actual thought and actual extension make the essence of substance. Hence, Des Cartes concluded that there is no vacuum throughout space, but that the universe is absolutely full. He supposed that the heavenly bodies moved in vortices.

CÄRTE'SIAN, *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.

CÄRTHAGIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the northern coast of Africa, about twelve miles from the modern Tunis. It was founded by the Phonicians, and destroyed by the Romans.

CÄRTHAGIN'IAN, *n.* An inhabitant, or native of Carthage.

CÄRTH'AMUS, *n.* The generic name of Bastard Saffron. [*See* SAFFLOWER.]

CÄRTHU'SIAN, *n.* (carthu'zhun.) One of an order of monks, so called from Chartreuse, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for their austerity. They cannot go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leave.

CÄRTHU'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks above named.

CÄR'TILAGE, *n.* [Lat. *cartilago;* Fr. *cartilage.* I suspect this and the English *gristle* to be the same word; the *r* being transposed, *cartil* for *crutil.*] Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone, of a pearly colour and homogeneous texture, without cells or cavities. It is invested with a particular membrane called *perichondrium,* which, in the articular cartilages, is a reflection of the synovial membrane.

CÄRTILAG'INOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage.—2. In *ich.,* cartilaginous fishes are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones, or whose skeleton is cartilaginous. Many of these are viviparous, as the ray and shark, whose young are excluded from an egg hatched within them. Others are oviparous, as the sturgeon. Some of them have no gill-covers, but breathe through apertures on the sides of the neck, or top of the head; others have gill-covers, but destitute of bony rays.

CÄRTOON', *n.* [It. *cartone,* pasteboard; Sp. and Fr. *carton;* from Lat. *charta,* paper.] In *paint.,* a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward chalked through and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco. Also, a design coloured for working in mosaic, tapestry, &c. The finest works of this kind are those celebrated ones of Raffaelle, preserved in the royal palace at Hampton court, called emphatically the *cartoons.* They are deservedly reckoned among the finest of Raffaelle's works, and consequently among the finest works of art.

CÄRTOUCH', *n.* [Fr. *cartouche;* It. *cartuccia,* a cartridge, a bit of paper, from *carta,* paper.] 1. A case of wood, about three inches thick at the bottom, girt with marlin, holding about four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitz, for defending a pass. A cartouch is sometimes made of a globular form, and filled with a ball of a pound weight; and sometimes for guns, being of a ball of a half or quarter of a pound weight, tied in the form of a bunch of grapes, on a tompion of wood and coated over.—2. A portable box for charges. [*See* CARTRIDGE-BOX.]—3. A roll or scroll on the cornice of a column. *Cartouches* a kind of blocks or modillions, used in the cornices of wainscotted apartments.—4. A

military pass given to a soldier going on furlough.

ĈÄRT'RIDĠE, *n.* [A corruption of *cartouch.*] A case of pasteboard or parchment, holding the charge of powder, or powder and ball, for a cannon, mortar, musket, or pistol. The cartridges for small arms, prepared for battle, contain the powder and ball; those for cannon and mortars are made of pasteboard, or tin. Cartridges, without balls, are called blank cartridges.

ĈÄRT'RIDĠE-BOX, *n.* A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges. It is worn upon a belt thrown over the left shoulder, and hangs a little below the pocket-hole on the right side.

ĈÄRT'RIDĠE PAPER, *n.* A thick sort of paper in which musket charges are made up, but used also for other purposes.

ĈÄRT'ULARY, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire;* Sp. *cartulario,* from *carta,* paper.] A register-book, or record, as of a monastery. Blackstone writes it *chartulary;* and primarily it signifies the officer who has the care of charters and other public papers.

ĈAR'UĈATE, *n.* [Lat. *caruca.*] As much land as one team can plough in the year.

ĈAR'UNĈLE, or ĈAR'UNĈULUS, *n.* [Lat. *caruncula,* from *caro,* flesh.] 1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid.—2. The fleshy comb on the head of a fowl.—3. In *bot.*, a name applied to protuberances found occasionally surrounding the hilum of a seed.

ĈARUNC'ULAR, *a.* In the form of a caruncle.

ĈARUNĈ'ULATED, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft fleshy protuberance.

ĈÄRVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceorfan, cearfan;* D. *kerven;* Ger. *kerben;* Dan. *karver;* Lat. *carpo.*] 1. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table.—2. To cut wood, stone, or other material into some particular form, with an instrument, usually a chisel; to engrave; to cut figures or devices on hard materials.—3. To make or shape by cutting; as, to *carve* an image.—4. To apportion; to distribute; to provide at pleasure; to select and take, as to one's self, or to select and give to another.—5. To cut; to hew. *To carve out,* is to cut out, or to lay out by design; to plan.

ĈÄRVE, *v. i.* To cut up meat; followed sometimes by *for:* as, to *carve for* all the guests.—2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.—3. To engrave or cut figures.

ĈÄRVE,† *n.* A carucate.

ĈÄRVED, *pp.* Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

ĈÄRVEL, *n.* [*See* CARAVEL.] The Urtica marina, or sea-blubber.

ĈÄRVER, *n.* One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; one who apportions or distributes at will, or one who takes or gives at pleasure.—2. A large table knife for carving.

ĈÄRVING, *ppr.* Cutting, dividing, as meat; cutting in stone, wood, or metal; apportioning; distributing.

ĈÄRVING, *n.* The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.

ĈA'RYA, *n.* The botanical name of the genus of North American trees which comprehends the various kinds of hickory. The wood of the hickory is coarse grained, very heavy, exceedingly tough and strong, and red at the heart. It is chiefly employed for the shafts and springs of carriages, large screws, whip-handles, hoops for casks, and a variety of similar purposes.

ĈARYA'TES, } *n.* In *arch.*, figures
ĈARYAT'IDES, } of women dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures. The Athenians had been long at war with the Caryans; the latter being at length vanquished, and their wives led captive, the Greeks, to perpetuate this event, erected trophies, in which figures of women, dressed in the Caryatic manner, were used to support entablatures. Other female figures were afterward used in the same manner, but they were called by the same name. They were called *Caryatides,* from Carya, a city in the Peloponnesus, which sided with the Persians, and on that account was sacked by the other Greeks.



Caryatid.

ĈARYAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans, or Caryatides. *Caryatic order,* in *arch.*, an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures instead of columns.

ĈARYAT'ID, *n.* A caryatic figure.

ĈARYO'ĈAR, *n.* The only genus of the nat. order Rhizobolaceæ, one of whose species yields the butter-nuts of the London fruiterers' shops.

ĈARYOP'HYLLATE OF POTASH, *n.* A compound obtained by adding potash to oil of cloves.

ĈARYOPHYL'LEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, the type of which may be considered the Dianthus Caryophyllus, or common garden pink. The species are in many cases mere weeds, but they are occasionally objects of cultivation on account of their pretty flowers.

ĈARYOPHYL'LEOUS, } *a.* [Gr.
ĈARYOPHYLLA'CEOUS, } καρυον, a nut, and φυλλον, a leaf.] Having five petals with long claws, in a tubular calyx; applied to flowers.

ĈARYOPH'YLLIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from oil of cloves.

ĈARYOPH'YLLINE, *n.* A crystalline substance extracted from cloves, (Dianthus Caryophyllus,) by treating them with alcohol.

ĈARYOPH'YLLOID,† *n.* [Gr. καρυοφυλλον, clove-gilly-flower. Infra.] A species of mica, the scales of which are concentric and perpendicular.

ĈARYOPHYL'LUS AROMAT'ICUS, *n.* The clove tree. It is an evergreen small tree, belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. The clove is the dried undeveloped flower. It yields a pungent volatile oil.

ĈARYOP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. καρυα, a walnut, and οψις, to see.] In *bot.*, a pericarp which is one-celled, superior, indehiscent, dry, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp, so that the two are undistinguishable in the ovarian state, evincing its compound nature by two or more stigmas, but nevertheless unilocular, having but one ovule, as wheat and barley, &c.

ĈARYO'TA, *n.* A genus of palms, with pinnated leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets, strongly toothed at the extremity. The best known species, *caryota urens,* is a native of most of the tropical parts of Asia, and grows to be one of the largest of the palm tribe.

ĈASÄRĈ'A, *n.* A fowl of the genus Anas, called also Ruddy-goose, larger than a mallärd, found in Russia and Siberia.

ĈASĈ'ABEL, *n.* [Port. *cascavel;* Sp. *cascabel,* a little bell, a button or knob at the end of a cannon.] The knob or pommelion of a cannon.

ĈASCĀDE, *n.* [Fr. *cascade;* It. *cascata,* from *cascare,* to fall.] A waterfall; a steep fall or flowing of water over a precipice, in a river or natural stream; or an artificial fall in a garden. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract.

ĈASĈAL'HO, *n.* [Port.] In *Brazil,* a deposit of pebbles, gravel, and sand, in which the diamond is usually found.

ĈASĈARIL'LA, *n.* The bark of a tree, the Croton Cascarilla of Linnæus, or Croton Eleuteria of Swartz. It is a powerful tonic.

ĈASE, *n.* [Fr. *caisse.* The French *caisse* is the Sp. *caxa.* The Spanish *caxeta,* a casket, seems to be a derivative of *caxa,* and if so, the fact indicates that *caxa* is from an Oriental root, signifying to tie or bind, and that the word originally denoted a bag made of skin, like a bottle, or a basket made of osiers interwoven, like *fisc, fiscus.* Qu. Syr. *casha,* to bind or tie.] 1. A covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains; as, a *case* for knives; a *case* for books; a watch *case;* a printer's *case;* a pillow *case.*—2. The outer part of a building.—3. A certain quantity; as, a *case* of crown glass.—4.† A building unfurnished.

ĈASE, *v. t.* To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend.—2. To put in a case or box.—3. To strip off a case, covering, or the skin. [*Unusual.*]

ĈASE, *n.* [Fr. *cas;* It. *caso;* Ir. *cas;* Lat. *casus,* from *cado,* to fall.] 1. Literally, that which falls, comes, or happens; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; as, make the *case* your own; this is the *case* with my friend; this is his present *case.*—2. The state of the body with respect to health or disease; as, a *case* of fever; he is in a consumptive *case;* his *case* is desperate. *To be in good case,* is to be fat, and this phrase is customarily abridged, *to be in case;* applied to beasts, but not to men, except in a sense rather ludicrous.—3. A question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; as, the lawyer stated the *case.*—4. A cause or suit in court; as, the *case* was tried at the last term. In this sense, *case* is nearly synonymous with *cause,* whose primary sense is nearly the same.—5. In *grammar,* the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination, to express a difference of relation in that word to others, or to the thing represented. The variation of nouns and adjectives is called declension; both *case* and *declension* signifying *falling* or *leaning* from the first state of the word. Thus, *liber* is a book; *libri,* of a book; *libro,* to a book. In other words, case denotes a variation in the termination of a noun, to show how the noun acts upon the

verb with which it is connected, or is acted upon by it, or by an agent. The cases, except the nominative, are called oblique cases. *In case*, is a phrase denoting condition or supposition; literally, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen. *Put the case*, suppose the event, or a certain state of things. *Action on the case*, in *law*, is an action in which the whole cause of complaint is set out in the writ.
CASE,† *v. i.* To put cases.
CASED, *pp.* Covered with a case.
CASE-HARDEN, *v. t.* To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel. This may be done by putting the iron into an iron box, with a cement, and exposing it, for some hours, to a red heat.
CASE-HARDENED, *pp.* Having the outside hardened.
CASE-HARDENING, *ppr.* Hardening the outer part.
CAS'EINE, *n.* [Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] That ingredient in milk which is neither coagulated spontaneously, like fibrine, nor by heat like albumen, but by the action of acids alone. Cheese made from skimmed milk, and well pressed, is nearly pure caseine. It is identical with legumine, and occurs in many vegetables.
CASE-KNIFE, *n.* A large table knife, often kept in a case.
CASEMATE, *n.* [Fr. *casemate;* Sp. and Port. *casamata;* from *casa*, a house.] 1. In *fort.*, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, somewhat inclined toward the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.—2. A well with its subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.
CASE-MATED, *a.* Furnished with a casemate.
CASEMENT, *n.* [It. *casamento*, a large house.] 1. A hollow moulding, usually one sixth or one fourth of a circle.—2. A moveable window, made to turn and open on hinges.
CAS'EOUS, *a.* [Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] Like cheese; having the qualities of cheese.
CAS'ERN, *n.* [Fr. *caserne;* Sp. *caserna*, from *casa*, a shed or house.] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart, containing each two beds.
CASE-SHOT, *n.* Musket balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.
CASE-WORM, *n.* A worm that makes itself a case.
CASH, *n.* [Fr. *caisse;* Sp. and Port. *caxa*, a chest, box, coffer. [*See* CASE.] Money; primarily, ready money, money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command. It is properly silver and gold; but since the institution of banks, it denotes also bank notes equivalent to money. *To pay in cash*, is opposed to payment in goods, commodities, or labour, as in barter.
CASH, *v. t.* To turn into money, or to exchange for money; as, to *cash* a note or an order.—2. To pay money for; as, the clerks of a bank *cash* notes when presented. [*Mercantile usage.*]
CASH,† *v. t.* To discard. [For *cashier.*]
CASH-ACCOUNT, *n.* An account of money received, paid, or on hand. *Cash-account*, in *banking*, is the name given to the account of the advances made by a banker in Scotland, to an individual who has given security for their repayment.
CASH'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money.
CASH'ED, *pp.* Exchanged for coin or other money equivalent.
CASH'EW, *n.* [A corruption of *Acajou*, the French orthography of the native name.] A tree of the West Indies, Anacardium occidentale, bearing a kidney-shaped nut. It forms the nat. order Anacardiaceæ, or Cassuvieæ. The receptacle is as large as an orange, and full of an acid juice, which is often used to make punch. To the apex of this receptacle grows a nut, of the size of a hare's kidney, the shell of which is hard, and the kernel, which is sweet, is covered with a thin film.
CASH'EW-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the Cashew.
CASHIER, *n.* [Fr. *caissier;* Sp. *caxero;* Port. *caxeiro;* from *caxa*, a box, whence *cash.*] One who has charge of money; a cash-keeper. In a banking institution, the cashier is the officer who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of the bank. He also signs or countersigns the notes, and superintends all the transactions, under the order of the directors.
CASHIER, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*, to break; It. *cassare*, to annul, blot out, erase.] 1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission; to break, as for mal-conduct, and therefore with reproach; as, to *cashier* an officer in the army.—2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society.—3. To reject; to annul or vacate.
CASHIERED, *pp.* Dismissed; discarded; annulled.
CASHIERER, *n.* One who rejects, discards, or breaks; as, a *cashierer* of monarchs.
CASHIERING, *ppr.* Discarding; dismissing from service.
CASH'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging for money.
CASH'-KEEPER, *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money.
CASH'MERE, *n.* A shawl; so called from the country where first made.
CASH'OO, *n.* The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies.
CASING, *ppr.* Covering with a case.
CASING, *n.* The act or operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside, and striking it while wet, by a ruler, with the corner of a trowel, to make it resemble the joints of freestone.—2. A covering; a case.
CASINO, *n* [It. *casino*, a small house.] A small country house.
CASK, } *n.* *See* CASQUE.
CASQUE, }
CASK, *n.* [Sp and Port. *casco.*] A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading, and hoops. This is a general term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.
CASKET, *n.* [dim. of *cask.* *See* CASE.] A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles.—2. In *seaman's lan.*, a small rope, fastened to gromets or little rings upon the yards, used to fasten the sail to the yard in furling. This is usually written *gasket.*
CASKET, *v. t.* To put in a little chest.
CAS'PIAN, *a.* [*Caspiæ*, a word applied to a pass in the range of Mount Taurus.] An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astracan, called the Caspian sea.
CASQUE, or CASK, *n.* [Fr. *casque.*] A head-piece, a helmet, a piece of defensive armour, to cover and protect the head and neck in battle.
CASQUE-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a casque.
CASS,† *v. t.* [Fr. *casser;* Lat. *quasso.*] To quash; to defeat; to annul.
CASS'ADA, } *n.* A species of the genus
CASS'ADO, } Jatropha. Cassava is the
CASS'AVA, } starchy matter produced from the Janipha Manihot, which is made into a kind of bread which serves for food to the natives of Africa and the West Indies. The Brazilians export cassava in small lumps under the name of *tapioca.*



Cassada, or Cassava Plant.

CAS'SATE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *casser.* *See* CASHIER.] To vacate, annul, or make void.
CASSA'TION, *n.* The act of annulling or of reversing a judicial sentence. In France, there is a court of *Cassation.* It is the highest court of France, and receives appeals from all other courts.
CAS'SE-PAPER, *n.* Broken paper.
CASSIA, *n.* (cash'ia.) [Fr. *casse;* It. *cassia;* Gr. and Lat. *id.* Qu. Heb. קציעה, *kiddah.*] A genus of plants of many species, among which is the senna. Cassia is also the name of a species of Laurus, nat. ord. Leguminosæ, the bark of which usually passes under the name of cinnamon, differing from real cinnamon chiefly in the strength of its qualities. From a plant of this kind was extracted an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the Jews; Ex. xxx.: Ps. xlv. 8. The bark yields volatile oil, which is imported from Singapore. The same plant furnishes *cassia buds*, which consist of the calyx surrounding and nearly enclosing the young ovary. They bear some resemblance to a clove, but are smaller, and when fresh, have a rich cinnamon flavour. They are used for the same purposes as cinnamon and cloves. The bark and oil are powerful stimulants
CASSIA-PULP, *n.* Is the sweet pulp which exists in the pods of Cassia Fistula. It is used in medicine as a mild purgative. The plant belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ, and is found in tropical Africa, East and West Indies, and South America. *Cassia bark* is procured from the Cinnamomum Cassia of Blume, the Laurus Cassia of Linnæus.
CAS'SIDA, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Cassidiadæ. The body is generally somewhat oval or orbicular, and sometimes nearly square.
CASSI'DEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cassis*, a helmet.] In *bot.*, a term employed when the upper petal of a flower is dilated into a broad helmet-shaped leaf; as in the genus Aconitum.
CASSIDI'ADÆ, *n* A family of Coleopterous insects, of the section Cyclica of

Latreille. The body is generally very flat, and the legs short.

CAS'SIDONY, *n.* [Fr. *cassidoine.*] The popular name of a species of Gnaphalium, cotton-weed, cudweed, or goldylocks; also, of lavandula stœchas, or French lavender.—2. A mineral, of which vases are often made.

CAS'SIMERE, *n.* [Sp. *casimira.*] A thin twilled woollen cloth.

CASSI'NE, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Pentandria, and order Trigynia. The species are shrubs, all natives of warm climates.

CAS'SINO, *n.* A game at cards.

CAS'SIOBERRY, *n.* The popular name of the fruit of the genus Cassine; also of the fruit of Viburnum lævigatum.

CASSIOPE'IA, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus, as the fabulous Cassiopeia was wife to Cepheus, king of Ethiopia. It contains fifty-five stars.

CASSITE'RIA, *n.* [Lat. *cassiterum*, tin.] A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin. The colour is brown or whitish.

CAS'SOCK, *n.* [Sp. *casaca;* Fr. *casaque.*] A robe or gown worn over the other garments, particularly by the clergy. A close garment, now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

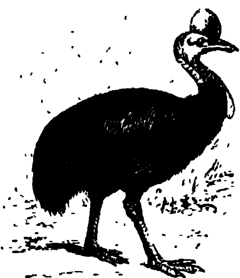
CAS'SOCKED, *a* Clothed with a cassock.

The *cassock'd* huntsman *Cowper.*

CASSONADE, *n.* [Fr.] Cask-sugar; sugar not refined.

CAS'SOON, *n.* [It. *cassone*, a large chest.] A deep panel, or coffer in a ceiling, or soffit.

CAS'SOWARY, *n.* [Sp. *casuel.*] A large fowl of the genus Struthio, nearly as large as the ostrich, but its legs are thicker and stronger in proportion. The wings are so small as not to appear, being hid under the feathers. The head is armed with a helmet of horny substance, consisting of plates one over another. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest racer. It is now arranged in a separate genus, Casuarius.



Crested Cassowary.

CASSUMU'NAR, *n.* An aromatic root, Zingiber Cassumunar.

CAST, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. cast.* [Dan. *kaster;* Sw. *kasta.* Qu. Arm. *caçz*, *pp. caçzet*, to send, to throw. In Dan. *et blind kast* is a *guess*, and to cast is the radical sense of *guess*. In Norman, *gistes* signifies *cast up*, and this seems to be the participle of *gesir*, to lie down; to lie down may be to throw one's self down. This verb coincides in sense with the W. *tothi*, to throw off. *See* CASTLE.] 1. To throw, fling, or send; that is, to drive from, by force, as from the hand, or from an engine.

Hagar *cast* the child under a shrub; Gen. xxi.

Uzziah prepared slings to *cast* stones; 2 Ch. xxvi.

2. To sow; to scatter seed.

If a man should *cast* seed into the ground; Mark iv.

3. To drive, or impel by violence.

A mighty west wind *cast* the locusts into the sea; Ex. x.

4. To shed, or throw off; as, trees *cast* their fruit; a serpent *casts* his skin.—5. To throw, or let fall; as, to *cast* anchor. Hence, to *cast anchor* is to moor, as a ship, the effect of casting the anchor.—6. To throw, as dice, or lots; as, to *cast* lots.—7. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling.—8. To throw away, as worthless.

His carcase was *cast* in the way; 1 Kings xiii.

9. To emit, or throw out.

This *casts* a sulphureous smell *Woodward.*

10. To throw, to extend, as a trench, or rampart, including the sense of digging, raising, or forming.

Thy enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee; Luke xix.

11. To thrust; as to *cast* into prison.—12. To put, or set, in a particular state.

Both chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep; Ps. lxxvi.

13. To condemn; to convict; as a criminal.

Both tried, and both were *cast.* *Dryden.*

14. To overcome in a civil suit, or in any contest of strength or skill; as, to *cast* the defendant, or an antagonist.—15. To cashier, or discard.—16. To lay aside, as unfit for use; to reject; as a garment.—17. To make to preponderate; to throw into one scale, for the purpose of giving it superior weight; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers; as, to *cast* the balance in one's favour; a *casting* vote, or voice.—18. To throw together several particulars, to find the sum; as, to *cast* accounts. Hence, to throw together circumstances and facts, to find the result to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast* the event of war.

To *cast* and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon.*

19. To contrive; to plan.—20. To judge, or to consider, in order to judge.—21. To fix, or distribute the parts of a play among the actors.—22. To throw, as the sight; to direct, or turn, as the eye; to glance; as, to *cast* a look, or glance, of the eye.—23. To found; to form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mould; to run; as, to *cast* cannon.

Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it; Ex. xxv.

24. *Figuratively*, to shape; to form by a model.—25. To communicate; to spread over; as, to *cast* a lustre upon posterity; to *cast* splendour upon actions, or light upon a subject.—26. To assign the parts of a play to particular actors.—*To cast aside*, to dismiss, or reject as useless, or inconvenient.—*To cast away*, to reject; Lev. xxvi.; Isa. v.; Rom. xi. Also, to throw away; to lavish, or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; as, to *cast away* life. Also, to wreck, as a ship.—*To cast by*, to reject; to dismiss, or discard with neglect, or hate, or as useless.—*To cast down*, to throw down; to deject, or depress the mind.

Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul? Ps xlii.

To cast forth, to throw out, or reject as from an inclosed place; to emit, or send abroad; to exhale.—*To cast off*, to discard, or reject; to drive away; to put off; to put away; to disburden. Among *huntsmen*, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose, or free. Among *seamen*, to loose, or untie.—*To cast out*, to send forth; to reject, or turn out; to throw out, as words; to speak, or give vent to.—*To cast up*, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; as, to *cast up* accounts, or the cost. Also, to eject; to vomit.—*To cast on*, to refer, or resign to.—*To cast one's self on*, to resign, or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve.—*To cast young*, to miscarry; to suffer abortion; Gen. xxxi.—*To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to charge; to twit. So in Danish, "*kaster en i næsen*," to cast in the nose

CAST, *v. i.* To throw forward, as the thoughts, with a view to some determination; or to turn, or revolve in the mind; to contrive; sometimes followed by *about.*

I *cast* in careful mind to seek her out. *Spenser.*

To *cast about* how to perform, or obtain. *Bacon.* *Bentley.*

2. To receive form, or shape.

Metal will *cast* and mould. *Woodward.*

3. To warp; to twist from regular shape.

Stuff is said to *cast*, or warp, when it alters its flatness, or straightness. *Moxon.*

Note.—Cast, like *throw* and *warp*, implies a winding motion.—4. In *seamen's lan.*, to fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind; applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind, when her anchor is first loosened.

CAST, *n.* The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the form, or state of throwing; kind, or manner of throwing.—2. The distance passed by a thing thrown; or the space through which a thing thrown may ordinarily pass; as, about a stone's *cast;* Luke xxii.—3. A stroke; a touch.

This was a *cast* of Wood's politics. *Swift.*

4. Motion, or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance; a squinting.

They let you see by one *cast* of the eye. *Addison.*

5. A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance, or hazard.

It is an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way. *South.*

Hence the phrase, *the last cast*, is used to denote that all is ventured on one throw, or one effort.—6. Form; shape.

A heroic poem in another *cast.* *Prior.*

7. A tinge; a slight colouring, or slight degree of a colour; as, a *cast* of green. Hence, a slight alteration in external appearance, or deviation from natural appearance.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shak.*

8. Manner; air; mien; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. This sense implies, the turn, or manner of throwing; as the neat *cast* of verse.—9. A flight; a number of hawks let go at once.—10. A small statue of bronze, plaster, &c.—11. Among *founders*, a tube of wax, fitted into a mould, to give shape to metal.—12. A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal, or conduit, in a mould for conveying metal.—13. Among *plumbers*,

a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mould, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mould.—14. Whatever is cast in a mould.—15. [Sp. and Port. *casta.*] A breed, race, kind, &c. [*See* CASTE.]—16. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors.—17. A trick.

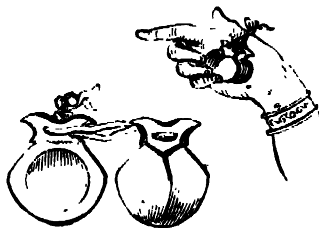
CĂST IRON, *n.* Iron as it is extracted from the ores, being cast in a species of moulds; called also *pig-iron* and *cast-metal.* [*See* IRON.]

CĂST STEEL, *n.* *See* STEEL.

CĂSTA'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses; as, *Casta'lian* fount.

CĂST'ANEA, *n.* [Lat.] The botanical name of the plants which the English call sweet chestnuts. They are related to the oak, but are essentially different from those plants which produce the horse chestnuts. The common Spanish chestnuts are the fruit of the C. vesca. [*See* CHESTNUT.]

CĂST'ANET, *n.* [Sp. *castaneta, castanuela;* Fr. *castagnette.* This word seems to be from *castana,* a chestnut, so named from the resemblance to two chestnuts.] An instrument composed of small concave shells of ivory, or hard wood, shaped like spoons, placed together,



Castanets.

fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger. This instrument is used by the Spaniards and Moors, as an accompaniment to their dances, sarabands, and guitars. The *crotalum* of the ancients was similar to the castanet.

CASTANOSPER'MUM, *n.* A remarkable genus of leguminous plants, the only known species of which is described as forming a tree thirty to forty feet high in the forests near Moreton Bay, and perhaps in other parts of New Holland. The shade afforded by the foliage is said to excel that of most Australian trees. By the natives the seeds are eaten on all occasions.

CĂSTAWAY, *n.* [*cast* and *away.*] That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favour; a reprobate; 1 Cor. ix. 27.

CĂSTAWAY, *a.* Rejected; useless; of no value.

CĂSTE, *n.* In *Hindostan,* the name by which each tribe or class of Hindoos is distinguished according to the religious law of Brama; as, the *caste* of *bramins,* or priests; of *rajahs,* or princes; of *choutres,* or artificers; and of *parias,* or poor people. Or according to some writers, of *bramins;* of *cuttery,* or soldiers; of *shuddery,* or merchants; and of *wyse,* or mechanics. [*See* CAST, No. 15.] The four castes of the Hindoos are the *Bramins,* or sacred order; the *Chehteree,* or soldiers and rulers; the *Bice, Vaissya,* or husbandmen and merchants; and the *Sooders, Sudras,* or labourers and mechanics.

CĂSTED, *pp.* for *cast,* is not in use.

CAS'TELLAN, *n.* [Sp. *castellan;* Fr. *chatelain.* *See* CASTLE.] A governor, or constable of a castle. In *Poland,* the name of a dignity, or charge; a kind of lieutenant of a province, commanding part of a palatinate under a palatine. The Castellans are senators, of the lower class, sitting, in the diets, on low seats behind the palatines.

CAS'TELLANY, *n.* [*See* CASTLE.] The lordship belonging to a castle; or the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

CAS'TELLATED, *a.* Inclosed in a building, as a fountain, or cistern.—2. Adorned with turrets, and battlements, like a castle.

CASTELLA'TION, *n.* The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle.

CĂSTER, *n.* [from *cast.*] One who throws, or casts; one who computes; a calculator; one who calculates fortunes.—2. A small phial or vessel for the table; as, a set of *casters.*—3. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is *cast,* or rolled, on the floor, in any direction. Casters placed below the feet of tables and other weighty articles of furniture, serve as friction wheels, to facilitate their removal from one part of a room to another. The word is frequently written *castor.*—4. One who makes castings; a founder.

CĂSTERS, *n.* A frame for holding bottles.

CAS'TIGATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *castigo,* from *castus,* chaste. Qu. Eth. *gasts,* to chasten, correct, chide. The French use *châtier,* from *castus,* chaste; Arm. *castiza;* Sp. and Port. *castigar;* It. *castigare*] To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten; to check.

CAS'TIGATED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CAS'TIGATING, *ppr.* Punishing; correcting; chastising.

CASTIGA'TION, *n.* Punishment; correction; penance; discipline; emendation; restraint.—2. Among the *Romans,* a military punishment inflicted on offenders, by beating with a wand or switch.

CAS'TIGATOR, *n.* One who corrects.

CAS'TIGATORY, *a.* Tending to correction; corrective; punitive.

CAS'TIGATORY, *n.* An engine formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds, called also a ducking-stool, or trebucket.

CAS'TILE-SŌAP, *n.* A kind of pure refined soap.

CASTIL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castile, in Spain.

CASTIL'IAN, *n.* An inhabitant, or native of Castile, in Spain.

CĂST'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; sending; computing; calculating; turning; giving a preponderancy; deciding; running or throwing into a mould, to give shape. [*See* CAST.]

CĂST'ING, *n.* The act of casting, or founding.—2. That which is cast in a mould; any vessel formed by casting melted metal into a mould, or in sand. —3. The taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c. In *arch.,* a term used to denote the bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood from their original state, caused either by the weight of the material, or by its being subject to unequal temperature, moisture, or the un-uniform texture of the material, called also *warping.* *Casting of draperies,* in *painting,* the disposition of the folds of the garments wherewith the figures in a picture are clothed. *Casting off copy,* in *printing,* is to ascertain accurately how many pages in print, a given quantity of manuscript copy will make; or how many pages a given quantity of printed copy will make, when the size of the book and type are changed; also when a given quantity of manuscript copy is delivered, with directions that it is to make a certain number of pages in print, to determine the size of the page, and the size of the type.

CĂST'ING-NET, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.

CĂST'ING-VOTE, } *n.* The vote of a
CĂST'ING-VOICE, } presiding officer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative.

CAS'TLE, *n.* (kas'l.) [Sax. *castel;* Lat. *castellum,* from *castrum;* D. *kasteel;* Fr. *château;* W. *cast,* envelopement, from *cás,* a being separated or insulated, hatred, envy, a castle; *castell,* a castle, whence *castellu,* to surround; *casul,* a cloke, a chasuble. The Welch *cás* gives the primary sense, which is to separate, to drive off; hence, to defend. It is probably from this root the Latins had *casa.* We observe in the Welch, *cás* signifies separated, a castle, and hatred, envy; also, hateful, odious; and *casnawr,* a hater, a persecutor; *casnori,* to persecute, to chase. Hence we see the radical sense of hatred is a *driving off.*] 1. A house fortified for defence against an enemy; a fortress. The term seems to include the house and the walls, or other works around it. In *old writers,* the word is used for a town, or village fortified.—2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.—3. In *a ship,* there are two parts called by this name; the *forecastle,* a short deck in the fore part of a ship, above the upper deck; and the *hindcastle,* at the stern.—*Castle in the air,* a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.

CAS'TLE, *v. t.* In the game of chess, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move.

CAS'TLE-BUILDER, *n.* One who forms visionary schemes.

CAS'TLE-BUILDING, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

CAS'TLE-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with a castle.

CAS'TLED, *a.* Furnished with castles; as, a *castled* elephant.

CAS'TLE-GUARD, *n.* A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.

CAS'TLERY, *n.* The government of a castle.

CAS'TLET, *n.* A small castle.

CAS'TLE-WARD, *n.* An imposition laid upon subjects dwelling within a certain distance of a castle, for the purpose of maintaining watch and ward in the castle.

CĂST'LING, *n.* An abortion, or abortive.

CĂS'TOR, *n.* [Lat. *castor;* Fr. Sp. and Port. *id.;* Gr. καστωρ.] 1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, and large hind feet. Also, a beaver hat.—2. A reddish brown

substance, of a strong penetrating smell, taken from bags or cods in the groin of the beaver, a powerful antispasmodic.—3. In *astr.*, a moiety of the constellation Gemini, called also Apollo. [*See* GEMINI.]—*Castor and Pollux*, in *meteoro.*, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of one, two, and even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called *Helena*, which portends that the severest part of the storm is yet to come. Two appearing at once are denominated *Castor* and *Pollux*, or *Tyndaridæ*, and portend a cessation of the storm.

CASTO'REUM, *n.* Is a peculiar secretion from the præputial follicles of the castor fiber, or beaver, and is a powerful antispasmodic.

CAS'TORIN, CAS'TORINE, *n.* An animal principle discovered in castor, and prepared by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquor. From this is deposited the Castorin.

CAS'TOR-OIL, *n.* [A corruption of *Castus* oil, the plant producing it having formerly been called *Agnus castus.*] The oil of the Ricinus communis, or Palma Christi, a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the height of twenty feet in one season. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by



Castor-Oil plant.

expression or decoction. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and acrid matter which is mixed with the oil when expressed. It is a mild cathartic. The oil obtained by expression, is called cold-drawn, and is thought to be more acrimonious than that by decoction.

CAS'TORS, *n. plur.* Small wheels fixed to the feet of tables, sofas, &c., to allow them to move with facility. [*See* CASTER.]

CAS'TRA, *n. plur.* [Lat.] Soldiers' quarters.

CASTRAMETA'TION *n.* [Lat. *castrametor*, to encamp, *castra*, camp, and *metior*, to measure, or survey.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

CAS'TRATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *castro*: Sp. and Port. *castrar*: It. *castrare*] 1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate.—2. To take away, or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing.—3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.

CAS'TRATED *pp.* Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.

CAS'TRATING, *ppr.* Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRA'TION, *n.* The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book. In *bot.*, the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.

CAS'TRATO, *n.* [It. *See* CASTRATE.] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer.

CAS'TREL, or **KES'TREL**, *n.* A kind of hawk, resembling the lanner in shape and the hobby in size.

CASTREN'SIAN, *a.* [Lat. *castrensis*, from *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp.

CAS'UAL, *a.* (cazh'ual.) [Fr. *casuel*; Sp. and Port. *casual*; from Lat. *casus*, a fall. *See* CASE and ACCIDENT.] 1. Falling; happening, or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen, or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; as, the parties had a *casual* rencounter.—2. Occasional; coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated or regular; as, *casual* expenses.—3. Taking place, or beginning to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.

> Atheists assert that the existence of things is *casual*. *Dwight.*

CAS'UALLY, *adv.* Accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance.

CAS'UALNESS, *n.* Accidentalness; the quality of being casual.

CAS'UALTY, *n.* Accident; that which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen; contingency.—2. An accident that produces unnatural death; and by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident. 3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.

CASUARA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of incomplete Exogens, whose branches are in all cases long, drooping, green, and wiry, with very small scale-like sheaths in the room of leaves. The timber of some species forms the beef-wood of the New South Wales colonists, and is of excellent quality.

CAS'UIST, *n.* [It. Sp and Port. *casuista*; Fr. *casuiste*; from Lat. *casus*, a case.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

> The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

CAS'UIST, *v. i.* To play the part of a casuist.

CASUIS'TIC, CASUIS'TICAL, *a.* Relating to cases of conscience, or to cases of doubtful propriety.

CAS'UISTRY, *n.* The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of resolving cases of doubtful propriety, or of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do by rules and principles drawn from the Scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural reason.

Casus amissionis, [Lat.] Cause of loss, a term used in Scots law. In an action for proving the tenor of a deed or other writing which has been lost, it is necessary to give some satisfactory account or explanation of the manner in which the loss has happened. This is termed the *casus amissionis*.

Casus fœderis, [Lat.] The case stipulated by treaty; that which comes within the terms of compact.

CAT, *n.* [Ir. *cat*; Fr. *chat*; Ger. *kater*, or *katze*; Lat. *catus*; Vulgar Greek, κατις, or γατος: W. *cath*. In Ar. *kitta*, or *kaita*, is a male cat.] 1. A name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the genus Felis. The domestic cat needs no description. It is a deceitful animal, and when enraged extremely spiteful. It is kept in houses, chiefly for the purpose of catching rats and mice. The wild cat is much larger than the domestic cat. It is a strong ferocious animal, living in the forest, and very destructive to poultry and lambs. The wild cat of Europe is of the same species with the domestic cat; the catamount of North America is much larger and a distinct species.—2. A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. It is strong built, from four to six hundred tons burden, and employed in the coal trade.—3. A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship.—4. A double tripod having six feet.—*Cat of nine tails*, an instrument of punishment, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord fastened to a piece of thick rope, and having three knots at intervals, used to flog offenders on board of ships.—*A cat in the pan*, a falsehood given out as coming from one who did not originate it.—*Cat's paw*, a term applied to a person whom another makes use of in roguery, to screen himself; a tool; a dupe.

CAT'-BIRD, *n.* The Turdus Lividus of Wilson, a numerous and well-known species of American thrush, found throughout the Middle and New England States, frequenting thickets, or the shrubberies of gardens. Its note resembles the plaint of a kitten in distress; hence its name. Its plumage is lead-coloured; it is about nine inches in length, and very lively in its movements.

CAT'-BLOCK, *n.* A two or three fold block with an iron strop and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head.

CATS'-EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Hypochæris.

CATS'-EYE, *n.* Sunstone, a subspecies of quartz, called in Latin *Oculus cati* or *Onycopalus*, from its white zones or rings like onyx, and its variable colours like opal. It is very hard and semi-transparent, and from certain points exhibits a yellowish radiation, or chatoyant appearance, somewhat resembling a cat's eye.

CAT'-EYED, *a.* Having eyes like a cat.

CAT'-FALL, *n.* The rope that forms the tackle for heaving up the anchor, from the water's edge to the bow.

CAT-FISH, *n.* A species of fish belonging to the family of Gobies. The cat-fish of the North American rivers is a species of Cottus, or bull-head.

CATS-FOOT, *n.* A plant of genus Glechoma, ground ivy, or gill.

CAT'-HARPINGS, *n.* Ropes serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close hauled.

CAT'-HEAD, *n.* A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows, carrying two or three sheaves, about which a rope called the *cat-fall* passes, and communicates with the cat-block.

CAT'S'-HEAD, *n.* A kind of apple.

CAT'-HOOK, *n.* A strong hook fitted to the cat-block.

CAT'MINT, *n* A plant of the genus Nepeta, so called because cats eat it.

CAT'S'-PAW, *n.* Among *seamen*, a light air perceived in a calm, by a rippling of the surface of the water; also, a particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.—2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses.

CAT'-SALT, *n.* A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach-brine, used for making hard soap.

CAT'-SILVER, *n.* A fossil, a species of mica.

CAT'-TAIL, *n.* [*cat* and *tail.*] A species of the genus Typha, the downy substance of which is used for stuffing mattresses, &c.—2. A substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c.

CATA-, [Gr. κατα, against.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying opposition, against, or contrariety; under, down, or downward; and completion, part by part, or intensiveness.

CATABAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. κατα, and βαπτιστης.] One who opposes baptism.

CATACAU'SIS, *n.* [from κατακαιω, to consume by fire.] Combustion or burning, a name given by Dr. Young and Dr. Good to the phenomena, commonly called spontaneous combustion of the human body. [*See* COMBUSTION.]

CATACAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. κατακαυσις, a burning.] *Catacaustic* curves, in *geom.*, are that species of caustic curves which are formed by reflection.

CATACAUS'TICS, *n.* In *optics*, the *caustic* curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light, and so called to distinguish them from the *diacaustic*, which are formed by refracted rays. [*See* CAUSTIC.]

CATACHRE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. καταχρησις, abuse, from κατα, against, and χραομαι, to use.] An abuse of a trope or of words; a figure in rhetoric, when one word is abusively put for another, or when a word is too far wrested from its true signification; as, a voice *beautiful* to the *ear*. A catachresis is a trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another, or a harsh trope; as when Milton, speaking of Raphael's descent from heaven, says, he "sails between worlds and worlds." Here the novelty of the word *sails* enlivens the image. So in Scripture we read of the "*blood* of the grape," Deut. xxxii.

CATACHRES'TIC, } *a.* Belonging
CATACHRES'TICAL } to a catachresis; forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense.

CATACHRES'TICALLY, *adv.* In a forced manner.

CAT'ACLYSM, *n.* [Gr. κατακλυσμος, a deluge, from κατακλυζω, to inundate.] A deluge, or overflowing of water; particularly the flood in Noah's days. [*Little used.*]

CAT'ACOMB, *n.* [probably from Gr. κατα, and κυμβος, a hollow or recess.] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead. It is said to have been originally applied to the chapel of St. Sebastian in Rome, where the ancient Roman calendars say the body of St. Peter was deposited. It is now applied to a vast number of subterraneous sepulchres, about three miles from Rome, in the Appian Way; supposed to be the cells and caves in which the primitive Christians concealed themselves, and in which were deposited the bodies of the primitive martyrs. These are visited by devout people, and relics are taken from them, baptized by the Pope, and dispersed through Catholic countries. Each catacomb is three feet broad, and eight or ten high; along the side walls are sepulchral niches, closed with thick tiles, or pieces of marble. Catacombs are found also at Naples and in other places.—2. Divisions or niches in a cellar for storing wine.

CATACOUS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. κατακουω, to hear.] That part of acoustics, or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes. But the distinction is deemed of little use.

CATADIOP'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. κατα
CATADIOP'TRICAL, } and διοπτομαι, to see through.] Reflecting light. —*Catadioptrical telescope*, the same as reflecting telescope.

CAT'ADUPE,† *n.* [Fr. from Gr. κατα and δουπεω, to sound.] A cataract or waterfall.

CATAFAL'CO, *n.* [It. a scaffold.] In *arch.*, a temporary structure of carpentry, decorated with painting and sculpture, representing a tomb or cenotaph, and used in funeral ceremonies.

CATAGMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. καταγμα, a fragment.] That has the quality of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured bones.

CAT'AGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. κατα and γραφω, to describe.] The first draught of a picture; also, a profile.

CATALEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. κατα and λεγω.] Pertaining to metrical composition, or to measure.—*Catalectic verses*, are such as want either feet or syllables.

CATALEP'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. καταληψις, a
CATALEP'SY, } seizing, from καταλαμβανω, to take, seize, or invade.] A sudden suppression of motion and sensation, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture, with his eyes open, without seeing or understanding. The word is applied also to a retention of the breath or of the humours, and to the interception of the blood by bandages.

CATALEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

CAT'ALOGIZE,† *v. t.* To insert in a catalogue.

CAT'ALOGUE, *n.* (kat'alog.) [Gr. καταλογος: κατα and λογος, according to words.] A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; as, a *catalogue* of the students of a college, or of books or of the stars.

CAT'ALOGUE, *v. t.* [*as above.*] To make a list of.

CATAL'PA, *n.* A large tree of the banks of the Mississippi, which, in blossom has a beautiful appearance. It is the *C. corditolia.*

CATAL'YSIS, *n.* [Gr. καταλυσις, dissolution.] A decomposition and new combination produced among the proximate and elementary principles of one or more compounds, by virtue of the mere presence of a substance or substances which do not of themselves enter into combination.

CATALYT'IC, *a.* Relating to catalysis.

CATAM'ARAN, *n.* In *naval lan.*, a kind of float. It consists of three pieces of wood lashed together, one of which serves as the bottom, and the other two



Catamaran.

as the sides. It is used on the coasts of Coromandel, and particularly at Madras, for conveying letters, messages, &c., to the shipping in the roads.

CATAME'NIA, *n.* [Infra.] The monthly flowings of females.

CATAME'NIAL, *a.* [Gr. καταμηνιος: κατα and μην, a month.] Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges.

CAT'AMITE, *n.* [L. *catamitus.*] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

CAT'AMOUNT, *n.* Cat of the mountain, the wild cat.

CATANADROM'OUS, *a.* In *ichth*, passing once a year from salt water into fresh.

CAT'APASM, *n.* [Gr. καταπασμα.] A dry powder for sprinkling the body.

CATAPEL'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the catapelt. As *a noun*, the catapult.

CATAPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. κατα, against, and πεταλον, a petal.] A term used in *bot.*, when the petals of a flower are held together by stamens which grow to their bases, as in the mallow.

CATAPHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. κατα, and φωνη, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics.

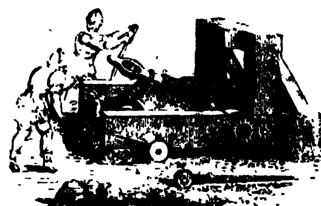
CAT'APHRACT, *n.* [Lat. *cataphracta*; Gr. καταφρακτος, from καταφρασσω, to arm or fortify.] 1. In *the ancient military art*, a piece of heavy defensive armour, formed of cloth, or leather strengthened with scales or links, used to defend the breast or whole body, or even the horse as well as the rider.—2. A horseman in complete armour.

CATAPHRACT'ED, *a.* In *nat. hist.*, covered with a hard callous skin, or with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together.

CAT'APLASM, *n.* [Gr. καταπλασμα, from καταπλασσω, to anoint, or to spread as a plaster.] A poultice; a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, to excite or repel heat, relax the skin, &c. When mustard is an ingredient, it is called a *sinapism.*

CAT'APUCE,† *n.* The herb spurge.

CAT'APULT, or **CATAPUL'TA,** *n.* [Gr. καταπελτης; Lat. *catapulta*; κατα and πελτη, a target, or more probably



Catapulta.

from καλλω or βαλλω, to throw or drive, Lat. *pello.*] A military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, darts, and arrows upon an enemy. Some of these would throw a stone of a hundred pounds weight. Balistæ were engines constructed somewhat similarly to the Catapults, but they were chiefly confined to the shooting of arrows, whereas the catapults were employed for projecting heavy missiles, such as large stones, beams, &c. They may be described as gigantic cross-bows, the most powerful of which consisted not of a single beam or spring, but of two, inserted each into an upright coil of ropes, so twisted, that the ends of the arms could not be drawn towards each other without producing a most violent recoil.

CAT'ARACT, *n.* [Lat. *cataracta;* Gr. καταρακτης, from καταρασσω, to break or fall with violence, from ρασσω, ραξω, to strike or dash.] 1. A great fall of water over a precipice; as, that of Niagara, of the Rhine, Danube, and Nile. It is a cascade upon a great scale.

The tremendous *cataracts* of America thundering in their solitudes. *Irving.*

2. In *medi.* and *surg.*, an opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule; a disorder in the eye, by which the pupil, which is usually black and transparent, becomes opaque, blue, gray, brown, &c., by which vision is impaired or destroyed.

CATARACT'OUS, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

CATÄRRH, *n.* (catär.) [Lat. *catarrhus;* Gr. καταρροος, from καταρρεω, to flow down.] 1. A defluxion, or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiæ, with fever, sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite, and sometimes an entire loss of taste; called also a cold, *coryza.* An epidemic catarrh is called *influenza.*—2. A chronic affection of the mucous membrane of the nostrils and fauces.

CATÄRRHAL, } *a.* Pertaining to ca-
CATÄRRHOUS, } tarrh, produced by it or attending it; as, a *catarrhal* fever.

CATASTA'LTIC, *a.* [Gr. κατασταλλω.] A term applied to medicines which repress evacuations, as astringents and styptics.

CATAS'TASIS, *n.* [Gr. καταστασις, from καθιστημι, to constitute.] In *rhet.*, the narration, or the narrative part of the orator's speech, in which he unfolds the matter in question; and which generally forms the exordium.

CATAS'TERISM, *n.* [Gr. καταστερισμος, from καταστεριζω, to distinguish with stars, or to place among the stars; κατα and αστηρ, a star.] A constellation, or a placing among the stars.

CATAS'TOMUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the Abdominal Malacopterygii, and family Cyprinidæ. The fishes of this genus are peculiar to the rivers of North America.

CATAS'TROPHE, } *n.* [Gr. καταστροφη,
CATAS'TROPHY, } an end or overthrowing, from καταστρεφω, to subvert; κατα and τρεφω.] 1. The change or revolution which produces the final event of a dramatic piece; or the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophy; the introduction, continuance, heightening, and development, or conclusion.—2. A final event; conclusion; generally, an unfortunate conclusion, calamity, or disaster.

CAT'CALL, *n.* [*cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in play-houses to condemn plays.

CATCH, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* *catched* or *caught.* [Sp. *coger,* to catch, coinciding in elements with Gr. κιχω. The orthography of *caught* determines the radical letters to be Cg. The popular or common pronunciation is *ketch.*] 1. To seize or lay hold on with the hand; carrying the sense of pursuit, thrusting forward the hand, or rushing on.

And they came upon him and *caught* him; Acts vi.

2. To seize, in a general sense; as to *catch* a ball; to *catch* hold of a bough. —3. To seize, as in a snare or trap; to ensnare; to entangle.

They sent certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words; Mark xii.

4. To seize in pursuit; hence, simply to overtake; *a popular use of the word.*

He ran, but could not *catch* his companion.

5. To take hold; to communicate to.

The fire *caught* the adjoining building.

6. To seize the affections; to engage and attach to; as, to *catch* the fair.—7. To take or receive by contagion or infection; as, to *catch* the measles or small pox.—8. To snatch; to take suddenly; as, to *catch* a book out of the hand. 9. To receive something passing.

The swelling sails no more
Catch the soft airs and wanton in the sky. *Trumbull.*

To catch at, to endeavour to seize suddenly.

To *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison.*

To catch up, to snatch; to take up suddenly.

CATCH, *v. i.* To communicate; to spread by infecting; as, a disease will *catch* from man to man.—2. To seize and hold; as, a hook *catches.*

CATCH, *n.* Seizure; the act of seizing. —2. Any thing that seizes or takes hold, as a hook.—3. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize; as, to lie upon the *catch.*—4. A sudden advantage taken.—5. The thing caught, considered as an object of desire; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great *catch.* *Shak.*

6. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches.* *Locke.*

7. A little portion.

We retain a *catch* of a pretty story. *Glanville.*

8. In *music,* a fugue in the unison, wherein to humour some conceit in the words, the melody is broken, and the sense is interrupted in one part, and *caught* and supported by another, or a different sense is given to the words; or a piece for three or more voices, one of which leads, and the others follow in the same notes.—9. A contrivance employed in machinery, for the purpose of stopping or checking certain movements. A toothed wheel which is made to turn in one direction, may be prevented from turning in the contrary direction, by means of a catch. It acts on the principle of a latch.

CATCH'ABLE, *a.* That may be caught. [*Not well authorized.*]

CATCH'-DRAIN, *n.* A drain along the side of a canal, or other conduit, to catch the surplus water; or a drain running along sloping ground to catch and convey the water flowing over the surface. The name given to a method sometimes employed to irrigate land when water is scarce. When a meadow is pretty long, and has a quick descent, the water is made to run swiftly down a drain, or drains, in which it is stopped at different distances, so as to spread it over the adjoining surface.

CATCH'ER, *n.* One who catches; that which catches, or in which any thing is caught.

CATCH'FLY, *n.* A plant of the genus Lychnis; campion; but the name is applied to several plants which have the property of retaining insects, either by their viscid surface, or by some other means

CATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking hold; ensnaring; entangling.

CATCH'ING, *a.* Communicating, or that may be communicated, by contagion; infectious; as, a disease is *catching.*

CATCH'PENNY, *n.* [*catch* and *penny.*] Something worthless, particularly a book, or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money without giving value.

CATCH'-POLL, *n.* [*catch* and *poll,* the head.] A bailiff's assistant, so called by way of reproach.

CATCH'UP, } *n.* A liquor extracted
CAT'SUP, } from mushrooms, used as a sauce.

CATCH-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants, Asperugo.

CATCH'-WORD, *n.* Among *printers,* the word placed at the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to be inserted as the first word on the following page.

CATE, *n.* *See* CATES.

CATECHET'IC, or **CATECHET'ICAL,** *a.* [*See* CATECHISE.] Relating to oral instruction, and particularly in the first principles of the Christian religion.—2. Relating to, or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, according to the ancient manner of teaching pupils.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing. *Addison.*

CATECHET'ICALLY, *adv.* By question and answer; in the way of oral instruction.

CAT'ECHINE, *n.* A peculiar principle contained in that portion of catechu which is insoluble in cold water. It forms a fine white powder composed of silky nodules. It is also called Tanningenic acid.

CATECHISA'TION, *n.* The act of catechising.

CAT'ECHISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. κατηχιζω, and κατηχεω, to sound, to utter sound, to teach by the voice; from κατα, and ηχεω, to sound, whence *echo.* Hence κατηχησις, κατηχισμος, *catechise, catechism,* instruction.] 1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections.—2. To question; to interrogate; to examine, or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person, which condemn his own conduct.—3. *Appropriately,* to ask questions concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion; to interrogate pupils and give instruction in the principles of religion.

CAT'ECHISED, *pp.* Instructed.

CAT'ECHISER, *n.* One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion.

CAT'ECHISING, *ppr.* Instructing in rudiments, or principles.

CAT'ECHISM, *n.* [Gr. κατηχισμος.] 1. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.—2. An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science, or art, but appropriately in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities.

CAT'ECHIST, *n.* [Gr. κατηχιστης.] One who instructs viva voce, or by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion.

CATECHIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
CATECHIS'TICAL, } a catechist, or catechism.

CAT'ECHU, *n.* Called also Cutch, and Terra Japonica. A dry extract, or brown astringent substance, obtained by decoction and evaporation from Acacia Catechu, in India. It is also obtained from another plant, the Uncaria Gambir. Catechu is one of the best astringents to be found in the *materia medica*, and likewise one of the most common in use. It consists chiefly of tannin.

CATECHU'MEN, *n.* [Gr. κατηχουμενα, places where hearers stood to be instructed, or buildings adjoining a church where the catechist taught the doctrines of religion.] One who is in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism. These were anciently the children of believing parents, or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands, and the sign of the cross.

CATECHUMEN'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

CATECHU'MENIST, *n.* A catechumen.

CATEGOREMAT'IC, *n.* In *logic*, a term employed to signify a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term, or predicate of a proposition.

CATEGOR'ICAL, *a.* [*See* CATEGORY.] Pertaining to a category.—2. Absolute; positive; express; not relative, or hypothetical; as, a *categorical* proposition, syllogism, or answer.

CATEGOR'ICALLY, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively; as, to affirm *categorically*.

CAT'EGORY, *n.* [Gr. κατηγορια, from κατηγορεω, to accuse, show, demonstrate; κατα and αγορεω, to speak in an assembly, to harangue, or denounce, from αγορα, a forum, judicial tribunal, or market.] In *logic*, a series or order of all the predicates, or attributes contained under a genus. The school philosophers distributed all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes. Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit.

CATELEC'TRODE, *n.* [Gr. κατα, and *electrode*.] The name given by Faraday to the negative *electrode*, or pole of a voltaic battery; the positive *electrode* or pole being termed the *anelectrode*. [*See* ELECTRODE.]

CATENA'RIAN, } *a.* [Lat. *catenarius*,
CAT'ENARY, } from *catena*, a chain.] Relating to a chain; like a chain. The *catenarian curve*, in *geom.*, is formed by a rope, or chain, of uniform density and thickness, hanging freely between two points of suspension, whether the points are horizontal or not. A knowledge of the properties of this curve is of essential service to the civil engineer, since it has been found the best suited for domes, and is also the curve assumed by the chains of a suspension bridge.

CATENA'RIAN ARCH, *n.* In *arch.*, an arch whose form is that of a cord, or chain suspended from two fixed points at its extremities. [*See* CATENARIAN.]

CAT'ENATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *catena*, a chain; Ger. *kette;* Sans. *ketta*, whence *kettenu*, to bind.] To chain, or rather to connect in a series of links or ties.

CAT'ENATED, *pp.* Connected as links in a chain.

CAT'ENATING, *ppr.* Connecting as links in a chain.

CATENA'TION, *n.* Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection. [*See* CONCATENATION.]

CAT'ENULATE, *a.* Consisting of little links, or chains.

CATER, *v. i.* [In It. *cattare* is to get; *accattare*, to beg or borrow. In Fr. *acheter* is to buy; Norm. *acat*, a buying. *See* CATERER.] To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; followed by *for;* as, to *cater for* the sparrow.

CA'TER, *n.* A provider. [*See* CATERER.] Old Eng. *achatur.*

CA'TER, *n.* The four of cards, or dice; so written for Fr. *quatre.*

CA'TER-COUSIN, *n.* A quatre-cousin, a remote relation.

CA'TERER, *n.* [From *cater.* In *Chaucer*, *achatur*, a purchaser or caterer, is evidently from *acheter*, to buy.] A provider, buyer, or purveyor of provisions.

CA'TERESS, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

CAT'ERPILLAR, *n.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain. The first part (*Cater*) may be from D. *kerten*, *hartelen*, to shear, or shave all round as the caterpillar shears herbs and fruits by eating and devouring. The last component part of the word may be from Fr. *piller*, to pillage, or peel, or from Lat. *pilus*, hair.] The coloured and often hairy larva of the *lepidopterous* insects. This term is also applied to the larvæ of other insects, such as the *Tenthredo*, or saw-fly; but is more generally confined to the *lepidopters*. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg; they are furnished with



Caterpillar.

several pairs of feet, and have the shape and appearance of a worm. They contain the embryo of the perfect insect, inclosed within a muscular envelope, which is thrown off when the insect enters the nymph or chrysalis state, in which it remains for some time as if inanimate. It then throws off its last envelope, and emerges a perfect insect. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves, or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive.

CAT'ERPILLAR-EATER, *n.* A worm bred in the body of a caterpillar, which eats it.

CAT'ERWAUL, *v. i.* [Probably from *cat* and *waul*, It. *guaiolare*, Eng. *wail.*] To cry, or wawl, as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh offensive noise.

CAT'ERWAULING, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh disagreeable noise, or cry.

CA'TERY, *n.* The place where provisions are deposited.

CATES, *n.* Delicious food, or viands; dainties.

CAT'-FALL, *n.* In *ships*, a rope used in weighing anchor.

CAT'GUT, *n.* The intestines of sheep dried and twisted, used for strings of violins and other instruments.—2. A sort of linen, or canvas, with wide interstices.

CATH'ARIST, *n.* [Gr. καθαρος, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess.

CATHAR'MA, *n.* [Lat.] Among *physicians*, an excrement; any thing purged from the body naturally, or by art.

CATHAR'SIS, *n.* [Gr. Infra.] Purgation; alvine discharges; evacuation.

CATHAR'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. καθαρτικος,
CATHAR'TICAL, } from καθαιρω, καθαιρω, to purge, καθαρος, clean, κατα, and αιρω, to remove.] Purging; cleansing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative.

CATHAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels; a purge; a purgative.

CATHAR'TICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

CATHAR'TICALNESS, *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

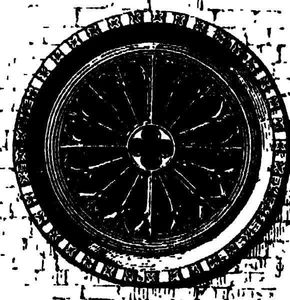
CATHAR'TINA, } *n.* A vegetable prin-
CATHAR'TINE, } ciple obtained from the leaves of Cassia Senna, and C. Lanceolata, and from some other plants. It has a bitter nauseous taste, and purgative properties.

CATHE'DRAL, *n.* [Lat. *cathedra;* Gr. καθεδρα, a chair, or seat, from κατα and εδρα, a seat.] The see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese; so called from possessing the episcopal chair, called *cathedra.* The ancient cathedrals in Europe, especially those of Germany and England, are remarkable, as being the oldest monuments of Gothic, Saxon, Old English, and Roman architecture in existence.

CATHE'DRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the church which is the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocese; containing the see of a bishop; as, a *cathedral* church; *cathedral* service.—2. Resembling the aisles of a cathedral; as, *cathedral* walks.

CATH'EDRATED, *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher.

CATH'ERINE-PEAR, *n.* A sort of small pear.



Catherine Wheel Window, St. David's.

CATH'ERINE WHEEL, *n.* A sort of firework constructed in the form of

a wheel, which is made to turn round when it is let off. In *arch.*, a large circular ornament in the upper compartment of Gothic windows, fitted with a rosette, or radiating divisions. [*See* ROSE WINDOW.]

CATH'ETER, *n.* [Gr. καθετηρ, from καθιημι, to thrust in; κατα and ιημι, to send.] In *surgery*, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is suppressed; also, a sound to search for the stone, or a bougie made of silver, or elastic gum.

CATH'ETUS, *n.* [Gr. καθετος. *See* CATHETER.] In *geom.*, a line, or radius, falling perpendicularly on another line or surface; as, the two sides of a right-angled triangle.—*Cathetus of incidence*, in *catoptrics*, is a right line drawn from a point of the object, perpendicular to the reflecting line.—*Cathetus of reflection*, or *of the eye*, a right line drawn from the eye, perpendicular to the reflecting plane.—*Cathetus of obliquation*, a right line drawn perpendicular to the speculum, in the point of incidence or reflection. In *arch.*, a cathetus is a perpendicular line, supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. Also, the centre of the Ionic volute.

CA'THODE, *n.* [Gr. κατα, and οδος, a way.] The way or road by which electricity goes out of substances; opposed to *anode*, the way by which it enters substances through which it passes.

CAT'-HOLES, *n.* In *ships*, two small holes astern, above the gun-room ports.

CATH'OLIC, *a.* [Gr. καθολικος, κατα, and ολικος, from ολος, the whole; Lat. *catholicus;* Fr. *catholique.*] 1. Universal, or general; as, the *Catholic* church. Originally this epithet was given to the Christian church in general, but is now appropriated by the Romish church, but in strictness there is no Catholic church, or universal Christian communion. The epithet is sometimes set in opposition to heretic, sectary, or schismatic.—2. Liberal; not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; as, a *catholic* man.—3. Liberal; as, *catholic* principles.—*Catholic epistles*, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church.—*Catholic creditor*. In *Scots law*, a *catholic*, or universal creditor, is a creditor whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over the whole subjects belonging to his debtor.

CATH'OLIC, *n.* A papist.

CATHOL'ICAL, *a.* General.

CATH'OLICISM, *n.* Adherence to the Catholic church.—2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church. —3. More generally, liberality of sentiments.

This is the renowned seat of *catholicism*. *E. D. Griffin.*

CATHOLIC'ITY, *n.* The religion of the Romanists; the quality of being Catholic, or universal.

CATH'OLICIZE, *v. i.* To become a Catholic. [*Lit. us.*]

CATH'OLICLY, *adv.* Generally; in a catholic manner.

CATH'OLICNESS, *n.* Universality.

CATHOL'ICON, *n.* [Gr. καθολικον ιαμα, universal remedy.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy: a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humours; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electuary so called.

CATILINA'RIAN, *a.* Resembling Catiline the Roman, who conspired against his country.

CATILINA'RIAN, *n.* One who resembles Catiline.

CAT'ILINISM, *n.* The practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy.

CA'TIONS, *n.* [Gr. κατα, and ιον, going.] Faraday, in his theory of galvanism, termed the elements of an electrolyte, *ions;* those *ions*, which appear at the *anode*, and which are usually termed the electro-negative ingredients of a compound, he called *anions;* and electro-positive substances which appear at the *cathode*, he termed *cations.* [*See* ION.]

CAT'KIN, *n.* [from *cat* and *kin.*] In *bot.*, a species of inflorescence, consisting of many scales ranged along a stalk, slender as a thread, which is the common receptacle, as in hazel, birch, oak, willow, poplar, &c.; so called from its resemblance to a cat's tail.


Hazel Catkin.

CAT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cat.

CAT'LING, *n.* A dismembering knife, used by surgeons.—2. The down, or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.—3. Catgut. Qu.

CAT'MINT. } **CAT'NIP**, } *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

CATO'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato, the Roman, who was remarkable for his severity of manners; grave; severe; inflexible.

CATOP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. κατα, and οψις, the sight.] A morbid quickness of vision.

CATOP'TER, } **CATOP'TRON**, } *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρον. *See* CATOPTRICS.] An optical glass or instrument.

CATOP'TRIC, } **CATOP'TRICAL**, } *a.* [*See* CATOPTRICS.] Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.—*Catoptric cistula*, an arrangement of mirrors in a kind of box, by which objects are represented as multiplied, magnified, or deformed.—*Catoptric dial*, a kind of dial that shows the hours by means of a piece of mirror plate, adjusted to reflect the solar rays upwards to the ceiling of a room, on which the hour lines are delineated.—*Catoptric telescope*, a telescope that exhibits objects by reflection, more commonly called a *reflecting telescope*.

CATOP'TRICS, *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρικος, from κατοπτρον, a mirror, from κατα, against, and οπτομαι, to see.] That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies. The whole doctrine of catoptrics is founded on this simple principle, that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. [*See* INCIDENCE.]

CATOP'TROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρομαντεια: κατοπτρον, a mirror, and μαντεια, divination.] A species of divination among the ancients, which was performed by letting down a mirror into water, for a sick person to look at his face in it. If his countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favourable.

CAT'-PIPE, *n.* *See* CATCALL.

CAT'SUP, *n.* *See* CATCHUP, KETCHUP.

CAT'TLE, *n. sing.* or *plur.* [Norm. *catal, chastel*, and *chatters*, goods, commodities, moveables; Arm. *chetal*, beasts; Port. *gado*. In Syr. and Ch. גד, *gat*, and גית, *get*, signify a flock, herd, possession, goods. But Spelman alleges that the word *chattel* is contracted from *capitalia, capital* from *caput*, a word used in the middle ages for all goods, moveable and immoveable, answering nearly to the use of Gr. κεφαλαιον, Acts xxii. 28, πολλου κεφαλαιου, "with a great price or sum I obtained this freedom." Qu. Sp. *caudal*, wealth, property, capital sum. *Cattle* may be from the root of It. *cattare*, to get, and denote possessions.] 1. Beasts or quadrupeds in general, serving for tillage or other labour, and for food to man. In its primary sense, the word includes camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts or the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds and goats, and perhaps swine. In this general sense it is constantly used in the scriptures; see Job i. 3. Hence it would appear that the word properly signifies possessions, goods. But whether from a word originally signifying a beast, for in early ages beasts constituted the chief part of a man's property, or from a root signifying to *get* or *possess*, Gr. κτaομαι, It. *cattare*, or from *capitalia*, it is not easy to determine. This word is restricted to domestic beasts; but in England it includes horses.—2. In *the United States*, cattle, in *common usage*, signifies only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls, cows and their young. In the laws respecting domestic beasts, horses, sheep, asses, mules and swine are distinguished from *cattle*, or neat cattle. Thus the law in Connecticut, requiring "that all the owners of any cattle, sheep, or swine, shall ear-mark or brand *all their cattle*, sheep and swine," does not extend to horses. Yet it is probable that a law, giving damages for a trespass committed by *cattle* breaking into an inclosure, would be adjudged to include horses. In *Great Britain*, beasts are distinguished into *black cattle*, including bulls, oxen, cows and their young; and *small cattle*, including sheep of all kinds and goats.—3. In reproach, human beings are called cattle.

CAT'TLE-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.

CAT'TY, *n.* A Chinese weight of 1⅓ pound.

CAUCA'SIAN, } **CAUCASE'AN**, } *a.* Pertaining to Mount Caucasus in Asia.

CAUC'US, *n.* A word used in America to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The name *caucus* originated in a dispute which occurred at Boston, in *New England*, a short time previous to the revolution, between a party of English soldiers and the caulkers of the town, in consequence of which, some of the citizens were killed by the soldiers. This led to meetings on the part of the inhabitants, to concert measures for obtaining redress, and these meetings were by the soldiers called *caulkers' meetings*, which expression was soon corrupted into *caucus meetings*.

CAUD'AL, *a.* [Lat. *cauda*, a tail.]

Pertaining to a tail, or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.

ÇAUD'ATE, } *a.* [Lat. *cauda*, a tail.]
ÇAUD'ATED, } Having a tail; a term applied generally in *nat. his.*, and in *bot.*, to seeds which have a tail-like appendage.

ÇAUD'EX, *n. plur. Caudexes.* [Lat.] In *bot.*, the stem of a tree. Linnæus uses the word for the stock which proceeds from a seed, one part ascending and forming the body above ground, the other descending and putting forth roots.

ÇAUD'IÇLE, *n.* An appendage to the pollen masses of orchideous plants.

ÇAU'DLE, *n.* [Fr. *chaudeau*, from *chaud*, warm or hot, by contraction from Lat. *calidus*, or its root; It. *caldo.*] A kind of warm broth, a mixture of wine and other ingredients prepared for the sick.

ÇAU'DLE, *v. t.* To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle.

ÇAUF, *n.* [probably from the root of *coffer.*] A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.

ÇAUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *catch*, pronounced *caut.*

ÇAUK, } *n.* A name given by miners
ÇAWK, } to certain specimens of the compact sulphate of baryta. These are of a white, gray, or fawn colour, often irregular in figure, but sometimes resembling a number of small convex lenses set in a ground. This name is sometimes given to masses composed of concentric lamellar concretions.

ÇAUK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to cauk; like cauk.

ÇAUL, *n.* [Lat. *caula*, a fold, from the root of *hold*. *See* HOLD.] 1. In *anat.*, a membrane in the abdomen, covering the greatest part of the lower intestines, called from its structure, reticulum, a net, but more generally, the omentum; also, a little membrane sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born.—2. A kind of net in which females inclose their hair; the hinder part of a cap.—3. Any kind of net.

ÇAULES'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, a stalk; Gr. καυλος. *See* COLE.] In *bot.*, having an herbaceous stem, which bears both leaves and fructification.

ÇAULI'COLI, *n.* [Lat.] In *arch.*, the little twists or volutes under the flower on the abacus in the Corinthian capital, representing the twisted tops of the acanthus stalks. In *bot.*, the slender part which connects the cotyledon of a seed with the radicle, is termed *cauliculus.*

ÇAULIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, a stem, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.*, the same as *Caulescent.*

ÇAUL'IFLOWER, *n.* [It. *cavolfiore;* Lat. *caulis;* W. *cawl;* D. *kool*, and *flower.*] A variety of Brassica or cabbage, well known and much esteemed. The part eaten is the enlarged or altered flower-stalks.

ÇAUL'IFORM, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, a stem, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a caulis.

ÇAUL'INE, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, a stalk.] In *bot.*, growing immediately on a caulis.

ÇAUL'IS, *n.* [Gr. καυλος.] An herbaceous stem, bearing both leaves and fructification.

ÇAULK. *See* CALK.

ÇAULOÇAR'POUS, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, and Gr. καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, a term applied to such plants as annually produce flowers and fruit on their branches without perishing.

ÇAU'MA, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. καυμα, heat.] Burning heat; febrile heat; a simple phlogistic fever.

ÇAUMAT'IÇ, *a.* [Gr. καυμα, heat.] Of the nature of *cauma.*

ÇAUP'ONATE,† *v. i.* [Lat. *cauponor.*] to keep a victualling house.

ÇAUP'ONISE,† *v. t.* To sell wine or victuals.

ÇAUS'ABLE, *a.* [*See* CAUSE.] That may be caused, produced, or effected.

ÇAUS'AL, *a.* [*See* CAUSE.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words, as *that* or *because*. *Watts.*

ÇAUS'AL, *n.* In *gram.*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.

ÇAUSAL'ITY, *n.* The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect. In *phrenol.*, one of the reflecting faculties, whose function is to produce the idea of causation, or the connection between cause and effect, and of their various relations and dependences. It gives a strong perception of logical consequences, and is a chief element in the talent for abstract study. Its organ is situated in the forehead, on each side of *Comparison.*

ÇAUS'ALLY, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes.

ÇAUS'ALTY, *n.* Among *miners*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.

ÇAUS'ATION, *n.* The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced.

ÇAUS'ATIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; also, that effects as a cause.

ÇAUS'ATIVELY, *adv.* In a causative manner.

ÇAUSA'TOR, *n.* One who causes or produces an effect.

ÇAUSE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *cause;* Sp. Port. and It. *causa;* Lat. *causa*, from the Celtic; W. *acaws*, effecting power, allied to *cais*, effort, *ceisiaw*, to seek or go after, to attempt. The primary sense is to urge, press, impel, like *sequor*, whence *suit;* hence, to *accuse*, to attack or follow with a charge. The root of this word coincides with that of *castle*, *cast*, &c., which express a driving. A *cause* is that which moves, excites, or impels to action or effect; in *law*, a pressing for a claim. *See* QUESTION. *Cause*, *sake*, and *thing* have the like radical sense.] 1. A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right or his supposed right. This is a legal, scriptural, and popular use of the word, coinciding nearly with *case* from *cado*, and *action* from *ago*, to urge or drive.

The *cause* of both parties shall come before the judges; Ex. xxii.

2. That which produces an effect; that which impels into existence, or by its agency or operation produces what did not before exist; that by virtue of which any thing is done; that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make a thing begin to be. *Locke.*

Causes are distinguished into—*Efficient cause*, the only true and proper cause of any thing, in distinction from a *secondary cause*, or that which is subservient to another cause. In this sense God is the only efficient cause, or the *first cause*, to which all other causes are secondary.—*Necessary cause*, that which is concerned in producing an effect, not by the will of any agent, but by a necessary law of nature, as the sun emits its rays, or a spring its waters. This may be otherwise termed a *natural cause*.—*Accidental cause*, that which produces effects incidentally; as, for the sun to kill any person by the force of its rays.—*Final cause*, that which is the direct end or motive for an action, &c.—*Secondary cause*, that which is subservient to the final cause; secondary causes are the means employed for bringing about the final cause. The final cause of the universe is the end which the Almighty had in view in framing it. The final cause of the eye is to produce vision; the secondary causes are to be sought for in the structure of the eye, and the laws of optics. All the phenomena of nature may be considered as secondary causes, when contemplated in relation to the plans of Providence.—*Cause and effect*, in *meta.*, a principle of association. According to this principle, things and thoughts, by appearing together, or by being frequently joined together, become so closely related in the mind, that the one has always a tendency to suggest the other. This is one of the principles which regulate the train of thought in the mind of the philosopher, when he is engaged in a particular investigation.—3. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide.

For this *cause* have I raised up Pharaoh, Ex. ix.

And David said, Is there not a *cause?* 1 Sam. xvii.

4. Sake; account.

I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong; 2 Cor. vii. [*See* SAKE.]

5. That which a party or nation pursues; or rather pursuit, prosecution of an object. We say, Bible Societies are engaged in a noble *cause*. [See the first definition.] Hence the word *cause* is used to denote that which a person or thing favours; that to which the efforts of an intelligent being are directed; as, to promote religion is to advance the *cause* of God. So we say, the *cause* of truth or of justice. In all its applications, *cause* retains something of its original meaning, struggle, impelling force, contest, effort to obtain or to effect something.—6. *Without cause*, without good reason; without a reason or motive to justify the act.

They hate me *without cause;* Ps. xxxv. lxix.

ÇAUSE, *v. t.* To produce; to bring into existence.

They *caused* great joy to all the brethren; Acts xv.

2. To effect by agency, power, or influence.

I will *cause* it to rain on the earth forty days; Gen. vii.

I will *cause* him to fall by the sword; 2 Kings xix.

ÇAUSE,† *v. i.* To assign sufficient cause.

ÇAUS'ED, *pp.* Produced; effected; brought about.

ÇAUSE'LESS, *a.* (cauz'less.) Having no cause, or producing agent.—2. Without just ground, reason, or motive; as, *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

ÇAUSE'LESSLY, *adv.* (cauz'lessly.) Without cause or reason.

CAUSE'LESSNESS, *n.* (cauz'lessness.) The state of being causeless.

CAUS'ER, *n.* He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUS'EY, or **CAUS'EWAY,** *n.* (cauz'y or cauz'way.) [Norm. *calsay;* Fr. *chaussée,* for *chaulsée,* a bank, or raised way; Arm. *chauçzer,* the bank or mole of a pond. The Spanish has *calzada,* a causey, or way paved and raised; Port. *calçada,* a pavement, and stones used in paving. Both these words are evidently from the same root as Sp. *calzas,* Port. *calçado,* Sp. *calzado,* hose, loose breeches, trousers, shoes, Fr. *chausse,* and the French word is evidently the same with the loss of *l.* The sense is probably taken from putting on, covering, Port. *calçar,* to put on shoes or stockings, to pave, Sp. *calzar,* id., Lat. *calceo, calceus.*] A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond, or restrain it from overflowing lower ground. Most generally it is a way raised and paved in a common road or street.

CAU'SEYED, or **CAUS'EWAYED,** *a.* Having a causey or raised way.

CAUSID'ICAL, *a.* [Lat. *causidicus, causa* and *dico.*] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defence of suits.

CAUS'ING, *ppr.* Producing; effecting; bringing into being.

CAUS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. καυστικος, from
CAUS'TICAL, } καιω, καυσω, to burn.] Burning; corroding; destroying the texture of animal flesh.

CAUS'TIC, *n.* In *med.,* any substance which, applied to living animals, acts like fire, in corroding the part and dissolving its texture; an escharotic. [*See* CAUSTICITY.] *Lunar caustic,* a preparation of crystals of silver, obtained by solution in nitric acid, and afterwards fused in a crucible. It is a nitrate of silver.

CAUS'TIC CURVE, or **CAUS'TIC,** *n.* In the *transcendental geom.,* the name given to the curve, to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. *Caustics* are consequently of two kinds, *catacaustics* and *diacaustics,* the former being caustics by reflection, and the latter caustics by refraction.

CAUSTIC'ITY, *n.* The quality of acting like fire on animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances, and destroying their texture. This quality belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.

CAUS'TICNESS, *n.* The quality of being caustic.

CAU'SUS, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. καυσος, a burning heat.] An ardent fever.

CAU'TEL,† *n.* [Lat. *cautela,* from *caveo,* to take care.] Caution.

CAU'TELOUS, *a.* [Fr. *cauteleux,* from Lat. *cautela.*] 1. Cautious; wary; provident.—2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.

CAU'TELOUSLY, *adv.* Cunningly; slily; treacherously.—2. Cautiously; warily.

CAU'TELOUSNESS, *n.* Cautiousness.

CAU'TER, *n.* A searing hot iron.

CAU'TERISM, *n.* The application of cautery.

CAUTERIZA'TION, *n.* [*See* CAUTERIZE.] In *sur.,* the act of burning or searing some morbid part, by the application of fire. This is done by burning tow, cotton, moxa, Spanish wax, pyramidical pieces of linen, &c., or more generally by a hot iron.

CAU'TERIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cauteriser;* Gr. καυτηριαζω, from καυτης, a burning or branding iron, from καιω, to burn.] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

CAU'TERIZED, *pp.* Burnt or seared with a hot iron.

CAU'TERIZING, *ppr.* Burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TERIZING, *n.* The act of burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TERY, *n.* [Gr. καυτηριον: Lat. *cauterium.* *See* CAUTERIZE.] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic medicines that burn, corrode, or destroy any solid part of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is called *actual* cautery; that by caustic medicines, *potential* cautery.

CAU'TION, *n.* [Lat. *cautio;* Fr. *caution;* from Lat. *caveo,* to take care. The sense of *caveo* is probably to retire, or to stop, check, or hold.] 1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to the probable effects of a measure, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid evils and the arts of designing men.

> *Caution* is the armour to defend us against imposition and the attacks of evil.

2. Security for, nearly the sense of the French *caution,* bail.

> The parliament would give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

3. Provision or security against; measures taken for security; as, the rules and *cautions* of government.—4. Precept; advice; injunction; warning; exhortation, intended as security or guard against evil.

CAU'TION, *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort to take heed.

> You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

CAU'TIONARY, *a.* Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; as, *cautionary* advice.—2. Given as a pledge or in security; as, a *cautionary* town.

CAU'TIONED, *pp.* Warned; previously admonished.

CAU'TIONER, *n.* In *Scots law,* the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

CAU'TIONING, *ppr.* Warning; giving previous notice of danger.

CAU'TIONRY, *n.* In *Scots law,* the act of giving security for another, or the obligation by which one person becomes engaged as security for another, that he shall pay a sum of money or perform a deed.

CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect.

CAU'TIOUSLY, *adv.* With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.

CAU'TIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.—In *phrenol.,* one of the sentiments common to man with the lower animals. Its function is to produce the emotion of fear in general. It leads the individual to hesitate before he acts, and to trace the consequences that may ensue; and thus a moderate development of it is essential to a prudent and circumspect character; but when it predominates it produces doubts and irresolution. Its organ is situated near the middle of the parietal bone. It lies in a line between *Adhesiveness* and the love of *Approbation,* but rather farther forward than these.

CAV'ALCADE, *n.* [Fr. *cavalcade;* It. *cavalcata.* *See* CAVALRY.] A procession of persons on horseback; a formal, pompous march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade, or to grace a triumph, the public entry of a person of distinction, &c.

CAVALIER, *n.* [Fr. *See* CAVALRY.] A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.—2. A gay, sprightly, military man.—3. The appellation of the party of king Charles I.—4. In *fort.,* an elevation of earth, situated ordinarily in the gorge of a bastion, bordered with a parapet, with embrasures.—5. In *the manege,* one who understands horsemanship; one skilled in the art of riding.

CAVALIER, *a.* Gay; sprightly; warlike; brave; generous.—2. Haughty; disdainful.

CAVALIERISM, *n.* The practice or principle of cavaliers.

CAVALIERLY, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CAVALIERNESS, *n.* Haughtiness; a disdainful manner.

CAV'ALRY, *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie,* from *cavalier,* a horseman, and this from *cheval,* a horse, whence *cavalcade;* from Lat. *caballus,* a horse; Ir. *capall* and *peall;* Gr. καβαλλης, a pack-horse.] A body of military troops on horses; a general term, including light-horse, dragoons, and other bodies of men, serving on horseback.

CA'VATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *cavo,* to make hollow.] To dig out and make hollow; but superseded by *excavate.*

CAVA'TED, *pp.* Made hollow.

CAVATI'NA, *n.* [It.] In *music,* a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative.

CAVA'TING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

CAVA'ZION, or **CAVA'TION,** *n.* [Lat. *cavo,* to hollow.] In *arch.,* the underdigging or hollowing of the earth for the foundation of a building, or for cellarage, allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the building.

CAVE, *n.* [Fr. *cave;* Lat. *cavea;* W. *ogov;* Ar. *kauba,* to dig out or excavate, or *gaufa,* to be hollow.] A hollow place in the earth; a subterraneous cavern; a den. This may be natural or artificial. The primitive inhabitants of the earth, in many countries, lived in caves; and the present inhabitants of some parts of the earth, especially in the high northern latitudes, occupy caves, particularly in winter.

> Lot dwelt in a *cave,* he and his daughters; Gen. xix.

Caves were also used for the burial of the dead.

> Abraham buried Sarah in the *cave* of the field of Machpelah; Gen. xxiii.

Bacon applies the word to the ear, "the cave of the ear;" but this application is unusual.

CAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow.

CAVE, *v. i.* To dwell in a cave.—*To cave in,* to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. When in digging into the earth, the side is excavated by a falling of a quantity of earth, it is said *to cave in.*

CA'VEA, *n.* In *ancient arch.,* the dens or stables for wild beasts under the

seats and around the arches of an amphitheatre.

ꞒA'VEAT, *n.* [Lat. *caveat*, let him beware, from *caveo.*] 1. In *law*, a process in a court, especially in a spiritual court, to stop proceedings, as to stop the proving of a will; also to prevent the institution of a clerk to a benefice. In *Scotland*, it signifies an intimation made to the proper officer to prevent the taking of any step, (the presenting of a signature for instance,) without intimation to the party interested, so as to enable him to appear and object to it. In *America*, it is used in courts of common law.—2. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.

ꞒA'VEAT, *v. t.* To enter a caveat.

ꞒA'VEATING, *n.* In *fencing*, is the shifting the sword from one side of that of your adversary to the other.

ꞒA'VEATOR, *n.* One who enters a caveat.

ꞒAV'ERN, *n.* [Lat. *caverna.* This word seems to be composed of *cavus*, and the Sax. *ærn*, a secret place. *See* TAVERN and BARN.] A deep hollow place in the earth. In general, it differs from *cave* in greater depth, and in being applied most usually to natural hollows or chasms.

Earth with its *caverns* dark and deep. *Watts.*

CAV'ERNED, *a.* Full of caverns, or deep chasms; having caverns.—2. Inhabiting a cavern.

ꞒAV'ERNOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cavernosus.*] Hollow; full of caverns. [Faber uses *cavernal*, which is less regularly formed.]

ꞒAVERN'ULOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cavernula.*] Full of little cavities; as, *cavernulous* metal.

ꞒAVET'TO, *n.* [from It. *cavo.*] In *arch.*, a hollow member, or round concave moulding, containing the quadrant of a circle; used as an ornament in cornices.—The hollow moulding used in the bases between the Tori, &c., is also called *cavetto.*

ꞒAV'EZON, } *n.* [Fr. *caveçon*, or *ca-*
ꞒAV'ESSON, } *vesson*; It. *cavezzone*, a muzzle for a horse, from *cavare*, to draw.] A sort of nose-band, of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow, or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, and thus to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

ꞒA'VIA, *n.* A genus of animals, of the order Glires. The most familiar example of this genus is the well-known little animal, the guinea-pig.

ꞒAV'IAR, or ꞒAV'IARE, *n.* [Sp. *cabial*; It. *caviale*; Ar. *gabiar.* The Arabic verb *gabara*, from which this word is formed, signifies to try, to strain or press, and to season with fat. It may coincide with the Gr. πειραω, Lat. *experior.*] The roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga, caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia. The roes are put into a bag with a strong brine, and pressed by wringing, and then dried and put into casks, or into cisterns, perforated at bottom, where they are pressed by heavy weights. The poorest sort is trodden with the feet.

ꞒAV'IL, *v. i.* [Sp. *cavilar*; Lat. *cavillor*; D. *kibbelen*; Oriental קבל; *kabal*, Ch. to cry out or complain; Syr. to accuse, oppose, censure.] 1. To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason; followed by *at.*

It is better to reason than to *cavil.* *Anon.*

2. To advance futile objections, or to frame sophisms, for the sake of victory in an argument.

ꞒAV'IL, *v. t.* To receive or treat with objections.

Wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions. *Milton.*

ꞒAV'IL, *n.* False or frivolous objections; also, a fallacious kind of reason, bearing some resemblance to truth, advanced for the sake of victory.

ꞒAV'ILLER, *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant.

ꞒAV'ILLING, *ppr.* Raising frivolous objections.

ꞒAV'ILLINGLY, *adv.* In a cavilling manner.

ꞒAVILLA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *cavillatio.*] The act or practice of *cavilling*, or raising frivolous objections.

ꞒAV'ILLOUS, *a.* Captious; unfair in argument; apt to object without good reason.

ꞒAV'ILLOUSLY, *adv.* In a cavillous manner; captiously.

ꞒAV'ILLOUSNESS, *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

ꞒAV'IN, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *cavus*, hollow.] In *the milit. art*, a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

ꞒAV'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *cavitas*; Fr. *cavité*; from Lat. *cavus*, hollow.] A hollow place; hollowness; an opening. A term applied frequently to the hollow parts of the body; as, the abdominal *cavity*, the thoracic *cavity*, the articular *cavities*, &c. It is a word of very general signification.

ꞒAV'OLINITE, *n.* [from *Cavolini*, a Neapolitan naturalist.] A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, of a hexahedral form, occurring in the interior of calcareous balls, accompanied with garnets, idocrase, mica, and granular pyroxene, lining the cavity of the geode, &c.

ꞒA'VY, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, holding a middle place between the murine and leporine tribes.

ꞒAW, *v. i.* [probably from the sound; Sax. *ceo*, a crow or a jay.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.

ꞒAW'KER, *n.* In *Scotland*, a calkin.

ꞒAX'OU, *n.* [Sp. *caxa*, *caxon.*] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined.

ꞒAYEN'NE PEPPER, or ꞒAP'SICUM ANN'UUM, *n.* The name given to a species of South American and Indian plants, easily known by their hollow pods, of a shining red or yellow colour, which contain many small, flat, and kidney-shaped seeds. In hot climates the fruit of these plants is much used for culinary purposes. The principal species are the heart or bell-pepper, Guinea or Cayenne pepper, and bird-pepper. Cayenne pepper, used in cookery, is made from the fruit of different species of Capsicum. It is often grossly adulterated with common salt, and occasionally red lead, and earthy powders are said to be added to it; it often has a disagreeable rancid odour, owing to its being sprinkled with oil, to prevent its dust affecting those who powder and sift it.

ꞒAYMAN, or ꞒAIMAN, *n.* A name applied popularly to the alligator; but properly only *Crocodilus Palpebrosus*, Cuv. The name appears to have originated in the West Indies or South America, where the species chiefly exists. It will never venture to attack a man on land, nor even in the water, so long as he keeps his arms and legs in motion.

ꞒAZIꞒ, or ꞒAZIQUE, *n.* [cazeek.] The name of native princes or head chiefs of Peru, Mexico, Cuba, and other regions of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered by the Spaniards. The term has also been retained by the independent tribes of Indians in modern times, and applied to their leader, or the noblest, bravest, or most powerful man among them.

CEANO'THUS, *n.* A genus of prickly shrubs and trees, of the Linnæan class and order Pentandria Monogynia, nat. order, Rhamneæ. They are natives of the tropics both of India and South America. The leaves of an American species are called New Jersey tea, and are sometimes used as a substitute for the Chinese leaf.

CEASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser*; It. *cessare*; Lat. *cesso.*] 1. To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to give over; followed by *from* before a noun.

It is an honour for a man to *cease from* strife; Prov. xx.

2. To fail; to be wanting.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land; Deut. xv.

3. To stop; to be at an end; as, the wonder *ceases*; the storm has *ceased.* —4. To be forgotten.

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease*; Deut. xxxii.

5. To abstain; as, *cease* from anger; Ps. xxxvii.—*To cease from labour*, is to rest; *to cease from strife*, is to be quiet; but in such phrases, the sense of *cease* is not varied.

CEASE, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Cease this impious rage. *Milton.*

[*But in this use the phrase is generally elliptical.*]

CEASE,† *n.* Extinction.

CEASED, *pp.* Stopped, ended.

CEASELESS, *a.* Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold. *Milton.*

2. Endless; enduring for ever; as, the *ceaseless* joys of heaven.

CEASELESSLY, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.

CEASING, *ppr.* Stopping; ending; desisting; failing.

CEBRIO'NIDES, } *n.* A family of co-
CEBRIO'NIDÆ, } leopterous insects. The species are frequently found upon plants in marshy situations.

CEꞒꞒHIN, *n.* A coin of Italy and Barbary. [*See* ZECHIN.]

CECIDOMY'IA, *n.* A genus of two-winged flies, of the family Tipulidæ. The species are of very small size.

CECI'LIANS, *n.* A genus of naked serpents, which Cuvier places in his third and last family of the Ophidians. They are found in warm climates.

CE'CITY, *n.* [Lat. *cæcitas*, from *cæcus*, blind.] Blindness.

CECU'TIENCY, *n.* Cloudiness of sight.

CE'DAR, *n.* [Lat. *cedrus*; Fr. *cedre*; from Gr. κεδρος: Heb. קדר *kadar*, to be dark.] A tree. This name is given to

different species of the juniper, and to a species of Pinus. The latter is that which is mentioned in Scripture. It is an evergreen, grows to a great size,



Cedar (Pinus cedrus).

and is remarkable for its durability. Cedar exceeds oak in toughness, but is very inferior to it in strength and stiffness. Some very fine cedars have been produced in England. A species of cypress is called white cedar in America. The red cedar, a species of Juniper, is used for making black-lead pencils. [*See* JUNIPER.]

CE'DARED, *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars.

CE'DAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cedar.

CE'DARN, *a.* Pertaining to the cedar.

CEDE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ceder;* Lat. *cedo;* W. *gadu, gadaw;* Eng. to *quit.* *See* QUIT and CONGE. This coincides also with the Gr. χαζω, εχαδον.] 1. To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; as, to *cede* a fortress, a province, or country, by treaty. This word is appropriately used to denote the relinquishment of a conquered city, fortress, or territory to the former sovereign or proprietor.—2. To relinquish and grant; as, to *cede* all claims to a disputed right or territory.

The people must *cede* to the government some of their natural rights. *Jay.*

CE'DED, *pp.* Yielded; surrendered; given up.

CEDIL'LA, *n.* A mark used on the French c [thus ç,] to show that it is to be sounded like *s.*

CE'DING, *ppr.* Yielding; giving up.

CE'DRAT, *n.* A species of citron-tree.

CEDRE'LEÆ, *n.* The mahogany family; a nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, containing five or six genera, and about fourteen species. The chief genera are Cedrela Swietenia, Chloroxylon, Flindersia, Oxleya, and Carapa. C. Swietenia contains two important species. The first, Swietenia Mahagoni, furnishes the mahogany of commerce. [*See* MAHOGANY.] The second species is Swietenia Febrifuga, known in India under the name of Soymida, and called on the Coromandel coast the red-wood tree. It yields a hard, heavy, and durable wood. The bark is used for dyeing brown, and has a bitter astringent taste, and has been recommended as a substitute for cinchona in the cure of intermittent fever.

CE'DRINE, *a.* Belonging to cedar.

CED'RIRET, *n.* A solid compound discovered by Reichenbach in tar. It forms a net-work of red crystals, but has hardly been studied.

CE'DRY, *a.* Having the colour or properties of cedar.

CED'UOUS, *a.* Fit to be felled.

CEIL, *v. t.* [Sp. *cielo*, heaven, a roof, or ceiling; It. *cielo;* Fr. *ciel*, heaven, a canopy, a tester; Lat. *cœlum.* Qu. Gr. κοιλος. This word indicates its original application to vaulted buildings, without divisions into stories; such as many of the public edifices in Europe.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; or to cover the top or roof of a room.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree; 2 Chron. iii.

CEILED, *pp.* Overlaid with timber or with plastering.

CEILING, *ppr.* Covering the top of a room or building.

CEILING, *n.* The covering which lies on the inner roof of a building, or the timbers which form the top of a room. This covering may be of boards, or of lath and plastering. Hence ceiling is used for the upper part of a room.—*Ceiling-floor*, the joisting and flooring supported by the beams of the roof.—*Ceiling-joists*, small beams to which the ceiling of a room is attached. They are mortised into the sides of the binding joists, nailed to the under side of these joists, or suspended from them with straps.—2. In *ship building*, the inside planks of a ship.

CEILINGED, *a.* Furnished with a ceiling.

CEL'ANDINE, *n.* [D. *celedonie;* Lat. *chelidonia;* Gr. χελιδονιον, from χελιδων, a swallow.] A plant, swallow-wort, Cheledonium Majus, a native British plant, belonging to the Poppy tribe, yielding orange-coloured juice, and growing on old walls, among rubbish, and in waste places. The lesser celandine is called pile-wort, a species of Ranunculus. The name is also given to the Bocconia, a plant of the West Indies, called the greater tree-celandine. The true orthography would be *Chelidine.*

CELASTRA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees, principally found in warm latitudes.

CELA'STRUS, *n.* The staff-tree, a genus belonging to the nat. order Celastraceæ. The plants included in this genus are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

CE'LATURE, *n.* [Lat. *cælatura*, from *cœlo*, to engrave or emboss.] 1. The act or art of engraving or embossing. —2. That which is engraved.

CEL'EBRATE, *v. t.* [Ir. *ceileabradh;* Fr. *célébrer;* Lat. *celebro*, from *celeber*, famous. Qu. the root of Gr. κλειω.] 1. To praise; to extol; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous; as, to *celebrate* the name of the Most High.

The grave cannot *celebrate* thee; Is. xxxviii.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to keep holy.

From even to even shall ye *celebrate* your sabbath; Lev. xxiii.

3. To honour or distinguish by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect; as, to *celebrate* the birth-day of the Prince of Wales; to *celebrate* a marriage.—4. To mention in a solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

CEL'EBRATED, *pp.* Praised; extolled; honoured.

CEL'EBRATING, *ppr.* Praising; honouring.

CELEBRA'TION, *n.* Solemn performance; a distinguishing by solemn rites; as, the *celebration* of a marriage, or of a religious festival.—2. A distinguishing by ceremonies, or by marks of joy or respect; as the *celebration* of a birthday, or other anniversary.—3. Praise; renown; honour or distinction bestowed, whether by songs, eulogies, or rites and ceremonies.

CEL'EBRATOR, *n.* One who celebrates.

CELE'BRIOUS, *a.* Famous; renowned [*Lit. us.*]

CELE'BRIOUSLY, *adv.* With praise or renown. [*Lit. us.*]

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, *n.* Fame; renown. [*Lit. us.*]

CELEB'RITY, *n.* [Lat. *celebritas.*] Fame; renown; the distinction or honour publicly bestowed on a nation or person, on character or exploits; the distinction bestowed on whatever is great or remarkable, and manifested by praises or eulogies; as, the *celebrity* of the duke of Wellington; the *celebrity* of Homer, or of the Iliad.

England acquired *celebrity* from the triumphs of Marlborough. *T. Dawes.*

2. Public and splendid transaction; as, the *celebrity* of a marriage. In this sense, as used by Bacon, we now use *celebration.*

CEL'ERI. *See* CELERY.

CELE'RIAC, *n.* A variety of celery, called also the *turnip-rooted celery.* [*See* CELERY.]

CELER'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *celeritas;* Fr. *célérité;* from Lat. *celer*, swift; Oriental קַל, *kal*, swift, light; Gr. κελλω.] 1. Rapidity in motion; swiftness; speed; applied most generally to bodies moving on or near the earth; as, the *celerity* of a horse or of a fowl. We speak of the *velocity* of sound or of light, or of a planet in its orbit. This distinction however is not general, nor can the different uses of the two words be precisely defined. We apply *celerity* rather than *velocity* to *thought;* but there seems to be no reason, except usage, why the two words should not be synonymous.—2. An affection of motion by which a moveable body runs through a given space in a given time.

CEL'ERY, *n.* [Fr. *celeri;* Ger. *selleri;* Gr. σελινον.] A plant, a species of Apium Graveolens, indigenous to Great Britain, but long cultivated in gardens as a salad and culinary vegetable. There are several varieties in cultivation, viz. *Italian, red and white; solid stalked, red; new-striped; solid stalked, white; giant upright; new silver.* Of these the solid white and red varieties are mostly cultivated, as being the best both for salad and kitchen use.

CELES'TIAL, *a.* [Lat. *cœlestis*, from *cœlum, cælum*, heaven.] 1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; as, *celestial* spirits; *celestial* joys. Hence the word conveys the idea of superior excellence, delight, purity, &c.—2. Belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven; as, *celestial* signs; the *celestial* globe.—3. Descending from heaven; as, a suit of *celestial* armour.

CELES'TIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven.

CELES'TIALIZE, *v. t.* To make celestial.

CELES'TIALIZED, *pp.* Made celestial.

CELES'TIALLY, *adv.* In a heavenly or transporting manner.

CELES'TIFIED, *pp.* Made heaven-like.

CELES'TIFY,† *v. t.* To communicate

something of a heavenly nature to any thing.

CELES'TIFYING, *ppr.* Making heavenlike.

CEL'ESTIN, } *n.* In *mineral.*, native
CEL'ESTINE, } sulphate of strontian, a mineral so named from its occasional delicate blue colour.

CEL'ESTINS, *n.* A religious order, so named from Pope Celestin. They have ninety-six convents in Italy, and twenty-one in France. They rise two hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh except when sick, and fast often. Their habit is a white gown, a capuche, and a black scapulary.

CE'LIAC, *a.* [Lat. *cœliacus;* Gr. κοιλιακος, from κοιλια, the belly.] Pertaining to the lower belly or intestines.

CELIB'ACY, *n.* [Lat. *cœlebs*, an unmarried person; *cœlibatus*, a single life.] An unmarried state; a single life. It is most frequently if not always applied to males, or to a voluntary single life.

They look on *celibacy* as an accursed state. *Spectator.*

CEL'IBATE, *n.* A single life; celibacy; chiefly used when speaking of the single life of the Popish clergy.

CELIDOG'RAPHY, *n.* A description of apparent spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets.

CELL, *n.* [Lat. *cella;* Ir. *ceall;* Ger. *keller;* Dan. *kelder;* W. *cell.* It has the elements of the Lat. *celo*, to conceal, and of the English *hold.*] 1. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, or a bath.—2. A cottage; a cave; a cavity or mean place of residence.—3. A small cavity or hollow place, variously applied; as, the *cells* of the brain; the *cells* of a honey-comb, &c.—4. In *bot.*, a hollow place in a pericarp, particularly in a capsule, in which seeds are lodged. According to the number of these cells, pericarps are called unilocular, bilocular, trilocular, &c. Also the little vessels or bladders which enter into the composition of cellular tissue.—5. In *anat.*, a little bag or bladder, containing fluid or other matter; as, the *adipose cells*, containing fat.—6. A religious house.

CEL'LA, *n.* In *arch.*, the interior of a temple.

CEL'LAR, *n.* [Lat. *cellarium.* See CELL.] A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, and other stores for a family.

CEL'LARAGE, *n.* The room for a cellar; a cellar, or cellars.

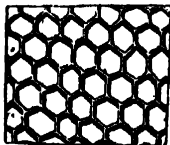
CEL'LARET, *n.* A case of cabinet work, for holding bottles of liquors. [*Local.*]

CELLARIÆ'A, or CELLA'RIDÆ, *n.* In *zool.*, the second family, according to De Blainville's arrangement, of the sub-class Polyparia Membranaceæ. Some of the genera are fossil.

CEL'LARIST, } *n.* An officer in a mo-
CEL'LARER, } nastery, who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions; also, an officer in chapters, who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money to canons, on account of their attendance in the choir.

CELLIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *cella*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing cells.

CEL'LULAR, *a.* [Lat. *cellula*, a little *cell.*] Consisting of cells, or containing cells.—The *cellular membrane*, in animal bodies, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells, communicating with each other. It invests every fibre, and seems to be the medium of connection between all parts of the body. The cells serve as reservoirs for fat.—*Cellular tissue*, in *bot.*, is that kind of elementary organic matter in plants, which answers to the flesh in animals. It forms the parenchymatous and pulpy parts, and all those which are allied to them. It may be said to constitute the basis of vegetation.


Cellular Tissue.

CEL'LULAR, *n.* A plant having no spiral vessels, and which is flowerless.

CEL'LULATED, *a.* Formed with cells.

CELL'ULE, *n.* A little cell.

CELLULIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *cellula*, a little cell, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing little cells.

CELO'SIA, *n.* Cock's comb Amaranthus; a genus of tropical plants, of the class Pentandria, and order Monogynia of Linnæus. Nat. order Amaranthaceæ.

CELS'ITUDE, *n.* [Lat. *celsitudo.*] Height; elevation.

CELT, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of the south of Europe. [*See* CELTIC.]

CELTIBE'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia, and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river in Spain.

CELTIBE'RIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia.

CEL'TIC, *a.* [W. *celt*, a covert or shelter; *celtiad*, one that dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the forest, a Celt; *celu*, to conceal, Lat. *celo;* Gr. Κελται, Celts.] Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the south and west of Europe, or to the early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain. We say, *Celtic* nations; *Celtic* customs; *Celtic* origin.

CELT'IC, *n.* The language of the Celts.

CEL'TICISM, *n.* The manners and customs of the Celts.

CEL'TIS, *n.* The nettle tree, a genus of several species; among which are the Australis, or Southern, a native of Africa and the south of Europe; the Oriental, growing in Armenia and Taurica; and the Western, growing in Virginia.

CE'LYPHUS, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, belonging to the family Muscidæ. The species are remarkable in having more the appearance of little beetles than two-winged flies, a peculiarity occasioned by the immense size of the scutellum, which covers the whole abdomen, and encloses the wings when at rest. They are found in the East Indies.

CEM'ENT, *n.* [Lat. *cœmentum;* Fr. *ciment;* Sp. *cimiento*, the ground work of a building.] 1. Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as mortar, glue, solder, &c. In *building*, cement denotes a stronger kind of mortar than that which is ordinarily used. Cements are variously composed, according to the nature of the surfaces to which they are applied, and their exposure to heat or moisture. *Water cements*, or *Roman cements*, harden under water, and consolidate almost immediately on being mixed. In these, manganese is found to be a valuable ingredient.—2. Bond of union; that which unites firmly, as persons in friendship, or men in society. —3. Powders or pastes, surrounding bodies in pots and crucibles, for chemical purposes.

CEMENT', *v. t.* To unite by the application of glutinous substances, by mortar which hardens, or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.—2. To unite firmly or closely; as, to *cement* all parts of the community; to *cement* friendship.

CEMENT', *v. i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.

CEMENTA'TION, *n.* The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.—2. In *chem.*, the act of applying cements to substances, or the corroding and changing of them by cement. This is done by surrounding them with the powder of another body, and exposing them, in a close vessel, to a heat not sufficient to fuse them.

CEMENT'ATORY, *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

CEMENT'ED, *pp.* United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated.

CEMENT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that cements.

CEMENT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting by cement; changing by means of a cement; uniting closely; consolidating.

CEMENTI''TIOUS, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; uniting as cement; conglutinating; tending to unite or consolidate.

CEM'ETERY, *n.* [Lat. *cœmeterium;* Gr. κοιμητηριον, from κοιμαω, to sleep.] A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried.

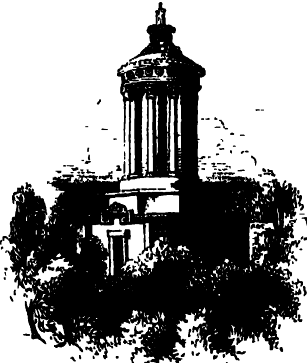
CEN'ATORY, *a.* [Lat. *cœnatorius*, from *cœna*, supper, *cœno*, to sup.] Pertaining or relating to supper.

CEN'OBITE, *n.* [Gr. κοινοβιτης, a community, from κοινος, common, and βιος, life, βιοω, to live.] One of a religious order, who live in a convent, or in community; in opposition to an anchoret, or hermit, who lives in solitude.

CENOBIT'IC, } *a.* Living in com-
CENOBIT'ICAL, } munity, as men belonging to a convent.

CE'NOBY, *n.* A place where persons live in community.

CEN'OTAPH, *n.* [Gr. κενοταφιον, from κενος, empty, and ταφος, a tomb.] An empty tomb erected in honour of some deceased person; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.


Cenotaph of Burns, Banks of Doon.

CENSE, *n.* (cens.) [Lat. *census*, a valuation, a registering, a tax; *censeo*, to enroll, to tax. Qu. Ch. נכס, to impose a

fine.] 1. A public rate or tax.—2.† Condition; rank.

CENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *encenser.* *See* INCENSE.] To perfume with odours from burning substances.

CENS'ER, *n.* [Fr. *encensoir.* *See* INCENSE.] A vase or pan in which incense is burned. Among the Jews, a



Censer.

kind of chafing-dish, covered by a dome, and suspended by a chain, used to offer perfumes in sacrifices.

CENS'ING, *ppr.* Perfuming with odours.

CEN'SION, *n.* [Lat *censio.* *See* CENSE.] A rate, tax, or assessment.

CENS'OR, *n.* [Lat. *censor.* *See* CENSE.] 1. An officer in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property which each man possessed, and to inspect the manners of the citizens, with power to censure vice and immorality by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender. —2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press, and to see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral.—3. One who is given to censure.

CENSO'RIAL, } *a.* Belonging to a cen-
CENSO'RIAN, } sor, or to the correction of public morals; as, *censorial* power.—2. Full of censure. [*See* CENSORIOUS, the proper word.]

CENSO'RIOUS, *a.* Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners; often implying ill-nature, illiberality, or uncharitableness; as, a *censorious* critic.—2 Implying or expressing censure; as, *censorious* remarks.

CENSO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to blame and condemn; the habit of censuring or reproaching.—2. The quality of being censorious.

CEN'SORLIKE, *a.* Censorious.

CENS'ORSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.

CENS'UAL, *a.* [Lat. *censualis.*] Relating to or containing a census; liable to be rated.

CENS'URABLE, *a.* [*See* CENSURE.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; faulty; as, a *censurable* person, or *censurable* conduct or writings.

CENS'URABLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; fitness to be censured.

CENS'URABLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of blame.

CENS'URE, *n.* (cen'shur.) [Lat. *censura;* Fr. *censure;* from Lat. *censeo, censor.*] 1. The act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong; applicable to the moral conduct or to the works of men. When applied to persons, it is nearly equivalent to blame, reproof, reprehension, reprimand. It is an expression of disapprobation, which often implies reproof.—2. Judicial sentence; judgment that condemns. An ecclesiastical *censure* is a sentence of condemnation, or penalty inflicted on a member of a church for mal-conduct, by which he is deprived of the communion of the church, or prohibited from executing the sacerdotal office.

CENS'URE, *v. t.* (cen'shur.) [Fr. *censurer.*] To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of; as, to *censure* a man, or his manners, or his writings.

> We laugh at vanity oftener than we *censure* pride. *Buckminster.*

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs.—3.† To estimate.

CENS'URE,† *v. i.* To judge.

CENS'URED, *pp.* Blamed; reproved; condemned.

CENS'URING, *ppr.* Blaming; finding fault with; condemning.

CENS'URING, *n.* A blaming; reproach.

CENS'US, *n.* [Lat. from *censeo.* *See* CENSE.] 1. In *ancient Rome*, an authentic declaration made before the censors by the citizens, of their names and places of abode. This declaration was registered, and contained an enumeration of all their lands and estates, their quantity and quality, with the wives, children, domestics, tenants, and slaves, of each citizen. Hence the word signifies this enumeration or register, a man's whole substance, and the tax imposed according to each man's property.—2. In *modern times*, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a state, taken by order of its legislature. The first actual enumeration of the people of England and Scotland was made in 1801. Subsequently a census was taken in 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841. In Ireland, the earliest census was taken in 1813, since which time a census has been taken, as in Great Britain, in 1821, 1831, and 1841. According to the census of 1841, the population of England was 14,995,508; of Wales, 911,321; of Scotland, 2,620,612; of Ireland, 8,179,359; of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, 124,079; army and navy, 277,017; travellers, 4,896; total of Great Britain and Ireland, 27,112,792. In 1831, the population of the United Kingdom was 24,410,429. Increase, 2,702,363.

CENT, *n.* [Fr. *cent;* It. *cento;* from Lat. *centum*, formed on the Celtic, W. *cant* The Welch *cant*, signifies a circle, hoop, wheel, or rim, a wattled fence round a yard or corn floor, hence a complete circle, a hundred. It is probable that the Teutonic and Gothic *hund*, in hundred, is the same word. Ar. *handon*, a hundred, and the same root gives *India, Hindu.* *See* HUNDRED.] 1. A hundred. In *commerce, per cent.* denotes a certain rate by the hundred; as, *ten per cent.* is *ten in the hundred*, whether profit or loss. This rate is called *per-centage.*—2. In *the United States of America*, a copper coin whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar, or a little more than a half-penny of our money.

CENT'AGE, *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred.

CEN'TAUR, *n.* [Lat. *centaurus;* Gr. κενταυρος. Qu. κεντεω, to spur, and ταυρος, a bull.] 1. In *mythol.*, a fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse. The origin of the name is doubt-



Centaur.

ful.—2. Part of a southern constellation, in form of a centaur, usually joined with the Wolf, containing thirty-five stars; the Archer.

CEN'TAURIZE, *v. i.* To perform the acts of, or to be like a centaur; to be a man and like a brute.

CEN'TAURLIKE, *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur.

CEN'TAURY, *n.* [Lat. *centaurea;* Gr. κενταυριον.] The popular name of various plants. The *lesser centaury* is a species of Erythræa.

CENTENA'RIAN, *n.* A person a hundred years old.

CEN'TENARY, *n.* [Lat. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.] The number of a hundred; as, a *centenary* of years.

CENT'ENARY, *a.* Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

CENTEN'NIAL, *a.* [Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.] 1. Consisting of a hundred years, or completing that term.—2. Pertaining to a hundred years.—3. Happening every hundred years.

CEN'TERING, *n.* The centering of a bridge, is the framing of timber by which the arch is supported during its erection. The same name is given to the wood-work or framing on which any vaulted work is constructed. It is sometimes termed centre.

CENTES'IMAL, *a.* [Lat. *centesimus*, from *centum*, a hundred.] The hundredth. As a noun, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions.

CENTESIMA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *centesimus*, supra.] A military punishment for desertion, mutiny, or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution.

CEN'TESM,† *n.* [Lat. *centesimus.*] The hundredth part of an integer or thing.

CENTICIP'ITOUS, *a.* [Lat. *centum* and *caput*, the head.] Having an hundred heads.

CENTIF'IDOUS, *a.* [Lat. *centum* and *findo*, to cleave or split.] Divided into a hundred parts.

CENTIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

CEN'TIGRADE, *a.* [Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a degree.] Con-

sisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts. The centigrade thermometer of Celsius divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points into 100 degrees, while in Fahrenheit's thermometer, the same interval is divided into 180 degrees; hence 100 centigrade degrees are equivalent to 180 degrees of Fahrenheit.

CEN'TIGRAM, *n.* [Lat. *centum* and *gram.*] In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a gram. [*See* GRAM.]

CENTIL'ITER, *n.* [Lat. *centum* and Fr. *litre* or *litron.*] The hundredth part of a *liter*, a little more than $\frac{6}{10}$ of a cubic inch.

CENTIL'OQUY, *n.* [Lat. *centum* and *loquor.*] A hundred-fold discourse.

CENTIM'ETER, *n* [Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a meter, rather more than $\frac{39}{100}$ of an inch, English measure.

CEN'TINODY,† *n.* Knotgrass.

CEN'TIPED, *n.* [Lat. *centipeda; centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, a foot.] An insect having a hundred feet, but the term is applied to insects that have many feet, though not a hundred. Insects of this kind are called generically Scolopendra. In warm climates, some of them grow to the length of six inches or more, and their bite is poisonous.

CENTIPEE, for *Centiped*, is not used.

CENT'NER, *n.* [Lat. *centum*, *centinarius.*] In *metallurgy* and *assaying*, a docimastic hundred; a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller parts. The metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each one pound; the whole they call a *centner;* the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half ounces; the half ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights. With them a *centner* is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned.

CEN'TO, *n.* [Lat. *cento*, patched cloth, a rhapsody.] A composition formed by verses or passages from other authors, disposed in a new order.

CENTORYN'CHUS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Curculionidæ. They are very numerous, and of small size.

CEN'TRAL, *a.* [Lat. *centralis.*] Relating to the centre; placed in the centre or middle; containing the centre, or pertaining to the parts near the centre. —*Central forces*, in *mechanics*, the powers which cause a moving body to tend toward or recede from the centre of motion. That which causes the revolving body to tend towards the centre of motion, is called the centripetal force; and that which causes it to recede from the centre, is called the centrifugal force. The laws of central forces are of the greatest importance in the theory of the planetary revolutions. The central force of a body describing a circle with a uniform velocity, is directly proportional to the square of the velocity, and inversely as the radius of the circle.

CENTRAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being central.

CENTRALIZA'TION, *n.* Act of centralizing.

CEN'TRALIZE, *v. t.* To draw to a central point; to bring to a centre.

CEN'TRALLY, *adv.* With regard to the centre; in a central manner.

CEN'TRE, or **CEN'TER**, *n.* [Gr. κεντρον, a point, goad, or spur, from κεντεω, to prick; Lat. *centrum;* Fr. *centre.*] 1. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure, or body; the middle point or place. *Centre of a circle*, a point within the circle, equally distant from all points of the circumference. *Centre*, in *arch.* [*See* CENTRING.]—2. The middle or central object. In an *army*, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. In a *fleet*, the division between the van and rear of the line of battle, and between the weather division and lee, in the order of sailing.—3. A single body or house.

These institutions collected all authority into one centre, kings, nobles, and people. *J. Adams.*

Centre of gravity, in *mechanics*, the point about which all the parts of a body exactly balance each other. [*See* GRAVITY.] —*Centre of motion*, the point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move round it. *Centre of magnitude*, that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids, this point coincides with the centre of gravity. —*Centre of oscillation.* [*See* OSCILLATION.] *Centre of gyration.* [*See* GYRATION.]—*Centre of percussion.* [*See* PERCUSSION.]—*Centre of attraction*, of a body, is that point into which, if all its matter were collected, its action upon any remote particle would be the same as before.—*Centre of equilibrium*, is the same in respect to bodies immersed in a fluid, as the centre of gravity to bodies in free space. [*See* EQUILIBRIUM.]—*Centre of friction.* [*See* FRICTION.]—*Centre of pressure*, or meta centre of a fluid against a plane, is that point, in which, if a force equal and contrary to the whole pressure of the fluid be applied, it will just sustain it, so that the body pressed on will not incline to either side.—*Centre of conversion.* [*See* CONVERSION.]—*Centre of rotation.* [*See* ROTATION.]

CEN'TRE, or **CEN'TER**, *v. t.* To place on a centre; to fix on a central point. —2. To collect to a point.

Thy joys are centred all in me alone. *Prior.*

CEN'TRE, or **CEN'TER**, *v. i.* To be collected to a point.

Our hopes must centre on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

2. To be collected to a point; to rest on. —3. To be placed in the middle.

CEN'TRED, or **CEN'TERED**, *pp* Collected to a point or centre; fixed on a central point.

CEN'TRIC, } *a.* Placed in the centre or middle.
CEN'TRICAL, }

CEN'TRICALLY, *adv.* In a central position.

CEN'TRICALNESS, *n.* Situation in the centre.

CENTRIF'UGAL, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, and *fugio*, to flee.] 1. Tending to recede from the centre. The *centrifugal force* of a body, is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve, tend to fly off from the axis of their motion in a tangent to the periphery of the curve; thus the moon in revolving round the earth has a tendency, in every point of her orbit, to fly off in the direction of a tangent to that point, and the same is true of all the planets.—2. In *bot.*, expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, as a flower.

CEN'TRING, or **CEN'TERING**, *ppr.* Placing on the centre; collecting to a point.

CENTRIP'ETAL, *a.* [Lat. *centrum* and *peto*, to move toward.] 1. Tending toward the centre.—*Centripetal force*, is that force which draws a body towards a centre, and thereby acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal force, in circular motion. Gravity is a centripetal force preventing the planets from flying off in a tangent, as the stone does from the sling.—2. In *bot.*, expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit, as a flower. *Note.*—The common accentuation of *centrifugal* and *centripetal*, is artificial and harsh. The accent on the first and third syllables, as in *circumpolar*, would be natural and easy.

CENTRIS'CUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Fistularidæ. To this genus belongs the trumpet-fish or sea-snipe of our own coast. It is known in Cornwall by the name of the bellows-fish.

CENT'ROCHIR, *n.* [Gr. κεντρον, a prick, and χειρ, a hand.] A species of fossil fish belonging to the genus Cobitis.

CENTROLI'NEAD, *n.* An instrument for drawing lines converging towards a point, though the point be inaccessible.

CENTROL'OPHUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Scombridæ. One species is known by the name of the black-fish.

CENTRONO'TUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Scombridæ. To this genus belongs the pilot-fish.

CENTROPO'MUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the section Acanthopterygii, and family Percoides. To this genus belongs the sea-pike.

CENTROPRIS'TES, *n.* A genus of fishes of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Percoides. To this genus belongs the black-perch, or black-bass, abundant in the rivers of the United States

CEN'TRY. *See* SENTRY.

CENTUM'VIR, *n.* [Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man.] One of a hundred and five judges, in ancient Rome, appointed to decide common causes among the people.

CENTUM'VIRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the centumvirs.

CENTUM'VIRATE, *n.* The office or dignity of the centumviri.

CENTUM'VIRI, [Lat.] The hundred judges in Rome.

CEN'TUPLE, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *centuplex*, *centum*, and *plico*, to fold.] A hundred fold.

CEN'TUPLE, *v. t.* To multiply a hundred fold.

CENTU'PLICATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *centum*, and *plicatus*, folded; Sp. *centuplicar*, to make a hundred fold.] To make a hundred fold.

CENTU'PLICATED. *pp.* Made a hundred fold.

CENTU'PLICATING, *ppr.* Making a hundred fold.

CENTU'RIAL, *a.* [from *century.*] Relating to a century or a hundred years; as, a *centurial* sermon.

CENTU'RIATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *centurio*, to divide into hundreds or companies.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTU'RIATOR, } *n.* [Fr. *centuriateur*, from Lat. *centuria*, a *century*, or from *centurio*, to
CEN'TURIST, }

divide into hundreds.] An historian who distinguishes time into centuries; as in the Universal Church History of Magdeburg.

CENTU'RION, *n.* [Lat. *centurio*, from *centum*, a hundred.] Among *the Romans*, a military officer who commanded a hundred men, a century or company of infantry, answering to the captain in modern armies.

CEN'TURY, *n.* [Lat. *centuria*, from *centum*, a hundred.] 1. In *a general sense*, a hundred; any thing consisting of a hundred parts.—2. A division of the Roman people for the purpose of electing magistrates and enacting laws, the people voting by centuries; also, a company consisting of a hundred men.—3. A period of a hundred years. This is the most common signification of the word; and as we begin our modern computation of time from the incarnation of Christ, the word is generally applied to some term of a hundred years subsequent to that event; as, the *first* or *second century*, or the *tenth century*. If we intend to apply the word to a different era, we use an explanatory adjunct; as, the third *century* before the Christian era, or after the reign of Cyrus.—4. The *Centuries of Magdeburg*, a title given to an ecclesiastical history, arranged in 13 centuries, compiled by a great number of protestants at Magdeburg.

CENTZONT'LI, *n.* The Mexican name of the Turdus polyglottus, or mocking thrush.

CEOL, [Sax. a ship, Lat. *celox*, or Eng. *keel*.] This word is sometimes found prefixed to names.

CE'PA, *n.* A ame given to the onion. It is the Allium Cepa of botanists, and belongs to the nat. order Siliceæ.

CEPHAE'LIS, *n.* A South American genus of Cinchonaceous plants, remarkable, among other things, for their flowers growing in close heads, and being surrounded by involucrating bracts, which are sometimes richly coloured. They are chiefly interesting from comprehending the plant which yields the ipecacuanha root of the druggists. It is called *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, and is found in shady woods in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, San Paulo, and other provinces in Brazil. It is distinguished by its contorted, knotted, winged roots. It is used as an emetic, and contains a white alkaline principle called emeta. It is often adulterated.

CEPHALAL'GIC, *a.* [Infra.] Relating to headache.

CEPH'ALALGY, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλαλγια, κεφαλη, the head, and αλγος, pain.] The headache.

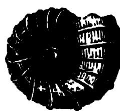
CEPHALAN'THUS OCCIDENTA'LIS, *n.* Button-wood, a North American plant, belonging to the nat. order Cinchonaceæ.

CEPHAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλικος, from κεφαλη, the head.] Pertaining to the head; as, *cephalic* medicines, remedies for disorders in the head. The *cephalic* vein, which runs along the arm, was so named because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head.

CEPHAL'IC, *n.* A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.

CEPH'ALO-EXTRACT'OR, *n.* An instrument to extract a fœtus by clasping the head.

CEPHALO'PODA, or **CEPH'ALOPODS**, *n.* A class of Molluscs, whose mouth, according to Cuvier, unites beneath the body, and thus forms a muscular sac, which envelopes all the viscera. The fossil cephalopoda are multitudinous. They are supposed by geologists, to have been powerful instruments in former ages of the world, for keeping down the other tribes of testaceans, crustaceans, and even fishes.



Cephalopode.

CEPH'ALOPODE, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλη, head, and ποδα, the feet.] In *nat. hist.*, an animal which has its organs of motion arranged round its head, as the sepia or cuttle-fish.

CEPHALOP'ODIC, } *a.* Relating to
CEPHALOPO'DOUS, } the cephalopods or molluscous animals, having the head situated between the body and the feet.

CEPH'ALOTUS, *n.* A New Holland plant, remarkable for the pitcher-like appendages which it produces.

CEPHE'US, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cassiopeia, Ursa Major, Draco, and Cygnus. It contains thirty-five stars.

CE'PHUS, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the Mona; also, a genus of Hymenopterous insects, of the family Xiphydriidæ. Ten species belong to Britain: one of them is common in flowers, particularly buttercups.

CEPO'LA, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii. A species of this genus, found on the British coast, is known in England by the names of the red band-fish and red snake fish.

CERA'CEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *ceraceus*, waxy.] In *bot.*, waxy, a term applied to the substance of such bodies as have the texture and colour of new wax, as the pollen masses of particular kinds of orchis.

CERAMBY'CIDÆ, *n.* A family of Coleopterous insects, of the section Longicornis. They are common in all parts of the globe, but especially in hot climates. The musk-beetle of England belongs to one genus, viz. *Cerambyx*.

CERASEE', *n.* The male balsam apple.

CER'ASIN, *n.* [Lat. *cerasus*.] A kind of gum which exudes from the cherry and plum-tree. It is distinguished from Arabic, another kind of gum, by being insoluble in cold water.

CER'ASITE, *n.* [Lat. *cerasum*, cherry.] A petrifaction resembling a cherry.

CERAS'TES, *n.* [Gr. κεραστης, from κερας, a horn.] In *zool.*, the name of a serpent, of the genus Coluber, which the ancients supposed to have horns.

CERAS'TIUM, *n.* Mouse-ear, a genus of plants, of the class Decandria, order Pentagynia of Linnæus, and nat. order Caryophyllaceæ.

CE'RASUS, *n.* A genus of hardy trees belonging to the Amygdaleous division of the nat. order Rosaceæ, and including the common cherry among its species.

CE'RATE, *n.* [Lat. *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax.] A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients, applied externally in various diseases.

CE'RATED, *a.* [Lat. *ceratus*.] Covered with wax.

CERA'TONIA SI'LIQUA, *n.* St John's Bread or the carrot tree. It is found wild in all the countries skirting the Mediterranean, and was supposed to be the food of St. John in the wilderness.

CER'ATRINE, *n.* The bitter principle of Iceland Moss.

CER'BERA, *n.* The plant which yields the celebrated ordeal nut of Madagascar, which is now called Tanghinia Venenifiora. The infusion of the nut is given to accused persons, for the purpose of testing their innocence.

CER'BERUS, *n.* [Lat.] 1. In *ancient mytho.*, the watch-dog of the infernal regions, the offspring of Typhon and Echidna. He is usually represented with three heads.—2. In *zool.*, a subgenus of serpents (Ophidians), which have nearly the whole of the head covered with small scales. The length is about three feet and a half.

CER'CIS SILIQUAS'TRUM, *n.* The Judas tree, so called from the tradition that it was upon a plant of it, near Jerusalem, that Judas Iscariot hanged himself. It is a leguminous tree, common on the shores of Asia Minor, and in all the East.

CERE, *n.* The naked skin that covers the base of a hawk's bill.

CERE, *v. t.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] To wax or cover with wax.

CE'REAL, *a.* [from *ceres*.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c.—*Cereal grasses*, grasses which produce corn.

CEREA'LIA, *n. plur.* A technical term for the edible grains.

CER'EBEL, } *n.* [Lat. *cerebellum*.]
CEREBEL'LUM, } The hinder and lower part of the brain, or the little brain.

CER'EBRAL, } *a.* [from Lat. *cere-*
CER'EBRINE, } *brum*, the brain.] Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

CER'EBRIC ACID, *n.* An acid extracted by ether from the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. When pure, it is white, crystalline, and pulverizable; it contains phosphorus and nitrogen, and has the characters of a fatty acid, but its acid characters are feebly marked.

CER'EBRUM, *n.* [Lat.] The brain.

CERE'CLOTH, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax, and *cloth*.] A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some gummy or glutinous matter. But the English word for a cloth used to cover wounds is *searcloth*: Sax. *sar-cloth*, a sore-cloth.

CERED, *pp.* Spread over with melted wax.

CERE'MENT, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded, when embalmed.

CEREMO'NIAL, *a.* [*See* CEREMONY.] 1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites; as, *ceremonial* exactness. It is particularly applied to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as, the *ceremonial* law, or worship, as distinguished from the *moral* and *judicial* law.—2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners. In this sense, *ceremonious* is now used.

CEREMO'NIAL, *n.* Outward form; external rite, or established forms or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.—2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

CEREMO'NIALLY, *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies; as, a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful.

CEREMO'NIOUS, *a.* Consisting of outward forms and rites; as, the *ceremonious* part of worship. In this sense, *ceremonial* is now used.—2. Full of ceremony or solemn forms.—3. According to the rules and forms prescribed or customary; civil; formally respectful. "*Ceremonious* phrases."—4. Formal; according to the rules of civility; as, to take a *ceremonious* leave.—5. Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS, *n.* The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.

CER'EMONY, *n.* [Lat. Sp. It. Port. *ceremonia;* Fr. *ceremonie.*] 1. Outward rite; external form in religion.—2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse.—3. Outward forms of state; the forms prescribed or established by order or custom, serving for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levees of princes, the reception of ambassadors, &c. - *Master of ceremonies*, an officer who superintends the reception of ambassadors. A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

CER'EOLITE, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax, and Gr. λιθος, a stone.] A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with steatite.

CEREOP'SIS, *n.* A genus of birds established by Latham, and placed by him among the waders (Grallatores). There is only one species, a native of New Holland, about the size of a common goose.

CE'REOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cereus*, from *cera*, wax.] Waxen; like wax.

CE'RES, *n.* In *mytho.*, the inventor or goddess of corn, or rather the name of



Ceres.

corn deified.—2. The name of a planet discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1801. It is one of the four new or telescopic planets which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It is a very small planet, its apparent diameter, according to Herschel, being only 0.35″.

CEREUS, *n.* A genus of Cactaceous plants, remarkable in many instances for the splendid flowers which they produce. One of them, the Cereus grandiflora or night-blowing Cereus, expands its blossoms late in the evening, and they fade before morning.

CE'RIN, or **CE'RINE**, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] 1. A peculiar substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol, which has been digested on grated cork.—2. The part of common wax which dissolves in alcohol.—3. A variety of the mineral Allanite.

CERIN'THE, *n.* Honey-wort, a genus of plants, natives of Europe, of the class Pentandria, order Monogynia of Linnæus, and nat. order Boragineæ.

CERINTH'IANS, *n.* A set of heretics, so called from Cerinthus, one of the first heresiarchs in the church. They denied the divinity of Christ, but they held that, in his baptism, a celestial virtue descended on him in the form of a dove, by means of which he was consecrated by the Holy Spirit and made Christ.

CE'RITE, *n.* [*See* CERIUM.] The siliceous oxide of cerium, a rare mineral of a pale rose red colour, with a tinge of yellow.—2. A fossil shell.

CE'RIUM, *n.* A metal discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite, and so called from the planet Ceres. It is of a great specific gravity. Its colour a grayish white, and its texture lamellar.

CER'NOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cernuus*.] Drooping; applied by botanists to flowers which are placed on curved peduncles, and look towards the earth.

CER'NUOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cernuus.*] In *bot.*, having the top curved downward.

CERO'COMA, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Cantharidæ. The species make their appearance in the summer months, and are found in flowers, particularly those of the wild chamomile.

CEROGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to cerography.

CEROG'RAPHIST, *n.* One who is versed in or who practises cerography.

CEROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax, and Gr. γραφω, to write.] 1. A writing on wax.—2. The art of engraving on wax, spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken.

CERO'MA, *n.* In *ancient arch.*, that part of the ancient baths in which bathers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax.

CER'OMANCY, *n.* Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

CEROON', *n.* [Sp. *seron.*] A bale or package made of skins. [*See* SEROON.]

CEROPLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. κηρος, wax, and πλαστικη τεχνη, the art of the modeller or carver.] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax, one of very high antiquity.

CEROPLAS'TIC, *n.* In *sculpture*, the art of modelling or of forming models in wax.

CER'OSINE, *n.* A wax-like substance yielded by some species of sugar-cane; on the surface it forms fine light pearly scales.

CERO'XYLON ANDI'COLA, *n.* The wax palm of South America. This remarkable tree elevates its majestic trunk, covered over with a thick incrustation of wax, to the height of 180 feet.

CER'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Cerris, or bitter oak.

CER'RIS, *n.* [Lat.] The bitter oak.

CER'TAIN, *a.* (cer'tin.) [Fr. *certain;* It. and Port. *certo;* from Lat. *certus.*] 1. Sure; true; undoubted; unquestionable; that cannot be denied; existing in fact and truth.

The dream is *certain* and the interpretation sure; Dan. ii.

2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of*, before a noun.

However I with thee have fixed my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton.*
To make her *certain of* the sad event. *Dryden.*

3. Unfailing; always producing the intended effect; as, we may have a *certain* remedy for a disease.—4. Not doubtful or casual; really existing.

Virtue that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*

5. Stated; fixed; determinate; regular.

Ye shall gather a *certain* rate every day; Ex. xvi.

6. Particular.

There came a *certain* poor widow; Mark xii.

In *the plural number*, a particular part or number; some; an indefinite part, number, or quantity. "Hanani came, he and *certain* men of Judah." "I mourned *certain* days;" Neh. i. 2, 6. In the latter sense, it is used as a noun; as, "*certain* also of your own poets have said;" Acts xvii.

CER'TAINLY, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact.

Certainly this was a righteous man; Luke xxiii.

2. Without failure.

He said I will *certainly* return to thee; Gen. xviii.

CER'TAINNESS, *n.* Certainty,—which see.

CER'TAINTY, *n.* A fixed or real state; truth; fact.

Know for a *certainty*, that the Lord your God will no more drive out these nations; Josh. xxiii; Luke i.

2. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exemption from failure; as, the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a medicine.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ames.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

CER'TES,† *adv.* Certainly; in truth; verily.

CER'THIA, *n.* In *ornith.*, the creeper or ox-eye, a genus belonging to the order of Picæ.

CERTIF'ICATE, *n.* [Fr. *certificat;* It. *certificato.* *See* CERTIFY.] 1. In *a general sense*, a written testimony not sworn to; a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and intended to verify a fact.—2. In *a more particular sense*, the written declaration, under the hand or seal or both, of some public officer, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact. A certificate of this kind may be considered as given under the oath of office. In *Scots law*, in the bill chamber proceedings, an attestation by the clerk that no caution has been received, is termed a certificate.—*Certificate of registry of a ship*, a copy of what is entered in the register of a ship in the books of the custom house.—3. *Trial by certificate*, is where the evidence of the person certifying is the only pro-

per criterion of the point in dispute; as when the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate of the mareschall of the army, in writing under his seal.

CERTIF'ICATE, *v. t.* or *i.* In *the United States*, to give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with the proper officer, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes to support the ministry in a parish or ecclesiastical society.—2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner.

But such *certificated* person can gain no settlement. *Blackstone*, B. 1, ch 9.

3. To verify by certificate.

CERTIF'ICATED, *pp.* Declared; verified by a certificate.

CERTIFICA'TING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a certificate; verifying by a certificate.

CERTIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of certifying. In *judicial procedure*, the assurance given to a party of the course to be followed, in case he disobey the will of the summons or other writ of the court.

CER'TIFIED, *pp.* [*See* CERTIFY.] Assured; made certain; informed.

CER'TIFIER, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

CER'TIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *certifier;* Low Lat. *certifico;* from *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal, to make known or establish a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate, the decree is usually founded.

The judge shall *certify* under his hand that the freehold came chiefly in question. *Blackstone.*

2. To give certain information *to; applied to persons.*

We have sent and *certified* the king, Ezra iv.

3. To give certain information *of; applied to things.*

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond.*

It is followed by *of*, after the person, and before the thing told; as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

CER'TIFYING, *ppr.* Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known.

CERTIORA'RI, *n.* [Low Lat. *certioror*, from *certus, certior*.] A writ issuing out of chancery, king's bench, or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court. This writ is obtained upon complaint of a party, that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial, in the inferior court.

CER'TITUDE, *n.* [Low Lat. *certitudo*, from *certus*, certain.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt.

CERU'LEAN, } *a.* [Lat. *cæruleus;* It.
CERU'LEOUS, } and Sp. *ceruleo.*] Sky-coloured; blue.

CERULIF'IC, *a.* Producing a blue or sky-colour.

CER'ULIN, *n.* Indigo which has been dissolved in sulphuric acid.

CERU'MEN, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear. Its principal use seems to be to entangle particles of foreign matter and prevent them from reaching the membrana tympani.

CER'USE, *n.* [Fr. *ceruse;* Lat. and It. *cerussa;* Sp. *cerusa.*] White-lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapour of vinegar. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse.—*Ceruse of antimony* is a white oxide of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed.

CER'USED, *a.* Washed with a preparation of white-lead.

CER'VICAL, *a.* [Lat. *cervix*, the neck, whence *cervicalis.*] Belonging to the neck; as, the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels.

CERVICOBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* An order of shell-fish which includes among its genera the patella or limpet.

CER'VINE, *a.* [Lat. *cervinus;* Sp. *cervino;* from Lat. *cervus*, a deer; W. *carw.*] Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus Cervus.

CER'VUS, *n.* [Lat.] The stag or deer kind, a genus of quadrupeds of the order Pecora. The generic character is; horns solid, covered while young with a hairy skin growing from the top, naked, annual, branched. There are various species, as the elk, rein-deer, stag, fallow-deer, roe, &c.

CESAR'EAN, or **CESAR'IAN,** *n.* The *Cæsarean* operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting; an operation, which, it is said, gave name to Cæsar, the Roman emperor.

CESPITI''TIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cespes*, turf.] Pertaining to turf; made of turf.

CES'PITOSE, *a.* [Lat. *cespes*, turf.] In *bot.*, growing in tufts.

CES'PITOUS, *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy.

A *cespitous* or turfy plant, has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting. *Martyn.*

CESS, *n.* [A corruption of *assess*, or from the same root.] 1.† A rate or tax.—2. In *Scotland*, the land tax, a permanent tax fixed at £47,954 per annum, to be levied out of the land rent of Scotland for ever; subject, however, to a power of redemption. [*See* LAND TAX.]

CESS,† *v. t.* 1. To impose a tax; to assess.—2. In *Scotland*, to fix the amount of the land tax, to be paid by the several land-owners. This is done by *stent-masters*, according to the valued rent. [*See* THE NOUN.]

CESS,† *v. i.* [Lat. *cesso*, to cease.] To neglect a legal duty.

CESS'ANT, *a.* Ceasing; intermitting action.

CESSA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *cessatio*, from *cesso*, to cease.] 1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.—2. A ceasing or suspension of operation, force, or effect; as, a *cessation* of the laws of nature. A *cessation of arms*, an armistice or truce, agreed to by the commanders of armies, to give time for a capitulation, or for other purposes.

CESSA'VIT, *n.* [Lat. *cesso*, to cease, *cessavit*, he hath ceased.] In *law*, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has *ceased* for two years to perform the service, which constitutes the condition of his tenure, and has not sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained, or the tenant has so inclosed the land that the lord cannot come upon it to distrain.

CES'SER, *n.* [*See* CESS.] A ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years. [*See* CESSAVIT.]

CESSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* CEDE and CESSION.] The act of giving way or receding. [*Lit. us.*]

CES'SIBLE, *a.* [*See* CEDE.] Giving way; yielding; easy to give way.

CES'SIO BONO'RUM, *n.* [Lat.] A yielding or surrender of property or goods. According to the law of Scotland, a debtor against whom a warrant of imprisonment has been issued after being charged to pay his debt, is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors. The process for this purpose is called *cessio bonorum*, which may be brought before the court of session or sheriff court, which has jurisdiction over creditors abroad.

CES'SION, *n.* [Lat. *cessio;* Fr. *cession;* from Lat. *cedo, cessum. See* CEDE.] 1. The act of giving way; a yielding to force or impulse.—2. A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; particularly, a surrender of conquered territory to its former proprietor or sovereign, by treaty.—3. In *the civil law*, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment.—4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the leaving of a benefice without dispensation or being otherwise qualified. When an ecclesiastical person is created a bishop, or when the parson of a parish takes another benefice without dispensation, the benefices are void by *cession*, without resignation.

CES'SIONARY, *a.* Having surrendered effects.—*Cessionary bankrupt*, one who has yielded up his estate, to be divided among his creditors.

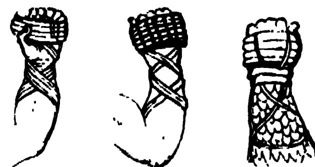
CESS'MENT,† *n.* An assessment or tax.

CES'SOR, *n.* [Lat. *cesso*, to *cease.*] In *law*, he that neglects for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit. [*See* CESSAVIT.]—2. An assessor, or taxer.

CESS'-POOL. A well in a drain to receive the sediment. Derived probably from Italian *cesso*, which in its secondary sense denotes a receptacle for filth. [*See* SESS-POOL.]

CEST, *n.* [Infra.] A lady's girdle.

CEST'US, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. κεστος.] The girdle of Venus, or marriage-girdle, among the Greeks and Romans.—2.



Cestus.

Among the Greeks and Romans, boxing-gloves; gauntlets (*cæstus*), that is, strong leathern gloves, loaded with lead or iron, which boxers fastened on their hands and arms, by means of leather thongs; at first they were short, reaching no higher than the wrists, but were afterwards enlarged up to the elbows. In Lat. *cestus*, or *cæstus*, is both singular and plural.

CESU'RA, } *n.* [Fr. *césure;* Lat. *cæsura,*
CE'SURE, } from *cædo, cæsum,* to cut off.] A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts. Its most pleasing effect is produced, when it is placed at the end of the second foot, or in the middle, or at the end of the third foot.

CE'SURAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cesure.

CETA'CEA, } *n.* In *nat. his.,* the or-
CETA'CEAN, } der of Cetaceous animals; marine mammalia. [*See the next word.*

CETA'CEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cete;* Gr. κητος, a whale.] Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the whale kind. The *cetaceous* fishes include the genera Monodon, Balæna, Physeter and Delphinus. They have no gills, but an aperture on the top of the head, and a flat or horizontal tail. They are predaceous in their habits.

CE'TATE, *n.* A compound of cetic acid with a base.

CET'ENE, *n.* A product of the decomposition of hydrate of oxide of cetule, otherwise termed ethule. It may be obtained by distilling *ethal* repeatedly with glacial phosphoric acid. It is an oily colourless liquid.

CET'ERACH, *n.* The specific name of a fern, grammitis ceterach. It grows on rocks and walls, and is abundant in the south of England and Ireland.

CE'TIC, *a.* [Lat *cetus,* a whale.] Pertaining to the whale. The *cetic acid* is a peculiar substance obtained from the spermaceti. It has now received the name of *ethule.*

CE'TIN, or **CE'TINE,** *n.* [Lat. *cetus,* a whale.] The name proposed by Chevreul for the crystallizable matter which forms the greater part of the substance called spermaceti.

CETOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [from *cetology.*] Pertaining to cetology.

CETOL'OGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals.

CETOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. κητος, a whale, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine or natural history of cetaceous animals.

CETONI'ADÆ, *n.* A family of Coleopterous insects, forming one of the most extensive groups of the beetle tribe, and nothing can exceed the brilliant colours with which many of them are adorned

CETRA'RIA, *n.* A genus of lichens, one of which, C. Islandica, furnishes the Iceland moss. It is found abundantly on the mountains of Scotland.

CET'RARINE, *n.* A vegetable principle extracted by alcohol from several lichens, as in Iceland moss, *Cetraria Islandica,* and in *Sticta pulmonacea.* It forms a fine white powder, very bitter to the taste.

CET'ULE, *n.* A hypothetical radical found in spermaceti. It combines with 1 atom of oxygen to form *oxide of ethule.* The hydrate of this oxide is known by the name of ethal, which see.

CET'ULIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of fused potash on ethal, or hydrated oxide of cetule. It is otherwise termed *Ethalic acid.*

CE'TUS, *n.* [Supra.] In *astr.,* the whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing ninety-seven stars.

CEVA'DIC ACID, or **SABADIL'LIC ACID,** *n.* A peculiar acid obtained by Pelletier and Caventon, from cevadilla, the seed of the *veratrum sabadilla,* or *asagræa officinalis.*

CEVADIL'LA, SEBADIL'LA, or **SABADIL'LA,** *n.* The Spanish Mexican name for a species of veratrum, the seeds of which have become an article of considerable importance, in consequence of their having been found to contain a considerable quantity of *veratria.* [*See* VERATRIA.]

CEYLANITE, *n.* [from *Ceylon.*] A mineral classed with the ruby family; called also *pleonaste.* Its colour is a muddy, dark blue, and grayish black, approaching to iron black. It occurs in grains, or small crystals, either perfect octahedrons, or truncated on the edges, or with the angles acuminated by four planes. It occurs also in rhomboidal dodecahedrons.

CHAB'ASIE, } *n.* [Gr. χαβαζιος, one
CHAB'ASITE, } of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem περι λιθων, ascribed to Orpheus. This is a term of modern mineralogy. It is the *chabasie* of Haüy, and *schabasit* of Werner.] A mineral which has been regarded as a variety of zeolite. It is divisible into very obtuse rhomboids. This mineral occurs in crystals, whose primitive form is nearly a cube. Chabasie has a foliated structure; its fracture is somewhat conchoidal or uneven, with a glistening vitreous lustre. It is translucent, sometimes transparent. Its colour is white or grayish white, sometimes with a rosy tinge. Before the blowpipe it intumesces a little, and easily melts into a white spongy mass.

CHAD, *n.* A kind of fish, pronounced *shad.*

CHÆROPHY'LLUM, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Pentandria, order Digynia of Linnæus, and nat. order Umbelliferæ, which includes the common chervil, sweet cicely, and bastard hemlock.

CHÆ'TODON, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Squamipennes. They abound in hot climates, frequent rocky shores, and are adorned with beautiful colours.

CHA'FANT, *a.* In *her.,* a term applicable to the boar, when enraged or furious.

CHAFE, *v. t.* [Fr. *échauffer;* Sp. *escalfar,* to warm; Port. *escalfar,* to poach or boil slightly; from the root of Lat. *caleo,* whence *calefio, calfacio.*] 1. To excite heat or inflammation by friction, as to *chafe* the skin; also, to fret and wear by rubbing, as to *chafe* a cable.—2. To excite heat in the mind; to excite passion; to inflame; to make angry; to cause to fret; to provoke or incense; 2 Sam. xvii. 8.—3. To excite violent action; to cause to rage; as, the wind *chafes* the ocean.—4. To perfume; rather, to stimulate, or agitate; to excite by pungent odours.

> Lilies, whose scent *chafed* the air. *Suckling.*

CHAFE, *v. i.* To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be in violent action.—2. To act violently upon, by rubbing; to fret against, as waves against a shore.

> The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores. *Shak.*

3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing; as, a cable *chafes.*

CHAFE, *n.* Heat, excited by friction.—2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion.

CHAFED, *pp.* Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by friction.

CHAFER, *n.* One who chafes.

CHAFER, *n.* [Sax. *ceafor;* Ger. *käfer.*] An insect, a species of Scarabæus, or beetle.

CHAFERY, *n.* [from *chafe.*] In *iron work,* a forge in which an ancony or square mass of iron, hammered into a bar in the middle, with its ends rough, is reduced to a complete bar, by hammering down the ends to the shape of the middle.

CHAFE-WAX, *n.* In *England,* an officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFF, *n.* [Sax. *ceaf;* Ger. *kaff.*] 1. The husk or dry calyx of corn and grasses. In *common lan.,* the word is applied to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, riddling, or winnowing. The word is sometimes used rather improperly to denote straw cut small for the food of cattle.—2. Refuse; worthless matter; especially that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind. In *scripture,* false doctrines, fruitless designs, hypocrites, and ungodly men are compared to chaff; Ps. i. 4; Jer. xxiii. 28; Isa. xxxiii. 11; Matt. iii. 12.

CHAF'FER, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian;* Ger. *kaufen;* Sw. *kapa;* Dan. *kiöber,* to bargain or buy. It seems to be radically the same word as *cheap, cheapen,* and *chap* in *chapman. See* CHEAP.] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; to chop and change; as, to *chaffer* for preferments.

CHAF'FER,† *v. t.* To buy; to exchange.

CHAF'FER,† *n.* Merchandise.

CHAF'FERER, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

CHAF'FERING, *ppr.* Bargaining; buying.

CHAF'FERN, *n.* A vessel for heating water.

CHAF'FERY,† *n.* Traffic; buying and selling.

CHAF'FINCH, *n.* [*chaff* and *finch.*] A common British bird of the genus



Chaffinch (Fringilla cœlebs).

Fringilla. The male is distinguished by his brilliant plumage, and cheerful song

CHAFF'LESS, *a.* Without chaff.

CHAFF'WEED, *n.* A plant, cud-weed, a species of Gnaphalium; but this name is given also to the Centunculus.

CHAF'FY, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light; as, *chaffy* straws; *chaffy* opinions.—*Chaffy* or paleaceous is sometimes applied to the receptacle in compound flowers.

CHAFING, *ppr.* Heating or fretting by friction.

CHAFING-DISH, *n.* [*chafe* and *dish.*] A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGREEN', *n.* *See* SHAGREEN.

CHAGRIN′, *n.* [Fr. This word, applied to a particular kind of skin or leather, is said to be derived from a Turkish word, *sagri*, Fr. *croupe*. The skin is dressed so as to present on its surface little eminences. *See* SHAGREEN.] Ill humour; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness.

CHAGRIN′, *v. t.* [Fr. *chagriner.*] To excite ill humour in; to vex; to mortify.

CHAGRIN′ED, *pp.* Vexed; fretted; displeased.

CHAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chaine*, for *chaisne:* Norm. *cadene*, and *cheyne;* Lat. *catena;* Ger. *kette;* W. *cadwen.*] 1. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another, usually made of some kind of metal, as a *chain* of gold, or of iron; but the word is not restricted to any particular kind of material. It is used often for an ornament about the person.—2. That which binds; a real chain: that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond.

If God spared not the angels that sinned, but delivered them into *chains* of darkness: 2 Peter ii.

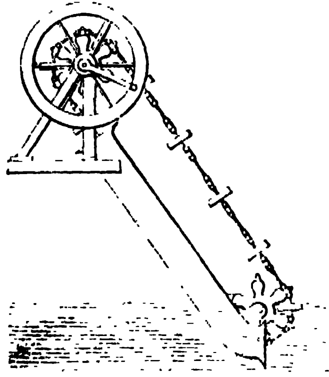
3. Bondage; affliction.

He hath made my *chain* heavy; Lam iii.

4. Bondage; slavery.

In despotism the people sleep soundly in their *chains*. *Ames.*

5. Ornament; Prov. i. 9.—6. A series of things linked together; a series of things connected or following in succession; as, a *chain* of causes, of ideas, or events; a *chain* of being.—7. A range or line of things connected; as, a *chain* of mountains.—8. A series of links, forming an instrument to measure land.—9. A string of twisted wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on, and for other purposes.—10. In *France*, a measure of wood for fuel, and various commodities, of various length. 11.—In *ship-building*, chains are strong links or plates of iron, bolted at the lower end to the ship's side, used to contain the blocks called dead eyes, by which the shrouds of the mast are extended. —12. The warp in weaving, as in French.—*Chain-boat*, a large boat fitted with a davit over its stern and two windlasses. It is used for getting up moorings, chains, anchors, &c.—*Chain-cables*, cables composed of iron links, used in ships instead of hemp-cables. They are now furnished with bolts at the distance of a fathom, or a couple of fathoms from each other, by withdrawing which a vessel may slip her anchor in case of necessity.—



Chain pump.

Chain in surveying, is a measuring chain of 100 links, each 7.92 inches in length; consequently the whole length of the chain is 66 feet, or 4 poles.—*Chain-pump.* This consists of a long chain, equipped with a sufficient number of valves, moving on two wheels, one above, the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube and returning through another. It is managed by a long winch, on which several men may be employed at once.—*Chain-shot*, two balls or half balls connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging.



Chain shot

Chain-wales of a ship, broad and thick planks projecting from a ship's side, abreast of and behind the masts, for the purpose of extending the shrouds, for better supporting the masts, and preventing the shrouds from damaging the gunwale. - *Chain-work*, work consisting of threads, cords, and the like, linked together in the form of a chain; as, lineal chaining or tambour work, reticulation or net work, &c.—*Chain-timber*, bond timbers of a larger size than usual, introduced to strengthen a wall; it is usually equal to the length and breadth of a brick.—*Top-chain*, on board a ship, a chain to sling the sail-yards in time of battle, to prevent their falling, when the ropes that support them are shot away.

CHAIN, *v. t.* To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain; to fasten or bind with any thing in the manner of a chain. —2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

And which more blest? Who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To guard with a chain, as a harbour or passage.—4. To unite; to form chain-work.

CHAIN-BRIDGE. [*See* under BRIDGE and SUSPENSION.]

CHAINED, *pp.* Made fast, or bound by a chain; connected by a chain; bound; enslaved.

CHAINING, *ppr.* Binding, fastening, or connecting with a chain; binding, or attaching to; enslaving.

CHAIN′LESS, *a.* Having no chains.

CHAIN-MOULDING, *n.* In *arch.*, a



Chain-Moulding.

species of moulding cut in imitation of a chain. It is used in the Norman style.

CHAIR, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, a pulpit, contracted from Norm. *cadiere*, as *chain* from *catena;* Ir. *cathaoir;* Lat. *cathedra;* Gr. καθέδρα, connected with καθέζομαι, to sit, κατα and ἕζομαι; W. *çadair*, a seat or stool.] 1. A movable seat; a frame with a bottom made of different materials, used for persons to sit in; originally a stool, and anciently a kind of pulpit in churches.—2. A seat of justice or of authority; as, a *chair* of state.—3. A seat for a professor, or his office; as, the professor's *chair.*—4. The seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council or assembly, as the speaker's *chair;* and by a metonymy the speaker himself; as, to address the *chair.*—5. A sedan; a vehicle on poles borne by men.—6. A pulpit.—7. A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig.—8. Supreme office or magistracy.

When governor Shute came to the *chair*, several of the old councillors were laid aside. *Belknap.*

9. The iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway.—*Curule chair*, an ivory seat placed on a car, used by the prime magistrates of Rome.

CHAIRMAN, *n.* The presiding officer or speaker of an assembly, association, or company, particularly of a legislative house; also, the president or senior member of a committee.—2. One whose business is to carry a chair.

CHAIRMANSHIP, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting.

CHAISE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *chaise*, a seat or chair. Qu. It. *seggia.*] A two wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.

CHALAZ′A, *n.* [Gr. χαλαζα, *in the sense of* a knob.] In *bot.*, the vascular disk caused by the expansion of the vessels of the raphe, upon reaching the base of the nucleus of an ovule, after passing up the side of the latter.

CHALA′ZÆ, *n.* [Gr. χαλαζα, hail.] A name applied to the two membraneous twisted chords, attached to near the poles of the yolk of an egg, and serving to maintain it in such a position that the cicatricula shall always be uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation.

CHALCEDON′IC, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.

CHALCED′ONY, *n.* [from *Chalcedon*, a town in Asia Minor, opposite to Byzantium, now Constantinople. Pliny informs us that Chalcedon signifies the *town* of blind men. The last syllable then is the Celtic *dun*, English *town*, a fact that the historian should not overlook. Plin. lib. 5. 32.] A subspecies of quartz, a mineral called also white agate, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles, and spots. It is used in jewelry. The varieties of chalcedony are common chalcedony, heliotrope, chrysoprase, plasma, onyx, sard, and sardonyx.

CHALCED′ONYX, *n.* A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate.

CHA′LCIDES, *n.* The name of a family of lizards, very long and serpent-like.

CHALCI′DIDÆ, *n.* A family of Hymenopterous insects; nearly all the species are exceedingly minute.

CHAL′CITE, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος, brass.] Sulphate of iron of a red colour, so far calcined as to have lost a considerable part of its acid.

CHALCOG′RAPHER, **CHALCOG′RAPHIST**, *n.* [Infra.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCOG′RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος, brass, and γραφω, to write.] The act or art of engraving on brass.

CHALDA′IC, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea, anciently a country on the Frat or Euphrates, in Asia, called in *scripture*, Shinar. Of this, Babylon was the principal city.

CHALDA′IC, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

CHALDA′ISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect.

CHALDE′AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Chaldea.

CHAL'DEE, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.
CHAL'DEE, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.
CHAL'DRON, } *n.* [Fr. *chaudron*; a **CHAL'DER**, } kettle. The same word as *caldron*.] A measure of coals consisting of thirty-six bushels.
CHÄLET, *n.* (shäley.) [Fr.] The Swiss name for the houses of the peasants. Often in a more restricted sense the huts or cabins on the mountains where cheese is made, and which in summer give shelter to the cows.
CHAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *calice*; It. *calice*; Ger. *kelch*; Lat. *calix*; Gr. κυλιξ.] A cup or bowl; usually a communion cup.


Chalice.

CHAL'ICED,† *a.* Having a cell or cup; applied by Shakspeare to a flower.
CHALICOTHERIUM, *n.* A genus of fossil pachydermatous animals, allied to the tapirs, comprising two species. They are found in strata of the Miocene period of the tertiary formation.
CHALK, *n.* (chauk.) [Sax. *cealc*; D. Dan. and Ger. *kalk*; W. *calc*; Ir. *cailh*; Latin *calx*; Fr. *chaux*; It. *calce*.] A well-known calcareous earth, of an opaque white colour, soft and admitting no polish. It contains a large portion of carbonic acid, and is a subspecies of carbonate of lime. It is used as an absorbent and anti-acid. — *Black chalk* is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on coloured paper. — *Red chalk* is an indurated clayey ochre used by painters and artificers. — *French chalk*, steatite or soap stone, a soft magnesian mineral — *Chalk*, in *geology*, is the rock which forms the higher part of a series of group termed cretaceous. The chalk formation extends over the south-eastern and eastern counties of England, north of France, Germany, and north of Europe. It is stratified, and varies from a thousand to a few feet in depth. It is characterized by peculiar fossils, and especially by containing flints.
CHALK, *v. t.* To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk.—2. To manure with chalk, as land.—3. From the use of chalk in marking lines, the phrase *to chalk out* is used to signify to lay out, draw out, or describe; as, to *chalk out* a plan of proceeding.
CHALK'CUTTER, *n.* A man that digs chalk.
CHALK'ED, *pp.* Marked with chalk.
CHALK'INESS, *n.* (chauk'iness.) The state of being chalky.
CHALK'ING, *ppr.* Marking with chalk.
CHALK'-PIT, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.
CHALK'-STONE, *n.* In *medi.*, a calcareous concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout. —2. A small lump of chalk.
CHALKY, *a.* (chauk'y.) Resembling chalk; as, a *chalky* taste.—2. White with chalk; consisting of chalk; as, *chalky* cliffs.—3. Impregnated with chalk; as, *chalky* water.
CHAL'LENGE, *n.* [Norm. *calenge*, an accusation; *chalunge*, a claim; *challenger*, to claim; from the root of *call*, Gr. καλεω, κιλλω, Lat. *calo*. *See* CALL.] Literally, a calling, or crying out, the primary sense of many words expressing a demand, as *claim*, Lat. *clamo*. Hence appropriately, 1. A calling upon one to fight in single combat; an invitation or summons, verbal or written, to decide a controversy by a duel. Hence the letter containing the summons is also called a challenge.—2. A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.

> There must be no *challenge* of superiority. *Collier.*

3. Among *hunters*, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game.—4. In *law*, an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause; that is, a calling them off. The right of challenge is given both in civil and criminal trials, for certain causes which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The right of challenge extends either to the whole panel or array, or only to particular jurors, called a challenge to the polls. A principal challenge is that which the law allows without cause assigned. A challenge to the favour, is when the party alleges a special cause. In *criminal cases*, a prisoner may challenge twenty jurors, without assigning a cause. This is called a peremptory challenge.
CHAL'LENGE, *v. t.* To call, invite or summon to answer for an offence by single combat, or duel.—2. To call to a contest; to invite to a trial; as, I *challenge* a man to prove what he asserts, implying defiance.—3. To accuse; to call to answer.—4. To claim as due; to demand as a right; as, the Supreme Being *challenges* our reverence and homage.—5. In *law*, to call off a juror, or jurors; or to demand that jurors shall not sit in trial upon a cause. [*See* THE NOUN.]—6. To call to the performance of conditions.
CHAL'LENGEABLE, *a.* That may be challenged; that may be called to an account.
CHAL'LENGED, *pp.* Called to combat or to contest; claimed; demanded as due; called from a jury.
CHAL'LENGER, *n.* One who challenges; one who invites to a single combat; one who calls on another by way of defiance.—2. One who claims superiority; one who claims any thing as his right, or makes pretensions to it. —3. One who calls a juror, or a jury, from the trial of his cause.
CHAL'LENGING, *ppr.* Summoning to a duel, or to contest; claiming as a right; defying; calling off from a jury.
CHALYBÆ'US, *n.* A genus of birds separated by Cuvier from the Cassicans of Buffon. The known species come from Guinea, and are remarkable for the metallic tints of their plumage. One of these is the Chalybus Paradiseus, a richly plumed bird, and in its manners resembling the crows.
CHALYB'EAN, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to steel well tempered.
CHALYB'EATE, *a.* [Lat. *chalybs*; Gr. χαλυψ, steel. Qu. from *chalybs*, a town near the Euxine.] Impregnated with particles of iron; applied to a medicine containing iron, and to mineral waters which are impregnated with iron, such as the water of Tunbridge, Spa, Pyrmont, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Hartfel, Peterhead, Panauich, Dunblane, and many others.
CHALYB'EATE, *n.* Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.
CHAM, *n.* (kam.) The sovereign prince of Tartary. Usually written *Khan*.
CHAMA'CEÆ, or **CHA'MIDÆ**, *n.* A family of Conchiferous molluscs, the third of the acephalous or headless testaceæ, according to Cuvier; one of the genera is termed *chama*, of which the fossil species are numerous.
CHAMADE, *n.* [Fr. from It. *chiamata*, a calling; *chiamare*, to call; Lat. *clamo*; Port. *chamada*, from *chamar*, to call. *See* CLAIM.] In *war*, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley; as for making a proposition for a truce, or for a capitulation.
CHAMÆDO'REA, *n.* A genus of palms. They are small reed-like plants with ringed shoots.
CHAMÆ'LEON, *n.* A constellation near the south pole, formed by Bayer.
CHAMÆ'LEON PROCUM'BENS, *n.* A beautiful little alpine bush. It is a small evergreen creeping shrub, found on the mountains of Europe and North America.
CHAMÆ'ROPS, *n.* The fan-palm, a genus of palm trees, in which is comprehended the most northern species of the palm. The C. Humilis is the only European species.
CHAMBER, *n.* [Fr. *chambre*; Lat. *camera*; Gr. καμαρα, an arched roof, vault or upper gallery, a chamber; Ger. *kammer*; Ch. קמר, *kamar*, to arch.] 1. An apartment in an upper story, or in a story above the lower floor of a dwelling house, often used as a lodging room.—2. Any retired room; any private apartment which a person occupies; as, he called on the judge at his *chambers*.

> Joseph entered into his *chamber* and wept. Gen. xliii

3. Any retired place.

> Her house is the way to hell, going down to the *chambers* of death; Prov. vii.

4. A hollow or cavity; as, the *chamber* of the eye.—5. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself; as, *star chamber*; imperial *chamber*; *chamber* of accounts; ecclesiastical *chamber*; privy *chamber*; *chamber* of commerce, &c.—6. In *milit. affairs*, the *chamber* of a mortar is that part of the chase where the powder lies.—7. A *powder chamber*, or *bomb chamber*, a place under ground for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and secured from rains.—8. The *chamber of a mine*, a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined. 9. A species of ordnance. Qu. 10. The clouds; Ps. civ.—11. Certain southern constellations, which are hid from us.

> The *chambers* of the south; Job ix.

Chamber-council, a private or secret council.—*Chamber-counsel*, a counsellor who gives his opinion in a private apartment, but does not advocate causes in court. *Chambers of a lock*, the space between the gates of a lock in a canal, in which the barge rises and sinks so as to pass the lock. In *her.*, the cylindrical part of ordnance is denominated a *chamber* or *chamber piece*, and is sometimes borne in coats of arms without a carriage.
CHAMBER, *v. i.* To reside in or occupy as a chamber.—2. To be wanton; to

indulge in lewd or immodest behaviour; Rom. xiii.

CHĂMBER, *v. t.* To shut up as in a chamber.

CHĂMBERER, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness.

CHĂMBER-FELLOW, *n.* One who sleeps in the same apartment.

CHĂMBER-HANG'ING, *n.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

CHĂMBERING, *n.* Wanton, lewd, immodest behaviour; Rom. xiii.

CHĂMBERLAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chambellan;* Arm. *cambrelan;* D. *kamerling;* Lat. *camerarius.*] 1. An officer charged with the direction and management of a chamber, or of chambers. The *Lord Chamberlain* of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. His functions, always important, have varied in different reigns. At coronations, and in other state pageants, he is a leading personage. Under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, and other officers; and he provides, by his subordinates, all requisites in the house of lords, during parliament. One of his duties is that of supervision of the acted drama, he having for his deputy a *licenser of plays.* The *Chamberlains of the exchequer*, of London, of Chester, of North Wales, &c., are receivers of rents and revenues.—2. A servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel.

CHĂMBERLAINSHIP, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

CHĂMBER-LYE, *n.* Urine.

CHĂMBER-MAID, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the rooms, or who dresses a lady and waits upon her in her apartment.

CHĂMBER-POT, *n.* A vessel used in bed-rooms.

CHĂMBER-PRACTICE, *n.* The practice of counsellors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

CHAMBRA'NLE, *n.* Among *builders*, an ornament of stone or wood, bordering the three sides of doors, windows, and chimneys. The top part is called the *traverse*, and the two sides the *ascendants.*

CHAM'BREL, *n.* The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg.

CHAME'LEON, *n.* [Lat. *chamæleon;* Gr. χαμαιλέων.] An animal of the genus Lacerta, or lizard, with a naked body, a tail and four feet. The body is six or seven inches long, and the tail five



Fork nosed Chameleon.

inches; with this it clings to the branches of trees. The skin is cold to the touch, and contains small grains or eminences, of a bluish gray colour, in the shade, but in the light of the sun, all parts of the body become of a grayish-brown or tawny colour. It is a native of Africa and Asia. The extraordinary faculty which the Chameleon possesses of changing its colour, has been supposed by some to arise in a great measure from the great size of the lungs, which, when fully dilated, renders the body of the animal most transparent: but this has been denied by some of the ablest naturalists, who contend that these changes proceed from two layers of membraneous pigment existing in the skin.

CHAME'LEON MINERAL, *n.* A name given by the chemists of the eighteenth century, to a mass produced by fusing oxide of magnesia with nitre or potash. It received its name from the changes of colour which it may be made to undergo.

CHAME'LEONIZE, *v. t.* To change into various colours.

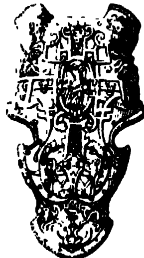
CHAM'FER, *v. t.* [Corrupted from Fr. *chancrer*, to hollow, to cut sloping; Arm. *chancra;* said to be from *cancer.*] 1. To channel; to cut a furrow, as in a column, or to cut into a sloping form.—2. To wrinkle.

CHAM'FER, } *n.* A small gutter or
CHAM'FRET, } furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a slope; the corner of any thing originally right-angled, cut aslope equally on the two sides which form it.

CHAM'FERED, *pp.* Cut into furrows, or cut sloping.

CHAM'FERING, *ppr.* Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope.

CHAM'FRAIN, *n.* In *antiq.*, armour for the head of a horse.



Chamfrain.

CHAM'ITE, *n.* The fossil remains of the Chama, a shell.

CHAMOIS, *n.* [Fr. from It. *camozza;* Sp. *gamuza*, from *gamo*, a buck.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called *shammy.* It is now arranged with the antelopes.



Chamois.

CHAM'OMILE, *n.* [Gr. χαμαί, on the ground, and μῆλον, an apple.] The popular name of the *Anthemis nobilis;* a bitter plant much used in medicine, especially the flowers.

CHAMP, *v. t.* [Fr. *champayer*, to feed, graze, or pasture. Qu. Gr. κάπτω, for *m* is often casual before a labial, and in Gr. γαμφαί, is the jaws.] 1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth; as, a horse *champs* the bit.—2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to masticate; to devour.

CHAMP, *v. i.* To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth; as, to *champ* upon the bit.

CHAMP, *n.* In *arch.*, a flat surface.

CHAMPĂGNE, } *n.* A kind of brisk,
CHAMPĀNE, } sparkling wine, from Champagne in France.

CHAMPĀIGN, } *n.* [From *camp* or the
CHAMPĀIN, } same root.] A flat open country.

CHAMPĀIGN, *a.* Level, open; as a *champaign* country.

CHAMPĀIN, *n.* In *her.*, champain or point champain, is a mark of dishonour in the coat of arms of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter.

CHAMP'ED, *pp.* Bitten; chewed.

CHAMP'ER, *n.* One that champs or bites.

CHAM'PERTOR, *n.* [*See* CHAMPERTY.] In *law*, one who is guilty of *champerty*—which see.

CHAM'PERTY, *n.* [Fr. *champart*, field-rent; *champ*, Lat. *campus*, a field, and *part*, a share, or *partir* to divide, *campum partire.*] A species of maintenance, being a bargain with a plaintiff or defendant, to divide the land or other matter in suit, between them, if they prevail; whereupon the champertor is to carry on the party's suit at his own expense. The purchase of a suit, or of the right of suing.

CHAMPIGN'ON, *n.* (shampin'yon.) [Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

CHAMP'ING, *ppr.* Biting with repeated action.

CHAM'PION, *n.* [Fr. *champion;* It. *campione;* D. *kamper*, or *kampvegter;* Ger. *kämpfer.* In all the Teutonic dialects, *camp* or *kamp* signifies a combat, and in some of them, a *camp;* Sax. *campa*, a camp and a combat; *cempa*, a soldier, warrior, or gladiator; W. *camp*, a game, a feat; *campiaw*, to contend in a game. Here we have the origin of the Latin *campus.* It was originally the plain or open place appropriated to games, sports, and athletic exercises.] 1. A man who undertakes a combat in the place or cause of another.—2. A man who fights in his own cause in a duel.—3. A hero; a brave warrior. Hence, one who is bold in contest; as a *champion* for the truth. *Champion of the king*, a person whose office it is at the coronation of our kings to ride armed into Westminster hall, while the king is at dinner there, and by the proclamation of a herald to make challenge to this effect, "that if any man should deny the king's title to the crown, he is ready to defend it in single combat." It is, however, a matter of mere form.

CHAM'PION, *v. t.* To challenge to a combat.

CHAM'PIONED, *pp.* Challenged to combat.

CHAM'PIONESS, *n.* A female champion.

CHAM'PIONING, *ppr.* Challenging to combat.

CHAM'PIONSHIP, *n.* State of being a champion.

CHĂNCE, *n.* [Fr. *chance;* Ger. *schanze.* This seems to be from the participle of the French verb *cheoir*, to fall, Sp. *caer*, from the Lat. *cado*, or directly from the Latin *cadens, cadentia.*] 1. An event that happens, falls out, or takes place, without being contrived, intended, expected, or foreseen; the effect of an unknown cause, or the unusual or unexpected effect of a known

cause; accident; casualty; fortuitous event; as, time and *chance* happen to all.

By *chance* there came down a certain priest that way; Luke x. 31.

2. Fortune; what fortune may bring; as, they must take their *chance*.—3. An event, good or evil; success or misfortune; luck.—4. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.

Your ladyship may have a *chance* to escape this address. *Swift.*

5. In *math.*, it signifies probability. The doctrine of *chances* teaches how to find the probability of a given event taking place from an examination of the circumstances affecting it. This doctrine is important, for the calculation of insurance risks, the worth of life annuities, &c.

CHĂNCE, *v. i.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design, or expectation.

If a bird's nest *chance* to be before thee; Deut xxii.

Ah, Casca, tell us what hath *chanced* to-day. *Shak.*

CHĂNCE, *a.* Happening by chance; casual; as, a *chance* comer.

CHĂNCEABLE, *a.* Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

CHĂNCE'ABLY, *adv.* Casually; by chance.

CHĂNCE-COMER, *n.* One who comes unexpectedly.

CHĂNCED, *pp.* of *Chance.*

CHĂNCEFUL, *a.* Hazardous.

CHĂNCING, *ppr.* Happening.

CHĂNCE-MEDLEY, *n.* [*chance* and *medley*, a mixture; but more properly, *chaudemell*, Norm. Fr. a hot debate, strife, or quarrel; *chaud*, hot, from Lat. *calidus*, and *meller*, for *mesler*, to mix.] In *law*, the killing of a person by chance, when the killer is doing a lawful act; for if he is doing an unlawful act, it is felony. As if a man when throwing bricks from a house into a street where people are continually passing, after giving warning to passengers to take care, should kill a person, this is chance-medley. But if he gives no warning, and kills a man, it is manslaughter.

CHĂNCEL, *n.* [Fr. *chancel* or *chanceau*; Lat. *cancelli*, lattices or cross-bars, inclosing the place; Sp. *cancel*, *cancilla*, a wooden screen, a wicker gate; It. *cancello*, ballustrades; Gr. [illegible]: Ch. קנקל, *kankel* or *kankail*, net-work; Syr. *id.* *See* CANCEL.] That part of the choir of a church, between the altar or communion table, and the ballustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed; formerly inclosed with lattices or cross-bars, as now with rails.—2. An inclosed space railed off in courts of judicature.

CHĂNCELLOR, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier*; Port. *chanceller*; Ger. *kanzler*; Lat. *cancellarius*, a scribe, secretary, notary, or chancellor; from *cancello*, to make lattice-work, to *cancel*, or blot out by crossing the lines; or from *cancelli*, lattices, because the secretary sat behind lattices.] Originally, a chief notary or scribe, under the Roman emperors; but in *England*, in later times, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown, that require to be solemnly authenticated. Hence this officer became the keeper of the great seal. From the Roman empire, this office passed to the church, and hence every bishop has his chancellor. *The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain*, or *keeper of the Great Seal*, is the highest officer of the crown. He is a privy councillor by his office, and prolocutor of the house of lords by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace; he is keeper of the king's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the high court of chancery.—*Chancellor of an Ecclesiastical Court*, is the bishop's lawyer, versed in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishop in causes of the church, civil and criminal.—*Chancellor of a Cathedral*, is an officer who hears lessons and lectures in the church, by himself or his vicar, inspects schools, hears causes, applies the seal, writes and despatches letters of the chapter, keeps the books, &c.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the highest finance minister of the British government. This office is, from its nature, entrusted to a commoner. It is sometimes held along with that of first lord of the treasury; the latter title always being that of the premier. This chancellor, as an officer of the Court of Exchequer, has precedence above the barons of that court.—*Chancellor of a University*, is an officer who seals the diplomas, or letters of degree, &c. The chancellor of Oxford is usually one of the prime nobility, elected by the students in convocation, and he holds the office for life. He is the chief magistrate in the government of the university. The chancellor of Cambridge is also elected from among the prime nobility; he does not hold his office for life, but may be elected every three years.—*Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order.—*Chancellor of a Jury*, in *Scotland*, is the preses or foreman of the jury, who announces the verdict, when it is a verbal one, and who delivers it in, and along with the clerk, subscribes it in the name of the jury, when it is in writing. In *France*, a secretary is, in some cases, called a chancellor. In the *United States*, a chancellor is the judge of a court of chancery or equity, established by statute. In *scripture*, a master of the decrees, or president of the council; Ezra iv.

CHĂNCELLORSHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

CHĂNCERY, *n.* [Fr. *chancellerie*; Lat. *cancellaria*, from *cancelli*, lattices, or from the judge, who presided in the court.] 1. In *Great Britain*, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament, consisting of two distinct tribunals; one *ordinary*, being a court of common law; the other *extraordinary*, or a court of equity. The ordinary legal court holds pleas of recognizances acknowledged in the chancery, writs of scire facias, for repeal of letters patent, writs of partition, and all personal actions by or against any officer of the court. But if the parties come to issue, in fact, this court cannot try it by a jury; but the record must be delivered to the king's bench. From this court issue all original writs that pass under the great seal, commissions of charitable uses, bankruptcy, idiocy, lunacy, &c. The extraordinary court, or court of equity, proceeds upon rules of equity and conscience, moderates the rigour of the common law, and gives relief in cases where there is no remedy in the common law courts. The lord chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the master of the rolls, are the judges by whom equity is administered in chancery. Each of these has a separate court. In *Scotland*, the *chancery* is an office, managed by the director of chancery and his deputies, in which are recorded all charters, patents of dignities, gifts of offices, remissions, legitimations, presentations, commissions, brieves, retours, precepts thereon, and all other writs appointed to pass the great, or the quarter seal. The director of chancery is keeper of the quarter seal.—2. In the *United States*, a court of equity.

CHAN'CRE, *n.* [Fr. *chancre*; Arm. *chancr*. The same as *cancer*, *canker*.] A venereal ulcer.

CHAN'CROUS, *a.* Ulcerous; having the qualities of a chancre.

CHANDELIER, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Arm. *cantolozr*, or *cantuler*; from Lat. *candelā*, a *candle*, from *candeo*, to shine.] 1. A frame with branches to hold a number of candles, to illuminate a public or large room.—2. In *fort.*, a moveable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

CHĂNDLER, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *chandelier*, or rather Teutonic *handler*. *See* CORN-CHANDLER.] An artisan whose trade is to make candles, or one who sells candles.

CHĂNDLERLY, *adv.* Like a chandler.

CHĂNDLERY, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

CHĂNDRY, *n.* The place where candles are kept.

CHANFRIN, *n.* The fore part of a horse's head.

CHĀNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *changer*; It. *cangiare*. Qu. Is this radically the same word as It. *cambio*, *cambiare*, Sp. *id.*?] 1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to alter, or make different; to vary in external form, or in essence; as, to *change* the colour or shape of a thing; to *change* the countenance; to *change* the heart or life.—2. To put one thing in the place of another; to shift; as, to *change* the clothes.

Be clean and *change* your garments; Gen. xxxv.

3. To quit one thing or state for another; followed by *for*; as, persons educated in a particular religion do not readily *change* it *for* another.—4. To give and take reciprocally; as, will you *change* conditions *with* me?—5. To barter; to exchange goods; as, to *change* a coach for a chariot.—6. To quit, as one place for another; as, to *change* lodgings.—7. To give one kind of money for another; to alter the form or kind of money, by receiving the value in a different kind, as to *change* bank notes *for* silver; or to give pieces of a larger denomination for an equivalent in pieces of smaller denomination; as, to *change* a pound *for* shillings, or a sovereign *for* sixpences, or to *change* a shilling *into* pence; or on the other hand, to *change* shillings *for* or *into* pounds, giving money of smaller denomination for larger.—8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and

purity; as, the wine is *changed;* thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk.—*To change a horse* or *to change hand,* is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.

CHANGE, *v. i.* To be altered; to undergo variation; as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

I am Jehovah, I *change* not; Mal. iii.

2. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit; as, the moon will *change* the 14th of this month.

CHANGE, *n.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a passing from one state or form to another; as, a *change* of countenance; a *change* of habits or principles.—2. A succession of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude; as, a *change* of seasons; a *change* of objects on a journey; a *change* of scenes.—3. A revolution; as, a *change* of government. 4. A passing by the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution; as, a *change* of the moon.—5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety.

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair. *Dryden.*

6. Alteration in the order of ringing bells; variety of sounds.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing *Holder.*

7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another.

Thirty *changes* of raiment. Judges xiv.

8. Small coins of money, which may be given for larger pieces.—9 The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased; as, I gave the clerk a bank note for his cloth, and he gave me the *change.*—10. The dissolution of the body; death.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come; Job xiv.

11. *Change* for *exchange,* a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions.—12. In *math., changes* denote the permutations or variations of any number of things, with regard to their position, order, &c.; as, how many *changes* may be rung on a number of bells, or how many different ways any number of persons may be placed, or how many variations may be made of any number of letters, or any other things proposed to be varied. The number of changes is got by multiplying together the terms of the series 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., the last term being the number of things proposed to be varied. Thus, 13 numbers admit of 6,227,020,800 changes or different positions.

CHANGEABIL'ITY, *n.* Changeableness, *which is generally used.*

CHANGEABLE, *a.* That may change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable; as, a person of a *changeable* mind.—2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance; as, *changeable* silk.

CHANGEABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability.—2. Susceptibility of change or alteration.

CHANGEABLY, *adv.* Inconstantly.

CHANGED, *pp.* Altered; varied; turned, converted; shifted.

CHANGEFUL, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration.

CHANGELESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

CHANGELING, *n.* [*change* and *ling.* It is said this word originated in a superstitious opinion that fairies steal children and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.] 1. A child left or taken in the place of another.—2. An idiot; a fool.—3. One apt to change; a waverer.—4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another.

CHANGER, *n.* One who alters the form of any thing. 2. One that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.—3. One given to change.

CHANGING, *ppr.* Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting.

CHANKS, or CHANK SHELLS, *n.* Common conch shells, which are fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manar and other places. Large fossil beds of chanks have also been found. They are of a spiral form, and are sewed into narrow rings or bracelets, and worn as ornaments by the Hindoo women.

CHAN'NA, *n.* A fish taken in the Mediterranean, resembling the sea-perch.

CHAN'NEL, *n.* [Ir. *caineal;* Fr *canal;* Lat. *canalis.* It is a different spelling of *canal.*] 1. In *a general sense,* a passage; a place of passing or flowing; particularly, a water-course. 2. The place where a river flows, including the whole breadth of the river. But more appropriately, the deeper part or hollow in which the principal current flows.—3. The deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour, where the principal current flows, either of tide or fresh water, or which is the most convenient for the track of a ship.—4. That through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels.*—5. A gutter or furrow in a column.—The *channel* in an Ionic capital is that part which lies somewhat hollow under the abacus, and open upon the echinus.—*Channel of the larmer,* the soffit of a cornice.—*Channel of a volute,* the face of its circumvolution.—6. An arm of the sea; a strait or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle; as, the British or Irish *channel*—7. Channels of a ship. [*See* CHAIN-WALES.]—*Channel of a horse,* the hollow between the two nether jaw-bones, where the tongue is lodged.—*Channel-stones,* stones used for forming gutters in paving.

CHAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove; as, to *channel* a field or a column.

CHAN'NELED, *pp.* Having channels; grooved longitudinally.—In *bot.,* applied to the stem, leaf, and petioles.

CHAN'NELING, *ppr.* Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally.

CHAN'SON, *n.* [Fr.] A song.

CHANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *chanter;* Lat. *canto, cantus;* W. *açanu;* Lat. *cano.* See CANT.] 1. To sing; to utter a melodious voice; that is, *to cant* or throw the voice in modulations.

The cheerful birds do *chant* sweet music. *Spenser.*

2 To celebrate in song; as, to *chant* the praises of Jehovah.—3. To sing, as in church service; to repeat words in a kind of canting voice or talking style, between air and recitative.—*To chant a horse,* is to advertise it by qualities which, on trial, are found wanting.

CHANT, *v. i.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol; Amos vi.

2. To repeat words in the church service with a kind of singing.

CHANT, *n.* Song; melody; church-service.

CHANTED, *pp.* Sung; uttered with modulations of voice.

CHANTER, *n.* One who chants; a singer or songster.—2. The chief singer, or priest of the chantry.—3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe.

CHANTICLEER, *n.* [*chant* and *clear,* Fr. *clair.*] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.

CHANTING, *ppr.* Singing; uttering a melodious voice; repeating words with a singing voice.

CHANTING, *n.* The act of singing or uttering with a song.

CHANT'LATE, *n.* In *building,* a piece of wood fastened near the end of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall, to support two or three rows of tiles, so placed as to prevent the rain water from trickling down the sides of the walls.

CHANTRESS, *n.* A female singer.

CHANTRY, *n.* [Fr. *chantrerie,* from *chant.*] A church or chapel endowed with lands, or other revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or such as they appoint.

CHAOL'OGY, *n.* A treatise on chaos, or chaotic matter.

CHA'OS, *n.* [Lat. *chaos;* Gr. χαος.] That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed, before it was separated into its different kinds, and reduced to order by the creating power of God: "Rudis indigestaque moles."—2. Any mixed mass, without due form or order; as, a *chaos* of materials.—3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are undistinguished.

CHAOT'IC, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused; as, the earth was originally in a *chaotic* state.

CHAP, *v. t.* [Ar. *jabba,* to cut off or out, to castrate; *jauba,* to split, rend, tear, or cleave, to cut. It seems to be allied to the Ger. and D. *kappen,* Dan. *kapper,* Fr. *couper;* but these agree better with Ar. *kafa* or *kaifa,* to cut. *See* CHOP and GAPE. *Chap* is sometimes pronounced *chop.*] To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand. Dry weather *chaps* the earth; cold dry winds *chap* the hands.

CHAP, *v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits; as, the earth *chaps;* the hands *chap.*

CHAP, *n.* A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink, as in the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet.

CHAP, *n.* [Sax. *ceafl,* a beak, or chap; plur. *ceaflas,* the chaps.] The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and vulgarly to men; generally in the plural, the *chaps* or mouth.

CHAP, *n.* A man or a boy; a youth, used familiarly and laxly as the word fellow. It is used also in the sense of a buyer. "If you want to sell, here is your *chap.*" In this sense it coincides with *chapman.* [*See* CHEAP.]

CHAP, or CHAUP, *n.* [Teut. *kip.*] A stroke of any kind; a blow. As a verb

to strike with a hammer, or any instrument of similar use. [*Scotch.*]

CHAP,† *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian.*] To cheapen.

CHAP′BOOK, *n.* [*See* CHAPMAN and CHEAP.] A small book or pamphlet carried about for sale by hawkers.

CHAPE, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, the tongue of a buckle, a cover, a churchman's cope, the head of an alembic; Arm. *chap;* Sp. *chapa*, a thin plate of metal covering some kind of work. Qu. *cap.*] 1. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap.—2. A brass or silver tip or case that strengthens the end of a scabbard.

CHAPEAU, *n.* (shappo.) [Fr.] A hat; in *her.*, a cap or bonnet formerly worn by dukes, and sometimes called a cap of maintenance.

CHAP′EL, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle;* Lat. *capella;* Sp. *capilla*, a chapel, a hood or cowl, a chapter of collegians, a proof-sheet; from the same root as *cap.* It is said that the kings of France, in war, carried St. Martin's hat into the field, which was kept in a tent as a precious relic, whence the place took the name *capella*, a little hat, and the priest who had the custody of the tent was called *capellanus*, now *chaplain.* Hence the word *chapel* came to signify a private oratory.] 1. A house for public worship; primarily, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person. In Great Britain there are several sorts of chapels; as, *parochial chapels*, distinct from the mother church; *chapels* which adjoin to and are a part of the church; such were formerly built by honourable persons for burying-places; *chapels of ease*, built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants; *free chapels*, which were founded by the kings of England; *chapels in the universities*, belonging to particular colleges; *domestic chapels*, built by noblemen or gentlemen for the use of their families.—2. In *printers' lan.*, the journeymen in a printing office when assembled for settling disputed prices of work, &c.

CHAP′EL, *v. t.* To deposit in a chapel.

CHAPELESS, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAP′ELET, CHAP′LET, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider.

CHAP′ELLING, *n.* The act of turning a ship round in a light breeze of wind, when close hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before.

CHAP′ELLANY, *n.* A place founded within some church, and dependent thereon.

CHAP′ELRY, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAP′ERON, *n.* [Fr.] A hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits. It was anciently worn by men, women, nobles, and populace; afterward appropriated to doctors and licentiates in colleges. The name then passed to certain devices placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals.

CHAP′ERON, *v. t.* To attend on a lady in a public assembly.

CHAPERONED, *pp.* Waited on in a public assembly by a male or female friend.

CHAPERONING, *ppr.* Attending on a female in a public assembly.

CHAP′FALLEN, *a.* [*chap* and *fall.*] Having the lower chap depressed; hence dejected; dispirited; silenced.

CHAP′ITER, *n.* [Fr. *chapiteau;* Lat. *capitellum*, from *caput*, a head. This is a different word for *capital.*] 1.† The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. [*See* CAPITAL.]—2. That which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest.

CHAP′LAIN, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain;* Lat. *capellanus*, from *chapel.*] 1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs service in a chapel. The king of Great Britain has forty-eight chaplains, who attend, four each month, to perform divine service for the royal family. Princes also, and persons of quality, have chaplains who officiate in their chapels.—2. A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, or to a regiment of land forces, for performing divine service.—3. A clergyman who is retained to perform divine service in a family.—*Chaplains of the Pope*, are auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace.

CHAP′LAINCY, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

CHAP′LAINSHIP, *n.* The office or business of a chaplain.—2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAP′LESS, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth.

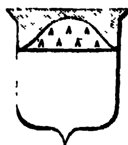
CHAP′LET, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] 1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; the circle of a crown.—2. A string of beads used by the Papists, by which they count the number of their prayers. They are made sometimes of coral, of wood, of diamonds, &c., and are called *paternosters.* The invention is ascribed to Peter the Hermit, who probably learnt it in the East, as the Orientals use a kind of chaplet, called a chain, rehearsing one of the perfections of God on each link or bead. The Great Mogul is said to have eighteen of these chains, all precious stones. The Turks also use a kind of chaplet in reciting their prayers.—3. In *arch.*, a small round moulding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, or the like.—4. In *horsemanship*, a chapelet,—which see.—5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head.—6. A small chapel or shrine.

CHAP′MAN, *n.* plur. *Chapmen.* [Sax. *ceapman;* Ger. *kaufmann. See* CHEAP.] 1. A cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser.

Their *chapmen* they betray. *Dryden.*

2. A seller; a market-man.

CHAPOUR′NET, *n.* [Fr. *chaperonnet.*] In *her.*, a chief divided by a curved line.


Chapournet.

CHAP′PED, *pp.* Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin.

CHAP′PING, *ppr.* Cleaving, as the surface or skin.

CHAP′PY, *a.* Full of chaps; cleft.

CHAPS, the mouth or jaws. [*See* CHAP.]

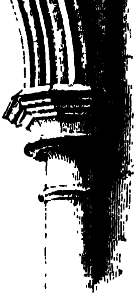
CHAPT. *See* CHAPPED.

CHAP′TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre;* Lat. *capitulum*, a head; from Lat. *caput*, the head.] 1. A division of a book or treatise; as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters.* Hence the phrase, *To the end of the chapter*, that is, throughout; to the end.—2. In *eccles. polity*, a society or community of clergymen, belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church.—3. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction.—4. A decretal epistle.

CHAP′TER, *v. t.* To tax; to correct.

CHAP′TER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a chapter meets.

CHAP′TREL, *n.* [from *chapiter.*] The capitals of pillars and pilasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts.


Chaptrel.

CHĂR, *n.* A fish belonging to the same family as the salmon, inhabiting lakes of pure clear water, and found in many parts of the north of Europe. The body somewhat resembles that of the trout, but is longer and more slender.

CHĂR, *n.* In *England*, work done by the day; a single job or task.—In *New England*, America, it is pronounced *chore*,—*which see.* [The origin of the word is not known.] In Sax. *cerre, cyrr*, signifies a time or turn, occasion, from *cerran, cyrran*, to turn, or return.

CHĂR, *v. t.* To perform a business.

CHĂR, *v. i.* To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.

CHĂR-WOMAN, *n.* A woman hired for odd work, or for single days.

CHĂR, *v. t.* [Russ. *jaryu* or *charyu*, to roast, or burn; or *goryu*, to burn, or be burnt; and with a prefix, *sgarayu* or *sgorayu*, to burn; Fr. *charrée*, ashes. Qu. Heb. Ch. Eth. חרר. *charar.* This seems to be the root of Lat. *carbo. See* CHARK.] 1. To burn or reduce to coal or carbon; to reduce to charcoal, by expelling all volatile matter from wood. This is done by burning wood slowly under a covering of turf and earth.—2. To expel all volatile matter from stone or earth by heat.

The stone or earth *charred* from all foreign visible ingredients. *Kirwan.*

CHARA′CEÆ, *n.* A curious group of acotyledonous plants, inhabiting pools and slow streams, to which they communicate a nauseous offensive odour. They are jointed leafless plants, with verticillate branches, composed either of one or of several tubes adhering in bundles. Most of the species exhibit a remarkable secretion of fluid in their tubes. This is best seen in the transparent species, now included in the genus Nitella. Many of the charas are incrusted with carbonate of lime.

CHAR′ACT,† **CHAR′ECT,**† *n.* [*See* CHARACTER.] An inscription.

CHAR′ACTER, *n.* [Lat. *character;* Gr. χαρακτηρ, from the verb χαρασσω, χαραττω, χαραξω, to scrape, cut, engrave.] 1. A mark made by cutting or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure made with a pen or style on paper, or other material used to contain writing; a letter or figure used to form words and communicate ideas. Characters are *literal*, as the letters of an alphabet; *numeral*, as the arithmetical figures; *emblematical* or *symbolical*, which express things or ideas; and *abbreviations*, as C. for *centum*, a hundred; *lb.*

for *libra*, a pound; A. D. Anno Domini, &c. Mathematicians, astronomers, &c., employ certain *characters*, or marks, to denote certain things, whether for the sake of brevity or perspicuity, in their operations. —2. A mark or figure made by stamping or impression, as on coins. —3. The manner of writing; the peculiar form of letters used by a particular person.

You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shak.*

4. The peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others; these constitute *real character*, and the qualities which he is supposed to possess, constitute his *estimated character* or reputation. Hence we say, a *character* is not formed, when the person has not acquired stable and distinctive qualities.—5. An account, description, or representation of any thing, exhibiting its qualities and the circumstances attending it; as, to give a bad *character* to a town, or to a road.—6. A person; as, the assembly consisted of various *characters*, eminent *characters*, and low *characters*; all the *characters* in the play appeared to advantage.

The friendship of distinguished *characters*. *Roscoe.*

7. By way of eminence, distinguished, or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation. We inquire whether a stranger is a man of *character*.—8. Adventitious qualities impressed by office or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station, as when we ask how a magistrate or commander supports his *character*.—9. In *nat. hist.*, the peculiar discriminating qualities or properties of animals, plants, and minerals.

These properties, when employed for the purpose of discriminating minerals, are called *characters*. *Cleaveland.*

Generic characters, those which distinguish many things of a kind, and constitute the genus.—*Essential characters*, those which distinguish a small number of individuals.—10. Distinction of quality of any kind strongly marked; as a man is said to have no *character*, or a great deal of *character*.

ϾHAR'AϾTER, *v. t.* To engrave; to inscribe.—2. To describe; to distinguish by particular marks or traits.

ϾHAR'AϾTERED, *pp.* Engraved; inscribed; distinguished by a particular character.

ϾHAR'AϾTERISM, *n.* The distinction of character.—2. A particular aspect or configuration of the heavens.

ϾHARAϾTERIS'TIϾ, ϾHARAϾTERIS'TIϾAL, *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηριστικος, from χαρακτηρ.] That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar distinctive qualities of a person or thing; as, generosity is often a *characteristic* virtue of a brave man. It is followed by *of*; as, generosity is *characteristic of* true bravery.

ϾHARAϾTERIS'TIϾ, *n.* That which constitutes a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.

Invention is the *characteristic* of Homer. *Pope.*

2. In *gram.*, the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds.—The *characteristic of a logarithm*, is its index or exponent.—The *characteristic triangle of a curve*, in *geom.*, is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line.

ϾHARAϾTERIS'TIϾALLY, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character.

ϾHARAϾTERIS'TIϾALNESS, *n.* The state or qualities of being characteristic.

ϾHARAϾTERIZA'TION, *n.* Act of characterizing.

ϾHAR'AϾTERIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. χαρακτηριζω.] 1. To give a character, or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities.—2. To distinguish; to mark or express the character; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; as, humility *characterizes* the true Christian; the hero is *characterized* by bravery and magnanimity.

The system of mediation has *characterized* the entire scheme of Divine dispensation. *Thodey.*

3. To engrave or imprint. [*Lit. us.*]—4. To mark with a peculiar stamp or figure.

European, Asiatic, and African faces are all *characterized*. *Arbuthnot.*

ϾHAR'AϾTERIZED, *pp.* Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

ϾHAR'AϾTERIZING, *ppr.* Describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities.

ϾHAR'AϾTERLESS, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.

ϾHAR'AϾTERY,† *n.* Impression; mark; distinction.

ϾHARĀDE, *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor.] A composition in which the subject is generally a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together. Example:

My *first*, when a Frenchman is learning English, serves him to swear by. My *second*, is either hay or corn. My *whole* is the delight of the age. *Garrick.*

It does not seem to be necessary that the word should consist only of two syllables. To have any thing of wit or point, a charade should be so contrived that the ideas employed to denote or suggest the several syllables, and the entire word, shall be all in some way connected together, or arise naturally the one out of the other. This however is often neglected.

ϾHARA'DRIUS, *n.* The plover; a genus of birds belonging to the order Grallæ, the characters of which are, three toes on each foot, the point of the bill cylindrical and obtuse, and the nostrils linear. There are several species, one of which is common in the moors of Scotland; it is easily known by its shrill whistling sound. [*See* PLOVER.]

ϾHARÆ'US, *n.* A genus of moths, of the family Noctuidæ. Five species have been found in England; their larvæ are naked, feed upon roots, and assume the papa state under ground.

ϾHÄRϾOAL, *n.* [*char* and *coal*. *See* CHAR.] Coal made by charring wood; the impure carbon obtained by the decomposition of vegetable matter by heat, without free access of air. During this operation the watery and more volatile elements of the woody fibre are expelled, while the carbon remains, mixed however with some saline matter. [*See* CARBON.] Charcoal forms one of the ingredients in the composition of gunpowder. It makes a strong heat, and is used in furnaces, forges, private families, &c. It is black, brittle, light, and inodorous, and not being decomposable by water or air, will endure for ages without alteration.—*Animal charcoal*, charcoal obtained by the decomposition of the carbonaceous portion of bones. It possesses, in a much higher degree than vegetable charcoal, the power of destroying vegetable colours.

ϾHÄRD, *n.* [Fr. *charde*; Lat. *carduus*.] The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter. This makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness.—*Chards of beet*, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, cotton-like main shoot, which is the true chard.

ϾHÄRĠE, *v. t.* (charj.) [Fr. *charger*. It would seem from the Welsh, that this word is from *car*, a cart or other vehicle, and that the noun *charge* or *cargo* was first formed, and therefore ought in arrangement to precede the verb. If the verb was first formed, the primary sense would be to load, to throw or put on or in. I think the fact to be otherwise. *See* CARGO.] 1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets; as, an army *charges* the enemy.—2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball, or shot.—3. To load or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses; as, to *charge* the stomach with indigestible food; or to lay on, or to fill, without oppressing; as, to *charge* the memory with rules and precepts; to *charge* the mind with facts.—4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax; as, the land is *charged* with a quit rent; a rent is *charged* on the land.—5. To lay on or impose, as a task.

The gospel *chargeth* us with piety toward God. *Tillotson.*

6. To put or lay on; as, to *charge a* building with ornaments, often implying superfluity.—7. To lay on, as a duty; followed by *with*.

The commander *charged* the officer *with* the execution of the project; see Gen. xl. 4.

8. To intrust to; as, an officer is *charged* with despatches.—9. To set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* a man with the price of goods sold to him.—10. To load or lay on in words, something wrong, reproachful, or criminal; to impute to; as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.—11. To lay on in words; to impute to; followed by *on* before the person; as, to *charge* a crime *on* the offender; to *charge* evil consequences *on* the doctrines of the Stoics.—12. To censure; to accuse.

In all this Job sinned not, nor *charged* God foolishly; Job i.

13. To lay on, give, or communicate, as an order, command, or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort.

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded; 1 Tim. vi.

In this sense, when the command is given in the name of God, or with an oath, the phrase amounts to an adjuration.—To adjure; to bind by an oath.—14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively; as, the judge *charged* the grand jury to inquire respecting

breaches of the peace.—15. To communicate electrical matter to; as, to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.

CHÄRGE, *v. i.* To make an onset. Thus Glanville says, "like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron;" and we say, to *charge* with fixed bayonets. But in this application, the object is understood; to *charge* the enemy.

CHÄRGE, *n.* [Fr. *charge;* Arm. and W. *carg;* Eng. *cargo.*] 1. That which is laid on or in; in a *general sense*, any load or burden. It is the same word radically as *cargo.*—2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used to load a musket, cannon, or other like instrument.—3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; attack, especially by moving troops with fixed bayonets. But it is used for an onset of cavalry as well as of infantry.—4. An order, injunction, mandate, command.

Moses gave Joshua a *charge;* Num. xxvii.
The king gave *charge* concerning Absalom; 2 Sam. xviii.

Hence, 5. That which is enjoined, committed, intrusted, or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person intrusted.

I gave Hanani *charge* over Jerusalem; Neh. vii.

Hence the word includes any trust or commission; an office, duty, employment. It is followed by *of* or *over;* more generally by *of.* Hence, 6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; a trust. Thus the people of a parish are called the minister's *charge.*

The starry guardian drove his *charge* away
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to his clergy. The word may be used as synonymous with command, direction, exhortation, or injunction, but always implies solemnity.—In the technical language of *Scots law*, a charge is the command of the king's letters to perform some act, as to enter heir. The term is also applied to the messenger's copy of service requiring the person to obey the order of the king's letters; as, a *charge* on letters of horning, or a *charge* against a superior.—8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation.

Lay not this sin to their *charge;* Acts vii

9. That which constitutes debt in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods on the debit side of an account.—10. Cost; expense; as, the *charges* of the war are to be borne by the nation.—11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.—12. In *milit. affairs*, a signal to attack; as to sound the *charge.*—13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.

Their armed slaves in *charge.* *Shak.*

14. Among *farriers*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.—15. In *her.*, that which is borne upon the colour; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.—16. In *electrical experiments*, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial, or pane of glass.—17. In *painting*, charge or overcharge is an exaggeration of character in form, colour or expression.—A *charge of lead*, is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.

CHÄRGEABLE, *a.* That may be charged; that may be set, laid, imposed; as, a duty of 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon is *chargeable on* wine.—2. Subject to be charged; as, wine is *chargeable with* a duty of 5*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.—3. Expensive; costly; as, a *chargeable* family.—4. Laying or bringing expense.

Because we would not be *chargeable* to any of you; 1 Thess. ii.

5. Imputable; that may be laid or attributed as a crime, fault, or debt; as, a fault *chargeable* on a man.—6. Subject to be charged or accused; as, a man *chargeable with* a fault or neglect.

CHÄRGEABLENESS, *n.* Expensiveness; cost; costliness.

CHÄRGEABLY, *adv.* Expensively; at great cost.

CHÄRGED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened; attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed; accused; placed to the debt; ordered; commanded.—In *her.*, a shield is said to be *charged* with the bearings depicted on it; and the term is applicable to any of the ordinaries or charges, bearing any other device upon them, which is then said to be *charged* with such minor device laid upon it.

CHÄRGÉ D'AFFAIRES, *n.* [Fr.] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior, the ambassador. The agents that bear this name also form a separate class, being the chosen envoys or residents at the states to which other states do not appoint diplomatists of the higher grades.

CHÄRGEFUL,† *a.* Expensive; costly.

CHÄRGELESS, *a.* Not expensive; free from expense.

CHÄRGER, *n.* In *Scots law*, one who charges another in a suit.—2. A large dish. 3. A horse used for attack.

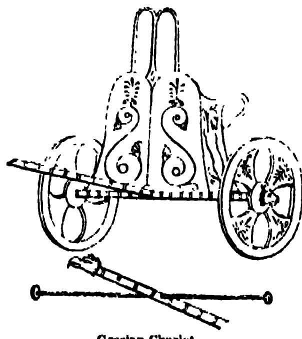
CHÄRGING, *ppr.* Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing.

CHA'RILY, *adv.* [*See* CHARY.] Carefully; warily; frugally. [*Lit. us.*]

CHA'RINESS, *n.* Caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness. [*Lit. us.*]

CHAR'ING, doing char or chare work. [*See* CHAR, CHAR-WOMAN.]

CHAR'IOT, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, a *car*,—which see; Sp. It. *carro;* It. *carretta.*] 1. A half coach; a carriage with four wheels and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure.—2. A car or vehicle used formerly in war, drawn by two or more horses, and conveying two men each. These vehicles were sometimes armed with hooks or scythes.



Grecian Chariot.

CHAR'IOT, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot.

CHAR'IOTED, *pp.* Borne in a chariot.

CHARIOTEER, *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot. It is used in speaking of military chariots and those in the ancient games, but not of modern drivers.

CHARIOTEER'ING, *ppr.* Driving a chariot.—2. *a.* Using a chariot.

CHAR'IOT-MAN, *n.* The driver of a chariot.

CHAR'IOT-RACE, *n.* A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

CHAR'ITABLE, *a.* [Fr. *See* CHARITY.] Benevolent and kind; as, a *charitable* disposition.—2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress; as, a *charitable* man.—3. Pertaining to charity; springing from charity, or intended for charity; benevolent; as, a *charitable* institution or society; a *charitable* purpose.—4. Formed on charitable principles; favourable; dictated by kindness; as, a *charitable* construction of words or actions.

CHAR'ITABLENESS, *n.* The disposition to be charitable; or the exercise of charity.—2. Liberality to the poor.

CHAR'ITABLY, *adv.* Kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favourably.

CHAR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *charité;* Lat. *charitas* or *caritas;* W. *cariad.* Qu. Gr. χαρις. The Latin *caritas* is from *carus*, dear, costly, whence beloved, and the word was sometimes written *charitas*, as if from the Gr. χαρις. The Latin *carus* would seem to be from the verb *careo*, to want, as dearness arises from scarcity. Of this we have an example in the English *dear*, whence *dearth*, which shows the primary sense of *dear* to be *scarce.*] 1. In *a general sense*, love, benevolence good will; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favourably of their fellow men, and to do them good. In *a theological sense*, it includes supreme love to God, and universal good will to men.—2. In *a more particular sense*, love, kindness, affection, tenderness, springing from natural relations; as, the *charities* of father, son, and brother.—3. Liberality to the poor, consisting in alms-giving or benefactions, or in gratuitous services to relieve them in distress.—4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief.—5. Liberality in gifts and services to promote public objects of utility, as to found and support bible societies, missionary societies, and others.—6. Candour; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favourably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit.

The highest exercise of *charity* is charity toward the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*

7. Any act of kindness or benevolence; as, the *charities* of life.—8. A charitable institution.—*Charity school*, is a school maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children.

CHÄRK,† *v. t.* [Qu. *char*, or Ch. חרך *charad*, Ar. *karaka*, to burn.] To burn to a coal; to char. [*See* CHAR.]

CHÄRL'ATAN, *n.* [Fr. from It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, from *ciarlare*, to prate; Sp *charlatan*, from *charlar*, to prate; Lat. *garrulo, garrio;* Gr. γηρυω.] One who prates much in his own favour, and makes unwarrantable pretensions

to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

CHĂRLATAN'ICAL, *a.* Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant.

CHĂRL'ATANRY, *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words.

CHĂRLES'S-WAIN, *n.* [*Charles*, Celtic *karl*, a man, or brave man. *See* WAIN.] In *astr.*, seven stars in the constellation called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.

CHĂR'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *cerlice*. *Leac*, in *Saxon*, is a *leek*, but the same word occurs in *hemlock*, and it probably signifies a plant or root.] The English name of two species of plants. They are, Sinapis, having bright yellow flowers, and a spreading calyx; the other Raphanus, having pale yellow flowers, with an erect calyx and jointed pods.

CHĂRM, *n.* [Fr. *charme*; Lat. *carmen*, a song, a verse, an outcry, a charm. It coincides with the W. *garm*, an outcry, *garmiaw*, to shout, Sax. *cirm*, or *cyrm*, outcry; noise. *See* ALARM.] 1. Words, characters, or other things imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power; hence, a magic power or spell, by which, with the supposed assistance of the devil, witches and sorcerers have been supposed to do wonderful things. Spell; enchantment. Hence, —2. That which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can please irresistibly; that which delights and attracts the heart; generally in the plural.

The smiles of nature and the *charms* of art. *Addison.*

Good humour only teaches *charms* to last. *Pope.*

CHĂRM, *v. t.* To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence.

I will send serpents among you—which will not be *charmed*; Jer. viii.

2. To subdue by secret power, especially by that which pleases and delights the mind; to allay or appease.

Music the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Pope.*

3. To give exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to delight; as, we were *charmed* with the conversation.

The aerial songster *charms* us with her melodious notes. *Anon*

4.† To fortify with charms against evil.

I have a *charmed* life, which must not yield. *Shak.*

5. To make powerful by charms. 6. To summon by incantation. —7. To temper agreeably.

CHĂRM, *v. i.* To sound harmonically.

CHĂRMA, *n.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf. The back is of a blackish red, and the lower jaw is considerably longer than the upper.

CHĂRMED, *pp.* Subdued by charms; delighted; enchanted.

CHĂRMER, *n.* One that charms, or has power to charm; one that uses, or has the power of enchantment; Deut. xviii. 11.—2. One who delights and attracts the affections.

CHĂRMERESS, *n.* An enchantress.

CHĂRMFUL, *a.* Abounding with charms.

CHĂRMING, *ppr.* Using charms; enchanting.—2. *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delighting.

Music is but an elegant and *charming* species of elocution. *E. Porter.*

CHĂRMINGLY, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner to charm, or to give delight.

She smiled very *charmingly*. *Addison.*

CHĂRMINGNESS, *n.* The power to please.

CHĂRMLESS, *a.* Destitute of charms.

CHĂRNEL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*, carnal, fleshly; *charnier*, a charnel-house, a larder; Arm. *carnell*; Lat. *carnalis*, carnal, from *caro*, flesh.] Containing flesh or carcasses.

CHĂRNEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposited. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed.

CHA'RON, *n.* In *fabulous hist.*, the son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx, for a piece of money.

CHAR'PIE, *n.* [Fr.] Lint for dressing a wound.

CHĂRR, *n.* A fish, a species of Salmo.

CHĂRRED, *pp.* [from *char*.] Reduced to coal.—*Charred wood*; wood the outer surface of which has been carbonized by burning, in order to prevent it from decay when it is buried in the soil.

CHĂRRING, *ppr.* Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter.

CHĂRRY, *a.* [*See* CHAR.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

CHĂRT, *n.* [Lat. *charta*, the same as *card*, which see.] A hydrographical or marine map; a draught or projection on paper, of some part of the earth's superficies, with the coasts, islands, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbours, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages. The term *chart* is applied to a marine map; *map* is applied to a draught of some portion of land. A *plane chart*, is a representation of some part of the superficies of the globe, in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude are every where equal to each other.—*Mercator's chart*, is one on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels are straight lines and parallel to each other, but the distance between them increases from the equinoctial toward either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius.—*Globular chart*, is a meridional projection in which the distance of the eye from the plane of the meridian, on which the projection is made, is supposed to be equal to the sine of the angle of forty-five degrees.—*Selenographic charts*, represent the spots and appearances of the moon.—*Topographic charts*, are draughts of particular places, or small parts of the earth.

CHĂR'TA, *n.* (car'ta.) [Lat.] Literally, a paper or parchment; a charter. [*See* CART, CHART.]

CHĂRTER, *n.* [Fr. *charte*, from Lat. *charta*. *See* CARD.] 1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. In its more usual sense, it is the instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights, and privileges, either from a king, or other sovereign power, or from a private person, as a *charter of exemption*, that no person shall be impannelled on a jury, a *charter of pardon*, &c. The charters under which most of the colonies in America were settled, were given by the king of England, and incorporated certain persons, with powers to hold the lands granted, to establish a government, and make laws for their own regulation. These were called *charter-governments*. —2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges. In *Scots law*, a charter is the evidence of a grant of heritable property, made under the condition that the grantee shall annually pay a sum of money, or perform certain services to the granter; and it must be in the form of a written deed. The granter of a charter is termed the superior, the grantee the vassal; the vassal is said to hold the subject of the superior, and the annual sum or service stipulated is termed the duty. Charters are called *blench* or *feu*, from the nature of the stipulated prestation; *a me* or *de me*, from the kind of holding; and *original*, or *by progress*, from being first or renewed grants of the same subjects.—3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me.
Shak.

CHĂRTER, *v. t.* To hire or let a ship by charter. [*See* CHARTER-PARTY.]—2. To establish by charter.

CHĂRTER-LAND, *n.* Land held by charter, or in socage.

CHĂRTER-PĂRTY, *n.* [Fr. *chartepartie*, a divided charter; from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.] In *commerce*, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel, and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship, and by the merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighter, the price or rate of the freight, the time of loading and unloading, and other stipulated conditions.

CHĂRTERED, *pp.* Hired or let, as a ship.—2 Invested with privileges by charter; privileged. 3. Granted by charter; as *chartered* rights; *chartered* power.

CHĂRTERING, *ppr.* Giving a charter establishing by charter.—2. Hiring or letting by charter.

CHĂRT'ISM, *n.* The political principles and opinions of the chartists.

CHĂR'TIST, *n.* [from *charter*.] One of a body of political reformers, that sprung up about the year 1838. The chartists advocate as their leading principles, universal suffrage, no property qualification, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members, and vote by ballot; all which privileges they demand as constituting the people's charter. If this charter cannot be obtained by legitimate means, many profess their determination to have recourse to physical force and hence they are sometimes called *physical* force men

CHĂRTLESS, *a.* Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper; as, the *chartless* main.

CHĂRTULARY, *n.* [Fr. *chartulaire*. *See* CARTULARY.] An officer in the ancient Latin church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature. This word is also used

for a record or register, as of a monastery.

CHA'RY, *a.* [Sax. *cearig.* *See* CARE.] Careful; wary; frugal.

CHA'SABLE, *a.* That may be chased; fit for the chase.

CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *chasser.* The elements are Cg or Ck; and the change of a palatal to a sibilant resembles that in *brace.*] 1. Literally, to drive, urge, press forward with vehemence; hence, to pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt.—2. To pursue, or drive, as a defeated or flying enemy; Lev. xxvi. 7.; Deut. xxxii. 30.—3. To follow or pursue as an object of desire; to pursue for the purpose of taking; as, to *chase* a ship.—4. To drive; to pursue.

Chased by their brother's endless malice. *Knolles.*

To chase away, is to compel to depart; to disperse.—*To chase metals.* [*See* ENCHASE.]

CHASE, *n.* Vehement pursuit; a running or driving after; as game in hunting; a flying enemy in war; a ship at sea, &c.—2. Pursuit with an ardent desire to obtain, as pleasure, profit, fame, &c.; earnest seeking.—3. That which may be chased; that which is usually taken by the chase; as, beasts of *chase.*—4. That which is pursued or hunted; as, seek some other *chase.* So at sea, a ship chased is called the *chase.* —5. In *law,* a driving of cattle to or from a place.—6. An open ground or place of retreat for deer and other wild beasts; differing from a forest, which is not private property and is invested with privileges; and from a park, which is inclosed. A chase is private property, and well stored with wild beasts or game.—7. [Fr. *chasse;* Sp. *caxa;* It. *cassa.* *See* CASE and CASH.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns. —8. *Chase of a gun,* is the whole length of the bore.—9. A term in the game of tennis.—*Chase guns,* in *a ship of war,* guns used in chasing an enemy or in defending a ship when chased. These have their ports at the head or stern. A gun at the head is called a *bow-chase* at the stern, a *stern-chase.*

CHASED, *pp.* Pursued; sought ardently; driven.

CHASER, *n.* One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter.—2. An enchaser. [*See* ENCHASE.]

CHASING, *ppr.* Pursuing; driving; hunting.

CHASING, *n.* In *sculpture,* the art of embossing on metals, or the art of representing figures, &c. in a kind of *basso rilievo,* punched out from behind, and sculptured on the front with small chisels and gravers.

CHASM, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. χασμα, Lat. *chasma,* from Gr. χαω, χασκω, χαινω, to open.] 1. A cleft; a fissure; a gap; properly, an opening made by disrupture, as a breach in the earth or a rock. —2. A void space; a vacuity.

Between the two propositions, that the gospel is true, and that it is false, what a fearful *chasm!* The unsettled reason hovers over it in dismay. *Buckminster.*

CHASM'ED, *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

CHASE MORTICE, *n.* A manner of morticing transverse pieces into parallel timbers already fixed. One end of the transverse piece is morticed into one of the parallel pieces, and a long mortice being cut in the other parallel piece, the other end of the transverse piece is let into it, by making it radiate on its already morticed end. In this way, ceiling joists are fixed to the bridging joists.

CHASMO'DIA, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the section Lamellicornes. The species inhabit South America.

CHASM'Y, *a.* Abounding with chasms.

CHAS'SELAS, *n.* A sort of grape.

CHAS'SEUR, *n.* [Fr. a huntsman.] In *milit. affairs,* one of a body of cavalry, light and active, trained for rapid movements.

CHASTE, *a.* [Fr. *chaste;* from Lat. *castus.* Sax. *cusc;* Ger. *keusch,* Sw. *kysk,* Russ. *chistei,* are probably from the same root. Qu. Ir. *caidh.* I suppose the primary sense to be, separate, from the oriental practice of sequestering females. If so, *castus* accords with the root of *castle,* W. *cas;* and at any rate, the word denotes purity, a sense taken from separation.] 1. Pure from all unlawful commerce of sexes. *Applied to persons before marriage,* it signifies pure from all sexual commerce, undefiled; *applied to married persons,* true to the marriage-bed.—2. Free from obscenity.

While they behold your *chaste* conversation; 1 Pet. iii.

3. In *lan.,* pure; genuine; uncorrupt; free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

CHASTE-EYED, *a.* Having modest eyes.

CHASTE-TREE, *n.* The Agnus castus, or Vitex; a tree that grows to the height of eight or ten feet, producing spikes of flowers at the end of every strong shoot in autumn.

CHASTELY, *adv.* In a chaste manner; without unlawful commerce of sexes; without obscenity; purely; without barbarisms or unnatural phrases.

CHASTEN, *v. t.* (cha'sn.) [Fr. *châtier,* for *chastier.*] 1. To correct by punishment; to punish; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; as, to *chasten* a son with a rod.

I will *chasten* him with the rod of men; 2 Sam. vii.

2. To afflict by other means.

As many as I love I rebuke and *chasten;* Rev. iii.

I *chastened* my soul with fasting; Ps. lxix.

3. To purify from errors or faults.

CHASTENED, *pp.* Corrected; punished; afflicted for correction.

CHASTENER, *n.* One who punishes, for the purpose of correction.

CHASTENESS, *n.* Chastity; purity.

CHASTENING, *ppr.* Correcting; afflicting for correction.

CHASTENING, *n.* Correction; punishment for the purpose of reclaiming.

No *chastening* for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous; Heb. xii.

CHASTIS'ABLE, *a.* Deserving of chastisement.

CHASTIS'E, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *châtier;* Arm. *castiza,* from *chaste, castus.* The Latin *castigo,* Sp. and Port. *castigar,* It. *gastigare,* are formed with a different termination. We have *chastise* from the Armoric dialect.] 1. To correct by punishing; to punish; to inflict pain by stripes, or in other manner, for the purpose of punishing an offender and recalling him to his duty.

I will *chastise* you seven times for your sin; Lev. xxvi.

2. To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to awe; to repress.

The gay social sense,
By decency *chastised.* *Thomson.*

3. To correct; to purify by expunging faults; as, to *chastise* a poem.

CHASTISED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CHAS'TISEMENT, or **CHASTIS'EMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *châtiment;* Arm. *castiz;* from *chaste.*] Correction; punishment; pain inflicted for punishment and correction; either by stripes or otherwise.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement.* *Shak.*

I have borne *chastisement,* I will not offend any more; Job, xxxiv.

The chastisement of our peace, in *scripture,* was the pain which Christ suffered to purchase our peace and reconciliation to God; Isa. liii.

CHASTISER, *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHASTIS'ING, *ppr.* Punishing for correction; correcting.

CHASTITY, *n.* [Lat. *castitas;* Fr. *chasteté;* from Lat. *castus,* chaste.] 1. Purity of the body; freedom from all unlawful commerce of sexes. *Before marriage,* purity from all commerce of sexes; *after marriage,* fidelity to the marriage-bed.—2 Freedom from obscenity, as in language or conversation. 3. Freedom from bad mixture; purity in words and phrases.—4. Purity; unadulterated state; as, the *chastity* of the gospel.

CHAS'UBLE, *n.* The part of a priest's habit, worn over the alb when he says mass.

CHAT, *v. i.* [Ger. *kosen,* to talk, or prattle; Ir. *ceadach,* talkative; *ceadac,* a story or narrative; Sp. *cotorra,* a magpie; *cotorrera,* a hen-parrot, a talkative woman; Gr. κωτιλλω, to prate; D. *koeteren,* to jabber, and *kwetteren,* to *chatter; kouten,* id.] 1. To talk in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony.—2. To talk idly; to prate.

CHAT,† *v. t.* To talk of.

CHAT, *n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

CHAT, *n.* A twig, or little stick. [*See* CHIT.]

CHAT'EAU, *n.* (shat'o.) [Fr. a *castle.* *See* CASTLE.] A castle; a seat in the country.

CHAT'ELET, *n.* A little castle.

CHAT'ELLANY, *n.* [Fr. *chatellanie.*] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. [*See* CASTELLANY.]

CHATOY'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *chat,* cat, and *œil,* eye.] Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

CHATOY'ANT, *n.* A hard stone, a little transparent, which, being cut smooth, presents on its surface and in the interior an undulating or wavy light. It is of a yellowish-gray colour, or verging to an olive green. It rarely exceeds the size of a filbert.

CHATOY'MENT, *n.* Changeable colours, or changeableness of colour, in a mineral; play of colours.

CHAT'TAH, *n.* In *India,* an umbrella.

CHAT'TED, *pp.* Spoken familiarly, or on light subjects.

CHAT'TEL, *n.* (chat'l.) [*See* CATTLE.] Primarily, any article of moveable goods. In *modern usage,* the word *chattels* comprehends all goods, moveable or immoveable, except such as have the nature of freehold. "Chattels are real or personal. *Chattels real,* are such as concern or savour of the realty, as a term for years of land, wardships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estates by statute merchant,

elegit, and the like. *Chattels personal*, are things moveable, as animals, furniture of a house, jewels, corn, &c."

CHAT'TER, *v. i.* [*See* CHAT.] To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey.—2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. We say, the teeth *chatter*, when one is chilly and shivering.—3. To talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber.

CHAT'TER, *n.* Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.

CHAT'TER-BOX, *n.* One that talks incessantly.

CHAT'TERER, *n.* A prater; an idle talker.—2. The name of a genus of birds, of which only two species are known; viz. the chatterer or lark of Bohemia, and the chatterer of Carolina. The first is annually seen in Scotland about the month of February, feeding on the berries of the mountain ash.

CHAT'TERING, *ppr.* Uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, as birds; talking idly; moving rapidly and clashing, as the teeth.

CHAT'TERING, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk; rapid striking of the teeth, as in chilliness.

CHAT'TING, *ppr.* Talking familiarly.

CHAT'TY, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.

CHAT'WOOD, *n.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHAUD MELLE, *n.* [Fr. *chaud*, hot, and *melée*, broil.] A term in the ancient law of Scotland, applied to a homicide committed on a sudden, and in heat of blood. [*See* CHANCE-MEDLEY.]

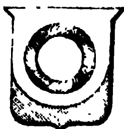
CHAUF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat.] In *chem.*, a small furnace, a cylindrical box of sheet iron, open at the top, with a grate near the bottom.

CHAUMONTELLE', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CHAUN,† *n.* A gap. [*See* YAWN.]

CHAUN,† *v. i.* To open; to yawn.

CHAUSSE', *pp.* [Fr.] A heraldic term, which, in the common acceptation, signifies *shod*, and in blazon denotes a section in base.



A Wreath, the Base Chaussé.

CHAV'ENDER, }
CHEV'EN, } *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*] The chub, a fish.

CHAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan*; Ger. *kauen*; Ir. *cagnaim* or *cognaim*; Arm. *jaoga* or *chaguein*; coinciding with *jaw*, which in Arm. is *jared*, *gaved*, or *chagell*, and as *cheek* and *jaw* are often united, this word coincides with Sax. *ceac*, *ceoca*. It is most correctly written and pronounced *chaw*; but *chew* is deemed most elegant.] 1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food in eating; to ruminate or to chew, as the cud.—2.† To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider.

CHAW, *n.* [a different spelling of *jaw*. *See* CHAW, supra.] 1. The jaw; Ezek. xxix. 4. But in modern editions of the Bible it is printed *jaw*.—2. In *vulgar language*, a cud; as much as is put in the mouth at once.

CHAW'DRON, *n.* Entrails.

CHAW'ED, *pp.* Chewed.

CHAW'ING, *ppr.* Chewing.

CHAY, *n.* Chaya-root; the root of the Oldenlandia umbellata, used in dyeing red.

CHEAP, *a.* [Sax. *ceap*, cattle, business, or trade, a price, a pledge or pawn, a selling any thing that may be bought or sold; *ceapian*, *cypan*, to buy, to sell, to negotiate, to gain; D. *koop*, a bargain or purchase; "te koop zetten," to set to sale; "goed koop," *cheap*, good purchase; *koopen*, to buy; Ger. *kaufen*; Lat. *caupo*; Eng. to *cheapen*, to *chaffer*, *chap-man*, *chap-book*, to *chop* and *change*. The sense is a purchase, and *good cheap* is a good purchase or bargain. Hence, probably, omitting *good*, we have *cheap*.] 1. Bearing a low price in market; that may be purchased at a low price; that is, at a price as low or lower than the usual price of the article or commodity, or at a price less than the real value. The sense is always comparative; for a price deemed *cheap* at one time is considered *dear* at another.

It is a principle which the progress of political science has clearly established; a principle that illustrates at once the wisdom of the Creator and the blindness of human cupidity, that it is *cheaper* to hire the labour of freemen than to compel the labour of slaves. *L. Bacon.*

2. Being of small value; common; not respected; as, *cheap* beauty.

Make not yourself *cheap* in the eyes of the world. *Anon.*

CHEAP, *n.* Bargain; purchase; as in the phrases, good *cheap*, better *cheap*; the original phrases from which we have *cheap*.

CHEAPEN, *v. t.* (che'apn.) [Sax. *ceapian*. *See* CHEAP, supra.] 1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to chaffer.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy
Swift.

2. To lessen value.

CHEAPENED, *pp.* Bargained for.

CHEAPENER, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

CHEAPENING, *ppr.* Bargaining for.

CHEAP'ING,† *n.* A place for buying and selling; the market or market-place.

CHEAPLY, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price or real value.

CHEAR. *See* CHEER.

CHEAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceatt*. In Ar. *gadaa*, signifies to deceive, circumvent, seduce; to fail, to hide, to disguise, to defraud; *kaida*, signifies to deceive, to lay snares; Eth. *chict* or *hict*, signifies to cheat, to deceive, to defraud.] 1. To deceive and defraud in a bargain; to deceive for the purpose of gain in selling. Its proper application is to commerce, in which a person uses some arts, or misrepresentations, or withholds some facts, by which he deceives the purchaser.—2. To deceive by any artifice, trick, or device, with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty; as, to *cheat* a person at cards.—3. To impose on; to trick. It is followed by *of* or *out of*, and colloquially by *into*, as to *cheat* a child *into* a belief that a medicine is palatable.

CHEAT, *n.* A fraud committed by deception; a trick; imposition; imposture.—2. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices.

CHEATABLENESS, *n.* Liability to be cheated.

CHEAT-BREAD, *n.* Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. [*Lit. us.*]

CHEATED, *pp.* Defrauded by deception.

CHEATER, *n.* One who practises a fraud in commerce.

CHEATING, *ppr.* Defrauding by deception; imposing on.

CHEATING, *n.* The act of defrauding by deceitful arts.

CHEAT'INGLY, *adv.* In a cheating manner.

CHECK, *v. t.* [Fr. *echec*, plur. *echecs*, which we have changed into *chess*; Sp. *xaque*, a move at chess; *xaque de mate*, check-mate; It. *scacco*, the squares of a chess-board; *scacchi*, chess-men; *scacco-matto*, check-mate; *scaccato*, checkered; Low Lat. *scaccarium*, an exchequer; Ger. *schach*, chess; *schachmatt*, check-mate. In Spanish, *xaque*, *zeque*, is an old man, a *shaik*, and *xaco*, a jacket.] 1. To stop; to restrain; to hinder; to curb. It signifies to put an entire stop to motion, or to restrain its violence, and cause an abatement; to moderate.—2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove.—3. To compare any paper with its counterpart or with a cipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register.—4. In *seamanship*, to ease off a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; also, to stopper the cable.

CHECK, *v. i.* To stop; to make a stop; with *at*.

The mind *checks at* any vigorous undertaking. *Locke.*

2. To clash or interfere.

I love to *check* with business. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression. [*These applications are not frequent.*]

CHECK, *n.* A stop; hinderance; rebuff; sudden restraint, or continued restraint; curb; control; government.—2. That which stops or restrains, as reproof, reprimand, rebuke, slight or disgust, fear, apprehension, a person; any stop or obstruction.—3. In *falconry*, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pies, or other fowls, that cross her in her flight.—4. The correspondent cipher of a bank note; a corresponding indenture; any counter-register.—5. A term in chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.—6. An order for money, drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank, payable to the bearer; frequently written *cheque*. This is a sense derived from that in definition 4.—7. In *popular use*, *chequered* cloth; *check*, for *chequered*.—*Check* or *check-roll*, a roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants.—*Check-rail*, on a double line of railway at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding place, is one of the contrivances for allowing the trains of carriages to run on, or to move into the other line or siding, as it may be adjusted.—*Clerk of the check*, in the British king's household, has the check and control of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, &c.—*Clerk of the check*, in the British royal dockyards, is an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed on board her majesty's ships and vessels, and of all the artificers in the service of the navy, at the port where he is settled.

CHECK'ED, *pp.* Stopped; restrained; repressed; curbed; moderated; controlled; reprimanded.

CHECK'ER, or CHEQ'UER, *v. t.* [from *check*, or perhaps directly from the Fr. *echiquier*, a chess-board. Norm. *eschegir*, or *chekere*, exchequer.] 1. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours. Hence, 2. To diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.

Our minds are, as it were, *checkered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*

CHECK'ER, *n.* One who checks or restrains; a rebuker.—2. A chess-board.

CHECK'ER, CHECK'ER-WORK, CHEQ'UER, CHEQ'UER-WORK, *n.* Work varied alternately as to its colours or materials; work consisting of cross lines.

CHECK'ERS, or CHEQ'UERS, *n. plur.* A common game on a checkered board.—2. Cross stripes of different colours.

CHECK'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; rebuking.

CHECK'LESS, *a.* That cannot be checked or restrained.

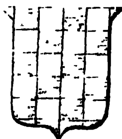
CHECK'-MATE, *n.* [*See* CHECK. *Mate* is from the root of the Sp. and Port. *matar*, to kill. Ar. Ch. Syr. Heb. Eth. Sam. מית *moth*, to die, to kill.] 1. The movement on a chess-board, or in the game of chess, that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving, so that the game is finished.—2. Defeat: overthrow.

CHECK'-MATE, *v. t.* To finish.

CHECK'-MATED, *pp.* Stopped in the game of chess.

CHECK'-MATING, *ppr.* Making a last move in chess.

CHECK'Y, or CHEQ'UY, *n.* In *her.*, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered like a chess-board.



Checky.

CHEEK, *n.* [Sax. *ceac*, *ceoca*; D. *kaak*; this is probably the same word as *jaw*, Fr. *joue*, Arm. *gaved*, *javed*, connected with *jaoga*, *chaguein*, to chaw or chew, for the words *chin*, *cheek*, and *jaw*, are confounded, the same word which, in one dialect, signifies the cheek, in another signifies the jaw. *Gena* in Latin is the English *chin*.] 1. The side of the face below the eyes on each side.—2. Among mechanics, *cheeks* are those pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike; as, the *cheeks* of a printing-press, which stand perpendicular, and support the three summers, the head, shelves, and winter; the *cheeks* of a turner's lathe; the *cheeks* of a glazier's vice; the *cheeks* of a mortar, and of a gun-carriage; the *cheeks* of a mast, which serve to sustain the trestle trees, &c.—*Cheek by jowl*, closeness, proximity.

CHEEK-BONE, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

CHEEKED, *a.* Brought near the cheek.

CHEEK-TOOTH, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEEP, *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird.

CHEER, *v. t.* [Fr. *chère*; Arm. *cher*, cheer, entertainment; Ir. *gairim*, to call, shout, extol, rejoice; Gr. χαιρω, to rejoice, to hail or salute. The primary sense is to call out or shout, as in joy; a sense retained in jovial companies, to *give cheers*, and among seamen, to salute a ship by *cheers*. Orient. קרא, *kara*.] 1. To salute with shouts of joy or cheers.—2. To dispel gloom, sorrow, silence, or apathy; to cause to rejoice; to gladden; to make cheerful; as, to *cheer* a lonely desert; the *cheering* rays of the sun; good news *cheer* the heart.—3. To infuse life, spirit, animation; to incite; to encourage; as, to *cheer* the hounds.

CHEER, *v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up.
Cheer up, my lads! *Phillips.*

CHEER, *n.* A shout of joy; as, they gave three *cheers*.—2. A state of gladness or joy; a state of animation, above gloom and depression of spirits, but below mirth, gayety, and jollity.

Son, be of good *cheer*, thy sins are forgiven thee; Matt. ix.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat; Acts xxvii.

3. Mirth; gayety; jollity, as at a feast.—4. Invitation to gayety.—5. Entertainment; that which makes cheerful; provisions for a feast.

The table was loaded with good *cheer*. *Irving.*

6. Air of countenance, noting a greater or less degree of cheerfulness.

His words their drooping *cheer* Enlightened. *Milton.*

CHEERED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; made glad.

CHEERER, *n.* One who cheers: he or that which gladdens.

Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*
Prime *cheerer* light. *Thomson.*

CHEERFUL, *a.* Lively; animated; having good spirits; moderately joyful. This is the most usual signification of the word, expressing a degree of animation less than mirth and jollity.—2. Full of life; gay; animated; mirthful; musical; as, the *cheerful* birds.—3. Expressive of good spirits or joy: lively; animated.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; Prov. xv.

CHEERFULLY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness: readily, with life, animation, or good spirits.

CHEERFULNESS, *n.* Life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gayety; alacrity.

He that showeth mercy, with *cheerfulness*; Rom. xii.

CHEERILY, *adv.* With cheerfulness, with spirit.

CHEERINESS, *n.* Cheerfulness.

CHEERING, *ppr.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.

CHEERINGLY, *adv.* In a cheering manner.

CHEERISHNESS,† *n.* State of cheerfulness.

CHEERLESS, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits.

CHEERLY, *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEERLY, *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

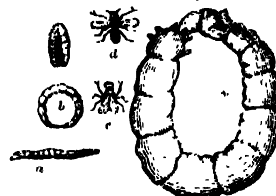
CHEERY, *a.* Gay; sprightly; having power to make gay.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl. *Gay.*

CHEESE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *cese* or *cyse*; Ir. *cais*; W. *caws*; Lat. *caseus*; Ger. *käse*. The primary sense is to curdle, to congeal, from collecting, drawing, or driving; W. *cawsiaw*, to curdle. Perhaps it is allied to *squeeze*.] 1. The curd of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mould. All the acids separate the cheese from the whey; neutral salts, and likewise all earthy and metallic salts, produce the same effect. But what answers best is rennet, which is made by macerating in water a piece of the last stomach of a calf, salted and dried for this purpose. The flowers of the Galium verum, or yellow lady's bed-straw, very readily coagulate milk.

CHEESE-CAKE, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESE'-FLY, *n.* A small and black insect, bred in cheese; the *Piophila casei*. It has a very extensible ovipositor, which it can sink, to a great depth, in the cracks of cheese, and lay there its eggs, 256 in number. The maggot, well known as the *hopper*, is furnished with two horny claw-shaped



Cheese Hoppers

a, The maggot extended; *b*, in a leaping position; *c*, the same magnified; *d*, *e*, the fly, natural size.

mandibles, which it uses both for digging into the cheese and for moving itself, having no feet. It has two pairs of spiracles; one pair near the head, and another near the tail, so that when one is obstructed the other can be used. Its leaps are performed by a jerk, first bringing itself into a circular attitude, when it can project itself twenty to thirty times its own length.

CHEESE-HOPPER. *See* CHEESE-FLY.

CHEESE-MONGER, *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

CHEESE-PARING, *n.* The rind or paring of cheese.

CHEESE-PRESS, *n.* A press or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese.

CHEESE-RENNET, *n.* A plant, lady's bed-straw, Galium verum; used for coagulating milk. [*See* CHEESE.]

CHEESE-VAT, *n.* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

CHEESY, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese.

CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, *n.* (shay'doovr.) [Fr.] A master-piece; a fine work of art.—In *her.*, *chef* or *chefe* is often used for *chief*.

CHEG'OE, *n.* A tropical insect that enters the skin of the feet and multiplies incredibly, causing an itching. It is written also *chigger*, *chigoe*, *jigger*.

CHEILODAC'TYLUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii and family Scienoïdes of Cuvier.

CHEILODIP'TERUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii and family Percidæ. Only three species are known, all of small size.

CHEIRAN'THUS, *n.* Stock gilliflower and wall-flower; a genus of plants, of the class Tetradynamia and order Siliquosa, and nat. order Cruciferæ. There are numerous species of this genus.

CHEI'ROMYS, *n.* The scientific name for the Aye-Aye, a singular quadruped found in the island of Madagascar. It does not approach any genus, but leans towards the maki, the squirrel, and the ape.

CHEIROP'ODIST, or **CHIROP'ODIST**, *n.* [χειρ, the hand, and πους, the foot.] An operator on excrescences of the hands and feet.

CHEIROPTER, **CHEIROPTERA**, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and πτερον, wing.] An animal whose anterior toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat. The animals which belong to this wing-handed family are such as come under the genus Vespertilio of Linnæus. They have all the faculty of sustained flight, and are distinguished by a folding extension of the membranous skin, which, rising from the sides of the neck, is spread between the fore feet and their fingers.

CHEIROSTE'MON PLATANOI'DES, *n.* A most singular plant, belonging to the nat. order Bombaceæ, and commonly called the hand-tree, in consequence of its stamens being so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat similar to that of a human hand. It is a lofty tree, and grows in Mexico.

CHEIROTHE'RIUM, *n.* Literally *hand-beast;* in *geol.*, a name given to the great unknown animal that formed the larger footsteps upon the slabs of sandstone, and which bear a resemblance to the human hand.

CHEK'OA, *n.* The Chinese porcelain clay.

CHELERYTH'RINE. *See* CHELIDONINE.

CHEL'IDON, *n.* [Gr.] A brown fly with silvery wings.

CHELIDO'NIC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Probst in the plant Chelidonium Majus. It forms small white crystals, very acid to the taste.

CHELI'DONINE, *n.* One of the bases of the Papaveraceæ. It occurs in Chelidonium majus, and in Glacium luteum. When pure, it forms colourless scales of a bitter taste. It forms with acids crystallizable salts, which have an acid reaction. From the same plants Probst obtained another base, which he calls Chelerythrine, a gray powder which powerfully excites sneezing.

CHELI'DONIUM, *n.* Celandine; a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Papaveraceæ. The C. majus furnishes a dark orange juice. When examined by the microscope, this juice is seen to move in the vessels of the plant with considerable velocity.

CHELIF'EROUS, *a.* [Gr. χηλη, a claw, and Lat. *fero*, to bear.] Furnished with claws, as an animal.

CHEL'IFORM, *a.* [Lat. *chela*, a claw, and *form*.] Having the form of a claw.

CHELO'NIA, or **CHELO'NIANS**, *n.* [Gr. χελωνη, a tortoise.] An order of reptiles, including the various species of tortoise and turtle.

CHELO'NIA, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, which contains two of the most conspicuous and beautiful of the British moths; viz. the *large tiger-moth*, and the *cream-spot tiger-moth*.

CHELO'NIAN, *a.* [Gr. χελυς, χελωνη, a tortoise.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

CHEL'Y, *n.* [Lat. *chela*, Gr. χηλη, a claw.] The claw of a shell-fish.

CHEM'IC, or **CHEM'ICAL**, *a.* [*See* CHEMISTRY.] Pertaining to chemistry; as, a *chemical* operation.—2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c.; as, *chemical* changes.—3. According to the principles of chemistry; as, a *chemical* combination. — *Chemical Attraction, Chemical Affinity*, and *Elective Attraction*, are different names for that unaccounted-for action by which the particles of one class of bodies, when presented to those of certain other classes, conjoin to form new compounds, making apparently a choice or election of those with which they unite. Chemical attraction, like cohesion, acts only at insensible distances; that is, before substances can be united by chemical attraction, their particles must be brought into immediate contact. It thus differs entirely from the attraction of gravitation. It is distinguished from cohesion by being exerted between dissimilar particles only, while cohesion unites similar particles only. It is also accompanied by a change of properties, the combining substances losing their own properties, and the product of their combination acquiring new ones; whereas in cohesion no such change takes place. The chemical properties of bodies are owing to affinity, and every chemical phenomenon is produced by the operation of this principle. It extends its influence over all substances, yet it affects them in very different degrees, and is subject to peculiar modifications. Of three bodies, A, B, and C, it is often found that B and C have no affinity for each other, and therefore do not combine; that A, on the contrary, has an affinity for B and C, and can enter into separate combination with each of them; but that A has a greater attraction for C than for B, so that if we bring C in contact with a compound of A and B, A will quit B and unite by preference with C. When a substance thus manifests, as it were, a choice for one of two others, uniting with it by preference, and to the exclusion of the other, it furnishes an example of what is termed *Single Elective Affinity*. — *Double Elective Affinity*, takes place when two substances, each consisting of two principles, are presented to each other, and mutually exchange a principle of each, by which means two new bodies or compounds are produced of a different nature from the original compounds. —*Chemical Equivalents.* [*See* EQUIVALENT.]—*Chemical Analysis*, a term applied to the resolution of compound bodies into their elements. It is either *qualitative* or *quantitative*. *Qualitative Analysis*, consists in the determination of the component parts, merely as respects their nature, and without regard to their relative proportions. *Quantitative Analysis*, consists in the determination not merely of the components of a compound, but their relative proportions.—*Chemical Formulæ*, symbolic expressions employed to denote the composition of bodies. In the formulæ now generally adopted by chemists, the names of elementary substances are indicated by the first letter or letters of their names, and to express the compounds of these the letters are connected together algebraically, while the equivalents are marked by numbers. Thus H O expresses water, and indicates that it is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. Potash, which is a compound of potassium (kalium) and oxygen, is expressed by K O. $S O_3$ represents sulphuric acid, and indicates that this acid is formed by the union of one equivalent of sulphur, and three of oxygen. H O, $S O_3$ represents sulphate of potash. K O, $S O_3$ + H O, $S O_3$ represents bisulphate of potash.—*Chemical Combination*, that intimate union of two substances, whether fluid or solid, which forms a compound, differing in one or more of its essential qualities from either of the constituent bodies.—*Chemical Decomposition*, the separation of the component parts or principles of bodies from each other, or the resolution of compounds into their elements. [*See* DECOMPOSITION.]

CHEM'ICALLY, *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

CHEMISE, *n.* [Fr. *chemise;* Ir. *caimse, caimis;* Sp. *camisa;* It. *camicia;* Ar. *kamitzon;* Amh. *id.*] 1. A shift or under garment worn by females.—2. A wall that lines the face of any work of earth.

CHEM'IST, *n.* A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry.

CHEMIS'TICAL, *a.* Relating to chemistry.

CHEM'ISTRY, *n.* [Fr. *chimie;* Sp. *chimia;* It. and Port. *chimica.* It is the Arabic *kimia*, the occult art or science, from *kamai*, to conceal. This was originally the art or science now called Alchemy; the art of converting baser metals into gold. The order of Diocletian, directing search to be made for books treating of the wonderful art of making gold and silver, and all that should be found to be committed to the flames, proves the origin of this art to be as remote as the close of the third century, and it was probably somewhat earlier. It is not improbable that this art was used in counterfeiting coins. The common orthography is from χεω, to melt or fuse; the old orthography, *chymistry*, was from χυω, the same word differently written.] Chemistry is a science, the objects of which are to investigate the nature and properties of the elements of matter, and their mutual actions and combinations; to ascertain the proportions in which they unite, and the modes of separating them when united; and to inquire into the laws and powers which preside over and affect these agencies. As an *art*, chemistry may be traced to a very remote period; but it can scarcely be said to have existed as a science previous to the commencement of the seventeenth century. The basis of chemical science is induction from experiment. It employs two methods for ascertaining the internal structure of bodies, *analysis* and *synthesis*, or decomposition and combination. There is no science more extensive than chemistry, nor is it possible for one person to embrace it in its whole extent. The objects, however, of this science may be all included under one or other of the following heads: 1. The general powers and properties of matter. 2. The chemistry of elementary substances. 3. The chemistry of compounds. Under the first head we include *attraction* and *affinity*, heat, light, and electricity; under the second head are included the chemical history and properties of

the ponderable *elementary substances* (fifty-four in number), and their mutual *reactions*. This leads on to the third head, namely, to the chemical history and properties of *compound bodies*.—*Philosophical* or *Theoretical Chemistry*, investigates the chemical relations of bodies, and the laws by which the combination and decomposition of their parts are effected, without regard to extraneous consideration. Chemistry viewed as a science having certain objects in common with others, as with mineralogy, medicine, physiology, and the arts, is termed *Applied Chemistry*. —*Inorganic Chemistry*, that branch which treats of the properties of inorganized substances, as minerals, metals, salts, waters, gases. It includes the doctrine of affinity and the laws of combination.—*Organic Chemistry*, that branch which treats of the composition and properties of organized substances, both animal and vegetable. It may be subdivided into *animal* and *vegetable chemistry*, and is a branch of extreme interest and importance.—*Agricultural Chemistry*, treats of the nature of plants and soils, their constituent elements, the laws of production, and the art of culture; the rotation of crops, and the different kinds of manure. —*Physiological Chemistry*, considers the changes produced in animal substances by the operation of life. —*Electro-Chemistry*, that branch of chemical science which describes the especial applications of electricity as a chemical agent. Chemistry is subservient to the various arts of life, and the several branches of manufacture which are carried on in every civilized state. Dyeing, bleaching, tanning, glass-making, the working and composition of metals, &c., are all processes of chemistry. In *agric.*, chemistry investigates the nature of soils; it explains the phenomena of the growth and nourishment of vegetables, and the nature and action of manures. As a science it is connected with all the phenomena of nature, the causes of rain, snow, hail, dew, wind, and earthquakes. It has been called in to the aid of the culinary arts; and its high importance in medicine has been long and universally acknowledged. The most potent agents employed in chemical operations are light, heat, and electricity.

CHENOPODIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogens, consisting of numerous species, used either for culinary purposes, or for the manufacture of soda. Spinach, beet, and orach belong to this order.

CHENOPO'DIUM, or GOOSEFOOT, *n.* The genus after which the order Chenopodiaceæ has been named. It consists of weedy plants, common on dunghills and in waste places, and known by the names of Fat Hen, Good King Henry, &c.

CHEQUE, *n.* An order for money drawn on a banker, payable to the bearer. Also the corresponding cipher of a bank note. [*See* CHECK.]

CHEQ'UER. *See* CHECKER.

CHER'IF, *n.* [written also *Sheriffe.*] The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans.

CHER'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *cherir;* Arm. *cheriçza;* from Fr. *cher*, dear; W. *cir*, bounty; *ciriaw*, to pity, to cherish. *See* CARESS.] 1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to give warmth, ease, or comfort to.

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children; 1 Thess. ii.

The damsel was fair and *cherished* the king; 1 Kings i.

2. To hold as dear; to embrace with affection; to foster and encourage; as, to *cherish* the principles of virtue; to *cherish* religion in the heart.—3. To treat in a manner to encourage growth, by protection, aid, attendance, or supplying nourishment; as, to *cherish* tender plants.—4. To harbour; to indulge and encourage in the mind; as, to *cherish* ill will, or any evil passion.

CHER'ISHED, *pp.* Treated with tenderness; warmed; comforted; fostered.

CHER'ISHER, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter.

CHER'ISHING, *ppr.* Warming; comforting; encouraging; fostering; treating with affection.

CHER'ISHING, *n.* Support; encouragement.

CHER'ISHINGLY, *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

CHER'ISHMENT,† *n.* Encouragement; comfort.

CHER'MES, *n.* A genus of four-winged insects, the *coccus ilicis* of Linn. [*See* KERMES.]

CHEROPOT'AMOS, *n.* An animal of the order of pachyderms, now extinct.

CHER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *cerise;* Lat. *cerasus;* Ger. *kirsche;* Dan. *kirsebær;* so named, it is said, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, near the Euxine, whence the tree was imported into Italy.] The fruit of a tree, a species of Prunus, of which there are many varieties, as the red or garden cherry, the red heart, the white heart, the black cherry, the black heart, and several others. The fruit is a pulp inclosing a kernel. It is related that this fruit was brought from Cerasus in Pontus to Italy, after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, A.U. 680, and introduced into England by the Romans, about 120 years afterward, A.D 55.—*Barbadoes cherry*, is the genus Malpighia, of several species. The berries are red, cherry-shaped, acid, and eatable.—*Bird cherry*, is a species of Prunus, the common laurel, or *lauro cerasus*. Also the *Prunus Padus*.—*Cornelian cherry*, is the fruit of the Cornus, cornel-tree or dog-wood. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, eatable berry.—*Dwarf cherry*, is the fruit of a species of Lonicera, or honey-suckle.—*Hottentot cherry*, is the fruit of a species of Cassine. The fruit is a trispermous berry, of a dark purple colour.—*Winter cherry*, is a name of the fruit of the Physalis, a genus of many species. It is a berry of the size of a small cherry, inclosed in an inflated bladder-like calyx. This name is also given to a species of Solanum.

CHER'RY, *a.* Like a red cherry in colour; red, ruddy, blooming; as, a *cherry* lip; *cherry* cheeks.

CHER'RY, *n.* A cordial composed of cherry juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted. The wild cherry is most generally used for this purpose, being steeped for some days in spirit, which extracts the juice of the fruit; the tincture is then sweetened and diluted to the taste. This cordial is moderately bitter and astringent. It is sometimes made of the mazzard.

CHER'RY-CHEEKED, *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.

CHER'RY-LAUREL, *n.* The Prunus or Cerasus Lauro-cerasus, a native of Asia Minor, belonging to the section Amygdaleæ, of the nat. order Rosaceæ. It is commonly called Laurel, but must not be confounded with the sweet bay or other true species of Laurus. The leaves yield by distillation a hydrocyanated oil, nearly identical with that got from bitter almonds. The distilled water from the leaves is used in medicine in the same way as diluted hydrocyanic or prussic acid. It is poisonous in large doses.

CHER'RY-PIT, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry stones are thrown into a hole.

CHER'RY-TREE, *n.* A tree whose fruit is cherries, in the more appropriate sense of the word. The name is mostly given to the common cultivated trees, and to that which produces the black wild cherry. The wood of the latter is valued for cabinet work.

CHER'SONESE, *n.* [Gr. χερσονησος: χερσος, land, or uncultivated land, and νησος, an isle.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land or isthmus; as, the *Cimbric Chersonese*, or Jutland; the *Tauric Chersonese*, or Crimea.

CHERT, *n.* In *miner.*, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz; called also hornstone, petrosilex, or rock flint. It is less hard than common quartz; its fracture usually dull and splintery, sometimes more or less conchoidal. It is more or less translucent; sometimes at the edges, and sometimes the whole mass, if thin, has the strong translucency of certain horns. Its colours are numerous and usually dull. It is usually amorphous, sometimes globular, or in nodules. It occurs often in veins, especially metallic, in primitive mountains. Chert is also applied to other minerals besides hornstone. Aikin calls a variety of flint, *flinty chert*, and the Derbyshire miners apply the term *black chert*, to a fusible mineral, whereas the hornstone above described is infusible.

CHERT'Y, *a.* Like chert; flinty.

CHER'UB, *n.* plur. *Cherubs*, but the Hebrew plural *Cherubim* is also used, and sometimes the plural is written with an *s*. *Cherubims* as a plural is improper. [Heb. כְּרוּב *kerub*. In Ch. and Syr. the corresponding verb signifies to plough; and the word is said to signify properly any image or figure; if so, it may have been named from engraving. But this is uncertain, and the learned are not agreed on the signification.] A figure composed of various creatures, as a man, an ox, an eagle, or a lion. The first mention of cherubs is in Gen. iii. 24, where the figure is not described, but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. The two cherubs which Moses was commanded to make at the ends of the mercy seat, were to be of beaten work of gold; and their wings were to extend over the mercy seat, their faces toward each other, and between them was the residence of the Deity; Ex. xxv. The cherubs, in Ezekiel's vision, had each four heads or faces, the hands of a man, and wings. The four faces were the face of a bull, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the likeness of a man; Ezek. iv. and x. In 2 Sam. xxii. 11, and Psalm

xviii., Jehovah is represented as riding on a cherub, and flying on the wings of the wind. In the celestial hierarchy, cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs. The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the vails of the tabernacle are called cherubs of curious or skilful work; Ex. xxvi.—A beautiful child is called a cherub.

CHERU'BIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
CHERU'BICAL, } cherubs; angelic.

CHER'UBIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *Cherub.*

CHER'UBIN, *a.* Cherubic; angelic.

CHER'UBIN, *n.* A cherub.

CHER'UP, a corruption of *Chirp,* which see.

CHER'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *cerfille,* a contraction of Lat. *chærophyllum;* Gr. χαιρεφυλλον, χαιρω, to rejoice, and φυλλον, leaf.] The popular name of a plant, of the genus Chærophyllum.

CHES'APEAK, *n.* A bay of the United States, whose entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, and which extends northerly into Maryland 270 miles. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James rivers.*

CHES'IBLE, *n.* [Old Fr. *casuble.*] A short vestment without sleeves, worn by a Popish priest at mass.

CHES'LIP, *n.* A small vermin that lies under stones and tiles.

CHES'NUT. *See* CHESTNUT.

CHESS, *n.* [Fr. *echecs. See* CHECK.] An ingenious game performed by two parties with different pieces, on a *checkered* board, that is, a board divided into sixty-four squares or houses. The success of the game depends almost entirely on skill. Each gamester has eight dignified pieces, called a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles; also eight pawns. The pieces of the parties are of different colours.

CHESS, *n.* In New England, the Bromus Secalinus, a grass which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. It bears some resemblance to oats. This fact is mentioned by Pliny, Nat. Hist. lib. 18, ca. 17. "Primum omnium frumenti vitium avena est; et hordeum in eam degenerat." This change of wheat and barley into oats, he ascribes to a moist soil, wet weather, bad seed, &c. This opinion coincides with observations in America, as wheat is most liable to perish in moist land, and often in such places almost all the wheat is killed, and instead of it chess often appears. But this change of wheat into chess is now denied, and the common opinion is affirmed by the ablest botanists to be erroneous.

CHESS'-APPLE, *n.* A species of wild service.

CHESS'-BOARD, *n.* The board used in the game of chess, and from the squares of which *chess* has its name.

CHESS'-MAN, *n.* A piece or puppet, for the game of chess.

CHESS'-PLAYER, *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

CHESS'-TREE, *n.* In *ships,* a piece of wood bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the main-sail.

CHESS'OM, *n.* Mellow earth.

CHEST, *n.* [Sax. *cest* or *cyst;* Lat. *cista;* W. *cist;* Gr. κιστη; Ger. *kiste. See* CHESTNUT.] 1. A box of wood or other material, in which goods are kept or transported. It differs from a trunk in not being covered with skin or leather.—2. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax. Hence, *broad-chested, narrow-chested,* having a broad or narrow chest.—3. In *com.*, a certain quantity; as, a *chest* of sugar; a *chest* of indigo, &c.—*Chest of drawers,* is a case of moveable boxes called drawers.

CHEST, *v. t.* To reposit in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST'ED, *a.* Having a chest, as in *thick*-chested; *narrow*-chested.

CHEST'-FOUNDERING, *n.* A disease in horses, like the pleurisy or peripneumony in the human body.

CHEST'NUT, *n.* [Sax. *cystel,* and the tree in Sax. is *cystbeam* or *cystenbeam;* Lat. *castanea,* the tree and the nut; Fr. *chataigne;* W. *castan;* Ger. *kastanie;* Sw. Dan. *kastanie;* from Welsh *cast,* envelopment, the root of *castle,* from separating, defending; so named from its shell or cover. It is often written *chesnut.*] The fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus Castanea. It is inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more seeds.

CHEST'NUT, *a.* Being of the colour of a chestnut; of a brown colour. It is perhaps rarely used as a noun.

CHEST'NUT-TREE, *n.* Castanea vesca; the tree which produces the chestnut. This tree grows to a great size



Chestnut tree.

with spreading branches. It is one of the most valuable timber trees, as the wood is very durable, and forms in America the principal timber for fencing. The timber is also used in building, and for vessels of various kinds.—*Dwarf-chestnut,* or chinkapin, is another species of Castanea.—*Horse-chestnut,* is a tree of the genus Æsculus. The common tree of this sort is a native of the north of Asia, and admired for the beauty of its flowers. It is used for shade and ornament, and its nuts are esteemed good food for horses. The scarlet-flowering horse-chestnut is a native of Carolina, Brazil, and the East, and is admired for its beauty.—The *Indian Rose-chestnut,* of the genus Mesua, bears a nut, roundish, pointed, and marked with four elevated longitudinal sutures.

CHES'TON, *n.* A species of plum.

CHE'TAH, *n.* The hunting leopard of India; the Felis jubata.

CHET'TIK, *n.* A Java poison got from Strychnos Tiente, and known by the name of Upas. It owes its properties to

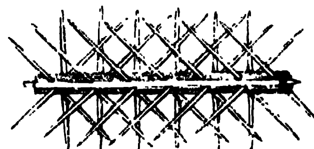


Chettik or Upas tree.

its strychnia, which is an active poison, causing tetanic spasms.

CHEV'ACHIE,† *n.* An expedition with cavalry.

CHEVAL DE FRISE, generally used in the plural *Chevaux de frise,* (shevo defreez). [Fr. *cheval,* a horse, and *frise,* any thing curled.] 1. A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed



Chevaux de frise.

with iron, five or six feet long; used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry.—2. A kind of trimming.

CHEVALIER, *n.* [Fr. from *cheval,* a horse. *See* CAVALRY.] 1. A knight; a gallant young man.—2. In *her.*, a horseman armed at all points.—3. The name of a bird about the size of a pigeon, which frequents lakes and marshes. It is a native of many parts of Europe.

CHEV'EN, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*] A river fish, the chub.

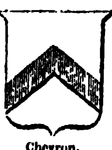
CHEV'ERIL, *n.* [Fr. *chevreau,* a kid, from *chevre,* a goat; Lat. *caper;* W. *gavar.*] A kid, or rather leather made of kid-skin; [used as a noun or adjective.]

CHEV'ERILIZE, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid-leather.

CHEVERON'NY, *n.* In *her.*, a partition of the field into several equal parts cheveronwise; that is, by lines in the form of the cheveron. It is termed *cheveronny* of the number of pieces.

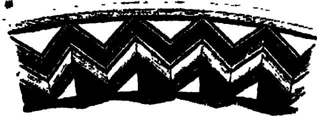
CHEVET, *n.* In *arch.*, a term used by some writers as synonymous with apsis, or the eastern termination of a church, when it is of a semicircular or polygonal plan.

CHEV'ISANCE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *chevir,* to come to the end, to perform, to prevail, from *chef,* the head, literally the end. *See* CHIEF and ACHIEVE.] 1.† Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise accomplished.—2. In *law,* a making of contracts; a bargain.—3. An unlawful agreement or contract.—4. An agreement or composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.



Chevron.

CHEV'RON, or CHE'VERON, *n.* [Fr. a rafter; W. *ceber.*] In *her.*, an honourable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top.—*Chevron*, a variety of fret ornament common in Norman



Chevron moulding.

architecture, and called also the Zigzag and dancette.

CHEV'RONED, *a.* Having a chevron, or the form of it.

CHEV'RONEL, *n.* A small chevron.

CHEVROTAIN, *n.* [from Fr. *chevre*, a goat.] The smallest of the antelope kind.

CHEW, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan*; Ger. *kauen*. *See* CHAW.] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion.—2. To ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate; as, to *chew* revenge. 3. To champ; to bite, hold, or roll about in the mouth; as, to *chew* tobacco. 4. To taste, without swallowing.

CHEW, *v. i.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past. *Pope.*

CHEW, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [*Vulgar.*]

CHEW'ED, *pp.* Ground by the teeth; masticated.

CHEW'ET, *n.* A kind of pie, made of chopped substances.

CHEW'ING, *ppr.* Grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; champing.

CHI'A, *n.* A beautiful Mexican plant.

CHI'AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant.—*Chian earth*, a medicinal, dense, compact kind of earth, from Chios, used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic.—*Chian turpentine*, or Cyprus turpentine, is procured from the Pistacia Terebinthus. It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and of a yellowish white.

CHI'ARO-OS'CURO, *n.* [It.] In *painting*, the art of judiciously distributing the lights and shadows in a picture. [*See* CLARE-OBSCURE.]

CHIAS'TOLITE, *n.* [Gr. χιαστος, decussated.] A mineral, called also *macle*, whose crystals are arranged in a peculiar manner. The form of the crystals is a four-sided prism, whose bases are rhombs, differing little from squares. But each crystal, when viewed at its extremities, or on a transverse section, is obviously composed of two very different substances; and its general aspect is that of a black prism, passing longitudinally through the axis of another prism which is whitish. The term *macle*, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only.

CHIB'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule.*] A small sort of onion.

CHI'CA, *n.* A red colouring principle made use of in America, by some Indian tribes, to stain their skins. It is extracted from the *bignonia chica*, by boiling its leaves in water, decanting the decoction, and allowing it to settle and cool, when a red matter falls down which is formed into cakes and dried.

CHICANE, *n.* [Fr. *chicane*; Arm. *cican* or *cicanerz*. Qu. Sax. *swican*, to deceive.] 1. In *law*, shift; turn; trick; cavil; an abuse of judiciary proceedings, by artifices, unfair practices, or idle objections, which tend to perplex a cause, puzzle the judge, or impose on a party, and thus to delay or pervert justice. 2. In *disputes*, sophistry; distinctions and subtleties, that tend to perplex the question and obscure the truth.—3. Any artifice or stratagem.

CHICANE, *v. i.* [Fr. *chicaner.*] To use shifts, cavils, or artifices.

CHICANER, *n.* [Fr. *chicaneur.*] One who uses shifts, turns, evasions, or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviller; a sophister; an unfair disputant.

CHICANERY, *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie*.] Sophistry; mean or unfair artifices to perplex a cause and obscure the truth.

CHICH'ES, *n. plur.* Dwarf peas.

CHICH'LING, } *n.* A vetch
CHICK'LING-VETCH, } or pea, of the genus Lathyrus, used in Germany for food, but inferior to other kinds.

CHICK, *v. i.* To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate.

CHICK, } *n.* [Sax. *cicen*; Ger.
CHICK'EN, } *küchlein*. Qu. Russ. *chikayu*, to peep.] 1. The young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen, or gallinaceous fowls.—2. A person of tender years.—3. A word of tenderness.

CHICKAREE', *n.* The American red squirrel, the Sciurus Hudsonius.

CHICK'EN HEARTED, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.

CHICK'EN-POX, *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.

CHICK'LING, *n.* A small chick or chicken.

CHICK'-PEA, *n.* [Lat. *cicer*; Ger. *kicher*.] The popular name of a species of the genus Cicer; a native of Spain, where it is used in olios. It is smaller than the common pea.

CHICK'-WEED, *n.* The popular name of a species of Stellaria. The common chick-weed with white blossoms, affords a remarkable instance of the sleep of plants; for, at night, the leaves approach in pairs, and inclose the tender rudiments of the young shoots. The leaves are cooling and nutritive, and are deemed excellent food for persons of a consumptive habit. They are deemed useful also for swelled breasts.

CHI'CORY, *n.* A perennial plant, bearing a composite flower, which gives the name to the sub-family or section *chicoraceæ*. It has a fusiform root like a carrot, from the crown of which, large and succulent leaves spread out with deeply indented edges. The leaves, as well as the root, have been used in medicine, and the leaves are frequently used as a salad.

CHIDE,† *v. t. pret. chid*, [*chode* †] *part. chid, chidden.* [Sax. *cidan*, to chide, to scold; W. *cozi*, to chide, to press, to straighten; Ch. קטט, *katat*, to scold, to brawl, to fight. Qu. W. *cad*, a battle.] Literally, to scold; to clamour; to utter noisy words; that is, to drive. Hence, 1. To scold at; to reprove; to utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to rebuke; as, to *chide* one for his faults.—2. To blame; to reproach; as, to *chide* folly or negligence.—*To chide from* or *chide away*, is to drive away by scolding or reproof.

CHIDE, *v. i.* To scold; to clamour; to find fault; to contend in words of anger; sometimes followed by *with*.

The people did *chide with* Moses; Ex. xvii.

2. To quarrel.—3. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise; as, the *chiding* flood.

CHIDE, *n.* Murmur; gentle noise.

CHIDER, *n.* One who chides, clamours, reproves, or rebukes.

CHIDERESS,† *n.* A female who chides.

CHIDING, *ppr.* Scolding; clamouring; rebuking; making a harsh or continued noise.

CHIDING, *n.* A scolding or clamouring; rebuke; reproof.

CHIDINGLY, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.

CHIEF, *a.* [Fr. *chef*, the head, that is, the top or highest point; Norm. *chief*; Ir. *ceap*; It. *capo*. It is evidently from the same root as the Lat. *caput*; Gr. κεφαλη, and Eng. *cape*, but through the Celtic, probably from shooting, extending.] 1. Highest in office or rank; principal; as, a *chief* priest; the *chief* butler; Gen. xl. 9.

Among the *chief* rulers, many believed on him; John xii.

2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action, most distinguished; having most influence; commanding most respect; taking the lead; most valuable; most important; a word of extensive use; as, a country *chief* in arms; agriculture is the *chief* employment of men.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass; Ezra ix.

3. First in affection; most dear and familiar.

A whisperer separateth *chief* friends; Prov. xvi.

CHIEF, *n.* A commander; particularly a military commander; the person who heads an army; equivalent to the modern terms, commander or general in chief, captain general, or generalissimo; 1 Ch. xi.—2. The principal person of a tribe, family, or congregation, &c.; Num. iii.; Job xxix.; Mat. xx.—3. *In chief, in English law, in capite.* To hold land *in chief*, is to hold it directly from the king by honourable personal services. 4. In *her.*, *chief* signifies the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, cut off horizontally by a plain, or any of the lines used in heraldry, and should contain a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon. In *blazoning arms*, the chief is generally last mentioned and described. *In chief*, imports something borne in this part.—5. In *Spenser*, it seems to signify something like achievement, a mark of distinction; as, chaplets wrought with a *chief*.—6. This word is often used in the singular number to express a plurality.



Chief.

I took the *chief* of your tribes, wise men and known, and made them heads over you; Deut. i. 15.

These were the *chief* of the officers, that were over Solomon's work; 1 Kings ix.

In *these phrases*, *chief* may have been primarily an adjective, that is, *chief men*, *chief persons*.—7. The principal part; the most or largest part, of one

thing or of many; as, the *chief* of the debt remains unpaid.

The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed; 1 Sam. xv.

He smote the *chief* of their strength; Ps. lxviii.

CHIEF, *adv*. Chiefly.

CHIEFAGE, CHE'VAGE, *n*.† A tribute by the head.

CHIEF-BARON, *n*. The president of the court of Exchequer.

CHIEFDOM, *n*. Sovereignty.

CHIEF'ESS, *n*. A female chief.

CHIEF-JUS'TICESHIP, *n*. The office of chief justice.

CHIEFLESS, *a*. Without a chief or leader.

CHIEFLY, *adv*. Principally; eminently; in the first place; as, it *chiefly* concerns us to obey the divine precepts.—2. For the most part.

In the parts of the kingdom where the estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift*.

CHIEFRIE, *n*. A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAIN, *n*. [from *chief*, Norm. *cheventeins*, formed like *captain*, *capitaine*.] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan. It is most commonly used in the latter sense. The chieftains of the Highland clans in Scotland, were the principal noblemen and gentlemen.

CHIEFTAINRY, CHIEFTAINSHIP, *n*. Headship; captaincy; the government over a clan.

CHIEL, or **CHIELD**, *n*. [*A corruption of child*.] A servant; a fellow used either in a good or bad sense; a stripling, a young man; an appellation expressive of fondness. [*Scotch*.]

CHIEVANCE,† *n*. [Norm. *chevisance*. *See* CHEVISANCE.] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted.

CHIEVE, or **CHIVE**,† *v. i*. To come to an end; to issue; to succeed.

CHIF'FY, or **JIF'FY**, *n*. An instant. [*Vulgar*.]

CHIL'BLAIN, *n*. [*chill*, Sax. *cele*, cold, and *blain*.] A blain or sore produced by cold; a tumour affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration.

CHILD, *n*. *plur*. (chil'dren.) [Sax. *cild*; in Dan. *kuld* is progeny, *kulde* is coldness, and *kuler* is to blow strong. *Child* is undoubtedly issue, that which is produced.] 1. A son or a daughter; a male or female descendant, in the first degree; the immediate progeny of parents; applied to the human race, and chiefly to a person when young. The term is applied to infants from their birth; but the time when they cease ordinarily to be so called, is not defined by custom. In *strictness*, a child is the shoot, issue, or produce of the parents, and a person of any age, in respect to the parents, is a child. An infant.

Hagar cast the *child* under one of the shrubs; Gen. xxi.

It signifies also a person of more advanced years.

Jephtha's daughter was his only *child*; Judges xi.

The *child* shall behave himself proudly; Isa. iii.

A curse will be on those who corrupt the morals of their *children*. *J. Clarke*.

The application of *child* to a female in opposition to a male, as in *Shakspeare*, is not legitimate.—2. One weak in knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; as, he is a mere *child*.

Behold I cannot speak, for I am a *child*; Jer. i.

3. One young in grace; 1 John ii. One who is humble and docile; Mat. xviii. One who is unfixed in principles; Eph. iv.—4. One who is born again, spiritually renewed and adopted; as, a *child* of God.—5. One who is the product of another; or whose principles and morals are the product of another.

Thou *child* of the devil; Acts xiii.

That which is the product or effect of something else.

This noble passion, *child* of integrity. *Shak*.

6. In *the plural*, the descendants of a man however remote; as, the *children* of Israel; the *children* of Edom.—7. The inhabitants of a country; as, the *children* of Seir; 2 Chron. xxv.—8.† A servant, a page. In *old English*, child or chyld denoted a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood.—*To be with child*, to be pregnant; Gen. xvi. 11.; xix 36.

CHILD-BEARING, *a*. or *ppr*. [*See* BEAR.] Bearing or producing children.

CHILD-BEARING, *n*. The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

CHILDBED, *n*. [*child* and *bed*.] The state of a woman bringing forth a child or being in labour; parturition.

CHILDBIRTH, *n*. [*child* and *birth*.] The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labour; as, the pains of *childbirth*.

CHILDE, *n*. A noble youth.

CHILDED,† *a*. Furnished with a child.

CHILD'ERMAS DAY, *n*. [*child*, *mass*, and *day*.] An anniversary, of the Church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called also *Innocents' Day*.

CHILDHOOD, *n*. [Sax. *cildhad*. *See* HOOD.] 1. The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty. But in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to puberty. Thus we say, *infancy*, *childhood*, *youth*, and *manhood*.

Childhood and youth are vanity, Eccl. xi.

2. The properties of a child.

CHILDING, *ppr*. [The verb *to child* is not now used.] Bearing children; producing; as, *childing* women.

CHILDISH, *a*. Belonging to a child; trifling; puerile.

When I became a man, I put away *childish* things; 1 Cor. xiii.

2. Pertaining to a child; as, *childish* years or age; *childish* sports.—3. Pertaining to children; ignorant; silly; weak; as, *childish* fear.

CHILDISHLY, *adv*. In the manner of a child; in a trifling way: in a weak or foolish manner.

CHILDISHNESS, *n*. Triflingness; puerility, the state or qualities of a child, in reference to manners. But in reference to the mind, simplicity, harmlessness, weakness of intellect.

CHILDLESS, *a*. Destitute of children or offspring; 1 Sam. xv. 33.

CHILD'LESSNESS, *n*. State of being without children.

CHILDLIKE, *a*. Resembling a child or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful; as, *childlike* obedience.

CHILDLY, *a*. Like a child.

CHIL'DREN, *n*. *plur*. of *Child*.

CHIL'DRENITE, *n*. A mineral substance met with in Devonshire. It is a phosphate of alumina and iron.

CHIL'IAD, *n*. [Gr. χιλιας, from χιλια, a thousand.] 1. A thousand; a collection or sum, containing a thousand individuals or particulars.—2. The period of a thousand years.

CHIL'IAGON, *n*. [Gr. χιλια, a thousand, and γωνια, a corner.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

CHILIAHE'DRON, *n*. [Gr. χιλια, a thousand, and ἑδρα, a base.] A figure of a thousand equal sides.

CHIL'IARCH, *n*. [Gr. χιλια, a thousand, and αρχος, a chief.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

CHIL'IARCHY, *n*. A body consisting of a thousand men.

CHIL'IASM, *n*. [Gr. χιλια.] The millennium, or thousand years when Satan is to be bound; Rev. xx.

CHIL'IAST, *n*. [Supra.] One of the sect of Millennarians.

CHILIFAC'TIVE. *See* CHYLIFACTIVE.

CHILIOL'ITER. *See* KILOLITER.

CHILIOM'ETER. *See* KILOMETER.

CHILL, *n*. [Sax. *cele*, *cyle*, *cyl*, cold; *celan*, to be cold; D. *kil*; allied to Fr. *geler*, Lat. *gelo*, *gelidus*. [*See* COLD, which appears to be radically the same word.] The word *cele* in Saxon is a noun.] 1. A shivering with cold; rigours, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. [*See* COLD and HEAT.]—2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.

CHILL, *a*. Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; as, the *chill* vapours of night.—2. Shivering with cold.

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe*.

3. Cool; distant; formal; dull; not warm, animated, or affectionate; as, a *chill* reception.—4. Depressed; dispirited; dejected; discouraged.

CHILL, *v. t*. To cause a shivering or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion; as, to *chill* the blood, or the veins. The force of this word lies in expressing the shivering and shrinking caused by cold.—2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air *chills* the earth.—3. To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth.—4. To check motion, life, or action; to depress; to deject; to discourage; as to *chill* the gaiety of the spirits.

CHILL'ED, *pp*. Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.

CHIL'LI, *n*. A Mexican plant, Guinea pepper.

CHIL'LIES, *n*. The pods or fruit of the Capsicum annuum or Guinea pepper.

CHILL'INESS, *n*. A sensation of shivering; rigours.—2. A moderate degree of coldness; as, the *chilliness* of the air, which tends to cause a shivering.

CHILL'ING, *ppr*. Cooling; causing to shiver.

CHILL'INGLY, *adv*. In a chilling manner.

CHILL'NESS, *n*. Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

CHILL'Y, *a*. Cool; moderately cold, such as to cause shivering; as, a *chilly* day, night, or air.

CHIL'OGRAM. *See* KILOGRAM.

CHILO'PODA, or **CHI'LOPODS**, *n*. [Gr. χειλος, a lip, and πους, a foot.] According to Latreille, a family of insects,

of the order Myriopoda. It is synonymous with the genus Scolopendra of Linnæus, and consists of carnivorous insects which crawl by night. The animals commonly known by the name of Centipedes belong to this family.

CHILTERN HUN'DREDS, *n.* A hilly district of Buckinghamshire, which has belonged to the crown from time immemorial. To this district a nominal office is attached, and the person holding it is called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. As a member of the House of Commons, not in any respect disqualified, cannot resign his seat directly, any member who wishes to resign may accomplish his object by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which being held to be a place of honour and profit under the crown, vacates the seat. This nominal place is in the gift of the chancellor of the exchequer.

CHIMA'PHILA CORYMBOSA, *n.* The Pyrola Umbellata of Linnæus: Corymbose Wintergreen, a small evergreen woody plant, common in the pine forests of the north of Europe, also found in Asia and in North America. The leaves possess diuretic properties, joined to a tonic power, and they are valuable remedial agents in dropsies, especially such as follow acute diseases.

CHIMB, *n.* *See* CHIME.

CHIME, *n.* [Chaucer, *chimbe;* Dan. *kimer*, to tinkle, to tingle, to toll a bell: Lat. *campana*, a bell, from its sound, whence It. *scampanare*, to chime.] 1. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several corresponding instruments.

Instruments that made melodious *chime*. *Milton.*

2. Correspondence of sound.

Love—harmonized the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The musical sounds of bells, struck with hammers.—4. Correspondence of proportion or relation. -5. A kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it.—6. A set of bells tuned to the modern musical scale, and struck by hammers acted on by a pinned cylinder or barrel, which revolves by means of clockwork.

CHIME, *v. i.* To sound in consonance or harmony; to accord.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, correlative terms, do readily *chime*. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To agree; to suit with.—5. To jingle; to clatter.

The sely tonge may wel ringe and *chimbe*. *Chaucer.*

CHIME, *v. t.* To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony.—2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

CHIME, *n.* [D. *kim;* Ger. *kimme*, edge, brim.] The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

CHIMER, *n.* One who chimes.

CHIME'RA, or **CHIMÆ'RA**, *n.* [Lat. *chimæra;* Gr. χίμαιρα, a goat, a monstrous beast.] 1. In *fabulous his.*, a monster with three heads, that of a lion, of a goat, and of a dragon, vomiting flames. The fore parts of the body were those of a lion, the middle was that of a goat, and the hinder parts were those of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia, whose top was the resort of lions; the middle, that of goats; and the foot, that of serpents. Hence,—2. In *modern usage*, a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination, composed of contradictions or absurdities, that can have no existence except in thought.—3. In *ich.*, a genus of Branchiostegous cartilaginous fishes. The best known species, which inhabits the northern seas, is sometimes called "king of the herrings."

CHIMÈRE, *n.* [It. *ciamare.*] A robe.

CHIMER'ICAL, *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived; that has, or can have no existence except in thought.

CHIMER'ICALLY, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

CHIM'INAGE, *n.* [Fr. *chemin;* Sp. *camino*, a way.] In *law*, a toll for passage through a forest.

CHIMING, *ppr.* [from *chime.*] Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHIM'NEY, *n.* plur. *Chimneys.* [Fr. *cheminée;* Ger. *kamin;* Corn. *chimbla;* Ir. *simileur;* Lat. *caminus;* Ch. כמין *kamin;* Ar. *kaminon;* Gr. κάμινος. It seems originally to have been a furnace, a stove, or a hearth.] In *arch.*, a body of brick or stone, erected in a building, containing a funnel or funnels, to convey smoke, and other volatile matter through the roof, from the hearth or fire-place, where fuel is burnt. The lower part of the chimney in the room or apartment is called the *fire-place;* the bottom or floor of the fire-place is called the *hearth*, sometimes the *inner hearth;* the stone or marble in front of the hearth is called the *slab* or *outer hearth.* The vertical sides of the fire-place opening are termed the *jambs*, and the lintel which lies on them is called the *mantle.* The inner wall of the fire-place is called the *breast*, and the other two sides are termed the *covings.* The cylindrical or parallelogramical tube which conveys the smoke from the fire-place to the top of the chimney is called the *flue.* The fire-place cavity being much wider than the flue, they are joined by a tapering part, which is termed the *funnel;* the lower part of the funnel is termed the *gathering*, or *gathering of the wings;* and the junction of the funnel and flue is called the *throat.* When several chimneys are carried up together, the mass is called a *stack* of chimneys. The part of the chimney carried above the roof, for discharging the smoke, is the *chimney-shaft*, and the upper part of the shaft is the *chimney-top* or *head.* Chimneys for steam engine boilers, and such like purposes, are perpendicular tubes of brick or stone, some of them rising to a great height. The tubes are either circular or parallelogramical in their horizontal section, and are generally tapered as they ascend; as the heated air gradually cools in its upward passage, and contracts in bulk.

CHIM'NEY-BOARD, *n.* A fire-board, —which see.

CHIM'NEY-COR'NER, *n.* The corner of a fire-place, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fire-place. In former times, fire-places were made six or eight feet wide, or even more, and a stool was placed by the side of the fire as a seat for children, and this often furnished a comfortable situation for idlers. As fuel has become scarce, our fire-places are contracted, till, in many or most of our dwellings, we have no chimney-corners.—2. In *a more enlarged sense*, the fire-side, or a place near the fire.

CHIM'NEY-FLUE, *n.* The aperture or passage in the wall of a building, leading from the fire-place to the top of the chimney, for conveying away the smoke.

CHIM'NEY-HOOK, *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

CHIM'NEY-JAMBS, *n.* The vertical sides of a fire-place opening.

CHIM'NEY-MONEY, *n.* Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house.

CHIM'NEY-PIECE, *n.* The ornamental dressings round the jambs and mantle of a fire-place.

CHIM'NEY-SHAFT, *n.* The top of a chimney; that part which rises above the rest of the building. Chimney-shafts were not used in England prior to the twelfth century. The early chimney-shafts are of considerable height, and circular; afterwards they assumed a great variety of forms. During the fourteenth century they are frequently very short. In the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, the shaft is frequently terminated by a low spire or pinnacle, having apertures of various forms under, and sometimes in it, for the escape of the smoke at the sides. In the fourteenth century we also find taller shafts of various forms, square, octangular, or circular, surmounted with a cornice; the smoke issuing from the top, and not from the sides. Clustered chimney-shafts do not appear till rather late in the fifteenth century.



Chimney (East Barsham, Norfolk).

CHIM'NEY-SWEEPER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys, to clean them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

CHIMONAN'THUS, *n.* A Japanese genus of Calycanthaceous plants, whose species or varieties are called in the gardens Japan Allspice. There is probably no plant more deliciously fragrant than this.

CHIMPAN'ZEE, *n.* An animal of the ape kind, a variety of the orang-outang. It is now considered a distinct species, and has received the name of the *Black* or *African Orang* or *Pigmy.* Geoffroy, however, has named it the *Troglodytes Niger.* Linnæus placed the form under the genus *Homo*, with the specific name *Troglodytes*, next to *Homo sapiens.* It is one of those

species which approach nearest to man.



Chimpanzee.

CHIN, *n.* [Sax. *cinne;* Pers. *jain;* D. *kin;* Ger. *kinn;* Dan. *kind,* the cheek; Sw. *kind;* Lat. *gena;* Gr. γενυς. The sense is probably an edge or side, and allied to *chine.*] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

CHI'NA, *n.* A species of earthenware made in China, and so called from the country; called also *China ware* and *Porcelain.* [*See* PORCELAIN.]

CHI'NA-ORANGE, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

CHI'NAR, *n.* A tree of India.

CHI'NA-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species of Smilax, brought from the East Indies, of a pale reddish colour, with no smell, and very little taste.

CHI'NA-ROSE, *n.* Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis, one of the Mallow tribe.

CHINCH, *n.* [Qu. It. *cimice;* Lat. *cimex,* corrupted.] The popular name of certain insects resembling the feather-wing moths. These insects live in the flowers of plants, and wander from flower to flower, but prefer those which are sweetest.

CHINCHIL'LIDÆ, *n.* A small natural family of rodent (gnawing) animals, of the tribe Herbivora of Cuvier, which inhabit the southern parts chiefly of South America. They are gregarious



Chinchilla (Chinchilla lanigera).

and subterranean in their habits, and mild in disposition. One genus is the Lagotis of Cuvier, about the size of the rabbit, and much resembling it in form. The fur of these animals is used for tippets, muffs, linings to cloaks and pelisses.

CHIN'-COUGH, *n.* [D. *kind,* a child; and *huch,* a cough.] A disease, often epidemic among children. It continues for some weeks, and is attended with violent paroxysms of coughing. From a particular noise made in coughing, it is also called hooping-cough.

CHINE, *n.* [Fr. *echine;* It. *schiena;* Arm. *chein.* It may be allied to *chin.* In German, *schiene* is the *shin,* also a clout, a splint; and *rad-schiene* is the band of a wheel; Russ. *schina.*] 1. The back-bone or spine of an animal. -2. A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.—In *a ship,* that part of the waterway which is left above the deck, that the lower seam of spirketting may more conveniently be caulked.

CHINE, *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.

CHINED, *a.* Pertaining to the back.

CHINESE, *a.* Pertaining to China.

CHINESE, *n. sing.* and *plur.* A native of China; also, the language of China.

CHINESE-TREE, *n.* The name given to Pæonia Moutan, or the tree Peony.

CHIN'GLE, *n.* Gravel free from dirt. [*See* SHINGLE.]

CHINK, *n.* [This word may be a derivative from the Saxon *cinan,* or *ginian, geonan,* to gape, to *yawn;* Gr. χαινω: or from the common root of these words. Sax *cina,* or *cinu,* a fissure.] A small aperture lengthwise; a cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack; as, the *chinks* of a wall.

CHINK, *v. i.* To crack; to open.

CHINK, *v. t.* To open or part and form a fissure.

CHINK, *v. t.* [*See* JINGLE.] To cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal, or by bringing small sonorous bodies in collision; as, to *chink* a purse of money.

CHINK, *v. i.* To make a small sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies.

CHINK'APIN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut, Castanea pumila, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching shrubby stem, producing a nut.

CHINK'Y, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts.

CHIN'NED, *a.* Having a long chin.

CHINO'IDINE, *n.* The name given to a substance found in the mother liquor of quinine and cinchonine. It is said to be a new alkali, but this is doubtful. It is used as a cure for intermittents.

CHINO'ILINE, *n.* An oily liquid so named by Gerhardt. It is obtained by distilling quinine with potash, and a little water. It unites with acids, forming crystallizable salts.

CHINSE, *v. t.* In *naval affairs,* to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for caulking.

CHINTS, or CHINTZ, *n.* [D. *chits;* Ger. *zitz;* Per. *chinz,* spotted, stained.] Cotton cloth or calico printed with more than two colours. It was formerly manufactured in the East Indies, but now largely manufactured in Europe, especially in Great Britain.

CHIONAN'THUS, *n.* The snow-drop, or fringe-tree, a genus of North American plants, of the class Diandria and order Monogynia of Linneus, nat. order Oleinæ. They are common in our pleasure grounds.

CHOPPINE, *n.* [Sp. *chapin;* Port. *chapim.* It is said to be of Arabian origin. It cannot be the Lat. *crepis,* Gr. κρηπις, unless a letter has been lost.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIP'PING, in the names of places, imply a market; from Sax. *ceapan, cypan,* to buy or sell. [*See* CHEAP.]

CHIP, *n.* [from the root of *chop.* Fr. *coupeau.*] 1. A piece of wood or other substance, separated from a body by a cutting instrument, particularly by an axe. It is used also for a piece of stone separated by a chisel or other instrument, in hewing.—2. A fragment or piece broken off; a small piece.

CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time, or in small pieces; to hew.

CHIP, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces, as in potter's ware.

CHIP'-AXE, *n.* An axe for chipping.

CHIP'PED, *pp.* Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed.

CHIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off in small pieces; an operation frequently applied to cast-iron when it is taken from the mould, in order to cut away the dark rind, or outside crust, which is harder than the rest, and which would destroy the file. The operation is performed by the chisel, and is very expeditious compared with the process of filing.

CHIP'PING, *n.* A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument; a fragment.—2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of potter's ware and porcelain.

CHIRAG'RA, *n.* Gout in the hand.

CHIRAG'RICAL, *a.* [From *chiragra,* hand-gout, Gr. χειρ, the hand, and αγρα, seizure.] Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease.

CHIRET'TA, or CHIRAYI'TA, *n.* The name applied to the bulb and root of Agathotes Chirayita, an East Indian plant, belonging to the nat. order Gentianaceæ, which is used in medicine as a bitter tonic.

CHIRK, *a.* (churk.) [Probably allied to *chirp;* D. *circken.*† Qu. Sax. *cearcian,* to creak. Chaucer uses the verb, to *chirk,* in the sense of *chirp* or chatter. The word is found in the Russ. *chirkayu,* to chirp. It is in popular use in New England.] Lively; cheerful; in good spirits; in a comfortable state.

CHIRK,† *v. i.* To chirp.

CHIRM,† *v. i.* [Sax. *cirman.*] To sing as a bird. *Chirk, chirm, chirp,* must have the same origin, and differ little in their application. According to Dr. Jamieson, *chirm,* when applied to birds, denotes the mournful sound emitted by them, especially when collected together before a storm; and also their chirping.

CHI'ROGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and γραφω, to write.] 1. Anciently a deed, which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written *chirograph,* through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a *charter-party.*—2. A fine; so called from the manner of engrossing, which is still retained in the chirographer's office in England.

CHIROG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* CHIROGRAPH.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing. In England, the chirographer of fines is an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court, and delivers the indentures to the parties.

CHIROGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertain-
CHIROGRAPH'ICAL, } ing to chirography.

CHIROG'RAPHIST, *n.* One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. [*Not a legitimate word.*]

CHIROG'RAPHY, *n.* [*See* CHIROGRAPH.] The art of writing, or a writing with one's own hand.

CHIROLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

CHIROL'OGIST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and λογος, discourse.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

CHIROL'OGY, *n.* [*See* CHIROLOGIST.] The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for language or discourse, much used by the deaf and dumb, and by others who communicate with them.

CHI'ROMANCER, *n.* [*See* CHIROMANCY.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands.

CHI'ROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the dispositions of a person, by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand.

CHIR'OMANIST, } *n.* One who fore-
CHIR'OMANTIST, } tells future events, in relation to an individual, by inspecting his hands.

CHIROMAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy or divination by the hand.
Chiromantic deception. *Grellman.*

CHIRO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Pentandria, and order Monogynia of Linnæus, nat. order Gentianeæ. One species, known by the name of Centaury, is esteemed to be the most efficacious bitter of all the medicinal plants indigenous to this country.

CHIRONOM'IC, *a.* Relating to the art of moving the hands in oratory.

CHIRON'OMUS, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Tipulidæ. There are upwards of eighty British species, all of small size; they frequent marshy situations, and very much resemble gnats.

CHIRO'NOMY, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and νομος, a rule.] The science which treats of the rules of gesticulation, which is a part of pantomime.

CHIROP'EDIST, or **CHIROP'ODIST,** *n.* [Gr. χειρ, and πους.] One who extracts corns; one who handles the feet; a surgeon for the feet; a cutter or extractor of corns.

CHI'ROPLAST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ, the hand, and πλασσω, to form.] An instrument to form the hand for playing on the piano-forte.

CHIROS'OPHIST, *n.* A fortune teller.

CHIR'OTES, *n.* A genus of Saurian reptiles, separated by Cuvier. There is but one species of these bimanous reptiles, a native of Mexico; it is about the thickness of a human little finger, and from eight to ten inches long.

CHIRP, *v. i.* (cherp.) [Ger. *zirpen.*] To make the noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects; as, a *chirping* lark or cricket.

CHIRP, *v. t.* To make cheerful.

CHIRP, *n.* A particular voice of certain birds or insects.

CHIRP'ER, *n.* One that chirps, or is cheerful.

CHIRP'ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of certain small birds.

CHIRP'ING, *n.* The noise of certain small birds and insects.

CHIRP'INGLY, *adv.* In a chirping manner.

CHIRUR'GEON, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργος, one who operates with the hand, χειρ, the hand, and εργον, work; Lat. *chirurgus;* Fr. *chirurgien.*] A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments, or external applications. [This ill-sounding word is obsolete, and it now appears in the form of *surgeon,*—which see.]

CHIRUR'GERY, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργια. *See* CHIRURGEON.] That part of the medical art which consists in healing diseases and wounds by instruments and external applications; now written *surgery.*

CHIRUR'GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
CHIRUR'GICAL, } surgery, or to the art of healing diseases and wounds by manual operations, instruments, or external applications.—2. Having qualities useful in external applications, for healing diseases or injuries. It is now written *surgical.*

CHI'RUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Gobioides.

CHIS'EL, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *ciseau,* a chisel; *ciseler,* to engrave; Arm. *gisell;* Heb. גז, *giz,* Ch. גיז, *gis,* or גיזא, *giza,* or Ar. *chazza,* to cut, hew, carve.] An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing, or gouging. Chisels are of different sizes and shapes, fitted for particular uses.

CHIS'EL, *v. t.* To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

CHIS'ELED, *pp.* Cut or engraved with a chisel.

CHIS'ELING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.

CHIS'LEU, *n.* [Heb. כסלו, *ciselu,* from the Ar. *kasila,* to be torpid or cold.] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year.

CHIT, *n.* [Sax. *cith,* a shoot or twig, from thrusting out.] 1. A shoot or sprout; the first shooting or germination of a seed or plant.—Hence, 2. A child or babe, in *familiar language.*—3. A freckle; that is, a push.—4. An instrument used for cleaning baths.

CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.

CHIT'-CHAT, *n.* [*See* CHAT, CHATTER.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

CHITO'NIDÆ, CHI'TONS, or **CHI'TON TRIBE,** *n.* A natural family of Gastropods, affording the only instance known of a protecting shell formed of many portions, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated. The species are numerous, and there are few rocky shores without some of them. Some of the species are fossils, but they are rare.

CHIT'TERLING, † *n.* The frill to the breast of a shirt.

CHIT'TERLINGS, *n. plur.* [Ger. *kuttel,* probably from the root of *gut.*] The guts or bowels; sausages.

CHIT'TY, *a.* Childish; like a babe.—2. Full of chits or warts.

CHIV'ALRIC, *a.* Partaking of the character of chivalry.

CHIV'ALROUS, *a.* [*See* CHIVALRY.] Pertaining to chivalry, or knight errantry; warlike; bold; gallant.

CHIV'ALRY, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie,* from *chevalier,* a knight or horseman, from *cheval,* a horse. *See* CAVALRY.] 1. Knighthood; a military dignity, founded on the service of soldiers on horseback, called knights; a service formerly deemed more honourable than service in infantry.—2. The qualifications of a knight, as valour and dexterity in arms.—3. The system of knighthood; the privileges, characteristics, or manners of knights; the practice of knight-errantry, or the heroic defence of life and honour.—4. An adventure or exploit, as of a knight.—5. The body or order of knights.—6. In *English law,* a tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord. This was general or special; *general,* when the tenant held *per servitium militare,* without specification of the particular service; *special,* when the particular service was designated. When the tenant held only of the king, the tenure was *regal;* when he held of a common person, it was called *common.* This service was also *grand sergeantry,* as when the tenant was bound to perform service to the king in his own person; and *petit sergeantry,* when he was bound to yield to the king annually some small thing, as a sword or dagger. Chivalry that might be held of a common person, was called *escuage, scutagium,* or shield service.—*Court of Chivalry,* a court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war. It had jurisdiction both of civil and criminal causes, but no power to enforce its decisions by fine or imprisonment, not being a court of record. It is now nearly extinct.

CHIVE, *n.* [Fr. *cive;* Lat. *cepa.*] A species of small onion, (allium schœnoprasum), cultivated in kitchen gardens. [*See* CIVE.]

CHIVES, *n. plur.* In *bot.,* slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [*See* STAMEN.]

CHLÆ'NIUS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Harpalidæ. The species are all of tolerably large size, very elegant in form, and generally adorned with various hues of green.

CHLAMYDOSAU'RUS, *n.* A genus of Saurians, founded upon a specimen brought from Australia. This extraordinary Saurian has a curious crenated membrane-like ruff or tippet round its neck, covering its shoulders. Its head is large in proportion to its body, length of the tail twelve inches, of the body five, and of the head five and a half.

CHLAMY'PHORUS, *n.* Dr. Harlan's name for a genus of quadrupeds of the order Edentata. This animal resembles the mole in its habits; it is about five inches long, and its body is covered over with a shell which protects it like a coat of mail.

CHLAM'YS, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] A tunic or loose coat worn by the ancients over the vest or doublet.

CHLENA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of Polypetalous exogens. They are handsome trees or shrubs, almost all natives of the island of Madagascar, but of no known use.

CHLORACET'IC ACID, *n.* An acid produced by the combined action of chlorine gas and of the sun's rays upon pure hydrated acetic acid. It combines with salifiable bases, forming Chloracetates.

CHLO'RAL, *n.* A liquid prepared by Liebig, with chlorine and alcohol; from the first syllable of which words its name is derived.

CHLO'RANILE, *n.* A new compound of carbon, oxygen, and chlorine, produced by the action of chlorine on a warm alcoholic solution of chlorisatine, or bichlorisatine. It forms pale, yellow, pearly scales. By dissolving it in caustic potash, *Chloranilic acid* is formed. It dissolves in ammonia with a blood-red colour, and the solution yields crystals of *Chloranilammon.* When this solution is mixed with hydrochloric acid, it yields black needles of *Chloranilam.*

CHLORANTHA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of Achlamydeous exogens, allied to the peppers, and like them having an aromatic fragrant odour; they are found in tropical regions. Chloranthus officinalis is reckoned a stimulant of the highest order.

CHLO'RATE, *n.* [*See* CHLORINE.] A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base. The chlorates are very analogous to the nitrates. They are decomposed by a red heat, nearly all of them being converted into metallic chlorides, with evolution of pure oxygen gas. They deflagrate with inflammable substances with such facility, that an explosion is produced by slight causes. The chlorates of soda and potash are used in medicine.

CHLO'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it.—*Chloric acid,* an acid composed of chlorine and oxygen It combines with the bases and forms the chlorates.—*Chloric acid* is that acid of chlorine and oxygen, which contains the greatest proportion of the oxygen.

CHLO'RIDE, *n.* [*See* CHLORINE.] A non-acid compound of chlorine, with another element. The chlorides of potash, soda, and lime, are the most important preparations through which chlorine exercises its peculiar powers upon the objects of manufactures, as in the processes of bleaching and calico printing. Common salt is a *chloride* of *sodium;* that is, a binary compound of chlorine and sodium. When there are two chlorides of the same base, the relative proportions of chlorine in them are almost invariably as 1 to 2; hence, the terms *protochloride,* and *bichloride.* Chlorides are also termed *chlorurets.*

CHLORID'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride.

CHLO'RINDINE, *n.* A compound obtained from chlorisatyde. It appears as a violet powder.

CHLORINDOPTE'NIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from a sublimate of chlorine and indigo. Another compound contained in the same sublimate, is termed *chlorindatmit,* and the name *chlorindoptene* is given to the mixed sublimate containing the two compounds.

CHLO'RINE, CHLO'RIN, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green; so named from its colour.] Chloric gas; a new name given to what has been called oxymuriatic gas. This substance has hitherto resisted all efforts to decompose it, and as it is not known to contain oxygen, and is apparently a simple substance, it has been denominated from its colour, *chlorine,* or chloric gas. It exists only in combination. It composes about sixty per cent. of common salt. It has a peculiar smell, and irritates the nostrils most violently when inhaled, as also the windpipe and lungs. It is eminently noxious to animal life; it supports the combustion of many bodies, and indeed spontaneously burns several. The resulting combinations are called chlorides, which act most important parts in many manufacturing processes. Chlorine is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, but it requires to be tempered by the quiescent affinity of some alkaline base, as potash or lime. Malaria, or morbific, and putrescent miasmata, are best counteracted by chlorine where it can be conveniently applied.

CHLORIOD'IC, *a.* Consisting of chlorine and iodine, or obtained from them, as *chloriodic* acid.

CHLORI'ODINE, *n.* Chloriodic acid

CHLO'RIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green.] The green finch, a small bird.

CHLORI'SATIC ACID, *n.* An acid resulting from the action of caustic potash on chlorisatine.

CHLORI'SATINE, *n.* A compound resulting from a solution of isatine saturated with chlorine.

CHLORI'SATYDE, *n.* A compound obtained when chlorisatine is dissolved in hydrosulphuret of ammonium. It is a white or yellowish powder, hardly crystalline. *Chlorisatydic acid* is obtained from a solution of chlorisatyde in potash.

CHLO'RITE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green.] A mineral of a grass green colour, opaque, usually friable or easily pulverized, composed of little spangles, scales, prisms or shining small grains.' It is classed by Kirwan with the muriatic genus. There are are four subspecies, chlorite earth, common chlorite, chlorite slate, and foliated chlorite.—2. In *chem*, a salt resulting from the union of chlorous acid with an alkali, or alkaline earth. The chlorites are remarkable for their highly bleaching and oxidizing properties.

CHLO'RO, [Gr. χλωρος, green.] A term used in the composition of botanical and other scientific words formed from the Greek, to indicate a clear lively green colour without any mixture.

CHLOROBEN'ZIDE, *n.* A compound obtained from chloride of benzole by distillation.

CHLORO-CARBON'IC, CHLORO-CAR'BONOUS, *a.* The terms, *chloro-carbonic acid* and *chloro-carbonous acid,* are applied, the former by Thomson, and the latter by Ure, to a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxide, formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays. It was discovered by Dr. J. Davy, and called by him *phosgene gas.*

CHLOROCYAN'IC ACID, *n.* A compound of chlorine and cyanogen.

CHLO'ROFORME, *n.* A peculiar compound fluid, composed of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen. It is a limpid fluid, soluble in alcohol and æther.

CHLORO'METER, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, and μετρον, a measure.] An instrument for testing the decolouring or bleaching powers of chloride of lime, by which the relative values of different samples of that important compound may be ascertained. It is also used for testing chloride of potash and of soda.

CHLORO'METRY, *n.* [Fr. *chlorométrie.*] The name given to the process for testing the decolouring power of any combination of chlorine, but especially of the commercial articles, the chlorides of lime, potash, and soda.

CHLO'RONAPH'THALESE, *n.* A compound of chlorine and naphthaline. Another compound is termed *chloronaphthalise,* and a third *chloronaphthalase.*

CHLO'RO-NITROUS GAS, *n.* A gas composed of chlorine and binoxide of nitrogen. It possesses bleaching properties.

CHLORO'PAL, *n.* [Green opal.] A newly discovered mineral, of two varieties, the conchoidal and the earthy; the conchoidal is of a pistachio-green colour; the other has an earthy fracture, and both varieties are possessed of magnetic properties.

CHLO'ROPHANE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φαινω, to show.] A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia. When placed on a heated iron it gives a beautiful emerald-green light.

CHLO'ROPHÆITE, or **CHLO'ROPHEITE,** *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φαιος, blackish.] A rare mineral found in small nodules; it consists principally of silica and iron, with a little alumina. It is of a green colour when newly broken, but soon becomes black. It has been supposed to be decomposed olivine.

CHLO'ROPHYLL, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green, and φυλλον, leaf.] The green matter of the leaves of vegetables. It is supposed to be a peculiar proximate principle. The grains of chlorophyll appear to be developed in the same way as cells.

CHLOROPROT'EIC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of chlorine and proteine

CHLOROSALI'CULIC ACID, *n.* Chloride of salicule.

CHLOROSALI'CULIMIDE, *n.* A compound formed by the action of ammonia on chlorosaliculic acid.

CHLOROSAL'ICINE, *n.* A compound of chlorine and salicine.

CHLORO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος, green.] The green sickness; a disease of females, characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, dyspepsy, &c.—2. *Chlorosis* or *Etiolation,* in *bot.,* is a species of constitutional debility; the affected individual being pale and destitute of a healthy green; the stems are weak, long, and slender; no flowers are produced, and the plant is readily killed.

CHLOROT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorosis; as, *chlorotic* affections.—2. Affected by chlorosis; as, *chlorotic* nuns.

CHLO'ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, as, *chlorous* oxide, *chlorous* acid.

CHLO'RURET *n* The same as *chloride.*

CHLOROVALERI'SIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of chlorine on valerianic acid. When this action is assisted by sun light, another acid is formed, called *chlorovalerosic acid.*

CHLOROXAL'IC ACID, *n.* A compound obtained by exposing acetic acid and chlorine to bright sunshine.

CHOAK. *See* CHOKE.

CHO'ANITE, *n.* A zoophyte of the chalk.

CHOCK, *n.* [from *choke.*] In *marine lan.,* a kind of wedge for confining a cask or other body, to prevent it from moving.—*Chocks of the rudder,* are pieces of timber kept in readiness to

stop the motion of the rudder, in case of an accident, &c. In the construction of framing, a chock is an angular, commonly a triangular shaped piece, checked into the ends of the two pieces, to be joined and fastened by trenails to the ends forming the joint.

CHOCK. An encounter. [*See* SHOCK.]

CHOCK-FULL, *a.* Filled to an inconvenient extent. [Qu. *choke*-full, namely, full to *choking?* In either case *trivial.*]

CHOC′OLATE, *n.* [Fr. *chocolat;* Sp. and Port. *chocolate;* from *cacao.*] 1. A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the cacao nut, joined to vanilla, cinnamon, or cloves. Cacao, under its native name of *chocolatte*, had been for ages used as a beverage by the Mexicans, before their country was conquered by the Spaniards in 1520. The latter long, selfishly, tried to confine its use to Mexico, and none was exported till about 1560, when some reached Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, &c. Not till 1660 was it known in Martinique; the year after, it reached France, but not Britain till several years later. The nut is first ground fine, mixed with the ingredients, and put in a mould.—2. The liquor made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.

CHOC′OLATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house where company may be served with chocolate.

CHOC′OLATE-NUT. *See* CACAO.

CHODE, the old preterit of *Chide*,—which see.

CHŒROPOT′AMUS, or CHEROPOT′AMUS, *n.* A fossil genus of animals, instituted by Cuvier on the examination of the jaws, whose general form and dimensions are analogous to those of the hog, and which would seem to belong to an animal nearly approaching the peccaries, but larger. Found in the Paris gypsum.

CHOICE, *n.* [Fr. *choix;* Sax. *cyse. See* CHOOSE.] 1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; or the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; election.

Ye know how that a good while ago God made *choice* among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe; Acts xv.

2. The power of choosing; option.

Where there is force, there can be no *choice.*

Of these alternatives we have our own *choice.* *Anon.*

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference.

I imagine Cæsar's apothems were collected with judgment and *choice.* *Bacon.*

4. The thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others' selection.

Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice.* *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing; that which is preferable, and properly the object of choice.

In the *choice* of our sepulchres bury thy dead; Gen. xxiii.

6. The act of electing to office by vote; election.—*To make choice of*, to choose; to select; to separate and take in preference.

CHOICE, *a.* Worthy of being preferred; select; precious; very valuable.

My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

My revenue is better than *choice* silver; Prov. viii.

2. Holding dear; preserving or using with care, as valuable; frugal; as, to be *choice* of time or of advantages.—3. Selecting with care, and due attention to preference; as, to be *choice* of one's company.

CHOICE′-DRAWN, *a.* Selected with particular care.

CHOICE′LESS, *a.* (chois′less.) Not having the power of choosing; not free.

CHOICE′LY, *adv.* (chois′ly.) With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with exact choice; as, a band of men *choicely* collected.—2. Valuably; excellently; preferably; curiously.—3. With great care; carefully; as, a thing *choicely* preserved.

CHOICE′NESS, *n.* (chois′ness.) Valuableness; particular value or worth; as, the *choiceness* of a plant or of wine.

CHOIR, *n.* (quire.) [Lat. *chorus;* Gr. χορος; Fr. *chœur;* Sax. *chor;* Ger. *chor;* Ar. *kaura*, to go round, to collect or bind. *See* CHORUS.] 1. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church.—2. Any collection of singers.—3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers, separated from the chancel and the nave. In congregational and some other churches, the singers are placed in certain seats in the galleries.—4. In *nunneries*, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.

CHOIR-SERVICE, *n.* The service of singing performed by a choir.

CHOKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *aceocan.* In Arm. *coucq* or *goucq*, is the neck, with which *choke* may be connected, in the sense of narrowness or compression. The sense of *choke* is to stuff, thrust down or stop; or to compress, or bind tight. [The Sp. *ahogar* is the Port. *afogar*, Lat. *suffoco.*] It is probably allied to the Sp. *cegar*, to shut, Lat. *cæcus*, Eng. *key*, Sax. *cæg.*] 1. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe or compressing the neck. The word is used to express a temporary or partial stoppage, as to *choke* with dirt or smoke; or an entire stoppage that causes death; to suffocate; to strangle; Mark v.—2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up; as, to *choke* the entrance of a harbour, or any passage.—3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; to hinder or check growth, expansion, or progress; as, to *choke* plants; to *choke* the spreading of the fruit.

Thorns *choke* them; Mat. xiii; Luke viii.

4. To smother or suffocate, as fire.—5. To suppress or stifle; as, to *choke* the strong conception.—6. To offend; to cause to take an exception; as, I was *choked* at this word. We observe that this word generally implies crowding, stuffing or covering. A channel is *choked* by stones and sand, but not by a boom.

CHOKE, *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped, as cattle are apt to *choke* when eating potatoes or turnips.—2. To be offended; to take exceptions.

CHOKE, *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

CHŌKE-CHERRY, *n.* The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHŌKED, *pp.* Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.

CHOKE-DAMP, *n.* The name given by miners in Cornwall, and other mining regions, to all irrespirable gases or vapours.

CHŌKE-FULL, *n.* [*choke* and *full.*] Full as possible; quite full.

CHŌKE-PEAR, *n.* A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty, or which contracts the parts of the mouth.—2. An aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence. [*A low term.*]

CHŌKER, *n.* One that chokes another; one that puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered.

CHŌKE-WEED, *n.* A plant so called.

CHŌKING, *ppr.* Suffocating; strangling.

CHŌKY, *a.* That tends to suffocate, or has power to suffocate.

CHOL′AGOGUE, *n.* (col′agog.) [Gr. χοληγογος, from χολη, bile.] A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.

CHOLE′IC ACID, *n.* [Gr. χολη, bile.] An acid derived from bile. When bile is boiled with caustic potash, it yields, along with carbonic acid and ammonia, *cholic acid;* when boiled with an excess of hydrochloric acid, it yields, along with ammonia and taurine, *choliodic acid*

CHOL′ER, *n.* [Lat. *cholera;* Gr. χολερα, from χολη, bile.] 1. The bile. By the superabundance of this fluid, anger was formerly supposed to be produced; or perhaps the opinion was that the bile caused the inflamed appearance of the face in anger. Hence,—2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.

CHOL′ERA, *n.* [Lat. *See* CHOLER.] Bile-flux, or flow of bile, the name applied to two diseases utterly dissimilar; the one is known by the name of common or English cholera, and the other by that of cholera morbus, or malignant cholera. The common cholera is a bilious disease, long known in this and most other countries, and consists in copious vomiting and purging of bilious matter, with violent griping, cramps of the muscles of the abdomen and lower extremities, and great depression of strength. It is most prevalent at the end of summer or the beginning of autumn.—*Cholera morbus* is a disease, in many respects one of the most remarkable that has ever afflicted the human race. It is decidedly of modern origin, having originated at Jessore, in the year 1817. The disease, in its more ordinary form, commences with sickness, vomiting, or perhaps two or three loose evacuations of the bowels; after which, follow a sense of burning at the præcordia, an increased purging and vomiting of a white or colourless fluid, great prostration of strength, spasms at the extremities which increase in violence with the vomiting and purging. Such cases last from twelve to thirty-six hours; after this, the patient generally sinks into a state of extreme collapse, and this stage in most cases passes by a gradual transition into a febrile one, which in a majority of instances proves fatal.

CHOL′ERA ASPHYX′IA, *n.* A disease differing from ordinary cholera morbus in a more rapid progress, in producing more violent spasms, in asphyxy, or cessation of pulse, and speedy death.

CHOL′ERIC, *a.* Abounding with choler.—2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; as, a *choleric* man.—3. Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger; as a *choleric speech.*

CHOL′ERICNESS, *n.* Irascibility; anger; peevishness.

CHOLES'TERIC, *a.* Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it, as *cholesteric acid*, an acid obtained by boiling cholesterine with nitric acid. It is in crystals of a yellowish white colour.

CHOLES'TERINE, } *n.* [Gr. χολη, bile,
CHOLES'TERIN, } and στερεος, solid.] Fat of bile. It is found in the blood, the brain, and the bile of animals. It is the chief ingredient of biliary concretions. It forms large pearly or silvery scales.

CHOLIAM'BIC, *n.* [Lat. *choliambi.*] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

CHON'DRINE, *n.* The name given to the substance which forms the tissue of cartilage as it occurs in the ribs, trachea, nose, &c., and of the cornea. It is slowly dissolved in boiling water, and when dry resembles glue.

CHON'DRODITE, *n.* A mineral, called also Brucite. It occurs in grains or imperfect crystals, or in four-sided prisms with rhombic bases, truncated on the two acute lateral edges. It is translucent; and its colour varies from reddish or amber yellow to grayish brown.

CHONDROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. χονδρος, a cartilage, and λογος, a discourse.] The history of cartilages.

CHONDROPTERY'GII, or **CARTILAGIN'EI,** *n.* One of the two great sections into which the class Pisces is divided. The principal character which distinguishes this section from the fishes with true bone, is the cartilaginous substance of which the bones are composed. The families of this section include the sturgeon, shark, ray, and lamprey.

CHON'DRUS, *n.* A genus of sea-weeds including the Chondrus crispus, Irish moss, or Carrageen, which furnishes a nutritious gelatinous matter.

CHOOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) *pret. chose; pp. chosen, chose.* [Sax. *ceosan;* Ger. *kiesen;* Ice. *kiosa;* Fr. *choisir.*] 1. To pick out; to select; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of; as, refuse the evil and *choose* the good.

The man the Lord doth *choose* shall be holy; Num. xvi.

2. To take in preference.

Let us *choose* to us judgment; Job xxxiv.

3. To prefer; to choose for imitation; to follow.

Envy not the oppressor, and *choose* none of his ways; Prov. iii.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life.

Many are called, but few *chosen;* Mat. xx.
For his elect's sake, whom he hath *chosen;* Mark xiii.

5. To elect or designate to office or employment by votes or suffrages. In *the United States*, the people *choose* representatives by votes, usually by ballot.

CHOOSE, *v. i.* To prefer; as, I *choose* to go.—2. To have the power of choice. The phrase, he cannot *choose* but stay, denotes that he has not the power of choice, whether to stay or not. The verb, in these phrases, is really transitive; the following verb standing as the object, instead of a noun.

CHOOS'ER, *n.* He that chooses; he that has the power or right of choosing; an elector.

CHOOS'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; taking in preference; electing.

CHOOS'ING, *n.* Choice; election.

CHOOS'INGLY, *adv.* By choosing.

CHOP, *v. t.* [Ger. and D. *kappen;* Gr. κοπτω: Fr. *couper;* Ar. *kafah* or *kaifa*, to cut.] 1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow, or by repeated blows; as, to *chop* off a head; to *chop* wood.—2. To cut into small pieces; to mince; as, to *chop* meat; to *chop* straw.—3. To grind and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly; with *up;* as, to *chop up* an entertainment.—4. To break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to *chap.* [*See* CHAP.]

CHOP,† *v. i.* To catch or attempt to seize with the mouth.

To *chop* at the shadow, and lose the substance. *L'Estrange.*

2. To light or fall on suddenly. If this is a legitimate sense, it indicates that the primary sense is, to throw, thrust, or strike. It is not in common use.—† *To chop in*, to become modish.—† *To chop out* to give vent to.

CHOP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian, cypan*, to buy or sell. [*See* CHEAP.] 1. To buy, or rather to barter, truck, exchange.—2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; as, to *chop* and change our friends.—3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one word or thing for another.

Let not the counsel *chop* with the judge. *Bacon.*

CHOP, *v. i.* To turn, vary, change or shift suddenly; as, in *seamen's phrase*, the wind *chops*, or *chops about.* The various senses of this verb seem to centre in that of thrusting, driving, or a sudden motion or exertion of force.

CHOP, *n.* A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat; as, a mutton *chop.*—2. A crack or cleft. *See* CHAP, which, with the broad sound of *a*, is often pronounced *chop.*—3. The chap; the jaw; *plur.* the jaws; the mouth; the sides of a river's mouth or channel. [*See* CHAP.]—4. In *China*, a permit or stamp.

CHOP, *n.* A Chinese word signifying quality, as silk or goods of the first *chop.*

CHOP'-CHURCH, *n.* An exchange or an exchanger of benefices.

CHOP'-FALLEN, *a.* Dejected; dispirited.

CHOP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision ready dressed is sold.

CHO'PIN, *n.* [Fr. *chopine.*] A liquid measure in France, containing nearly a pint Winchester measure. In *Scotland*, a quart of English wine measure, nearly half a Scotch pint, or 52.1017 cubic inches.

CHOP'PED, *pp.* Cut; minced.

CHOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting; mincing; buying; bartering.

CHOP'PING, *a.* Stout; lusty; plump.

CHOP'PING, *n.* [Sp. *chapin.*] A high-heeled shoe, worn by ladies in Italy. [*See* CHIOPPINE.]—2. A cutting; a mincing; from *chop.*

CHOP'PING-BLOCK, *n.* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped.

CHOP'PING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife for mincing meat.

CHOP'PY, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.

CHOPS. *See* CHOP.

CHOP'STICK, *n.* A Chinese instrument for feeding with rice.

CHORAG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient chorus.—*Choragic monument*, a monument erected in honour of the Choragus, who gained the prize by the exhibition of the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festival of Bacchus.

CHORA'GUS, *n.* [Gr. χορηγος, χορος, and αγω.] The leader or superintendent of a chorus.

CHO'RAL, *a.* [from *chorus.*] Belonging to or composing a choir or concert; as, *choral* symphonies.—2. Singing in a choir; as, *choral* seraphs.

CHO'RALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD, *n.* [Lat. *chorda;* Gr. χορδη, an intestine, of which strings were made. When it signifies a string or small rope, in general, it is written *cord. See* CORD.] 1. The string of a musical instrument.—2. In *music*, the union of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, forming an entire harmony; as a third, fifth, and eighth, which are perfect *chords*, or consonancies. The fourth and sixth are imperfect *chords.*—3. In *geom.*, a right line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other. Hence the chord of an arc is a right line joining the extremities of that arc. Thus AC and AB are the chords of the arcs AC and ACB.

Chord.

CHORD, *v. t.* To string.

CHORD'ED, *pp.* Strung; furnished with strings.

CHORDEE', *n.* [*See* CHORD.] In *med.* and *sur.*, a painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved.

CHORD'ING, *ppr.* Furnished with strings.

CHORE, *n.* [Eng. *char.*] In *America*, this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. It is generally used in the plural, *Chores*, which includes the daily or occasional business of feeding cattle and other animals, preparing fuel, sweeping the house, cleaning furniture, &c. [*See* CHAR.]

CHO'REA, *n.* [Lat.] St. Vitus's dance; convulsive motions of the limbs, occasioning strange and involuntary gesticulations.

CHOREG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. χορεια, dancing, and γραφω, to describe.] The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is represented by notes. It points out the part to be performed by every dancer, the various motions which belong to the various parts of the music, the position of the feet, the arms, and the body, &c. Drawings to assist the tactician, by designating the position, motion, and evolutions of troops, have been called *choregraphical* drawings.

CHOREPIS'COPAL, *a.* [Gr. χωρος, place, and επισκοπος, bishop.] Pertaining to the power of a suffragan or local bishop.

CHORE'US, *n.* [Gr. χορειος.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; the trochee.

CHOR'IAMB, } *n.* [Gr. χορειος, a
CHORIAM'BUS, } trochee, and ιαμβος, iambus.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choreus or trochee and an iambus united; as, *nobilitas, anxietas.*

CHORIAM'BIC, *n.* A choriamb.

CHORIAM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb.

CHO'RION, *n.* [Gr. χωριον or χοριον: the latter seems to be allied to χωρεω, to hold or contain.] In *anat.*, the exterior membrane which invests the fœtus in utero.

CHO'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *choriste.*] A singing man in a choir.

CHOR'ISTER, *n.* [from *chorus, choir.*] 1. Literally, a singer; one of a choir; a singer in a concert.—2. One who leads a choir in church music. This is the sense in the United States.

CHOROG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* CHOROGRAPHY.] A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map or maps of particular regions or countries.

CHO'ROGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.

CHO'ROGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. χωρος, a place or region, and γραφω, to describe.] The art or practice of making a map of a particular region, country, or province; or of marking its limits, bounds, or position. *Chorography* differs from *geography*, as the description of a particular country differs from that of the whole earth; and from *topography*, as the description of a country differs from that of a town, city, or district.

CHO'ROID, *n.* [Gr. χοριον, a particular membrane, and ειδος, likeness.] In *anat.*, a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the chorion; as the inner membrane investing the brain, or the pia mater; the second coat of the eye; the fold of the carotid artery in the brain, in which is the pineal gland.

CHO'RUS, *n.* [Lat. *chorus;* Gr. χορος: Sax. *chor;* Ir. *cora;* W. *côr.* In Welsh, the word signifies a round or circle, a choir. If the primary sense is a circle, or a company, the word may be referred to the Ar. *kaura*, to go round, to collect, to bind; or to *karra*, to return, to repeat. If the radical sense is to sing or shout, it may be allied to Gr. χαιρειν. The former is most probable.] 1. A number of singers; a company of persons singing in concert.—2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.—3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.—4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer; or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain couplets or verses, at certain periods in a song.—5. A musical composition of two or more parts.—6. Among the Greeks, a chorus consisted of a number of singers and dancers.

CHOSE, *n.* [Fr. *chose;* Sp. *cosa*, suit, cause, thing; Lat. *causa.* *See* CAUSE. The primary sense is, action, urging, prosecution. *See* THING and CAUSE.] In *law*, property in action; a right to possession; or that which may be demanded and recovered by suit or action at law. Thus, money due on a bond or note is a *chose in action;* a recompense for damage done is a *chose in action;* the former proceeding from an *express*, the latter from an *implied* contract. A contract executed is a *chose in possession;* a contract executory conveys only a *chose in action.* A *chose local* is annexed to a place, as a mill or the like; a *chose transitory* is a thing which is moveable.

CHOSE, (*s* as *z.*) *pret.* and *pp.* of *Choose.*

CHOSEN, *pp.* (cho'zn.) Selected from a number; picked out; taken in preference; elected; predestinated; designated to office.—2. *a.* Select; distinguished by preference; eminent.

His *chosen* captains are drowned in the sea; Ex. xv.

Ye are a *chosen* generation, a royal priesthood; 1 Pet. ii.

CHOUGH, *n.* (chuff.) [Fr. *choucas;* Ir. *cag;* Sax. *ceo* or *ceogh.* This word may be the same as *jack*, in jackdaw. It appears to be a Cornish word.] The *Cornish chough* is a fowl of the genus Corvus, nearly of the size of the crow, and mischievous, like the magpie. It is black, except the bill, legs, and feet, which are red. It is a native of the west of England.—Chough is also applied to the jackdaw.

CHOULE. *See* JOWL.

CHOUSE, *v. t.* [This word may be from the root of *cozen*, Arm. *couçzein* or *coucheza.* Ar. *gausa*, to deceive or defraud; Eth. *chasawa*, to lie, deceive, or cheat.] To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by *of*, in Hudibras; but in America, by *out of;* as, to *chouse* one *out of* his money. [*It is now vulgar.*]

CHOUSE, *n.* One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.—2. A trick; sham; imposition.

CHOUS'ED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; imposed on.

CHOUS'ING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

CHOW'DER, *n.* In *New England*, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, &c. In Spanish, *chode* is a paste made of milk, eggs, sugar, and flour. In the west of England, *chowder-beer* is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water, and mixing with it molasses.

CHOW'DER, *v. t.* To make a chowder.

CHOW'TER, *v. t.* To grumble like a frog or a froward child.

CHREMATIS'TICS *n.* [Gr. χρηματα, wealth.] The science of wealth, a name given by continental writers to the science of political economy, or rather to what, in their view, constitutes a portion of the science; namely, that which relates to the management and regulation of wealth and property.

CHRESTOM'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. χρηστος, useful, and μανθανω, to learn.] Literally, that which it is useful to learn; a name given to books of extracts chosen with a view to utility.

CHRISM, *n.* [Gr. χρισμα, from χριω, to anoint.] Unguent; unction. In the Romish and Greek churches, oil consecrated by the bishop, and used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. It is prepared on Holy Thursday with much ceremony, and in some cases mixed with balsam.

CHRISMAL, *a.* Pertaining to chrism.

CHRISMA'TION, *n.* The act of applying the chrism or consecrated oil; in baptism, by the priest; in confirmation, by the bishop. In ordination, it is usually styled *unction.*

CHRIS'MATORY, *n.* A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.

CHRIS'OM, *n.* [*See* CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the chrisom-cloth, a linen cloth anointed with holy oil, which was formerly laid over a child's face when it was baptized. Also, the cloth itself.

CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. χριστος, anointed, from χριω, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH. It was a custom of antiquity to consecrate persons to the sacerdotal and regal offices by anointing them with oil.

CHRIST'EN, *v. t.* (kris'n.) [Sax. *cristnian;* D. *kerstenen.* *See* CHRIST.] 1. To baptize, or rather to baptize and name; to initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; *applied to persons.* And as a name is given to the person in the ceremony, hence, 2. To name; to denominate; *applied to things.*

CHRIS'TENDOM, *n.* (kris'ndom.) [Sax. *cristendom, cristen*, Christian, and *dom*, power, judgment, rule, jurisdiction. *See* CHRIST.] 1. The territories, countries, or regions inhabited by Christians, or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion.—2. The whole body of Christians.—3. Christianity; the Christian religion; as, while *Christendom* prevailed. [*Unusual.*]

CHRIS'TENED, *pp.* (kris'nd.) Baptized and named; initiated into Christianity.

CHRIS'TENING, *ppr.* (kris'ning.) Baptizing and naming.

CHRIS'TENING, *n.* The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; initiation into the Christian religion.

CHRIS'TIAN, *n.* (kryst'yan.) [Gr. χριστιανος: Lat. *christianus;* Sax. *cristen;* W. *cristian.* *See* CHRIST.] 1. A believer in the religion of Christ.—2. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ.—3. A real disciple of Christ; one who believes in the truth of the Christian religion, and studies to follow the example, and obey the precepts of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.—4. In *a general sense*, the word *Christians* includes all who are born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.

CHRIS'TIAN, *a.* [See the noun.] Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him; as, the *Christian* religion; *Christian* doctrines.—2. Professing the religion of Christ; as, a *Christian* friend.—3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts, and example; as, *Christian* profession and practice.—4. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical; as, courts *Christian.*

CHRIS'TIAN,† *v. t.* To baptize.

CHRIS'TIAN ARCHI'TECTURE, *n.* A phrase applied to the architecture practised by all denominations of Christians from the sixth to the sixteenth century, in contradistinction to the pagan architecture of the Egyptians, Greeks, &c.

CHRIS'TIANISM, *n.* [Gr. χριστιανισμος. *See* CHRIST.] 1. The Christian religion.—2. The nations professing Christianity.

CHRIS'TIANITE, *n.* A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral; its primitive form is that of an oblique rectangular prism; its colours brown, yellow, or reddish.

CHRISTIAN'ITY, *n.* [*See* CHRISTIAN, from *Christ.*] The religion of Christians; or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.

Whilst politicians are disputing about

monarchies, aristocracies, and republics, *Christianity* is alike applicable, useful, and friendly to them all. *Paley.*

CHRISTIANIZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting to Christianity.

CHRIS'TIANIZE, *v. t.* To make Christian; to convert to Christianity; as, to *christianize* pagans.

CHRIS'TIANIZED, *pp.* Converted to Christianity.

CHRIS'TIANIZING, *ppr.* Converting to Christianity; evangelizing.

CHRIS'TIANLIKE, *a.* Becoming a Christian.

CHRIS'TIANLY, *adv.* In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of the Christian religion, or the profession of that religion.

CHRIS'TIAN-NAME, *n.* The name given in baptism, as distinct from the gentilitious or surname.

CHRISTIANOG'RAPHY,† *n.* A description of Christian nations.

CHRISTIC'OLIST, *n.* [*Christus* and *colo*, to cultivate.] A worshipper of Christ.

CHRISTLESS, *a.* Having no interest in Christ.

CHRIST'MAS, *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*, Sax. *mæssa*, a holy day or feast; D. *kersmis.*] 1. The festival of the Christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, and celebrated by a particular church service. The festival includes twelve days.—2. Christmas-day.

CHRIST'MAS-BOX, *n.* A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas.

CHRIST'MAS-DAY, *n.* The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.

CHRIST'MAS-FLOWER, *n.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'MAS-ROSE, *n.* A plant of the genus Helleborus, producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas.

CHRISTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. χριστος and λογος.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.

CHRIST'S-THORN, *n.* The Rhamnus paliurus, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe. It has two thorns at each joint, and is supposed to have been the sort of which the crown of thorns for our Saviour was made.

CHROAS'TACES, *n.* [Gr. χροα, colour.] In *nat. hist.*, a genus of pellucid gems, comprehending all those of variable colours, as viewed in different lights. [*Not technical.*]

CHRO'MATE, *n.* [*See* CHROME.] A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base.—*Chromate of iron*, a mineral substance, which affords one of the most beautiful and durable pigments known. It is now more correctly designated the *ferruginous oxide of chrome*. The chromate and bichromate of potash are much used in calico-printing, and the chromates of lead are employed as yellow and red dyes and paints.

CHROMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. χρωματικος, from χρωμα, colour, from χρωζω, to colour. Χροα, χροιζω, seem to be a dialectical orthography of the same word.] 1. Relating to colour.—2. Noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several semitones in succession.

CHROMAT'IC, *n.* [Supra.] A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones, or semitonic intervals; or it denotes accidental semitones.—*Chromatic scale*, the scale of semitones.

CHROMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the chromatic manner.

CHROMAT'ICS, *n.* The science of colours; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies.

CHROMATOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, colour, and γραφη, description.] A treatise on colours.

CHROME, } *n.* [Gr. χρωμα, colour.]
CHRO'MIUM, } A metal consisting of a porous mass of agglutinated grains, very hard, brittle, and of a grayish white colour. Its texture is radiated. In its highest degree of oxidation, it passes into the state of an acid, of a ruby red colour. It takes its name from the various and beautiful colours which its oxide and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter. Chrome is employed to give a fine deep green to the enamel of porcelain, to glass, &c. The oxide of chrome is of a bright grass green or pale yellow colour.

CHRO'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it; as, *chromic* acid. This acid destroys the colour of indigo, and of most vegetable and animal colouring matters; a property advantageously employed in calico-printing. It forms coloured salts with alkaline bases, the most important of which is chromate of oxide of lead. It is of a rich yellow colour, and is employed in the arts of painting and dyeing to great extent.

CHRONIC, } *a.* [Fr. *chronique*;
CHRON'ICAL, } Gr. χρονικος, from χρονος, time, duration.] Continuing a long time, as a disease. A *chronic* disease is one which is inveterate or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute* disease, which speedily terminates.

CHRON'ICLE, *n.* [*See* CHRONIC.] A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time. It is nearly synonymous with Annals. In general, this species of writing is more strictly confined to chronological order, and is less diffuse than the form of writing called *history*.—2. In a more general sense, a history.—3. That which contains history.

Europe—her very ruins tell the history of times gone by, and every mouldering stone is a *chronicle*. *Irving.*

4. Chronicles, *plur.* Two books of the Old Testament.

CHRON'ICLE, *v. t.* To record in history or chronicle; to record; to register.

CHRON'ICLED, *pp.* Recorded; registered.

CHRON'ICLER, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; an historian.

CHRON'ICLING, *ppr.* Recording.

CHRONIQUE, *n.* (chron'ik.) A chronicle.

CHRON'OGRAM, *n.* [Gr. χρονος, time, and γραμμα, a letter or writing, from γραφω, to write.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters; as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

CHRONOGRAMMAT'IC, } *a.* Be-
CHRONOGRAMMAT'ICAL, } longing to a chronogram, or containing one.

CHRONOGRAM'MATIST, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

CHRONOG'RAPHER, *n.* [Gr. χρονος, time, and γραφω, to describe.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer.

CHRONOG'RAPHY, *n.* The description of time past. [*Lit. us.*]

CHRONOL'OGER, } [*See* CHRONOL-
CHRONOL'OGIST, } OGY.] A person who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years, or divisions of time, in the order in which they happened.—2. One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.

CHRONOLOG'IC, } *a.* Relating to
CHRONOLOG'ICAL, } chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.

CHRONOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.

CHRONOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογια: χρονος, time, and λογος, discourse or doctrine.] The science of time; the method of measuring, or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun, or moon; of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place; and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.

If history without *chronology* is dark and confused, *chronology* without history is dry and insipid. *A. Holmes.*

CHRONOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr χρονος, time, and μετρον, measure.] Any instrument that measures time or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial; particularly an instrument that measures time with great exactness, as a sea chronometer, which is of great importance to navigators in determining the longitude at sea. It is much larger than a common watch and is hung in gimbals. *Chronoscope* is now rarely used.

CHRONOMET'RIC, } *a.* Pertain-
CHRONOMET'RICAL, } ing to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

CHRONOM'ETRY, *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

CHRYS'ALID, *n.* *See* CHRYSALIS.

CHRYS'ALIS, *n.* [Lat. *chrysalis*, Gr. χρυσαλλις, a grub, from its golden colour, χρυσος, gold.] The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. It is called also *aurelia*, from *aurum*, gold. In this form, the animal is in a



Chrysalis and cocoon of silkworm.

state of rest or insensibility; having no organs for taking nourishment, nor wings, nor legs. The external covering is cartilaginous, and usually smooth and glossy; sometimes hairy. The name is taken from the yellow colour of certain species; but they are of different colours, as green, black, &c.

CHRYSAM'MIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from aloes and nitric acid by distillation, along with another acid termed *chrysolepic acid*. The salts of the former are termed *chrysammates*, and those of the latter *chrysolepates*.

CHRYSAN'THEMUM, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and ανθος, a flower.] A genus of composite flowers, comprehending a Chinese half shrubby plant (*Chrysanthemum sinense*), whose numerous varieties constitute one of the chief ornaments of gardens in the months of October, November and December. The ox-eye and corn marigold belong to this genus.

CHRYSI'DIDÆ, *n.* A family of Hymenopterous insects. About six or seven species belong to this country. Some of the species are called ruby-tailed-flies.

CHRYSOBALANA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of Polypetalous Exogens allied to Rosaceæ and Leguminosæ. They are natives of the tropics, where they often bear the name of cocoa plums.

CHRYS'OBERYL, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and βηρυλλιον, beryl.] A silicious gem, of a dilute yellowish green colour. Chrysoberyl, the cymophane of Haüy, is a mineral usually found in round pieces, about the size of a pea; but it is also found crystallized in eight-sided prisms. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelery.

CHRYSOCHLO'RIS, *n.* The name given to a genus of Mammiferous animals allied to the moles. They are found at the Cape of Good Hope.

CHRYS'OCOLLA, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοκολλα, blue of gold, χρυσος and κολλα: a name given by the Greeks to borax and to mountain green.] Carbonate of copper, of two subspecies, the blue and the green; formerly called blue and green chrysocolla, also mountain blue and mountain green. It occurs in crystals, stalactites, and other forms.

CHRYSO'COMA, *n.* *Goldilocks*, a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia Æqualis of Linnæus, nat. order Compositæ.

CHRYSOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and γραφω, to write.] The art of writing in letters of gold, practised by the writers of ancient manuscripts.

CHRYS'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and λιθος, stone.] A mineral called by Haüy and Brongniart, peridote, and by Jameson, prismatic chrysolite. Its prevailing colour is some shade of green. It is harder than glass, but less hard than quartz; often transparent, sometimes only translucent. It occurs sometimes in crystals, sometimes in small amorphous masses or grains, and sometimes in rolled pieces.

CHRYSOME'LIDÆ, *n.* A family of Coleopterous insects, of the section Cyclica. They constitute a numerous and beautiful family of the beetle tribe.

CHRYSOPHYL'LUM, *n.* A West Indian fruit, commonly called the star-apple, and belonging to the nat. order Sapotaceæ.

CHRYS'OPHRYS, *n.* A genus of fishes of the family Sparidæ, and order Acanthopterygii. One of the species is known by the name of the *Gilt-head*.

CHRYSOPLE'NIUM, *n.* Golden Saxifrage, a genus of plants of the class Decandria, and order Digynia of Linnæus, nat. order Saxifrageæ.

CHRYS'OPRASE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοπρασος: χρυσος, gold, and πρασον, a leek.] A mineral, a subspecies of quartz. Its colour is commonly apple green, and often extremely beautiful. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent; its fracture even and dull, sometimes a little splintery, sometimes smooth and slightly conchoidal; its hardness little inferior to that of flint.

CHRYS'OTYPE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος, gold, and τυπος, picture.] The name given to a new photographic process, from its being chiefly produced by a solution of gold.

CHUB, *n.* [This word seems to signify thick head, or a mass or lump. In Pers. *chub* or *chob* is a club.] A river fish, called also *cheven*, of the genus Cyprinus. The body is oblong, nearly round; the head and back green; the



Chub Cyprinus cephalus.

sides silvery, and the belly white. It frequents deep holes in rivers shaded by trees; but in warm weather floats near the surface, and furnishes sport for anglers. It is indifferent food.

CHUB'BED, CHUB'BY, *a.* Like a chub; short and thick.

CHUB'-FACED, *a.* Having a plump round face.

CHUCK, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen or partridge, when she calls her chickens.

CHUCK, *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens.

CHUCK, *v. i.* To jeer; to laugh. [*See* CHUCKLE.]

CHUCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *choquer;* Russ. *chokayu*, to strike gently.] 1. To strike or give a gentle blow; as, to *chuck* one under the chin.—2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch. [*Vulgar.*]

CHUCK, *n.* The voice or call of a hen. —2. A sudden small noise.—3. A word of endearment, corrupted from *chick, chicken*.

CHUCK'-FARTHING, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.

CHUCK'-HOLE, *n.* A steep hole in a waggon rut.

CHUCK'LE, *v. t.* [from *chuck*.] To call, as a hen her chickens.—2. To fondle; to cocker. [Qu. W. *cocru*. *See* COCKER.]

CHUCK'LE, *v. i.* [Ch. קחק, *chuck* or *huk*, to laugh.] To laugh heartily, or convulsively; to shake with laughter, or to burst into fits of laughter.

CHUCK'LED, *pp.* Fondled; called, as by a hen.

CHUCK'LE-HEAD, *n.* A vulgar word denoting a person with a large head, a dunce. Bailey says, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow.

CHUCK'LING, *ppr.* Fondling; calling, as a hen.

CHUD,† *v. t.* To champ; to bite.

CHU'ET, *n.* Forced meat.

CHUFF, *n.* [Perhaps W. *cyf*, a stock or stem; *cyfiaw*, to become torpid.] A clown; a coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow.

CHUFF'ILY, *adv.* In a rough, surly manner; clownishly.

CHUFF'INESS, *n.* Surliness.

CHUFF'Y, *a.* Blunt; clownish; surly; angry; stomachful. In *New England*, this word expresses that displeasure which causes a swelling or surly look and grumbling, rather than heat and violent expressions of anger.

CHUK, *n.* Pers. *chuk*, Zend. *chuk*, a hog In *America*, a word used in calling swine.

CHUM, *n.* [Arm. *chomm*, or *chommein*, or *ham*, to dwell, stay, or lodge; Fr. *chômer*, to rest. Qu. Sax. *ham*, home.] A chamber fellow; one who lodges or resides in the same room; *a word originally used in colleges*.

CHUMP, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

CHU'NAM, *n.* A stucco or calcareous cement containing many foreign ingredients, used in India.

CHUNK, *n.* A short thick piece of wood. [*Colloquial.*]

CHURCH, *n.* [Sax. *circe, circ*, or *cyric;* Scots, *kirk*, which retains the Saxon pronunciation; Ger. *kirche;* Gr. κυριακον, a temple of God, from κυριακος, pertaining to a Lord, or to our Lord Jesus Christ, from κυριος, a Lord; Russ. *tzerkov*.] 1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among Christians; the Lord's house. This seems to be the original meaning of the word. The Greek εκκλησια, from εκκαλεω, to call out or call together, denotes an assembly or collection. But κυριακος, κυριακον, are from κυριος, Lord, a term applied by the early Christians to Jesus Christ; and the house in which they worshipped was named from that title. So κυριακα signifies church goods, bona ecclesiastica; κυριακη, sc. ἡμερα, the Lord's day, dies dominica. Churches are of five classes; metropolitan, cathedral, collegiate, conventual, and parish churches. [*See these terms.*]—2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Saviour of mankind. In *this sense*, the church is sometimes called the *Catholic* or *Universal Church*.—3. A particular number of Christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; as, the English *church;* the Gallican *church;* the Presbyterian *church;* the Romish *church;* the Greek *church*.—4. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province; as, the *church* of Ephesus, or of Antioch.—5. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house; Col. iv. [*See* No. 9.]—6. The worshippers of Jehovah, or the true God, before the advent of Christ; as, the Jewish *church*.—7. The body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. Hence, ecclesiastical authority.—8. An assembly of sacred rulers convened in Christ's name to execute his laws.—9. The collective body of Christians, who have made a public profession of the Christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor; in distinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith.

CHURCH, *v. t.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

CHURCH'-ALE, *n.* A wake or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH'-ATTIRE, *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service.

CHURCH'-AUTHOR'ITY, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

CHURCH'-BENCH, *n.* The seat in the porch of a church.

CHURCH'-BURIAL, *n.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

CHURCH'-DISCIPLINE, *n.* Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offences of its members.

CHURCH'DOM, *n.* The government or authority of the church.

CHURCH'-FOUNDER, *n.* He that builds or endows a church.

CHURCH'-GOER, *n.* One who usually goes to church.

CHURCH'-GOING, *a.* Usually attending church.

CHURCH'-HISTORY, *n.* History of the Christian church; ecclesiastical history.

CHURCH'ING, *n.* The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth.

CHURCH'-JUDICATORIES, *n.* A term applied to designate the ecclesiastical courts of the Church of Scotland; these are kirk-sessions, presbyteries, provincial synods, and general assemblies.

CHURCH'-LAND, *n.* Land belonging to a church, land vested in an ecclesiastical body.

CHURCH'-LIKE, *a.* Becoming the church.

CHURCH'MAN, *n.* An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.—2. An episcopalian, as distinguished from a presbyterian or congregationalist, &c.

CHURCH'MANSHIP, *n.* State of being a churchman.

CHURCH'-MEM'BER, *n.* A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.

CHURCH'-MEMBERSHIP, *n.* State of being a church member.

CHURCH'-MUSIC, *n.* The service of singing or chanting in a church.—2. Music suited to church service.

CHURCH'-SER'VICE, *n.* The common prayer, collects, and other parts of public worship, performed in the church according to the forms of the English church.

CHURCH'SHIP, *n.* Institution of the church.

CHURCH'-WARDEN, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish. Church-wardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, and the behaviour of the parishioners. For these and many other purposes, they possess corporate powers.

CHURCH'-WAY, *n.* The way, street, or road that leads to the church.

CHURCH'-WORK, *n.* Work carried on slowly.

CHURCH'-YARD, *n.* The ground adjoining to a church in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

CHURL, *n.* [Sax. *ceorl;* Ger. *kerl;* Dan. *karl.* It signifies primarily a man, or rather a male, for it was applied to other animals, as a *carl-cat*, a male cat; and males are named from their strength, or the sex implies it; hence, *carl-hemp* denoted strong hemp. *Huscarla*, a *house-carl*, or servant; *buscarla*, a *ship's-carl.* [*See* SPELMAN.] Hence the name, *Charles, Carolus.*] 1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.—2. A rustic; a countryman, or labourer.—3. A miser; a niggard; Is. xxxii.

CHURL'ISH, *a.* Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil.—2. Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious.—3. [Of things.] Unpliant; unyielding; cross-grained; harsh; unmanageable; as, *churlish* metal.—4. Hard; firm; as, a *churlish* knot.—5. Obstinate; as, a *churlish* war.

CHURL'ISHLY, *adv.* Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner.

CHURL'ISHNESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper, but generally the word refers to the temper or disposition of mind; sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

CHURL'Y, *a.* Rude; boisterous.

CHURME, or **CHIRM**,† *n.* [Sax. *cyrm*, clamour; *cyrman*, to cry out; W. *garm.*] Noise; clamour, or confused noise.

CHURN, *n.* [Sax. *ciern, cyrin*, or *cerene*, a churn, *cernan*, to churn; D. *karn, karnen.* Qu. Sax. *cyran*, to turn.] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter. Churns are made in various forms; in the common kind, a perforated circular board is made to move up and down in a vessel having the shape of the frustum of a cone, by means of a long stalk or rod fixed to it, called the churn staff. In others, the churning is performed by a circular motion.

CHURN, *v. t.* To stir or agitate cream for making butter.—2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

CHURN'ED, *pp.* Agitated; made into butter.

CHURN'ING, *ppr.* Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring.

CHURN'ING, *n.* The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; a shaking or stirring.—2. As much butter as is made at one operation.

CHURN'-STAFF, *n.* The staff or instrument used in churning.

CHURR'WORM, *n.* [Sax. *cyrran*, to turn, and *worm.*] An insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fancricket.

CHUSE. *See* CHOOSE.

CHU'SITE, *n.* A yellowish mineral found by Saussure in the cavities of porphyries in the environs of Limbourg.

CHUTE, *n.* [Fr.] A fall.

CHYAZ'IC ACID, *n.* [From the initials of carbon, hydrogen, and azote.] A term applied to the compounds of hydrocyanic acid.

CHYLA'CEOUS, *a.* [*See* CHYLE.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

CHYLE, *n.* [Gr. χυλος, juice, humour.] In *animal bodies*, a white or milky fluid separated from aliments by means of digestion. It is absorbed by the lacteal vessels, by which it is conveyed into the circulation, assimilated into blood, and converted into nutriment.

CHYLIFAC'TION, *n.* [*chyle* and Lat. *facio.*] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

CHYLIFAC'TIVE, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

CHYLIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *chylus*, and *fero.*] Transmitting chyle.

CHYLOPOET'IC, *adv.* [Gr. χυλος, chyle, and ποιεω, to make.] Chylifactive; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle.

CHY'LOUS, *a.* [from *chyle.*] Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it.

CHYME, *n.* [Gr. χυμος, juice.] That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach. Among the older authors, juice; chyle, or the finest part of the chyle contained in the lacteals and thoracic duct; any humour incrassated by concoction, whether fit or unfit for preserving and nourishing the body.

CHYM'IC, CHYM'IST, CHYM'ISTRY. *See* CHEMICAL, &c.

CHYMIFICA'TION, *n.* The process of becoming, or of forming chyme.

CHYM'IFIED, *pp.* Formed into chyme.

CHYM'IFY, *v. t.* To form into chyme.

CHYMOUS, *a.* Pertaining to chyme.

CIBA'RIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cibarius*, from *cibus*, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

CIB'OL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule;* Lat. *cepula.*] A sort of small onion.

CIBO'RIUM, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. κιβωριον.] 1. Originally a drinking vessel made from an Egyptian plant. In *the Romish church*, it is the vessel in which the consecrated host is preserved.—2. In *arch.*, an insulated building composed of an arched vault supported on four columns. In *Catholic countries*, *ciboriums* are erected on tombs and altars.—3. The Egyptian bean.—4. Any insulated tabernacle.

CICA'DA, *n.* [Lat. *See* CIGAR.] A genus of insects, belonging to the order Hemiptera, of many species. From their saltatorial powers they have acquired the name of *tree-hoppers.*

CICADEL'LA, *n.* A family of insects, of the order Hymenoptera and section Cicadaria (Homoptera), synonymous with the Cicada ranatra of Linnæus. These insects are generally small, and leap by means of their hind legs.

CICA'DULA, *n.* A small insect found on the leaves of plants, somewhat in form and size resembling a louse.

CIC'ATRICLE, *n.* [Lat. *cicatricula*, from *cicatrix.*] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg; as, germinating *cicatricle.*

CIC'ATRISIVE, *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

CICA'TRIX, } *n.* [Lat. *cicatrix;* Fr.
CIC'ATRICE, } *cicatrice.*] A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed.

CIC'ATRIZANT, *n.* [from *cicatrize.*] A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix, such as Armenian bole, powder of tutty, &c. It is called also an escharotic, epulotic, incarnative, agglutinant, &c.

CICATRIZA'TION, *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized or skinned over.

CIC'ATRIZE, *v. t.* To heal or induce the formation of a cicatrix, in wounded or ulcerated flesh; or to apply medicines for that purpose.

CIC'ATRIZE, *v. i.* To heal or be healed; to skin over; as, wounded flesh *cicatrizes.*

CICATRIZED, *pp.* Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.

CICATRIZING, *ppr.* Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.

CIC'ELY, *n.* A plant, a species of Chærophyllum. The sweet cicely of Europe is Myrrhis odorata; the sweet cicely of New England is Osmorrhiza longistylis.

CI'CER, *n.* The chick-pea. A genus of leguminous plants, allied to the vetch. One species, Cicer arietinum, has been for ages a common food in the Eastern parts of the world.

CICERO'NE, *n.* [from *Cicero.*] A

guide; one who explains curiosities; a name given by the Italians, especially of Naples and Rome, to the guides who show travellers the antiquities of the country.

CICERO'NIAN, *a.* [from *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] Resembling Cicero, either in style or action; in style, diffuse and flowing; in manner, vehement.

CICERO'NIANISM, *n.* Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.

CICHORA'CEOUS, *a.* [from Lat. *cichorium*, succory or wild endive.] Having the qualities of succory.

CICHO'RIUM, *n.* Succory; a genus of plants, of the order Polygamia Æqualis of Linnæus, nat. order Compositæ. The fruit is used as a substitute for coffee.

CICINDE'LIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, of the section Adephaga and subsection Geodephaga. The typical genus of this family is Cicindela, vulgarly called the Sparkler. The species are found in every quarter of the globe; they have very prominent eyes.

CICIS'BEISM, *n.* The practice of dangling about females.

CICIS'BEO, *n.* [It.] A dangler about females; a name given, since the seventeenth century, in Italy, to the professed gallant of a married lady. The term is also applied to a knot of ribands which used to be appended to the hilts of swords, or to the handles of fans.

CICO'NIA, *n.* The stork; a genus of birds belonging to the Cultirostres of Cuvier. [*See* STORK.]

CIC'URATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *cicur*, tame; *cicuro*, to tame.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness. [*Lit. us.*]

CICURA'TION, *n.* The act of taming wild animals. [*Lit. us.*]

CICU'TA, *n.* [Lat. *cicuta*; W. *cegid*. The Welsh is from *ceg*, a choking.] A genus of plants containing three species, one European and two American. The European species, C. virosa, is called popularly water hemlock. The name Cicuta is sometimes applied to Conium maculatum, or officinal hemlock. It was likewise one of the ancient names of a poison, now unknown, which was used in the execution of criminals.

CID, *n.* [Sp.] A chief; a commander.

CI'DARIS, *n.* [Lat. a turban or tiara.] One of the genera of the Raniaria, or radiated annuals, so named from its form.

CI'DER, *n.* [Fr. *cidre* or *sidre*; Port. *cidra*, a citron and cider. This cannot be the Gr. σικερα, unless the radical letter has been changed.] The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits, and other kinds of strong liquor; but it is now appropriated to the juice of apples, before and after fermentation.

CI'DERIST, *n.* A maker of cider.

CI'DERKIN, *n.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a quantity of boiled water is added; the whole steeping forty-eight hours.

CI DEVANT. [Fr.] (see deving.) Formerly; heretofore; applied generally to individuals who have held some office.

CIERGE, *n.* [Fr. Qu. Lat. *cera.*] A candle carried in processions.

CIGAR', *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*, a small roll of tobacco for smoking. In Sp. *cigarra* is the Lat. *cicada*, the balm-cricket or locust, Port. *cigarra*; and in Sp. *cigarron* is a large species of that animal, and a large roll of tobacco.] A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking. Cigars are of Spanish origin.

CIL'IA, *n.* [Lat. *cilium*, an eyelash.] The hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; the term is also applied to microscopic filaments or plates which project from animal membranes, and are endowed with quick vibratile motion.—In *bot.*, long hairs situated on the margin of a vegetable body.

CIL'IARY, *a.* Belonging to the eyelids.—*Ciliary processes*, the folds into which the choroid coat is gathered around the crystalline lens.

CIL'IATED, *a.* [from Lat. *cilium*, as above.] In *bot.*, furnished or surrounded with parallel filaments, or bristles resembling the hairs of the eyelids; applied to leaves, corolla, petals, &c.


Ciliated.

CILI''CIOUS, *a.* [from Lat. *cilium*, whence *cilicium*, hair-cloth.] Made or consisting of hair.

CILIO'GRADA, *n.* In *ich.*, an order of Acalephans, instituted by De Blainville. They exist in all the seas, but are most abundant in those of the north. The Cestum veneris, or girdle of Venus, belongs to one of the genera.

CI'MA. *See* CYMA.

CIM'BAL, *n.* [It. *ciambella.*] A kind of cake.

CIM'BER, *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family Tenthredinidæ. They are amongst the largest species of saw-flies.

CIM'BIA, *n.* A fillet or band round the shaft of a column to strengthen it.

CIM'BRIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, the inhabitants of the modern Jutland, in Denmark, which was anciently called the Cimbric Chersonese. Hence the modern names, *Cymru*, Wales, Cambria; *Cymro*, a Welshman; *Cymreig*, Welsh, or the Welsh language; names indicating the Welsh to be a colony of the Cimbri, or from the same stock.

CIM'BRIC, *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

CIMEL'LIARCH, *n.* [Gr. κειμηλιον, precious furniture, and αρχος, a chief.] A superintendent or keeper of valuable things belonging to a church.

CIMI'CIDÆ, *n.* A family of hemipterous insects, of which one of the genera is the cimex, or bug of Linnæus.

CIM'ITER, or SCYM'ITAR, *n.* [Fr. *cimiterre*; It. *scimitarra.*] A short sword with a convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks. [*See* SCYMITAR.]

CIMME'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to *Cimmerium*, a town at the mouth of the Palus Mæotis. The ancients pretended that this country was involved in darkness; whence the phrase *Cimmerian* darkness, to denote a deep or continual obscurity. The country is now called Crimea, or Crim-Tartary.

CIM'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. κιμωλια; Lat. *cimolia*, so called by Pliny; said to be from *Cimolus*, an isle in the Cretan Sea, now Argentiera.] A species of clay used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, moulders into a fine powder, and effervesces with acids. It is useful in taking spots from cloth. Another species, of a purple colour, is the steatite or soap-rock. From another species, found in the Isle of Wight, tobacco pipes are made.

CINCHO'NA, *n.* [So named from the Countess del Cinchon.] The Peruvian bark tree, quinquina, of which there are numerous species. There is great uncertainty as to the plants which yield the different kinds of Peruvian bark. Crown bark appears to be furnished by Cinchona condaminea; gray or silver bark by Cinchona glandulifera; pale bark by Cinchona lancifolia or officinalis; red bark by Cinchona oblongifolia, or some other unascertained species; yellow bark by Cinchona cordifolia. They are all used as tonics and antiseptics, and they are particularly used in the cure of ague and periodic nervous pains. Their active properties depend on the alkaloids cinchonia and quina. The latter is chiefly employed in medicine in the form of sulphate of quina, or quinine. Nat. order Cinchonaceæ.

CINCHONA'CEÆ, *n.* The cinchona or Peruvian bark family; a nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, containing 223 genera, and upwards of 1900 species. This order has been by many denominated Rubiaceæ, on account of the genus Rubia, or madder, having been included under it; as, however, this genus is more properly referred to a distinct order, Stellatæ, the name Rubiaceæ is no longer applicable. The plants included in this order are trees, shrubs, or herbs, with simple, entire, opposite, or verticillate leaves, and panicled or corymbose flowers. They grow in the hotter parts of the world, and are said to constitute a twenty-ninth part of the whole flowering plants of the tropics. The barks of most of them contain an astringent bitter principle, which frequently possesses febrifuge virtues, and the roots of many of them are emetic and purgative.

CINCHO'NINA, CINCHO'NINE, CINCHO'NIA, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of cinchona, along with quinine, and one of the medicinal active principles of this bark.

CINC'TURE, *n.* [Lat. *cinctura*, from *cingo*, to surround, to gird; It. *cintura*; Fr. *ceinture.*] 1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body.—2. That which encompasses or incloses.—3. In *arch.*, a ring or list at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft at one end from the base; at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used to strengthen columns.

CIN'DER, *n.* chiefly used in the plur. *Cinders.* [Fr. *cendre*; Lat. *cinis*, ashes. In W. *sindw*, is the cinders or scoria of a forge; Sax. *sinder*, the scoria of metals. Qu. Gr. κονις, κονια, dust, ashes.] 1. Small coals or particles of fire mixed with ashes; embers.—2. Small particles of matter, remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct; as, the *cinders* of a forge. [*I believe this word is never used as synonymous with ashes.*]

CIN'DER-WENCH, CIN'DER-WOMAN, *n.* A woman whose busi-

ness is to rake into heaps of ashes for cinders.

CIN'DROUS, *a.* Like a cinder; pertaining to a cinder.

CINERA'CEOUS, **CINE'REOUS**, *a.* [Lat. *cinereus*, from *cinis*, ashes.] Like ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.

CIN'ERARY, *a.* Pertaining to ashes.

CINEFAC'TION, *n.* Reduction to ashes.

CINERA'TION, *n.* [from Lat. *cinis*, ashes.] The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.

CINERI''TIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cineraceus*, from *cinis*, ashes.] Having the colour or consistence of ashes.

CINER'ULENT, *a.* Full of ashes.

CIN'GLE, *n.* [Ir. *ceangal*; Lat. *cingulum*, from *cingo*, to gird.] A girth; but the word is little used. [*See* SURCINGLE.]

CIN'NABAR, *n.* [Gr. κιννάβαρι: Lat. *cinnabaris*; Pers. *kanbar*.] Red sulphuret of mercury. *Native* cinnabar is an ore of quicksilver, moderately compact, very heavy, and of an elegant striated red colour. It is called native vermilion, and its chief use is in painting. The intensity of its colour is reduced by bruising and dividing it into small parts. It is found amorphous, or under some imitative form, or crystallized. *Factitious* cinnabar is a mixture of mercury and sulphur sublimed, and thus reduced into a fine red glebe.

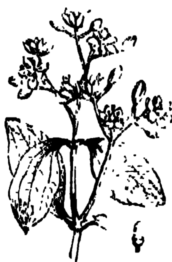
CIN'NABARINE, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it; as, *cinnabarine* sand.

CINNAM'EINE, *n.* A compound obtained from oil of balsam of Peru.

CIN'NAMIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from oil of cinnamon. With metallic oxides it forms salts called Cinnamates.

CINNAMO'MIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from oil of cinnamon. It is composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon.

CIN'NAMON, *n.* [Gr. κίνναμον or κιννάμωμον: Lat. *cinnamomum*. Qu. It. *cannella*; Fr. *cannelle*. It is in the Heb. קִנָּמוֹן *kinnamon*.] The bark of two species of Laurus. The true cinnamon is the inner bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, belonging to the class Enneandria, order Monogynia of Linnæus, and to the nat. order Lauraceæ. It is found in Ceylon, the Malabar coast, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is sometimes confounded with Cinnamomum cassia or aromaticum, which yields the Chinese or common variety of cassia bark. It is distinguished by the tapering point of its leaf, and its three ribs coming into contact above the base of the leaf, and having two shorter ones external. The leaf has the taste of cloves. It yields an oil which has a cherry-red colour, and is often adulterated. Its fruit yields a sort of fatty matter, called cinnamon-suet, and its root yields a kind of camphor. The true cinnamon is a most grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices. The essential oil is of great price.—*Cinnamon-stone*, called by Haüy *Essonite*, is a rare mineral from Ceylon, of a hyacinth red colour, yellowish brown or honey yellow; sometimes used in jewellery.—*Cinnamon-water*, is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine, brandy, or white wine.—*Clove cinnamon*, is the bark of a tree growing in Brazil, which is often substituted for real cloves.—*White cinnamon*, or Canella alba, is the bark of a tree growing in the West Indies, of a sharp biting taste, like pepper.



Cinnamon Tree.

CIN'NAMULE, *n.* The hypothetical radical of oil of cinnamon and of cinnamic acid.

CINQUE, *n.* (cink.) [Fr. five.] A five; a word used in games.

CINQUE'-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *feuille*, a leaf; Lat. *folium*.] 1. A species of Potentilla.—2. An ornament in the pointed style of architecture, consisting of five cuspidated divisions.

CINQUE'-PACE, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *pas*, pace.] A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE'-PORTS, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five and *ports*.] Five havens on the southern shore of England, towards France, viz., Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich; to which were afterwards added, Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defence of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships in war at their own expense. Over these is appointed a warden, and, prior to 1831, each had a right to send two members, called barons, to Parliament. [*See* BARON.]

CINQUE'-SPOTTED, *a.* Having five spots.

CIN'TRE, *n.* In *arch.*, the timber framing erected in apertures between piers, to support voussoirs or materials of an arch while building. [*See* CENTERING.]

CI'ON, or **SCI'ON**, *n.* [Fr. *cion* or *scion*.] A young shoot, twig, or sprout of a tree or plant, or rather the cutting of a twig, intended for ingrafting on another stock; also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock for propagation. [*See* SCION.]

CI'ONUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, of the section Rhyncophora and family Curculionidæ. Four species are found in England; they live, both in their larva and imago states, upon plants.

CI'PHER, *n.* [Fr. *chiffre*; Arm. *chyfr* or *cyfr*; Ger. *ziffer*; Dan. *ciffer*; Ar. *siforon*, empty, and a cipher.] 1. In *arith.*, an Arabian or Oriental character, of this form 0, which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. In whole numbers, when placed at the right hand of a figure, it increases its value tenfold; but in decimal fractions, placed at the left hand of a figure, it diminishes the value of that figure tenfold.—2. A character in general.—3. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name, engraved on a seal, box, plate, coach, or tomb; a device; an enigmatical character. Anciently, merchants and tradesmen, not being permitted to bear family arms, bore, in lieu of them, their ciphers, or initials of their names, artfully interwoven about a cross.—4. A secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent, or agree to use them. This is a mode of communicating information by letters, in time of war, with a view to conceal facts from an enemy, in case the letters should be intercepted. This art has given rise to another art, that of *deciphering*; and hence *cipher* is used for a key to unravel the characters. To *have*, or to *learn a cipher*, is to be able to interpret it.

CI'PHER, *v. i.* In *popular language*, to use figures, or to practise arithmetic.

CI'PHER, *v. t.* To write in occult characters.—2. To designate; to characterize.

CI'PHERING, *ppr.* Using figures, or practising arithmetic.—2. Writing in occult characters.

CI'PHER-KEY, *n.* A key for deciphering writings.

CIP'OLIN, *n.* [Qu. It. *cipolla*, an onion, *cipollina*, a shallot.] A green marble from Rome, containing white zones. It consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, with quartz, schistus, and a small portion of iron.

CIP'PUS, *n.* [Lat.] A stake; a little hill or monument.

CIRC. *See* CIRCUS.

CIRCÆ'A, *n.* [from *Circe*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Anagrariæ; enchanter's nightshade.

CIRCAS'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Circassia in Asia.—2. A woollen cloth.

CIRCE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe, the fabled daughter of Sol and Perseis, who was supposed to possess great knowledge of magic and venomous herbs, by which she was able to charm and fascinate.

CIRCEN'SIAN, *a.* [Lat. *circenses*, games of the *circus*.] Pertaining to the circus, in Rome, where were practised games of various kinds, as running, wrestling, combats, &c. The Circensian games accompanied most of the feasts of the Romans; but the grand games were held five days, commencing on the 15th of September.

CIR'CINAL, *a.* [Lat. *circinus*, a compass; *circino*, to go round. *See* CIRCLE.] Rolled in spirally downward, the tip occupying the centre; a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns.

CIR'CINATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *circino*, to go round.] To make a circle; to compass.

CIR'CINATE, *a.* Curled round like a sheep's crook, as is seen in the young fronds of ferns, and in the leaves of Cycas, or false sago.



Circinate (Fern).

CIRCINA'TION,† *n.* An orbicular motion.

CIR'CLE, *n.* (sur'kl.) [Fr. *cercle;* Lat. *circulus,* from *circus;* Gr. κιρκος: Sp. *cerco;* from the Celtic, W. *cyrc,* from *cwr,* a circle, a limit; Ar. *kara,* to go round.] 1. In *geom.*, a plane figure, comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point called the centre. Of course all lines drawn from the centre to the circumference or periphery, are equal to each other.—2. In *popular use*, the line that comprehends the figure, the plane or surface comprehended, and the whole body or solid matter of a round substance, are denominated a *circle;* a ring; an orb; the earth.

He that sitteth on the *circle* of the earth; Is. xl.

3. Compass; circuit; as, the *circle* of the forest.—4. An assembly surrounding the principal person. Hence, any company or assembly; as, a *circle* of friends, or of beauties. Hence the word came to signify indefinitely a number of persons of a particular character, whether associated or not; as, a political *circle;* the *circle* of one's acquaintance; having, however, reference to a primary association.—5. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain. *Dryden.*

6. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.—7. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved *in orbem* by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly; or when the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following is inferred from the foregoing; as, "that heavy bodies descend by gravity, and that gravity is a quality by which a heavy body descends."—8. *Circles of the sphere*, are such as cut the mundane sphere, and have their periphery either on its moveable surface, as the meridians; or in another immoveable, conterminous, and equidistant surface, as the ecliptic, equator, and its parallels.—9. *Circles of altitude* or *almucantars*, are circles parallel to the horizon, having their common pole in the zenith, and diminishing as they approach the zenith.—10. *Circles of latitude*, are great circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles and through every star and planet.—11. *Circles of longitude*, are lesser circles parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as they recede from it.—12. *Circle of perpetual apparition*, one of the lesser circles, parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried about with the diurnal motion. The stars within this circle never set.—13. *Circle of perpetual occultation*, another lesser circle at a like distance from the equator, which includes all the stars which never appear in our hemisphere.—14. *Diurnal circles*, are immoveable circles supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens, in their diurnal rotation round the earth, or rather in the rotation of the earth round its axis.—15. *Horary circles*, in *dialling*, are the lines which show the hours on dials.—*Circle of curvature*, or *circle of equicurvature*, is that circle which has the same curvature with a given curve at a certain point.—*A great circle of the sphere*, a circle made by a plane passing through the centre of the sphere. Hence all great circles of the same sphere are equal, and any two of them bisect each other. A section of a sphere, by a plane not passing through the centre, is called a *less circle* or a *small circle* of the sphere.—*Circles of declination*, are great circles, which are secondaries to the equator, and which pass through the poles of the world.—*Horary circle* or *hour circle*, in the globe, is a small brass circle fixed to the North pole, divided into twenty-four hours, and furnished with an index to point them out.—*Circles of position*, circles passing through the common intersections of the horizon and meridian, and through any degree of the ecliptic, or the centre of any star, or any other point in the heavens. They are used for finding out the situation or position of any star.—16. *Circles of the empire*, the provinces or principalities of the German empire, which had a right to be present at the diets. Maximilian I. divided the empire into six circles at first, and afterwards into ten; Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Franconia, Suabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, and Lower Saxony.—17. *Druidical circles*, in British topography, are certain ancient inclosures formed by rude stones circularly arranged; as Stonehenge near Salisbury.

CIR'CLE, *v. t.* To move round; to revolve round.

And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope.*

2. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose.—3. *To circle in*, to confine; to keep together.

CIR'CLE, *v. i.* To move circularly; as, the bowl *circles;* the *circling* years.

CIR'CLED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; inclosed.

CIR'CLED, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round; as, the moon's *circled* orb.

CIR'CLER, *n.* A mean poet, or circular poet.

CIR'CLET, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb.

CIR'CLING, *ppr.* Surrounding; going round; inclosing.

CIR'CLING, *a.* Circular: round.

CIR'CUIT, *n.* (sur kit.) [Fr. *circuit;* Lat. *circuitus;* of *circa, circum,* and *eo,* to go.] 1. The act of moving or passing round; as, the periodical *circuit* of the earth round the sun, or of the moon round the earth.—2. The space inclosed in a circle, or within certain limits.—3. Any space or extent measured by travelling round.—4. That which encircles; a ring; a diadem.—5. In *England*, the journey of judges through several counties or boroughs, for the purpose of holding courts. In *the United States*, the journey of judges through certain states or counties for the same purpose.—6. The counties or states in which the same judge or judges hold courts and administer justice. It is common to designate a certain number of counties to form a circuit, and to assign one or more judges to each circuit. The courts in the circuits are called *circuit courts.* In *Scotland*, the justiciary judges make two circuits in the year, one in spring, and another in autumn. The kingdom is divided into three districts, the southern, western, and northern. The circuit courts of the southern are held at Jedburgh, Dumfries, and Ayr, the western at Stirling, Inverary, and Glasgow, and the northern at Perth, Aberdeen and Inverness. In the government of *the United States*, a certain number of states form a circuit.—7. A long deduction of reason.—8. In *law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover the thing sued for. Bailey gives this as the definition of *circuity.*

CIR'CUIT, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to go round.

CIR'CUIT, *v. t.* To move or go round.

CIRCUITEER, *n.* One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUI''TION, *n.* [Lat. *circuitio.*] The act of going round; compass; circumlocution. [*Lit. us.*]

CIR'CUITOUS, *a.* (sur'kitous.) Going round in a circuit; not direct; as, a *circuitous* road or course.

CIR'CUITOUSLY, *adv.* In a circuit.

CIRCU'ITY, *n.* A going round; a course not direct.

CIR'CULAR, *a.* [Lat. *circularis. See* CIRCLE.] 1. In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; spherical; as, the sun appears to be *circular.*—2. Successive in order; always returning.—3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous; as, a *circular* poet.—4. Ending in itself; used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.—5. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; as, a *circular* letter.—6. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as, the lines of sines, tangents and secants, on the plane scale and sector.—7. *Circular numbers*, are those whose powers terminate in the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.—8. *Circular sailing*, is the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle.—*Circular arc*, any part of the circumference of a circle.—*Napier's circular parts*, are five parts of a right-angled, or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the legs, the complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. If any one part be called the *middle* part, the two next to it are the *adjacent* parts, and the other two the *opposite.* Napier's rules for the circular parts serve for the solution of all cases of right-angled spherical triangles.

CIR'CULAR, *n.* A circular letter, or paper, of which a copy is sent to several persons on some common business.

CIR'CULAR IN'STRUMENTS, *n.* The name given to astronomical or nautical instruments for measuring angles, in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or to 360°. The principal circular instruments used in astronomy, are altitude and azimuth circles, mural circles, reflecting circles, and repeating circles.

CIRCULAR'ITY, *n.* A circular form.

CIR'CULARLY, *adv.* In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning.

CIR'CULATE, *v. i.* (sur'kulate.) [Fr. *circuler;* Lat. *circulo.*] 1. To move in a circle; to move or pass round; to move round and return to the same point; as, the blood *circulates* in the body.—2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand

to hand; to be diffused; as, money *circulates* in the country; a story *circulates* in town.—3. To move round; to run; to flow in veins or channels, or in an inclosed place; as, the sap of plants *circulates;* water *circulates* in the earth, or air in a city or house.

CIR'CULATE, *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread; as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.

CIR'CULATE, *n.* A circulating decimal.

CIR'CULATED, *pp.* Caused to pass round.

CIR'CULATING, *ppr.* and *a.* Moving in a circle, moving or passing round, flowing in veins or channels, putting about, diffusing.—*Circulating medium,* the medium of exchanges, or purchases or sales, whether this medium be gold or silver, coin, or any other article. [*See* MEDIUM.]—*Circulating decimals,* called also *recurring decimals,* are interminate decimals in which two or more figures are continually repeated. They are distinguished into pure and mixed pure, when they contain no other figures except those which are repeated, and mixed when they contain some other figure or figures besides the recurring ones.

CIRCULA'TION, *n.* The act of moving round, or in a circle, or in a course which brings or tends to bring the moving body to the point where its motion began; as, the *circulation* of the blood in the body. The blood propelled by the heart and arteries visits every part of the living system, from the nearest to the most remote, nourishing all the organs and textures, and sustaining their vital activity; it then returns by the veins to the heart. This course is called the circulation of the blood, the discovery of which by Harvey formed so important an epoch in the history of physiology and medicine. —2. A series in which the same order is preserved and things return to the same state.—3. The act of going and returning; or of passing from place to place, or from person to person; as, the *circulation* of money.—4. Currency; circulating coin, or notes or bills current for coin. 5 In *chemistry,* circulation is an operation by which the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.

CIRCULATO'RIOUS, *a.* Travelling in a circuit, or from house to house. [*Lit. us.*]

CIR'CULATORY, *a.* Circular; as, a *circulatory* letter.—2. Circulating.

CIR'CULATORY, *n.* A chemical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIR'CUM. A Latin prefix signifying about; round about. It corresponds to the Greek *Peri* or *Amphi.*

CIRCUMAG'ITATE, *v. t.* To agitate on all sides.

CIRCUMAM'BIENCY, *n.* [Lat. *circum,* around, and *ambio,* to go about. *See* AMBIENT.] The act of surrounding or encompassing.

CIRCUMAM'BIENT, *a.* Surrounding: encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides; used particularly of the air about the earth.

CIRCUMAM'BULATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *circumambulo,* to walk round; *circum* and *ambulo.*] To walk round about.

CIRCUMAMBULA'TION, *n.* The act of walking round.

CIRCUMCEL'LION, *n.* [Lat. *circum,* about, and *cella,* a cell, or cellar. Hence, a vagrant.] In *Church his.,* a set of illiterate peasants that adhered to the Donatists in the fourth century.

CIR'CUMCISE, *v. t.* (sur'cumsize.) [Lat. *circumcido; circum,* around, and *cido,* to cut.] 1. To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of males; a ceremony or rite in the Jewish and Mahommedan religions. The word is applied also to a practice among some nations of performing the like operation upon females.—2. To put off the sins of the flesh; to become spiritual or holy; Col. ii. 11.

CIR'CUMCISER, *n.* One who performs circumcision.

CIR'CUMCISION, *n.* The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.—2. Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith.—3. The Jews, as distinguished from Gentiles; Col. iv. 11.

CIRCUMCLU'SION, *n.* The act of inclosing on all sides.

CIRCUMCURSA'TION,† *n.* [Lat. *circum,* about, and *curso,* to run.] The act of running about.

CIRCUMDUCT', *v. t.* [Lat. *circumduco; circum,* round, and *duco,* to lead.] To contravene; to nullify; *a term of civil law.* [*Lit. us.*]

CIRCUMDUC'TION, *n.* A leading about.—2. An annulling; cancellation. [*Lit. us.*] *Circumduction of the term,* in *Scots law,* the sentence of a judge, declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof, and precluding the party from bringing forward any farther evidence.

CIR'CUMFER, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumfero.*] †To bear or carry round.

CIRCUM'FERENCE, *n.* [Lat. *circumferentia,* from *circum,* round, and *fero,* to carry.] 1. The line that bounds a circle which is every where equidistant from the centre, the exterior line of a circular body; the whole exterior surface of a round body; a periphery. The boundary of a rectilineal figure is properly expressed by the term *perimeter.*—2. The space included in a circle.—3. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular; as in Milton, speaking of a shield,

The broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.

CIRCUM'FERENCE,† *v. t.* To include in a circular space.

CIRCUMFEREN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the circumference.

CIRCUMFEREN'TOR, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a brass index, and circle, all of a piece; on the circle is a chart, divided into 360 degrees. There



Circumferentor.

are also two sights to screw on and slide up and down the index; also a spangle and socket screwed on the back pair of the circle to put the head of the staff in.

CIR'CUMFLECT, *v. t.* To place the circumflex on a word.

CIR'CUMFLECTED, *pp.* Having the circumflex.

CIR'CUMFLECTING, *ppr.* Placing the circumflex on a word.

CIR'CUMFLEX, *n.* [Lat. *circumflexus; circum,* round, and *flecto,* to bend.] In *gram.,* an accent serving to note or distinguish a syllable of an intermediate sound between acute and grave; marked in Greek thus ˜. It is a kind of undulation in the voice, but not used in English.

CIR'CUMFLEX, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex.

CIRCUM'FLUENCE, *n.* [Lat. *circumfluens; circum,* round, and *fluo,* to flow.] A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.

CIRCUM'FLUENT, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding as a fluid; as, *circumfluent* waves.

CIRCUM'FLUOUS, *a.* [Lat. *circumfluus. See* CIRCUMFLUENCE.] Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.

CIR'CUMFORA'NEAN, CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *circumforaneus; circum,* around, and *foris,* a door, or abroad.] Going about; walking or wandering from house to house; as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler or piper. [*Not mu. us.*]

Not borrowed from *circumforaneous* rogues and gipsies. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

Those *circumforaneous* wits, whom every nation calls by the name of that dish which it likes best. *Addison. Spec.*

CIRCUMFUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Lat. *circumfusus; circum,* and *fundo, fusus,* to pour.] 1. To pour round; to spread round, as a fluid.—2. To spread round; to surround.

CIRCUMFU'SILE, *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *fusilis,* that may be melted.] That may be poured or spread round; as, *circumfusile* gold.

CIRCUMFU'SION, *n.* [*See* CIRCUMFUSE.] The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round.

CIRCUMGESTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circum* and *gestatio.*] A carrying about.

CIRCUM'GYRATE, CIRCUMGYRE, *v. t.* [Lat. *circum,* and *gyrus,* a turning round.] To roll or turn round. [*Lit. us.*]

CIRCUMGYRA'TION, *n.* The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round of any body about a centre; as of the planets about the sun; the turning of a limb in its socket.

CIRCUMJA'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *circumjacens; circum* and *jaceo,* to lie.] Lying round; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circumligo,* to bind round; *circum* and *ligo,* to bind.] The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circumlocutio; circum* and *locutio,* a speaking, *loquor,* to speak.] A circuit or compass of words; a periphrasis; the use of a number of words to express an idea, when a suitable term is not at hand, or when a speaker chooses to avoid the use of a single term, either from delicacy or respect, or with a view to soften the force of a direct expression, or for other reason.

CIRCUMLOC'UTORY, *a.* Pertaining to a circumlocution; consisting or contained in a compass of words; periphrastic.

CIRCUMMURED, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, and *murus*, a wall.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

CIRCUMNAV'IGABLE, *a.* [*See* CIRCUMNAVIGATE.] That may be sailed round.

CIRCUMNAV'IGATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumnavigo; circum* and *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.] To sail round; to pass round by water; as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

CIRCUMNAV'IGATED, *pp.* Sailed round.

CIRCUMNAV'IGATING, *ppr.* Sailing round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, *n.* The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMNAV'IGATOR, *n.* One who sails round; applied to one who has sailed round the globe.

CIRCUMPLEX'ION, *n.* [Lat. *circumplexus.*] A folding around. [*Lit. us.*]

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circumplico; circum* and *plico*, to fold.] A folding, winding, or wrapping round; or a state of being inwrapped. [*Lit. us.*]

CIRCUMPO'LAR, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, and Eng. *polar.*] About the pole; an appellation given to stars, which are so near the north pole, as to revolve round it without setting. The number of these depends on the latitude of the spectator. We apply it to the north polar region and stars, but the word is applicable to either pole.

CIRCUMPOSI''TION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Lat. *circum* and *positio.*] The act of placing in a circle; or the state of being so placed.

CIRCUMRA'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Lat. *circumrasio; circum* and *rado*, to shave.] The act of shaving or paring round. [*Lit. us.*]

CIRCUMRO'TARY, or **CIRCUMROTA'TORY**, *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round.

CIRCUMROTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circum* and *rotatio*, rotation, from *roto*, to turn round.] The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMSCIS'SILE, *a.* [Lat. *circumscindo*, to cut round.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a mode of dehiscence observed in the fruit of some plants; it occurs by a transverse circular separation of the sides of the ovary, as in Anagallis, Hyoscyamus, Monkey pot, and the fruit in these cases is called a Pyxidium.



Monkey-pot.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumscribo; circum* and *scribo*, to draw.] Literally, to draw a line round. Hence, 1 To inclose within a certain limit; to limit, bound, confine.

> You are above
> The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex. *Southern.*

2. To write round. [*Lit. us.*]

CIRCUMSCRIBED, *pp.* Drawn round, as a line; limited; confined. In *geom.*, this word is applied to a figure which is drawn round another figure, so that all its sides or planes touch the inscribed figure.

CIRCUMSCRIBING, *ppr.* Drawing a line round; inclosing; limiting; confining.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TIBLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION, *n.* The line that limits; limitation; bound; confinement.—2. In *nat. philosophy*, the termination or limits of a body; the exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body.—3. A circular inscription.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Defining the external form; marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TIVELY, *adv.* In a limited manner.

CIR'CUMSPECT, *a.* [Lat. *circumspectus; circum* and *specio*, to look.] Literally, looking on all sides; looking round. Hence, cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides; examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination, or a measure to be adopted.

CIRCUMSPEC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circumspectio.*] Caution; attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to the natural or probable consequences of a measure, with a view to a correct course of conduct, or to avoid danger.

CIRCUMSPEC'TIVE, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger.

CIRCUMSPEC'TIVELY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger.

CIR'CUMSPECTLY, *adv.* Cautiously; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger.

CIR'CUMSPECTNESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter.

CIR'CUMSTANCE, *n.* [Lat. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, standing about; *circum* and *sto*, to stand.] Literally, that which stands around or near. Hence, 1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which though not essential to an action, in some way affects it; the same to a moral action, as accident to a natural substance; as, the *circumstances* of time, place, and persons, are to be considered.—2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event.—3. Circumstances, *in the plural*, condition, in regard to worldly estate; state of property; as, a man in low *circumstances*, or in easy *circumstances*.

CIRCUMSTANCE, *v. t.* To place in a particular situation or condition; to assure or confirm by circumstances.

CIR'CUMSTANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, *circumstanced* as we were, we could not escape.

CIR'CUMSTANT, *a.* Surrounding. [*Lit. us., or not at all.*]

CIRCUMSTAN'TIAL, *a.* Attending; relating to; but not essential.—2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, or to particular incidents.

> The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

3. Incidental; casual.—4. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular; as, a *circumstantial* account or recital. —5. In *law*, *circumstantial* evidence is that which is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption. This mode of proof is resorted to in cases where direct proof cannot be obtained.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIAL, *n.* *Circumstantials*, in the plural, are things incident to the main subject, but of less importance; opposed to *essentials*; as, the *circumstantials* of religion.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL'ITY, *n.* The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances. —2. Particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness; as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIALLY, *adv.* According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. — 2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIATE, *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts. —2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. [*In these senses the word is little used.*]—3. To describe exactly.—4. To assure or confirm by circumstances.

CIRCUMTERRA'NEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, about, and *terra*, earth.] Around the earth; being, or dwelling around the earth.

CIRCUMUN'DULATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *circum*, and *undulatus.*] To flow round, as waves.

CIRCUMVAL'LATE, *v. t.* To surround with a rampart. [*Lit. us.*]

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circumvallo*, to wall round; *circum* and *vallo*, to fortify with a rampart.] 1. In *the art of war*, a surrounding with a wall or rampart; also, a wall, rampart, or parapet with a trench, surrounding the camp of a besieging army, to prevent desertion, and guard the army against any attempt of an enemy to relieve the place besieged.—2. The rampart, or fortification surrounding a besieged place. *Note.*—This word, from the Latin *vallo*, or *vallum*, *vallus*, denotes properly the *wall* or rampart thrown up; but as the rampart is formed by entrenching, and the trench makes a part of the fortification, the word is applied to both. [*See Eng.* WALL.]

CIRCUMVEC'TION,† *n.* [Lat. *circum*, and *veho*, to carry.] A carrying about.

CIRCUMVENT', *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvenio; circum*, and *venio*, to come.] Literally, to come round; hence, to gain advantage over another, or to accomplish a purpose by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to prevail over another by wiles or fraud to delude; to impose on.

CIRCUMVENT'ED, *pp.* Deceived by craft or stratagem; deluded.

CIRCUMVENT'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; imposing on.

CIRCUMVEN'TION, *n.* The act of prevailing over another by arts, address, or fraud; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.—2.† Prevention; preoccupation.—3. In *Scots law*, any act of fraud whereby a person is reduced to a deed by decreet.

CIRCUMVENT'IVE, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

CIRCUMVEST', *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvestio; circum*, and *vestio*, to clothe.] To cover round, as with a garment.

CIRCUMVOLA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circumvolo; circum*, and *volo*, to fly.] The act of flying round. [*Lit. us.*]

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, *n.* The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled; also, the thing rolled round another.— 2. In *arch.*, the torus of the spiral line of the Ionic order

CIRCUMVOLV'E, *v. t.* (circumvolv'.) [Lat. *circumvolvo; circum*, and *volvo*, to roll.] To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.

CIRCUMVOLV'E, *v. i.* To roll round; to revolve.

CIRCUMVOLV'ED, *pp.* Rolled round; moved in a circular manner.

CIRCUMVOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling round; revolving.

CIR'CUS, *n.* plur. *Circuses.* [Lat. *circus;* Fr. *cirque;* Gr. κιρκος: whence *circle*, which see.] 1. In *antiquity*, a round or oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. The Roman circus was encompassed with porticoes, and furnished with rows of seats, rising one above another for the accommodation of spectators. The Circus Maximus was nearly a mile in circumference.—2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows; as wrestling, fighting with swords, staffs, or pikes, running or racing, dancing, quoits, &c.—3. In *modern times*, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.

CIRL, *n.* An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow.

CIRRHI'GRADA, *n.* An order established by De Blainville, for a small number of radiated gelatinous sea-animals, of the class Arachnodermata. Linnæus places them among the Medusæ.

CIR'RHOPODE, *n.* An animal having fringed feet, as the barnacle.

CIR'RHOUS, or **CIRRHO'SE**, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, a tendril.] A term used in describing the apices of bodies, to indicate those that are terminated by a spiral or flexuose filiform appendage, arising from an elongation of the costa; as in the leaf of Gloriosa luperchu. It is also applied to modifications of branches, inflorescence, the petiole, &c., when such parts assume the state of a twisting body.

CIRRIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant.

CIRRIG'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus* and *gero.*] Having curled locks of hair.

CIR'RIPED, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, a lock of hair, and *pes*, a foot.] A bivalve Molluscan. The barnacle having fringed feet.

CIRRI'PEDA, or **CIRRHI'PEDA**, *n.* A natural group of marine invertebrate animals. They fix themselves to floating bodies, and almost every nook and submarine body is studded with some of the species.

CIR'RO-CUM'ULUS, *n.* A species of cloud. [*See* CLOUD.]

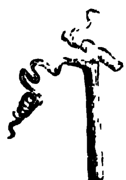
CIRRO'SE, *a.* [Lat. *cirrosus.*] Having a cirrus or tendril; applied to a leaf tipped with a tendril.

CIR'RO-STRA'TUS, *n.* A species of cloud. [*See* CLOUD.]

CIR'ROUS, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, a curl.] Terminating in a cirrus, curl, or tendril; as, a *cirrous* leaf. [*See* CIRRHOUS.]

CIR'RUS, *n.* A fossil turbinated shell of the chalk.

CIR'RUS, *n.* [Lat.] A clasper or tendril; one of the fulcra or props of plants; a long, cylindrical, spiral body, issuing from various parts of plants.—2. A species of cloud. [*See* CLOUD.]


Cirrus.

CIR'SOCELE, *n.* [Gr. κιρσος, a dilated vein, and κηλη, a tumour.] A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; hernia varicosa.

CIS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Ptinidæ. They are minute beetles which infest the various species of Boleti or mushrooms.

CISALP'INE, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps, whence *alpinus, alpine.*] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine.*

CISATLAN'TIC, *a.* Being on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

CIS'PADANE, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, the river Po, whence *Padanus.*] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.

CISSAM'PELOS, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Menispermaceæ, one of which, C. Pareira, yields the root called Pareira brava, which is used in medicine as a tonic and diuretic. It is chiefly employed in chronic inflammation of the bladder.

CISSOID', *n.* [Gr. κισσος, ivy, and ειδος, form.] A curve of the second order, invented by Diocles.

CIS'SUS, *n.* The wild grape: a genus of plants, of the class Tetrandria and order Monogynia of Linnæus; nat. order Ampelideæ.

CIST, *n.* A case. [*See* CYST, the proper orthography.]

CISTA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, belonging to the calycanthaceous group. They are remarkable for the beauty of their fugitive flowers, in the genera Cistus and Helianthemum.

CIST'ED, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. [*See* CYSTED.]

CISTE'LIDES, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, of the section Heteromera. It includes several genera.

CISTER'CIAN, *n.* [*Cisteaux*, in France.] A monk, a reformed Benedictine.

CIS'TERN, *n.* [Lat. *cisterna; cista*, and Sax. *ærn*, place, repository.] 1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquor; as in domestic uses, distilleries, and breweries.—2. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water; as a fountain or lake.

CIST'IC, *a.* *See* CYSTIC.

CIST'US, *n.* [Gr. κισθος.] The rockrose; a genus of plants of many species, belonging to the nat. order Cistaceæ, most of them natives of the southern parts of Europe. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens.

CIT, *n.* [contracted from *citizen.*] A citizen, *in a low sense;* an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatical trader.

CIT'ADEL, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle;* from the It. *citta*, city.] A fortress or castle, in or near a city, intended for its defence; a place of arms.

CI'TAL, *n.* [from *cite.*] Reproof; impeachment. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Summons; citation; quotation. [*Lit. us.*]

CITA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *citatio*, from *cito*, to *cite*, which see.] 1. A summons; an official call or notice, given to a person, to appear in a court, and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear, in various other cases, and the paper containing such notice or call.—2. Quotation; the act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted.—3. Enumeration; mention.

CI'TATORY, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation; as, letters *citatory.*

CITE, *v. t.* [Lat. *cito*, to call; Fr. *citer;* Sax. *hætan* or *hatan*, to call, order, command; Ger. *heissen*, whence Eng. *behest;* D. *heeten;* Dan. *heder.* The same word in Dutch and Danish signifies to *heat.* The sense then is to rouse, push, drive, stimulate. *See* EXCITE, INCITE.] 1. To call upon officially or authoritatively; to summon; to give legal or official notice, as to a defendant to appear in court, to answer or defend.—2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to order or urge.—3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication; as, to *cite* a passage from Scripture, or to *cite* the very words a man utters.—4. To call or name, in support, proof, or confirmation; as, to *cite* an authority to prove a point in law.

CI'TED, *pp.* Quoted; summoned.

CI'TER, *n.* One who cites or summons into court.—2. One who quotes a passage or the words of another.

CIT'ESS, *n.* [*See* CIT.] A city woman. [*Lit. us.*]

CITHARI'NUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the salmon tribe, which inhabit the Nile.

CITHARIS'TIC, *a.* [Lat. *cithara*, a harp or lyre.] Pertaining to or adapted to the harp; or appropriated to the accompaniment of the harp.

CITHARO'XYLUM, *n.* Fiddle-wood; a genus of plants, of the class Didynamia, order Angiospermia of Linnæus, nat. order Verbenaceæ. The species are shrubs, natives of South America and Jamaica.

CITH'ERN, *n.* [Lat. *cithara;* It. *citara;* Gr. κιθαρα.] A stringed musical instrument, among the ancients, the precise form of which is not known, but it bore some resemblance to the modern *guitar*, the name of which is evidently from this ancient word.

CIT'ICISM, *n.* [from *cit.*] The manners of a cit or citizen.

CIT'IED, *a.* Belonging to a city.

CIT'IGRADE, *a.* [Lat. *citus*, swift, and *gradus*, a step.] Relating to a tribe of spiders, whose legs are usually fit only for running.

CITING, *ppr.* Quoting; summoning.

CIT'IZEN, *n.* (cit'izn.) [Fr. *citoyen*, from It. *citta*, a city. *See* CITY.] 1. The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.—2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.—3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town, or place.—4. In *a general sense*, a native or permanent resident in a city or country; as, the *citizens* of London or Philadelphia; the *citizens* of the United States.—5. In *the United States*, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate.

If the *citizens* of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. *Washington.*

CIT'IZEN, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.

CIT'IZENIZE, *v. t.* In *America*, to make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Talleyrand was *citizenised* in Pennsylvania, when there in the form of an emigrant. *T. Pickering.*

CIT'IZENSHIP, *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

CIT'OLE, *n.* A musical instrument; a dulcimer.

CITRACO'NIC ACID, *n.* Pyrocritic acid, an acid formed by the action of heat on itaconic acid, with which it is isomeric. It is volatile, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and forms neutral and acid salts termed Citroconates.

CIT'RATE, *n.* [Lat. *citrus*, a *citron* or lemon.] In *chem.*, a salt, formed by a union of the citric acid, or acid of lemons, with a base.

The onion yields *citrate* of lime. *Ure.*

CI'TRENE, *n.* A peculiar carburetted hydrogen, of which the volatile oil of lemons almost entirely consists.

CIT'RIC, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes; as, *citric* acid.

CIT'RIC AC'ID, *n.* The acid of lemons. Citric acid is contained in several fruits, but in the largest quantity in limes and lemons. It is colourless, inodorous, extremely sharp in its taste, and is composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. It is used as a discharge in calico printing, and as a substitute for lemon in making saline draughts.

CIT'RIL, *n.* A beautiful song-bird of Italy.

CITRINA'TION, *n.* [*See* CITRINE.] The turning to a yellow green colour.

CIT'RINE, *a.* [Lat. *citrinus.*] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon colour; yellow, or greenish yellow.

CIT'RINE, *n.* [Lat. *citrinus.*] A species of very fine sprig crystal, of a beautiful yellow colour, found in columns, and terminating in a hexangular pyramid.

CIT'RON, *n.* [Fr. *citron;* Lat. *citreum*, or *citrum.*] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon.

CIT'RON-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the citron, of the genus Citrus. It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from five to fifteen feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves. To the same genus belong the lemon-tree, orange-tree, &c.

CIT'RON-WATER, *n.* A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons.

CIT'RUL, or **CIT'RULE**, *n.* The pompion or pumpkin, so named from its yellow colour.

CI'TRUS, *n.* A genus of Aurantaceous plants, one of whose species yields the orange, another the lemon, and others the citron, shaddock, forbidden fruit, lime, and similar fruits. This genus is known by its stamens, being numerous and irregularly combined into several parcels, and by its fruit having a leathery rind, which can be easily separated from the pulp.

CIT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *cité;* It. *citta*, *cittade*, or *cittate;* from the Latin *civitas.*] 1. In *a general sense*, a large town; a large number of houses and inhabitants, established in one place.—2. In *the United States*, a corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen. In *Great Britain*, a city is said to be a town corporate that has a bishop and a cathedral church; but this is not always the fact.—3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city.

CIT'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a city; as, *city* wives; a *city* feast; *city* manners.

CIT'Y-COURT, *n.* In *the United States* the municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen.

CIT'YSIN, *n.* A substance of a yellow colour, obtained from the seeds of the Cytisus alpinus.

CIVES, *n.* [Fr. *cive;* Lat. *cepa.*] A species of leek, of the genus Allium.

CIV'ET, *n.* [Fr. *civette;* Pers. *zabad*, the sweet scent of any beast; Ar. *zibadahan*, a civet-cat. The Arabic verb signifies to make butter, and this substance may be named from its resemblance to it.] A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. It is of a clear, yellowish, or brownish colour; of a strong smell, and offensive when undiluted, but agreeable when a small portion is mixed with another substance. It is used as a perfume.

CIV'ET-CAT, *n.* The animal that produces civet, a species of Viverra. This



Civet Cat (Viverra civetta).

animal bears a resemblance to a cat or to a fox; it is of a cinereous colour, tinged with yellow, marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It inhabits India, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagascar.

CIV'IC, *a.* [Lat. *civicus*, from *civis*, a citizen.] Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honours. The *civic* crown, in *Roman affairs*, was a crown or garland of oak boughs, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

CIV'IL, *a.* [Lat. *civilis*, from *civis*, a citizen. Qu. the Welsh *cau*, to shut, inclose, fence, hedge; for the rude inhabitants of antiquity fortified their towns with hedges, stakes, or palisades.] 1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; as in the phrases, *civil* rights, *civil* government, *civil* privileges, *civil* war, *civil* justice. It is opposed to *criminal;* as, a *civil* suit, a suit between subjects alone; whereas a *criminal* process is between the state and a subject. It is distinguished from *ecclesiastical*, which respects the church; and from *military*, which respects the army and navy.—2. Relating to any man as a member of a community; as, *civil* power, *civil* rights, the power or rights which a man enjoys as a citizen.—3. Reduced to order, rule, and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild; as, *civil* life, *civil* society.—4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city, as opposed to the rough, rude, coarse manners of a savage or clown.

Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung. *Prior.*

5. Grave; sober; not gay or showy.

Till *civil* suited morn appear. *Milton.*

6. Complaisant; polite; *a popular colloquial use of the word.*—7. *Civil death*, in *law*, is that which cuts off a man from *civil* society, or its rights and benefits, as banishment, outlawry, excommunication, entering into a monastery, &c., as distinguished from *natural* death.—8. *Civil law*, in *a general sense*, the law of a state, city, or country; but in an appropriate sense, the Roman law; the municipal law of the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code, and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions.—9. *Civil list*, the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury; also, the revenue appropriated to support the civil government.

The army of James II. was paid out of his *civil list*. *Hamilton.*

10. *Civil state*, the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states.—11. *Civil war*, a war between the people of the same state or city; opposed to *foreign* war.—12. *Civil year*, the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the natural year, which is measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.—13. *Civil architecture*, the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life, in distinction from military and naval architecture; as private houses, palaces, churches, &c. When applied to railroads, bridges, piers, and similar works, the term *civil engineering* has been adopted, and the professor is called a civil engineer.

CIVIL'IAN, *n.* [from *civil.*] One who is skilled in the Roman law; a professor or doctor of civil law.—2. In *a more extended sense*, one who is versed in law and government.—3. A student of the civil law at the university.

CIV'ILIST,† *n.* A civilian.

CIVIL'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *civilitas*, from *civilis*, civil; It. *civilita;* Sp. *civilidad.*] 1. The state of being civilized; refinement of manners; *applied to nations;* as distinguished from the rudeness of barbarous nations. [*This sense is obsolescent or obsolete.*]—2. Good breeding; politeness; complaisance; courtesy; decorum of behaviour in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices, and attention to their wants and desires. Civility respects manners or external deportment, and in the plural, *civilities* denote acts of politeness.

CIVILIZA'TION, *n.* [*See* CIVILIZE.] The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being refined in manners, from the grossness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.—*March of civilization* as applied to any particular country, signifies, the continual advancement of the society, in prosperity, comfort, learning, refined manners, and the peaceful arts of regular life; and also the improvement of the man in his individual capacity, the development of his intellectual and moral faculties, of his feel-

ings, natural capacities, his tastes and ideas.—† 2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil.

CIV'ILIZE, *v. t.* [It. *civilizzare;* Fr. *civiliser;* from *civil.*] To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life.

CIV'ILIZED, *pp.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning, and civil manners.

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society. *J. Quincy.*

CIV'ILIZER, *n.* One who civilizes; he that reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civility.—2. That which reclaims from savageness.

CIV'ILIZING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.

CIV'ILLY, *adv.* In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community.—2. In a manner relating to private rights; opposed to *criminally;* as, a process *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of a party injured.—3. Not naturally, but in law; as, a man *civilly* dead.—4. Politely; complaisantly; gently; with due decorum; courteously; as, we were *civilly* treated.—5.† Without gaudy colours, or finery; as, chambers furnished civilly.

CIV'ISM, *n.* [Lat. *civis,* a citizen.] Love of country; patriotism.

CIZ'AR, *v. t.* To clip with scissors. [*Not in use nor correct.*]

CIZE, for *Size,* is not in use.

CLAB'BER, or BON'NY-CLABBER, †*n.* Milk turned, become thick or inspissated. [Ger. *lab,* D. *leb,* rennet.]

CLAC'HAN, *n.* [*Gaelic.*] In the highlands of Scotland, a small village or hamlet in which there is a parish church.

CLACK, *v. i.* [Fr. *claquer,* to flap, or snap; *cliquet,* a mill-clapper; *cliqueter,* to *clack;* W. *cleca, clegyr;* Ir. *clagaim;* Sax. *cloccan,* to *cluck;* Lat. *glocio.* Probably from the root of the Lat. *loquor,* Gr. λακω, ληκεω. *See* CLUCK.] 1. To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click.—2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds; to let the tongue run.

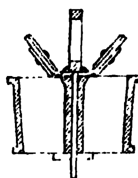
CLACK, *n.* [W. *clec,* a sharp noise, a crack, tale-bearing; *cleca, clecian, clegyr,* to clack, to crack, to tattle. *See* THE VERB.] 1. A sharp, abrupt sound continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object, or by bursting or cracking; continual talk; as, we do not wish to hear his *clack;* a common expression. Hence the word is used for the tongue, the instrument of clacking.—2. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. And according to Johnson, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.—*To clack wool,* † to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh less, and yield less duty.

CLACK'ER, *n.* One that clacks; that which clacks.

CLACK'ING, *ppr.* Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; talking continually; tattling; rattling with the tongue.

CLACK'ING, *n.* A prating.

CLACK'-VALVE, *n.* A valve of the simplest construction. In its usual form, it consists of a plate of leather a little larger than the valve aperture, with a part of it fixed as a hinge. The leather plate is strengthened above by a plate of iron a little larger than the opening, and below by another iron plate a little less than the opening. The valve box is generally one and a half times the diameter of the valve opening, and the clack must open to an angle of 30°.



Clack Valve.

CLAD, *pp.* [*See* CLOTHE.] Clothed; invested, covered as with a garment.

Jeroboam had *clad* himself with a new garment; 1 Kings xi.

The fields are *clad* in cheerful green

CLAIM, *v. t.* [Lat. *clamo,* to cry out to call upon; Sax. *hleman;* Ir. *glamaim.*] 1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; as, to *claim* a debt; to *claim* obedience or respect.—2. To assert, or maintain as a right; as, he *claims* to be the best poet of the age.—3. To have a right or title to; as, the heir *claims* the estate by descent; he *claims* a promise 4.† To proclaim. 5.† To call or name.

CLAIM, *n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due, or supposed to be due; as, a *claim* of wages for services. A claim implies a right or supposed right in the claimant to something which is in another's possession or power. A claim may be made in words, by suit, and by other means. The word is usually preceded by *make* or *lay;* to *make claim;* to *lay claim.* 2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; as, a prince has a *claim* to the throne.

Homer's *claims* to the first rank among Epic poets have rarely been disputed. *Anon.*

3. The thing claimed, or demanded.—4.† A loud call. *Claim in a service,* in *Scots law,* a petition addressed by the heir to the inquest, in which he states his relationship to the deceased, and prays to be served heir to him.—*Claim of enrolment as a freeholder,* the application made to the freeholders of a county by a person who wishes to be put upon the roll

CLAIMABLE, *a.* That may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, *n.* A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right.—2. A person who has a right to claim or demand.

CLAIMED, *pp.* Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.

CLAIMER, *n.* A claimant; one who demands as due.

CLAIMING, *ppr.* Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining; having a right to demand.

CLAIMLESS, *a.* Having no claim.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *See* CLARE-OBSCURE.

CLAIR-VOYANCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *mesmerism,* the name given by the French to the fifth degree of the mesmeric process, or *self-contemplation.* In this state, the patient or *Clair-voyant* is alleged to become perfectly cognizant of his own anatomy, and if there be disease in any part he is said to see what is the matter, and to know what to prescribe. He is also said to see the internal economy of those with whom he is brought into magnetic relation, as clearly as his own. [*See* MESMERISM.]

CLAIR-VOY'ANT, *a.* Clear-sighted; discerning.

CLAM, *n.* [*See* THE VERB.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of many species.

CLAM'-SHELL, *n.* The shell of a clam.

Clam-shell.

CLAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clæmian,* to glue; Ger. *klamm,* close, clammy; *klemmen,* to pinch; Dan. *klammer,* to cling; *klemmer,* to squeeze or pinch; *lim,* glue; *limer,* to glue; *limagtig,* clammy. Qu. W. *clymu,* to bind or tie a knot. *See* LIME.] To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

CLAM, *v. i.* 1. To be moist. [*Lit. us.*] —2. A term in ringing; to unite sounds in the peal.

CLA'MANT, *a.* [*See* CLAIM.] Crying; beseeching.

CLAM'BER, *v. i.* [from *climb,* or D. *klampen,* to grapple.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

CLAM'BERING, *ppr.* Climbing with effort and labour.

CLAM'MINESS, *n.* [*See* CLAMMY.] The state of being viscous; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

CLAM'MY, *a.* [*See* CLAM.] Thick, viscous, adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious; as, bodies *clammy* and cleaving.

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

CLAM'OUR, *n.* [Lat. *clamor;* Ir. *glam;* Sax. *hlem.* *See* CLAIM.] 1. A great outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation, made by a loud human voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices. It often expresses complaint and urgent demand.—2. *Figuratively,* loud and continued noise, as of a river or other inanimate things.

CLAM'OUR, *v. t.* To stun with noise. —*To clamour bells,* is to multiply the strokes.

CLAM'OUR, *v. i.* To utter loud sounds, or outcries; to talk loud; to utter loud voices repeatedly; to vociferate, as an individual; to utter loud voices, as a multitude; to complain; to make importunate demands.

Those who most loudly *clamour* for liberty do not most liberally grant it. *Anon.*

"*Clamour* your tongues," in Shakspeare, if intended to mean, "stop from noise," is not English. Perhaps the word was *clam,* or intended for a derivative.

CLAM'OURER, *n.* One who clamours.

CLAM'OURING, *ppr.* Uttering and repeating loud words; making a great and continued noise; particularly in complaint or importunate demands.

CLAM'OROUS, *a.* Speaking and repeating loud words; noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent.

CLAM'OROUSLY, *adv.* With loud noise or words.

CLAM'OROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being loud or noisy.

CLAMP, *n.* [D. *klamp;* Ger. *klammer*

klemmen; W. *clymu,* to tie.] 1. In *general,* something that fastens or binds; a piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; or a particular manner of uniting work by letting boards into each other.—2. In *ship-building,* a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams.—3. A smooth crooked plate of iron forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon to keep it fast to the carriage. Clamps are also used to strengthen masts, and to fasten the masts and bowsprits of small vessels and of boats.—4. A pile of bricks laid up for burning, in which the end of one brick is laid over another, and a space is left between the bricks for the fire to ascend.—*Clamp-irons,* irons used at the ends of fires to keep the fuel from falling.—*Clamp-nails,* nails used to fasten on clamps in ships.

CLAMP, *v. t.* To fasten with clamps.—2. In *joinery,* to fit a piece of board with the grain, to the end of another piece of board across the grain; as, to *clamp* a table to prevent its warping.

CLAMP'ED, *pp.* United or strengthened with a clamp.

CLAMP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening or strengthening with a clamp.

CLAMS, *n. plur.* [Dan. *klemm-er,* to pinch.] 1. A sort of strong pincers used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails.—2. A kind of vice, generally made of wood, used by artificers for holding any thing fast. [*Scotch.*]

CLAN, *n.* [Ir. *clann,* or *cland,* children, posterity; a tribe, breed, generation, family. Erse, *clan* or *klaan.* Perhaps Ger. *klein,* small.] 1. A race; a family; a tribe. Hence, an association of persons under a chieftain. Among the highlanders of Scotland, a clan consisted of the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief, who represented the common ancestor. The name of the clan was formed of that of the original progenitor with the affix *mac,* (son). The chief exercised his authority by right of primogeniture, as the father of his clan, while the clansmen revered and served the chief with the blind devotion of children. There are few traces of this institution now remaining.—2. In *contempt,* a sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit. *Note.* In *Russ. kolieno* signifies a knee, and a family, race, or tribe; Irish *glun,* the knee, and a generation.

CLAN'CULAR, *a.* [Lat. *clancularius.*] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed. [*Lit. us.*]

CLAN'CULARLY, *adv.* Privately; secretly. [*Lit. us.*]

CLANDES'TINE, *a.* [Lat. *clandestinus.*] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view. It often bears an ill sense, as implying craft or deception, or evil design.—*Clandestine marriage,* a marriage contracted without the due observance of the ceremonies which the law has prescribed. By the law of Scotland, clandestine marriages are valid and effectual, but the parties, celebrator, and witnesses are liable to certain penalties. These penalties, however, have in view merely the religious part of the ceremony, which may be omitted in the eye of the law.

CLANDES'TINELY, *adv.* Secretly; privately; in secret.

CLANDES'TINENESS, *n.* Secrecy; a state of concealment.

CLANG, *v. t.* [Lat. *clango,* to sound; Ger. *klang;* Gr. κλαγγω. It appears from the Greek, that *n* is not radical, and that this word coincides with *clink, clank,* and probably with *clack.*] To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; or to strike with a sharp sound.

They *clanged* their sounding arms. *Prior.*

CLANG, *n.* [Lat. *clangor;* Ger. *klang.* *See* THE VERB.] A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or sonorous bodies, as the *clang* of arms; or any like sound, as the *clang* of trumpets. This word implies a degree of harshness in the sound, or more harshness than *clink.*

CLANG'OUR, *n.* [Lat.] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [*See* CLANG.]

CLANG'OROUS, *a.* Sharp, or harsh in sound.

CLANG'OUS, *a.* Making a clang, or a shrill, or harsh sound.

CLANK, *n.* [*See* CLANG.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies.

CLANK, *v. t.* To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound; as, the prisoners *clank* their chains.

CLAN'NISH, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan. Imbued with the prejudices, feelings, sentiments, &c., peculiar to clans.

CLAN'NISHLY, *adv.* In a clannish manner.

CLAN'NISHNESS, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan, the prejudices, notions, &c., peculiar to clansmen.

CLAN'SHIP, *n.* A state of union, as in a family, or clan; an association under a chieftain.

CLAN'SMAN, *n.* One belonging to some particular clan.

CLAP, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. clapped* or *clapt.* [D. *klappen, kloppen;* Ger. *klappen* or *klaffen.* The Dutch and German words signify to *clap* or strike, and to talk, clatter, prate. Sax. *cleopian* or *clypian,* to call, to speak, whence *ycleped,* W. *clepian,* to clack, to babble, from *llep,* a lapping, *llepiaw,* to *lap,* to lick. The sense is to send, drive or strike, Lat. *alapa,* a *slap.*] 1. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface; as, to *clap* the hands; to *clap* the wings.—2 To thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; followed by *to;* as, to *clap to* the door or gate.—3 To thrust or drive together; to put one thing to another by a hasty or sudden motion; followed by *to, on,* or *in;* as, to *clap* the hand *to* the mouth; to *clap* spurs *to* a horse; to *clap on* a saddle.—4. To thrust; to put, place or send; followed by *in, into, under, over,* &c.; as, to *clap* one *under* the hatches; to *clap* one *into* bedlam; to *clap* a board *over* a pit.—5. To applaud; to manifest approbation or praise by striking the hands together; as, to *clap* a performance on the stage.—6. To infect with venereal poison.—*To clap up,* to make or complete hastily; as, to *clap up* a peace.—*To clap on,* among *seamen,* is to fasten or lay hold of.—7. To imprison hastily, or with little delay.

CLAP, *v. i.* To move or drive together suddenly with noise.

The doors around me *clapt.* *Dryden.*

2. To enter on with alacrity and briskness; to drive or thrust on; as we say to reapers or mowers, *clap in,* or *clap to,* that is, enter on the work, begin without delay, begin briskly.—3. To strike the hands together in applause.

Bid them *clap.* *Shak.*

CLAP, *n.* A driving together; a thrust and collision of bodies with noise, usually bodies with broad surfaces.

Give the door a *clap.* *Swift.*

2. A sudden act or motion; a thrust:

Pay all debts at one *clap.* *Swift.*

3. A burst of sound; a sudden explosion; as, a *clap* of thunder.—4. An act of applause; a striking of hands to express approbation.—5. A venereal infection. [Fr. *clapoir;* D. *klapoor.*]—6. With falconers, the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAP'-BOARD, *n.* A thin narrow board for covering houses. In *England,* according to Bailey, a clap-board is also a stave or staff for casks.

CLAP'-DISH, *n.* A wooden bowl or dish.

CLAP'-DOCTOR, *n.* One who is skilled in healing the clap.

CLAP'-NET, *n.* A net for taking larks, united with a looking-glass.

CLAP'PED, *pp.* Thrust or put on or together; applauded by striking the hands together; infected with the venereal disease.

CLAP'PER, *n.* A person who claps, or applauds by clapping.—2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper. In *Scotland,* this is frequently called a clap.—3.† A burrow or inclosure.

CLAP'PER-CLAW, *v. t.* [*clap* and *claw.*] To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile.

CLAP'PING, *ppr.* Driving or putting on, in, over, or under, by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.

CLAP'-TRAP, *n.* A trap for clapping in theatres.

CLARE, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.

CLA'RE CON'STAT, [precept of,] *n.* In *Scots law,* a deed executed by a subject superior, for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal, under the grant of the *precept.*

CLAR'ENCEUX, CLAR'ENCIEUX, *n.* In *Great Britain,* the second king at arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, and appointed by Edward IV. His office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires, on the south of the river Trent.

CLARE-OBSCURE, *n.* [Lat. *clarus,* clear, and *obscurus,* obscure.] Light and shade in painting; or the particular distribution of the lights and shades of a piece, with respect to the ease of the eye and the effect of the whole piece; also, a design of two colours.

CLAR'ET, *n.* [Fr. *clairet,* from *clair,* clear; It. *claretto.*] A species of French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

CLAR'ICHORD, *n.* [Lat. *clarus,* clear, and *chorda,* a string. *See* CHORD.] A musical instrument in form of a spinet, called also *manichord.* It has forty-nine or fifty stops or keys, and seventy strings; some of the latter being in unison. There are several little mortises for passing the jacks, armed with brass hooks, which stop and raise the chords, instead of the feather used in virginals and spinets. The chords are covered with pieces of

cloth, which deaden the sound and render it sweeter. Hence it is particularly used by nuns.

CLARIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* CLARIFY.] The act of clearing; particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter by the separation of the insoluble particles, which prevent it from being transparent. This may be performed by depuration, filtration, or coagulation.

CLAR'IFIED, *pp.* Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.

CLAR'IFIER, *n.* That which clarifies or purifies; as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass, are *clarifiers* of liquors. —2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified.

CLAR'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *clarifier*, from Lat. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine: *applied particularly to liquors*; as, to *clarify* wine or syrup.—2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate; *applied to the mind or reason.* [*Rarely used.*]

CLAR'IFY, *v. i.* To clear up; to grow clear or bright.

His understanding *clarifies* in discoursing with another. *Bacon.*

2. To grow or become clear or fine; to become pure, as liquors. Cider *clarifies* by fermentation.

CLAR'IFYING, *ppr.* Making clear, pure, or bright; defecating; growing clear.

CLAR'INET, or **CLAR'IONET**, *n.* [Fr. *clarinette.*] A wind instrument of music, made of wood, and similar in shape to the oboe, but of rather larger dimensions. It has a fixed mouth piece, containing a reed which forms the upper joint of the instrument.

CLAR'ION, *n.* [Fr. *clairon*; Sp. *clarin*; from Lat. *clarus*, clear, from its shrill sound.] A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower and its tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet.

CLARIS'ONOUS, *a.* [Lat. *clarus* and *sonus.*] Having a clear sound.

CLAR'ITUDE, *n.* Clearness; splendour. [*Lit. us.*]

CLAR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *clarté*; Lat. *claritas*, from *clarus*, clear.] Clearness, brightness; splendour. [*Lit. us.*]

CLÄRT, *v. t.* To daub, smear, or spread, to dirty. [*Scotch.*]

CLÄRTY, *a.* Wet, slippery, dirty. [*Scotch.*]

CLAR'Y,† *v. i.* To make a loud or shrill noise.

CLA'RY, *n.* [A corruption of Sclarea.] A plant of the genus Salvia, or sage; Salvia Sclarea.

CLA'RY-WATER, *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. It is a cardiac and helps digestion.

CLASH, *v. i.* [D. *kletsen*; Ger. *klatschen*, *klitschen*; Dan. *klatsker.*] 1. To strike against; to drive against with force.—*Note.* The sense of this word is simply to strike against or meet with force; but when two sounding bodies strike together, the effect is a sound. Hence the word often implies to strike with a noise; as, *clashing* arms.—2. To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere, as opposing persons, minds, views, interests, &c.; as, the opinions of men *clash*; *clashing* interests.

Independent jurisdictions could not fail to *clash*. *Dwight's Theol.*

CLASH, *v. t.* To strike one thing against another, with sound.

CLASH, *n.* A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies; as, the *clash* of arms.—2. Opposition; contradiction; as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c.

CLASH'ING, *ppr.* Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; interfering.

CLASH'ING, *a.* Interfering, opposite; as, *clashing* interests.

CLASH'ING, *n.* A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition.

CLASH'INGLY, *adv.* With clashing.

CLÄSP, *n.* [Ir. *clasba*; *clapse*, *Chaucer.*] 1. A hook for fastening; a catch; a small hook to hold together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c.—2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms around.

CLÄSP, *v. t.* To shut or fasten together with a clasp.—2. To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to; as, the *clasping* ivy.—3. To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers.—4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms round; to catch with the arms. 5. To inclose and press.

CLÄSPED, *pp.* Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught. In *her.*, hands are said to be *clasped* or conjoined, when holding each other.

CLÄSPER, *n.* He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, which twines round something for support.

CLÄSPERED, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

CLÄSPING, *ppr.* Twining round; catching and holding; embracing; inclosing; shutting or fastening with a clasp.—2. In *bot.*, surrounding the stem at the base, as a leaf.

CLÄSP-KNIFE, *n.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLÄSP-NAILS, *n.* Nails with flatted heads, so as to clasp the wood.

CLÄSS, *n.* [Lat. *classis*, a class, a fleet, a troop, that is, a collection; Arm. *claçz* and *sclaçz*; Dan. *klasse*, a class, and *klase*, a cluster, a bunch. This seems to be a branch of the root of Lat. *claudo*, *clausus.*] 1. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like, as in the phrase, all *classes* of men in society.

The readers of poetry may be distinguished into three *classes*, according to their capacity of judging. *Dryden.*

2. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. In colleges, the students entering or becoming members the same year, and pursuing the same studies. In academies and schools, the pupils who learn the same lesson, and recite together. In some cases, students of different standings, pursuing the same studies and reciting together, or attending the same professor, or the same course of lectures.—3. Scientific division or arrangement; a set of beings or things, having something in common, or ranged under a common denomination. Hence in zoology, animals are divided into classes; as quadrupeds, fowls, fishes, &c. So in botany, plants are arranged in classes; each class including a certain number of orders, genera, species, &c. Classes are natural or artificial; natural, when founded on natural relations or resemblances; artificial, when formed arbitrarily, for want of a complete knowledge of natural relations.

CLÄSS, *v. t.* To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions; to place together, or in one division, men or things which have or are supposed to have something in common. 2. To place in ranks or divisions, students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.

CLÄSSED, *pp.* Arranged in a class or in sets.

CLAS'SIC, } **CLAS'SICAL**, } *a.* [Lat. *classicus*; Fr. *classique*; from Lat. *classis*, the first order of Roman citizens.] 1. Relating to ancient Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation, which, in modern times, have been and still are studied as the best models of fine writing. Thus Aristotle, Plato, Demosthenes, Thucydides, &c, among the Greeks; and Cicero, Virgil, Livy, Sallust, Cesar, and Tacitus, among the Latins, are *classical* authors. Hence, 2. Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order; constituting the best model or authority as an author; as, Addison and Johnson are English *classical* writers. Hence *classical* denotes pure, chaste, correct, refined; as, a *classical* taste; a *classical* style.

At Liverpool, Roscoe is like Pompey's column at Alexandria, towering alone in *classic* dignity. *Irving.*

3. Denoting an order of presbyterian assemblies.

CLAS'SIC, *n.* An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character; but the word is applied to writers of a like character in any nation. – 2. A book written by an author of the first class.

CLASSICAL'ITY, } **CLAS'SICALNESS**, } *n.* The quality of being classical.

CLAS'SICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of classes; according to a regular order of classes or sets.

It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory, if they were not *classically* arranged. *Kerr's Lavoisier.*

2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

CLASSIF'IC, *a.* Constituting a class or classes; noting classification, or the order of distribution into sets.

CLASSIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* CLASSIFY.] The act of forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks.

CLAS'SIFIED, *pp.* Arranged in classes; formed into a class or classes.

CLAS'SIFY, *v. t.* [Lat. *classis*, a class, and *facio*, to make; a word of modern coinage.] To make a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters.

CLAS'SIFYING, *ppr.* Forming a class or classes; arranging in sorts or ranks.
CLĂSSING, *ppr.* Arranging in a class or classes.
CLAS'SIS, *n.* Class; order; sort.—2. A convention or assembly.
CLAT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *klateren, kletteren; W. clewtiaw;* Sax. *clatninge*, a clattering. Qu. Fr. *éclater;* Lat. *latro*, to bark; Sax. *hlyd*, loud. It seems to be a diminutive.] 1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as by striking sonorous bodies; as, to *clatter* on a shield.—2. To utter continual or repeated sharp sounds, or rattling sounds, by being struck together; as, *clattering* arms. -3. To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle with the tongue.
CLAT'TER, *v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. [*A low word.*]
CLAT'TER, *n.* A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; rattling sounds.-2. Tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.
CLAT'TERER, *n.* One who clatters: a babbler.
CLAT'TERING, *ppr.* Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast with noise; rattling.
CLAT'TERING, *n.* A rattling noise.
CLAT'TERINGLY, *adv.* With clattering.
CLAUD'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *claudens; claudo*, to shut.] Shutting; confining; drawing together; as; a *claudent* muscle. [*Lit. us.*]
CLAUD'ICANT, *a.* Halting; limping. [*Lit. us.*]
CLAUD'ICATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *claudico*, to limp, from *claudus*, lame.] To halt or limp. [*Lit. us., or not at all.*]
CLAUDICA'TION, *n.* A halting or limping. [*Lit. us.*]
CLAUSE, *n.* (*s* as *z*) [Fr. *clause;* Lat. *clausura*, from *claudo*, to shut: Gr. *κλειω, κλειστος:* W. *claws;* Eng. *close*. Sax. *hlidan*, to cover; *hlid*, a cover, a *lid*,- which see.] Literally, a close or inclosure. Hence, that which is included, or contained, within certain limits.—1. In *language* or *gram.*, a member of a period or sentence; a subdivision of a sentence, in which the words are inseparably connected with each other in sense, and cannot, with propriety, be separated by a point; as, "there is reason to think that he afterward rose to favour, and obtained several honours civil and military." In this sentence are two clauses.—2. An article in a contract or other writing; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, grant, covenant, &c.—In *Scots law*, clauses inserted in deeds are of several kinds; as *clause of devolution*, a clause devolving some office, obligation, or duty on a party in a certain event, as, for example, on the failure of another to perform. *Clause of return*, a clause by which the granter of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself. *Clauses irritant* and *resolutive*, clauses devised for limiting the right of an absolute proprietor. By the irritant clause the deeds done by the proprietor, contrary to the conditions of the right, are declared to be void and null; and by the resolutive clause, the right of the person contravening is resolved and extinguished.
CLAUS'TRAL, *a.* [Lat. *claustrum*, an inclosure, from *claudo*. *See* CLAUSE.] Relating to a cloister or religious house; as, a *claustral* prior.
CLAU'SULAR, *a.* Consisting of, or having clauses.
CLAUS'URE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* CLAUSE.] The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [*Lit. us.*]-2. In *anat.*, an imperforated canal.
CLAVAGEL'LA, *n.* A genus of testaceous acephalous animals. The species were supposed to be all fossil, but a recent species has been found.
CLAVA'RIA, *n.* Club-shaped fungus; a genus of plants, of the class Cryptogamia and order Fungi of Linnæus, nat. order Lycoperineæ. One species is called gray-goat's beard.
CLAV'ATED, or **CLAV'ATE**, *a.* [Lat *clava;* Eng. a *club;* W. *clwpa.*] 1. Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top, as certain parts of a plant. -2. Set with knobs.


Clavate.

CLAVE, *pret.* of *Cleave.*
CLAVE, *n.* A kind of stool used by ship carpenters.
CLAV'ELLATED, *a.* *Clavellated* ashes, potash and pearl-ash, so termed from the billets or little clubs used in making them.
CLAVELLI'NA, *n.* Savigny's name for a subgenus of Acididæ, with a gelatinous envelope or testa supported upon a peduncle, and having the branchial sac without plaits, but not penetrating to the bottom of the envelope.
CLAV'IARY, *n.* [Lat. *clavis*, a key; Gr. *κλεις*, contracted from *κλειδοω:* Lat. *claudo*] A scale of lines and spaces in music
CLAV'ICHORD, *n.* [Lat. *clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.] A musical instrument of an oblong figure, of the nature of a spinet. The strings are muffled with small bits of fine woollen cloth, to soften the sounds; *used in nunneries.* [*See* CLARICHORD.]
CLAV'ICLE, *n.* [Lat. *clavicula*, a tendril, that is, a little key or fastener, from *clavis*, a key or lock.] The collar bone. There are two *clavicles*, or channel bones, joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast bone.
CLA'VIER, *n.* [Lat. *clavis*, a key.] In *music*, an assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte, representing all the sounds used in melody and harmony.
CLAV'IGER, *n.* [Lat. *clavis*, a key, and *gero*, to carry.] One who keeps the keys of any place.
CLAW, *n.* [Sax. *claw;* Ger. *klaue.*] 1. The sharp hooked nail of a beast, bird, or other animal.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two *claws*, and cheweth the cud, ye shall eat; Deut. xiv.

His nails were grown like bird's *claws;* Dan. iv.

2. The whole foot of an animal armed with hooked nails.—*Claw*, or *unguis*, in *bot.*, is applied to the narrow portion of a petal, as is seen in the pink and wallflower.
CLAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *clawen.*] To pull, tear, or scratch with the nails.—2. To scratch or tear in general; to tickle. —3.† To flatter.
To claw off or *away*, to scold or rail at. —2. In *seamanship*, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore.—3. In *vulgar language*, to scratch away; to get off or escape.
CLAW'BACK, *n.* [*claw* and *back.*] One who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler.
CLAW'ED, *pp.* Scratched, pulled, or torn with claws.-2. *a.* Furnished with claws.
CLAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling, tearing, or scratching with claws or nails.
CLAW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of claws.
CLAY, *n.* [Sax. *clæg;* Ger. *klei;* W. *clai*, viscous, sticky.] 1. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silex and alumine, sometimes with lime, magnesia, alkali and metallic oxides. A species of earths which are firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, but stiff, viscid, and ductile when moist, and smooth to the touch; not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not readily subsiding in it. They contract by heat. Clays absorb water greedily, and become soft, but are so tenacious as to be moulded into any shape, and hence they are the materials of bricks and various vessels, domestic and chemical. There are many varieties of clay used for different purposes; as, pipe *clay*, potter's *clay*, porcelain brick *clay*, &c. -2. In *poetry* and in *Scripture*, earth in general.

I also am formed out of the *clay;* Job xxxiii.

3. In *Scripture*, *clay* is used to express frailty, liableness to decay and destruction.

They that dwell in houses of *clay;* Job iv.

CLAY, *v. t.* To cover or manure with clay. 2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.
CLAY-BUILT, *a.* Built with clay.
CLAY-CÓLD, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.
CLĀYED, *pp.* Covered or manured with clay.-2. Purified and whitened with clay; as, *clayed* sugar.
CLAYES, *n. plur.* [Fr. *claie*, a hurdle; W. *clwyd.*] In *fort.*, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.
CLAYEY, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.
CLĀY-GROUND, *n.* Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.
CLĀYISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.
CLAY-LAND, } *n.* Land consisting of
CLĀY-SOIL, } clay, or abounding with it.
CLĀY-MARL, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
CLAYMORE, *n.* The common baskethilted broadsword, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland.
CLĀY-PIT, *n.* A pit where clay is dug.
CLĀY-SLATE, *n.* In *mineral.*, argillaceous schist; argillite.
CLĀY-STONE, *n.* A mineral, the *Thonstein* of Werner, and *indurated clay* of Kirwan. It resembles compact limestone or calcareous marl. Its texture is porous, compact, or slaty. Its colour is gray, often tinged with yellow

or blue; also rose or pale red, or brownish red, and sometimes greenish.

CLĒAN, *a.* [Sax. *clæne;* W. *glan* or *glain;* Ir. *glan;* Arm. *glan.* The primary sense seems to be, to open or to remove, to separate.] In *a general sense,* free from extraneous matter, or whatever is injurious or offensive: hence its signification depends on the nature and qualities of the substances to which it is applied. 1. Free from dirt, or other foul matter; as, *clean* water; a *clean* cup; a *clean* floor.—2. Free from weeds or stones; as, *clean* land; a *clean* garden or field. 3. Free from knots or branches; as, *clean* timber. In *America, clear* is generally used.—4. Free from moral impurity; innocent.

Who can bring a *clean* thing out of an unclean? Job xiv; Acts xviii.

5. Free from ceremonial defilement; Lev. x.; Num. xix.—6. Free from guilt: sanctified; holy; John xiii.; Ps. li.—7. That might be eaten by the Hebrews; Gen. vii. 8.—8. That might be used; Luke xi. 9. Free from a foul disease; cured of leprosy; 2 Kings v.; Mat. viii.—10. Dexterous; adroit: not bungling; free from awkwardness; as, a *clean* feat; a *clean* boxer. 11. Free from infection; as, a *clean* ship A *clean* bill of health is a certificate that a ship is *clean,* or free from infection.

CLĒAN, *adv.* Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully; indicating separation or complete removal of every part. "The people passed *clean* over Jordan;" Josh. iii. "Is his mercy *clean* gone for ever?" Ps. lxxvii. This use of *clean* is not now elegant, and not used except in vulgar language. 2. Without miscarriage; dexterously.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Henley.*

CLĒAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *clænan;* W. *glanau.* *See* THE ADJECTIVE.] To remove all foreign matter from; to separate from any thing whatever is extraneous to it, or whatever is foul, noxious, or offensive, as dirt or filth from the hands, body, or clothes, foul matter from a vessel, weeds, shrubs, and stones from a meadow; to purify. Thus a house is *cleaned* by sweeping and washing; a field is *cleaned* by ploughing and hoeing.

CLĒANED, *pp.* Freed from filth or dirt.

CLĒAN-HANDED, *a.* Having clean hands

CLĒAN-HEÄRTED, *a.* Having a pure heart.

CLĒANING, *ppr.* Freeing from filth.

CLEAN'LINESS, *n.* (clen'liness.) [from *cleanly.*] Freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul extraneous matter. 2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

CLEAN'LY, *a.* (clen'ly.) [from *clean.*] Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth.—2. Pure; free from mixture: innocent; as, *cleanly* joys. 3. Cleansing; making clean; as, *cleanly* powder. 4.† Nice; artful; dexterous; adroit; as, a *cleanly* play; a *cleanly* evasion.

CLEAN'LY, *adv.* (clen'ly.) In a clean manner; neatly; without filth.

CLĒANNESS, *n.* Freedom from dirt; filth, and foreign matter; neatness. 2. Freedom from infection or a foul disease.—3. Exactness; purity; justness; correctness; *used of language or style;* as, *cleanness* of expression.—4. Purity; innocence. In *scripture, cleanness* of hands denotes innocence. *Cleanness* of teeth denotes want of provisions; Amos iv. 6.

CLEANS'ABLE, or **CLEANS'IBLE,** *a.* (clenz'able.) That may be cleansed.

CLEANSE, *v. t.* (clenz.) [Sax. *clænsian,* from *clæne,* clean.] 1. To purify; to make clean; to remove filth, or foul matter of any kind, or by any process whatever, as by washing, rubbing, scouring, scraping, purging, ventilation, &c.; as, to *cleanse* the hands or face; to *cleanse* a garment; to *cleanse* the bowels; to *cleanse* a ship; to *cleanse* an infected house.—2. To free from a foul or infectious disease; to heal; Lev. xiv. 4, 8; Mark i. 42.—3. To free from ceremonial pollution, and consecrate to a holy use; Num. viii. 15.; Ezek. xliii. 20.—4. To purify from guilt; 1 John i. 7.—5. To remove; as, to *cleanse* a crime.

CLEANS'ED, *pp.* (clenz'ed.) Purified; made clean; purged; healed.

CLEANS'ER, *n.* (clenz'er.) He or that which cleanses; in medicine, a detergent.

CLEANS'ING, *ppr.* (clenz'ing.) Purifying; making clean; purging; removing foul or noxious matter from; freeing from guilt.

CLEANS'ING, *a.* (clenz'ing.) Adapted to cleanse and purify.

CLEANS'ING, *n.* (clenz'ing.) The act of purifying or purging; Mark i. 44; Luke v. 14.

CLĒAN-TIMBERED.† *a.* Well proportioned.

CLĒAR, *a.* [W. *clær,* clear, bright, from *llær,* a reflux, *llaeru,* to ebb, to clear, or W. *eglur,* clear, from *llur,* extended, [like floor;] Ir. *glair, lear, leir* and *glor;* Lat. *clarus.* *See* GLARE and GLORY.] 1 Open: free from obstruction; as, a *clear* plat of ground; the way is *clear.*—2. Free from clouds, or fog; serene; as, a *clear* day 3. Free from foreign matter; unmixed; pure; as, *clear* water; *clear* sand; *clear* air; *clear* glass. 4. Free from any thing that creates doubt or uncertainty; apparent; evident; manifest, not obscure; conspicuous; that is, open to the mind; as, the reason is *clear.* 5. Unclouded; luminous; not obscured; as, a *clear* sun; a *clear* shining after a rain; 2 Sam. xxiii.—6. Unobstructed; unobscured; as, a *clear* view.—7. Perspicacious; sharp; as, a *clear* sight. 8 Not clouded with care, or ruffled by passion; cheerful; serene; as, a *clear* aspect. 9. Evident; undeniable; indisputable; as, the victory was *clear.* 10. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.

Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear.* *Milton.*

11. Free from guilt or blame; innocent; unspotted; irreproachable; 2 Cor. vii.

In action faithful and in honour *clear.* *Pope.*

12. Free from bias; unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial; as, a *clear* judgment.—13 Free from debt, or obligation; not liable to prosecution; as, to be *clear* of debt or responsibility.—14. Free from deductions, or charges; as, *clear* gain or profit 15. Not entangled; unembarrassed; free; as, the cable is *clear.* A ship is *clear,* when she is so remote from shore or other object, as to be out of danger of striking, or to have sea room sufficient. The coast is called *clear* when the navigation is not interrupted or rendered dangerous by rocks, sands, breakers, &c.—16. Open: distinct; not jarring, or harsh; as, a *clear* sound; a *clear* voice.—17. Liberated; freed; acquitted of charges; as, a man has been tried and got *clear.*—18. Free from spots or any thing that disfigures; as, a *clear* skin. Clear is followed by *from* or by *of.*

Thou shalt be *clear from* this my oath: Gen. xxiv.

The air is *clear of* damp exhalations. *Temple.*

CLĒAR, *adv.* Plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.—2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly; indicating entire separation; as, to cut a piece *clear* off; to go *clear* away; but in this sense its use is not elegant.—*Clear* or *in the clear,* among *artificers,* denotes the space within walls, or length and breadth *clear* or exclusive of the thickness of the wall.—*Clear* in the *clear,* also the nett distance between any two bodies where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces.

CLĒAR, *v. t.* To make clear; to fine; to remove any thing foreign; to separate from any foul matter; to purify; to clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.—2. To free from obstructions; as, to *clear* the road.—3. To free from any thing noxious or injurious; as, to *clear* the ocean of pirates; to *clear* the land of enemies.—4. To remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment; often followed by *off* or *away;* as, to *clear off* debts; to *clear away* rubbish.—5. To free; to liberate, or disengage; to exonerate; as, to *clear* a man from debt, obligation, or duty.—6. To cleanse; as, to *clear* the hands from filth; to *clear* the bowels.—7. To remove any thing that obscures, as clouds or fog; to make bright; as, to *clear* the sky; sometimes followed by *up.* 8. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; as, to *clear* a question or theory; to *clear up* a case or point. 9. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate.

How shall we *clear* ourselves? Gen. xliv.

That will by no means *clear* the guilty; Ex. xxxiv.

10. In *a legal sense,* to acquit on trial, by verdict; as, the prisoner has been tried and *cleared.*—11. To make gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges; as, to *clear* ten per cent. by a sale of goods, or by a voyage.—12. To remove wood from land; to cut down trees, remove, or burn them, and prepare land for tillage or pasture; as, to *clear* land for wheat.—13. To leap over or pass by without touching, or failure; as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch. *To clear a ship at the custom house,* is to exhibit the documents required by law, give bonds or perform other acts requisite, and procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires.—*To clear the land,* in *seamen's lan.,* is to gain such a distance from shore, as to have open sea room, and be out of danger from the land.—*To clear the hold,* is to empty or unload a ship.—*To clear a ship for action,* or *to clear for action,* is to remove all incumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.—*To clear out a ship,* in *the merchant service,* is to obtain leave for sailing, or filling the cargo by paying the customs.

CLĒAR, *v. i.* To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair; often followed by *up, off,* or *away;* as, the sky *clears;* the weather *clears up;* it *clears away;* it *clears off.*—2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free or disengaged.

He that *clears* at once will relapse. *Bacon.*

CLĒARAGE, *n.* The removing of any thing. [*Lit. us*]

CLĒARANCE, *n.* A certificate that a ship or vessel has been *cleared* at the custom house; permission to sail.

CLĒARED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foreign matter, or from incumbrance; made manife[redacted] ed; liberated[redacted]

CLĒARER, *n.* That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; that which brightens. In *ships*, a tool on which the hemp is always finished for lines and twines for sail makers, &c.

CLĒARING, *ppr.* Purifying; removing foul matter, incumbrances, or obstructions; making evident or luminous: cleansing; liberating; disengaging; acquitting; making gain beyond all costs and charges.

CLĒARING, *n.* A defence; justification; vindication; 2 Cor. vii.—2. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; *a common use of the word in America*.—3. The act of making clear.—4. Among *London bankers*, a method adopted by them for exchanging the drafts on each other's houses, and settling the differences.

CLEA'RING-HOUSE, *n.* The place where the operation termed *clearing* is carried on among the London bankers. [*See* CLEARING.]

CLĒARLY, *adv.* Plainly; evidently; fully; as, the fact is *clearly* proved.—2. Without obstruction; luminously; as, to shine *clearly*.—3. With clear discernment; as, to understand *clearly*. 4. Without entanglement, or confusion. 5. Plainly; honestly; candidly.

Deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson*

6. Without reserve, evasion or subterfuge.

CLĒARNESS, *n.* Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity; as, the *clearness* of water, or other liquor.—2. Freedom from obstruction or incumbrance; as, the *clearness* of the ground. —3. Freedom from fogs or clouds; openness; as, the *clearness* of the sky. It generally expresses less than brightness or splendour; Exod. xxiv.—4. Distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness; as, the *clearness* of reason, of views, of arguments, or explanations.—5. Plainness, or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candour.—6. Freedom from imputation of ill. —7. Freedom from spots, or any thing that disfigures; as, the *clearness* of the skin.

CLĒAR-SEEING, *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding.

CLĒAR-SHINING, *a.* [*clear* and *shine*.] Shining with brightness, or unobstructed splendour.

CLĒAR-SIGHTED, *a.* [*clear* and *sight*.] Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; as, *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.

CLĒAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* Acute discernment.

CLĒAR-STARCH, *v. t.* [*clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen and clear with starch, and by clapping with the hands; as, to *clear-starch* muslin.

CLĒAR-STARCHER, *n* One who clear-starches.

CLĒAR-STARCHING, *ppr.* Stiffening and clearing with starch.—2 *n.* The act of stiffening and clearing with starch.

CLĒAR STORY, or **CLERE STORY**, *n.* The upper division of the nave, choir, and transepts of a church. The name is by some derived from the *clair*, or light admitted through its windows; others have supposed it to have arisen from the windows being *clear* of the roofs of the aisles, and others from that story of the building being *clear* of [redacted]fters, joists, or flooring.

[redacted]EAR or CLERE STORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the upper part of a church.

CLĒAR-TONED, *a.* Having a clear sound.

CLĒAR-VOICED, *a.* Having a clear voice.

From whose tops the *clear-voiced* boys sing thrice, every twenty-four hours, eulogies. *Sir T. Herbert*

CLEAT, *n.* [Qu. the root of Lat. *claudo*, Gr. κλειθρον, the fastener.] A piece of wood used in a ship to fasten ropes upon. It is formed with one arm or two, or with a hollow to receive a rope, and is made fast to some part of a vessel. There are several kinds of *cleats* on board vessels; such as belaying cleats, deck-cleats, or thumb-cleats. [The form of some may differ from that given above, but the use of all is the same.]



Cleat

CLEAVAGE, *n.* The act of cleaving or splitting.—2. In *miner.*, the manner of cleaving or of mechanical divisions. It is used in relation to the fracture of minerals which have natural joints and possess a regular structure. Certain rocks, usually called slate rocks, may be cleaved into an indefinite number of thin laminæ which are parallel to each other, but which are generally not parallel to the planes of the true strata, or layers of deposition, so that the planes of cleavage are distinguishable from those of stratifications: they also differ from joints, which are fissures or lines of parting at definite distances, and often at right angles to the planes of stratification. The partings which divide columnar basalt into prisms, are joints. The mechanical division of crystals, by showing the direction in which their laminæ can separate, enables us to determine the mutual inclination of these laminæ. In the interior of many minerals, the direction of the cleavage may frequently be seen, without using any mechanical violence.

CLĒAVABLE, *a.* That may cleave or be divided.

CLĒAVE, *v. i. pret.* *clave* or *cleaved*. [Sax. *cleofian*, *cliofian*, to split and to adhere; *clyfian*, to adhere; Ger. *kleben* or *kleiben*. The old preterit *clave* is obsolescent.] 1. To stick; to adhere; to hold to.

My bones *cleave* to my skin; Ps. cii

Let my tongue *cleave* to the roof of my mouth; Ps. cxxxvii.

Cleave to that which is good; Rom. xii.

2. To unite aptly; to fit; to sit well on. —3. To unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere with strong attachment.

A man shall leave father and mother, and *cleave* to his wife; Gen. ii; Mat xix.

Cleave to Jehovah your God; Josh. xxiii.

CLĒAVE, *v. t. pret.* *cleft*; *pp.* *cleft* or *cleaved*. The old *pret.* *clove* is obsolete; *clave* is obsolescent. The old participle, *cloven*, is obsolescent, or rather used as an adjective. [Sax. *cleofian* or *clifian*; Ger. *klieben*; Russ. *lopayu*; Gr. λεπω. This word seems to be connected with the Lat. *liber*, free, and bark, book, *libero*, to free, Fr. *livrer* whence *deliver*.] 1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to open or sever the cohering parts of a body, by cutting or by the application of force; as, to *cleave* wood; to *cleave* a rock; to *cleave* the flood; Ps. lxxiv.—2. To part or open naturally.

Every beast that *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws; Deut. xiv.

CLĒAVE, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of cohering bodies; as, the ground *cleaves* by frost.

The mount of Olives shall *cleave* in the midst thereof; Zech. xiv.

CLĒAVED, *pp.* Split; rived; divided.

CLĒAVELANDITE, *n.* [from *professor Cleaveland*.] A mineral, generally of a white or grayish white colour, sometimes blue, or bluish or reddish; called also silicious felspar, or albite.

CLĒAVER, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces.

CLĒAVERS, *n.* A plant, of the genus Galium, G. Aparine, called also goose-grass.

CLĒAVING, *ppr.* Sticking; adhering; uniting to. Also, splitting; dividing; riving.

CLECHE, *n.* In *her.*, a French term signifying any ordinary pierced throughout, and so much perforated, that the chief substance is taken from it, leaving nothing visible but the edges.—*Cross Clechée*, is a cross with the inside taken out, leaving only an edge, and which might be blazoned *a cross voided of the field*. It is also termed *cross-recoursie*.

Cleché Cross.

CLEDGE, *n.* Among *miners*, the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLEF, *n.* [Fr. *clef*; Lat. *clavis*, a key, the fastener.] A character in music, placed at the beginning of a staff, to determine the degree of elevation, occupied by that staff in the general claviary or system, and to point out the names of all the notes which it contains in the line of that clef.

CLEFT, *pp.* of *Cleave*. Divided; split; parted asunder.

CLEFT, *n.* A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; as, the *cleft* of a rock; Isa. ii. 21.—2. A disease in horses; a crack on the bought of the pastern.—3. A piece made by splitting; as, a *cleft* of wood. [This word is sometimes written *clift*.]

CLEFT'-FOOTED, *a.* Having a cloven foot.

CLEFT-GRĂFT, *v. t.* [*cleft* and *graft*.] To ingraft by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

CLEG, *n.* The horse fly or gad fly; Dan. *klag*.

CLEITHRAL, *a.* Descriptive of a temple whose roof completely covers it. [*See* CLEITHROS.]

CLEITH'ROS, *n.* A temple closed in or covered by a roof.

CLEM,† *v. t.* [Ger. *klemmen*.] To starve.

CLEM'ATIS, *n.* A genus of climbing plants, belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The most common species is C. vitalba, or the common traveller's joy, which runs over the hedges in

many parts of England, loading them first with its copious clusters of white blossoms, and afterwards with heaps of its feather-tailed, silky tufts.

CLEM'ENCY, *n.* [Lat. *clementia*, from *clemens*, mild, smooth; whence Fr. *clemence*; W. *llim*, smooth.] 1. Mildness; softness; as, the *clemency* of the air.—2. Mildness of temper; gentleness or lenity of disposition; disposition to treat with favour and kindness.

I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clemency* a few words; Acts xxiv

3. Mercy, disposition to treat with lenity, to forgive or to spare, as offenders; tenderness in punishing; opposed to severity, harshness, or rigour.

CLEM'ENT, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

CLEM'ENTINE, *a.* Pertaining to St Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement V.

CLEM'ENTLY, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

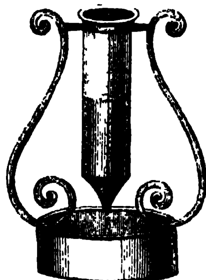
CLENCH. *See* CLINCH.

CLEO'NUS, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Curculionidæ. About a hundred species are known which inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa. The C. Sulcirostris is the type of the genus. It is common in many parts of England, particularly in chalky and sandy situations.

CLEPE, *v. t* or *i.* [Sax. *clepan*, *cleopan*, *clypan*, to cry out; W. *clepiaw*, to clack.] † To call or name.

CLEPSAM'MIA, *n.* [Gr. κλεπτω, to hide, to steal, and αμμος, sand.] An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour-glass.

CLEP SYDRA, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. κλεψυδρα: κλεπτω, to steal, to hide, and ὑδωρ, water.] 1. A time piece used by



Clepsydra

the Greeks and Romans, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water. There were many kinds of clepsydræ or water-clocks among the ancients, but they all had this in common, that the water ran generally through an orifice or narrow passage from one vessel into another in the manner of a sand-glass; and in the lower was a piece of cork or light wood, which, as the vessel filled, rose up by degrees and showed the hour. These instruments had three great defects; the first was that the water ran out with greater or less facility, as the air was more or less dense; the second, that the flow increased by an increase of temperature; and the third, that the water flowed more quickly at the beginning than towards the conclusion. Clepsydræ no doubt suggested the use of *sand-glasses*, the principle being the same in both; neither having the accuracy of our modern time-pieces.—2. A chemical vessel.

CLER'GICAL,†, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy. [*See* CLERICAL.]

CLER'GY, *n.* [Fr. *clergé*; Norm. *clerkus*, *clerex*, clergy, or clerks, and *clergie*, literature; Arm. *cloer*, the plural of *cloarecq*, a clerk; Corn. *cleireg*; Ir. *cleir*, clergy, and *cleirrioch*, a clerk or clergyman; Lat. *clerus*, *clericus*, which would seem to be from the Gr. κληρος, lot or portion, inheritance, estate, and the body of those who perform sacred duties; whence κληροω, to choose by lot, to make a clerk, clericum facere. In 1 Pet. v. 3, the word in the plural seems to signify the church or body of believers; it is rendered God's heritage. In W. *cler* signifies teachers or learned men of the druidical order; *clerig*, belonging to the *cler*, clerical. It. Sp. *clero*, from the Latin. The application of this word to ministers or ecclesiastical teachers seems to have originated in their possessions, or separate allotments of land; or from the Old Testament denomination of the priests, for the tribe of Levi is there called the lot, heritage, or inheritance of the Lord.] 1. The body of men set apart and consecrated, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.—2. The privilege or benefit of clergy.

If convicted of a clergyable felony, he is entitled equally to his *clergy* after as before conviction. *Blackstone.*

Benefit of clergy, in *English law*, originally the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk, or person in orders, claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony. This anomalous privilege, first assumed to give immunity to priestly persons, was in the sequel extended to lettered laymen, in many cases. First legally recognised by Stat. 3 Edw. 1. A. D. 1274; modified in 1513, temp. Hen. 8; it was wholly repealed by 7 and 8 Geo. 4., June 1827.

CLER'GYMAN, *n.* A man in holy orders; a man licensed to preach the gospel, according to the rules of any particular denomination of Christians.

CLER'IC, *n* A clerk or clergyman.

CLER'IC, or **CLER'ICAL**, *a.* [Lat. *clericus*; Gr. κληρικος. *See* CLERGY and CLERK.] Relating or pertaining to the clergy; as, *clerical* tonsure; *clerical* robes; *clerical* duties.—*Clerical errors*, are errors made by a clerk or by a transcriber.

CLE'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, of the section Malacodermi. Most of these insects are found on flowers, and some on old trees. The type of the family is the genus Clerus, the species of which are common in Germany, France, and Italy, and are found on the flowers of umbelliferous plants.

CLERK, *n.* [Sax. *clerc*, *clerc*, *clerc*; Lat. *clericus*; Gr. κληρικος. *See* CLERGY.] 1. A clergyman or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders.—2. A man that can read.

Every one that could read—being accounted a *clerk*. *Blackstone.*

3. A man of letters; a scholar. The foregoing significations are found in the English laws, and histories of the church; as in the rude ages of the church, learning was chiefly confined to the clergy.—In *modern usage*, 4. A writer; one who is employed in the use of the pen, in an office public or private, for keeping records and accounts; as, the *clerk* of a court. In some cases, *clerk* is synonymous with secretary; but not always. A clerk is always an officer subordinate to a higher officer, board, corporation, or person; whereas, a secretary may be either a subordinate officer, or the head of an office or department. Clerks are of different kinds, according to their office.—*Clerk of the assize*, the person who writes all things judicially done by the justices of assize in their circuits.—*Clerk of the Parliament rolls*, an officer in the House of Lords, and also in the House of Commons, who records all transactions in Parliament, and engrosses them in parchment rolls.—*Clerk of the peace*, an officer belonging to the sessions of the peace, whose business is to read indictments, enrol the proceedings, and draw the process.—*Clerk of the pipe*, an officer of the exchequer, who, having the accounts of all debts due to the king (queen) delivered out of the remembrancer's office, charges them in a great roll folded up like a pipe.—*Clerk of the rolls*, an officer of chancery, whose business is to search after, and make copies of deeds, offices, &c.—*Clerk of the signet*, an officer continually attending upon his (her) majesty's principal secretary, who has the custody of the privy signet.—*Clerk of the session*, the title given to the clerks of the Court of Session.—*Clerk of justiciary*, the clerk of the Court of Justiciary. There are a principal and depute clerk, and an assistant, whose duty it is to attend the sittings of the Justiciary Court in Edinburgh, to keep the books of adjournal, and to write out the interlocutors and sentences of the court.—5. A layman who is the reader of responses in church-service.

CLERK'-ALE, *n.* [*clerk* and *ale*.] In *England*, the feast of the parish clerk.

CLERK'LESS, *a.* Ignorant, unlearned.

CLERK'LIKE, *a.* Like a clerk; learned.

CLERK'LY, *a.* Scholarlike.

CLERK'LY, *adv.* In a learned manner.

CLERK'SHIP, *n.* A state of being in holy orders.—2. Scholarship.—3. The office or business of a clerk or writer.

CLERODEN DRUM, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Didynamia and order Angiospermia of Linnæus; nat. order Verbenaceæ. The species are natives of India.

CLER'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. κληρος, lot, and μαντεια, divination.] A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up

CLERON'OMY, *n.* [Gr. κληρος, lot, and νομος, justice, law, custom.] That which is given as his lot to any one; his heritage or patrimony.

CLET'HRA, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Decandria and order Monogynia, nat. order Ericaceæ. One species, C. Alnifolia, a native of Virginia and Carolina, is cultivated in this country, and is one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs.

CLEVE, **CLIF**, **CLIVE**, } in the composition of names, denote a place situated on or near a cliff, on the side of a hill, rock, or precipice; as, *Cleveland*, *Clifton*.

CLEV'ER, *a.* [Etymologists are perplexed in tracing this word. If the elements are *clb* or *lb*, the affinities may be Russ-

lovkie, convenient, dexterous, ***ulovka***, dexterity, craft, ***lovlyu***, to take or seize, as if allied to Gothic ***lofa***, Ir. ***lamb***, W. ***llaw***, the hand. In Ir. *lub* is a thong or *loop*, a plait or fold, and craft, cunning; *lubach*, sly, crafty; *lubam*, to bend. In Eth. *labawi* signifies ingenious, ready, skilful, and the verb, to understand, or be skilful. If *v* in *clever* is from *g*, as in many other words, the affinities may be Sax. *gleaw*, knowing, skilful, industrious, wise, which is the Ger. *klug*. Yet much doubt remains.] 1. Fit; suitable; convenient; proper; commodious.—2. Dexterous; adroit; ready; that performs with skill or address; that has the art of doing or devising any thing readily; skilful; neat-handed. -3. Ingenious, knowing, discerning, witty. According to Richardson, a *clever* man is one who makes an active, alert, adroit, ready use of the means in his power; who handles his tools with skill, dexterity, and despatch. He says the word is not applied to the higher order of ability; and this is no doubt true in regard to good writers; in conversation, however, a man of talent is frequently termed a *clever* man, particularly if he makes a ready and successful application of his talents in various circumstances and emergencies. -4. In *New England*, good-natured, possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. It is a colloquial word, but sometimes found in respectable writings. In some of the United States, it is said this word is applied to the intellect, denoting ingenious, knowing, discerning.

CLEV'ERLY, *adv.* Fitly; dexterously; handsomely; ingeniously.

CLEV'ERNESS, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness; skill; ingenuity.- 2. In *New England*, mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature

CLEV'Y, } *n.* [Qu. Lat. *clavis*] In
CLEV'IS, } *New England*, an iron bent to the form of an ox-bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a cart-neap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plough.

CLEW, or **CLUE**, *n.* [Sax. *cleow*, *cliwe*: Ger. *kloben*; Lat. *globus*. The word signifies a ball or a lump In Welsh, *clob* is a knob or boss; *clopa* is a *club* or knob; *clap* is a lump; all from roots in *lb*; *llob*, a lump, a lubber.] 1. A ball of thread.- 2. The thread that forms a ball; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth. Hence, any thing that guides or directs one in an intricate case.—3. The lower corner of a square sail, and the aftmost corner of a stay sail.—*Clews of a hammock*, the combination of small lines by which it is suspended. From *clew* to *earing*, a sea phrase, implying from the bottom to the top.

CLEW, *v. t.* In *seamanship*, to truss up to the yard, by means of clew garnets or clew-lines, in order to furling. 2. To direct.

CLEW'ED, *pp.* Trussed up, as sails.

CLEW'-GARNETS, *n.* In *marine language*, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and fore sails to truss them up to the yard.

CLEW'ING, *ppr.* Trussing up.

CLEW'-LINES, *n.* These are the same tackle, and used for the like purpose as clew-garnets, but are applied to the smaller square sails, as the top-sail, top-gallant, and sprit-sails.

CLICK, *v. i.* [D. *klikken*; Fr. *cliqueter*, to *crack*; *cliquet*, a mill-clapper. *See* CLACK, to the root of which this word belongs.] Literally, to strike; hence, to make a small sharp noise, or rather a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking, as the pendulum of a clock.

The solemn death-watch *clicked*. *Gay.*

CLICK, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel attached to the winches in cutters, &c.

CLICK, *n.* The latch of a door. [*Local.*]

CLICK'ER, *n.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers. [*A low word.*]—2. A horse that clicks with his feet; a knocker.

CLICK'ET, *n.* The knocker of a door.

CLICK'ING, *ppr.* Making small sharp noises.

CLI'ENT, *n* [Fr. *client*; Lat. *cliens.*] 1. Among the Romans, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his *patron*. Hence, in *modern usage*, 2. One who applies to a lawyer or counsellor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in prosecuting a claim, or defending against a suit, in a court of justice.—3. A dependant.

CLI'ENTAL, *a.* Dependant. [*Unusual.*]

CLI'ENTED, *a.* Supplied with clients.

CLI'ENTSHIP, *n.* The condition of a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. [*Clientele* is not used]

CLIFF, } *n.* [Sax. *clif*, *clyf*, or *cleof*;
CLIF, } Ger. and Dan *klippe*; W. *clip*; Lat. *clivus*; probably from *cleaving*, Sax. *clifian*, *cleofian*.] 1. A steep bank; as, the *cliffs* of Dover. In the Saxon *Orosius*, we read of the "cliffs, [shores] of the Red Sea." —2. A high and steep rock; any precipice This word has been sometimes written *clift*, and if from *cleaving* rending, coincides with *cleft* in origin.

CLIFF, in music. [*See* CLEF.]

CLIFF'Y, *a.* Having cliffs; broken: craggy

CLIFT, *n.* A cleft; a cliff.

CLIFT'ED, *a.* Broken.

CLIMAC'TER, *n.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρ, the step of a ladder, from κλιμαξ, a ladder or scale; Lat. *climacter.*] 1 A critical year in human life; but *climacteric* is more generally used. 2.† A certain space of time.

CLIMAC'TERIC, *a.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρικος: Lat. *climactericus*, from *climax*, a ladder *See* CLIMAX.] Literally, noting a scale, progression, or gradation; appropriately, denoting a critical period of human life, or a certain number of years, at the end of which a great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. [See the Noun.]

CLIMAC'TERIC, *n.* A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed by some persons to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers, 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 81st year. The 63d year is called the grand climacteric. It has been supposed that these periods are attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune.

CLIMATARCH'IC, *a.* [Gr. κλιμα, climate, and αρχη, dominion.] Presiding over climates.

CLI'MATE, *n.* [Gr. κλιμα: whence Lat. *clima*; It. and Span. *clima*; Fr. *climat*. Qu. from Gr. κλινω, to lean or incline, or the root of *climax*.] 1. In *geog.*, a part of the surface of the earth bounded by two circles parallel to the equator, and of such a breadth that the longest day in the parallel nearest the pole is half an hour longer than that nearest to the equator. The beginning of a climate is a parallel circle in which the longest day is half an hour shorter than that at the end. The climates begin at the equator, where the day is twelve hours long; and at the end of the first climate, the longest day is twelve and a half hours long, and this increase of half an hour constitutes a climate, to the polar circles; from which climates are measured by the increase of a month.—2. In *a popular sense*, a tract of land, region, or country, differing from another in the temperature of the air; or any region or country with respect to the temperature of the air, the seasons, and their peculiar qualities, without any regard to the length of the days, or to geographical position. Thus we say, a warm or cold *climate*; a moist or dry *climate*; a happy *climate*; a genial *climate*; a mountainous *climate*.—In general, however, geographical latitude is the principal circumstance to be taken into view, in considering the climate of a country with regard to temperature. The highest degree of heat is found under the equator, and the lowest, or greatest degree of cold, under the poles. But the climate of any place is affected by various causes; as, elevation above the level of the sea, insular or continental position, presence or absence of mountains, forests, rivers, lakes, marshes, &c. There are other causes which, no doubt, have their influence on climate; such are electricity, subterranean fire, peculiar states of the earth's surface, which may be supposed to obtain in volcanic regions; and various astronomical causes.

CLI'MATE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside in a particular region. [*Lit. us., and hardly legitimate.*]

CLIMAT'IC, } *a* Pertaining to a
CLIMAT'ICAL, } climate or climates; limited by a climate.

CLIMATIC'ITY, *n.* The property of climatizing.

CLI'MATIZE, *v. t.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant.

CLI'MATIZE, *v. i.* To become accustomed to a new climate; as, plants will *climatize* in foreign countries. [*A useless word.*]

CLI'MATIZED, *pp.* Accustomed to a new climate.

CLIMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. κλιμα and λογος.] A description of climates; or an account of the different climates of the earth.

CLI'MATURE, *n.* A climate. [*Lit. us.*]

CLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. κλιμαξ, a scale or ladder; Lat. *climax*, perhaps from the root of the W. *llamu*, to step, stride, leap, *llam*, a step, stride, leap. Ir. *leimim*, *leim*, or from the root of *climb*.] 1. Gradation; ascent; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises, as it were, step by step; or in which the expression which ends one member of the period, begins the second, and so on till the period is finished; as in the

following: "When we have practised good actions a while, they become easy; and when they are easy, we begin to take pleasure in them; and when they please us, we do them frequently; and by frequency of acts, they grow into a habit."—2. A sentence, or series of sentences, in which the successive members or sentences rise in force, importance, or dignity, to the close of the sentence or series.

CLIMB, *v. i.* (clime,) *pret.* and *pp.* *climbed* or *clomb*, but the latter is not elegant. [Sax. *climan* or *climban*; D. *klimmen*; Ger. *id.*] 1. To creep up by little and little, or step by step; to mount or ascend, by means of the hands and feet; to rise on any fixed object, by seizing it with the hands and lifting the body, and by thrusting with the feet; as, to *climb* a tree or a precipice.

And he ran before and *climbed* up into a sycamore tree; Luke xix.

2. To mount or ascend with labour and difficulty. 3. To rise or ascend with a slow motion.

Black vapours *climb* aloft. *Dryden.*

CLIMB, *v. t.* To ascend by means of the hands and feet, implying labour, difficulty, and slow progress; as, to *climb* a wall or a steep mountain. 2. To mount or ascend, with labour or a slow motion; as, to *climb* the ascents of fame.

CLIMBABLE, *a.* That may be climbed.

CLIMBED, *pp.* Ascended by the use of the hands and feet; ascended with labour.

CLIMBER, *n.* One who climbs, mounts, or rises, by the hands and feet; one who rises by labour or effort.—2. A plant that creeps and rises on some support.—3. An order of birds that climb, as the wood-pecker. They have two toes before and two behind.

CLIMBER,† *v. i.* [from *climb*, or a different orthography of *clamber*.] To climb; to mount with effort.

CLIMBING, *ppr.* Ascending by the use of the hands and feet; ascending with difficulty.

CLIMBING, *n.* The act of ascending.

CLIME, *n.* [from *climate*, or directly from Gr. and Lat. *clima*.] A climate; a tract or region of the earth; *a poetical word*, but sometimes used in prose. [*See* CLIMATE.]

Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms. *Milton.*

CLINCH, *v. t.* [D. *klinken*, to clink or rivet; *klink*, a latch, a rivet; Fr. *clenche*: allied to *cling*, *link*, W. *clicied*, a latch.] 1. To gripe with the hand; to make fast by bending over, folding, or embracing closely. Thus, to *clinch* a nail, is to bend the point and drive it closely; to rivet it. To *clinch* the hand or fist, is to contract the fingers closely into the palm of the hand. To *clinch* an instrument, is to close the fingers and thumb round it, and hold it fast. 2. To fix or fasten; to make firm; as, to *clinch* an argument.

CLINCH, *v. i.* To hold fast upon.

CLINCH, *n.* A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression.

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*

2. A witty, ingenious reply.—3. In *seamen's lan.*, the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor; a kind of knot and seizings, used to fasten a cable to the ring of an anchor, and the breeching of a gun to the ring bolts in a ship's side.—*Clinches*, cramps or holdfasts.

CLINCH'ED, *pp.* Made fast by doubling or embracing closely.—In *her.*, a term used to express the hand being shut.

CLINCH'ER, *n.* That which clinches; a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten any thing.—2. One who makes a smart reply; also, the reply itself.—3. That which makes fast.

CLINCH'ER-BUILT, } *a.* Made of
CLINK'ER-BUILT, } clincher work.

CLINCH'ER-WORK, *n.* In *ship-building*, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlies the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house.

CLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; griping with the fist.

CLINCH'ING, *n.* The operation of fastening the point of a bolt or nail, on a ring or rove of iron, by hammering it so as to make it spread; also, a slight kind of calking.

CLING, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *clung*. [Sax. *clingan*, to adhere and to wither; Dan. *klynger*, to grow in clusters; *klynge*, a heap or cluster. See the transitive verb below.] 1. To adhere closely; to stick to; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing: as, the tendril of a vine *clings* to its support.

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

2. To adhere closely; to stick to; as, a viscous substance.—3. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection; as, men of a party *cling* to their leader.

CLING, *v. t.* To dry up, or wither.

Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*

In *Saxon*, *clingan* is rendered to fade or wither, *marcesco*, as well as to *cling*. In this sense is used *forclingan*, *pp. forclungen*. The radical sense then appears to be, to contract or draw together; and drying, withering, is expressed by shrinking. [*The latter use of the word is obsolete.*]

CLING'ING, *ppr.* Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and holding to.

CLING'STONE, *n.* [*cling* and *stone*.] A variety of peach whose pulp adheres closely to the stone.

CLING'Y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLIN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. κλινικος, from
CLIN'ICAL, } κλινη, a bed, from κλινω, to recline. *See* LEAN.] In *a general sense*, pertaining to a bed. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse delivered at the bedside of the sick, or from notes taken at the bedside, by a physician, with a view to practical instruction in the healing art. *Clinical* medicine is the practice of medicine on patients in bed, or in hospitals. A *clinical* convert is a convert on his death-bed. Anciently persons receiving baptism on their death-beds were called *clinics*.

CLIN'IC, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

CLIN'ICALLY, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

CLINK, *v. i.* [Sw. *klinga*; Dan. *klinger*, *klinker*; Ger. *klingen*. This seems to be a dialectical orthography of *clang*, *clank*, Lat. *clango*, and if *n* is not radical they coincide with *clack*, *click*, with the radical sense, to strike.] To ring or jingle; to utter or make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic or other sonorous bodies together.

CLINK, *v. t.* To strike so as to make a small sharp noise, the same which is expressed by *click* with the addition of a slight ringing or vibration.

CLINK, *n.* A sharp sound made by the collision of small sonorous bodies. Spenser, according to Johnson, uses the word for a knocker.

CLINK'ER, *n.* A partially vitrified brick; a cinder.

CLINK'ING, *ppr.* Making a small sharp sound, or succession of sounds.

CLINK'STONE, *n.* [*clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness. *See* PHONOLITE.] A mineral which has a slaty structure, and is generally divisible into tabular masses, usually thick, sometimes thin like those of argillite. The cross fracture is commonly splintery. Its colours are dark greenish gray, yellowish, bluish, or ash gray; and it is usually translucent at the edges, sometimes opaque. It occurs in extensive masses, often composed of columnar or tabular distinct concretions, more or less regular. It is usually found among secondary rocks; sometimes resting on basalt, and covered by greenstone.

CLINOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. κλινω, to lean, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLINOMET'RICAL, *a.* Performed by a clinometer.

CLINOPO'DIUM, *n.* Field-basil, a genus of plants belonging to the class Didynamia, order Gymnospermia, Linn.

CLINQ'UANT, *a.* [Fr.] Dressed in tinsel finery. [*Not English.*]

CLIN'QUANT, *n.* [Fr.] Tinsel; false glitter.

CLI'NUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the section Acanthopterygii and family Gobioidæ. It forms one of the subdivisions of the Blennies.

CLI'O, In *zool.*, a genus of insects belonging to the Vermes Mollusca. The body is oblong and fitted for swimming; it has two membraneous wings placed opposite to each other.

CLIOSOPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. Κλειω, Clio, one of the muses.] A term used to distinguish a literary society.

CLIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *clypan*; Dan. *klipper*; Sw. *klippa*. The sense seems to be, to strike, to cut off by a sudden stroke. The Danish word signifies not only to cut off with scissors, but to wink or twinkle with the eyes. The radical sense is, to strike or drive with a sudden effort, thrust, or spring.] 1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke; especially to cut off the ends or sides of a thing, to make it shorter or narrower, in distinction from shaving and paring, which are performed by rubbing the instrument close to the thing shaved; as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* wings.

But love had *clipped* his wings and cut him short. *Dryden.*

2. To diminish coin by paring the edge.—3. To curtail; to cut short.—4. To confine, limit, restrain, or hold; to hug. [*Lit. us.*]—*To clip it*, is a vulgar phrase in New England for to run with speed. So *cut* is used; *cut on*, run fast. This seems to be the meaning of Dryden:

Some falcon stoops at what her eye designed,
And with her eagerness the quarry missed,
Straight flies at check, and *clips it* down the wind.

This sense would seem to be allied to that of *leap*.

ȻLIP, *n*. In *New England*, a blow or stroke with the hand; as, he hit him a *clip*.—2. An embrace; that is, a throwing the arms round.—3. A sheep-shearing.

ȻLIP'PED, } *pp*. Cut off; cut short; **ȻLIPT**, } curtailed; diminished by paring.

ȻLIP'PER, *n*. One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin.

ȻLIP'PING, *ppr*. Cutting off or shortening with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailing.

ȻLIP'PING, *n*. The act of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing.—2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping.

ȻLIQUE, *n*. (cleek) [Fr.] A party, gang, set, a coterie.

ȻLITO'RIA, *n*. A genus of the Decandria order, in the Diadelphia class of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. There are numerous species all herbaceous, perennials, or annuals of the kidney-bean kind, growing naturally in both the Indies. From the fruit of this plant is distilled an eye-water.

ȻLIV'ERS, *n*. A plant, the Galium Aparine; called also goose-grass, or hairiff. It has a square, rough, jointed stem; the joints hairy at the base; with eight or ten narrow leaves at each joint.

ȻLIVI'NA, *n*. A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Scaritidæ and section Geodephaga. These insects are of small size, and live under stones in damp situations.

ȻLIV'ITY, *n*. [Lat. *clivus*.] A declivity.

ȻLOAK, *n*. [Sax. *lach*. In D. *laken*, Chaucer, *lake* is cloth.] 1. A loose outer garment worn over other clothes both by men and women.

He was clad with zeal as a *cloak*; Is. lix.

2. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretence.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness; 1 Pet. ii.

They have no *cloak* for their sin; John xv.

ȻLOAK, *v. t*. To cover with a cloak.—2. To hide; to conceal; to use a false covering.

ȻLOAK-BAG, *n*. A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

ȻLO'AKED, *pp*. Covered with a cloak; concealed under a cover.

ȻLO'AKING, *ppr*. Covering with a cloak; hiding under an external covering.

ȻLO'CHARD, *n*. [from *cloch*, Fr. *cloche*.] A belfry.

ȻLOCK, *n*. [Sax. *clugga*, *clucga*; Ger. *glocke*; Arm. *cloch*, or *clech*; Ir. *clog*; W. *clôc*; properly a bell, and named from its sound, from striking. It coincides in origin with *clack* and *cluck*, Lat. *glocio*, Ch. גלג *glog*. *See* Cluck.] 1. A machine, consisting of wheels moved by weights, so constructed that by the uniform vibrations of a pendulum, it measures time, and its divisions, hours, minutes, and seconds, with great exactness. It indicates the hour by the stroke of a small hammer on a bell. The accuracy of a clock depends chiefly on the escapement, or that part of the mechanism which connects the regulating power with the wheel-work. —*Astronomical clock*, a clock contrived to show the apparent daily motions of the sun, moon and stars, with the times of their rising, setting, &c. The phrases, What o'clock is it? It is nine o'clock, seem to be contracted from *What of the clock? It is nine of the clock*.—2. A figure or figured work in the ankle of a stocking.—3. A trivial name given to the beetle, *scarabæus*, of which there are many species.—4. The sound made by the hen when calling her chickens.

ȻLOCK, *v. t*. To call. [*See* Cluck.]

ȻLOCK'-MAKER, *n*. An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

ȻLOCK'-SETTER,† *n*. One who regulates the clock.

ȻLOCK'-WORK, *n*. The machinery and movements of a clock; or that part of the movement which strikes the hours on a bell, in distinction from that part which measures and exhibits the time on the face or dial plate, which is called watchwork.—2. Well-adjusted work, with regular movement.

ȻLOD, *n*. [D. *kluit*, a clod; Ger. *klotz*; Sw. *klot*, a log, stock, or stump: Dan. *klode*; Ger. *loth*, a ball; W. *cluder*, a heap. *Clod* and *clot* seem to be radically one word, signifying a mass or lump, from collecting or bringing together, or from condensing, setting, fixing. In *Sax. clud*, a rock or hill, may be from the same root. Qu Gr. κλωθω, to form a ball.] 1. A hard lump of earth, of any kind; a mass of earth cohering.—2. A lump or mass of metal. [*Lit. us.*]—3. Turf; the ground. —4. That which is earthy, base, and vile, as the body of man in comparison with his soul.—5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.—6. Any thing concreted.

ȻLOD, *v. i*. To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to coagulate; as *clodded* gore. [*See* Clot, which is more generally used.]

ȻLOD, *v. t*. To pelt with clods.

ȻLOD'DY, *a*. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.—2. Earthy; mean; gross.

ȻLOD'HOPPER, *n*. A clown; a dolt.

ȻLOD'PATE, *n*. A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

ȻLOD'PĀTED, *a*. Stupid; dull; doltish.

ȻLOD'PŌLL, *n*. A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

ȻLOFF, *n*. In *com*., an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, to turn the scale in favour of the purchaser. [*See* Clough.]

ȻLOG, *v. t*. [W. *clog*, a lump; *clug*, a swelling, roundness; *clog*, a large stone; *lloc*, a mound, a dam; *llog*, an augment; *llogi*, to make compact, to hire, Lat. *loco*; Ir. *loc*, a stop; *locaim*, to hinder. These coincide with Eng. *lock*, in primary sense, or may be from the same root. But *clog*, though of the same family, seems not to be directly derived from either of these words.] 1. To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion; as, to *clog* the channel of a river; to *clog* a passage.—2. To put on any thing that encumbers, with a view to hinder or restrain leaping; to shackle; as, to *clog* a beast.—3. To load with any thing that encumbers; to burden; to embarrass; as, to *clog* commerce with impositions or restrictions.—4. To obstruct natural motion, or render it difficult; to hinder; to impede.

ȻLOG, *v. i*. To coalesce; to unite and adhere in a cluster or mass.

Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To form an accretion; to be loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.

The teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp.*

ȻLOG, *n*. Any thing put upon an animal to hinder motion, or leaping, as a piece of wood fastened to his leg.—2. An encumbrance; that which hinders motion, or renders it difficult; hinderance; impediment.

Slavery is the greatest *clog* to speculation. *Swift.*

3. [Qu. Fr. *claque*; Sp. and Port. *galocha*; Arm. *galoig*.] A wooden shoe; also, a sort of patten worn by ladies to keep their feet dry in wet weather.

ȻLOG'GED, *pp*. Wearing a clog; shackled; obstructed; loaded with incumbrance.

ȻLOG'GINESS, *n*. The state of being clogged.

ȻLOG'GING, *ppr*. Putting on a clog; loading with encumbrance; obstructing; impeding.

ȻLOG'GY, *a*. That clogs, or has power to clog; thick; gross.

ȻLOG'HEAD, *n*. A name applied to slender round towers annexed to various Irish churches.

ȻLOIS'TER, *n*. [Fr. *cloître*; Sax. *claustr*, or *cluster*; Ger. *kloster*; W. *claws*, *clwys*; Ir. *clabhstur*; Lat. *claustrum*, from *clausus*, *pp*. of *claudo*. *See* Eng. Close.] 1. Literally, a close; a close, or inclosed place. A monastery or nunnery; a house inhabited by monks or nuns. In a more *limited sense*, the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square, erected between the church, the chapter-house, and the refectory, and over which is the dormitory. The proper use of the cloister is for the monks to meet in for conversation. The cloister is square, and has its name from being inclosed on its four sides with buildings. Hence, in *arch*., a building is said to be in the form of a cloister, when there are buildings on each of the four sides of the court.—2. A peristyle; a piazza.

ȻLOIS'TER, *v. t*. To confine in a cloister or monastery.—2 To shut up; to confine closely within walls; to immure; to shut up in retirement from the world.

ȻLOIS'TERAL, *a*. Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse.

ȻLOIS'TERED, *pp*. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a monastery.—2. *a*. Solitary; retired from the world.—3. Built with peristyles or piazzas; inclosed.

ȻLOIS'TERING, *ppr*. Shutting up in a monastery; confining; secluding from the world.

ȻLOIS'TRESS, *n*. A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement [*Lit. us.*]

ȻLOKE. *See* Cloak.

ȻLOMB, *pret*. of *Climb*.

ȻLONG, *old part*. of *Cling*.

ȻLON'IȻ, *a*. [Gr. κλονος, a shaking or irregular motion.] Shaking; convulsive; irregular; as, *clonic* spasm.—*Clonic spasm* is that in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately, in quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in epilepsy; used in contradistinction to tonic spasm.

ȻLOOM, *v. t*. [Sax. *clæman*.] To close with glutinous matter. [*Local.*]

ȻLOSE, *v. t*. (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *clos*; Arm. verb *closa*, or *closein*; *part. closet*; from

the Lat. participle *clausus*, of *claudo*, to shut; D. *kluis*, an inclosure. The D. *sluiten*, Ger. *schliessen*, *schloss*, are from the same root, with a prefix. Gr. κλειω, for κληιδω, whence κλεις, a key, *clavis*, that which shuts or fastens; W. *claws*, *clwys*, a close, a cloister; Sax. *hlid*, a lid, the shutter; *hlidan*, to cover; Ir. *cleithim*, *cludaim*.] 1. To shut; to make fast, by pressing together, or by stopping an open place, so as to intercept a passage, in almost any manner; as, to *close* the eyes; to *close* a gate, door, or window. In these and other cases, *closing* is performed by bringing an object before the opening. To *close* a book, is to bring the parts together.

The Lord hath *closed* your eyes; Is. xxix.
He *closed* the book; Luke iv.

2. To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to a period; as, to *close* a bargain, or contract.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*

3. To unite, as the parts of a breach or fracture; to make whole; to consolidate; often followed by *up*.

The Lord *closed up* the flesh instead thereof; Gen. ii.

4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to overwhelm.

The depths *closed* me round about; Jonah ii.

5. To inclose; to confine. [*See* INCLOSE.]—6. To move or bring together; to unite separate bodies or parts; as, to *close* the ranks of an army.

CLOSE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z*.) To unite; to coalesce; to come together; as the parts of a wound or fracture, or parts separated; often followed by *on* or *upon*.

The fat *closed upon* the blade; Judges iii.
The earth *closed upon* them; Num. xvi.

2. To end; to terminate, or come to a period; as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.—*To close on* or *upon*, to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in.

France and Holland might *close upon* some measures to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

To close with, to accede to; to consent or agree to; as, to *close with* the terms proposed. When followed by the person with whom an agreement is made, to make an agreement with; to unite with; as, to *close with* an enemy.

He took the time when Richard was deposed,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *closed*. *Dryden.*

In *this sense*, to *close in with* is less elegant.

To close with, } to unite; to join close-
To close in with, } ly; to grapple, as persons in a contest; applied to wrestlers, when they come to close embrace for scuffling.

CLOSE, *n.* (*s.* as *z*.) An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence or other body which defends or confines it, particularly a field, or portion of land.—2. Conclusion; termination; final end; as, the *close* of life; the *close* of day or night.—3. A temporary finishing; a pause; rest; cessation; intermission.

At every *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden.*

4. The manner of shutting.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite. *Chapman.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

CLOSE, *n.* [*Belg. Kluyse.*] A passage, an entry; a blind alley; an area before a house; a court-yard beside a farm house; an inclosure, a place fenced in. [*Scotch.*]

CLOSE, *a.* Shut fast; tight; made fast, so as to have no opening; as, a *close* box; a *close* vizard.—2. Having parts firmly united; compact; dense; applied to solid substances of any kind; as, the *close* texture of wood or metal. 3. Having parts firmly adhering; viscous; tenacious; as oil, or glue.—4. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation or motion; as, *close* air.—5. Confined; retired.

While David kept himself *close*; 1 Chron. xii.

6. Hid; private; secret; as, to keep a purpose *close*; Num. v; Luke ix.—7. Confined within narrow limits; narrow; as, a *close* alley.—8. Near; within a small distance; as, a *close* fight or action.—9. Joined; in contact or nearly so; crowded; as, to sit *close*.—10. Compressed, as thoughts or words; hence, brief; concise; opposed to loose or diffuse.

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

11. Very near, in place or time; adjoining, or nearly so.

I saw him come *close* to the ram; Dan. viii.
They sailed *close* by Crete; Acts xxvii.
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

12. Having the quality of keeping secrets, thoughts, or designs; cautious; as, a *close* minister. Hence, in friendship, trusty; confidential.—13. Having an appearance of concealment; implying art, craft, or wariness; as, a *close* aspect.—14. Intent; fixed; attentive; pressing upon the object; as, to give *close* attention.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject. *Locke.*

15. Full to the point; home; pressing; as, a *close* argument; bring the argument *close* to the question.—16. Pressing; earnest; warm; as, a *close* debate.—17. Confined; secluded from communication; as, a *close* prisoner.—18. Covetous; penurious; not liberal; as, a *close* man.—19. Applied to the weather or air, *close*, in *popular lan.*, denotes warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. Perhaps, originally, confined air.—20. Strictly adhering to the original; as, a *close* translation.—21. In *her.*, drawn in a coat of arms with the wings close, and in a standing posture.—

Close.

Close election, an election in which the votes for the different candidates are nearly equal.—*Close communion*, with Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with their own sect only.—*Close vote*, an election in which the number of votes for different persons or different sides of a question is nearly equal.

CLOSE, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly.

Behind her death
Close followed, pace for pace. *Milton.*

CLOSE-BANDED, *a.* Being in close order; closely united.

CLOSE-BARRED, *a.* Made close by bars; firmly closed.

CLOSE-BODIED, *a.* Fitting the body exactly; sitting close; as a garment.

CLOSE-COMPACT'ED, *a.* Being in compact order; compact.

CLOSE-COUCHED, *a.* Quite concealed.

CLOSE-CURTAINED, *a.* Inclosed or surrounded with curtains.

CLOSE-FIGHTS, *n.* Bulk-heads erected fore and aft in a ship, for the men to stand behind in close engagement, and to fire on the enemy; or, if the ship be boarded, to scour the decks.

CLOSE-FISTED, *a.* Covetous; niggardly.

CLOSE-HANDED, *a.* Covetous; penurious.

CLOSE-HANDEDNESS, *n.* Covetousness.

CLOSE-HAULED, *a.* In *seamanship*, having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind.

CLOSE-PENT, *a.* Shut close.

CLOSE-QUARTERS, *n.* Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defence when the ship is boarded.

CLOSE-SHUT, *a.* Shut closely.

CLOSE-STOOL, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm.

CLOSE-TONGUED, *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking.

CLOSED, *pp.* (*s* as *z*.) Shut; made fast; ended; concluded.

CLOSELY, *adv.* In a close, compact manner; with the parts united, or pressed together, so as to leave no vent; as, a crucible *closely* luted.—2. Nearly; with little space intervening; *applied to space or time*; as, to follow *closely* at one's heels; one event follows *closely* upon another.—3. Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection; as, to look or attend *closely*.—4. Secretly; slily. [*Not mu. us.*]—5. With near affection, attachment, or interest; intimately; as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty.—6. Strictly; within close limits; without communication abroad; as, a prisoner *closely* confined.—7. With strict adherence to the original; as, to translate *closely*.

CLOSENESS, *n.* The state of being shut, pressed together, or united. Hence according to the nature of the thing to which the word is applied,—2. Compactness; solidity; as, the *closeness* of texture in wood or fossils.—3. Narrowness; straitness; as of a place.—4. Tightness in building, or in apartments; firmness of texture in cloth, &c.—5. Want of ventilation; applied to a close room, or to the air confined in it.—6. Confinement or retirement of a person; recluseness; solitude.—7. Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution.—8. Covetousness; penuriousness.—9. Connection; near union; intimacy, whether of friendship or of interest; as, the *closeness* of friendship or of alliance.—10. Pressure; urgency; variously applied; as, the *closeness* of an argument or of debate; the *closeness* of a question or inquiry.—11. Adherence to an original; as, the *closeness* of a version.

CLOSER, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) A finisher; one who concludes.

CLOSER, *a.* comp. of *Close*. More close.

CLOSER, *n.* In *arch.*, the last stone in a horizontal row or course, but of a less size than the others, to preserve the vertical bond. It is an evidence

of bad construction.—In *brickwork*, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick, it is called a *queen closer*. When a three-quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching course, it is called a *king closer*.

CLŌSEST, *a.* superl. of *Close*. Most close. In these words, *s* has its proper sound.

CLOS'ET, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy.

When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*; Matt. vi.

2. An apartment for curiosities or valuable things.—3. A small close apartment or recess in the side of a room for repositing utensils and furniture.—4. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, and one-half of its dimensions.

CLOS'ET, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation.

CLOS'ETED, *pp.* (*s* as *z*.) Shut up in a closet; concealed; shut up in a private apartment for consultation or deliberation.

CLOS'ETING, *ppr.* (*s* as *z*.) Shutting up in a private room; concealing.

CLOS'ET-SIN, *n.* (cloz'et-sin.) Sin committed in privacy.

CLOSH, *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle, called also the *founder*.

CLŌSING, *ppr.* (*s* as *z*.) Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; ending.

CLŌSING, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) That ends or concludes; as, a *closing* word or letter.

CLŌSING, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) End; period; conclusion.

CLOSURE, *n.* (clo'zhur.) The act of shutting; a closing.—2. That which closes or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened or made to adhere.—3. Inclosure; that which confines.—4. Conclusion.

CLOT, *n.* [*See* Clod.] A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump; as, a *clot* of blood. *Clod* and *clot* appear to be radically the same word; but we usually apply *clod* to a hard mass of earth, and *clot* to a mass of softer substances, or fluids concreted.

CLOT, *v. i.* To concrete; to coagulate, as soft or fluid matter into a thick, inspissated mass; as, milk or blood *clots*.—2. To form into clots or clods; to adhere; as, *clotted* glebe.

CLOT'-BIRD, *n.* The common Œnanthe or English ortolan.

CLOT'-BUR, *n.* [Ger. *klette*.] Burdock.

CLOTH, *n.* (clawth.) [Sax. *clath*; D. *kleed*, cloth, and *kleeden*, to clothe; Ger. *kleid*, *kleiden*. The plural is regular, *cloths*; but when it signifies garments, it is written *clothes*.] 1. A manufacture or stuff of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; as, *woollen cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth, hair cloth*. But *cloth* is often used for a fabric of wool in contradistinction to that made of other material.—2. The covering of a table; usually called a *table-cloth*.—3. The canvas on which pictures are drawn.—4. A texture or covering put to a particular use; as, a *cloth* of state.—5. Dress; raiment. [*See* Clothes.]

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles*.

6.† The covering of a bed.—7. A clergyman's dress, and figuratively his function.—*Cloths in a sail*, are the breadths of canvas in its whole width.

CLOTH-BINDING, *n.* The art of binding books in cloth, which is now brought to great perfection. Embossed silks and calicoes are now extensively used for leather in the binding of books. The silk or calico is dyed of any shade which use or fancy may require, impressed with gold or silver foil in every form, and variegated by ornaments in relief, copied from the most beautiful objects in nature.

CLŌTHE, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *clothed* or *clad*. [*See* Cloth.] 1. To put on garments; to invest the body with raiment: to cover with dress, for concealing nakedness and defending the body from cold or injuries.

The Lord God made coats of skin and *clothed* them; Gen. iii.

2. To cover with something ornamental.

Embroidered purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope*.

But *clothe*, without the aid of other words, seldom signifies to adorn. In this example from Pope, it signifies merely to cover.—3. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and *clothe* his apprentice.—4. To put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment; as, to *clothe* thoughts with words.

I will *clothe* her priests with salvation; Ps. cxxxii.

Drowsiness shall *clothe* a man with rags; Prov. xxiii.

Let them be *clothed* with shame; Ps. xxxv.

5. To invest; to surround; to encompass.

The Lord is *clothed* with majesty; Ps. xciii

Thou art *clothed* with honour and majesty; Ps. civ.

6. To invest; to give to by commission; as, to *clothe* with power or authority.—7. To cover or spread over; as, the earth is *clothed* with verdure.

CLŌTHE, *v. i.* To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak.*

CLŌTHED, *pp.* Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing.—In *ships*, a mast is said to be *clothed*, when the sail is so long as to reach down to the gratings of the hatches, so that no wind can blow below the sail.

CLŌTHES, *n.* plur. of *Cloth*; pronounced *cloze*. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; a general term for whatever covering is worn, or made to be worn, for decency or comfort.

If I may touch but his *clothes* I shall be whole; Mark v.

2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes.

CLŌTHES-BASKET, *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes.

CLŌTHIER, *n.* (clōthyer.) A seller of cloth, or of clothes.—2. An outfitter.—3. A maker of cloths.—4. In *America*, a man whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.

CLŌTHING, *ppr.* Covering with or putting on vestments of any kind; providing with garments; investing; covering.—*Clothing of the bolsters*, in *marine lan.*, the laying of several thicknesses of worn canvas, well tarred, over them, to make an easy bed for the shrouds.

CLŌTHING, *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

As for me—my *clothing* was sackcloth; Ps. xxxv.

2. The art or practice of making cloth. [*Unusual.*]

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. *Ray.*

CLOTH-SHEARER, *n.* One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.

CLOTH-WORKER, *n.* A maker of cloth.

CLOT'POLL, *n.* A thickskull; a blockhead. [*See* Clodpoll.]

CLOT'TED, *pp.* Concreted into a mass; inspissated; adhering in a lump.

CLOT'TER, *v. i.* [from *clot*.] To concrete or gather into lumps.

CLOT'TING, *ppr.* Concreting; inspissating; forming into clots.

CLOT'TY, *a.* [from *clot*.] Full of clots, or small hard masses; full of concretions or clods.

CLOUD, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language. The sense is obvious—a collection. Its elements are those of *clod*, and Lat. *claudo*.] 1. A collection of visible vapour, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere, at some altitude. A like collection of vapours near the earth is usually called *fog*.

I do set my bow in the *cloud*; Gen. ix.
Behold a white *cloud*; Rev. xiv.

The height of the clouds varies to upwards of a mile, being much more frequently less than more. Clouds were first classified by Mr. Luke Howard as follows: (1.) *Cirrus*, a cloud resembling a lock of hair or a feather. Parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibres, unlimited in the direction of their increase. (2.) *Cumulus*, a cloud which increases from above in dense, convex, or conical heaps. (3.) *Stratus*, an extended, continuous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. (4.) *Cirro-cumulus*, a connected system of small roundish clouds, placed in close order or contact. (5.) *Cirro-stratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downwards, or undulated; also, groups or patches having these characters. (6.) *Cumulo-stratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus. The cumulus flattened at top, and overhanging its base. (7.) *Nimbus*, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus, and passing beneath into a shower. (8.) The *fall-cloud*, resting apparently on the surface of the earth.—2. A state of obscurity or darkness.—3. A collection of smoke, or a dense collection of dust, rising or floating in the air; as, a *cloud* of dust.

A *cloud* of incense; Ezek. viii.

4. The dark or varied colours, in veins or spots, on stones or other bodies, are called *clouds*.—5. A great multitude; a vast collection.

Seeing we are encompassed with so great a *cloud* of witnesses; Heb. xii.

CLOUD, *v. t.* To overspread with a cloud or clouds; as, the sky is *clouded*; *clouds* intercept the rays of the sun. Hence, 2. To obscure; to darken; as, to *cloud* the day, or truth, or reason.—3. To darken in veins or spots; to variegate with colours; as, *clouded* marble.—4. To make of a gloomy aspect; to give the appearance of sullenness.

What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow. *Pope.*

5. To sully; to tarnish.

CLOUD, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds; sometimes followed by *over;* as, the sky *clouds over.*

CLOUD-ASCEND'ING, *a.* Ascending to the clouds.

CLOUD'-BERRY, *n.* A plant, called also knot-berry and mountain bram-



Cloud-berry.

ble; Rubus chamæmorus, belonging to the Icosandria-Monogynia class and order of Linn., and to the nat. order Rosaceæ. It is known by its diœcious flowers, simple-lobed leaves, and herbaceous single-flowered stem without prickles. It abounds in the Highlands of Scotland, where its fruit is used as an article of diet. It is the badge of the clan of M'Farlane.

CLOUD'-BORN, *a.* Born of a cloud.

CLOUD'-CAPT, *a.* [*cloud* and *cap.*] Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The *cloud-capt* towers. *Shak.*

CLOUD-COMPEL'LER, *n.* He that collects clouds; Jove.

CLOUD-COMPEL'LING, *a.* Collecting clouds, or driving clouds; as, *cloud-compelling* Jove.

CLOUD'-COVERED, *a.* Enveloped with clouds.

CLOUD-DISPEL'LING, *a.* Having power to disperse clouds.

CLOUD-ECLIP'SED, *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud.

CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Overcast; overspread with clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered gloomy or sullen; variegated with coloured spots or veins.

CLOUD'-FENCED, *a.* Fenced with clouds.

CLOUD'-GIRT, *a.* Girt with clouds.

CLOUD'ILY, *adv.* [from *cloudy.*] With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

CLOUD'INESS, *n.* The state of being overcast with clouds; as, the *cloudiness* of the atmosphere.—2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness.—3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of colours in a fossil or other body.—4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness; as, *cloudiness* of aspect.

CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness.

CLOUD'-KISSING, *a.* Touching the clouds.

CLOUD'LESS, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous; as, *cloudless* skies.

CLOUD'LESSLY, *adv.* Without clouds.

CLOUD'-PIERCING, *a.* Penetrating or rising above the clouds.

CLOUD'-TOPT, *a.* Having the top covered with a cloud.

CLOUD'-TOUCHING, *a.* Touching the clouds.

CLOUD'-WRAPT, *a.* Involved in clouds.

CLOUD'Y, *a.* Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds; as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky; a *cloudy* night.—2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; as, a *cloudy* pillar; Ex. xxxiii. 9.—3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood; as, *cloudy* and confused notions.—4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful; as, *cloudy* looks.—5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as, *cloudy* wrath.—6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble.—7. Not bright; as, a *cloudy* diamond.

CLOUGH, or **CLOFF**, *n.* (cluf.) [Sax. *clough*, a cleft.] A cleft in a hill. In *com.*, an allowance of two pounds in every three hundred weight, for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out in retailing. At present, however, merchants know cloff only as a small deduction from the original weight, and this only from two or three articles.—2. A kind of sluice for letting off water gently, employed in the agricultural operation of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water. In the Scottish language, it is called a *clouse.*

CLOUT, *n.* [Sax. *clut*, a patch, a plaster, a plate, a seam or joint; Sw. *klut;* W. *clwt*, a patch, a clout; *clwtiaw*, to patch; Sax. *geclutod*, sewed together; clouted, patched; *gesceod mid geclutedum scon*, shod with clouted shoes. This undoubtedly signifies patched shoes, for *clut* in Saxon does not signify a nail. The word *clout*, a nail, may be from the French, *clou*, *clouter*, from Lat. *clavus*, from the root of Lat. *claudo*, *cludo*. Whether *clouted brogues* in Shakspeare signify patched shoes or shoes studded with nails, let the critic determine. Such shoes are common in England and Scotland. The primary sense is, to thrust or put on; hence the sense of *blow.*] 1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c., to close a breach.—2. A piece of cloth for mean purposes.—3.† A piece of white cloth for archers to shoot at.—4. An iron plate on an axle-tree, to keep it from wearing.—5. [Fr. *clou*, *clouter.*] A small nail.—*Clout-nails*, nails that are used to fasten on the clout to the axle-trees of carriages.—6. In *vulgar lan*, a blow with the hand.

CLOUT, *v. t.* To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch; as, *clouted shoon*, in Milton. This is the sense as understood by Johnson. Mason understands the word *clouted* to signify *nailed*, studded with small nails, from the French *clouter*, and the following words in Shakspeare, "whose rudeness answered my steps too loud," give some countenance to Mason's interpretation. In this case, the verb *clout* must signify to nail, or fasten with nails; to stud.—2. To cover with a piece of cloth.—3. To join clumsily; as, *clouted* sentences.—4. To cover or arm with an iron plate.—5. To strike; to give a blow. [*Vulgar.*]—*Clouted* cream, yet made in Devonshire &c. was probably a rustic name for *clotted* cream.

CLOUT'ED, *pp.* Patched; mended clumsily; covered with a clout.

CLOUT'ERLY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

CLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Patching; covering with a clout.

CLOVE,† *pret. of Cleave.*

CLOVE, *n.* [D. *kloof.* See CLEAVE.] A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; but it is appropriated to particular places, that are real clefts, or which appear as such; as, the *Clove* of Kaaterskill, in the state of New York, and the Stony *Clove.* It is properly a Dutch word.

CLOVE, *n.* [Sax. *clufe;* Fr. *clou;* Sp. *clavo;* from Lat. *clavus*, a nail; so called from its resemblance to a nail.] 1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried unexpanded flowers of Caryophyllus aromaticus, a native of the Molucca islands, belonging to the myrtle tribe. The tree grows to the size of the laurel, and its bark resembles that



Clove (Caryophyllus aromaticus).

of the olive. No verdure is seen under it. At the extremities of its branches are produced vast numbers of flowers, which are at first white, then green, and at last red and hard. These are called *cloves.*—*Oil of cloves*, an essential oil obtained from the undeveloped buds of Caryophyllus aromaticus, or Clove-tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of Caryophyllic acid and a neutral oil.—2. [from *cleave.*] The parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is removed.—3. A certain weight. The divisions of a weight or wey of cheese, &c. in Suffolk and Essex, are expressed in cloves; in the former of which 32 cloves (256 pounds) are a wey, in the latter, 42 cloves (336 pounds). A wey of wool divides into 26 cloves.

CLOVE-GILLY-FLOWER, *n.* A species of Dianthus, bearing a beautiful flower, cultivated in gardens; called also Carnation pink. *Note.* Some writers suppose that *gilly-flower* should be written *July-flower.* But qu. is it not a corruption of the French *girofle*, *clou de girofle*, cloves; *giroflée*, a gilliflower; *giroflier*, a stock gilliflower; Lat. *caryophyllus.* Chaucer wrote *cloue gilofre.* Cant. Tales, 13692. The Italians write *garofano*, probably for *garofalo;* Arm. *genofles*, *genoflen.* Johnson supposes the plant so called from the smell of the flower resembling that of cloves; but it is probably from its shape, the nail-flower. [*See* CLOVE.]

CLO'VEN, *pp.* of *Cleave.* Divided; parted, pronounced *clovn.*

CLO'VEN-FOOTED, } *a.* Having the
CLO'VEN-HOOFED, } foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.

CLO'VER, } *n.* [Sax. *clæfer-*
CLO'VER-GRASS, } *wyrt*, clover-wort; D. *klaver.* The Saxon word is rendered also marigold and violet. The

Dutch word signifies a *club*. The name then signifies *club-grass*, *club-wort*, Lat. *clava*, from its flower. Dan. *klebber*, to *cleave*, to cling.] A genus of plants, called *Trifolium*, trefoil, or three-leafed, Fr. *trefle*. The species are numerous. The red clover is generally cultivated for fodder and for enriching land. The white clover is also excellent food for cattle, either green or dry, and from its flowers the bee collects no small portion of its stores of honey.—*To live in clover*, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance; a phrase borrowed from the luxuriant growth of clover, and the feeding of cattle in clover.

CLO'VERED, *a.* Covered with clover.

CLOWN, *n.* [Lat. *colonus*, a husbandman.] A countryman; a rustic; hence, one who has the manners of a rustic; a churl; a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man.—2. A mountebank in a public theatre, circus, or other place of scenic entertainment, whose occupation is to make himself as ludicrous as possible, in order to excite the laughter of the spectators.

CLOWN'AGE,† *n.* The manners of a clown.

CLOWN'ERY, *n.* Ill-breeding; rustic behaviour; rudeness of manners. [*Lit. us.*]

CLOWN'ISH, *a.* Containing clowns; consisting of rustics; as, a *clownish* neighbourhood.—2. Coarse; hard; rugged; rough; as, *clownish* hands.—3. Of rough manners; ill-bred; as, a *clownish* fellow.—4. Clumsy; awkward; as, a *clownish* gait.

CLOWN'ISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of clowns; coarsely; rudely.

CLOWN'ISHNESS, *n.* The manners of a clown; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behaviour; incivility; awkwardness.

CLOY, *v. t.* [from Fr. *clouer*, or the root of the word, the Lat. *cludo, claudo*; coinciding in elements with *glut*.] 1. Strictly, to fill; to glut. Hence, to satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate. And as the appetite when satisfied rejects additional food, hence, to fill to loathing; to surfeit.

> Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
> By bare imagination of a feast? *Shak.*

2. To spike up a gun; to drive a spike into the vent.—3. In *farriery*, to prick a horse in shoeing. [*In the two latter senses, I believe the word is little used.*]

CLOY'ED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; filled to satiety and loathing; spiked; pricked in shoeing.

CLOY'ING, *ppr.* Filling; to satiety, or disgust.

CLOY'LESS, *a.* That cannot cloy, or fill to satiety.

CLOY'MENT, *n.* Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite. [*Lit. us.*]

CLUB, *n.* [W. *clopa*, *clwpa*, coinciding with *clap*, a lump, and *clob*, *clobyn*; Ger. *klöpfel*; Dan. *klubbe*; Lat. *clava*. The sense is probably a knob or lump, W. *llwb*, *llob*, whence *lubber*. It is evidently connected with *cleave*, to stick or cling, Dan. *klebber*.] 1. Properly, a stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, and no larger than can be wielded with the hand.—2. A thick heavy stick, that may be managed with the hand, and used for beating, or defence. In early ages, a club was a principal instrument of war and death; a fact remarkably perpetuated in the accounts which history relates of the achievements of Hercules with his club. Plin. lib. 7, cap. 56. This use of the club was the origin of the *sceptre*, as a badge of royalty.—3. The name of one of the suits of cards bearing *trefles*, (or trefoils).—4. A collection or assembly of men; usually a select number of friends met for the promotion of some common purpose, as of hilarity, literature, science, politics, &c. Any small private meeting of persons.—5. A collection of expenses; the expenses of a company, or unequal expenses of individuals, united for the purpose of finding the average or proportion of each individual. Hence the share of each individual in joint expenditure is called his *club*, that is, his proportion of a club, or joint charge.—6. Contribution; joint charge.—*Club-system.* The system of selling goods, to be paid by periodical instalments. In such cases, the purchaser pays a higher price than that at which the goods are usually sold, in order to indemnify the seller for the interest of money due upon the deferred payments, and for the extra risk he runs of bad debts from death, &c.—*Club of Hercules.* The story of Hercules with his club originated in the use of clubs, as weapons of war and other achievements, among rude nations, before the invention of other instruments and the use of iron. Hence *striking, beating*, was the first mode of *killing*; and hence *smite* and *slay*, properly signifying to *strike*, came to signify to *kill*. Hercules was the leader of a savage band, who wielded the heaviest club; and hence the club was the origin of the *sceptre*, which is in the shape of a club, coinciding with Latin *scipio*. Any bold warrior at the head of a predatory band was a *Hercules*.

CLUB, *v. i.* [W. *clapiaw*, to form into a lump.] 1. To join, as a number of individuals, to the same end; to contribute separate powers to one end, purpose or effect.

> Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
> Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream. *Dryden.*

2. To pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.

CLUB, *v. t.* To unite different sums of expense, in a common sum or collection, to find the average, that each contributor may pay an equal share.—2. In *common parlance*, to raise or turn uppermost the breech or club of a musket; as, the soldiers *clubbed* their muskets.

CLUB, *v. t.* To beat with a club.

CLUB'BED, *pp.* Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses.—2. United to one end or effect.—3. Shaped like a club.—4. Having the breech turned upward, as a musket.—5. Heavy like a club.

CLUB'BER, } *n.* One who belongs to a
CLUB'BIST, } party, club, or association.

CLUB'BING, *ppr.* Joining in a club; uniting to a common end.

CLUB'-FIST, *n.* A large heavy fist.

CLUB'-FISTED, *a.* Having a large fist.

CLUB'-FOOT, *n.* A name given to different kinds of congenital distortion of the feet.

CLUB'-FOOTED, *a.* Having short, crooked, or distorted feet.

CLUB'-HAUL, *v. t.* In *marine lan.*, to *club-haul* a ship, is a method of tacking in perilous situations, by letting go the lee-anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, which brings her head to wind, and as soon as she pays off, the cable is cut and the sails trimmed.

CLUB'-HEADED, *a.* Having a thick head.

CLUB'-HOUSE, *n.* A house occupied by a club, or in which a club assembles.—*Clubs*, (meaning club-houses), have much increased of late years. The most eminent are in London; but there are now some extensive and sumptuous establishments of a similar kind in several British provincial cities and towns. Abroad, they are called *casinos*.

CLUB-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy.

CLUB'-MOSS or **SNAKE'-MOSS**, *n.* A prostrate moss-like plant, with small scaly imbricated leaves, found in alpine or damp situations in most parts of the world. All the species belong to the genus Lycopodium; that to which the name is most commonly applied is *L. clavatum*. The minute seeds of this plant are very combustible, and burn explosively.

CLUB'-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

CLUB'-RUSH, *n.* A genus of plants, the Scirpus.

CLUB'-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a club; growing thicker toward the top; clavated, applied to parts of plants. [*See* CLAVATED.]

CLUCK, *v. i.* [Sax *cloccan*; Ger. *glucken*; D. *klokken*; W. *clwcian*, *clocian*; Lat. *glocio*; Ch. גלג, *glog*. [*See* CLACK and CLOCK.] The Gr. κλώζω, seems to be the same word, as it gives κλωγμος: the guttural passing into ζ, as in many Greek verbs; and hence Fr. *glousser*. [*See* BRACE.] To make the noise, or utter the voice of the domestic hen, when sitting on eggs for hatching, and when conducting her chickens. This voice, with the change of the vowel, is precisely our word *clack* and *clock*, and is probably an onomatopy. [*See* CLACK and CLOCK.]

CLUCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a particular sound.

CLUCK'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the voice of a sitting hen; calling chickens.

CLUE. *See* CLEW.

CLUMP, *n.* [Ger. *klump*; Dan. *klump*, a *lump*; W. *clamp*. It is *lump*, with a prefix. It coincides with *plump*, and Lat. *plumbum*, lead; as the D. *lood*, Ger. *loth*, Dan. *lod*, Eng. *lead*, coincide with *clod*. It signifies a mass or collection.] 1. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a shapeless mass. Hence *clumper*, a clot or clod.—2. A cluster of trees or shrubs; formerly written *plump*. In some parts of England, it is an adjective signifying lazy, unhandy.

CLUMP, *n.* The compressed clay of coal strata.

CLUM'PER, *v. t.* To form into clumps or masses.

CLUMPS, *n.* [from *clump*.] A stupid fellow; a numskull

CLUM'SILY, *adv.* [from *clumsy*.] In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity or grace.

CLUM'SINESS, *n.* The quality of being short and thick, and moving heavily; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness or dexterity.

CLUM'SY, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *clump*, *lump*.] Properly, short and thick, like a *clump* or *lump*. Hence,—2. Moving heavily, slowly, or awkwardly; *clumsy*

fingers.—3. Awkward; ungainly; unhandy; artless; without readiness, dexterity, or grace; as, a *clumsy* man; a *clumsy* fellow.—4. Ill-made; badly constructed; as, a *clumsy* garment; *clumsy* verse.

ĈLUNCH, *n.* Among *miners*, indurated clay or chalk marl, found in coal pits next to the coal.

ĈLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Cling*,—which see.

ĈLUNG,† *v. i.* To shrink. [*See* CLING.]

ĈLU'NIAĈ, *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from Cluni in Burgundy.

ĈLUPE'IDÆ, *n.* A family of fishes, of the section Abdominales, placed by Cuvier between the Salmonidæ and Gadidæ. To the genus Clupea belong the herring, sprat, white-bait, pilchard, &c.

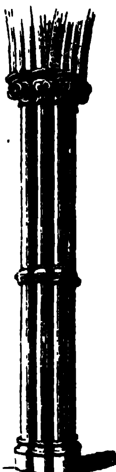
ĈLU'SIA, *n.* The balsam tree, a genus of plants of the class Polygamia and order Monœcia. The species are shrubs which exude several kinds of gum-resins. They are nearly confined to South America.

ĈLUS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *cluster*. It seems to be from the root of *close*, Lat. *clausus*, *claustrum*, *claudo*, a collecting or crowding together; Sw. *klasa*, a cluster of grapes; Dan. *klase*. The latter in orthography coincide nearly with *class*. In *Welsh*, *clws* is compact, neat; *clysu*, to make compact; *clwys* is a close.] 1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a knot; as, a *cluster* of raisins.—2. A number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body; as, a *cluster* of bees; a *cluster* of people.—3. A number of things situated near each other; as, a *cluster* of governments in Italy.

ĈLUS'TER, *v. i.* To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch, or bunches; as *clustering* grapes.—2. To form into flakes; as, *clustering* snow.—3. To collect into flocks or crowds.

ĈLUS'TER, *v. t.* To collect into a bunch or close body.

ĈLUS'TERED, *pp.* Collected into a cluster or crowd; crowded.—*Clustered column*, in *arch.*, a pier which appears to consist of several columns clustered together; sometimes attached, sometimes detached.



Clustered column, Winchester Cathedral.

ĈLUST'ER-GRAPE, *n* A small black grape.

ĈLUS'TERING, *ppr.* Growing in a cluster or in bunches; uniting in a bunch or in a flock, crowd, or close body.

ĈLUS'TERINGLY, *adv.* In clusters.

ĈLUS'TERY, *a.* Growing in clusters.—2. Full of clusters.

ĈLUTCH, *v. t.* [This seems to be from the root of Sax. *læcan*, to seize, whence *gelæccan*, id. It may be allied to *lock* and *latch*.] 1. To double in the fingers and pinch or compress them together; to clinch. [If *n* is not radical in *clinch*, this may be from the same root.]—2. To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand; as, to *clutch* a dagger; to *clutch* prey.—3. To seize, or grasp; as to *clutch* the globe at a grasp.

ĈLUTCH, *n.* A griping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp. In *machinery*, a contrivance for connecting shafts with each other or with wheels, so as that they may be disengaged at pleasure.

ĈLUTCH'ED, *pp.* Seized; grasped.

ĈLUTCH'ES, *plur.* The paws or talons of a rapacious animal, as of a cat or dog.—2. The hands, in the sense of rapacity or cruelty, or of power.

ĈLUTCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing with the hand.

ĈLUT'TER, *n.* [W. *cluder*, a heap or pile, from *cludaw*, to bear, to bring together, to heap. It has the elements of Lat. *claudo*.] 1. A heap or assemblage of things lying in confusion; *a word of domestic application*.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge pots, pans and spits. *L'Estrange.*

2. Noise; bustle. [This sense seems allied to *clatter*.]

ĈLUT'TER, *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion; as, to *clutter* a room; to *clutter* the house.

ĈLUT'TER, *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.—2. To make a rude or confused noise.

ĈLUT'TERED, *pp.* Encumbered with things in disorder.

ĈLUT'TERING, *ppr.* Encumbering with things in confusion, making a noise or bustle.

ĈLU'YTIA, *n.* A genus of evergreen plants, of the class Diœcia, and order Monadelphia, Linn., nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The species are shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

ĈLYP'EATE, *a.* [Lat. *clypeus*, a shield.] Shaped like a Roman buckler. It is the same as *Scutate*, which see.

ĈLYPE'OLA, *n.* Treacle Mustard, a genus of plants, of the class Tetradynamia, order Siliculosa, Linn., nat. order Cruciferæ. It is also named Alyssum.

ĈLYS'MIĈ, *a.* [Gr. χλυσμα.] Washing; cleansing.

ĈLYS'TER, *n.* [Gr. κλυστηρ, from κλυζω, to wash or cleanse; Lat. *clyster; Ger. klystier.*] An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, for the purpose of promoting alvine discharges, relieving from costiveness, and cleansing the bowels. Sometimes it is administered to nourish and support patients who cannot swallow aliment.

ĈLYS'TER-PIPE, *n.* A tube or pipe used for injections.

ĈLYS'TERWISE, *adv.* In the manner of a clyster.

ĈLYTH'RA, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Chrysomelidæ. These insects reside on trees and shrubs.

ĈLYT'US, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family Cerambycidæ. The species are numerous, and inhabit every quarter of the globe.

ĈNE'ORUM, *n.* Widow-wail, a genus of plants, of the class Triandria and order Monogynia.

ĈNI'ĈUS BENEDIĈTUS, *n.* Called also Centaurea benedicta or Blessed Thistle, a genus of annual plants, of the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia æqualis, Linn. It is a Composite plant, a native of the South of Europe, and is used as a tonic or diaphoretic.

ĈO-, ĈOG-, ĈOL-, ĈOM-, ĈON-, ĈOR-. A prefix of Latin origin, and in most of the words compounded with it, signifies, with, together, jointly, mutually, at the same time, union of parts, and the like; its form varying with the letter or sound that follows. [*See* CON.]

ĈOACERV'ATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *coacervo; con* and *acervo*, to heap up; *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up; to pile. [*Lit. us.*]

ĈOACERV'ATE, *a.* [Lat. *coacervatus.*] Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd. [*Lit. us.*]

ĈOACERVA'TION, *n.* The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. [*Lit. us.*]

ĈŌACH, *n.* [Fr. *coche;* It. *cocchio*, a coach or coach-box; Sp. *coche*, a coach and a coasting barge; Port. *coche;* D. *koets*, a *coach* and a *couch;* Ger. *kutsche.* This word seems to be radically a *couch* or bed, (Fr. *couche*, *coucher*,) a covered bed on wheels, for conveying the infirm.] A close vehicle for commodious travelling, borne on four wheels, and drawn by horses or other animals. It differs from a chariot in having seats in front, as well as behind. It is a carriage of state, or for pleasure, or for travelling.—*Hackney-coach* a coach kept for hire. In some cities, they are licensed by authority, and numbered, and the rates of fare fixed by law.—*Mail-coach*, a coach that carries the public mails.—*Stage-coach*, a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town. [*See* STAGE.]

ĈŌACH or ĈOUCH, *n.* An apartment in a large ship of war near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop.

ĈŌACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach.

ĈŌACH, *v. i.* To ride or travel in a coach.

ĈŌACH-BOX, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

ĈŌACH'FUL, *n.* As many in a coach as it will hold.

ĈŌACH-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

ĈŌACH-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing coaches.

ĈŌACH-HOUSE, *n.* A house to shelter a coach from the weather.

ĈŌACH-MAKER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make coaches.

ĈŌACHMAN, *n.* The person who drives a coach.

ĈŌACHMANSHIP, *n.* Skill in driving coaches.

ĈOAĈT',† *v t.* To act together.

ĈOAĈT'ED,† *pp.* or *a.* Forced; compelled.

ĈOAĈ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *coactio*, *coactus*, *cogo; con* and *ago*, to drive.] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling.

ĈOAĈT'IVE, *a.* Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain; —2. Acting in concurrence.

ĈOAĈT'IVELY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

ĈOAD'JUMENT, *n.* Mutual assistance.

ĈOAD'JUTANT, *a.* [Lat. *con* and *adjutans*, helping.] Helping; mutually assisting or operating.

ĈOADJU'TOR, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *adjutor*, a helper; *adjuto*, to help.] 1. One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate in operation. —2. In *the canon law*, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

ĈOADJU'TORSHIP, *n.* State of a coadjutor; joint assistance.

ĈOADJU'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant.

ĈOADJU'VANCY, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *adjuvans; adjuvo*, to assist.] Joint

help; assistance; concurrent aid; co-operation. [*Lit. us.*]

COAD′UNATE, *a.* [Lat. *coadunatus; con, ad,* and *unus.*] In *bot., coadunate* leaves are several united at the base. The word is used also to denote one of the natural orders of plants (Coadunatæ) in Linnæus's system.

COADUNI″TION, *n.* [Lat. *con, ad,* and *unitio,* from *unus,* one.] The union of different substances in one mass. [*Lit. us.*]

COADVENT′URER, *n.* A fellow adventurer.

COAFFOR′EST, *v. t.* To convert ground into a forest.

COA′GENT, *n.* An assistant or associate in an act.

COAGMENT′,† *v. t.* [Lat. *coagmento,* to join or cement; *con* and *agmen,* a compact body, from *ago,* to drive.] To congregate or heap together.

COAGMENTA′TION, *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction. [*Lit. us.*]

COAGMENT′ED, *a.* Congregated; heaped together; united in one mass. [*Lit. us.*]

COAGULABIL′ITY, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated.

COAG′ULABLE, *a.* [*See* COAGULATE.] That may be concreted; capable of congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state; as, *coagulable* lymph.

COAG′ULATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *coagulo;* Fr. *coaguler.* Usually considered as from *cogo, con,* and *ago.* But probably the last component part of the word is the W. *ceulaw,* to curdle, the root of *gelid* and *congeal.*] To concrete; to curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance, or solid mass; as, to *coagulate* blood; rennet *coagulates* milk. This word is generally applied to the change of fluids into substances like curd or butter, of a moderate consistence, but not hard or impenetrable.

COAG′ULATE, *v. i.* To curdle or congeal; to turn from a fluid into a consistent state, or fixed substance; to thicken.

COAG′ULATED, *pp.* Concreted; curdled.

COAG′ULATING, *ppr.* Curdling; congealing.

COAGULA′TION, *n.* The act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state; concretion; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating.

COAG′ULATIVE, *a.* That has the power to cause concretion.

COAG′ULATOR, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

COAG′ULUM, *n.* Rennet; curd; the clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, &c.

COA′ITI, *n.* A species of monkey in South America, remarkable for being destitute of a thumb. The height of this animal is about eighteen inches.

COAK. *See* COKE.

COAK′ING, *n.* In *ship carpentry,* the operation of uniting two or more pieces of wood together in the centre, by means of small tabular projections.

COAKS, *n. plur.* In *ships,* the metal holes in a sheave, through which the pin runs.—2. Certain oblong ridges left on the surfaces of main masts by cutting away the wood around them; the intermediate part is called *the plane.*

COAL, *n.* [Sax. *col* or *coll;* Ger. *kohle.* Qu. Heb. גחל *gahal.* It is from the sense of glowing, raging, for in Dan. *kuler* signifies to blow strong.] 1. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred. When burning or ignited, it is called a live coal, or burning coal, or coal of fire. When the fire is extinct, it is called charcoal.—2. In the language of chemists, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.—3. In *miner.,* a solid, opaque, inflammable substance found in the earth, and by way of distinction called *fossil* coal. It is divided by recent mineralogists into three species, anthracite or glance coal, black or bituminous coal, and brown coal or lignite; under which are included many varieties, such as cannel coal, Bovey coal, jet, &c. The several varieties of coal vary in their composition, but they generally agree in containing a much larger proportion of carbon than of the other elements, which are chiefly oxygen and hydrogen, and frequently a small portion of azote. Coal is the most valuable of all the mineral substances from which Great Britain derives her prosperity, and indeed may be regarded as the main support of the whole system of British production. It fuses the metals, produces the steam which sets the machinery in motion, and, in short, may be said to render all the resources of this country available for use. The annual consumption of coal throughout the British empire is estimated at 28,575,000 tons. The coal trade gives occupation to nearly 200,000 persons.

COAL, *v. t.* To burn to coal or charcoal; to char.—2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. [*As a verb, this word is little used.*]

COAL-BASKET, *n.* A large basket for carrying or measuring charcoal.

COAL-BLACK, *a.* Black as a coal; very black.

COAL-BOX, *n.* A box to carry coal to the fire.

COAL′-CART, *n.* A cart employed in conveying coal.

COAL-EYED, *a.* Having eyes as black as a coal.

COAL′-FIELDS, *n.* A term used to express those extensive carbonaceous deposits which are found in many parts of the world, but more especially in our own island.

COAL-FIRE, *n.* A fire of which coal is the fuel.

COAL-FISH, *n.* A species of Gadus or cod, named from the colour of its back. It grows to the length of two feet, or two and a half, and weighs about thirty pounds. This fish is found in great numbers about the Orkneys, and the northern parts of Britain.

COAL FORMATION, *n.* A term in *geol.,* which is generally understood to mean the same as *coal measures.* There are, however, coal formations in all the geological periods, wherever any of the varieties of coal forms a principal constituent part of a group of strata.

COAL-GAS, *n.* A variety of carburetted hydrogen, which produces the gas light now so extensively used. [*See* GAS.]

COAL-HOD, *n.* A kettle for coal.

COAL′-HOLE, *n.* The part of a ship's hold lying near to the after-magazine, for containing coal, wood, &c.

COAL-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for keeping coal.

COAL-MEASURE, *n.* The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal.

COAL MEASURES, *n.* In *geol.,* carboniferous sandstone. These beds consist of alternate layers of a yellow or reddish sandstone, with clayey matter in the form of dark brown slates, of a softer nature than the primary slates used for roofing, and called *clay shale;* and sometimes, from their being mixed with bituminous matter, *bituminous shale.* Between these beds of sandstone and shale, the coal seams are interposed.

COAL′-METER, *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coals.

COAL-MINE, *n.* A mine or pit in which coal is dug.

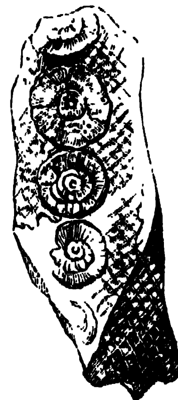
COAL-MINER, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

COAL-MOUSE, *n.* A small species of titmouse, with a black head.

COAL-OFFICE, *n.* An office of a coal dealer.

COAL-PIT, *n.* A pit where coal is dug.—In *America,* a place where charcoal is made.

COAL′-PLANTS, *n.* The name given to those impressions of various plants, which are found in connection with coal: they occur chiefly in the mud which separates the seams of coal, or in the sandstone or ironstone associated with the coal formation. In some cases, the existence of wood in the coal formation, with its texture, is still preserved.



Coal Plant (Ulodendron).

COAL-SCUTTLE, *n.* A vessel for holding coal to supply a parlour fire, &c.

COAL-SHIP, *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

COAL-STONE, *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

COAL-WORK, *n.* A colliery; a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.

COAL-YARD, *n.* An inclosure for the deposit of coal.

COALERY, *n.* A colliery; a coal-mine, coal-pit, or place where coals are dug, with the engines and machinery used in discharging the water and raising the coal.

COALESCE, *v. i.* (coaless′.) [Lat. *coalesco,* from *coaleo; con* and *alesco,* from *aleo* or *oleo,* to grow.] 1. To grow together; to unite, as separate bodies, or separate parts, into one body, as separate bones in an infant, or the fingers or toes.—2. To unite

and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction; as, vapours *coalesce*.—3. To unite in society, in a more general sense.

The Jews were incapable of *coalescing* with other nations.
Campbell, Prelim. Dissert.

COALES'CENCE, *n.* The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion.

COALES'CING, *ppr.* Growing or coming together; uniting in a body or mass; uniting and adhering together.

COALIER, } COALLIER, } *See* COLLIER.

CO'ALITE,† *v. t.* To unite or coalesce.

COALI''TION, *n.* Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union in one body or mass; as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles.—2. Union of individual persons, parties, or states.

COALI''TIONER, *n.* One who joins a coalition.

CO-ALLY', *n* A joint ally; as, the subject of a *co-ally*.

COALY, *a.* Like coal; containing coal.

COAMINGS, *n.* In *ships*, the raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck.

COANNEX', *v. t.* To annex with something else.

COAPPREHEND', *v. t.* To apprehend with another. [*Lit. us.*]

COAPTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *apto*, to fit.] The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other.

COAR'CT, } *v. t.* [Lat. *coarcto*; COAR'CTATE, } *con* and *arcto*.] 1. To press together; to crowd; to straiten; to confine closely.—2. To restrain; to confine.

COARC'TATED, *pp.* Crowded; applied in *bot.* to a panicle which is dense, compact, or crowded.

COARCTA'TION, *n.* Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.—2. Pressure; contraction.—3. Restraint of liberty. Applied in medical language to the contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as the intestinal canal or the urethra.

COARSE, *a.* [This word may be allied to *gross*, and the Latin *crassus*, for similar transpositions of letters are not uncommon.] 1. Thick; large or gross in bulk; comparatively of large diameter; as, *coarse* thread or yarn: *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand. This seems to be the primary sense of the word; opposed to fine or slender. Hence, 2. Thick; rough; or made of coarse thread or yarn; as, *coarse* cloth.—3. Not refined; not separated from grosser particles or impurities; as, *coarse* metal; *coarse* glass.—4. Rude; rough; unrefined; uncivil; as, *coarse* manners.—5. Gross; not delicate.

The *coarser* tie of human law. *Thomson.*

6. Rude; rough; unpolished; inelegant; *applied to language*.—7. Not nicely expert; not accomplished by art or education; as, a *coarse* practitioner.—8. Mean; not nice; not refined or elegant; as, a *coarse* perfume; a *coarse* diet.

COARSELY, *adv.* Roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly; without art or polish.

COARSENESS, *n.* Largeness of size; thickness; as, the *coarseness* of thread.—2. The quality of being made of coarse thread or yarn; whence thickness and roughness; as, the *coarseness* of cloth.—3. Unrefined state; the state of being mixed with gross particles or impurities; as, the *coarseness* of glass.—4. Roughness; grossness; rudeness; *applied to manners*; as, the *coarseness* of a clown.—5. Grossness; want of refinement or delicacy; want of polish; as, the *coarseness* of expression or of language.—6. Meanness; want of art in preparation; want of nicety; as, the *coarseness* of food or of raiment.

COASSES'SOR, *n.* [*See* ASSESS.] A joint assessor.

COASSUME, *v. t.* [*con* and *assume.*] To assume something with another.

COAST, *n.* [Lat. *costa*, a rib, side, or coast; W. *côst*; Fr. *côte* for *coste*. Hence, to *accost*. The word properly signifies a side, limit, border, the exterior part, from extension.] 1. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country, as in Scripture: "From the river to the uttermost sea shall your *coast* be;" Deut. xi. "And ships shall come from the *coast* of Chittim;" Num. xxiv. Hence the word may signify the whole country within certain limits.—2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the seashore. This is the more common application of the word; and it seems to be used for sea-coast, the border of the sea. Hence it is never used for the bank of a river.—3. A side; *applied to objects indefinitely, by Bacon and Newton. This is a correct use of the word, but now obsolete.*—4. The country near the sea-shore; as, populous towns along the *coast*.—*The coast is clear*, is a proverbial phrase signifying the danger is over; the enemies have marched off, or left the coast.

COAST, *v. i.* To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To sail from port to port in the same country.

COAST, *v. t.* To sail by or near to; as, to *coast* the British shore.—2.† To draw near; to approach; to follow.

COASTED, *pp.* Sailed by.

COASTER, *n.* One who sails near the shore.—2. A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or is licensed to navigate or trade from port to port in the same country.

COASTING, *ppr.* Sailing along or near a coast.

COASTING-PILOT, *n.* A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.

COASTING-TRADE, *n.* The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, as distinguished from foreign trade.

COASTING-VESSEL, *n.* A vessel employed in coasting; a coaster.

COAST-ROCK, *n.* A rock on a coast.

COAST-SEDIMENT, *n.* Sediment lodged on a coast.

COAT, *n.* [Fr. *cotte*; Ir. *cota*. It may be from the root of the Russ. *kutayu*, to cover, and be allied to *hut*. The primary sense may be, that which is spread over or put on. But such words are sometimes from verbs which signify to strip, or to repel. The Gr. κιθω has the like elements, but the sense seems to be, to withdraw. I question whether *coat* has any connection with the Shemitic כתן, *kuthan*, Gr. χιτων, a tunic. This word in Ch. Syr. and Ar. signifies flax.] 1. An upper garment, of whatever material it may be made. The word is, in modern times, generally applied to the garment worn by men next over the vest.

God made *coats* of skin and clothed them; Gen. iii.

Jacob made Joseph a *coat* of many colours; Gen. xxxvii.

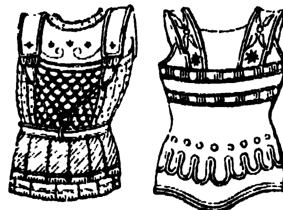
He shall put on the holy linen *coat*; Lev. xvi.

Goliath was armed with a *coat* of mail; 1 Sam. xvii.

2. A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children.—3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office.

Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers. *Swift.*

So we say, "men of his *cloth*"—4. External covering, as the fur or hair of a beast, the skin of serpents, the wool of sheep, &c.—5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument.—6. The division or layer of a bulbous root; as, the *coats* of an onion.—7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another; as, a *coat* of tar, pitch, or varnish; a *coat* of canvas round a mast; a *coat* of tin-foil.—8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a *coat of arms*. Anciently knights wore a habit over their arms, reaching as low as the navel, open at the sides, with short sleeves, on which were the armouries of the knights, embroidered in gold and silver, and enamelled with beaten tin of various colours. This habit was diversified with bands and fillets of several colours, placed alternately, and called devices, as being divided and composed of several pieces sewed together. The representation of these is still called a coat of arms.—9. A *coat of mail*, is a piece of armour, in form of a shirt, consisting of a net-work of iron rings, every ring separately riveted; or of small laminæ or plates, usually of tempered iron, laid over each other like the scales of a fish, and fastened to a strong linen or leather jacket. Coats of mail were also sometimes composed of lint or hemp twisted into small cords, and set close together. The Grecian coat of mail, or *thorax*,



Grecian Coats of mail.

consisted of two parts, one of which was a defence to the back, the other to the breast. The Roman coat of mail, or *lorica*, did not differ much from the Grecian *thorax*. [*See* MAIL.] The different pieces of armour covering the body were also collectively called a *coat of mail*.—10. A card; a *coat-card*, is one on which a king, queen, or knave is painted.

COAT, *v. t.* To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance; as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling; to

coat a vial.—2. To cover with cloth or canvas; as, to *coat* a mast or a pump.

COAT-ARMOUR, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

COATED, *pp.* Covered with a coat; loricated; covered or overspread with any thing that defends; clothed with a membrane.—2. Having concentric coats or layers, as a bulbous root.

CO'ATI, *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the racoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, and smaller eyes; the Viverra nasua of Linnæus.

COATING, *ppr.* Covering with a coat; overspreading.

COATING, *n.* A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defence; as, the *coating* of a retort or of a vial.—2. Cloth for coats; as, merchants advertise an assortment of *coatings.*

COAX, *v. t.* [W. *cocru*, to fondle, to cocker; *cocyr*, a coaxing, indulgence; Sp. *cocar*, to make wry faces, to coax.] To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe, appease, or persuade by flattery and fondling. [*A familiar word.*]

COAXED, *pp.* Soothed or persuaded by flattery.

COAXER, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COAXING, *ppr.* Wheedling; flattering.

COAXINGLY, *adv.* By coaxing; in a coaxing manner.

COB, *n.* [W. *cob* or *cop*, a top or tuft, a thump; Gr. κυβη; Ger. *kopf*, the head; Sax. *cop.*] 1. The top or head; a covetous wretch; a foreign coin.—2. In *America*, the receptacle of the maize, or American corn; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which grows the corn in rows. This receptacle, with the corn, is called the ear.—3. A sea-fowl, the sea-cob. [It. *gabbiano*, a cob, sea-mew, or gull.]—4. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls.—5. In some parts of England, a spider. Old Dutch, *kop* or *koppe*, a spider, retained in *koppespin*, *spinnekop*, a spider.—6. A horse not castrated; a strong pony.—7. Clay mixed with straw.—8. In *agric.*, a kind of wicker basket, made so as to be carried on the arm; hence a *seed-cob*, or *seed-lip*, is a basket for sowing from.

COB, *v. t.* In *seamen's lan.*, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board.

CO'BALT, *n.* [D. *cobalt.* This is said to be the Ger. *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines; so called by miners, because cobalt was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known.] A mineral of a reddish gray or grayish white colour, very brittle, of a fine close grain, compact, but easily reducible to powder. It crystallizes in bundles of needles, arranged one over another. It is never found in a pure state; but usually as an oxide, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c. Its ores are arranged under the following species, viz., arsenical cobalt, of a white colour, passing to steel gray; its texture is granular, and when heated, it exhales the odour of garlic; gray cobalt, a compound of cobalt, arsenic, iron, and sulphur, of a white colour, with a tinge of red; its structure is foliated, and its crystals have a cube for their primitive form; sulphuret of cobalt, compact and massive in its structure; oxide of cobalt, brown, or brownish black, generally friable and earthy; sulphate and arseniate of cobalt, both of a red colour, the former soluble in water. The impure oxide of cobalt is called *zaffer;* but when fused with three parts of siliceous sand and an alkaline flux, it is converted into a blue glass, called *smalt.* The great use of cobalt is to give a permanent blue colour to glass and enamels upon metals, porcelain, and earthen wares. —*Cobalt-bloom*, acicular arseniate of cobalt. —*Cobalt-crust*, earthy arseniate of cobalt.

COBALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt; or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

COBALT'O-CYANIDE, *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen.

COB'BLE, } *n.* [Eng. *copple.*
COB'BLE-STONE, } This seems to be of Welsh origin, W. *cub*, a mass, a cube, or *cob*, *cop*, head, top.] A roundish stone; a pebble; supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. The Americans give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hen's egg or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English *copple-stones*, and *bowlder-stones*, or *bowlders.*—*To cobble with stones;* to throw stones at any thing. Northumberland cobble is a name given to round coals in Derbyshire. Also a kind of boat, usually written *coble.*

COB'BLE, *v. t.* [In Persic, *kobal*, is a shoemaker.] 1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch.—2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily; as to *cobble* rhymes.

COB'BLER, *n.* A mender of shoes.—2. A clumsy workman.—3. A mean person.

COB'BLING, *ppr.* Mending coarsely.

COB'BY,† *a.* Stout; brisk.

COB'CAL, *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the East.

COB'COALS, *n.* Large round coals.

COBELLIG'ERENT, *a.* [*See* BELLIGERENT.] Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

COBELLIG'ERENT, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.

COB'IRON, *n.* [*See* COB.] An andiron with a knob at the top.

COBISH'OP, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop.

COBI'TIS, *n.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the abdominal Malacopterygii, and family Cyprinidæ. It includes the *loaches*, fishes generally of diminutive size, and common in most of our running streams. The loach is about four inches in length, of a dirty pale yellow colour, mottled with brown.

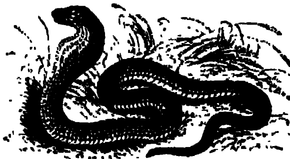
CO'BLE, *n.* [Sax. *cuople.*] A small fishing boat; as a salmon *coble.*

COB'LOAF, *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven, or crusty. Shakspeare applies this word contemptuously to the person.

COB'NUT, *n.* A boy's play, or a hazel-nut so called, used in play; the conquering nut

COBOOSE', *n.* *See* CABOOSE.

COB'RA DA CAPELLO, *n.* The Portuguese trivial name of the *Naja tripudians*, the spectacle snake or viper of the English, a reptile of the most venomous nature, found in various degrees of abundance in different hot countries of the old continent, and in the lands adjacent. The vipers of the genus Naja are all remarkable for the manner in which they spread out or flatten the sides of the neck and head when irritated. When disturbed by the ap-


Cobra da Capello.

proach of an individual or any noise, the cobra raises the anterior part of its body, so as to appear to stand erect, distends its hood, and is then prepared to inflict a deadly wound.

COB'STONE, *n.* *See* COBBLE.

COB'SWAN, *n.* [*cob*, head, and *swan.*] The head or leading swan.

COB'-WALL, *n.* A wall built of unburned clay; sometimes mixed with straw.

COB'WEB, *n.* [*cob* or *koppe*, a spider; D. *spinnekop;* Sax. *atter-coppa*, poison spider. In Ch. כבי, *kobi*, is a spider's web.] 1. The line, thread, or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey. Hence,—2. Any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness. In *this sense*, it is used adjectively or in composition, for thin, flimsy; as, a *cobweb* law. Or slender, feeble; as, the *cobweb* thread of life.

COB'WEBBED, *a.* In *bot.*, covered with a thick interwoven pubescence.—2. Covered with cobwebs.

COB'WEBBY, *a.* Covered with cobwebs.

CO'CA, *n.* The dried leaf of Erythroxylon coca. It is one of those stimulating narcotics which belong to the same class with tobacco and opium, but is more remarkable than either of them in its effects upon the human system. The coca leaf is chewed by the Peruvian, mixed with finely powdered chalk; it brings on a state of apathy and indifference to all surrounding objects, the desire for which increases so much with indulgence in it, that a confirmed coca-chewer is said never to have been reclaimed.

COCAGNE', *n.* (cockan'e.) [Fr.] An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; hence London and its suburbs.

CO'CALON, *n.* A large cocoon of a weak texture.

COCCIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *coccus*, and *fero*, to bear; Gr. κοκκος, a berry, grain, or seed, or a red berry used in dyeing; W. *coc*, red.] Bearing or producing berries; as, *cocciferous* trees or plants.

COCCINEL'LA, *n.* A genus of Coleopterous insects, including several species, distinguished from each other by the colour of their wings, among which are those insects called the lady-cows.

COC'COLITE, *n.* [Gr. κοκκος, a berry, and λιθος, a stone.] A variety of augite or pyroxene; called by Haüy, granuliform pyroxene. Its colour is usually some shade of green. It is composed of granular distinct concretions, easily separable, some of which present the appearance of crystals whose angles and edges have been obliterated.

COCCOLO'BA, *n.* Sea-side grape, a genus of plants of the class Octandria, order Trigynia, Linn. and nat. order Polygonaceæ. The species are shrubs, natives of the West Indies.

COC'CULUS, *n.* A genus of East In-

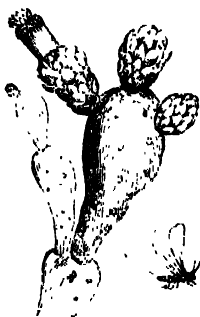
dian Menispermaceous plants, consisting of climbers, whose leaves are usually more or less heart-shaped and the flowers small. The species are generally powerful bitter febrifuges. The species most important to Europeans is the *Cocculus Palmatus*, which produces the celebrated Columba root, from which a valuable bitter is procured Another important species is the *Cocculus Indicus*, or Cocculus tuberosus, the fruit of which forms a considerable article of commerce, and is sometimes employed in medicine as a narcotic. It is sometimes added to malt liquors to give bitterness and increase their stupifying qualities. It contains a poisonous principle which has been termed *picrotoxia*.

COC'CUS, *n.* A genus of insects, of the order Hemiptera. There are upwards of twenty species, denominated principally from the plants they frequent.—2. In *bot.*, a cell or capsule.

COC'CYX, *n.* [Gr. κοκκυξ.] In *anat.*, the lower extremity of the os sacrum.

COCH'INEAL, *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla*, a wood-louse, and an insect used in dyeing; Fr. *cochenille*; from the Gr. κοκκος, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the grain or seed of a plant, and this word was formerly defined to be the grain of the *Ilex glandifera*. *See* GREGOIRE'S ARMORIC DICTIONARY.] An insect, the *Coccus cacti*, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca in Mexico. It is found on a plant called Nopal, or Cochineal fig-tree. The female, which alone is valued for its colour, is ill-shaped, tardy, and stupid; the male is small, slender, and active. It is of the size of a tick. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat. These insects thus killed form a mass or drug, which is the proper *cochineal* of the shops. It is used in giving red colours, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine.

COCH'INEAL FIG, *n.* The *Opuntia cochinillifera* of Haworth, or *Cactus cochinillifer*. It is an icosandrious plant, and belongs to the nat. order Opuntiaceæ or Cactaceæ.



Cochineal Fig (Opuntia cochinillifera)

It is a native of South America, and being the plant on which the Coccus cacti or Cochineal insect is found, is there extensively cultivated.

COCH'LEA, *n.* [Lat. *cochlea*, a snail's shell.] In *anat.*, the third part of the labyrinth of the ear so called from its shape. — 2. A name formerly given to the screw, one of the mechanic powers.

COCHLEA'RIA, *n.* A genus of cruciferous plants, including the horse-radish and common scurvy-grass. The plants are pungent and antiscorbutic. The underground stem of the *C. armoracia* or horse-radish, is used as a condiment in cookery.

COCH'LEARY, COCH'LEATE, COCH'LEATED, } *a.* [Lat. *cochlea*, a screw, the shell of a snail; Gr. κοχλος, from κοχλω, to turn or twist.] Having the form of a screw; spiral; turbinated; applied in *bot.*, to leaves, pods, seeds, &c.

COCH'LITE, *n.* [Gr. κοχλιας, a snail.] A fossil shell, having a mouth like that of a snail.

COCK, *n.* [Sax. *coc*; Fr. *coq*; Arm. *gorq*; Sans. *kuka*; Slav. *kokosch*. The sense is, that which shoots out or up; It. *cocca*, the tip of a spindle, the top or crown; Lat. *cacumen*.] 1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls, which having no appropriate or distinctive name, are called dunghill fowls or barn-door fowls.—2. A weather-cock; a vane in shape of a cock. [It is usually called a *weather-cock*.]—3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat, or pipe; so named from its projection.—4 The projecting corner of a hat.—5. A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain. When hay is dry and rolled together for carting, the heaps are not generally called *cocks*. A large conical pile is called a stack.—6. The style or gnomon of a dial.—7. The needle of a balance.—8. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch. 9 The notch of an arrow. [It. *cocca*.]—10. The part of a musket or other fire-arm, to which a flint is attached, and which, being impelled by a spring, strikes fire, and opens the pan at the same time.—11. A small boat. [W. *cwc*, Ir. *coca*, It. *cocca*.] It is now called a *cock-boat*, which is tautology, as *cock* itself is a boat.—12 A leader; a chief man.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club. *Addison.*

13. Cock-crowing: the time when cocks crow in the morning.—*Cock a hoop*, or *cock on the hoop*, a phrase denoting triumph; triumphant; exulting. [Qu. Fr. *coq à huppe*.]—*Cock and a bull*, a phrase denoting tedious trifling stories.—*Cocks for blocks*, in *ships*, are little square pieces of brass with holes in them, and put into wooden sheaves to keep them from splitting and galling by the pins of the blocks in which they move.

COCK, *v. t.* To set erect; to turn up; as, to *cock* the nose or ears. 2. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness.—3 To make up hay in small conical piles.—4. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire.

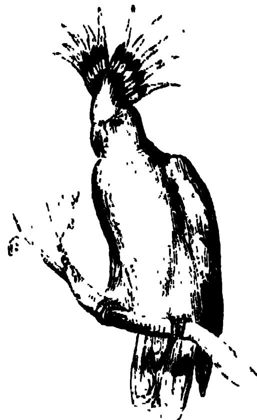
COCK, *v. i.* To hold up the head; to look big, pert, or menacing.—2. To train or use fighting cocks. [*Lit. us.*] —3 † To cocker.

COCKADE, *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*; Sp. *cocarda*; Port. *cocar*, or *cocarda*.] A riband or knot of riband; or a rosette of leather, worn on the hat, by officers, soldiers, marines, &c., and by officers' men-servants, to indicate military livery. Coloured cockades sometimes serve as badges for political parties.

COCKADED, *a.* Wearing a cockade.

COCK'AL, *n.* A game; huckle-bone.

COCKATOO', *n.* A numerous and beautiful species of birds of the parrot



Tricolour-crested Cockatoo.

kind, distinguished from all others, and from one another, by their crests, which are composed of a tuft of elegant feathers, and which the bird can raise or depress at pleasure.

COCK'ATRICE, *n.* [Fr. *cocatrix*, from *coc*.] A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg. One of the names by which the basilisk was known. In *her.*, it is borne combed, wattled, and spurred, like the dunghill cock.



Cockatrice.

COCK'-BILL. In *seamen's lan.*, the anchor is *a cock-bill*, when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment.

COCK'-BŌAT, *n.* A small boat. [*See* COCK, No. 11.]

COCK'-BRAINED, *a.* Giddy; rash.

COCK'-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

COCK'-CHAFFER, *n.* The May-bug, or dorr beetle, a species of Scarabæus, belonging to the order of Coleoptera.

COCK'-CRŌW, *n.* A cock crowing.

COCK'-CROWING, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning; Mark xiii.

COCK'ED, *pp.* Turned up and forming a point, as the brim of a hat.—2. Made into a cock, as hay.—3. Drawn back, as the cock of a gun.

COCK'ER, *v. t.* [W. *cocru*. *See* COAX.] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.

COCK'ER, *n.* One who follows cock-fighting.—2. A sort of spatter-dash.—3. A dog of the spaniel kind, used for



Cocker.

raising woodcocks and snipes from their haunts in woods and marshes.

COCK'EREL, *n.* A young cock.

COCK'ERING, *n.* Indulgence.

COCK'ET, *a.* Brisk; pert.

COCK'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *cachet*, Arm. *cacheot*, a seal.] A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house, to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. The office of entry.

COCK'ET-BREAD, *n.* The finest sort of wheat bread. Qu. *stamped bread.*

COCK'-FIGHT, } *n.* A match or
COCK'-FIGHTING, } contest of cocks; a barbarous sport of the ancients and moderns, in which cocks are set to fight with each other, till one or the other is conquered.

COCK'-HEADED, *a.* Having a head like that of the cock.

COCK'-HORSE, *a.* On horse-back; triumphant; exulting.

COC'KIE-LEC'KIE or **COCK'-A-LEE'KIE**, *n.* Soup made of a cock boiled with leeks. [*Scotch.*]

COCK'ING, *ppr.* Turning up, as the brim of a hat, &c. [*See* COCK, the verb.]

COCK'ING, *n.* Cock-fighting.

COCK'ING or **COGGING**, *n.* A vulgarization of calking.

COCK'-LAIRD, *n.* A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [*Scotch.*]

COCK'LE, *n.* [Sax. *coccel, cocel*, or *cocle;* Ir. *cagal.*] A plant or weed that grows among corn, the corn-rose, a species of Agrostemma. It is also applied to the Lolium or Darnel.

COCK'LE, *n.* [Fr. *coque, coquille;* Lat. *cochlea;* W. *cocos, plur.*; Gr. κοχλος, κοχλιας, from κοχλω, to turn or roll. Probably by giving the χ a nasal sound, Gr. κογχη, Lat. *concha*, are from the same root, whence κογχυλιον, Lat. *conchylium.* *See* CONCH.] 1. A small testaceous shell; or rather a genus of shells, the Cardium. The general characteristics are: shells nearly equilateral and equivalvular; — hinge with two small teeth, one on each side near the beak, and two larger remote lateral teeth, one on each side; prominent ribs running from the hinge to the edge of the valve.—2. A mineral; a name given by the Cornish miners to *shirl* or *shorl.*—3.† A young *cock.* [*See* COCKEREL.]

Cockle.

COCK'LE, *v. i.* or *t.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth.

COCK'LE-OAST, *n.* A kind of kiln for drying hops upon.

COCK'LED, *pp.* Contracted into folds or wrinkles; winding.—2. Having shells.

COCK'LER, *n.* One that takes and sells cockles.

COCK'LE-STAIRS, *n.* Winding or spiral stairs.

COCK'-LOFT, *n.* [*See* COCK.] The top loft; the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber room.

COCK'-MASTER, *n.* One who breeds game cocks.

COCK'MATCH, *n.* A match of cocks; a cock-fight.

COCK'NEY, *n.* [Most probably from Lat. *coquina*, a kitchen, or *coquino*, to cook; Fr. *coquin*, idle; Fr. *cocagne*, It. *cuccagna*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury. In some ancient poetry, the word seems to signify a cook.

"And yet I say by my soul I have no salt bacon,
Ne no *cokeney* by Christe colloppes to make."
"At that feast were they served in rich array,
Every five and five had a *cokeney.*"

See Note on *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*, line 4206. Edinburgh, 1782. Hence, a citizen who leads an idle life, or never leaves the city.] 1. A native of London, by way of contempt.—2. An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen.

COCK'NEY-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the manners of a cockney.

COCK'-PADDLE, *n.* The lump-fish or sea-owl.

COCK'PIT, *n.* A pit or area, where the game cocks fight.—2. In *ships of war*, a room or apartment, in which the wounded men are dressed; situated near the after hatch-way, under the lower gun-deck. The fore-cockpit is a place leading to the magazine passage and the store-room of the boatswain, gunner, and carpenter.

COCK'ROACH, *n.* The popular name of a genus of insects, the Blatta, of several species. They have four semi-crustaceous wings, and resemble the beetle; the head is inflected toward the breast; the feelers are hard like bristles; the elytra and wings are plain and resemble parchment. These animals are very troublesome, as they enter chests of clothes, meal-tubs, pantries, and infest beds. They avoid the light, and have a very unsavoury smell.

Cockroach.

COCKS'COMB, *n.* The caruncle or comb of a cock.—2. A plant. This name is given to the Celosia cristata, the Pedicularis or louse wort, and the Rhinanthus or yellow rattle.—3. A fop, or vain silly fellow. [*See* COXCOMB.]

COCK'S FOOT GRASS, *n.* A perennial agricultural plant, the *Dactylis glomerata* of botanists, of a coarse, harsh, wiry texture, but capable of growing on barren sandy places, and yielding a valuable food for sheep very early in the spring.

COCKS'HEAD, *n.* A plant, the Hedysarum or sainfoin.

COCK'SHUT, *n.* The close of the day, when fowls go to roost.

COCK'SPUR THORN, *n.* The *Cratægus Crusgalli*, Linn. It is a North American plant, and has long been cultivated in this country as a shrubbery ornament. There are four or five varieties in nurseries, which are admired for their snowy blossoms in May.

COCK'SURE, *a.* Confidently certain. [*A low word.*]

COCK'SWAIN, *n.* [Contracted into *Coxen.* *See* SWAIN.] An officer on board of a ship who has the care of the boat and the boat's crew.

COCK'-WEED, *n.* A plant called also dittander and pepperwort.

CO'COA, *n.* (co'co.) [Sp. *coco;* Port. *coco*, the nut, and *coqueiro*, the tree.] A tree belonging to the genus Cocos, of the order of Palmæ; and the fruit or nut of the tree. This tree grows in the warm climates of both the Indies. It rises to the height of 60 to 90 feet, and the stem is like an apothecary's pestle,



Cocoa nut Palm (Cocos nucifera.)

of equal thickness at the ends, but somewhat smaller in the middle. The bark is smooth, of a pale brown colour, and the tree often leans to one side. The leaves or branches are fourteen or fifteen feet long, about a dozen in number, winged, of a yellow colour, straight and tapering. The nuts hang in clusters of a dozen each, on the top



Cocoa nut and Flower.

of the tree. The husk of this nut consists of strong, tough, stringy filaments, resembling coarse oakum, which is formed into *coir*, and extensively used in the East for making cordage. This husk covers a hard shell, which contains a white kernel that is wholesome food, and a liquor which is a cooling beverage. The flowers proceed from within large pointed spathes, which always open on the under side. The spathes are inflammable, and frequently used by the natives as torches. From the juice of the stem, a kind of palm wine, and, subsequently, an ardent spirit, are prepared.

CO'COA-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree.

COC'OIC ACID, *n.* A crystallizable acid found in the butter or fat of the cocoa nut. It is snow-white, and inodorous. With the alkalies it forms *cocoacates.*

COCOON', *n.* [Fr. *cocon.*] The silky tissue or envelope which the larvæ of many insects spin, as a covering for themselves, while they are in the chrysalis state. The cocoon of the silk-worm is a familiar example.

COCOON'ERY, *n* A building or apartment for silk-worms, when feeding and forming cocoons.

COCOS, *n.* A genus of Palms. [*See* COCOA.] Also, a name given to petrifactions resembling cocoa-nuts.

COCTILE, *a.* [Lat. *coctilis*, from *coquo*,

to cook.] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick.
COC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *coctio*, from *coquo*, to cook.] The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor. In *medi.*, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease, which fits it for a discharge; digestion.
COD, } *n.* A species of fish, of
COD'FISH, } the genus Gadus, inha-


Cod (Morrhua vulgaris).

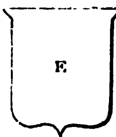
biting Northern seas, but particularly the banks of Newfoundland, and the shores of New England. [*See* HADDOCK.]
COD, *n.* [Sax. *codd;* W. *cod, cwd;* Ger. *hode.* Probably in a different dialect, Fr. *cosse*, or *ecosse.*] 1. Any husk, envelope, or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.—2. A bag; the scrotum.—3.† A pillow.
COD, *v. t.* To inclose in a cod.
CO'DA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, the close of a composition, or an additional close.
COD'DED, *a.* Inclosed in a cod. In *her.*, an epithet applied to beans, pease, &c., borne in the cod.
COD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of cods or peas.
COD'DY, *a.* Husky.
COD'DY-MOD'DY, *n.* A gull in its first year's plumage.
CODE, *n.* [Lat. *codex* or *caudex;* Fr. *code;* It. *codice;* Sp. *codigo.* The Latin word signifies the stem of a tree, and a board, or number of boards united, on which accounts were kept. So the Greeks used σχιδη, a board, for a like purpose, from σχιζω, to cut or split; whence Lat. *scheda*, a sheet.] 1. A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors, made by order of Justinian, containing twelve books. The name is also given to other collections of Roman laws; as, the Theodosian *code.* Hence in general,—2. Any collection or digest of laws.
CODE'IA, } *n.* [Gr. κωδια, a poppy-
CODE'INA, } head.] A vegetable al-
CODE'INE, } kali, discovered in opium by Robiquet. It is soluble in water, bitter and narcotic, and it has been employed on the Continent as an anodyne with success.
CO'DEX, *n.* [Lat.] A manuscript. [*See* CODE.]
COD'GER, *n.* [Sp. *coger*, to catch. Hence Chalmers defines the word by *miser.* But the primary sense is by no means obvious. I take it to be a corruption of *cottager*, Norm. *cotier.*] A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.
COD'ICIL, *n.* [Lat. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex.*] A writing by way of supplement to a will, and which is to be considered as a part of it, either for the purpose of explaining, or altering, or adding to, or subtracting from the testator's former disposition.
CODICIL'LARY, *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.
CODIFICA'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.
CO'DIFIED, *pp.* Reduced to a code.
CO'DIFIER, } *n.* One who forms or re-
CO'DIST, } duces to a code.
CO'DIFY, *v. t.* [*code* and *facio.*] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.
CO'DIFYING, *ppr.* Forming into a code.
CODILLE, *n.* (codill'.) [Fr. *codille;* Sp. *codillo*, the knee, a joint; *codo*, the elbow, that is, a turn or a fastening.] A term at ombre, when the game is won
COD'LE, } *v. t.* To parboil, or soften
COD'DLE, } by the heat of water.
COD'LE,† *v. t.* To make much of.
COD'LING, } *n.* An apple codled; or
COD'LIN, } one suitable for codling, or used for that purpose.
COD'LING, *n.* A young cod.
COD'LINS AND CREAM, *n.* A name given to Epilobium hirsutum, a native plant found in moist situations.
COEF'FICACY, *n.* [*con* and *efficacy*, Lat. *efficio.*] Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect.
COEFFI''CIENCY, *n.* [*con* and *efficiency*, Lat. *efficio.*] Co-operation; joint power of two or more things or causes, acting to the same end
COEFFI''CIENT, *a.* [*con* and Lat. *efficiens.*] Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.
COEFFI''CIENT, *n.* That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.—2. In *alge.*, a number or known quantity put before letters, or quantities, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied; as, in $3x$ and ax, 3 and a are the coefficients of x.—3. In *fluxions*, the *coefficient* of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity.
COEFFI''CIENTLY, *adv.* By co-operation.
COELD'ER, *n.* An elder of the same rank.
COELEC'TION, *n.* Joint election.
CŒ'LIAC, } *a.* [Gr. κοιλιακος, from κοιλια,
CE'LIAC, } the belly; allied perhaps to κοιλος, hollow.] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.—*Cœliac artery*, is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm.—*Cœliac passion*, the lientery, a flux or diarrhea of undigested food.—*Cœliac vein*, a vein of the intestinum rectum.
CŒLO'GENUS, *n.* A genus of rodent animals, belonging to the division without clavicles. The legs are thick, the neck short, the head heavy, the body rounded, the gait clumsy, but the motions of the animal are prompt and sudden. It is found in South America, and its flesh is stated to be excellent.
COEMP'TION, *n.* [Lat. *coemptio; con* and *emo*, to buy.] The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.
COENJOY', *v. t.* To enjoy together.
COENJOY'ED, *pp.* Enjoyed together.
COENJOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying together.
COE'QUAL, *a.* [Lat. *con* and *æqualis*, equal.] Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power.
COE'QUAL, *n.* One who is equal to another.
COE'QUAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being equal with another; equality in rank, dignity, or power.
COE'QUALLY, *adv.* With joint equality.
COERCE', *v. t.* (coers'.) [Lat. *coerceo; con* and *arceo*, to drive or press.] 1. To restrain by force; to keep from acting, or transgressing, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress.—2. To compel; to constrain.

These causes—*coerced* by those which preceded, and *coercing* those which followed. *Dwight, Theol.*

COERCE'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being coerceable.
COERC'ED, *pp.* Restrained by force; compelled.
COERC'IBLE, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.
COERC'ING, *ppr.* Restraining by force; constraining.
COER'CION, *n.* Restraint, check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion; force.
COERC'IVE, *a.* That has power to restrain, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority.—2. Compulsory; constraining; forcing.
COERC'IVELY, *adv.* By constraint.
CO-EREC'TANT, or **COEREC'TED**, *pp.* In *her.*, applied to things set up together, or erected side by side.
COESSEN'TIAL, *a.* [*con* and *essential*, from Lat. *essentialis.* *See* ESSENCE.] Partaking of the same essence.

We bless and magnify that *coessential* spirit, eternally proceeding from the Father and Son. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIAL'ITY, *n.* Participation of the same essence.
COESSEN'TIALLY, *adv.* In a coessential manner.
COESTAB'LISHMENT, *n.* Joint establishment
COESTĀTE, *n.* An estate or state of equal rank, or a state in alliance.
COETA'NEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *coætaneus; con* and *ætas*, age. *Coetanean* is rarely used.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; with *to.* "Every fault has penal effects *coetaneous to* the act.' But *with* may be preferable to *to.* This word is sometimes used as synonymous with *cotemporary*, or *contemporary;* but *coetaneous* seems properly to denote cotemporary in origin, rather than cotemporary in existence at any other period. It may, however, be used in both senses.
COETA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* Of or from the same age or beginning.
COĒTERN'AL, *a.* [Lat. *con* and *æternus.*] Equally eternal with another.
COETERN'ALLY, *adv.* With equal eternity.
COETERN'ITY, *n.* Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity.
CŒUR, *n.* [Fr.] In *her.*, the heart of the shield E, otherwise called the centre or fesse point.



Cœur.

COE'VAL, *a.* [Lat. *coævus; con* and *ævum*, age.] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age; usually and properly followed by *with.*
COE'VAL, *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time. It is not properly used as synonymous with *cotemporary.*
COE'VOUS, *a.* The same as *coeval*, but not used.
COEXEC'UTOR, *n.* A joint executor.

COEXEC'UTRIX, *n.* A joint executrix.

COEXIST', *v. i.* [Lat. *con* and *existo*. *See* EXIST.] To exist at the same time with another; followed by *with*.

COEXIST'ENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time with another; followed regularly by *with*.

COEXIST'ENT, *a.* Existing at the same time with another; regularly followed by *with*.

COEXIST'ING, *ppr.* Existing at the same time with another thing.

COEXTEND', *v. i.* [Lat. *con* and *extendo*. *See* EXTEND.] To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally; as, one line *coextends* with another; or perhaps in a transitive sense, to *coextend* a line with another.

COEXTEND'ED, *pp.* Being equally extended.

COEXTEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending through the same space or duration with another.

COEXTEN'SION, *n.* The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended

COEXTEN'SIVE, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal extent.

COEXTENS'IVELY, *adv.* Of equal extent.

COEXTEN'SIVENESS, *n.* Equal extension or extent.

COF'FEE, *n.* [Fr. *café; Ger. kaffee;* D. *koffy;* Ar. *cahuah* or *cahoeh*, which the Turks pronounce *cahveh*. This plant is said to be a native of Ethiopia.] 1. The berry of a tree belonging to the genus Coffea, C. Arabica; Linnæan class and order Pentandria monogynia, nat. order Cinchonaceæ. It is a native of Caffa in Arabia; but is now extensively cultivated in the southern extremity of India, in Java, the West Indies, Brazil, &c. It will grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet, but its growth is generally stinted to



Coffee plant.

five feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite, crossing each other at every joint, and forming a sort of pyramid. The flowers grow in clusters at the root of the leaves, and close to the branches; they are of a pure white, and of an agreeable odour. The fruit, which is a berry, grows in clusters, along the branches, under the axils of the leaves. Each berry contains two seeds. —2. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by decoction. The seeds are first roasted, and then ground in a mill, and boiled. The use of it is said to have been introduced into France by Thevenot, the traveller, and into England, in 1652, by a Greek servant, called Pasqua. The best coffee is said to be the Mocha coffee from Arabia Felix. The coffee of Java, Bourbon, and the West Indies, constitutes an important article of commerce.

COF'FEE-CUP, *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk.

COF'FEE-HOUSE, *n.* A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and where men meet for conversation. —2. A house of entertainment; an inn; which in some cities is also an exchange where merchants meet to transact business.

COF'FEE-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house.

COF'FEE-MILL, *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.

COF'FEE-POT, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

COF'FEE-ROOM, *n.* The public room in an inn; also, a public reading-room.

COF'FEE-SHOP, *n.* A shop where coffee is sold.—2. A meaner sort of coffee-house.

COF'FEIN, or **COF'FEINE**, *n.* A crystalline substance obtained from the seeds of Coffea Arabica. It is said by Thomson to be identical with Theina or Theine.

COF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *coffre;* D. and Ger. *koffer;* W. *cofawr*, from *cof*, a hollow trunk. The same French word *coffre*, signifies a *coffer*, and the trunk of the body, and a *coffin*. In Ar. *kafirin*, is a chest or basket. The primary sense is probably a holder, or a hollow place.] 1. A chest or trunk; and as a chest is customarily used for keeping money, hence, 2. A chest of money; a treasure.—3. In *arch.*, a square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, ordinarily filled with a rose, a pomegranate, or other enrichment.—In *fort.*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber, raised two feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavour to pass the ditch.

COF'FER, *v. t.* To reposit or lay up in a coffer.

COF'FERDAM, *n.* A wooden enclosure formed in a river, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, &c. It is usually formed of two or more rows of piles, driven close together, with clay thrown in between the rows. The heads of the piles rise above high-water mark, and thus form a barrier to exclude the water.

COF'FERED, *pp.* Laid up in a coffer.

COF'FERER, *n.* The cofferer of the king's household in Great Britain, a principal officer of the court, next under the controller. He was also a white-staff officer, and a member of the privy council. He had the special charge and oversight of the other officers of the household. This office is now suppressed, and the business is transacted by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

COF'FERING, *ppr.* Depositing in a coffer.

COF'FER-WORK, *n.* In *masonry*, walls formed of two rows of planks, placed edgewise in parallel lines, the space between being filled with rubble, or rough stones and pebbles cemented together. This term is also applied to walls faced with freestone and filled up with rubble, which are common in Norman and Gothic architecture.

COF'FIN, *n.* [Fr. *coffre. See* COFFER. In French, *coffin* is a candle-basket; Gr. κοφινος: Norm. French, *cofin*, a basket; Sp. *cofin;* radically the same word as *coffer*.] 1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried, or deposited in a vault In the seventh and twelfth centuries, coffins appear to have been generally of stone.—2. A mould of paste for a pie.—3. A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers.—4. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof; or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin bone, which is a small spungy bone in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the hoof.—5. In *printing*, a wooden frame inclosing the stone on which the form is imposed.

COF'FIN, *v. t.* To put or inclose in a coffin.

COF'FINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.

COF'FINLESS, *a.* Having no coffin.

COF'FIN-MAKER, *n.* One who makes, or whose office is to make coffins.

COFOUND'ER, *n.* A joint founder.

COG, *v. t.* [W. *coegiaw*, to make void, to deceive, from *coeg*, empty, vain.] 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice.

I'll *cog* their hearts from them. *Shak.*

2. To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception; as, to *cog* in a word to serve a purpose.—*To cog a die*, to secure it so as to direct its fall; to falsify; to cheat in playing dice.

COG, *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to lie. —2. To wheedle.

COG, *n.* [W. *cocos*, cogs of a wheel; Sw. *kugge*. Qu. Sp. *coger*, to catch, or Welsh *cocw*, a mass or lump, *cog*, a mass, a short piece of wood.] The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body.

COG, *n.* [Gael. *cuachan*, also *coggan*, a bowl, a cup.] 1. A hollow wooden vessel, of a circular form, for holding milk, broth, &c.; a pail. -2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck.—3. Sometimes used metaphorically to denote intoxicating liquor, like the English *bowl*. [*Scotch.*]

COG, *v. t.* To fix a cog; to furnish with cogs.

COG, **COG'GLE**, *n.* A boat; a fishing-boat. It is probably the W. *cwc*, Ir. *coca*. [*See* COCK.]

CO'GENCY, *n.* [Lat. *cogens*, from *cogo; con* and *ago*, to drive.] Force; strength; power of compelling; literally, urgency or driving. It is used chiefly of moral subjects, and in relation to force or pressure on the mind; as, the *cogency* of motives or arguments.

COGE'NIAL,† for *Congenial*.

CO'GENT, *a.* [*See* COGENCY.] 1. Forcible, in a *physical sense;* as, the *cogent* force of nature.—2. Urgent; pressing on the mind; forcible; powerful; not easily resisted; as, a *cogent* reason or argument.

The harmony of the universe furnishes *cogent* proofs of a Deity. *Anon.*

CO'GENTLY, *adv.* With urgent force; with powerful impulse; forcibly.

COG'GED, *pp.* Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furnished with cogs.

COG'GER, *n.* A flatterer or deceiver.

COG'GERY, *n.* Trick; falsehood.

COG'GIE, *n.* A small wooden bowl, a diminutive from *Cog*. [*Scotch.*]

COG'GING, *n.* Cheat; deception; fallacy.

COG'GLE-STONE, *n.* A small pebble.

COG'ITABLE, *a.* [*See* COGITATE.] That may be thought on; that may be meditated on.

COG'ITATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *cogito*. Varro says from *cogo*, quasi *coagito*, to agitate in the mind. But the Gothic *hugyan*, and Sax. *hogian*, signify to think.] To think; to meditate.

COGITA'TION, *n.* The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation.—2. Thought directed to an object; purpose.

COG'ITATIVE, *a.* Thinking; having the power of thinking or meditating; as, a *cogitative* substance.—2. Given to thought or contemplation.

COG'NATE, *a.* [Lat. *cognatus; con* and *nascor*, to be born.] 1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth.—2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same family; as, a *cognate* dialect.—3. Allied in the manner of formation or utterance; uttered by the same organs; as, a *cognate* letter or sound.

COG'NATE, *n.* In *Scots law*, any male relation through the mother.

COG'NATENESS, *n.* State of being cognate.

COGNA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *cognatio*. *See* COGNATE.] 1. In the *civil law*, kindred or natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father; as, *agnation* is the relation between males only descended from the same stock.—2. Kindred; relation by descent from the same original.

Pride and hard-heartedness are of near *cognation* to ingratitude. *Wotton.*

3. Relation; participation of the same nature.

COGN'IAC, *n.* (co'niac.) A kind of brandy of the best kind, so named from a town in France where it is manufactured. [Fr. *cognac.*]

COGNISOR', **COGNISEE'**, *See* COGNIZOR, COGNIZEE.

COGNI"TION, *n.* [Lat. *cognitio; cognosco, cognitus, con* and *nosco*, to know.] Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience. In *Scots law*, a process in the court of session, by which cases concerning disputed marches are determined.—*Cognition and Sale*, the name of a process before the court of session, at the instance of a pupil and his tutors, for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of the pupil's estate.—*Cognition and Sasine*, a form of entering an heir in burgage property.

COG'NITIVE, *a.* Knowing or apprehending by the understanding; as, *cognitive* power. [*Lit. us.*]

COGN'IZABLE, *a.* (con'izable.) [Fr. *connoissable*, from *connoître*, to know; It. *cognoscere;* from Lat. *cognosco*, *con* and *nosco*, to know personally; Gr. γνωσκω, id.] 1. That falls or may fall under judicial notice; that may be heard, tried, and determined; as, a cause or action is *cognizable* before the circuit court.

These wrongs are *cognizable* by the ecclesiastical courts. *Blackstone.*

2. That falls or may fall under notice or observation; that may be known, perceived, or apprehended.

The cause of many phenomena is not *cognizable* by the senses. *Anon.*

COG'NIZABLY, *adv.* (con'izably.) In a cognizable manner.

COGN'IZANCE, *n.* (con'izance.) [Fr. *connoissance;* It. *cognoscenza.*] 1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying, and determining of a cause or action in a court.

The court of king's bench takes *cognizance* of civil and criminal causes. *Blackstone.*

In the United States, the district courts have *cognizance* of maritime causes.

2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine causes.

The court of king's bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass vi et armis. *Blackstone.*

3. In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession; as in fines, the acknowledgment of the cognizor or deforciant, that the right to the land in question is in the plaintiff or cognizee, by gift or otherwise; in replevin, the acknowledgment of the defendant that he took the goods, but alleging that he did it legally as the bailiff of another person who had a right to distrain.—4. A badge on the sleeve of a waterman or servant, by which he was known to belong to this or that nobleman or gentleman.—5. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; as, the *cognizance* of the senses.—6. Knowledge by recollection.

COGN'IZANCE, *n.* In *her.*, a badge which subordinate officers, and even soldiers, bore on their shields, for distinction's sake, in place of the crest, which was worn only by superiors.

COGN'IZANT, *a.* (con'izant.) Acquainted with; having obtained knowledge of a fact or facts; competent to take legal notice.

COGNIZEE', *n.* (conizee'.) In *law*, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine.

COGNIZOR', *n.* (conizor'.) One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the defendant or deforciant.

COGNO'MEN, *n.* [Lat.] A surname.

COGNOM'INAL, *a.* [Lat. *cognomen*, a surname; *con* and *nomen*, name.] 1. Pertaining to a surname. 2. Having the same name. [*Lit. us.*]

COGNOMINA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *cognomen.*] A surname; the name of a family; a name given from any accident or quality; as, Alexander the *Great*.

COGNOS'CE, *v. t.* To scrutinize the character of a person, or the state of a thing, in order to a decision, or for regulating procedure. -2. To pronounce a decision, in consequence of investigation.- 3. To pronounce a person to be an idiot, or furious, by the verdict of an inquest; a forensic term. - 4. To survey lands in order to a division of property. [*Scotch.*]

COGNOS'CE, *v. i.* To inquire, to investigate; often in order to giving judgment in a cause. [*Scotch.*]

COGNOS'CENCE, *n.* [*See* COGNITION.] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. [*Lit. us.*]

COGNOSCEN'TE, *n.* A connoisseur. [*Lit. us.*]

COGNOSCIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being cognoscible.

COGNOS'CIBLE, *a.* That may be known. [*Lit. us.*]

COGNOS'CITIVE, *a.* Having the power of knowing.

Cognovit actionem, *n.* [Lat.] In *law*, an acknowledgment by a defendant, or confession, that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just; in which case the defendant, to save law expenses, suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

COGUAR, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of America.

COGUARD'IAN, *n.* A joint guardian.

COGUE, *n.* A small wooden vessel; a dram. [*Local.*] [*See* COG.]

COG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

COHAB'IT, *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, and *habito*, to dwell.] 1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place or country.—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.

COHAB'ITANT, *n.* One who dwells with another or in the same place.

COHABITA'TION, *n.* The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place with another.- 2. The state of living together as man and wife, without being legally married. By the common law of Scotland, cohabitation for a year and a day, or a complete twelvemonth, is deemed equivalent to matrimony, on attestation made.

COHEIR, *n.* (coa'ir.) [Lat. *cohæres; con* and *hæres*, an *heir*. *See* HEIR.] A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.

COHEIRESS, *n.* (coa'iress.) A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.

COHER'ALD, *n.* A joint herald.

COHERE, *v. i.* [Lat. *cohæreo; con* and *hæreo*, to stick or cleave together.] 1. To stick together; to cleave; to be united; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other. Thus, particles of clay *cohere;* polished surfaces of bodies *cohere*.—2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection; as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; to be fitted; to agree.

COHE'RENCE, **COHE'RENCY**, *n.* A sticking, cleaving, or hanging together; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction; *applied to all substances, solid or fluid*.—2. Connection; suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse, or of any system; consistency.

COHE'RENT, *a.* Sticking together; cleaving; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. -2. Connected; united, by some relation in form or order; followed by *to*, but rather by *with*.—3. Suitable or suited; regularly adapted. —4. Consistent; having a due agreement of parts; as, a *coherent* discourse. Or observing due agreement; as, a *coherent* thinker or reasoner.

COHE'RENTLY, *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.

COHESIBIL'ITY, *n.* The tendency which one part of matter evinces to unite with another part of matter, so

as to form, out of different bodies, one common mass. It is opposed to *Divisibility*.

COHE'SIBLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion.

COHE'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Ir. *coesione;* from Lat. *cohæsi,* pret. of *cohæreo.*] 1. The act of sticking together; the state of being united by natural attraction, as the constituent particles of bodies which unite in a mass, by a natural tendency; one of the different species of attraction. It acts at insensible distances, or when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in contact; and is thus distinguished from the *attraction of gravitation,* which acts on masses of matter, and at all sensible distances. It unites the particles of the same kind of matter, without producing any change of properties; and is thus distinguished from *adhesion,* which takes place between the particles of different substances, as between fluids and solids; and from *chemical attraction,* or *affinity,* which unites the particles of different substances together, and changes their properties. The great use of cohesion is to preserve the forms of bodies; as, without its agency, all substances would be in the form of small dust. The power of cohesion in different bodies is estimated by the force necessary to pull them asunder. In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of fluids, and least of all, or almost entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases. Hardness, softness, tenacity, elasticity, malleability, and ductility, are to be considered as modifications of cohesion. The great antagonist of cohesion is *heat.* —2. Connection; dependence; as, the *cohesion* of bodies. [But in this sense, *see* COHERENCE.]

COHE'SIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation.

COHE'SIVELY, *adv.* With cohesion.

COHE'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together; as particles of matter.

COHIB'IT, *v. t.* [Lat. *cohibeo.*] To restrain.

COHIB'ITED, *pp.* Restrained.

COHIB'ITING, *ppr.* Restraining.

CO'HOBATE, *v. t.* [Port. *cohorar.*] Among *chemists,* to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

CO'HOBATED, *pp.* Repeatedly distilled.

CO'HOBATING, *ppr.* Distilling repeatedly.

COHOBA'TION, *n.* [Sp. *cohobacion.*] The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance.

COHOES, or COHOZE, *n.* A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian origin in America.

CO'HORT, *n.* [Lat. *cohors;* Fr. *cohorte.*] 1. Among *the Romans,* a body of about five or six hundred men; each cohort consisted of three maniples, and each maniple of two centuries; and ten cohorts constituted a legion.—2. In *poetry,* a band or body of warriors.

COHORTA'TION,† *n.* Exhortation; encouragement.

COIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe;* Arm. *coeff;* It. *cuffia,* a cap, a net of silk or thread worn on the head; Port. *coifa,* a caul.] A kind of caul, or cap, worn on the head by sergeants at law and others. Its chief use was to cover the clerical tonsure.

COIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif.

COIF'ED, *a.* Wearing a coif.

COIF'FURE, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress.

COIGNE, for COIN. [*See* COIN, a corner.]

COIGNE, or COIN'Y, *v. i.* To live by extortion. [*An Irish word.*]

COIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *cueillir;* perhaps Gr. ἑλίσσω, or κυλίω.] To gather, as a line or cord into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope.

COIL, *n.* A rope gathered into a ring; on shipboard, a single turn or winding is called a *fake,* and a range of fakes is called a *tier.*—2.† A noise, tumult, bustle.

COIL'ED, *pp.* Gathered into a circular form, as a rope or a serpent.

COIL'ING, *ppr.* Gathering or winding into a ring or circle.

COIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin,* a corner, a wedge; Sp. *esquina,* a corner, and *cuna,* a wedge; Lat. *cuneus;* Gr. γωνια; Ir. *cuinne;* W. *gaing* or *cyn,* a wedge. The pronunciation of this word by our common people, is *quine,* or *quoin,* when applied to a wedging stone, in masonry. See the next word.] 1. A corner; a jutting point, as of a wall. [*See* QUOIN.]—2. A wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance.—3. A wedge or piece of wood to lay between casks on shipboard.

COIN, *n.* [Sp. *cuna;* Port. *cunho,* a die to stamp money; Sp. *acunar,* to coin or impress money, to wedge; Port. *cunhar;* It. *conio,* a die; *coniare,* to coin; Fr. *coin;* Ar. *kauna,* to hammer, forge, or stamp. The sense is, to strike, beat, or drive, coinciding with the French *coigner,* or *cogner.* Hence we see that *coin,* whether it signifies a corner, a wedge, or a die, is from the same root, from thrusting, driving.] Primarily, the die employed for stamping money. Hence, 1. Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or other metal, converted into money, by impressing on it marks, figures, or characters. To make good money, these impressions must be made under the authority of government. That which is stamped without authority is called false or counterfeit coin. Formerly, all coin was made by hammering; but it is now impressed by a machine or mill. —*Current coin,* is coin legally stamped and circulating in trade.—*Ancient coins,* are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.—2. In *arch.,* a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a staircase, serving at bottom to support columns in a level, and at top to correct the inclination of an entablature supporting a vault.—3. That which serves for payment.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin.* *Hammond.*

COIN, *v. t.* To stamp a metal, and convert it into money; to mint.—2. To make; as, to *coin* words.—3. To make; to forge; to fabricate; in *an ill sense;* as, to *coin* a lie; to *coin* a fable.

COIN'AGE, } *n.* The act, art, or prac-
COIN'ING, } tice of stamping money. —2. Coin; money coined; stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium.—3. Coins of a particular stamp; as, the *coinage* of George III. —4. The charges or expense of coining money.—5. A making; new production; formation; as, the *coinage* of words.—6. Invention; forgery; fabrication.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain. *Shak.*

COINCIDE, *v. i.* [Lat. *con,* and *incido,* to fall on; *in* and *cado,* to fall. *See* CADENCE, CASE. Low Lat. *coincido.*] 1. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines or bodies; followed by *with.*

If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided,* it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with; to agree; as, the judges did not *coincide* in opinion.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts.*

COIN'CIDENCE, *n.* The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies in the same point.—2. Concurrence; consistency; agreement; as, the *coincidence* of two or more opinions; *coincidence* of evidences.—3. A meeting of events in time; concurrence; a happening at the same time; as, *coincidence* of events.

COIN'CIDENT, *a.* Falling on the same point; meeting as lines, surfaces, or bodies; followed by *with.*—2. Concurrent; consistent; agreeable to; followed by *with.*

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly *coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous man. *South.*

COIN'CIDENTLY, *adv.* With coincidence.

COINCID'ER, *n.* He or that which coincides or concurs.

COINCIDING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; concurring.

COINDICA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *indicatio,* from *indico,* to show.] In *med.,* a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.

COIN'ED, *pp.* Struck or stamped, as money; made; invented; forged.

COIN'ER, *n.* One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money.—2. A counterfeiter of the legal coin; a maker of base money.—3. An inventor or maker, as of words.

COINHAB'ITANT, *n.* One who dwells with another or with others.

COINHER'ITANCE, *n.* Joint inheritance.

COINHER'ITOR, *n.* A joint heir; a coheir.

COIN'ING, *ppr.* Stamping money; making; inventing; forging; fabricating.

COIN'ING PRESS, or COIN'ING APPARATUS, *n.* A press or machine for coining money. It was formerly worked by men, but the process is now carried on by means of complicated machinery, moved by steam.

COIN'QUINATE,† *v. t.* [Lat. *coinquino.*] To pollute.

COINQUINA'TION,† *n.* Defilement.

COINSTANTA'NEOUS, *a.* Instantaneous at the same moment.

COIR, *n.* A species of yarn manufactured from the husk of cocoa nuts, and formed into cordage.

COIS'TRIL, *n.* [Said to be from *kestrel,* a degenerate hawk.] 1. A coward; a runaway.—2. A young lad.

COIT, *n.* A quoit,—*which see.*

COIT'ING. *See* QUOIT.

COI''TION, *n.* [Lat. *coitio*, from *coeo*, to come together; *con* and *eo*, to go.] A coming together; chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.

COIX, *n.* Job's tears; a genus of plants, of the Triandria class, and Monœcia order, and belonging to the Grass Tribe. One species is cultivated in Spain and Portugal, and in times of scarcity the poorer sort grind the seeds, and make a kind of coarse bread of them.

COJOIN', *v. t.* [Lat. *conjungo*. *See* CONJOIN.] To join with another in the same office. [*Lit. us.*]

COJU'ROR, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility.

COKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire, and thus prepared for exciting intense heat. The process by which coal is converted into coke is similar to that by which charcoal is made. It is used for exciting intense heat for chemical purposes, or for smelting iron ore, and for operations in which common coal would be detrimental, as the drying of malt, and in locomotives' furnaces.

COL'ANDER, *n.* [Lat. *colo*, to strain; Fr. *couler*, to flow, to trickle down; *coulant*, flowing; *couloir*, a colander.] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In America, this name is given, I believe, exclusively to a vessel of tin, or other metal. In Great Britain, the name is also given to vessels, like sieves, made with hair, osiers, or twigs. Also written *cullender*.

COLA'RES, *n.* The genuine wine of Portugal.

COLA'TION, *n.* The act of straining or purifying liquor, by passing it through a perforated vessel. [*Lit. us.*]

COL'ATURE, *n.* The act of straining; the matter strained. [*Lit. us.*]

COL'BERTINE, or **COL'BERTEEN,** *n.* A kind of lace once worn by women.

COL'CHICUM AUTUMNA'LE, *n.* The botanical name of meadow saffron, a plant with a solid bulb-like



Colchicum autumnale.

root-stock, found in various parts of Europe, as well as in Great Britain, and forming a gay carpet in the autumn in the field, where its lively purple crocus-like flowers spring up. Its bulbs and its seeds abound in an acrid, stimulating, deleterious principle, and are of great importance in the materia medica, being used in the manufacture of Eau Medicinale, and other medical preparations. It belongs to the class Hexandria and order Trigynia, Linn., and to the nat. order Melanthaceæ. Colchicum is used in gout and rheumatism. It acts as an emetic, diuretic, and cathartic. In large doses, it acts as a narcotico-acrid poison.

COLCO'THAR, *n.* The brown red oxide of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used for polishing glass and other substances. It is called by artists crocus, or crocus martis. The sulphate of iron is called *colcothar* or *chalcite*, when the calcination has been carried so far as to drive off a considerable part of the acid. [*See* CHALCITE.]

COLD, *a.* [Sax. *cald;* Ger. *kalt;* Sw *kall;* Dan. *kold;* and the noun *kulde*. The latter seems to be connected with *kul*, a coal, and *kuler*, to blow strong. But the connection may be casual. In Swedish, *kyla* signifies to cool, and to burn; thus connecting *cool, cold,* with the Lat. *caleo*, to be hot. Both cold and heat may be from rushing, raging, and this word may be from the same root as *gale*. If not, cool would seem to be allied to Lat. *gelo*.] 1. Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; a relative term. A substance is *cold* to the touch when it is less warm than the body, and when in contact, the heat of the body passes from the body to the substance; as, *cold* air; a *cold* stone; *cold* water. It denotes a greater degree of the quality than *cool*. [See the noun.] - 2. Having the sensation of cold; chill; shivering, or inclined to shiver; as, I am *cold*. 3. Having cold qualities; as, a *cold* plant. - 4. Frigid; wanting passion, zeal, or ardour; indifferent; unconcerned; not animated, or easily excited into action; as, a *cold* spectator; a *cold* Christian; a *cold* lover, or friend; a *cold* temper.

Thou art neither *cold* nor hot; Rev. iii.

5. Not moving; unaffecting; not animated; not able to excite feeling; spiritless; as, a *cold* discourse; a *cold* jest.—6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; indicating indifference; as, a *cold* look; a *cold* return of civilities; a *cold* reception.—7. Not heated by sensual desire.—8. Not hasty; not violent.—9. Not affecting the scent strongly.—10. Not having the scent strongly affected.

COLD, *n.* [Sax. *cele, cyl, cyle;* Ger. *kälte*. *See* COOL.] 1. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels. Also, the cause of that sensation. Heat expands the vessels, and cold contracts them; and the transition from an expanded to a contracted state is accompanied with a sensation to which, as well as to the cause of it, we give the denomination of *cold*. Hence *cold* is a privation of heat, or the cause of it. 2. A shivering; the effect of the contraction of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness or chillness.—3. A disease, indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh.

COLD-BLOODED, *a.* Having cold blood.—2. Without sensibility or feeling.

COLD-FINCH, *n.* A species of Motacilla, a bird frequenting the west of England, with the head and back of a brownish gray, the belly white, and the quill feathers and tail black.

COLD-HEARTED, *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent.

COLD-HEARTEDLY, *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

COLD-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

COLDISH, *a.* Somewhat cold.

COLDLY, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardour or animation; without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling; with indifference or negligence; as, to answer one *coldly;* a proposition is *coldly* received.

COLDNESS, *n.* Want of heat; as, the *coldness* of water or air. When the heat or temperature of any substance is less than that of the animal body exposed to it, that state or temperature is called *coldness*.—2. Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardour, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; negligence; as, to receive an answer with *coldness;* to listen with *coldness*.—3. Want of apparent affection or kindness; as, to receive a friend with *coldness*.—4. Coyness; reserve; indifference; as, to receive addresses with *coldness*.—5. Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

COLD-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.

COLE, *n.* [Sax. *caul, cawl,* or *cawel;* Lat. *caulis;* Gr. καυλος; Ger. *kohl;* W. *cawl;* Ir. *colis, coilis*.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or Brassica; but we generally use it in its compounds, *cole-wort, cauliflower,* &c.

COLE-MOUSE, *n.* *See* COAL-MOUSE.

COLEOPHYL'LUM, *n.* [Gr. κολεος, a sheath, and φυλλον, a leaf.] A term introduced into botany, to indicate a Monocotyledonous structure, the young leaves being evolved from within a sheath, while those of Dicotyledons are always naked.

COL'EOPTER, COLEOP'TERA, COLEOP'TERAN, *n.* [Gr. κολεος, a sheath, and πτερον, a wing.] In *entom.*, the name given to one of the orders into which insects are divided, the species of which order are commonly known by the name of *beetles*. The insects which constitute the order Coleoptera, may be characterized as having four wings, of which the two superior are not suited to flight, but form a covering and protection to the two inferior, and are of a hard and horny or parchment-like nature, and when closed, their inner margins, which are straight, touch and form a longitudinal suture. The inferior wings when not in use are folded transversely under the superior, and are membraneous.

COLEOP'TEROUS or **COLEOP'TERAL,** *a.* Having wings covered with a case or sheath, which shuts as above described.

COLEOR'HIZA, *n.* A name applied to the sheath which covers the young rootlets of Monocotyledonous plants, in their early development.

COLE-PERCH, *n.* A small fish, resembling the common perch, but less in size. It is esteemed very delicate food, and generally caught about Dantzic.

COLE-SEED, *n.* The seed of the navew, Napus sativa, or long-rooted, narrow-leafed rapa; reckoned a species of Brassica or cabbage.—2. Cabbage seed.

COLE-WORT, *n.* [*cole* and *wort*, Sax. *wyrt*, an herb.] A particular species of cole, Brassica, or cabbage.

COL'IC, *n.* [Lat. *colicus;* Gr. κωλικος, from κωλον, the colon.] In *general*, a severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties; as bilious

colic, hysteric colic, nervous colic, and many others.

COL'IC, } **COL'ICAL,** } *a.* Affecting the bowels.

COL'IN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind, found in America and the West Indies, called also a Quail.

COLL,† *v. t.* To embrace. [*See* COLLAR.]

COLLAPSE, *v. i.* (collaps'.) [Lat. *collabor, collapsus; con* and *labor*, to slide or fall.] To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; as, the fine canals or vessels of the body *collapse* in old age.

COLLAPS'ED, *pp.* Fallen together; closed.

COLLAP'SION, *n.* A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed.

COL'LAR, *n.* [Lat. *collare;* Fr. *collier, collet;* from Lat. *collum*, the neck.] 1. Something worn round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain. The knights of several orders wear a chain of gold, enamelled, and sometimes set with ciphers or other devices, to which the badge of the order is appended.—2. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck; Job xxx. 18.—3. A part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught.—4. Among *seamen*, the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath to which a stay is confined.—5. In *arch.*, a ring or cincture.—*To slip the collar*, is to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labour, or engagement. A *collar of brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.



Collar of the Garter.

COL'LAR, *v. t.* To seize by the collar. —2. To put a collar on.—*To collar beef* or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string.

COL'LARAGE, *n.* A tax or fine laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses.

COL'LAR-BEAM, *n.* A beam or piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters, at some height above their base. It is usually said that a collar-beam may be either in a state of compression or extension in the direction of its length, as the rafter may or may not be provided with a tie; but if a piece of timber connecting two opposite rafters be in a state of extension, it is a tie, and not a collar-beam; it would be better therefore to define collar-beam as a piece of timber extending between two rafters, which from its position is compressed in the direction of its length.

COL'LAR-BLADES or HAIMS, *n.* Short segments of wood or metal which embrace the neck of a draught or carriage-horse, and to which the traces are attached. They are made to fit into a groove in the collar, and fastened together at the top.

COL'LAR-BONE, *n.* The clavicle.

COL'LAR-DAY, *n.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars.

COL'LARED, *pp.* Seized by the collar. —2. Having a collar on the neck. In *her.*, animals borne in coat-armour, with collars round the neck, are termed *collared* or gorged.

COLLATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *collatum, collatus; con* and *latum, latus;* considered to be the supine and participle of *fero, confero*, but a word of distinct origin.] Literally, to bring or lay together. Hence, 1. To lay together and compare, by examining the points in which two or more things of a similar kind agree or disagree; *applied particularly to manuscripts and books;* as, to *collate* copies of the Hebrew Scriptures.—2. To confer or bestow a benefice on a clergyman, by a bishop who has it in his own gift or patronage; or more strictly, to present and institute a clergyman in a benefice, when the same person is both the ordinary and the patron; followed by *to.*

> If the patron neglects to present, the bishop may *collate* his clerk *to* the church. *Blackstone.*

3. To bestow or confer.—4. To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book, for binding.

COLLATE, *v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

> If the bishop neglects to *collate* within six months, the right to do it devolves on the archbishop. *Encyc.*

COLLATED, *pp.* Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman to a benefice.

COLLAT'ERAL, *a.* [Lat. *collateralis; con* and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.] 1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.

> In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
> Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shak.*

Collateral pressure is pressure on the side. Whence we say *collateral* circumstances, circumstances which accompany a principal event.—2. In *genealogy*, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; as distinguished from *lineal. Lineal* descendants proceed one from another in a direct line; *collateral* relations spring from a common ancestor, but from different branches of that common stirps or stock. Thus the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather.—*Collateral succession*, in *Scots law*, the succession in heritage of the brothers and sisters of the deceased.—3. *Collateral security*, is security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security.—4. Running parallel.—5. Diffused on either side; springing from relations; as, *collateral* love.—6. Not direct, or immediate.

> If by direct or *collateral* hand. *Shak.*

7. Concurrent; as, *collateral* strength.

COLLAT'ERAL, *n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

COLLAT'ERALLY, *adv.* Side by side; or by the side.—*Collaterally disposed*, in *her.*, things set side by side; as distinguished from things set upright, which are termed *co-erectant* or *co-erected.*—2. Indirectly.—3. In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

COLLAT'ERALNESS, *n.* The state of being collateral.

COLLATING, *ppr.* Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COLLA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another.—2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.—3. In *the canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage. Collation includes both presentation and institution. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if a bishop is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called *collation.*—4. In *common law*, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity; also, the report of the act made by the proper officers.—5. In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred. In *Scots ecclesiastical law*, the form of admitting a parochial minister. [*See* MINISTER.] —6. A repast between full meals; as, a cold *collation. Collation of seals*, denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another.

COLLATI'TIOUS, *a.* Contributed from many parts, or by many persons.

COLLA'TIVE, *a.* Advowsons are presentative, *collative*, or donative. An advowson *collative* is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person; in which case the bishop cannot present to himself, but he does, by one act of collation or conferring the benefice, the whole that is done, in common cases, by both presentation and institution.

COLLA'TOR, *n.* One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books.—2. One who collates to a benefice, as when the ordinary and patron are the same person.

COLLAUD', *v. t.* [Lat. *collaudo.*] To unite in praising. [*Lit. us.*]

COL'LEAGUE, *n.* (col'leeg.) [Lat. *collega; con* and *lego*, to choose, or *lego*, to send, or *ligo* to bind. This word is differently accented by different speakers and lexicographers. I have followed the latest authorities.] A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical. It is never used of partners in trade or manufactures.

COLLEAGUE, *v. t.* or *i.* (colleeg'.) To unite with in the same office.

COLLEAGUED, *pp.* United as an associate in the same office.

COL'LEAGUESHIP, *n.* Partnership in office.

COLLECT', *v. t.* [Lat. *colligo, collectum; con* and *lego*, to gather; Gr. λέγω.] 1. To gather, as separate persons or things, into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; as, to *collect* men into an army; to *collect* ideas; to *collect* particulars into one sum.—2. To gain by observation or information; as, from all that can be *collected*, the public peace will not soon be interrupted. —3. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence.

Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

4. To gather money or revenue from debtors; to demand and receive; as, to *collect* taxes; to *collect* the customs; to *collect* accounts, or debts.—5. To gather, as crops; to reap, mow, or pick, and secure in proper repositories; as, to *collect* hay, corn, or fruits.—6. To draw together; to bring into united action; as, to *collect* all the strength, or all the powers of the mind.—7. To obtain from contribution.—*To collect one's self*, is to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts, when dispersed; over the passions, when tumultuous; or the mind, when dismayed.

COLLECT′, *v. i.* To run together; to accumulate; as, pus *collects* in an abscess; sand or snow *collects* in banks.

COL′LECT, *n.* A short comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.—2. A collection or gathering of money. [*Lit. us.*]

COLLECTA′NEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *collectaneus.*] Gathered; collected.

COLLECT′ED, *pp.* Gathered; assembled; congregated; drawn together.—2. *a.* Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.

COLLECT′EDLY, *adv.* In one view; together; in one body; in a cool and firm manner.

COLLECT′EDNESS, *n.* A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

COLLECT′IBLE, *a.* That may be collected or gathered; that may be inferred.—2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not *collectible*.

COLLECT′ING, *ppr.* Gathering, drawing together; assembling.

COLLEC′TION, *n.* The act of gathering, or assembling.—2. The body formed by gathering; an assemblage, or assembly; a crowd: as, a *collection* of men.—3. A contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose.

Now concerning the *collection* for the saints; 1 Cor. xvi.

4. A gathering, as of matter in an abscess.—5. The act of deducing consequences; reasoning; inference. [*Lit. us.*]—6. A corollary; a consectary; a deduction from premises; consequence.—7. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts; a compilation; as, a *collection* of essays or sermons.

COLLECTI′TIOUS, *a.* Gathered up.

COLLECT′IVE, *a.* [Lat. *collectivus;* Fr. *collectif.*] 1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated.—2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.—3. In *gram.*, expressing a number or multitude united; as, a *collective* noun or name, which, though in the singular number itself, denotes more than one; as, *company, army, troop, assembly.*

COLLECT′IVELY, *adv.* In a mass, or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination; as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

COLLECT′IVENESS, *n.* A state of union; mass.

COLLECT′OR, *n.* One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate.—2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book.—3. In *bot.*, one who gathers plants, without studying botany as a science.—4. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes or toll.—5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent. In *bot*, *Collectors* are dense hairs covering the styles of some species of composite flowers, &c., and acting as brushes to clear the pollen out of the cells of the anthers.

COLLECT′ORSHIP, *n.* The office of a collector of customs or taxes.—2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

COLLEG′ATARY, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *lego*, to send.] In *the civil law*, a person who has a legacy left to him, in common with one or more other persons.

COL′LEGE, *n.* [Lat. *collegium; con* and *lego*, to gather.] In *its primary sense*, a collection, or assembly. Hence, 1. in *a general sense*, a collection, assemblage or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment, or pursuit.—2. In *a particular sense*, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose; as, the *college* of electors, or their deputies at the diet in Ratisbon. So also, the *college* of princes, or their deputies; the *college* of cities, or deputies of the imperial cities; the *college* of cardinals, or sacred college. In *Russia*, the denomination, *college*, is given to councils of state, courts, or assemblies of men intrusted with the administration of the government, and called *imperial colleges*. Of these, some are supreme, and others subordinate; as, the supreme imperial *college; the college* of foreign affairs; the *college* of war; the admiralty *college;* the *college* of justice; the *college* of commerce; the medical *college*. In *Great Britain* and *the United States of America*, a society of physicians is called a *college*. So, also, there are *colleges* of surgeons; and in *Britain*, a *college* of philosophy, a *college* of heralds, a *college* of justice, &c. Colleges of these kinds are usually incorporated or established by the supreme power of the state.—3. An edifice appropriated to the use of students who are acquiring the languages and sciences.—4. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of literature, including the officers and students. Societies of this kind are incorporated and endowed with revenues.—5. In foreign universities, a public lecture.—6. A collection or community; as, a *college* of bees. [*Unusual.*]

COL′LEGE-LIKE, *a.* Regulated after the manner of a college.

COLLE′GIAL, *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college.

COLLE′GIAN, *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; an inhabitant of a college; a student.

COLLE′GIATE, *a.* Pertaining to a college; as, *collegiate* studies.—2. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college; as, a *collegiate* society.—3. A *collegiate* church is one that has no bishop's see; but has the ancient retinue of a bishop, canons and prebends. Of these, some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of these were anciently abbeys which have been secularized.

COLLE′GIATE, *n.* The member of a college.

COL′LET, *n.* [Fr. *collet*, a collar, or necklace, from Lat. *collum.*] 1. Among *jewellers* the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants; or the part of a ring in which the stone is set.—2 In *glass-making*, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot.—3. Anciently, a band or collar.—4. A term used by turners.—5. In *bot.*, the neck or part of a plant from which spring the ascending and descending axes.

COLLET′IC, *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant.

COLLET′IC, *n.* [Gr. κολλητικός.] An agglutinant.

COLLI′CULUS, *n.* [Lat.] A term applied in anatomy to several small eminences; as, the *colliculus* of the optic nerve.

COLLIDE, *v. i.* [Lat. *collido; con* and *lædo*, to strike.] To strike or dash against each other.

COLLIDING, *ppr.* Striking, or dashing against.

COL′LIER, *n.* (col′yer.) [from *coal.*] A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.—2. A coal-merchant, or dealer in coal.—3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade, or in transporting coal from the ports where it is received from the mines, to the ports where it is purchased for consumption.

COL′LIERY, *n.* (col′yery.) The place where coal is dug; a coal mine or pit. [*See* COALERY.]

COL′LIFLOWER. *See* CAULIFLOWER.

COL′LIGATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *colligo; con* and *ligo*, to bind.] To tie or bind together.

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nich. Dict.*

COL′LIGATED, *pp.* Tied or bound together.

COL′LIGATING, *ppr.* Binding together.

COLLIGA′TION, *n.* A binding together.

COLLIMA′TION, *n.* [Lat. *collimo; con* and *limes*, a limit. Ainsworth suggests that it may be an error, and that *collineo, con* and *linea*, is the real reading; but *collimo* is in perfect analogy with other words of like signification. To *aim*, is to direct to the limit or end.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim; the act of levelling, or of directing the sight to a fixed object.—*Line of collimation*, in a telescope, is the line of sight which passes through the intersection of those wires that are fixed in the focus of the object-glass, and the centre of the same glass, this being the direction of any object which is seen bisected in the focus by the observer. The deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope, from the focus and centre of the object-glass, or from the proper position, is termed the *error of collimation*, which must be corrected or allowed for in observations. The *line of collimation*, or *line of sight*, is also applicable to various astronomical and geodesical instruments, as mural circles, transit instruments, sextants, quadrants, &c.

COLLIMA′TOR, *n.* The name given by Captain Kater to his contrivance, for determining the error of collimation in any principal instrument, with-

out the reversal of the instrument itself.

COLLINEA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *collineo; con* and *linea*, a line.] The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object.

COL'LING,† *n.* [Lat. *collum*, the neck.] An embrace; dalliance.

COL-LIN'GUAL, *a.* Having or pertaining to the same language.

COLLIQ'UABLE, *a.* [*See* COLLIQUATE.] That may be liquefied or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

COLLIQ'UAMENT, *n.* The substance formed by melting; that which is melted.—2. Technically, the fetal part of an egg; the transparent fluid in an egg, containing the first rudiments of the chick.—3. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation.

COL'LIQUANT, *a.* That has the power of dissolving or melting.

COL'LIQUATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *colliqueo; con* and *liqueo*, to melt. *See* LIQUID.] To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid.

COL'LIQUATE, *v. t.* To melt or dissolve.

COL'LIQUATED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance.

COL'LIQUATING, *ppr.* Melting; dissolving.

COLLIQUA'TION, *n.* The act of melting.—2. A dissolving, flowing, or wasting; applied to the blood, when it does not readily coagulate, and to the solid parts, when they waste away by excessive secretion, occasioning fluxes and profuse clammy sweats.

COLLIQ'UATIVE, *a.* Melting; dissolving; appropriately indicating a morbid discharge of the animal fluids; as, a *colliquative* fever, which is accompanied with diarrhea, or profuse sweats; a *colliquative* sweat is a profuse clammy sweat.

COLLIQUEFAC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *colliquefacio.*] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass, by fusion.

COLLI'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Lat. *collisio*, from *collido, collisi; con* and *lædo*, to strike or hurt.] 1. The act of striking together; a striking together of two hard bodies. In *dynamics*, the meeting and mutual striking of two or more bodies, one of which, at least, is in motion. Bodies, in reference to *collision*, are considered either as elastic or non-elastic, and non-elastic bodies are again divided into hard and soft. The laws of collision are of great practical utility in all cases where impact or percussion is employed.—2. The state of being struck together; a clashing. Hence, 3. Opposition; interference; as, a *collision* of interests or of parties.—4. A running against each other, as ships at sea.

COLLIT'IGANT, *n.* One who litigates or wrangles with another.

COL'LOCATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *colloco; con* and *loco*, to set or place.] To set or place; to set; to station.

COL'LOCATE, *a.* Set; placed.

COL'LOCATED, *pp.* Placed.

COL'LOCATING, *ppr.* Setting; placing.

COLLOCA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *collocatio.*] 1. A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.—2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else.

COLLOCU'TION, *n.* [Lat. *collocutio; con* and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COLLOCU'TOR, *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue.

COLLOGUE,† *v. t.* To wheedle.

COLLO'MIA, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Polemoniaceæ, and remarkable for the beautiful spiral cells which exist in the outer covering of their seeds, and which display their spiral filaments under the microscope, on the application of moisture.

COL'LOP, *n.* A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh.—2. In burlesque, a child. In Job xv. 27, it seems to have the sense of a thick piece or fleshy lump. "He maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks."

COLLO'QUIAL, *a.* [*See* COLLOQUY.] Pertaining to common conversation, or to mutual discourse; as, *colloquial* language; a *colloquial* phrase.

COLLO'QUIALLY, *adv.* By mutual conversation.

COL'LOQUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

COL'LOQUY, *n.* [Lat. *colloquium; con* and *loquor*, to speak.] Conversation: mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

COL'LOW. *See* COLLY.

COLLUC'TANCY, *n.* [Lat. *colluctor; con* and *luctor*, to struggle.] A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION, *n.* A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety.

COLLUDE, *v. i.* [Lat. *colludo; con* and *ludo*, to play, to banter, to mock.] To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

COLLUDER, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

COLLUDING, *ppr.* Conspiring with another in a fraud.

COLLUDING, *n.* A trick; collusion.

COL'LUM, *n.* [Lat.] The neck; in *bot.*, the point where the stem and root of a plant are combined.

COLLU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Lat. *collusio. See* COLLUDE.] 1. In *law*, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right. A secret understanding between two parties, who plead or proceed fraudulently against each other, to the prejudice of a third person.—2. In general, a secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

COLLU'SIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more; as, a *collusive* agreement.

COLLU'SIVELY, *adv.* By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.

COLLU'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being collusive.

COLLU'SORY, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.

COLLU'VIES, *n.* [Lat.] Filth; a sink; a mixed mass of refuse matter.

COL'LY, } *n.* [Supposed to be from
COL'LOW, } *coal.*] The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood.

COL'LY, *v. t.* To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal.

COL'LYRITE, *n.* [Gr. κολλυριον, infra.] A variety of clay, of a white colour, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

COLLYR'IUM, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. κολλυριον. Qu. from κωλυω, to check, and ῥοος, defluxion.] Eye-salve; eye-wash; a topical remedy for disorders of the eyes.

COL'MAR, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CO'LOBUS, *n.* A genus of quadrumanous mammifers, distinguished by having the anterior hands deprived of a thumb. The Colobus polycomos of Geoffroy is an example of this genus. The head and upper part of the body are covered with hair, falling over the shoulders, and forming a kind of hood and pelerine. It is found in the forests of Sierra Leone, where the natives make ornaments of its fur, and apply it to various purposes.

COLOCA'SIA, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Aroideæ, the leaves and tubes of which are acrid. The latter contain much starchy matter, and they are used as food by the natives of the south of Europe, after the acrid matter is separated by washing or boiling. It is supposed to be the Colocasium of Virgil. The C. odora is remarkable for the heat which it gives out during flowering.

COLO'COLO, *n.* The water-raven, an amphibious bird, very much resembling the raven in its form and size. It is a native of the Philippine islands.

COL'OCYNTH, *n.* [Gr. κολοκυνθις.] The coloquintida, or bitter apple of the shops, a kind of cucumber, the fruit of Cucumis Colocynthis; a plant belonging to the nat. order Cucurbitaceæ,



Colocynth Plant

indigenous in various parts of Western Asia, the Greek Archipelago, and the Cape of Good Hope. The pulp of the fruit is a powerful cathartic, and is used as such in medicine. In large doses it acts as an irritant poison.

COLOCYN'THIN, *n.* A peculiar substance obtained from colocynth. It is a soft semitransparent mass resembling some resins; it is very soluble in alcohol, far less in water, but affords with it a solution of extreme bitterness, and frothing on agitation.

COLOGNE-EARTH, *n.* (colone-earth.) A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown colour, not a pure native fossil, but containing more vegetable than mineral matter; supposed to be the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is an earthy variety of lignite or brown coal.

COLOGNE-WATER, *n.* (colone-water.) A liquor composed of spirits of wine, oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, essence of lemon, and oil of cinnamon.

COL'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. κωλον, the colon, and λιθος, a stone.] In *geol.*, the name given to the petrified intestines of fish, most frequently found in the lithographic limestone.

COLOM'BA, or **COLUM'BA**, *n.* The root of the Cocculus palmatus, which is used medicinally as a bitter tonic.

CO'LON, *n.* [Gr. κωλον, the colon, a

member or limb.] 1. In *anat.*, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the intestinal canal; beginning at the cæcum, and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the hollow part of the liver, and the bottom of the stomach, to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes in the form of an S to the upper part of the os sacrum, where, from its straight course, the canal takes the name of rectum.—2. In *gram.*, a point or character formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period; or rather it is used when the sense of the division of a period is complete, so as to admit a full point; but something is added by way of illustration, or the description is continued by an additional remark, without a necessary dependence on the foregoing members of the sentence. Thus,

A brute arrives at a point of perfection he can never pass: in a few years he has all the endowments he is capable of. *Spect.* No. iii.

The colon is often used before an address, quotation, or example. "Mr. Grey was followed by Mr. Erskine, who spoke thus: 'I rise to second the motion of my honourable friend.'" But the propriety of this depends on the pause, and this depends on the form of introducing the quotation; for, after *say*, *said*, or a like word, the colon is not used, and seems to be improper. Thus, in our version of the Scriptures, such members are almost invariably followed by a comma. "But Jesus said to them, 'Ye know not what ye ask.'" The use of the colon is not uniform; nor is it easily defined and reduced to rules. Indeed, the use of it might be dispensed with without much inconvenience.

COL'ONEL, *n.* (cur'nel.) [Fr. *colonel;* It. *colonnello;* Sp. *coronel;* from It. *colonna*, Fr. *colonne*, a column, It. *colonello*, the column of a book.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. He ranks next below a brigadier-general. In *England*, *colonel-lieutenant* is the commander of a regiment of guards, of which the king, prince, or other person of eminence is colonel. *Lieutenant-colonel* is the second officer in a regiment, and commands it in the absence of the colonel.

COLONELCY, *n.* (cur'nelcy.) }
COLONELSHIP, *n.* (cur'nelship.) }
The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

COLO'NIAL, *a.* [*See* COLONY.] Pertaining to a colony; as, *colonial* government; *colonial* rights. [*Colonical* is not in use.]

COL'ONIST, *n.* [*See* COLONY.] An inhabitant of a colony.

COLONIZA'TION, *n.* The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.

COL'ONIZE, *v. t.* [*See* COLONY.] To plant or establish a colony in; to plant or settle a number of the subjects of a kingdom or state in a remote country, for the purpose of cultivation, commerce, or defence, and for permanent residence.

The Greeks *colonized* the south of Italy and of France.

2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants.

English Puritans *colonized* New England.

COL'ONIZE, *v. i.* To remove and settle in a distant country; as, to *colonize* in India.

COL'ONIZED, *pp.* Settled or planted with a colony.

COL'ONIZING, *ppr.* Planting with a colony.

COL'ONIZING, *n.* The act of establishing a colony.

This state paper has been adopted as the basis of all her later *colonizings*. *Tooke*, i. 622.

COLONNADE, *n.* [It. *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column; Sp. *colunata;* Fr. *colonnade.* *See* COLUMN.] In *arch.*, any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals, called intercolumniations, from each other; varying according to the rules of art, and the order employed.

COL'ONY, *n.* [Lat. *colonia*, from *colo*, to cultivate.] 1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother-country to a remote province or country, to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; as, the British *colonies* in America, or the Indies; the Spanish *colonies* in South America. When such settlements cease to be subject to the parent state, they are no longer denominated *colonies*.

The first settlers of New England were the best of Englishmen, well educated, devout Christians, and zealous lovers of liberty. There was never a *colony* formed of better materials. *Ames.*

2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. The people, though born in the territory, retain the name of *colonists*, till they cease to be subjects of the parent state.—3. A collection of animals; as, *colonies* of shell-fish.

COL'OPHON, *n.* [from a city of Ionia.] The conclusion of a book, formerly containing the place or year, or both, of its publication.

COLOPH'ONIC ACID, *n.* An acid contained in colophony, along with sylvic and pinic acids.

COL'OPHONITE, *n.* [Supra, from the city, or its resin colour.] A variety of garnet, of a reddish yellow or brown colour, occurring in small amorphous granular masses.

COL'OPHONY, *n.* In *phar.*, black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried; or the residuum, after distillation of the ethereal oil of turpentine, being further urged by a more intense and long-continued fire. It is so named from Colophon in Ionia, whence the best was formerly brought.

COLOQUINT'IDA, *n.* [Gr. κολοκυνθὶς: Lat. *colocynthis.*] The colocynth or bitter apple, the fruit of a plant of the genus Cucumis, a native of Syria and of Crete. It is of the size of a large orange, containing a pulp which is violently purgative, but sometimes useful as a medicine.

COL'ORATE, *a.* [Lat. *coloratus*, from *coloro*, to colour.] Coloured; dyed; or tinged with some colour. [*Lit. us.*]

COLORA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *coloro.*] The art or practice of colouring, or the state of being coloured.

COL'ORATURE, *n.* In *music*, all manner of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable.

COLORIF'IC, *a.* [Lat. *color*, and *facio.*] That has the quality of tinging; able to give colour or tint to other bodies.

COLOS'SAL, } *a.* [*See* COLOSSUS.]
COLOSSE'AN, } Like a colossus; very large; huge; gigantic.

COLOSSE'UM, *n.* [Lat.] A building of huge proportions; particularly the amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome. This, however, is otherwise written *Coliseum*, from the name *Culiseo*, which the Italians give it, with reference to the statue of Nero, which stood near, the reference being either to the relative position of the theatre, or to the colossal size of the statue. The outline of the *Colosseum* is elliptic, the exterior length of the building being 620, and its breadth 513 feet; it is pierced with 80 openings, or *vomitaria*, in the ground story, over which are superimposed three other stories, the whole rising perpendicularly to the height of 160 feet.

COLOS'SUS, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] A statue of a gigantic size. The most



Colossus of Rhodes.

remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes, a statue of Apollo, so high that it is said ships might sail between its legs.

COLOS'SUS-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a colossus.

COL'OUR, *n.* [Lat. *color;* It. *colore.*] 1. In *physics*, a property inherent in light, which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The principal colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. *White* is not properly a colour; as a white body reflects the rays of light without separating them. *Black* bodies, on the contrary, absorb all the rays, or nearly all, and therefore *black* is no distinct colour. But in common discourse, *white* and *black* are denominated *colours;* and all the colours admit of many shades of difference.—2. Appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; dye; as, the *colour* of gold, or of indigo.—3. A red colour; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boast. *Dryden.*

4. Appearance to the mind; as, prejudice puts a false *colour* upon objects. —5. Superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right; as, their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse.—6. External appearance; false show; pretence; guise.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer.
Shak.

[See Acts xxvii. 30.]—7. Kind; species; character; complexion.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shak.*

8. That which is used for colouring; paint; as red lead, ochre, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, &c.—9. *Colours*, with a plural termination, in the military art, a flag, ensign, or standard, borne in an army or fleet. [*See* FLAG.]—10. In *law*, *colour* in pleading is when the defendant in assize or trespass, gives to the plaintiff a *colour* or appearance of title, by stating his title specially; thus removing the cause from the jury to the court.—*Water-colours*, are such as are used in painting with gum-water or size, without being mixed with oil.—*Local colours*, those which are natural to a particular object in a picture, and by which it is distinguished from other objects.—*Neutral colours*, those in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colours of the objects which surround them.—*Positive colours*, those unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colours.—*Accidental colours*, colours depending on some affection of the eye, and not belonging to light itself, or any quality of the luminous object.

COL'OUR, *v. t.* To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; as, to *colour* cloth. Generally, to *colour* is to change from white to some other colour.—2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse.

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden.*

3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.—*To colour a stranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty.

COL'OUR, *v. i.* To blush.

COL'OURABLE, *a.* Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice; as, a *colourable* pretence; a *colourable* excuse.

COL'OURABLENESS, *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

COL'OURABLY, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance.

COL'OURED, *pp.* Having the external appearance changed; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Streaked; striped; having a diversity of hues.—3. Having a specious appearance.—4. In *bot.*, applied to a leaf, calyx, seed, &c., to express any colour besides green.—*Coloured people*, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.

COL'OURING, *ppr.* Dyeing; staining; tinging.—2. Giving a fair external appearance; palliating; excusing.—*Colouring matter*, the name given to the various dye-stuffs and pigments employed in the process of dyeing.

COLOURING, *n.* The act or art of dyeing; the state of being coloured; colour.—2. A specious appearance; fair artificial representation; as, the story has a *colouring* of truth.—3. Among *painters*, the manner of applying colours; or the mixture of light and shade, formed by the various colours employed.

COL'OURING, *n.* In *phreno.*, one of the perceptive faculties. Its function gives the power of perceiving colours, and distinguishing between their different shades; its organ is situated at the middle of the arch of the eye-brow between Weight and Order. When large, it gives a projection forwards, or an arched appearance to that part. A large endowment of this faculty is said to produce a passion for colours, a delight in flowers, painting, enamelling, dyeing, &c.

COL'OURIST, *n.* [Supra.] One who colours; a painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

COL'OURLESS, *a.* [Supra.] Destitute of colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent; as, *colourless* water, glass or gas.

COL'PORTEUR, *n.* [Fr. *colporteur*, a carrier on his neck.] In *France*, a hawker of books and pamphlets; one who travels for vending small books.

COL'STAFF, *n.* A staff for carrying burdens by two on their shoulders. [*Local.*]

COLT, *n.* [Sax. *colt.*] 1. A young horse; commonly applied only to the male kind. In *America*, *colt* is equally applied to the male or female, and this is unquestionably correct. The male is called a *horse-colt*, and the female is called a *filly*.—2. A young foolish fellow: a person without experience or stability.

COLT,† *v. i.* To frisk, riot or frolic, like a colt; to be licentious.

COLT,† *v. t.* To befool.

COLT'S-FOOT, *n.* The popular name of Tussilago Farfara, a plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine. The name is also given to a species of Cacalia.

COLT'S-TOOTH, *n.* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.—2. A love of youthful pleasure.

Well said, Lord Sands;
Your *colt's-tooth* is not yet cast? *Shak.*

[*Lit. us.*]

COLTER or **COULTER**, *n.* [Lat. *culter*, a colter or knife; that is, the *cutter*; Fr. *coutre;* W. *cylltawr;* Ger. *kolter.*] The fore iron of a plough, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod.

COLTISH, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

COL'UBER, *n.* [Lat. a serpent or adder.] In *zool.*, a genus of serpents, distinguished by scuta or hard crusts on the belly, and scales on the tail. Under this genus are ranked many species, as the viper, black snake, &c. Cuvier and other modern naturalists restrict the term *coluber* to those serpents which have transverse plates on the belly, and the plates under the tail forming a double row, a flattened head with nine larger plates, teeth almost equal, and no poison-fangs. The harmless common snake or ringed snake will serve as an example of the form.

COL'UBRINE, *a.* [Lat. *colubrinus.*] Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty. [*Lit. us.*]

COLUM'BA NO'ACHI, *n.* [Lat.] Noah's dove; a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hinder feet of Canis Major, consisting of ten stars.

COL'UMBARY, *n.* [Lat. *columbarium*, from *columba*, a pigeon; W. *colomen;* Ir. *colm* or *colum;* Arm. *coulm;* Russ. *golub*, a pigeon or dove. In Russ. *golubei* signifies, of a sky-blue azure.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

COLUM'BATE, *n.* A salt or compound of columbic acid, with a base.

COLUM'BIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by Columbus.

COLUM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to columbium; as, *columbic* acid.

COLUM'BIDÆ, *n.* [Lat. *columba.*] The pigeon tribe, a nat. family of birds comprising the pigeons, doves, and turtles.

COLUMBIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing or containing columbium.

COL'UMBINE, *a.* Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-colour, or like the neck of a dove.

COL'UMBINE, *n.* [Lat. *columbina.*] 1. The popular name of Aquilegia, a genus of plants of several species. The Thalictrum or meadow-rue is also called feathered columbine.—2. The heroine in pantomime entertainments. The name of the mistress of Harlequin in our pantomimes.—*Colombina* is, in Italian, a diminutive term of endearment, "pretty little dove," (Plaut. Cas. 1, 50, "Meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus," Asin. 3, 3, 103, "Dic igitur me anaticulam, columbam, vel catellum, Hirundinem, monedulam, passerculum, putillum,") and it denotes in old Italian comedy the name of a maid-servant, who is a perfect coquet, in which respect the character familiar to our English stage varies from the prototype.

COLUM'BINE, *n.* A vegetable principle contained in the root of *Columba* or *Columbo*, (*Cocculus palmatus.*) It forms colourless or transparent oblique rhombic prisms, or delicate white needles, and is very bitter.

COLUM'BITE, *n.* [*See* COLUMBIUM.] The ore of columbium.

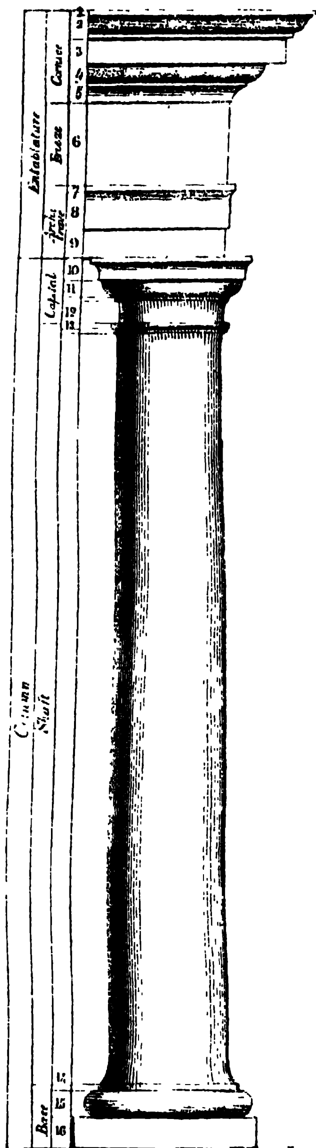
COLUM'BIUM, *n.* [from *Columbia*, America.] A metal first discovered in an ore or oxide, found in Connecticut, at New London, near the house of governor Winthrop, and by him transmitted to Sir Hans Sloane, by whom it was deposited in the British Museum. The same metal was afterwards discovered in Sweden, and called *tantalum*, and its ore *tantalite*.

COLUM'BO. *See* CALUMBA.

COL'UMEL, COLUMEL'LA, *n.* In *bot.*, the central column in the capsule of mosses, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round.—2. The axis of fruit.

COL'UMN, *n.* (col'um.) [Lat. *columna*, *columen;* W. *colov*, a stalk or stem, a prop; *colovyn*, a column; Ir. *colbh*, a stalk, a column. This word is from the Celtic, signifying the stem of a tree, such stems being the first columns used. The primary sense is a shoot, or that which is set.] A long solid body called a *shaft*, set vertically on a stylobate, or on a congeries of mouldings which forms its *base*, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its *capital*. In strictness, the term *column* should be applied only when the shaft is in one piece; when it is built up of several pieces it is a *pillar* or *pile*. But the two things are unfortunately confounded; and a column consisting of a single piece of timber or stone, is absurdly called a *pillar* or pile. Columns are distinguished by the styles of architecture to which they belong; thus, there are Hindoo, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman and Gothic columns. In classic

architecture, they are further distinguished by the name of the order to which they belong, as Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns, and again by some peculiarity of position, of construction, of form, or of ornament, as attached, twisted, cabled, or rudented, and carolytic columns. Columns are



Tuscan Column.

1. Fillet.
2. Cyma Recta.
3. Corona.
4. Ovolo.
5. Cavetto.
6. Frieze.
7. Fillet.
8. Upper Fascia.
9. Lower Fascia.
10. Abacus.
11. Ovolo.
12. Colarino or Neck.
13. Astragal.
14. Apophyges.
15. Torus.
16. Plinth

chiefly used in the construction or adornment of buildings. They are also used, however, singly for various purposes. Thus there are the *astronomical column*, whose use is sufficiently indicated by its name; the *Chronological column*, inscribed with a record of historical events; the *Cruciferal column*, bearing a cross; the *Funereal column*, sustaining an urn; the *Gnomonic column*, which supports a dial; the *Itinerary column*, pointing out the various roads diverging from it; the *Manubial column*, adorned with trophies and spoils; the *Milliary column* set up as a centre from which to measure distances; the *Rostral column*, adorned with the prows (rostra) of ships to commemorate a naval victory; the *Sepulchral column*, erected over a tomb; the *Triumphal column*, dedicated to the hero of a victory; and many others.—2. Any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base; as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.—3. In the *milit. art*, a large body of troops drawn up in order; as, a solid *column*.—4. Among *printers*, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space. In manuscript books and papers, any separate perpendicular line or row of words or figures. A page may contain two or more *columns;* and in arithmetic, many *columns* of figures may be added.

COL'UMN, *n.* In *bot.*, the aggregate stamens of a plant when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles, as in the Malvaceous plants, which have been called *Columniferæ*, *i. e.* column bearers. The united stamens and styles of the plants of which the genus *Orchis* is the type, is called a column.

COLUM'NAR, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column; as, *columnar* spar.

COLUM'NARISH, *a.* Somewhat resembling a column. [*A bad word.*]

COLUM'NULA, *n.* [Lat.] A little column. [*See* COLUMELLA.]

COLURE, *n.* [Gr. κόλουρος: κόλος, mutilated, and οὐρά, a tail; so named because a part is always beneath the horizon.] In *astr.*, and *geog.*, the colures are two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz. Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, dividing the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where these lines intersect the ecliptic are called cardinal points.

COLU'TEA, *n.* Bastard Senna or Bladder Senna, the leaves of which are laxative, is a native of the South of Europe, and it belongs to the class Diadelphia, and order Decandria, Linn., nat. order Leguminosæ.

COLYM'BUS, *n* The diver, a genus of birds of the order Anseres.

COL'ZA, *n.* A variety of cabbage, the *Brassica oleracea*, whose seeds afford by pressure an oil much employed in France and Belgium for burning in lamps, and for many other purposes.

COM, in composition as a prefix, Ir. *comh*, or *coimh*, W. *cym* or *cyv*, Lat. *com* or *cum*, denotes *with*, *to*, or *against*. [*See* CON.]

CO'MA, *n.* [Gr. κῶμα, lethargy.] Lethargy; dozing; a preternatural propensity to sleep; a kind of stupor of diseased persons.

CO'MA, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. κόμη, a head of hair.] 1. In *bot.*, a species of bract, terminating the stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush; as in crown-imperial.—2. In *astr.*, hairiness: the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet, when the earth or the spectator is between the comet and the sun.

CO'MA BERENI'CES, *n.* [Lat.] The hair of Bernice; a constellation of the northern hemisphere, composed of indistinct stars between the Lion's tail and Boötes.

CO'MART,† *n.* [*con* and *mart.*] A treaty; article; agreement.

COMAR'UM, *n.* Marsh-cinquefoil; a genus of British plants, belonging to the class Icosandria, order Polygynia, Linn., and to the nat. order Rosaceæ. These plants are found on most bogs. The genus is scarcely distinct from Potentilla.

CO'MATE, *a.* [Lat. *comatus*, from *coma;* Ir. *ciamh*, *ciabh.*] Hairy; encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair.

COMATE, *n.* [*co* and *mate.*] A fellow-mate or companion.

CO'MATOSE, } *a.* [*See* COMA.] Pre-
CO'MATOUS, } ternaturally disposed to sleep; drowsy; dozing, without natural sleep; lethargic.

COMA'TULA, *n.* A genus of extinct animals, allied to the Crinoïdea; so named by Miller, from the resemblance which the cluster of auxiliary arms bears to a lock of hair.

COMB or **COMBE,†** *n.* [Sax.] A valley between hills or mountains, used in Devonshire as a termination to names of places, as *Branscomb*, *Salcombe*, *Babbicombe*, &c.

COMB, *n. b* silent. [Sax. *camb*, a comb; *cemban*, to comb; Ger. *kamm;* Dan. *kam*, a comb; Ir. *ciomaim*, to comb or card. Qu. Lat. *como*, to dress, trim, or comb, which seems to be allied to the Gr. κόμβος. But the noun may be the radical word in our language, and from scratching, scraping; Eth. *gamea*, to shave or scrape.] 1. An instrument, with teeth, for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax. Also, an instrument of horn or shell, for keeping the hair in its place when dressed.—2. The crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft, growing on a cock's head; so called from its indentures, which resemble the teeth of a comb.—3. The substance in which bees lodge their honey, in small hexagonal cells.—4. A dry measure of four bushels, properly coomb.

COMB, *v. t.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb, as to *comb* hair; or to separate, cleanse and lay smooth and straight, as to *comb* wool.

COMB, *v. i.* In *the language of seamen*, to roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam. [Qu. Sp. *combar*, to bend, or from the English *comb.*]

COMB-BIRD, *n.* A gallinaceous fowl of Africa, of the size of a turkey-cock.

COMB-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make combs.

COM'BAT, *v. i.* [Fr. *combattre*, *com* and *battre*, to beat with or against. *See* BEAT.] 1. To fight; to struggle or contend with an opposing force.

Pardon me; I will not *combat* in my shirt.
Shak.

This word is particularly used to denote private contest, or the fighting of two persons in a duel; but it is used in a general sense for the contention of bodies of men, nations, armies, or any species of animals.

After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters. *Gibbon.*

2. To act in opposition. It is followed by *with* before the person, and *for* before the thing sought; as, A. *combats with* B. *for* his right.

COM'BAT, *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; as, to *combat* an antagonist.—2. To contend against; to oppose; to resist; as, to *combat* arguments or opinions.

COM'BAT, *n.* A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle; as, the *combat* of armies.—2. A duel; a fighting between two men; formerly, a formal trial of a doubtful cause, or decision of a controversy between two persons by swords or batons. Single combat was anciently admitted as a legal mode of proof, both in criminal and civil actions, and this kind of evidence appears to have been received in Scotland, as far down as the reign of Robert III., in questions regarding capital crimes.

COM'BATANT, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. In *her.*, a term for two beasts, as lions, &c., borne in a coat of arms in a fighting position, with their faces to each other.

Combatant.

COM'BATANT, *n.* A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army, or fleet.—2. A duellist; one who fights or contends in battle, for the decision of a private quarrel or difference; a champion.—3. A person who contends with another in argument, or controversy.

COM'BATED, *pp.* Opposed; resisted.

COM'BATER, *n.* One who fights or contends.

COM'BATING, *ppr.* Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument.

COM'BATIVE, *a.* Disposed to combat.

COM'BATIVENESS, *n.* Disposition to contend, or fight.

COM'BATIVENESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, one of the propensities. Its function is to produce active courage, and when the feeling is energetic it gives rise to a desire for contention, quarrelsomeness, and fierceness of disposition, and a pleasure in fighting. When very weak, there is a timidity and general want of energy in the character. Its organ is situated at the inferior and posterior angle of the parietal bone, on each side of *Philoprogenitiveness.*

CŌMBED, *pp.* Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.

CŌMBER, *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.

COM'BER,† *n.* Incumbrance.

COM'BER, *n.* A long slender fish, a species of wrasse or labrus, with a red back, found on the Cornish coast.

COMBINABLE, *a.* Capable of combining.

COMBI'NABLENESS, *n.* State of being combinable.

COM'BINATE,† *a.* [*See* COMBINE.] Espoused; betrothed.

COMBINA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *combinaison. See* COMBINE.] In *general*, close union or connection. Hence, 1. Intimate union or association of two or more persons or things, by set purpose or agreement, for effecting some object, by joint operation; in a *good sense*, when the object is laudable; in an *ill sense*, when it is illegal or iniquitous. It is sometimes equivalent to league, or to conspiracy. We say, a *combination* of men to overthrow government, or a *combination* to resist oppression. The term is usually applied to workmen who combine to raise their wages by a sudden refusal to work, except on certain stipulated conditions, which is only unlawful where means of intimidation and threats are used, or where contracts of a definite and precise nature are sought to be avoided.—2. An assemblage; union of particulars; as, a *combination* of circumstances.—3. Commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; as, to make new compounds by new *combinations*.—4. Chemical union; union by affinity, or the intimate union of the particles of different substances by chemical attraction, so as to form a compound possessed of new and peculiar properties.—*Laws of chemical combination*, the laws which regulate the union of substances by chemical affinity. Some substances appear to unite in all proportions, as water and sulphuric acid, and alcohol, and ether. Others unite indefinitely up to a certain point, as water and salt till the solution is saturated. In general, however, bodies unite in certain definite proportions, and the relative quantities in which bodies unite may be expressed by proportional numbers. [*See* EQUIVALENT.]

Mix dry acid of tartar with dry carbonate of potash, no *combination* will ensue, till water is added. *Henry*

5. In *math.*, the union of numbers or quantities in every possible manner; or the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. The number of possible changes or *combinations* is found by multiplying the terms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, continually into each other. Thus 1×2=2; 2×3=6; 6×4=24; 24×5=120, &c. So the permutations of five quantities amount to 120. The changes that may be rung on twelve bells amount to 479,001,600. And the twenty-four letters of the alphabet admit of 62,044,840,173,323,943,936,000 changes or combinations.

COMBĪNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *combiner*: from the Low Latin *combino*, of *com* and *binus*, two and two, or double.] 1. To unite or join two or more things; to link closely together.

Friendship *combines* the hearts of men. *Anon.*

2. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact. [*Not usual.*]—3. To join words or ideas together; opposed to *analyze*.—4. To cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy.

The violences of revolutionary France *combined* the powers of Europe in opposition.

COMBĪNE, *v. i.* To unite, agree, or coalesce; as, honour and policy *combine* to justify the measure.—2. To unite in friendship or design; to league together.

You with your foes *combine*. *Dryden.*

3. To unite by affinity, or natural attraction.

Two substances which will not *combine* of themselves, may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

4. To confederate; to unite as nations; as, the powers of Europe *combined* against France.

COMBĪNED, *pp.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united.

COMBĪNER, *n.* He or that which combines.

CŌMBING, *ppr.* Separating and adjusting hair, wool, &c.

CŌMBING, *n.* Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. [*Local.*]

COMBĪNING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chemical affinity.

CŌMBLESS, *a.* Without a comb or crest; as, a *combless* cock.

COMBRETA'CEÆ, *n.* An order of Polypetalous exogens. They are tropical shrubs or trees, with alternate or opposite leaves destitute of stipules, and long slender stamens. Some of them are astringent and used for tanning, and the kernels of others are eatable. They are chiefly valued for their brightly coloured showy flowers, especially in the genus Combretum. The Myrobalan nuts, which are used as tonics, are furnished by Terminalia bellerica, one of the plants of the order.

COMBUST', *a.* [Lat. *combustus, comburo.*] When a planet is in conjunction with the sun or apparently very near it, it is said to be *combust*, or in combustion. The distance within which this epithet is applicable to a planet, is said by some writers to be eight and a half degrees; others say, within the distance of half the sun's disk.

COMBUST'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. *combustible*; Sp. *id.*; from Lat. *comburo, combustum.*] That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; thus, wood and coal are *combustible* bodies.

COMBUST'IBLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn; a body which, in its rapid union with others, disengages heat and light.

COMBUST'IBLENESS, **COMBUSTIBIL'ITY**, *n.* The quality of taking fire and burning; the quality of a substance which admits the action of fire upon it; capacity of being burnt.—2. The quality of throwing out heat and light, in the rapid combination of its substance with another body.

COMBUS'TION, *n.* (combus'chun.) [Low Lat. *combustio. See* COMBUST.] 1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; or, according to modern chemistry, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, attended with light, and in most instances with heat. In the combustion of a substance, heat or caloric is disengaged, and oxygen is absorbed. This theory of Lavoisier being found somewhat defective, the following definition is given. Combustion is the disengagement of heat and light which accompanies chemical combination.

Combustion cannot be regarded as dependent on any peculiar principle or form of matter, but must be considered as a general result of intense chemical action. *Brande.*

2. In *popular lan.*, a burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body, attended with heat, or heat and flame; as, the *combustion* of wood or coal.—3. Conflagration; a great fire. Hence, from the violent agitation of fire or flame, 4. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.—*Spontaneous combustion.* Every case in which combustion ensues from the chemical action of bodies on each other, without the

direct application of fire, may be called an instance of spontaneous combustion; but the term is generally applied to the destruction of the human body by a process altogether peculiar in its phenomena and products, and which has been supposed, though in all probability erroneously, to arise without any extraneous cause of ignition. The reality of some process of igneous decomposition commencing during life, under circumstances quite different from those of ordinary combustion from the application of fire, has been proved beyond a doubt by a number of instances. The individuals consumed in this manner were habitually addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors; they have been generally advanced in years, and most frequently females; some burning substance has been found to come in contact with the body, or to have been in the apartment at the time; or there has been some reason to attribute the origin of the combustion to an electrical cause. The extremities have generally escaped the combustion, and the clothes have been little injured, and it has been observed that in some instances the affusion of water only increased the flame. The product of the combustion is found to consist of greasy and very fetid ashes, the quantity of which is small compared with that of the animal matter decomposed. Spontaneous combustion has been more properly named by Dr. Good, *Catacausis ebriosa.*

COMBUS'TIVE, *a.* Disposed to take fire.

CÔME, *v. i.* pret. *came*, part. *come.* [Sax. *cuman* or *cwiman; Ger. kommen.* Qu. W. *cam*, Ir. *ceim*, a step. And qu. the Ar. *kauma;* Heb. Ch. קום *quom*, to rise or stand erect; to set or establish; to subsist, consist, remain; to rectify or set in order; and in Arabic, to be thick, stiff, or congealed. The senses of the words appear to be very different; but we use *come* in the sense of rising or springing, applied to corn; the corn *comes* or *comes up*, Ger. *keimen.* So the butter *comes*, when it separates from the whey and becomes thick or stiff. And is not our common use of *come*, when we invite another to begin some act, or to move, equivalent to *rise*, being originally directed to persons sitting or reclining in the Oriental manner? *Coming* implies moving, driving, shooting along, and so we use *set;* we say, to *set forward;* the tide *sets* northerly.] 1. To move towards; to advance nearer, in any manner, and from any distance. We say, the men *come* this way, whether riding or on foot; the wind *comes* from the west; the ship *comes* with a fine breeze; light *comes* from the sun. It is applicable perhaps to every thing susceptible of motion, and is opposed to *go.*—2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to be present; as, the time has *come.*

Come thou and all thy house into the ark; Gen. vii.

All my time will I wait, till my change *come;* Job xiv.

When shall I *come* and appear before God? Ps. xlii

Then shall the end *come;* Matt. xxiv.

Thy kingdom *come;* thy will be done; Matt. vi

3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships *came* to action; the players *came* to blows; is it *come* to this?

His sons *come* to honour and he knoweth it not; Job xiv.

I wonder how he *came* to know what had been done; how did he *come* by his knowledge? the heir *comes* into possession of his estate; the man will come in time to abhor the vices of his youth, or he will *come* to be poor and despicable, or to poverty. In these and similar phrases, we observe the process or advance is applied to the body or to the mind, indifferently; and to persons or events.—4. To happen or fall out; as, how *comes* that? let *come* what will. Hence, when followed by an object or person, with *to* or *on*, to befall; to light on.

After all that has *come* on us for our evil deeds; Ezra ix.

All things *come* alike to all; Eccl. ix.

5. To advance or move into view; to appear; as, blood or colour *comes* and goes in the face.—6. To sprout, as plants; to spring. The corn *comes* or *comes up.* "In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much." So Bacon uses the word; and this use of it coincides nearly with the sense of קום *quom*, 2 Kings xix. 26, and in the same chapter inserted in Isa. xxxvii. 27. It is the Ger. *keimen*, Icelandic *keima*, to bud or germinate.—7. To become.

So *came* I a widow. *Shak.*

8. To appear or be formed, as butter; to advance or change from cream to butter; a common use of the word; as, the butter *comes.*—9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; *come*, let us go.

This is the heir; *come* let us kill him; Matt. xxi.

When repeated, it sometimes expresses haste; *come, come.* Sometimes it expresses or introduces rebuke. As the sense of *come* is to move, in almost any manner, in its various applications, that sense is modified indefinitely by other words used in connection with it. Thus with words expressing *approach*, it denotes *advancing nearer;* with words expressing departure, as *from, of, out of*, &c., it denotes *motion from*, &c—*To come about*, to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive. How did these things *come about?* It *came about*, I know not well how, that Crœsus died poor.—*To come about*, to turn; to change; to come round. The wind will *come about* from west to east. The ship *comes about.* It is applied to a change of sentiments.

On better thoughts, and my urged reasons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true side. *B. Jonson.*

To come again, to return; Gen. xxviii.; Lev. xiv.—*To come after*, to follow; Matt. xvi. Also, to come to obtain; as, to *come after* a book.—*To come at*, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess. We prize those most who are hardest to *come at.* To *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves. Also, to come toward, as in attacking.—*To come away*, to depart from; to leave; to issue from.—*To come back*, to return.—*To come by*, to pass near; a popular phrase. Also, to obtain, gain, acquire; that is, to *come near at*, or *close.*

Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden.*

This is not an irregular or improper use of this word. It is precisely equivalent to *possess*, to *sit by.* [*See* POSSESS.] So in Ger. *bekommen*, D. *bekoomen*, to get or obtain; the *by* or *be* prefixed.—*To come down*, to descend.

The Lord will *come down* on Mount Sinai; Ex. xix.

Also, to be humbled or abased.

Your principalities shall *come* down; Jer. xiii.

Come down from thy glory; Jer. xlviii.

To come for, to come to get or obtain; to come after.—*To come forth*, to issue or proceed from; Gen. xv.; Isa. xi.; Mic. v. Also, to depart from; to leave; Mark ix. Also, to come abroad; Jer. iv.—*To come from*, to depart from; to leave. In popular language, this phrase is equivalent to, where is his native place or former place of residence? where did this man, this animal, or this plant originate?—*To come home*, that is, *to come to home*, or the house; to arrive at the dwelling. Hence, to come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. [*See* HOME.]—*To come in*, to enter, as into an enclosure. Also, to comply; to yield; as, *come in* and submit. Also, to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous; as, the fleet has *come in.* Also, to become fashionable; to be brought into use.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late. *Arbuthnot.*

Also, to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition.

A nice sense of propriety *comes in* to heighten the character.

Also, to grow and produce; to come to maturity and yield. If the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply without importation. Crops *come in* light. Also, to lie carnally with; Gen. xxxviii.—*To come in for*, to arrive in time to take a share. Johnson says this phrase is taken from hunting, where the slow dogs take nothing. Qu. But the sense in which we now use the phrase has no reference to time or slow movement. It is, to unite with others in taking a part.

The rest *came in* for subsidies. *Swift.*

To come into, to join with; to bring help. Also, and more generally, to agree to; to comply with; to unite with others in adopting; as, to *come into* a measure or scheme. *To come near*, to approach in place. Hence metaphorically, to approach in quality; to arrive at nearly the same degree in a quality or accomplishment; to resemble.—*To come nigh*, is popularly used in like senses.—*To come no near*, in *seamanship*, is an order to the helmsman not to steer so close to the wind.—*To come of*, to issue from; to proceed from, as a descendant.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came.* *Dryden.*

Also, to proceed from, as an effect from a cause.

This *comes* of judging by the eye. *L'Estrange.*

Whence come wars—*come* they not *of* your lusts? Jam. iv.

To come off, to depart from; to move from on. Also, to depart or deviate from a line or point; to become wider;

to dilate. Also, to escape; to get free.

If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*

Hence, to end; to arrive at the final issue; as, to *come off* with honour or disgrace.—*To come off from*, to leave; to quit.—*To come on*, to advance; to proceed; as, *come on*, brave boys, night is *coming on*. So we say, the young man *comes on* well in his studies, and the phrase often denotes a prosperous advance, successful improvement. So we say of plants, they *come on* well, they grow or thrive—that is, they proceed. Also, to fall on; to happen to.

Lest that *come on* you which is spoken of in the prophets; Acts xiii.

Also, to invade; to rush on.—*To come over*, to pass above or across, or from one side to another. In *distillation*, to rise and pass over, as vapour. Also, to pass from one party, side, or army to another; to change sides.—*To come out*, to depart or proceed from.

They shall *come out* with great substance; Gen. xv.

Also, to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy; to be discovered; as, the truth is *come out* at last. Also, to be published, as a book. The work *comes out* in quarto. Also, to end or come to an issue; as, how will this affair *come out?* he has *come out* well at last. Also, to appear after being clouded, and to shine; as, the sun has *come out*.—*To come out of*, to issue forth, as from confinement, or a close place; to proceed or depart from. Also, to issue from, as descendants.

Kings shall *come out of* thee; Gen. xvii.

To come out with, to give publicity to; to disclose.—*To come short*, to fail; not to accomplish.

All have sinned and *come short* of the glory of God; Rom. iii.

To come to, to consent or yield. Also, to amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum. Also, to recover, as from a swoon.—*To come together*, to meet or assemble.—*To come to pass*, to be; to happen; to fall out; to be effected. The phrase is much used in the common version of the Scriptures, but is seldom found in modern English writings.—*To come up*, to ascend; to rise. Also, to spring; to shoot or rise above the earth, as a plant. Also, to come into use, as a fashion.—*To come up the capstern*, in *seamanship*, is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.—*To come up the tackle fall*, is to slacken it gently.—*To come up to*, to approach near. Also, to amount to. Also, to advance to; to rise to.—*To come up with*, to overtake, in following or pursuit.—*To come upon*, to fall on; to attack or invade.—*To come*, in futurity; to happen hereafter. In times *to come*. Success is yet *to come*.

Take a lease for years *to come*. *Locke.*

Come is an intransitive verb, but the participle *come* is much used with the substantive verb, in the passive form. "The end of all flesh *is* come." I *am* come, thou *art* come, he *is* come, we *are* come, &c. This use of the substantive verb, for *have*, is perhaps too well established to be rejected; but *have* or *has* should be used in such phrases. In the phrase, "*come* Friday, *come* Candlemas," there is an ellipsis of certain words, as, *when Friday shall come*.—*Come, come*, the repetition of *come*, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.

COME,† *n.* A sprout.

COME-OFF, *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse.

We do not want this *come-off*. *Grellman*, 172.

COME'DIAN, *n.* [*See* COMEDY.] An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female.—2. A writer of comedy.

COMEDO'NES, *n.* A species of worms resembling short black hairs, which lodge in the skin and infest the bodies of children. They generally abound in Misnia, and some of the adjacent countries of the continent.

COM'EDY, *n.* [Lat. *comœdia;* Gr. κωμῳδια. Qu. from κωμη, a village, and ῳδη, or rather αειδω, to sing, and denoting that the comedian was a strolling singer; or whether the first syllable is from κωμος, a merry feast, whence *comic, comical*, the latter indicating that the comedian was characterized by buffoonery. The latter coincides in elements with the English *game.*] A dramatic composition intended to represent human characters, which are to be imitated in language, dress, and manner, by actors on a stage, for the amusement of spectators. The object of comedy is said to be, to recommend virtue, and make vice ridiculous; but the real effect is amusement.

COMELILY, *adv.* (cum'lily.) In a suitable or decent manner. [*Lit. us.*]

COMELINESS, *n.* (cum'liness.) [*See* COMELY.] That which is becoming, fit, or suitable, in form or manner. *Comeliness* of person implies symmetry or due proportion of parts; *comeliness* of manner implies decorum and propriety. "It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *prettiness*."

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney.*

He hath no form nor *comeliness*; Is. liii. 2.

COMELY, *a.* (cum'ly.) [from *come*. The sense of suitableness is often from meeting, coming together, whence adjusting, putting in order. So in Latin, *conveniens*, from *convenio*.] 1. Properly, becoming; suitable; whence, handsome; graceful. *Applied to person or form*, it denotes symmetry or due proportion, but it expresses less than *beautiful* or *elegant*.

I have seen a son of Jesse—a *comely* person; 1 Sam. xvi.

I will not conceal his *comely* proportion; Job xli.

2. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

Praise is *comely* for the upright; Ps. xxxiii.

Is it *comely* that a woman pray to God uncovered? 1 Cor. xi.

O what a world is this, when what is *comely* Envenoms him that bears it. *Shak.*

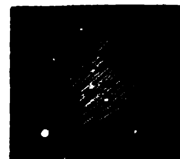
COMELY, *adv.* (cum'ly.) Handsomely; gracefully.

COMER, *n.* One that comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived and is present.

COMESSA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *comessatio.*] Feasting or revelling.

COMES'TIBLE,† *a.* [Fr.] Eatable.

COM'ET, *n.* [Lat. *cometa;* Gr. κομητης; from κομη, *coma*, hair; a hairy star.] An opaque, spherical, solid body, like a planet, but accompanied with a train of light, performing revolutions about the sun, in an elliptical orbit, having the sun in one of its foci. In its approach to its perihelion, it becomes visible, and after passing its perihelion, it departs into remote regions and disappears. In *popular lan.*, comets are *tailed, bearded*, or *hairy*, but these terms are taken from the appearance of the light which attends them, which, in different positions with respect to the sun, exhibits the form of a tail or train, a beard, or a border of a hair.


Comet of 1811.

When the comet is westward of the sun, and rises or sets before it, the light appears in the morning like a train, beginning at the body of the comet, and extending westward and diverging in proportion to its extent. Thus the comet of 1769, when it rose in the morning, presented a luminous train that extended nearly from the horizon to the meridian. When the comet and the sun are opposite, the earth being between them, the comet is, to the view, immersed in its train, and the light appears around its body like a fringe or border of hair. From the train of a comet, this body has obtained the popular name of a *blazing star*. Herschel observed several comets, which appeared to have no nucleus, but to be merely collections of vapour condensed about a centre.

COM'ET, *n.* A game at cards.

COMETA'RIUM, } *n.* A machine exhibiting an idea of
COM'ETARY, } the revolution of a comet round the sun.

COM'ETARY, *a.* Pertaining to a comet.

COMET'IC, *a.* Relating to a comet.

COM'ET-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a comet.

COMETOG'RAPHY, *n.* [*comet*, and Gr. γραφω, to describe.] A description or treatise on comets.

COM'FIT, } *n.* [D. *konfyt;* Ger.
COM'FITURE, } *confect;* Fr. *confit, confiture;* from the Lat. *confectura, confectus, conficio, con* and *facio*, to make.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried.

COM'FIT, *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar.

COM'FIT-MAKER, *n.* One who makes or prepares comfits.

COM'FORT, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *conforto;* Fr. *conforter;* Ir. *comh-fhurtach*, comfort, and *furtachd*, id.; *furtaighim*, to relieve or help; from the Lat. *con* and *fortis*, strong.] 1. To strengthen; to invigorate; to cheer or enliven.

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men. *Bacon.*

Comfort ye your hearts; Gen. xviii.

2. To strengthen the mind when depressed or enfeebled; to console; to give new vigour to the spirits; to cheer, or relieve from depression, or trouble.

His friends came to mourn with him and to *comfort* him; Job ii.

3. In *law*, to relieve, assist, or encourage, as the accessory to a crime after the fact.

COM'FORT, *n.* Relief from pain; ease; rest or moderate pleasure after pain, cold, or distress, or uneasiness of body.

The word signifies properly, new strength, or animation; and relief from pain is often the effect of strength. In a popular sense, the word signifies rather negatively, the absence of pain and the consequent quiet, than positive animation.—2. Relief from distress of mind; the ease and quiet which is experienced when pain, trouble, agitation, or affliction ceases. It implies also some degree of positive animation of the spirits; or some pleasurable sensations derived from hope, and agreeable prospects; consolation.

Let me alone, that I may take *comfort* a little; Job x.

Daughter, be of good *comfort*; thy faith hath made thee whole; Mat. ix.

3. Support; consolation under calamity, distress, or danger.

Let thy merciful kindness be for my *comfort*; Ps. cxix.

4. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, or infirmity; as, pious children are the *comfort* of their aged parents.—5. In *law*, support; assistance; countenance; encouragement; as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon.—6. That which gives security from want and furnishes moderate enjoyment; as, the *comforts* of life.

COM'FORTABLE, *a.* Being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment; as a person after sickness or pain. 2. Admitting comfort; that may afford comfort.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

3. Giving comfort; affording consolation.

The word of my lord the king shall now be *comfortable*; 2 Sam. xiv.

4. Placing above want, and affording moderate enjoyment; as, a *comfortable* provision for old age.

COM'FORTABLENESS, *n.* The state of enjoying comfort.

COM'FORTABLY, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem; Is. xl.

2. With comfort, or cheerfulness; without despair.

Hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

COM'FORTED, *pp.* Strengthened; consoled; encouraged.

COM'FORTER, *n.* One who administers comfort or consolation; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger.

I looked for comforters, but found none; Ps. lxix.

Miserable *comforters* are ye all; Job xvi.

2. The title of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name—he will teach you all things; John xiv.

COM'FORTING, *ppr.* Giving strength or spirits; giving ease; cheering; encouraging; consoling.

COM'FORTLESS, *a.* Without comfort; without any thing to alleviate misfortune or distress.

I will not leave you *comfortless*, John xiv.

COM'FORTLESSNESS, *n.* State of being comfortless.

COM'FORTRESS, *n.* A female that affords comfort.

COM'FREY, COM'FRY, *n.* [Qu. Lat. *confirmo*, equivalent to *consolido*.] The popular name of a genus of plants, the Symphytum. The roots of the S. officinale abound with a viscid glutinous juice, whose medicinal virtues are similar to those of the althæa.

COM'IC, *a.* [Lat. *comicus*; Gr. κωμικος. *See* COMEDY.] 1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy.—2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment.

COM'ICAL, *a.* Relating to comedy; comic.—2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll. We say a buffoon is a *comical* fellow, or his story or his manners are *comical*.

COM'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner befitting comedy.—2. In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth.

COM'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth.

CŎM'ING, *ppr.* [*See* COME.] Drawing nearer or nigh; approaching; moving toward; advancing.—2. *a.* Future; yet to come; as, in *coming* ages.—3. Forward; ready to come.

How *coming* to the poet every muse. *Pope.*

[*The latter sense is now unusual.*]

CŎM'ING, *n.* The act of coming; approach.—2. The state of being come; arrival.

The Lord hath blessed thee since my *coming*; Gen. xxx.

CŎM'ING-IN, *n.* Entrance.

I know thy going-out, and thy *coming-in*; 2 Kings xix.

2. Beginning; commencement; as, the *coming-in* of the year; 2 Kings xiii.—3.† Income; revenue.—4.† Compliance; submission.

COMI''TIA, *n. plur.* [Lat.] In *ancient Rome*, assemblies of the people.

COMI''TIAL, *a.* [Lat. *comitia*, an assembly of the Romans; probably formed from *cum* and *eo*, Ir. *coimh*, W. *cym*, or *cyr*.] 1. Relating to the comitia or popular assemblies of the Romans, for electing officers and passing laws.—2. Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

COM'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *comitas*, from *comes*, mild, affable; Ir. *caomh*.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding. Well bred people are characterized by *comity* of manners.

COM'MA, *n.* [Gr. κομμα, a segment, from κοπτω, to cut off.] 1. In *writing*, and *printing*, this point [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction. Thus, "There is not a just man upon earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not." "Virtue, wit, knowledge, are excellent accomplishments." "Live soberly, righteously, and piously, in the present world."—2. In *music*, an enharmonic interval, being the eighth part of a tone, or the difference between a major and a minor semitone; a term used in theoretic music to show the exact proportions between concords.—3. Distinction.

COMMĂND, *v. t.* [It. *commandare*; Fr. *commander*; *con*, or *com*, and Lat. *mando*, to command, to commit to, Basque *manatu*; literally, to send to, to send forth, from the same root as *commend*, *demand*, and Lat. *moneo*.] 1. To bid; to order; to direct; to charge; implying authority, and power to control, and to require obedience.

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us; Ex. viii.

I know that he [Abraham] will *command* his children and his household after him, and they will keep the way of the Lord; Gen. xviii.

2. To govern, lead, or direct; to have or to exercise supreme authority over; as, Lord Wellington *commanded* an army in Spain; he *commanded* the army at the battle of Waterloo.—3. To have in power; to be able to exercise power or authority over; as a military post *commands* the surrounding country; a fort *commands* the harbour.—4. To overlook, or have in the power of the eye, without obstruction.

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison.*

5. To direct; to send.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing on thee; Deut. xxviii.

The Lord will *command* his loving-kindness; Ps. xlii.

6. To have or to exercise a controlling influence over; as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people.

COMMĂND, *v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern; as, the general *commands* with dignity and humanity.

COMMĂND, *n.* The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power; control; as, an officer has a brigade under his *command*; he takes *command* of the army in France; *an appropriate military term.*—2. The power of controlling; governing influence; sway.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers. *Dryden.*

3. Cogent or absolute authority.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure an aversion. *Locke.*

4. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

The captain gives *command*. *Dryden.*

5. The power of overlooking, or surveying, without obstruction.

The sleepy strand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryden.*

6. The power of governing or controlling by force, or of defending and protecting; as, the fortress has complete *command* of the port.—7. That which is commanded; control; as, a body of troops under *command*. 8. Order, request, message, any communication desired, or sent; *a complimentary use.*—9. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the command of a particular officer.

COMMĂNDABLE, *a.* That may be commanded.

COMMANDANT', *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces.

COMMĂNDATORY, *a.* Having the force of a command.

COMMĂNDED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; governed; controlled.

COMMĂNDER, *n.* A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. The term may also be applied to the admiral of a fleet, or of a squadron, or to any supreme officer; as, the *commander* of the land or of the naval force; the *commander* of a ship. The *commander* of a line of battle ship (by courtesy entitled captain), is an officer next in rank above lieutenant, and under the captain. He ranks with major in the army.—2 One on whom is bestowed a benefice or commandry.—3. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c. [This gives us the primary sense of Lat. *mando*, to send, to drive.]—4. An instrument of surgery.

COMMANDERY, *n.* [Fr. *commanderie.*] A kind of benefice or fixed revenue, belonging to a military order, conferred on knights of merit. There are strict and regular commanderies, obtained by merit, or in order; and others are of grace and favour, bestowed by the grand master. There are also commanderies for the religious, in the orders of St. Bernard and St. Anthony.

COMMANDING, *ppr.* Bidding; ordering; directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; having in power; overlooking without obstruction.—2. *a.* Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity; as, a man of *commanding* manners; a *commanding* eloquence.

COMMANDINGLY, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

COMMANDMENT, *n.* A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept.

Why do ye transgress the *commandment* of God; Mat. xv.

This is the first and great *commandment;* Mat. xxii.

A new *commandment* I give to you, that ye love one another; John xiii.

2. By way of eminence, a precept of the decalogue, or moral law, written on tables of stone, at Mount Sinai; one of the *ten commandments;* Exod. xxxiv.—3. Authority; coercive power.

COMMANDRESS, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority.

COM'MARK, *n.* [Fr. *comarque:* Sp. *comarca.*] The frontier of a country.

COMMATE'RIAL, *a.* [*con* and *material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

COMMATERIAL'ITY, *n.* Participation of the same matter.

COMMAT'IC, *a.* Brief; concise; pointed with numerous commas

COM'MATISM, *n.* [from *comma.*] Briefness; conciseness in writing.

COMMEAS'URABLE, *a.* [*See* MEASURE.] Reducible to the same measure. But *commensurable* is generally used.

Comme il faut. [Fr.] *com il fo.* As it should be.

COMMEL'IN, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of warm climates, and formed by Jussieu into a distinct order Commelinaceæ. This name was given to this genus by Linnæus, in honour of the Commelins, distinguished botanists of Holland. These plants have flowers with three petals, two large and one small; the large petals representing John and Gaspard Commelin, who published catalogues of plants; the smaller petal representing another of the name who published nothing.

COMMEM'ORABLE, *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honour. [*See* MEMORABLE.]

COMMEM'ORATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *commemoro; con* and *memoro,* to mention. *See* MEMORY.] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity; to honour, as a person or event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to preserve the remembrance of that person or event; as, the Lord's supper is designed to *commemorate* the sufferings and dying love of our Saviour.

COMMEM'ORATED, *pp.* Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity.

COMMEM'ORATING, *ppr.* Celebrating with honour by some solemn act.

COMMEMORA'TION, *n.* The act of calling to remembrance, by some solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of some person or event, by solemn celebration. The feast of the passover among the Israelites was an annual *commemoration* of their deliverance from Egypt.

COMMEM'ORATIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of something.

COMMEM'ORATORY, *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.

COMMENCE, *v. i.* (commens'.) [Fr. *commencer;* Arm. *coumançz.* Perhaps *com* and *initio.*] 1. To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; as, a state of glory to *commence* after this life; this empire *commenced* at a late period. 2. To begin to be, as in a change of character.

Let not learning too *commence* its foe. *Pope.*

3. To take a degree, or the first degree in a university or college.

COMMENCE, *v. t.* To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act; as, to *commence* operations.—2. To begin; to originate; to bring; as, to *commence* a suit, action, or process in law.

COMMENC'ED, *pp.* Begun; originated.

COMMENCE'MENT, *n.* (commens'-ment.) Beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as, the *commencement* of new style, in 1752; the *commencement* of hostilities in 1775.—2. In the colleges of the United States, the time when students *commence* bachelors; a day on which degrees are publicly conferred on students who have finished a collegiate education. In *Cambridge,* the day when masters of art and doctors complete their degrees.

COMMENC'ING, *ppr.* Beginning; entering on; originating.

COMMEND', *v. t.* [Lat. *commendo; con* and *mando;* Sp. *comandar,* to *command,* and formerly to *commend.* This is the same word as *command,* differently applied. The primary sense is, to send to or throw; hence, to charge, bid, desire, or entreat.] 1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favour of; to recommend.

I *commend* to you Phebe our sister; Rom. xvi.

2. To commit; to intrust or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit; Luke xxiii.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

The princes *commended* Sarai before Pharaoh.

The lord *commended* the unjust steward. *Bible.*

4. To make acceptable or more acceptable.

But meat *commendeth* us not to God; 1 Cor. viii.

5. To produce or present to favourable notice.

The chorus had an occasion of *commending* their voices to the king. *Dryden.*

6. To send or bear to.

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,
And the rich present to the prince *commends.* *Dryden.*

COMMEND',† *n.* Commendation.

COMMEND'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. *recommandable;* It. *commendabile.* Formerly accented improperly on the first syllable.] That may be commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

Order and decent ceremonies in the church are *commendable.* *Bacon.*

COMMEND'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being commendable.

COMMEND'ABLY, *adv.* Laudably; in a praise-worthy manner.

COMMEND'AM, *n.* In *eccles. law,* in *England,* a benefice or living *commended,* by the king or head of the church, to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided. This may be temporary or perpetual. The trust or administration of the revenues of a benefice given to a layman, to hold as a deposit for six months, in order to repairs, &c., or to an ecclesiastic, to perform the pastoral duties, till the benefice is provided with a regular incumbent.

COMMEND'ATARY, *n.* [Fr. *commendataire;* It. *commendatario, commendatore.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *commendatio.*] 1. The act of commending; praise; favourable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, letters of *commendation?* 2 Cor. xxxi.

2. Ground of esteem, approbation or praise; that which presents a person or thing to another in a favourable light, and renders worthy of regard, or acceptance.

Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden.*

3. Service; respects; message of love.

COM'MENDATOR, *n.* One who holds a benefice in commendam.

COMMEND'ATORY, *a.* Which serves to commend; presenting to favourable notice or reception; containing praise; as, a *commendatory* letter.—2. Holding a benefice in commendam; as, a *commendatory* bishop.

COMMEND'ATORY, *n.* A commendation; eulogy.

COMMEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; represented favourably; committed in charge.

COMMEND'ER, *n.* One who commends or praises.

COMMEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising; representing favourably; committing, or delivering in charge. *Note.* In imitation of the French, we are accustomed to use *recommendation,* &c., for *commendation.* But in most instances, it is better to use the word without the prefix *re.* A letter of commendation, is the preferable phrase.

COMMENS'AL, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *mensa,* table.] † One that eats at the same table.

COMMENSAL'ITY, *n.* [Sp. *commensalia;* Lat. *commensalis; con* and *mensa,* a table.] Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table. [*Lit. us.*]

COMMENSURABIL'ITY, **COMMEN'SURABLENESS**, *n.* [Fr. *commensurabilité.*] The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure.

COMMEN'SURABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *con* and Lat. *mensura,* measure. *See* MEASURE.] That have a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus a yard and a foot are *commensurable,* as both may be measured by inches. Commensurable numbers are those which may be measured or divided by

another number without a remainder; as, 12 and 18, which may be measured by 6 and 3. Among *geometricians*, quantities or magnitudes are in like manner said to be *commensurable*, when they have a common measure, that is, when they can be measured or divided by some other quantity without any remainder. Thus if a line A be equal to 8 inches, and another line B equal to 4 inches, these two lines will be *commensurable*, as the same common measure 2 measures them both exactly. *Commensurable surds* are those which, being reduced to their least terms, become true figurative quantities of their kind; and are therefore as a rational quantity to a rational one.

COMMEN'SURABLY, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

COMMEN'SURATE, *a.* [It. *commensurare;* Sp. *commensurar*, whence *commensurativo; con* and Lat. *mensura*, measure.] 1. Reducible to one and the same common measure. - 2. Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent; as, we find nothing in this life *commensurate* to our desires.

COMMEN'SURATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure.

COMMEN'SURATED, *pp.* Reduced to a common measure.

COMMEN'SURATELY, *adv.* With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing. - 2. With equal measure or extent.

COMMEN'SURATENESS, *n.* Quality of being commensurate.

COMMEN'SURATING, *ppr.* Reducing to a common measure.

COMMENSURA'TION, *n.* Proportion, or proportion in measure; a state of having a common measure.

> All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

COM'MENT, *v. i.* [Lat. *commentor*, to cast in the mind, to think, to devise, to compose; from *con* and *mens*, mind, or the same root. *See* MIND.] 1. To write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to explain; to expound; to annotate; followed by *on*. We say, to *comment on* an author or *on* his writings - 2. To make verbal remarks, or observations, either on a book, or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions.

COM'MENT, *v. t.* To explain - 2.† To feign; to devise.

COM'MENT, *n.* A note, intended to illustrate a writing, or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition; as, the *comments* of Scott on the scriptures. -2. That which explains or illustrates; as, a man's conduct is the best *comment* on his declarations. Poverty and disgrace are very significant *comments* on lewdness, gambling, and dissipation.—3. Remark; observation.

> In such a time as this, it is not meet
> That every nice offence should bear its *comment*. *Shak.*

COM'MENTARY, *n.* A comment: exposition; explanation; illustration of difficult and obscure passages in an author, particularly in the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments -2. A book of comments or annotations — 3. An historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions; as, the *commentaries* of Cesar.

COM'MENTARY, *v. t.* To write notes upon. [*Lit. us.*]

COM'MENTATE, *v. t.* To make comments; to write notes upon.

COM'MENTATOR, *n.* One who comments; one who writes annotations: an expositor; an annotator. [The accent on the first syllable and that on the third, are nearly equal.]

COMMENTA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a commentator.

COM'MENTER, *n.* One that writes comments; an annotator.—2. One who makes remarks.

COM'MENTING, *ppr.* Making notes or comments on something said or written.

COMMENTI''TIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *commentitius.*] Invented; feigned; imaginary.

COM'MERCE, *n.* [Fr. *commerce;* Lat. *commercium; con* and *mercor*, to buy; *merx, mereo.* Formerly accented on the second syllable.] 1. In *a general sense*, an interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffic. Commerce is *foreign* or *inland*. *Foreign commerce* is the trade which one nation carries on with another; *inland commerce*, or inland trade, is the trade in the exchange of commodities between citizens of the same nation or state. *Active* commerce. [*See* ACTIVE.]—2. Intercourse between individuals; interchange of work, business, civilities or amusements; mutual dealings in common life.—3. Familiar intercourse between the sexes. - 4. Interchange; reciprocal communications; as, there is a vast *commerce* of ideas.

COM'MERCE, *v. i.* To traffic; to carry on trade.—2. To hold intercourse with.

> And looks *commercing* with the skies. *Milton.*

COMMER'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to commerce or trade; as, *commercial* concerns; *commercial* relations. - 2. Carrying on commerce: as, *a commercial* nation. 3. Proceeding from trade; as, *commercial* benefits or profits. *Commercial law*, that which relates to trade, navigation, maritime contracts, such as those of insurance, bottomry, bills of lading, charter parties, seamen's wages, general average, and also to bills of exchange, bills of credit, factors and agents. The body of rules constituting this law, is substantially the same throughout Europe, and in the United States; the rules, treatises, and decisions of one country, and one age, being in general applicable to the questions arising in any other.

COMMER'CIALLY, *adv.* In a commercial view.

COM'MERE, *n.* [Fr *mere.*] A common mother.

COMMET'IC, *a.* Giving a gloss or beauty.

COM'MIGRATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *commigro; con* and *migro*, to migrate] To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another, for permanent residence. [*Lit. us.*]

COMMIGRA'TION, *n.* The moving of a body of people from one country or place to another, with a view to permanent residence.

COMMINA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *comminatio; con* and *minatio*, a threatening, from *minor*, to threaten. *See* MENACE.] 1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance.—2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days; an office in the liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday, or on the first day of Lent.

COMMIN'ATORY, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment.

COMMIN'GLE, *v. t.* [*con* and *mingle.*] To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or intimately; to blend. [*See* MINGLE.]

COMMIN'GLE, *v. i.* To mix or unite together, as different substances.

COMMIN'GLED, *pp.* Mingled together.

COMMIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mingling together.

COMMIN'UATE,† *v. t.* To grind. [*See* COMMINUTE.]

COMMIN'UIBLE, *a.* Reducible to powder.

COM'MINUTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *comminuo; con* and *minuo*, to lessen, from the root of *minor;* Ir. *mion, min*, fine, small, tender; W. *main, man;* Ar. *manna*, to diminish.] To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder, by breaking, pounding, rasping, or grinding; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate. It is chiefly or wholly applied to substances not liquid.

COM'MINUTED, *pp.* Reduced to fine particles; pulverized; triturated.

COM'MINUTING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing; levigating.

COMMINU'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization.—2. Attenuation; as, *comminution* of spirits.

COMMIS'ERABLE, *a.* [*See* COMMISERATE.] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; that may excite sympathy or sorrow.

> This *commiserable* person, Edward. *Bacon.* [*Lit. us.*]

COMMIS'ERATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *commiseror; con* and *miseror*, to pity. *See* MISERABLE.] 1. To pity; to compassionate; to feel sorrow, pain, or regret for another in distress; *applied to persons.*

> We should *commiserate* those who groan beneath the weight of age, disease, or want. *Denham.*

2. To regret; to pity; to be sorry for; as, to *commiserate* our mutual ignorance.

COMMIS'ERATED, *pp.* Pitied.

COMMIS'ERATING, *ppr.* Pitying; compassionating; feeling sorrow for.

COMMISERA'TION, *n.* Pity; compassion; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions or distresses of another.

> I cannot think of these poor deluded creatures, but with *commiseration.*

COMMIS'ERATIVELY, *adv.* From compassion.

COMMIS'ERATOR, *n.* One who pities.

COMMISSA'RIAL, *a.* [*See* COMMISSARY.] Pertaining to a commissary. Smollett uses *commissorial;* but this is not regular nor authorized.

COMMISSA'RIAT, *n.* [Sp. *comisariato.* *See* COMMISSARY.] The office or employment of a commissary; or the whole body of officers in the commissary's department.

COM'MISSARY, *n.* [Fr. *commissaire;* Low Lat. *commissarius;* from *commissus, committo; con* and *mitto*, to send.] 1. In *a general sense*, a commissioner; one to whom is *committed* some charge, duty, or office, by a superior power;

one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty, in the place, or as the representative, of his superior.—2. In *eccles. law*, an officer of the bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese so far distant from the episcopal see, that the chancellor cannot call the people to the bishop's principal consistory court, without putting them to inconvenience.—3. In *a military sense*, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c. for an army. Commissaries are distinguished by different names, according to their duties; as, *commissary-general*, who is at the head of the department of supplies, and has under him *deputy commissaries*, and *issuing commissaries;* the latter to issue or distribute the supplies.—4. An officer who mustered the army, received and inspected the muster-rolls, and kept an account of the strength of the army, was called the *commissary-general of musters*. The *commissary of horses* had the inspection of the artillery horses; and the *commissary of stores* had charge of all the stores of the artillery.

COM'MISSARY-COURT, *n.* A court in Edinburgh consisting of four commissaries, and having a double jurisdiction, one *diocesan*, which it exercises over the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Peebles, and a part of Stirlingshire; another *universal*, by which it confirms the testaments of all who die in foreign countries, or who die in Scotland without a fixed domicile, and reduces the decrees of inferior commissaries. This court has a privative or exclusive jurisdiction in declarators of marriage, actions of adherence or divorce, the executions of testaments, and declarators of bastardy during the life of the bastard. Its cumulative jurisdiction extends to actions for verbal injuries arising from hasty words; actions of slander and defamations, and several other actions of a civil nature. Its decrees, however, are subject to the review of the court of session or justiciary.

COM'MISSARYSHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary.

COMMIS'SION, *n.* [Fr. *commission;* Lat. *commissio*, with a different application, from *committo; con* and *mitto*, to send.] 1. The act of committing, doing, performing, or perpetrating; as, the *commission* of a crime.—2. The act of committing or sending to; the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty. Hence, 3. The thing committed, intrusted or delivered; letters patent, or any writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty, whether civil, ecclesiastical, or military. Hence, 4. Charge; order; mandate; authority given.

He bore his great *commission* in his look. *Dryden.*

5. By *a metonymy*, a number of persons joined in an office or trust.—6. The state of that which is intrusted; as, the great seal was put *into commission;* or the state of being authorized to act or perform service; as, a ship is put *into commission*.—7. In *com.*, the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another. To trade or do business *on commission*, is to buy or sell for another by his authority. Hence,—8. The allowance made to a factor or commission merchant for transacting business, which is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods bought or sold.—*Commission of bankruptcy*, is a commission issuing from the chancellor in Great Britain, and in other countries, from some proper authority, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's lands and effects for the creditors.—*Commission of lunacy*, is a commission issuing from the court of chancery, to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.—*Commission officer*, in the army or navy, is an officer who has a commission, in distinction from subaltern officers.

COMMIS'SION, *v. t.* To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by commission.—2. To send with a mandate or authority.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latin land. *Dryden.*

3. To authorize or empower. *Note.* *Commissionate*, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.

COMMIS'SIONAL, / **COMMIS'SIONARY**, } *a.* Appointed by warrant. [*Lit. us.*]

COMMIS'SIONED, *pp.* Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized.

COMMIS'SIONER, *n.* A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority, to perform some office, or execute some business, for the person or government which employs him, and gives him authority; as, *commissioners* for settling the bounds of a county, or for adjusting claims.—*Lords commissioners of the treasury*, commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer. [*See* TREASURER.] The *Lord High Commissioner* to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, is the representative of the king (queen) in that assembly. The royal sanction is necessary to the meeting of the assembly, and the king's (queen's) commissioner has the power of dissolving it. *Commissioners of supply*, in *Scotland, commissioners* appointed to assess the land-tax.—*Commissioners of teinds*, in *Scotland*, a court whose authority extends to the valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, prorogations of tacks of teinds, and (with consent of three-fourths of the heritors of the respective parishes,) the disjunction or annexation of parishes, and the building of new churches.

COMMIS'SIONING, *ppr.* Giving a commission to; furnishing with a warrant; empowering by letters patent or other writing; authorizing.

COMMIS'SION-MERCHANT, *n.* A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission or reward.

COM'MISSURE, *n.* [Lat. *commissura*, from *committo, commissus;* literally, a sending or thrusting together.] 1. A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts, as between plates or lamellæ. 2. In *arch.*, the joint of two stones, or application of the surface of one to that of another.—3. In *anat.*, a suture of the cranium or skull; articulation; the corners of the lips. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.

COMMIT', *v. t.* [Lat. *committo*, to send to, or thrust together; *con* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *mettre*, to put, set or lay; *commettre*, to commit.] Literally, to send to, or upon; to throw, put, or lay upon. Hence, 1. To give in trust; to put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; with *to*.

Commit thy way *to* the Lord; Ps. xxxvii.
The things thou hast heard of me, *commit* to faithful men; 2 Tim. ii.

2. To put into any place for preservation; to deposit; as, to *commit* a passage in a book to memory; to *commit* the body to the grave.—3. To put or send to, for confinement; as, to *commit* an offender to prison. Hence for the sake of brevity, *commit* is used for *imprison*. The sheriff has *committed* the offender.

These two were *committed*, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

4. To do; to effect or perpetrate; as, to *commit* murder, treason, felony, or trespass.

Thou shalt not *commit* adultery; Ex. xx.

5. To join or put together, for a contest; to match; followed by *with;* a Latinism.

How does Philopolis *commit* the opponent *with* the respondent. [*Lit. us.*] *More.*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity. "*Committing* short and long words." But this seems to be the same signification as the foregoing.—7. To expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; as, to *commit* the peace of a country by espousing the cause of a belligerent.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honour of your sovereign. *Junius.*

8. To engage; to pledge; or to pledge by implication.

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall.*

And with the reciprocal pronoun, to *commit one's self*, is to do some act, or make some declaration, which may bind the person in honour, good faith, or consistency, to pursue a certain course of conduct, or to adhere to the tenor of that declaration.—9. To refer or intrust to a committee, or select number of persons, for their consideration and report, *a term of legislation;* as, the petition or the bill is *committed*. Is it the pleasure of the house to *commit* the bill?

COMMIT'MENT, *n.* The act of committing; a sending to prison; a putting into prison; imprisonment. It is equivalent to *sending* or *putting in* simply; as, a *commitment* to the Tower, or to Newgate; or for the sake of brevity, omitting the name of the place, it is equivalent to *putting into prison;* as, the offender is secured by *commitment*.—2. An order for confining in prison. But more generally we use *mittimus*.—3. The act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration; *a term in legislation;* as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill to a select number of persons for consideration and report.—4. The act of delivering in charge, or intrusting.—5. A doing, or perpetration, as of sin or a crime; commission.—6. The act of pledging or engaging; or the act of exposing or

endangering. [See the verb, Nos. 7 and 8.]

COMMIT'TAL, *n.* A pledge, actual or implied.

COMMIT'TED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; given in charge; deposited; imprisoned: done; perpetrated; engaged; exposed; referred to a committee.

COMMIT'TEE, *n.* One or more persons elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body, or either branch of it, or by a court, or by any corporation, or by any society, or collective body of men acting together. In legislative bodies, a house or branch of that body may resolve or form itself into a committee, called a *committee of the whole house*, when the speaker leaves the chair, and one of the members acts as chairman.—*Standing committees* are such as continue during the existence of the legislature, and to these are committed all matters that fall within the purposes of their appointment; as, the *committee of elections*, or *of privileges*, &c.—*Special committees* are appointed to consider and report on particular subjects.

COMMITTEE', *n.* The person to whom the care of an idiot or a lunatic is committed, the Lord Chancellor being the *committor*.

COMMIT'TEESHIP, *n.* The office and profit of committees.

COMMIT'TER, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates.

COMMIT'TIBLE, *a.* That may be committed. [*Lit. us.*]

COMMIT'TING, *ppr.* Giving in trust; depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating; engaging; referring to a committee; exposing.

COMMITTOR'. *See* COMMITTEE'.

COMMIX', *v. t.* [Lat. *commisceo, commixtus; con* and *misceo*, to mix. *See* MIX.] To mix or mingle; to blend; to mix, as different substances.

COMMIX', *v. i.* To mix; to mingle.

COMMIX'ED, *pp.* Mixed; blended.

COMMIX'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; blending.

COMMIX'TION, *n.* Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound. *Mixion* is used by Shakspeare, but is hardly legitimate.

COMMIX'TURE, *n.* The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound.—2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.—3. In *Scots law*, a method of acquiring property, by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors.

COM'MODATE, *n.* [Lat. *commodatum*, a loan.] In *Scots law*, a species of loan, gratuitous on the part of the lender, by which the borrower is obliged to restore the same individual subject which was lent, in the same condition in which he received it.

COMMODE, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *commodus*, convenient; *con* or *com* and *modus*, manner. *See* MODE.] A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies.

COMMO'DIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *commode*; Lat. *commodus*. *See* MODE.] Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; adapted to its use or purpose, or to wants and necessities; as, a *commodious* house or room.

The haven was not *commodious* to winter in; Acts xxvii. 12.

It is followed by *for* before a noun; as a place *commodious for* a camp.

COMMO'DIOUSLY, *adv.* Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitably; in a manner to afford ease, or to prevent uneasiness; as, a house *commodiously* situated; we may pass life *commodiously* without the restraints of ceremony.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, *n.* Convenience; fitness; suitableness for its purpose; as, the *commodiousness* of a house or an apartment; the *commodiousness* of a situation for trade.

COMMOD'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *commoditas*; Fr. *commodité*. *See* COMMODE.] 1. Primarily, convenience; profit; advantage; interest. "Men seek their own *commodity*." In this sense it was used by *Hooker*, *Sydney*, &c.; but this is nearly or wholly obsolete.—2. That which affords ease, convenience, or advantage; any thing that is useful, but particularly in commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land, and manufactures. Unless perhaps animals may be excepted, the word includes all the movables which are objects of commerce.

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

The principal use of money is to save the commutation of more bulky *commodities*. *Arbuthnot.*

Staple commodities are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation.

COM'MODORE, *n.* [This word is probably a corruption of the Italian *comandatore*, a commander; or the Spanish *comendador*, a superior of a monastery, or a knight who holds a commandery.] 1. The officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, destined on a particular enterprise. In the British marine, he bears the rank of a brigadier-general in the army, and his ship is distinguished by a broad red pendant, tapering to the outer end, and sometimes forked.—2. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company.—3. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

COMMODULA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *modulatio*.] Measure; agreement. [*Lit. us.*]

COM'MOIGNE,† *n.* [Fr.] A monk of the same convent.

COM'MON, *a.* [Lat. *communis*; Fr. *commun*; Sax. *gemæn*; Ger. *gemein*; Ir. *cumann*; Goth. *gamana*, a fellow, fellowship. This word may be composed of *cum* and *man*, *men*, the plural *men* being equivalent to *people* and *vulgus*. The last syllable is clearly from the root of *many*, which seems to belong to the root of *man*, and *mean* is of the same family. Hence we see the connection between *common* and *mean*, as *vulgar*, from *vulgus*, Eng. *folks*.] 1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; as, life and sense are *common* to man and beast; the *common* privileges of citizens; the *common* wants of men.—2. Belonging to the public; having no separate owner. The right to a highway is *common*.—3. General; serving for the use of all; as, the *Common* Prayer.—4. Universal; belonging to all; as, the earth is said to be the *common* mother of mankind.—5. Public; general; frequent; as, *common* report.—6. Usual; ordinary; as, the *common* operations of nature; the *common* forms of conveyance; the *common* rules of civility.—7. Of no rank or superior excellence; ordinary. *Applied to men*, it signifies, not noble, not distinguished by noble descent, or not distinguished by office, character, or talents; as, a *common* man; a *common* soldier. *Applied to things*, it signifies, not distinguished by excellence or superiority; as, a *common* essay; a *common* exertion. It, however, is not generally equivalent to *mean*, which expresses something lower in rank or estimation.—8. Prostitute; lewd; as, a *common* woman.—9. In *gram.*, such verbs as signify both action and passion, are called *common*; as, *aspernor*, I despise or am despised; also, such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens*.—10. A *common bud*, in *bot.*, is one that contains both leaves and flowers; a *common peduncle*, one that bears several flowers; a *common perianth*, one that incloses several distinct fructifications; a *common receptacle*, one that connects several distinct fructifications.—*Common divisor*, or *common measure*, in *math.*, is a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without a remainder.—*Common law*, in *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the *unwritten* law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the *written* or statute law. That body of rules, principles, and customs which have been received from our ancestors, and by which courts have been governed in their judicial decisions. The evidence of this law is to be found in the reports of those decisions, and the records of the courts. Some of these rules may have originated in edicts or statutes which are now lost, or in the terms and conditions of particular grants or charters; but it is most probable that many of them originated in judicial decisions founded on natural justice and equity, or on local customs.—*Common pleas*, in *Great Britain*, one of the king's (queen's) courts, now held in Westminster Hall. It consists of a chief justice and three other justices, and has cognizance of all civil causes, real, personal, or mixed, as well by original writ, as by removal from the inferior courts. A writ of error, in the nature of an appeal, lies from this court to the court of king's (queen's) bench. In some of the American states, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a county court. This court is variously constituted in different states, and its powers are defined by statutes. It has jurisdiction of civil causes, and of minor offences; but its final jurisdiction is very limited; all causes of magnitude being removable to a higher court by appeal or by writ of error.—*Common Prayer*, the liturgy of the Church of England, which all the clergy of the church are enjoined to use, under a penalty.—*Common recovery*, a legal process for recovering an estate or barring entails.—*Common centering*, in *arch.*, centering without a truss, but with merely a tie beam.—*Common pasturage*, a known rural servitude in Scots law, by which the owner of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of cattle on the grass grounds of the servient

tenement. It is established either by grant or by prescription.—*Common agent*, an agent or solicitor before the Court of Session, employed to conduct a cause in which several parties have a common interest.—*Common debtor.* In *Scots law*, where the effects of a debtor have been arrested, and there are several creditors claiming a share of them, the debtor, as being debtor to all the claimants, is distinguished by the name of the *common debtor* in the proceedings which take place in the competition.—*Common property*, property either heritable or movable, belonging to more than one proprietor *pro indiviso*.—*Common good*, in *Scots law*, a term which, in its widest acceptation, includes all the property of a corporation, over which the magistrates have a power of administration solely for behoof of the corporation.—*Common interest*, as contradistinguished from common property, is applied to that right arising from mutual interest in a subject, which, although not amounting to common property, vests the parties interested with certain rights which they may legally vindicate. For example, in a building consisting of several stories or floors, each of which is the separate property of an individual proprietor, all the proprietors have a *common interest* in the preservation of the walls and roof.—*Common time*, in *music*, duple or double time, when the semibreve is equal to two minims.—*In common*, equally with another, or with others; to be equally used or participated by two or more; as, tenants *in common;* to provide for children *in common;* to assign lands to two persons *in common*, or to twenty *in common;* we enjoy the bounties of Providence *in common*.

COM'MON, *n.* A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number. Thus we apply the word to an open ground or space in a highway, reserved for public use.—2. In *law*, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors; or the profit which a man has in the land of another; or a right which a person has to pasture his cattle on land of another, or to dig turf, or catch fish, or cut wood, or the like; called *common* of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, and of estovers. Common, or right of common, is *appendant, appurtenant, because of vicinage*, or *in gross*.—*Common appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. This is a matter of most universal right.—*Common appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts, besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but can be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription.—*Common because of vicinage*, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, lying contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right.—*Common in gross*, or at large, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.

COM'MON, *v. i.* To have a joint right with others in common ground.—2. To board together; to eat at a table in common.

COM'MON, *adv.* Commonly.

COM'MON-COUNCIL, *n.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens. The common-council of London consists of two houses; the upper house, composed of the lord mayor and aldermen; and the lower house of the common-councilmen, elected by the several wards. In most of the American cities, the mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men constitute one body, called a *court of common-council.* The common-councils sometimes consist of two houses, chambers, or courts (as at Norwich), and sometimes form only one. The city of London is divided into twenty-four wards; the supreme magistrate of each ward has the title of alderman; the twenty-four aldermen, with the lord mayor, form the *court of aldermen;* each ward annually chooses a certain number of the inhabitants, who are sworn to assist the aldermen with their advice in all public affairs, and they form the *court of common-council.*

COM'MON-COUN'CIL-MAN, *n.* A member of a common-council.

COM'MON-CRIER, *n.* A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things.

COM'MON-HALL, *n.* A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COM'MON-LAW. *See* LAW.

COM'MON-LAWYER, *n.* One versed in common law.

COM'MON-LOOKING, *a.* Having a common appearance.

COM'MON-MEA'SURE, *n.* In *math.*, any magnitude which is contained an exact number of times in two or more magnitudes. Thus, 8 is a *common-measure* of 56 and 64. The greatest *common-measure* of two or more quantities, is the greatest number that can measure them without a remainder.

COM'MON-PLACE, *a.* Common, trite, not new or extraordinary; as, a *common-place* observation.

COM'MONPLACE, *n.* A memorandum; a common topic. This name arises from the common topics laid down by the ancient rhetoricians, from which matter might be found for any discourse.

COM'MONPLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.

COM'MONPLACE-BOOK, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded, and arranged under general heads.

COM'MON-PLACED, *a.* Entered in a commonplace-book.

COM'MON-PLEAS, *n.* A court for trial of civil causes.

COM'MONABLE, *a.* Held in common. —*Commonable lands*, a common in which the greater part of the land is arable.—2. That may be pastured on common land.

> *Commonable* beasts are either beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

COM'MONAGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

COM'MONALTY, *n.* The common people. In *Great Britain*, all classes and conditions of people who are below the rank of nobility.

> The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees. *Blackstone.*

In the *United States*, *commonalty* has no very definite signification. It is, however, used to denote that part of the people who live by labour, and are not liberally educated, nor elevated by office or professional pursuits.—2. The bulk of mankind.

COM'MONER, *n.* One of the lower rank or common people; one under the degree of nobility.—2. A member of the House of Commons.—3. One who has a joint right in common ground.—4. A student of the second rank in the universities in England; one who eats at a common table.—5. A prostitute.—6. A partaker.

COMMONI''TION, *n.* [Lat. *commonitio.* *See* MONITION.] Advice; warning; instruction. [*Lit. us.*]

COMMON'ITIVE, *a.* Warning; monitory. [*Lit. us.*]

COMMON'ITORY, *a.* Calling to mind; giving admonition.

COM'MONLY, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

COM'MONNESS, *n.* Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual.—2. Equal participation by two or more. [*Lit. us.*]

COM'MONS, *n. plur.* The common people, who inherit or possess no honours or titles; the vulgar.—2. In *Great Britain*, the lower house of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, chosen by men possessed of the property or qualifications required by law. This body is called the *House of Commons.* The House of Representatives in North Carolina bears the same name.—3. Common grounds; land possessed or used by two or more persons in common. [*See* COMMON.]—4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall.

> Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden.*

Doctors Commons, in *London*, a college for proctors, or professors of the civil law, where the civilians used to *common* together. The buildings, situated near St. Paul's cathedral, include a court-house, where divorce cases, &c. are tried; and a great registry of wills.

COM'MONTY, *n.* In *Scots law*, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; or a heath or moor, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage. It is, in general, burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, &c., in which last respect a *commonty* differs from a common property held *pro indiviso*.

COMMONWEAL, } *n.* [*See* WEAL
COMMONWEALTH', } and WEALTH]
1. An established form of government or civil polity; or more generally, a state; a body politic, consisting of a certain portion of men united by compact or tacit agreement, under one form of government and system of laws. This term is applied to the government of Great Britain, which is of a mixed character, and to other

governments which are considered as free or popular, but rarely or improperly to an absolute government. A commonwealth is properly a free state; a popular or representative government; a republic; as, the *commonwealth* of Massachusetts. The word signifies strictly, the *common good* or *happiness;* and hence, the form of government supposed best to secure the public good.—2. The whole body of people in a state; the public.

COMMONWEALTH'S'MAN, *n.* One who favours the commonwealth or a republican government.

COM'MORANCE, } *n.* [Lat. *commorans, commoror; con* and *moror,* to stay or delay.] A dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; abode; habitation.
COM'MORANCY,

Commorancy consists in usually lying there. *Blackstone.*

COM'MORANT, *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.

All freeholders within the precinct—and all persons *commorant* therein—are obliged to attend the court-leet. *Blackstone.*

COMMORA'TION, *n.* A staying or tarrying.

COMMO'RIENT, *a.* [Lat. *commoriens.*] Dying at the same time.

COM'MOTHER, *n.* A godmother. [*Lit. us.*]

COMMO'TION, *n.* [Lat. *commotio, commoveo; con* and *moveo. See* MOVE.] 1. Agitation; as, the *commotion* of the sea.—2. Tumult of people; disturbance; disorder, which may amount at times to sedition or insurrection; as, the *commotions* of a state.

When ye hear of wars and *commotions,* be not terrified; Luke xxi.

3. Agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; excitement.

He could not debate without *commotion.* *Clarendon.*

COMMO'TIONER, *n.* One who excites commotion. [*Lit. us.*]

COMMÓVE, *v. t.* [Lat. *commoveo. See* MOVE.] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle; *a poetic word.*

COMMÓVED, *pp.* Moved, agitated.

COMMÓVING, *ppr.* Agitating.

COMMÚNAL, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

COMMÚNE, *v. i.* [Fr. *communier;* W. *cymunaw;* Arm. *communya.* The Welsh word is by Owen considered as a compound of *cy,* a prefix equivalent to *co* and *con* in Latin, and *ymun; ym,* noting identity, and *unaw,* to unite. If the word is formed from *cy* or *cum* and *unus,* it is radically different from *common.* But the Latin *communico* accords with this word, and with *common.*] 1. To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually, in private or familiar discourse; followed by *with* before the person.

And there will I meet and *commune with* thee; Ex. xxv.

2. To have intercourse in contemplation or meditation.

Commune with your own heart on your bed; Ps. iv.

3. To partake of the sacrament or Lord's supper; to receive the communion; *a common use of the word in America, as it is in the Welsh.*

COM'MÚNE, *n.* A small territorial district in France—one of the subordinate divisions of the country introduced in the late revolution.

Communibus annis, one year with another; on an average.

Communibus locis, one place with another; on a medium.

COMMUNICABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* COMMUNICATE.] The quality of being communicable: capability of being imparted from one to another.

COMMU'NICABLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another; as, knowledge is *communicable* by words.

Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable.* *Milton.*

Eternal life is *communicable* to all. *Hooker.*

2. That may be recounted.—3.† Communicative; ready to impart.

COMMU'NICABLENESS, *n.* The state of being communicable.

COMMU'NICABLY, *adv.* With communication.

COMMU'NICANT, *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the Lord's supper.

COMMU'NICATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *communico,* from *communis, common.*] 1. To impart; to give to another, as a partaker; to confer for joint possession; to bestow, as that which the receiver is to hold, retain, use, or enjoy; with *to.*

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Taylor.*

Let him that is taught in the word *communicate to* him that teacheth in all good things; Gal. vi.

2. To impart reciprocally or mutually; to have or enjoy a share of; followed by *with.*

Common benefits are to be *communicated with* all, but peculiar benefits *with* choice. *Bacon.*

But Diomede desires my company,
And still *communicates* his praise *with* me. *Dryden.*

3. To impart, as knowledge; to reveal; to give, as information, either by words, signs, or signals; as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions, or facts. Formerly this verb had *with* before the person receiving; as, "he *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby." But now it has *to* only.—4. To deliver; as, to *communicate* a message; to give; as, to *communicate* motion.

COMMU'NICATE, *v. i.* To partake of the Lord's supper. Instead of this, in *America,* at least in *New England, commune* is generally or always used.—2. To have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another; as, two houses *communicate* with each other; a fortress *communicates* with the country; the canals of the body *communicate* with each other.—3. To have intercourse; *applied to persons.*—4. To have, enjoy, or suffer reciprocally; to have a share with another.

Ye have done well that ye did *communicate* with my affliction; Phil. iv.

COMMU'NICATED, *pp.* Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered.

COMMU'NICATING, *ppr.* Imparting; giving or bestowing; delivering.—2. Partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—3. Leading or conducting from place to place, as a passage; connected by a passage or channel; as, two lakes *communicating* with each other.—4. Having intercourse by words, letters, or messages; corresponding.

COMMUNICA'TION, *n.* The act of imparting; conferring, or delivering, from one to another; as, the *communication* of knowledge, opinions, or facts.—2. Intercourse by words, letters, or messages; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, Ye sought for David in times past to be king over you; 2 Sam. iii.

Let your *communication* be, yea, yea; nay, nay; Matt. v.

In 1 Cor. xv. 33, "Evil *communications* corrupt good manners," the word may signify conversation, colloquial discourses, or customary association and familiarity.—3. Intercourse; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; as, a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or countries, a gallery between apartments in a house, an avenue between streets, &c. Keep open a *communication* with the besieged place. 5. That which is communicated or imparted. The house received a *communication* from the governor respecting the hospital.—6. In *rhet.,* a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we,* instead of *I* or *you.*—*Communication of motion,* that act of a moving body, by which it gives motion, or transfers its motion to another body at rest, or accelerates the motion of a body already moving. In *machinery,* it signifies the transmitting of motion from one part of a machine to another.—*Lines of communication,* in *milit. matters,* trenches made to continue and preserve a safe correspondence between two forts or posts; or at a siege, between two approaches, that they may relieve one another.

COMMU'NICATIVE, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. In the sense of *liberal of benefits,* though legitimate, it is little used.—2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions, or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative.* *Swift.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve.

COMMU'NICATOR, *n.* One who communicates.

COMMU'NICATORY, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

COMMÚNING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

COM'MÚNING, *n.* Familiar converse; private intercourse.

COMMÚNION, *n.* (commu'nyon.) [Lat. *communio;* Fr. *communion. See* COMMON.] 1. Fellowship; intercourse between two persons or more; interchange of transactions or offices; a state of giving and receiving; agreement; concord.

We are naturally led to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*

What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 Cor. vi.

The *communion* of the Holy Spirit be with you all; 2 Cor. xiii.

2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline. The Protestant churches have no *communion* with the Romish church. —3. The body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline. The three grand *communions* into which the Christian church is divided, are those of the Greek, the Romish, and the Protestant churches.—4. The act of communicating the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament. The fourth council of Lateran decrees that every believer shall receive the *communion* at least at Easter.—5. Union of professing Christians in a particular church; as, members in full *communion*.—*Communion-service*, in *the liturgy* of the Episcopal church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament —*Communion table*, the table round which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper.—*Communion elements*, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

COMMŪNIONIST, *n.* One of the same communion.

COM'MUNISM, *n.* [Fr. *commune*, common.] Community of property among all the inhabitants of a state; a state of things in which there are no individual or separate rights in property; a new French word nearly synonymous with Agrarianism, Socialism, and Radicalism.

COM'MUNIST, *n.* An advocate for a community of property among citizens. Some persons of this sect contend also for a community of females, or a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes.

COMMU'NITY, *n.* [Lat. *communitas*. *See* COMMON.] 1. Properly, common possession or enjoyment; as, a *community* of goods.

It is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

2. A society of people having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. This word may signify a commonwealth or state, a body politic, or a particular society or order of men within a state; as, a *community* of monks; and it is often used for the public or people in general, without very definite limits.—3.† Commonness; frequency.

COMMUTABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* COMMUTE.] The quality of being capable of being exchanged or put, one in the place of the other.

COMMU'TABLE, *a.* [Lat. *commutabilis*. *See* COMMUTE.] That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another.—In *philology*, that may pass from one into another; as the letter *b* is *commutable* with *v*; or in Celtic, *b* and *mh* are *commutable*.

COMMUTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *commutatio*. *See* COMMUTE.] 1. Change; alteration; a passing from one state to another.—2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another; barter.

The use of money is to save the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot.*

Commutation of tithes. *See* TITHES.—3. In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance. *Blackstone.*

Angle of commutation, in *astro.*, is the distance between the sun's true place, seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.—*Commutation*, in *rhet.*, is a figure of speech by which a complete transposition of the words takes place; as, I do not live that I may eat, but I eat that I may live.

COMMU'TATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *commutatif*; It. *commutativo*. *See* COMMUTE.] Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as, *commutative* justice, justice which is mutually done and received, between men in society.

To cultivate an habitual regard to *commutative* justice. *Burke.*

COMMU'TATIVELY, *adv.* By way of reciprocal exchange.

COMMŪTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *commuto*; *con* and *muto*, to change. *See* MUTABLE and MUTATION.] 1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; as, to *commute* our labours; to *commute* pain for pleasure.—2. In *law*, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity; as, to *commute* death for transportation.

COMMŪTE, *v. i.* To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of; as, one penalty *commutes* for another.

COMMŪTED, *pp.* Exchanged.

COMMŪTING, *ppr.* Exchanging.

COMMU'TUAL, *a.* [*con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal; *used in poetry*.

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope.*

CO'MOSE, *a.* [Lat. *comosus*, hairy.] In *bot.*, having hairs at one or both ends, if speaking of seeds; being terminated by coloured empty bracts, if applied to inflorescences.

COMPACT', *a.* [Lat. *compactus*, *compingo*; *con* and *pango*, *pactus*, to thrust, drive, fix, make fast or close; antiq. *pago*, *paco*; Gr. πηγνυω. *See* PACK.] Literally, driven, thrust, or pressed together. Hence, 1. Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies; firm; close; solid; dense. Stone, iron, and wood are *compact* bodies. A *compact* leaf, in *bot.*, is one having the pulp of a close firm texture.—2. Composing; consisting.

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour. *Milton. Shak.*

This sense is not common. [See the verb.] *Compact* seems to be used for *compacted*. So in the following example.—3. Joined; held together. [*Lit. us.*]

A pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief; close; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; as, a *compact* discourse.

COM'PACT, *n.* [Lat. *compactum*.] An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies. So the constitution of the United States is a political contract between the states; a national *compact*. Or the word is applied to the agreement of the individuals of a community.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, &c. *Blackstone.*

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded on common consent. *South.*

COMPACT', *v. t.* To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; as the parts which compose a body.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone. *Blackmore.*

This verb is not much used. The participle is more frequent; as, the earth's *compacted* sphere.

The solids are more strict and *compacted*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted*; Eph. iv.

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone. *Shak.*

4. To compose or make out of.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical. *Shak.*

In the two last examples, *compact* is used for *compacted*.

COMPACT'ED, *pp.* Pressed close; firmly united or connected.

COMPACT'EDLY, *adv.* In a compact manner.

COMPACT'EDNESS, *n.* A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness.

COMPACT'ER, *n.* One who makes a compact.

COMPACT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; consolidating.

COMPAC'TION, *n.* The act of making compact; or the state of being compact.

COMPACTLY, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

COMPACT'NESS, *n.* Firmness; close union of parts; density.

COMPACT'URE, *n.* Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining.

COMPA'GES, *n.* [Lat.] A system of structure of many parts united.

COMPAGINA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *compago*. *See* COMPACT.] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture. [*Lit. us.*]

CŎM'PANABLE,† *a.* Companionable.

CŎM'PANABLENESS,† *n.* Sociableness.

COMPAN'IABLE,† *a.* Social.

COMPAN'IABLENESS,† *n.* Sociableness.

COM'PANIED, *pp.* Associated with; attended.

COMPAN'ION, *n.* (compan'yun.) [Fr. *compagnon*; Arm. *compaignun*; Ir. *companach*. *See* COMPANY.] 1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates, and converses. "It differs from *friend*," says Johnson, "as *acquaintance* from *confidence*." The word does not necessarily imply friendship; but a *companion* is often or generally a *friend*.

A *companion* of fools shall be destroyed; Prov. xiii.

2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and travelling together are called *companions*. So soldiers are called *companions* in arms.—3. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother, and *companion* in labour, and fellow-soldier; Phil. ii.

4. A fellow; a mate.—5. A sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or staircase of the cabin in merchant ships. Hence the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter deck is called the *companion ladder*.

ƆOMPAN'IONABLE, *a*. Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable; agreeable as a companion.

ƆOMPA'NIONABLENESS, *n*. Sociableness.

ƆOMPAN'IONABLY, *adv*. In a companionable manner.

ƆOMPAN'IONLESS, *a*. Having no companion.

ƆOMPAN'IONSHIP, *n*. Fellowship; association.—2. Company; train.

ƆOM'PANY, *n*. [It. *compagnia;* Fr. *compagnie;* not from *cum* and *panis*, bread, a mess or number of men eating together, as is commonly supposed; but from *cum* and *pannus*, cloth, Teutonic *fahne* or *vaan*, a flag. The word denotes a band or number of men under one flag or standard. What decides this question is, the Spanish mode of writing the word with *n* tildè, titled *ñ*, *compañia*, for this is the manner of writing *paño*, cloth; whereas *panis*, bread, is written *pan*. The orthography of the word in the other languages is confirmatory of this opinion.] 1. In *milit. affairs*, the soldiers united under the command of a captain; a subdivision of a regiment, consisting usually of a number from 60 to 100 men. But the number is indefinite.—2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men, or other animals, in a very indefinite sense. It may be applied to a small number, or any multitude whatever; as in scripture we read of a *company* of priests, a *company* of prophets, and an innumerable *company* of angels; also, a *company* of horses.—3. An assemblage of persons for entertainment or festivity: a party collected by invitation or otherwise.—4. Persons that associate with others for conversation or pleasure; society; as, let your children keep good *company*.—5. The state of being a companion; the act of accompanying; fellowship; society; as, we cannot enjoy the *company* of licentious men.

I will keep thee *company*. *Dryden*.

6. A number of persons united for the same purpose, or in a joint concern; as, a *company* of merchants or mechanics; a *company* of players. The word is applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies of men. Hence it may signify a firm, house, or partnership; or a corporation, as the East India *Company*, a banking or insurance *company*.—7. The crew of a ship, including the officers; also, a fleet.—*To bear company*; to accompany; to attend; to go with; denoting a temporary association.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company*. *Pope*.

To keep company, to accompany; to attend; also, to associate with frequently or habitually; hence, to frequent public houses; Prov. xxix.

ƆOM'PANY, *v. t.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to. [But *accompany* is generally used.]

ƆOM'PANY, *v. i.* To associate with; to frequent the company of.

I wrote you not to *company* with fornicators; 1 Cor. v.

2.† To be a gay companion.—3. To have commerce with the other sex.

ƆOM'PANYING, *ppr*. Associating with; accompanying; attending.

ƆOM'PARABLE, *a*. [Lat. *comparabilis*. *See* COMPARE.] That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison*.

The precious sons of Zion, *comparable* to fine gold; Lam. iv.

ƆOM'PARABLY, *adv*. In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard.

ƆOM'PARATES, *n*. In *logic*, the two things compared to one another, as, the life of man to a leaf.

COMPARA'TIO-LITERA'RUM, *n* [Lat.] A term in *Scots law*, signifying the comparison of hand writings. This is one of the means resorted to for proving the truth or falsehood of an allegation of forgery.

ƆOMPARA'TION, *n*. Provision; a making provision.

COMPAR'ATIVE, *a*. [Lat. *comparativus;* It. *comparativo;* Fr. *comparatif* *See* COMPARE.] 1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. The *comparative* weight of a body, is that which is estimated by comparing it with the weight of another body. A body may be called heavy, when compared with a feather, which would be called light, when compared with iron. So of *comparative* good or evil.—2. Having the power of comparing different things; as, a *comparative* faculty. Qu.—3. In *gram.*, expressing more or less. The *comparative* degree of an adjective expresses a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive; as, *brighter*, or *more bright; smaller; finer; stronger; weaker*.—*Comparative anatomy*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the anatomy of other animals than man, with a view to *compare* their structure with that of human beings, and thus to illustrate the animal functions, and particularly with reference to a more perfect knowledge of the functions of several parts of the human body. Comparative anatomy is the only true basis of physiology.

COMPAR'ATIVE,† *n*. One who is equal or pretends to be an equal.

ƆOMPAR'ATIVELY, *adv*. In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely or in itself. A thing is *comparatively* heavy, when it is compared with something less heavy. Paper is *comparatively* light or heavy; *light*, when compared with *lead;* and *heavy*, when compared with *air*.

How few, *comparatively*, are the instances of a wise application of time and talents! *Anon*

ƆOMPÂRE, *v. t.* [Lat. *comparo*, to prepare, to provide or procure, to make equal, to compare; *con* and *paro*, to prepare; It. *parare*, to dress, trim, adorn; also, to *parry;* Sp. *parar*, to prepare, to halt, to stop, to prevent, to detain, to stake at cards; Port. *parar*, to stop or cease to go forward; to meet or confine upon; to touch or be bounded; to tend; to drive at some end; to aim at; to come to; to hinder; to *parry*, or ward off; to turn or change in inclination or morals; to lay or stake as a wager; Sp. *parada*, a halt, stop, pause; a fold for cattle; a relay of horses or mules; a dam or bank; a bet, stake, or wager; a *parade*, or place of exercise for troops; W. *parodi*, to prepare. This seems to be the ברא, *bara*, of the Shemitic languages. The primary sense is, to throw, drive, or strike; hence, to drive or force off, to separate, to *pare;* hence, to trim, or dress, which may be from separating, as in the French *parer des cuirs*, to dress or curry leather; or from *setting off*, as we express the idea, that is, by enlargement, or display; or from setting in order, as we say, to fix. The sense of *compare* is allied to the Portuguese application of the word, to come to, to meet; and the Lat. *par*, equal, belongs to the same root, and seems to be included in *comparo*. One of the principal significations is, to stop; that is, to set; to fix. In fencing, it is to intercept by thrusting the weapon aside. In gaming, it is to lay or throw down. All the senses unite in that of extending, thrusting, or driving. W. *par*, that is, contiguous, *preparedness*, a *pair*, a fellow, Eng. *peer*, Lat. *par*. The latter word seems to signify, extended, or reaching to, and to be closely allied to the Portuguese sense of contiguity.] 1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement; as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth, two tables, or coins; to *compare* reasons and arguments; to *compare* pleasure *with* pain. In comparing movable things, it is customary to bring them together, for examination. In comparing things immovable or remote, and abstract ideas, we bring them together in the mind, as far as we are able, and consider them in connection. Comparison therefore is really collation, or it includes it.—2. To liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration.

Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon*.

In this sense *compare* is followed by *to*.—3. To examine the relations of things to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities, or qualities; as, to *compare* two kingdoms, or two mountains *with* each other; to *compare* the number ten *with* fifteen; to *compare* ice *with* crystal; to *compare* a clown *with* a dancing master or a dandy. In this sense *compare* is followed by *with*.—4. In *gram.*, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison; as, *blackish, black, blacker, blackest*.—5.† To get; to procure; to obtain; as in Latin.

ƆOMPÂRE, *v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal.—2.† To vie.

ƆOMPÂRE, *n*. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison, or being considered as equal.

Their small gallies may not hold *compare*
With our tall ships. *Waller*.

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison. [*This noun is in use, but cannot be considered as elegant.*]

ƆOMPÂRED, *pp*. Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar.

COMPÄRER, *n.* One who compares or makes a comparison.

COMPÄRING, *ppr.* Examining the relations of things to each other; likening.

COMPÄRING, *n.* Act of comparing.

COMPAR'ISON, *n.* [It. *comparazione;* Fr. *comparaison;* Lat. *comparatio.* *See* COMPARE.] 1. The act of comparing; the act of considering the relation between persons or things, with a view to discover their agreement or resemblance, or their disagreement or difference.

We learn to form a correct estimate of men and their actions by *comparison. Anon.*

2. The state of being compared.

If we rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in *comparison.* *Locke.*

3. Comparative estimate; proportion.

Who is left among you that saw this house in its first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in *comparison* of it as nothing? Hag. ii.

4. In *gram.*, the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification; as, *strong, stronger, strongest; greenish, green, greener, greenest; glorious, more glorious, most glorious.* In *English*, there are strictly four degrees of *comparison.*—5. A simile; similitude, or illustration by similitude.

Whereto shall we liken the kingdom of God? Or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? Mark iv.

6. In *rhet.*, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, which is common to them both; as, a hero is like a lion in courage. Here courage is common to hero and lion, and constitutes the point of resemblance.

The distinction between *similitude* and *comparison* is, that the *former* has reference to the *quality;* the *latter*, to the *quantity.* *Comparison* is between *more* and *less;* *similitude* is between *good* and *bad.* Hannibal—hung like a tempest on the declivities of the Alps—is a likeness by *similitude.* The sublimity of the scriptural prophets exceeds that of Homer, as much as thunder is louder than a whisper—is a likeness by *comparison.* *J. Q. Adams,* Lec. ix.

But comparison has reference to quality as well as quantity. *Comparison*, among *phrenologists*, is one of the reflecting faculties; its function is to give the power of perceiving resemblances and analogies; to produce a tendency, to compare one thing with another, and to suggest resemblances between objects or ideas. Its organ is situated at the middle of the forehead, above *Eventuality.*

COMPÄRT, *v. t.* [Fr. *compartir; con* or *com* and *partir;* Lat. *partio,* to divide. *See* PART.] To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts, or subdivisions.

COMPÄRTED, *pp.* Divided into parts or apartments.

COMPÄRT'IMENT, *n.* [Fr.] Compartment.

COMPÄRTING, *ppr.* Dividing or disposing into parts.

COMPARTI''TION, *n.* The act of dividing into parts. In *arch.*, the division or disposition of the whole ground-plot of an edifice, into its various apartments.—2. Division; part divided; a separate part; as, amphitheatres needed no *compartitions.*

COMPÄRTMENT, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment;* It. *compartimento.*] 1. A division or separate part of a general design, as of a picture, or of a ground-plot.—2. A design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament; as, a *compartment* of tiles or bricks, duly arranged, of various colours and varnished, to decorate a building. In *gardening, compartments* are assemblages of beds, plots, borders, walks, &c. In *her.*, a *compartment* is called also a partition.

COMPÄRTNER, *n.* A sharer.

COM'PASS, *n.* [Fr. *compas; con* or *com* and Fr. *pas,* Sp. *paso,* It. *passo,* a *pace* or step, Lat. *passus,* which coincides with the participle of *pando,* to open or stretch. [*See* PACE and PASS.] A *compass* is a *stepping* together. So in Spanish and Portuguese, it signifies a beating of time in music.] 1. Stretch; reach; extent; the limit or boundary of a space, and the space included; *applied to time, space, sound,* &c. Our knowledge lies within a very narrow *compass.* The universe extends beyond the *compass* of our thoughts. So we say, the *compass* of a year, the *compass* of an empire, the *compass* of reason, the *compass* of the voice.

And in that *compass* all the world contains. *Dryden.*

2. A passing round; a circular course; a circuit.

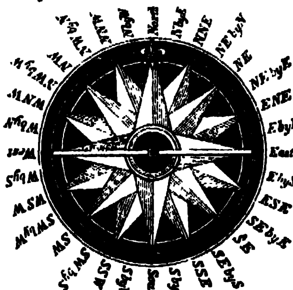
Time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life has run its *compass.* *Shak.*

They fetched a *compass* of seven days journey; 2 Kings iii.; 2 Sam. v.; Acts xxviii.

3. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits.

In two hundred years, (I speak within *compass,*) no such commission had been executed. *Davies.*

This sense is the same as the first, and the peculiar force of the phrase lies in the word *within.*—4. The extent or limit of the voice, or of sound [*See* No. 1.]—5. "The *mariner's compass,* called *compas de mer,* or *boussole,* by the French, is an instrument used to point out the way or course of a ship or other vessel at sea. It consists of three parts; namely, the box, the card or fly, and the needle. The box, which contains the card and needle, is a circular brass receptacle, hung within a wooden one, by two concentric rings called gimbals,



Compass Face or Card.

so fixed by the cross centres to the box, that the inner one, or compass-box, shall retain an horizontal position in all motions of the ship. The card, or fly, is a circle of stiff varnished paper, representing the horizon, and is divided into thirty-two equal parts, by lines drawn from the centre to the circumference, called points or rhumbs; the intervals between the points are also divided into halves and quarters; and the whole circumference into equal parts or degrees, 360 of which complete the circle; and consequently, the distance or angle comprehended between any two rhumbs, is equal to eleven and a quarter degrees. The four principal are called cardinal points; viz. North, South, East, and West. The names of the rest are compounded of these. The needle is a small bar of steel made magnetical, which has the property of pointing one of its ends towards the north pole of the world. It is fixed in the under side of the card, and in the centre is placed a conical socket, which is poised on an upright pointed pin, fixed in the bottom of the box; so that the card, hanging on the pin, turns freely round its centre; and one of the points, by the property of the needle, will always be directed towards the north pole. The top of the box is covered with a glass pane, to prevent the wind from disturbing the motion of the card."—*Marine Dictionary.*—The *Azimuth compass* differs in some respects from the foregoing. [*See* AZIMUTH.]—6. *Compass* or *Compasses,* [or a pair of compasses, so named from its legs, but *pair* is superfluous or improper, and the singular number, *compass,* is the preferable name,] an instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs or branches, made of iron, steel or brass, joined at the top by a rivet, on which they move. There are also compasses of three legs, or triangular compasses, cylindrical and spherical compasses, with four branches, and various other kinds.—7. An instrument used in surveying land, constructed in the main like the mariner's compass; but with this difference, that the needle is not fitted into the card, moving with it, but plays alone; the card being drawn on the bottom of the box, and a circle divided into 360 degrees on the limb. This instrument is used in surveying land, and in directing travellers in a desert or forest, miners, &c.

COM'PASS, *v. t.* Literally, to measure with a compass. Hence, 1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole: hence, to inclose, encircle, grasp, or seize; as, to *compass* with the arms.—2. To surround; to environ; to inclose on all sides; sometimes followed by *around, round,* or *about.*

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee *about.* *Shak.*

With favour wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield; Ps. v.

The willows of the brook *compass* him about; Job xl.

3. To go or walk round.

Ye shall *compass* the city—and the seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times; Josh. vi.

For ye *compass* sea and land; Mat. xxiii.

4. To besiege; to beleaguer; to block up. This is not a different sense, but a particular application.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench *about* thee, and *compass* thee round, and keep thee in on every side; Luke xix.

5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within one's power; to accomplish.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shak.*

How can you hope to *compass* your designs? *Denham.*

6. To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive; as, we say, to go

about to perform, but in mind only; as, to *compass* the death of the king.

Compassing and *imagining* the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

COM'PASSABLE, *a.* That may be compassed.

COM'PASS-BOX, *n.* A box for a compass.

COM'PASS-NEEDLE, *n.* The needle of a compass.

COM'PASS-SAW, *n.* A saw that cuts in a circular manner.

COM'PASSED, *pp.* Embraced; surrounded; inclosed; obtained; imagined.

COM'PASSING, *ppr.* Embracing; going round; inclosing; obtaining; accomplishing; imagining; intending.—2. In *ship-building*, incurvated; arched.

COM'PASSING, *n.* In *ship-building*, the act of bending timber into a curve.

COMPAS'SION, *n.* [It. *compassione;* Fr. *compassion;* Low Lat. *compassio, compatior; con* and *patior, passus*, to suffer. *See* PATIENCE.] 1. A suffering with another; painful sympathy; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; commiseration. Compassion is a mixed passion, compounded of love and sorrow; at least some portion of love generally attends the pain or regret, or is excited by it. Extreme distress of an enemy, even changes enmity into at least temporary affection.

He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity; Ps. lxxviii.

His father had *compassion*, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him; Luke xv.

COMPAS'SION,† *v. t.* To pity.

COMPAS'SIONABLE, *a.* Deserving of pity. [*Lit. us.*]

COMPAS'SIONATE, *a.* Having a temper or disposition to pity; inclined to show mercy; merciful; having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants, and infirmities of others.

There never was a heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South.*

COMPAS'SIONATE, *v. t.* To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.

Compassionates my pains, and pities me. *Addison.*

COMPAS'SIONATED, *pp.* Pitied.

COMPAS'SIONATELY, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully.

COMPAS'SIONATENESS, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

COMPAS'SIONATING, *ppr.* Having pity on; commiserating.

COM'PASSLESS, *a.* Having no compass.

COMPATERN'ITY, *n.* [*con* and *paternity*.] The relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers.

COMPATIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* COMPATIBLE.] Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; suitableness; as, a *compatibility* of tempers.

COMPAT'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. *compatible;* from the Lat. *competo*, to sue or seek for the same thing, to agree; *con* and *peto*, to seek.] Consistent; that may exist with; suitable; not incongruous; agreeable; followed by *with;* sometimes by *to*, but less properly.

The poets have joined qualities which by nature are the most *compatible*. *Broome.*

The office of a legislator and of a judge are deemed not *compatible*.

To pardon offenders is not always *compatible* with public safety.

COMPAT'IBLENESS, *n.* Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as *compatibility*, which is generally used.

COMPAT'IBLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

COMPA'TIENT, *a.* [Lat. *con* and *patior*.] Suffering together. [*Lit. us.*]

COMPAT'RIOT, *n.* [It. *compatriotta;* Sp. *compatriota; con* or *com* and *patriot*.] A fellow-patriot; one of the same country.

COMPAT'RIOT, *a.* Of the same country.

COMPAT'RIOTISM, *n.* Fellow-patriotism.

COMPEAR', *v. i.* [Fr. *comparoir.*] In *Scots law*, to present one's self in a court, in consequence of being summoned.—2. To appear in a court by counsel.

COMPEAR'ANCE, *n.* A term in *Scots law*, applied to the appearance made for a defender by his counsel in an action.

COMPEER, *n.* [Lat. *compar; con* and *par*, equal. *See* PEER.] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

COMPEER, *v. t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with.

COMPEER,† *v. i.* [Lat. *compareo.*] To appear.

COMPEL', *v. t.* [Lat. *compello, compellere; con* and *pello*, to drive. *See* PEAL and APPEAL.] 1. To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force; as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy.

Thou shalt not *compel* him to serve as a bond servant; Lev. xxv.

And they *compel* one Simon—to bear his cross; Mark xv.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled; Luke xiv.

2. To force; to take by force or violence; to seize.

The subjects' grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
A sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*

[*This sense is harsh, and not very common.*]—3. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company. A Latinism, compellere gregem.

In one troop *compelled*. *Dryden.*

4. To seize; to overpower; to hold.

And easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden.*

[*Unusual.*]—5.† To call forth, Lat. *compellere*.

COMPEL'LABLE, *a.* That may be driven, forced, or constrained.

COMPEL'LABLY, *adv.* By compulsion.

COMPELLA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *compellatio; compello, compellare*, the same word as the preceding, applied to the voice; to send or drive out the voice.] Style or manner of address; the word of salutation.

The *compellation* of the kings of France is by *sire*. *Temple.*

COMPEL'LATORY, *a.* Compulsive.

COMPEL'LED, *pp.* Forced; constrained; obliged.

COMPEL'LER, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

COMPEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving by force; constraining; obliging.

COM'PEND, } *n.* [Lat. *compen-*
COMPEND'IUM, } *dium.*] In *literature*, an abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition, containing the principal heads, or general principles, of a larger work or system.

COMPENDIA'RIOUS, *a.* Short; contracted. [*Lit. us.*]

COMPEND'IATE,† *v. t.* To sum or collect together.

COMPEND'IOUS, *a.* Short; summary, abridged; comprehensive; containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.—2. Short; direct; near; not circuitous; as, a *compendious* way to acquire science.

COMPEND'IOUSLY, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

The substance of Christian belief is *compendiously* expressed in a few articles. *Anon.*

COMPEND'IOUSNESS, *n.* Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

COMPENS'ABLE, *a.* [*See* COMPENSATE.] That may be compensated. [*Lit. us.*]

COMPEN'SATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *compenso; con* and *penso*, to prize or value, from *pendo*, to weigh, to value. *See* PENDENT.] 1. To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent for services, or an amount lost or bestowed; to return or bestow that which makes good a loss, or is estimated a sufficient remuneration; as, to *compensate* a labourer for his work, or a merchant for his losses.—2. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make amends for.

The length of the night and the dews do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon.*

The pleasures of sin never *compensate* the sinner for the miseries he suffers, even in this life. *Anon.*

COMPEN'SATE, *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent; followed by *for;* as, nothing can *compensate for* the loss of reputation.

COMPEN'SATED, *pp.* Recompensed; supplied with an equivalent in amount or effect; rewarded.

COMPEN'SATING, *ppr.* Giving an equivalent; recompensing; remunerating.

COMPENSA'TION, *n.* That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; remuneration; recompense.

All other debts may *compensation* find. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of life are no *compensation* for the loss of divine favour and protection.

2. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency.—3. In *law*, a set-off; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount, that is, according to the law of Scotland, where two parties are mutually debtors and creditors, their debts, if equal, extinguish each other, and if unequal, leave only the balance due.—*Compensation pendulums*, pendulums constructed in such a manner that the variations in length by changes of temperature are counteracted, so that the distance between the centre of oscillation and point of suspension remains always the same, or very nearly so. Such is the gridiron pendulum, and the mercurial pendulum.

The principle of compensation is also applied to the balance-wheel of a sea chronometer, and to watches.

COMPENS′ATIVE, *a.* Making amends or compensation.

COMPENS′ATORY, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

COMPENSE′, *v. t.* (compens′.) To recompense, is found in Bacon, but is not now in use.

COMPEREN′DINATE,† *v. i.* [Lat. *comperendino.*] To delay.

COMPETE, *v. i.* [Lat. *competo; con* and *peto.*] 1. To seek or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry.

American manufacturers *compete* with the English in making cotton cloths.

2. To strive or claim to be equal.

The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete* with the inspired authors. *Milner.*

COM′PETENCE, } **COM′PETENCY,** } *n.* [Lat. *competens, competo,* to be meet or fit; *con* and *peto,* to seek; properly, to press, urge, or come to.] Primarily, fitness; suitableness; convenience. Hence, 1. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence.* *Pope.*

2. Sufficiency, applied to other things than property; *but this application is less common.*—3. Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness; as, the *competence* of a witness, which consists in his having the qualifications required by law, as age, soundness of mind, impartiality, &c.—4. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause; as, the *competence* of a judge or court to examine and decide.—5. Fitness; adequacy; suitableness; legal sufficiency; as, the *competency* of evidence.

COM′PETENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; convenient; hence, sufficient, that is, fit for the purpose; adequate; followed by *to;* as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; a *competent* force; an army *competent to* the preservation of the kingdom or state; a *competent* knowledge of the world. This word usually implies a moderate supply, a sufficiency without superfluity.—2. Qualified; fit; having legal capacity or power; as, a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court, it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness, it implies a legal right or capacity to testify.—3. Incident; belonging; having adequate power or right.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not *competent* to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff.

Competent and *omitted.* In *Scots law,* those pleas which might have been maintained in the course of a suit, but which have not been stated, are said technically to be *competent* and *omitted.*

COM′PETENTLY, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably; as, the fact has been *competently* proved; a church is *competently* endowed.

COMPET′IBLE,† *a.* See COMPATIBLE.

COMPET′IBLENESS, *n.* Suitableness; fitness. [*See* COMPATIBLENESS.]

COMPETING, *ppr.* Striving in rivalry.

COMPETI′′TION, *n.* [Low Lat. *competitio.* *See* COMPETE and COMPETENCE.] 1. The act of seeking, or endeavouring to gain, what another is endeavouring to gain, at the same time; rivalry; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority; as, the *competition* of two candidates for an office, or of two poets for superior reputation.—2. A state of rivalship; a state of having equal claims.

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition.* *Dryden.*

3. Double claim; claim of more than one to the same thing; formerly with *to,* now with *for.*

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

There is no *competition* but *for* the second place. *Dryden.*

In the technical language of Scots law, the term *competition* is applied chiefly to those contests which arise on bankruptcy, between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences.

COMPET′ITOR, *n.* One who seeks and endeavours to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival.

They can not brook *competitors* in love. *Shak.*

2. An opponent.

COMPET′ITORY, *a.* Rivalling; acting in competition.

COMPET′ITRESS, } **COMPET′ITRIX,** } *n.* A female competitor.

COMPILA′TION, *n.* [*See* COMPILE.] 1. A collection of certain parts of a book or books, into a separate book or pamphlet.—2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate.

COMPILA′TOR,† *n.* A collector.

COMPILE, *v. t.* [Lat. *compilo,* to pilfer or plunder; *con* and *pilo,* to pillage, to *peel,* and to drive close; *compilatio,* a pillaging. The Lat. *pilo* is the English, to *peel,* to strip; but *pilo,* to make thick, or drive together, is the Gr. πιλοω, lanas cogo, coarcto, constipo. *Compile* is probably from *peeling,* picking out, selecting, and putting together.] 1. To collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or to collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws, or customs, in a book, code, or system.—2. To write; to compose.

In poetry, they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Temple.*

3.† To contain; to comprise.—4.† To make up; to compose.—5.† To put together; to build.

COMPILED, *pp.* Collected from authors; selected and put together.

COMPILEMENT, *n.* The act of piling together or heaping; coacervation. [*Lit. us.*]

COMPILER, *n.* A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers,

COMPILING, *ppr.* Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition.

COMPLA′CENCE, } **COMPLA′CENCY,** } *n.* [Lat. *complacens, complaceo; con* and *placeo,* to please.] 1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. It is more than *approbation,* and less than *delight* or *joy.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency,* if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison.*

2. The cause of pleasure or joy.—3. Complaisance; civility; softness of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure.

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

In the latter sense, *complaisance,* from the French, is now used.—*Complacency* is alone applicable to that species of good which originates from some mental or moral excellence. [*See* COMPLAISANCE.]

COMPLA′CENT, *a.* Civil; complaisant; pleasing, gratifying, agreeable; having a desire or disposition to please or to gratify.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings. *Burke.*

COMPLACEN′TIAL, *a.* Marked by complacence; accommodating.—*Complacential regards* consist both in the approbation of the mind and feelings of the heart.

COMPLACEN′TIALLY, *adv.* In an accommodating manner.

COMPLA′CENTLY, *adv.* Softly; in a complacent manner.

COMPLAIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *complaindre; con* or *com* and *plaindre, plaint,* to lament, to bewail; from the Lat. *plango,* to strike, to lament. If *n* is not radical, the original word was *plago,* coinciding with *plaga,* Gr. πληγη. But this is doubtful. The primary sense is to drive, whence to strike and to lament, that is, to strike the hands or breasts, as in extreme grief, or to drive forth the voice, as in *appello.*] 1. To utter expressions of grief; to lament.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my spirit; Job vii.

I *complained,* and my spirit was overwhelmed; Ps. lxxvii.

2. To utter expressions of censure or resentment; to murmur; to find fault.

And when the people *complained,* it displeased the Lord; Num. xi.

3. To utter expressions of uneasiness or pain. He *complains* of thirst. He *complains* of a headache.—4. To charge; to accuse of an offence; to present an accusation against a person to a proper officer.

To A B, one of the justices of the peace for the county of S, *complains* C D.

This verb is regularly followed by *of,* before the cause of grief or censure; as, to *complain of* thirst, *of* ignorance, *of* vice, *of* an offender.—5. To represent injuries, particularly in a writ of Audita Querela.

COMPLAIN, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain.* *Dan.*

This use of *complain* is uncommon, and hardly legitimate. The phrase is properly elliptical.

COMPLAINABLE,† *a.* That may be complained of.

COMPLAINANT, *n.* [Fr. *complaignant.*] 1. A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender for the recovery of a right or penalty.—

2. The plaintiff in a writ of Audita Querela.

COMPLAINER, *n.* One who complains, or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.

These are murmurers, *complainers*, walking after their own lusts; Jude 16.

COMPLAINFUL,† *a.* Full of complaint.

COMPLAINING, *ppr.* Expressing grief, sorrow, or censure; finding fault; murmuring; lamenting; accusing of an offence.

COMPLAINING, *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury.

COMPLAINT, *n.* [Fr. *complainte*, It. *compianto.*] 1. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault.

Even to-day is my *complaint* bitter; Job xxiii.

I mourn in my *complaint* and make a noise; Ps. lv.

The Jews laid many and grievous *complaints* against Paul; Acts xxv.

I find no cause of *complaint*. *Hooker.*

2. The cause or subject of complaint, or murmuring.

The poverty of the clergy hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness in the body; a malady; a disease; usually applied to disorders not violent; as, a *complaint* in the bowels or breast.—4. Accusation; a charge against an offender, made by a private person or informer, to a justice of the peace or other proper officer, alleging that the offender has violated the law, and claiming the penalty due to the prosecutor. It differs from an *information*, which is the prosecution of an offender by the Attorney or Solicitor-General; and from a *presentment* and *indictment*, which are the accusation of a grand jury. -5. Representation of injuries, in a general sense; and appropriately, in a writ of Audita Querela.

COMPLAISANCE', *n.* (complazance') [Fr. *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, the participle of *complaire; con* or *com* and *plaire*, to please, whence *plaisant*, pleasing, *plaisir*, pleasure, Lat. *placeo*, *placere*, the infinitive changed into *plaire*. This is the same word as *complacence;* the latter we have from the Latin orthography. This word affords an example of a change of a palatal letter in the Latin, into a sibilant in French, *c* into *s*.] 1. A pleasing deportment; courtesy; that manner of address and behaviour in social intercourse which gives pleasure; civility; obliging condescension; kind and affable reception and treatment of guests; exterior acts of civility; as, the gentleman received us with *complaisance*.—2. Condescension; obliging compliance with the wishes or humours of others.

In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourned. *Prior.*

3. Desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige; the *principle* for the *act*.

Your *complaisance* will not permit your guests to be incommoded. *Anon.*

COMPLAISANT', *a.* (complazant'.) Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; as, a *complaisant* gentleman.—2. Civil; courteous; polite; as, *complaisant* deportment or treatment.

COM'PLAISANTLY, *adv.* (com'plasantly.) In a pleasing manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

COM'PLAISANTNESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance. [*Lit. us.*]

COM'PLANATE, } *v. t.* [Lat. *complano;*
COMPLANE, } *con* and *planus*, plain. *See* PLANE and PLAIN.] To make level; to reduce to an even surface.

COM'PLANATED, } *pp.* Planed to an
COMPLA'NED, } even surface.

COM'PLANATING, } *ppr.* Reducing
COMPLA'NING, } to a level surface.

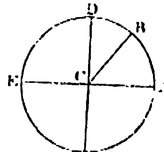
COM'PLEMENT, *n.* [Lat. *complementum*, from *compleo*, to fill; *con* and *pleo*, to fill. Literally, a filling.] 1. Fullness; completion; what is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; whence, perfection.

They, as they feasted, had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill.
Hub. Tales.

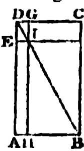
2. Full quantity or number; the quantity or number limited; as, a company has its *complement* of men; a ship has its *complement* of stores.—3. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing; ceremony. [*See* COMPLIMENT.]

Garnished and decked in modest *complement*. *Shak.*

4. In *geom.*, the difference between an arc and a quadrant, or between an angle and a right angle, is called the *complement* of that arc or angle. Let DEA be a circle, of which the diameter is EA, and centre C; and let ACB be an angle at the centre, measured by the arc AB; also, from C, let CD be drawn at right angles to AC; then the complement of the angle ACB, or of the arc AB, is the angle BCD, or the arc BD. In like manner, the complement of the obtuse angle ECB, or of the arc EDB, is the angle DCB, or the arc DB, which is its excess above a right angle or a quadrant. Hence, to find the complement of any given angle expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, subtract it from 90° if acute, but if obtuse subtract 90° from it.—*Complements of the parallelograms about the diagram of a parallelogram.* If, through a point in the diagonal, two lines be drawn parallel to the sides, the whole parallelogram is then divided into two parallelograms on the diagonal, and two which only touch the diagonal at one angle. The latter pair are called *complements* to the former; thus, AI and IC are the complements of the parallelogram ABCD.



Complement.



—5. In *astr.*, the distance of a star from the zenith.—6. *Arithmetical complement* of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. The *arithmetical complement* of a number, is the number by which it falls short of the next higher decimal denomination: thus, the *arithmetical complement* of 936 is 1000—936, or 64—7. In *fort.*, the *complement of the curtain* is that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.—8. In *her.*, a term used to signify the full moon; as, for example, *azure the moon in her complement.*

COMPLEMENT'AL, *a.* Filling; supplying a deficiency; completing.

COMPLEMENT'ARY,† *n.* One skilled in compliments.

COMPLETE, *a.* [Lat. *completus*, from *compleo; con* and *pleo*, inusit., to fill; It. *compiere*. The Greek has πλαω, to approach, to fill, contracted from πελαω, the primary sense of which is, to thrust or drive; and if the Latin *pleo* is from the Greek, which is probable, then the original orthography was *peleo*, *compeleo;* in which case, πλαω, πιλαω, *pleo*, is the same word as the English *fill*. The Greek πληθω is said to be a derivative. Literally, filled; full.] 1. Having no deficiency; perfect.

And ye are *complete* in him who is the head of all principality and power; Col. ii.

2. Finished; ended; concluded; as, the edifice is *complete*.

This course of vanity almost *complete*. *Prior.*

In strict propriety, this word admits of no comparison; for that which is *complete*, can not be more or less so. But as the word, like many others, is used with some indefiniteness of signification, it is customary to qualify it with *more, most, less*, and *least*. *More complete, most complete, less complete*, are common expressions.—3. In *bot.*, a *complete* flower is one furnished with a calyx and corolla; or having all the parts of a flower.

COMPLETE, *v. t.* To finish; to end; to perfect; as, to *complete* a bridge, or an edifice; to *complete* an education.—2. To fill; to accomplish; as, to *complete* hopes or desires.—3. To fulfil; to accomplish; to perform; as, the prophecy of Daniel is *completed*.

COMPLETED, *pp.* Finished; ended; perfected; fulfilled; accomplished.

COMPLETELY, *adv.* Fully; perfectly; entirely.

COMPLETEMENT, *n.* The act of completing; a finishing.

COMPLETENESS, *n.* The state of being complete; perfection.

COMPLETING, *ppr.* Finishing; perfecting; accomplishing.

COMPLE'TION, *n.* Fulfilment; accomplishment.

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

2. Act of completing; state of being complete; utmost extent; perfect state; as, the gentleman went to the university for the *completion* of his education or studies.

The *completion* of a bad character is to hate a good man. *Anon.*

COMPLE'TIVE, *a.* Filling; making complete.

COMPLE'TORY, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

COMPLE'TORY, *n.* The evening service; the complin of the Romish church.

COM'PLEX, } *a.* [Lat. *complexus*,
COMPLEX'ED, } complex, embracing, from *complector*, to embrace; *con* and *plecto*, to weave or twist; Gr. πλεκω: Lat. *plico;* W. *plygu;* Arm. *plega*, to fold, bend, or double.] 1. Composed of two or more parts or things; composite; not simple; including two or more particulars connected; as, a *complex* being; a *complex* idea; a *complex* term.

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex;* such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe. *Locke.*

Complex proposition, in *logic*, is either

that which has at least one of its terms complex; or such as contains several numbers; as, casual propositions; or it is several ideas offering themselves to our thoughts at once.—2. Involved; difficult; as, a *complex* subject.

COM'PLEX, *n.* Assemblage; collection; complication. [*Lit. us.*]

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *South.*

COMPLEX'EDNESS, *n.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state; as, the *complexedness* of moral ideas.

COMPLEX'ION, *n.* (complex'yon.) Involution; a complex state. [*Lit. us.*] —2. The colour of the skin, particularly of the face; the colour of the external parts of a body or thing; as, a fair *complexion;* a dark *complexion;* the *complexion* of the sky.—3. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; the peculiar cast of the constitution, which gives it a particular physical character; *a medical term, but used to denote character or description;* as, men of this or that *complexion.*

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
The family of heaven for men should war.
Dryden.

COMPLEX'IONAL, *a.* Depending on, or pertaining to complexion; as, *complexional* efflorescences; *complexional* prejudices.

COMPLEX'IONALLY, *adv.* By complexion.

COMPLEX'IONARY, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.

COMPLEX'IONED, *a.* Having a certain temperament or state.

COMPLEX'ITY, *n.* The state of being complex; complexness.

COM'PLEXLY, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

COM'PLEXNESS, *n.* The state of being complex or involved.

COMPLEX'URE, *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLEX'US, *n.* [Lat.] In *anat.*, a broad and pretty long muscle, lying along the back part and side of the neck.

COMPLI'ABLE, *a.* [*See* COMPLY.] That can bend or yield.

COMPLI'ANCE, *n.* [*See* COMPLY.] The act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes.
Rowe.

2. A disposition to yield to others.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance.* *Clarendon.*

3. Obedience; followed by *with;* as, *compliance with* a command or precept. —4. Performance; execution; as, a *compliance with* the conditions of a contract.

COMPLI'ANT, *a.* Yielding, bending; as, the *compliant* boughs. [*See* PLIANT, which is generally used.]—2. Yielding to request or desire; civil; obliging.

COMPLI'ANTLY, *adv.* In a yielding manner.

COM'PLICACY, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate.

COM'PLICATE, *v. t.* [Lat *complico; con* and *plico,* to fold, weave, or knit. *See* COMPLEX.] 1. Literally, to interweave; to fold and twist together. Hence, to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately, as different things or parts; followed by *with.*

Our offence against God hath been *complicated with* injury to men. *Tillotson.*

So we say, a *complicated* disease; a *complicated* affair.

Commotion in the parts may *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Boyle.*

2. To make intricate.

COM'PLICATE, *a.* Complex; composed of two or more parts united.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

2. In *bot.*, folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses.

COM'PLICATED, *pp.* Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.

COM'PLICATELY, *adv.* In a complex manner.

COM'PLICATENESS, *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity.

COM'PLICATING, *ppr.* Interweaving; infolding; uniting.

COMPLICA'TION, *n.* The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts; the state of being interwoven, involved or intimately blended.

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications.* *Wilkins.*

2. The integral consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas—the mind is bewildered. *Watts.*

3. In *medical lan.*, any disease which is co-existent with, and modifies another, without being in its nature inseparable from it.

COM'PLICATIVE, *a.* Tending or adapted to involve.

COM'PLICE, *n.* [It. *complice;* Lat. *complico, complicitum, complices.* *See* COMPLICATE and COMPLEX.] One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design; an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an *accomplice.* The latter is now used. [*See* ACCOMPLICE.]

COMPLIC'ITY, *n.* Complexness; complication. [*A useless word.*]

COMPLIED, *pret.* of *Comply.*

COMPLI'ER, *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper.

COM'PLIMENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.;* It. *complimento;* Sp. *cumplimiento,* completion, perfection, compliment; Port. *comprimento,* length, fulfilment; compliment, obliging words, from the verb *comprir,* to fulfil, to perform; Lat. *compleo.* *See* COMPLETE.] 1. An expression of civility, respect, or regard; as, to send, or make one's *compliments* to an absent friend. In this application, the plural is always used

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms. *Sidney.*

2. A present or favour bestowed. My friend made me a *compliment* of Homer's Iliad.

COM'PLIMENT, *v. t.* To praise; to flatter by expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect.

Monarchs——
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely. *Pope.*

2. To congratulate; as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.—3. To bestow a present; to manifest kindness or regard for, by a present or other favour; as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition.

COM'PLIMENT, *v. i.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with each other. *Boyle.*

COMPLIMENT'AL, *a.* Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.

Languages grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Wotton.*

COMPLIMENT'ALLY, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility, or ceremony.

COMPLIMENT'ARY, *a.* Expressing civility, regard, or praise.

COM'PLIMENTED, *pp.* Praised.

COM'PLIMENTER, *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

COM'PLIMENTING, *ppr.* Praising, bestowing on as a present.

COM'PLINE, } *n.* [Fr. *complie;* It. *com-*
COM'PLIN, } *pieta;* from Lat. *compleo, complendo, completus.*] The last division of the Romish breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sun-set; so called because it closes the service of the day.

COM'PLISH, for *accomplish,* is not now used.

COMPLORE',† *v. i.* [Lat. *comploro.*] To lament together.

COM'PLOT, *n.* [Fr. of *con* or *com,* and *plot.*] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak.*

COMPLOT', *v. t.* To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal.

We find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLOT'MENT, *n.* A plotting together; conspiracy.

COMPLOT'TED, *pp.* Plotted together; contrived.

COMPLOT'TER, *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

COMPLOT'TING, *ppr.* Plotting together; conspiring; contriving an evil design or crime.

COMPLOT'TINGLY, *adv.* By complotting.

COMPLUTEN'SIAN, *a.* The Complutensian copy of the bible, is that of Complutum or Alcala de Henares, first published in 1575, by cardinal Ximenes in Spain.

COMPLU'VIUM, *n.* [Lat.] A void space in the centre of ancient Roman buildings, constructed to receive the waters that fell from the roof. Also a gutter, pent house, or eaves

COMPLY', *v. i. pret. Complied.* [The Italian *compiacere,* to humour, to comply, is the Latin *complaceo,* Fr. *complaire.* The Sp. *cumplir* is from *compleo,* for it is rendered to discharge one's duty, to provide or supply, to reach one's birthday, to fulfil one's promise, to be fit or convenient, to suffice. The Portuguese changes *l* into *r; comprir,* to fulfil, to perform; hence, *comprimento,* a *complement,* and a *compliment.* *Comply* seems to be from the Spanish *cumplir,* or Lat. *compleo;* formed like *supply,* from *suppleo,* yet in

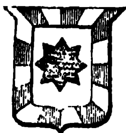
some of its uses, the sense is deducible from the root of Lat. *plico*. *See* APPLY and PLY. It is followed by *with*.] 1. *To comply with*, to fulfil; to perfect or carry into effect; to complete; to perform or execute; as, to *comply with* a promise, with an award, with a command, with an order. So to *comply with* one's expectations or wishes, is to fulfil them, or complete them.—2. To yield to; to be obsequious; to accord; to suit; followed by *with;* as, to *comply with* a man's humour.

The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits. *Tillotson.*

COMPLY'ING *with*, *ppr.* Fulfilling; performing; yielding to.

COMPONE,† *v. t.* To compose; to settle. [*See* COMPOSE.]

COMPONE, COMPONED, } In *her.*, a bordure or *compone* is that formed or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colours.


Compone.

COMPON'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *componens, compono; con* and *pono*, to place.] Literally, setting or placing together; hence, composing; constituting; forming a compound; as, the *component* parts of a plant or fossil substance; the *component* parts of a society.

COMPON'ENT, *n.* A constituent part, an elementary part of a compound.

COMPORT', *v. i.* [It. *comportare; con* and Lat. *porto*, to bear. *See* BEAR. It is followed by *with*.] *To comport with*, literally, to bear to or with; to carry together. Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord; as, to consider how far our charity may *comport with* our prudence. His behaviour does not *comport with* his station.

COMPORT', *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to behave; to conduct.

It is curious to observe how lord Somers *comported himself* on that occasion. *Burke.*

[*Lit. us.*]—2.† To bear; to endure; as in French, Spanish, and Italian.

COMPORT', *n* Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting.

I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport*. *Dryden.*

This word is rarely or never used, but may be admissible in poetry. We now use *deportment*. Equally obsolescent is the next word, of kindred form and meaning; namely,

COMPORTABLE, *a.* Suitable; consistent.

We cast the rules of this art into some *comportable* method. *Wotton.*

COMPORTANCE,† *n.* Behaviour; deportment.

COMPORTA'TION,† *n.* An assemblage.

COMPORTED, *pp.* Behaved; suited.

COMPORTING, *ppr.* Behaving; suiting.

COMPORTMENT,† *n.* Behaviour; demeanour; manner of acting.

Compos mentis. [Lat. *con* and *pos*, from the root of *possum potis.*] Possessed of mind; in a sound state of mind.

COMPOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *composer;* Arm. *composi;* from the participle of the Lat. *compono, compositus; con* and *pono, positus*, to set, put or lay, Fr. *poser*, and in a different dialect, Eng. *to put*.] Literally, to place or set together. Hence, 1. To form a compound, or one entire body or thing, by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals; as, to *compose* an army of raw soldiers; the parliament of Great Britain is *composed* of two houses, lords and commons; the senate of the United States is *composed* of two senators from each State.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *Spratt.*

2. To invent and put together words and sentences; to make, as a discourse or writing; to write, as an author; as, to *compose* a sermon, or a book.—3. To constitute, or form, as parts of a whole; as, letters *compose* syllables, syllables *compose* words, words *compose* sentences.

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

4. To calm; to quiet; to appease; to tranquillize; that is, to set or lay; as, to *compose* passions, fears, disorders, or whatever is agitated or excited.—5. To settle; to adjust; as, to *compose* differences.—6. To place in proper form, or in a quiet state.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose*. *Dryden.*

7. To settle into a quiet state.

The sea *composes* itself to a level surface. It requires about two days to *compose* it after a gale. *W.*

8. To dispose; to put in a proper state for any purpose.

The army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

9. In *printing*, to set types or characters in a composing stick, from a copy, arranging the letters in the proper order.—10. In *music*, to form a tune or piece of music with notes, arranging them on the staff in such a manner as when sung to produce harmony.

COMPOSED, *pp.* Set together, or in due order; formed; constituted; calmed; quieted; settled; adjusted.—2. *a.* Calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; free from agitation.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sat,
Composed his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COMPOSEDLY, *adv.* Calmly; seriously; sedately.

The man very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPOSEDNESS, *n.* A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity.

COMPOSER, *n.* One who composes; one who writes an original work; as distinguished from a compiler; an author; also, one who forms tunes, whether he adapts them to particular words or not.—2. One who quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference.

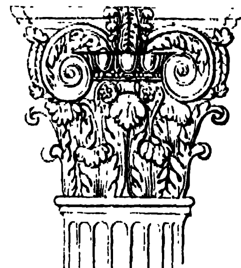
COMPOSING, *ppr.* Placing together; forming; constituting; writing an original work; quieting; settling; adjusting; setting types.

COMPOSING-STICK, *n.* Among *printers*, an instrument in which types are set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.


Composing-stick.

COMPO'SITÆ, *n.* The largest known nat. order of plants, consisting of monopetalous or gamopetalous exogens, with syngenesious stamens, that is, with united anthers. The flowers are always arranged in dense heads or capitula, and are surrounded by one or more external rows of bracts forming an involucre. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees, found in all parts of the world, but assuming an arborescent character only in warm latitudes; they occur in every conceivable variety of situation, and are often exceedingly similar to each other in appearance. Lettuce, succory, wormwood, chamomile, thistles, artichokes, dahlias, marigolds, careopses, asters, &c., belong to the order.

COM'POSITE, *a.* In *arch.*, the composite order is the last of the five orders of columns; so called because its capital is *composed* out of those of the other orders or columns, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan and


Composite Capital.

Doric, a row of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is called also the *Roman* or the *Italic* order.—*Composite-arch*, a name for the lancet or pointed arch.—*Composite numbers* are such as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3; so that 4 is the lowest composite number. Composite numbers between themselves, are those which have a common measure besides unity; as 12 and 15, both which are measured by 3. In *bot.*, applied to leaves and flowers. *Composite flowers*, or *compound flowers*, are such as belong to the order *Compositæ*.

COMPOSI''TION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) In *a general sense*, the act of composing, or that which is composed; the act of forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different things, parts, or ingredients; or the whole body, mass, or compound, thus formed. Thus we speak of the *composition* of medicines, by mixing divers ingredients, and call the whole mixture a *composition*. A *composition* of sand and clay is used for luting chemical vessels.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks like marble. *Addison.*

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. *Bacon.*

2. In *literature*, the act of inventing or combining ideas, clothing them with words, arranging them in order, and in general committing them to paper, or otherwise writing them. Hence,—3. A written or printed work; a writing, pamphlet, or book.—4. In *music*, the act or art of forming tunes; or a tune, song, anthem, air, or other musical piece.—5. The state of being placed

together; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things first in their simple natures, and then view them in *composition*. *Watts.*

6. The disposition or arrangement of figures connected in a picture.

By *composition* is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and particular. *Dryden*

7. Adjustment; orderly disposition. Ben Jonson speaks of the *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, and motion, in a preacher.—8. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions for the settlement of a difference or controversy.

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *composition* may be written. *Shak.*

9. Mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required by the original contract, or by law, as by the payment of a different sum, or by making other compensation. Hence, the sum so paid, or compensation given, in lieu of that stipulated or required.

A real *composition* is when an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with the consent of the ordinary and the patron, that such lands shall for the future be discharged from the payment of tithes, by reason of some land or other real recompense given to the parson, in lieu and satisfaction thereof. *Blackstone.*

A bankrupt is cleared by a commission of bankruptcy, or by *composition* with his creditors.—10. Consistency; congruity. [*Lit. us.*]—11. The act of uniting simple ideas in a complex idea or conception; *opposed to* analysis. 12. The joining of two words in a compound, as in *book-case;* or the act of forming a word with a prefix or affix, which varies its signification; as *return*, from *turn; preconcert* from *concert; endless* from *end*. 13. The synthetical method of reasoning; synthesis; a method of reasoning from known or admitted truths or principles, as from axioms, postulates, or propositions previously demonstrated, and from these deducing a clear knowledge of the thing to be proved; or the act of collecting scattered parts of knowledge, and combining them into a system, so that the understanding is enabled distinctly to follow truth through its different stages of gradation. This method of reasoning is opposed to *analysis* or *resolution*. It begins with first principles, and by a train of reasoning from them, deduces the propositions or truths sought. *Composition* or *synthesis* proceeds by collecting or combining; *analysis* or *resolution*, by separating or unfolding.—14. In *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.—15. In *chemistry*, the combination of different substances, or substances of different natures, by affinity; from which results a compound substance, differing in properties from either of the component parts. Thus *water* is a *composition* of hydrogen and oxygen, which are invisible gases.—16. In *painting*, *sculpture* and *arch.*, the arrangement of various component parts to form a whole, whether of figures, trees, vessels, &c., in a painting or piece of sculpture, or of doors, windows, piers, columns, pilasters, cornices, &c., in a building, with the view of setting off the whole to the best advantage.—17. In *mechanics*, the *composition* of forces or motions is the union or assemblage of several forces or motions, that are oblique to one another, into an equivalent force or motion in another direction. Thus two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, compose one force acting in the direction of the diagonal, and if the lengths of the adjacent sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, the diagonal will represent the magnitude of the compound force or *resultant*. This is a principle of great importance in mechanical science. [*See* FORCE RESULTANT.]—18. *Composition of proportion*, is, when, of four proportionals, the sum of the first and second is to the second as the sum of the third and fourth, to the fourth: Thus, if $a : b :: c : d$; then by *composition*, $a + b : b :: c + d : d$.—*Composition of ratios.* [*See* COMPOUND.]

COMPOS'ITIVE, *a.* Having the power of compounding or composing.

COMPOS'ITOR, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) In *printing*, one who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms.—2. One who sets in order.

COMPOSSES'SOR, *n.* A joint possessor.

COMPOS'SIBLE,† *a.* [*con* and *possible.*] Consistent.

COM'PŌST, *n.* [It. *composta;* Lat. *compositum*, from *compono*. *See* COMPOSE.] In *agri.*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land. Compost may be made by almost every animal and vegetable substance in nature, with lime or other earthy matter.

COM'PŌST, *v. t.* To manure with compost.

COMPOS'TURE,† *n.* Soil; manure.

COMPŌSURE, *n.* (comp'ozhur.) [*See* COMPOSE.] 1. The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition; as, a form of prayer of public *composure;* a hasty *composure*.

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a man. *Watts.*

In this use, this word has given way to *composition*.—2. Composition; combination; arrangement; order. [*Lit. us.*]

When such a *composure* of letters, such a word is intended to signify a certain thing. *Holder.*

3. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,
Lived a fair but manly grace. *Crashaw.*

The outward form and *composure* of the body. *Duppa.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

His *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shak.*

5. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

When the passions are silent, the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts.*

[*This is the most common use of this word.*]—6. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [*Lit. us.*]

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. *King Charles*

COMPOTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *compotatio; con* and *potatio*, from *poto*, to drink.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

COM'POTATOR, *n.* One who drinks with another.

COMPOUND', *v. t.* [Lat. *compono; con* and *pono*, to set or put.] 1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body; as, to *compound* drugs.

Whoever *compoundeth* any like it, shall be cut off from his people; Ex. xxx.

2. To unite or combine.

We have the power of altering and *compounding* images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison.*

3.† To compose; to constitute.—4. In *gram.*, to unite two or more words; to form one word of two or more.—5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; as a difference or controversy. [*In this sense we now use* compose.]—6. To pay by agreement; to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part, or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required; as, to *compound* debts. But we now use, more generally, to *compound with*. [*See* the verb intransitive.]—*To compound felony*, is for a person robbed to take the goods again, or other compensation, upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief or robber. This offence is, by the laws of England, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

COMPOUND', *v. i.* To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand; followed by *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

2. To bargain in the lump; to agree; followed by *with*.

Compound with this fellow by the year. *Shak.*

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side; to agree.

Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen for thirty pounds. *Carew*

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought into practice a mixed use of chemical medicines. *Temple.*

4. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. A bankrupt may *compound with* his creditors for ten shillings on the pound. A man may *compound with* a parson to pay a sum of money in lieu of tithes. [*See* COMPOSITION, No. 9.]—*To compound with a felon*, is to take the goods stolen, or other amends, upon an agreement not to prosecute him.

COM'POUND, *a.* Composed of two or more ingredients.

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *Watts.*

2. In *gram.*, composed of two or more words. *Ink-stand, writing-desk, carelessness*, are *compound* words.—3. In *bot.*, a *compound flower* is a species of aggregate flower, containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth, on a common receptacle, with the anthers connected in a cylinder, as in the sunflower and dandelion. A *compound stem* is one that divides into branches. A *compound leaf* connects several leaflets in one petiole, called a common petiole. A *compound raceme* is composed of several racemules or small racemes. A *compound spike* is composed of several spicules or spikelets. A *compound corymb* is formed of several small corymbs. A *compound umbel* is one which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small

umbels at the top. A *compound fructification* consists of several confluent florets: opposed to *simple*.—4. *Compound interest*, is interest upon interest; when the interest of a sum is added to the principal, and then bears interest; or when the interest of a sum is put upon interest.—5. *Compound motion*, is that which is effected by two or more conspiring powers, acting in different but not in opposite directions.—6. *Compound number*, is that which may be divided by some other number besides unity, without a remainder; as 18, which may be divided by 2, 6 and 9.—7. *Compound ratio*, is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus 6 to 72 is in a ratio *compounded* of 2 to 6, and of 3 to 12, because $\frac{6}{72}=\frac{2}{6}\times\frac{3}{12}$. In like manner the ratio of *ab* to *cd*, is in a ratio compounded of *a* to *c*, and of *b* to *d*; for $\frac{ab}{cd}=\frac{a}{c}\times\frac{b}{d}$. Hence, it follows, that in any continued proportion, the ratio of the first term to the last is compounded of all the intermediate ratios. [*See* RATIO.]—8. *Compound qualities*, in *alge.*, are such as are joined by the signs + and −, plus and minus, and expressed by more letters than one, or by the same letters unequally repeated. Thus $a+b-c$, and $bb-b$, are compound quantities.—9. *Compound larceny*, is that which is accompanied with the aggravation of taking goods from one's house or person.—10. *Compound time*, in *music*, is when two or more measures are joined in one, as $\frac{6}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$.—*Compound archway*, in *medival arch.*, a series of arches of different sizes, enclosed in one of larger dimensions.

COM'POUND, *n.* A mass or body formed by the union or mixture of two or more ingredients or different substances; the result of composition. Mortar is a *compound* of lime, sand, and water.

> Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. *South.*

COMPOUND'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUND'ED, *pp.* Made up of different materials; mixed; formed by union of two or more substances.

COMPOUND'ER, *n.* One who compounds or mixes different things.—2. One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. [*Lit. us.*]

COMPOUNDING, *ppr.* Uniting different substances in one body or mass; forming a mixed body; agreeing by concession, or abatement of demands; discharging a debt by agreement to pay less than the original sum, or in a different manner.

COMPRECA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *precatio.*] A praying together. [*Lit. us.*]

COMPREHEND', *v. t.* [Lat. *comprehendo; con* and *prehendo*, to seize or grasp. This word is a compound of the Latin *con* and *præ*, and the Saxon *hendan*, or *hentan*, to take or seize; *gehentan, id.* Hence *forehend*, in Spenser.] Literally, to take in; to take with, or together. 1. To contain; to include, to comprise.

> The empire of Great Britain *comprehends* England, Scotland, and Ireland, with their dependencies.

2. To imply; to contain or include by implication or construction.

> If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; Rom. xiii.

3. To understand; to conceive; that is, to take, hold, or contain in the mind; to possess or to have in idea; according to the popular phrase, "I *take* your meaning."

> God doeth great things, which we cannot *comprehend;* Job xxxvii.
>
> It is not always safe to disbelieve a proposition or statement, because we do not *comprehend* it.

COMPREHEND'ED, *pp.* Contained; included; implied; understood.

COMPREHEND'ING, *ppr.* Including; comprising; understanding; implying.

COMPREHEN'SIBLE, *a.* [Lat. *comprehensibilis.*] 1. That may be comprehended or included; possible to be comprised.—2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

COMPREHEN'SIBLENESS, *n.* Capability of being understood.

COMPREHEN'SIBLY, *adv.* With great extent of embrace, or comprehension; with large extent of signification; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit.

> The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensibly*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

This word is rarely used. [*See* COMPREHENSIVELY.]

COMPREHEN'SION, *n.* [Lat. *comprehensio.*] The act or quality of comprehending or containing; a comprising.

> In the *Old* Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the *New*; in the *New*, an open discovery of the *Old*. *Hooker.*

2. An including or containing within a narrow compass; a summary; an epitome or compend.

> This wise and religious aphorism in the text, is the sum and *comprehension* of all the ingredients of human happiness. *Rogers.*

3. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing; as, the nature of spirit is not within our *comprehension*.—4. In *rhet.*, a trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

COMPREHEN'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of comprising much, or including a great extent; extensive; as, a *comprehensive* charity; a *comprehensive* view. It seems sometimes to convey the sense of comprehending much in a small compass.—2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; as, a *comprehensive* head.

COMPREHEN'SIVELY, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace.

COMPREHEN'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being comprehensive, or of including much extent; as, the *comprehensiveness* of a view.—2. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

> Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison.*

COMPREHEN'SOR,† *n.* One who has obtained knowledge.

COMPRESBYTE'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration.

COMPRESS', *v. t.* [Lat. *compressus, comprimo; con* and *premo, pressus*, to press. But the verb *premo* and participle *pressus*, may be from different roots. *See* PRESS.] 1. To press together by external force; to force, urge, or drive into a narrower compass; to crowd; as, to *compress* air.

> The weight of a thousand atmospheres will *compress* water twelve and a half per cent. *Perkins.*

2. To embrace carnally.—3. To crowd; to bring within narrow limits or space.

> Events of centuries—*compressed* within the compass of a single life. *D. Webster.*

COM'PRESS, *n.* In *surg.*, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing, to keep it in its place and defend the part from the external air.

COMPRESS'ED, *pp.* Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.—2. In *bot.*, flatted; having the two opposite sides plane or flat; as, a *compressed* stem.

COMPRESSIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass; as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids, or of any soft substance. The compressibility of bodies arises from their porosity, and hence, when a body is compressed into a smaller bulk the size of its pores is diminished, or its constituent particles are brought into closer contact, while its quantity of matter remains the same. All bodies are probably compressible in a greater or less degree. Those bodies which return to their former shape and dimensions, when the compressing force is removed, are termed elastic.

COMPRESS'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure; giving way to a force applied; as, elastic fluids are *compressible;* water is *compressible* in a small degree.

COMPRESS'IBLENESS, *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

COMPRESS'ING, *ppr.* Pressed together.

COMPRES'SION, *n.* The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union, or density, by the application of force. Some writers make the following distinction between *compression* and *condensation; compression* is the action of any force on a body, without regarding its effects; whereas *condensation* denotes the state of a body that is actually reduced into a less bulk, and is an effect of *compression*, though it may be brought about by other means. This distinction, however, is seldom attended to. *Compression machines*, machines for compressing elastic fluids; such, for instance, is an air pump with cocks, by which the air can be condensed in tight vessels.—2. The state of being compressed.

COMPRES'SIVE, *a.* Having power to compress.

COMPRES'SOR, *n.* [Lat.] A name given to those muscles which press together the parts on which they act; as, the *compressor naris*, a muscle of the nose that compresses the *alæ* towards the *septum nasi*, particularly when we want to smell acutely. Also the name of a surgical instrument, and of a particular appendage to the microscope, which is used for compressing objects with the view of rendering the examination of them more complete.

COMPRES'SURE, *n.* The act or force

of one body pressing against another; pressure.

COM'PRIEST,† *n.* A fellow-priest.

COMPRINT', *v. i.* [*See* PRINT.] To print together. It is taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [*Lit. us.*]

COMPRISAL, *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending.

COMPRISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *compris*, participle of *comprendre*, Lat. *comprehendo*. *See* COMPREHEND.] To comprehend; to contain; to include; as, the substance of a discourse may be *comprised* in a few words.

COMPRISED, *pp.* Comprehended; contained.

COMPRISING, *ppr.* Containing; including; comprehending.

COM'PROBATE, *v. i.* To agree in approving; to concur in testimony.

COMPROBA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *comprobatio*, *comprobo*; *con* and *probo*, to prove.] Proof; joint attestation. [*Lit. us.*]

COM'PROMISE, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Lat. *compromissum*, from *compromitto*, to give bond to stand to an award; *con* and *promitto*, to promise; It. *compromesso*; Fr. *compromis*; Sp. *compromiso*. *See* PROMISE.] 1. A mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.—2. An amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions.—3. Mutual agreement; adjustment. [*This is its usual signification.*]

COM'PROMISE, *v. t.* To adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement, with concessions of claims by the parties; to compound. In *Scotland*, the terms *submit* and *refer* are used instead of *compromise*; and a power to compromise, is understood to be a power to adjust and settle a difference.—2. To agree; to accord. —3. To pledge or engage by some act or declaration; to commit; to put to hazard by some previous act or measure which cannot be recalled; as to compromise the honour or the safety of a nation.

COM'PROMISED, *pp.* Settled by agreement with mutual concessions.

COM'PROMISER, *n.* One who compromises.

COM'PROMISING, *ppr.* Adjusting by agreement.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL, *a.* Relating to a compromise.

COM'PROMIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *compromettre*; Lat. *compromitto*; *con* and *promitto*, to promise.] To pledge; to promise; to put to hazard. The word is used in this latter sense by American writers. [*See* COMPROMISE, sig. 3.]

COM'PROMITTED, *pp.* Pledged by some previous act or declaration.

COM'PROMITTING, *ppr.* Pledging; exposing to hazard.

COMPROVIN'CIAL, *n.* [*con* and *provincial*.] One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

COMPT,† *n.* [Fr. *compte*, from *computo*.] Account; computation.

COMPT,† *v. t.* To compute. [*See* COUNT, which is always the pronunciation, and in modern books the spelling also. The same remark applies to *Comptrol*, *Comptroller*.]

COMPT,† *a.* [Lat. *comptus*.] Neat; spruce.

COMPT'IBLE,† *a.* Accountable; subject; submissive.

COMPT'LY,† *adv.* Neatly.

COMPT'NESS,† *n.* Neatness.

COMPTO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, of the Linnæan class and order Monœcia Triandria, nat. order Amentaceæ, of which there is only one species, a shrub of North America, named after Bishop Compton. Its leaves are somewhat like those of the fern.

COMP'TONITE, *n.* A newly discovered mineral, found in drusy cavities of masses ejected from Mount Vesuvius; so called from Lord Compton, who brought it to England in 1818.

COMPTROL. *See* CONTROL.

COMPTROL'LER. *See* CONTROLLER.

COMPULS'ATIVE, } *a.* [Lat. *compulsus* from *compello*; Low Lat. *compulso*. *See* COMPEL.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force.
COMPULS'ATORY,

COMPULS'ATIVELY, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

COMPUL'SION, *n.* [Low Lat. *compulsio*. *See* COMPEL.] 1. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will; the application of a force that is irresistible.

> If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shak.*

> A man is excused for acts done through unavoidable force and *compulsion*. *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.

COMPUL'SIVE, *a.* Having power to compel; driving; forcing; constraining; applying force; as, uniformity of opinions cannot be effected by *compulsive* measures.

COMPUL'SIVELY, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

COMPUL'SIVENESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.

COMPULS'ORILY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

COMPULS'ORY, *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling; applying force; driving by violence; constraining.

> In the correction of vicious propensities, it may be necessary to resort to *compulsory* measures.

COMPUNC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *compunctio*, *compungo*; *con* and *pungo*, to prick or sting. *See* PUNGENCY.] 1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation; *seldom used in a literal sense.* 2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief or remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt; the pain of sorrow or regret for having offended God, and incurred his wrath; the sting of conscience proceeding from a conviction of having violated a moral duty.

> He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COMPUNC'TIONLESS, *a.* Not feeling compunction.

COMPUNC'TIOUS, *a.* Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offences committed.

> Let no *compunctious* visitings of nature
> Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*

COMPUNC'TIVE, *a.* Causing remorse.

COMPU'PIL, *n.* A fellow-pupil. [*Lit. us.*]

COMPURGA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *compurgo*; *con* and *purgo*, to purify.] In *English law*, the act or practice, in former times, of justifying a man by the oath of others who swore to their belief of his veracity; *wager of law*, in which a man who had given security to make his law, brought into court eleven of his neighbours, and having made oath himself that he did not owe the plaintiff, the eleven neighbours, called compurgators, avowed on their oaths that they believed in their consciences he had affirmed the truth.

COMPURGA'TOR, *n.* One who bore testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another. In *ancient times*, a man's credit in courts of law depended on the opinion which his neighbour had of his veracity. [*See* COMPURGATION.]

COMPU'TABLE, *a.* [*See* COMPUTE.] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

COMPUTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *computatio*, from *computo*. *See* COMPUTE.] 1. The act of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating; the process by which different sums or particulars are numbered, estimated, or compared, with a view to ascertain the amount, aggregate, or other result depending on such sums or particulars. We find by *computation* the quantity of provisions necessary to support an army for a year, and the amount of money to pay them; making the ration and pay of each man the basis of the *computation*. By *computations* of time or years, we ascertain the dates of events.—2. The sum, quantity, or amount ascertained by computing, or reckoning.

> We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addison.*

3. Calculation.

COMPUTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *computo*, *con* and *puto*, to lop or prune; to think, count, reckon; to cast up. The sense is probably to cast or throw together.] 1. To number; to count; to reckon; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount or aggregate.—*Compute* the quantity of water that will fill a vessel of certain dimensions, or that will cover the surface of the earth.—*Compute* the expenses of a campaign.—*Compute* time by weeks or days.—2. To cast or estimate in the mind; to estimate the amount by known or supposed data.—3. To calculate.

COMPUTE,† *n.* Computation.

COMPUTED, *pp.* Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated.

COMPUTER, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

COMPUTING, *ppr.* Counting; numbering; reckoning; estimating.

COM'PUTIST,† *n.* A computer.

COMPU'TO, *n.* [Lat.] In *law*, a writ to compel a bailiff, receiver, or accountant, to yield up his accounts. It also lies against guardians.

COM'RADE, *n.* [Fr. *camarade*; Sp. *camarada*; Port. *camarada*; from *camara*, *camera*, a *chamber*.] Literally, one who lodges in the same room. Hence in a more general sense, a fellow, a mate, or companion; an associate in occupation.

COM'RADESHIP, *n.* State of being comrades.

COM'ROGUE,† *n.* A fellow-rogue.

COMS, COOMS, COOMES, or CHIVES, *n.* The points of the radicles of malted grain, which, after kiln-drying, drop off during the process of turning.

CON, [*with* or *against*.] A Latin inseparable preposition or prefix to other words. Ainsworth remarks that *con* and *cum* have the same signification, but that *cum* is used separately, and *con* in composition. *Con* and *cum* may be radically distinct words. The Irish

comh, or *coimh*, is equivalent to the Latin *con;* and the Welsh *cym*, convertible into *cyv*, appears to be the same word, denoting, says Owen, a mutual act, quality, or effect. It is precisely equivalent to the Latin *com*, in *comparo*, *compono*, and the Latin *com*, in composition, may be the Celtic *comh* or *cym*. But generally it seems to be *con*, changed into *com*. Ainsworth deduces *cum* from the Greek συν: for originally it was written *cyn*. But this is probably a mistake. *Con* coincides in radical letters and in signification with the Teutonic *gain*, *gen*, *gean*, *igen*, *igien*, in the English *again*, *against;* Sax. *gean*, *ongean;* Sw. *igen;* Dan. *igien*. Whatever may be its origin or affinities, the primary sense of the word is probably from some root that signifies to *meet* or *oppose*, or turn and meet; to approach to, or to be with. This is the radical sense of most prepositions of the like import. See the English *with*, *again*. So in Irish, *coinne*, a meeting; *os coinne*, opposite. *Con*, in compounds, is changed into *l* before *l*, as in *colligo*, to *collect*, and into *m* before a labial, as in *comparo*, to compare. Before a vowel or *h*, the *n* is dropped; as in *coalesco*, to *coalesce*, to *co-operate; cohibeo*, to restrain. It denotes union, as in *conjoin;* or opposition, as in *conflict*, *contend*. Qu. W. *gan*, with.

CON, [abbreviated from Latin *contra*, against.] In the phrase, *pro and con*, for and against, *con* denotes the negative side of a question. As a noun, a person who is in the negative; as, the *pros* and *cons*.

CON, *v. t.* [Sax. *cennan*, *connan*, *cunnan*, to know, to be able, to be skilful or wise; and *cennan*, to bear or bring forth, Gr. γινωσκω: and *cunnian*, to try, to attempt, to prove, Lat. *conor;* whence *cunning*, skilful, experienced, or skill, experience; the latter word, *cunnian*, coincides in sense with Sax. *anginnan*, *onginnan*, to begin, to try, to attempt, Lat. *conor*. D. *kennen*, to know, understand, or be acquainted; *kunnen*, to be able, *can*, to know or understand, to hold or contain; the last signification coinciding with the W. *ganu*, to contain. Ger. *kennen*, to know; and *können*, to be able. Dan. *kan*, to be able, *pret. kunde*, whence *kundskab*, knowledge, skill, experience. Sw. *känna*, to know; *kuna*, to be able, to be skilled, to know. The primary sense is, to strain or stretch, which gives the sense of strength, power, as in *can*, and of holding, containing, comprehending, as *contain*, from *contineo*, *teneo*, Gr. τεινω, Lat. *tendo*. And this signification connects these words with *gin*, in its compounds, *begin*, Sax. *beginnan*, *anginnan*, &c., to strain, to try, to stretch forward and make an effort; also with the Gr. γινωσκω, Lat. *gignor*, to beget, or to bring forth. In the sense of know, *con* signifies to hold or to reach.] 1.† To know. "I *conne* no skill." "I shall not *conne* answer." I shall not know or be able to answer.—2. To make one's self master of; to fix in the mind, or commit to memory; as, to *con* a lesson. *To con thanks*, to be pleased or obliged, or to thank.†

Con amore. [It.] With love or pleasure.

CONA'TUS, *n.* [Lat.] Effort; attempt. 2. The tendency of a body toward any point, or to pursue its course in the same line of direction.

CONCAM'ERATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *concamero*, to arch; *con* and *camera*, an arch, arched roof, or *chamber*.] To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over; as, a *concamerated* bone.

CONCAM'ERATED, *pp.* Arched over.

CONCAMERA'TION, *n.* An arching; an arch or vault.

CONCAT'ENATE, *v. t.* [It. *concatenare*, to link together; *concatenato;* Low Lat. *concatenatus; con* and *catena*, a chain; Sp. *concadenar*, and *encadenar*, from *cadena*, Fr. *cadene*, a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

CONCA'TENATED, *pp.* Linked together; united in a series.

CONCAT'ENATING, *ppr.* Linking together in a series.

CONCATENA'TION, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other; as, a *concatenation* of causes.

CONCAUSE',† *n.* Joint cause.

CONCAVA'TION, *n.* [*See* CONCAVE.] The act of making concave.

CON'CAVE, *a.* [Lat. *concavus; con* and *cavus*, hollow. *See* CAVE.] 1. Hollow, and arched or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; opposed to *convex;* as, a *concave* glass. A curve or surface is concave, on the side on which straight lines drawn from point to point in it, fall between the curve or surface and the spectator. *Concave lenses* have either one or both sides concave. [*See* LENS.] *Concave Mirror.* [*See* MIRROR.]—2. Hollow, in *a general sense;* as, the *concave* shores of the Tiber.—3. In *bot.*, a *concave* leaf is one whose edge stands above the disc.

Concave, or plano-concave lens

CON'CAVE, *n.* A hollow; an arch, or vault; as, the ethereal *concave*.

CON'CAVE, *v. t.* To make hollow.

CON'CAVED, *pp.* Made hollow. In *her.*, ordinaries, &c., when bowed in the form of an arch, are sometimes so termed; as a chief *concaved*, called also *arched*.

CON'CAVENESS, *n.* Hollowness.

CON'CAVING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

CONCAV'ITY, *n.* [It. *concavità;* Fr. *concavité*.] Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure; or the space within such body.

CONCA'VO-CON'CAVE, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens; but lenses of this kind are more frequently termed double concave lenses. [*See* LENS.]

CON'CAVO-CON'VEX, *a.* Concave on one side, and convex on the other, as a lens; but in lenses of this kind, the convex surface has the least curvature, so that it would not, if continued, meet the concave surface. [*See* CONVEX.]

Concavo-concave lens

CONCA'VOUS, *a.* [Lat. *concavus*.] Concave—*which see.*

CONCA'VOUSLY, *adv.* With hollowness; in a manner to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

CONCEAL, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *concelo; con* and *celo*, to withhold from sight; Sax. *helan*, *hælan*, *gehælan*, *gehelan*, to heal and to conceal; Ger. *hehlen*, to conceal, and *heilen*, to heal; D. *heelen*, to heal and to conceal; Dan. *hæler*, to conceal; W. *celu*, to hide; Fr *celer;* It. *celare;* Sp. *callar*, to keep silence, to dissemble, to abate, to grow calm; Port. *calar*, to conceal or keep close, to pull or let down, "cala a boca," hold your peace; also intransitive, to be still or quiet, to keep silence; coinciding in origin with *whole*, *all*, *holy*, *hold*, &c. The primary sense is to strain, hold, stop, restrain, make fast or strong, all from the same root as the Shemitic כלל, *kul*, כלא, *kalea*, Gr. κωλυω.] 1. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration; as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

> I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One. Job vi.

2. To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; a mask *conceals* the face.

> What profit is it if we slay our brother and *conceal* his blood? Gen. xxxvii.

CONCEALABLE, *a.* That may be concealed, hid, or kept close.

CONCEALED, *pp.* Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered.

CONCEALEDLY, *adv.* So as not to be detected.

CONCEALEDNESS, *n.* A state of being concealed.

CONCEALER, *n.* One who conceals; as, the *concealer* of a crime.

CONCEALING, *ppr.* Keeping close or secret; forbearing to disclose; hiding, covering.

CONCEALING, *n.* A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CONCEALMENT, *n.* Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret; as, the *concealment* of opinions or passions.—2. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as the *concealment* of the face by a mask, or of the person by any cover or shelter.—3. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy; as, a project formed in *concealment*.—4. The place of hiding; a secret place; retreat from observation; cover from sight.

> The cleft tree
> Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
> Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

CONCEDE, *v. t.* [Lat. *concedo; con* and *cedo*, to yield, give way, depart, desist; Fr. *conceder*, *ceder;* Ir. *ceadaighim;* W. *gadael*, and *gadaw*, to quit or leave, to permit. *See* CEDE and CONGE.] 1. To yield; to admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; as, the advocate *concedes* the point in question; this must not be *conceded* without limitation.—2. To allow; to admit to be true.

> We *concede* that their citizens were those who lived under different forms. *Burke.*

CONCEDED, *pp.* Yielded; admitted; granted; as, a question, proposition, fact, or statement is *conceded*.

CONCEDING, *ppr.* Yielding; admitting; granting.

CONCEIT, *n.* [It. *concetto;* Lat. *conceptus*, from *concipio*, to *conceive; con* and *capio*, to take or seize.] 1. Conception; that which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; idea; thought; image.

> In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon.*

2. Understanding; power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; as, a man of quick *conceit*. [*Nearly antiquated.*]

> How often did her eyes say to me, that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney.*

3. Opinion; notion; fancy; imagina-

tion; fantastic notion; as, a strange or odd *conceit.*

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit?* there is more hope of a fool than of him; Prov. xxvi.

4. Pleasant fancy; gaiety of imagination.

On the way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit.* *L'Estrange.*

5. A striking thought; affected or unnatural conception.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine. *Pope.*

6. Favourable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments.

By a little study and a great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion. *Bentley.*

Out of conceit with, not having a favourable opinion of; no longer pleased with; as, a man is *out of conceit with* his dress. Hence to *put one out of conceit with,* is to make him indifferent to a thing, or in a degree displeased with it.

CONCĒIT, *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy.

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered inactive. *South.*

CONCĒITED, *pp.* Conceived; imagined; fancied.—2.† *part. a.* Endowed with fancy, or imagination.—3.*a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; having a vain or too high conception of one's own person or accomplishments; vain.

If you think me too *conceited,*
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

Followed by *of* before the object of conceit.

The Athenians were *conceited of* their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCĒITEDLY, *adv.* In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her. *Donne.*

CONCĒITEDNESS, *n.* The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity; an overweening fondness of one's own person or endowments.

CONCĒITLESS,† *a.* Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension.

CONCĒIVABLE, *a.* [Fr. *concevable;* It. *concepibile;* Sp. *conceptible.* See CONCEIVE.] 1. That may be imagined, or thought; capable of being framed in the mind by the fancy or imagination.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

It is not *conceivable,* that it should be the very person, whose shape and voice is assumed. *Atterbury.*

CONCĒIVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

CONCĒIVABLY, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

CONCĒIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *concevoir;* Lat. *concipio; con* and *capio,* to take.] 1. To receive into the womb, and breed; to begin the formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal.

Then shall she be free and *conceive* seed; Num. v.; Heb. xi.

Elisabeth hath *conceived* a son in her old age; Luke i.

In sin did my mother *conceive* me; Ps. li.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine; to devise.

They *conceive* mischief and bring forth vanity; Job xv.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you; Jer. xlix.

3. To form an idea in the mind; to understand; to comprehend; as, we cannot *conceive* the manner in which spirit operates upon matter.—4. To think; to be of opinion; to have an idea; to imagine.

You can hardly *conceive* this man to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

CONCĒIVE, *v. i.* To have a fetus formed in the womb; to breed; to become pregnant.

Thou shalt *conceive* and bear a son; Judges xiii.

2. To think; to have a conception or idea.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures. *Watts.*

The grieved commons
Hardly *conceive* of me. *Shak.*

3. To understand; to comprehend; to have a complete idea of; as, I cannot *conceive* by what means this event has been produced.

CONCĒIVED, *pp.* Formed in the womb; framed in the mind; devised; imagined; understood.

CONCĒIVER, *n.* One that conceives; one that comprehends.

CONCĒIVING, *ppr.* Forming a fetus in the womb; framing in the mind; imagining; devising; thinking; comprehending.

CONCĒIVING, *n.* Apprehension; conception.

CONCEL'EBRATE,† *v. t.* To celebrate together.

CONCENT', *n.* [Lat. *concentus,* from *concino,* to sing in accordance; *con* and *cano,* to sing.] 1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony; as, a *concent* of notes.—2. Consistency; accordance: as, in *concent* to a man's own principles.

CONCENT'ED, *part. a.* Made to accord.

CONCEN'TERED, or **CONCEN'TRED,** *pp.* Brought to a common centre; united in a point.

CONCEN'TERING, or **CONCEN'TRING,** *ppr.* Tending to a common centre; bringing to a centre.

CONCENT'FUL, *a.* Harmonious.

CONCEN'TRĀTE, *v. t.* [See CONCENTRE.] To bring to a common centre, or to a closer union; to cause to approach nearer to a point or centre; to bring nearer to each other; as, to *concentrate* particles of salt by evaporating the water that holds them in solution; to *concentrate* the troops in an army; to *concentrate* rays of light into a focus.—2. To increase the specific gravity of a body.

CONCEN'TRATED, *pp.* Brought to a point or centre; brought to a closer union; reduced to a narrow compass; collected into a closer body.

CONCEN'TRATING, *ppr.* Bringing to a point or to closer union; collecting into a closer body, or narrow compass.

CONCENTRA'TION, *n.* The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point. In *chem.,* the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated, must, therefore, be of greater fixity than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalies, &c. *Note.* The verb *concentrate* is sometimes accented on the first syllable. The reason is, with the primary accent on the first syllable, and a secondary accent on the third, the pronunciation of the participles, *concentrating, concentrated,* is much facilitated.

CONCEN'TRATIVENESS, *n.* In *phren.,* one of the propensities whose function is supposed to bestow the power of concentrating two or more mental powers at one and the same time, towards any particular object. Its organ is situated immediately above *Philoprogenitiveness,* and below *Self-esteem.* It is called *Inhabitiveness* by Dr. Spurzheim.

CONCEN'TRE, *v. i.* [Fr. *concentrer; con* and Lat. *centrum,* a *centre;* Gr. κεντρον, a goad, a sharp point, a *centre;* κεντεω, to prick or goad. The primary sense is a point.] To come to a point, or to meet in a common centre; used of converging lines, or other things that meet in a point.

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that in some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

CONCEN'TRE, *v. t.* To draw or direct to a common centre; to bring to a point; as, two or more lines or other things.

The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concentre* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCEN'TRIC, } *a.* [It. *concentri-*
CONCEN'TRICAL, } *co;* Fr. *concentrique;* Lat. *concentricus; con* and *centrum,* centre.] Having a common centre; as, *concentric* circles, ellipses, spheres, &c.; the *concentric* coats of onions, or bulbs with many layers; the *concentric* orbits of the planets. It stands opposed to *excentric.*

CONCENTRIC'ITY, *n.* State of being concentric.

CONCENT'UAL, *a.* [From *concent.*] Harmonious; accordant.

CONCEP'TACLE, *n.* [Lat. *conceptaculum;* from *concipio.* See CONCEIVE.] 1. That in which any thing is contained; a vessel; a receiver, or receptacle.—2. In *bot.,* a follicle; a pericarp of one valve, opening longitudinally on one side and having the seeds loose in it.—*Conceptacles* in *bot.,* are the cases containing the reproductive organs of such plants as ferns, in which they are produced from the back of the leaves. The *conceptacles* are also termed *capsules, thecæ,* and *sporangia.*

CONCEP'TIBLE,† *a.* [See CONCEIVABLE.] That may be conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

CONCEP'TION, *n.* [Lat. *conceptio,* from *concipio.* See CONCEIVE.] 1. The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception;* Gen. iii.

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*

3. In *pneumatology,* apprehension of any thing by the mind; the act of conceiving in the mind; that mental act or combination of acts by which an idea or notion is formed of an absent object of perception, or of a sensation formerly felt. When we see an object with our eyes open, we have a *perception* of it; when the same object is presented to the mind with the eyes shut, in idea only or in memory, we have a *conception* of it.—4. Conception may be sometimes used for the power of conceiving ideas, as when we say, a thing is not within our *conception.* Some writers have defined conception as a distinct faculty of the mind; but it is considered by others as memory, and perhaps with propriety.—5. Purpose conceived; conception with reference to the performance of an act.—6. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceived what reason were,
And that *conception* should distinctly show. *Davies*

7. Conceit; affected sentiment, or thought.

He is too full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden.*

CONCEP'TIOUS,† *a.* Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

CONCEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving. [*Lit. us.*]

CONCEP'TUALIST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that the mind has the power of forming general conceptions.

CONCERN', *v. t.* [Fr. *concerner;* to concern, to regard, to belong to; Low Lat. *concerno; con* and *cerno*, to separate, sift, divide; to see. If this is the true origin, as I suppose, the primary sense is, to reach or extend to, or to look to, as we use *regard.*] 1. To relate or belong to.

Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ; Acts xxviii.

2. To relate or belong to, in an emphatical manner; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison.*

It much *concerns* us to secure the favour and protection of God. *Anon.*

3. To interest or affect the passions; to take an interest in; to engage by feeling or sentiment; as, a good prince *concerns* himself in the happiness of his subjects; a kind parent *concerns* himself in the virtuous education of his children.

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy. [*Lit. us.*]—5. To intermeddle; as, we need not *concern* ourselves with the affairs of our neighbours.

CONCERN', *n.* That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; a very general term, expressing whatever occupies the time and attention, or affects the interests of a person. Intermeddle not in the private *concerns* of a family. Religion is the main *concern* of a rational being. We have no *concern* in the private quarrels of our neighbours. The industrious and prudent occupy their time with their own *concerns.*—2. Interest; importance; moment; that which affects the welfare or happiness; as, to live in peace, is a matter of no small *concern* to a nation.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explained by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

3. Affection; regard; careful regard; solicitude; anxiety; as, why all this *concern* for the poor things of this life?

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle. *Addison.*

An impenitent man feels no *concern* for his soul. *Anon.*

4. Persons connected in business, or their affairs in general; as, a debt due to the whole *concern;* a loss affecting the whole *concern.*

CONCERN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Interested; engaged; having a connection with that which may affect the interest, welfare, or happiness; as, all men are *concerned* in the propagation of truth; we are *concerned* in the virtuous education of our children.—2. Interested in business; having connection in business; as, A. is *concerned* with B. in the East India trade. Of an advocate or counsellor we say, he is *concerned* in the cause of A. against B.—3. Regarding with care; solicitous; anxious; as, we are *concerned* for the fate of our fleet.

CONCERN'EDLY, *adv.* With affection or interest.

CONCERN'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to.

The Lord hath spoken good *concerning* Israel; Num. x.

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing; Gen. xix.

This word has been considered as a preposition, but most improperly; *concerning*, when so called, refers to a verb, sentence, or proposition; as in the first example, the word applies to the preceding affirmation. The Lord hath spoken good, which speaking good is *concerning* Israel. *Concerning*, in this case, refers to the first clause of the sentence.

CONCERN'MENT, *n.* The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist. *Milton.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments.* *Watts.*

The great *concernment* of men is with men. *Locke.*

2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment.

Experimental truths are matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

3. Concern; interposition; meddling; as, the father had no *concernment* in the marriage of his daughter. In this sense, we generally use *concern.*—4. Emotion of mind; solicitude: as, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment.* In this sense, *concern* is generally used.

CONCERT', *v. t.* [It. *concertare*, to contrive; Sp. *concertar*, to agree, to adjust, to covenant; from Lat. *concerto*, to strive together; *con* and *certo*, to strive. The primary sense is to set or act together.] To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to settle or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement of two or more parties; as, to *concert* measures; to *concert* a plan of operations.

CON'CERT, *n.* Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; as, the allies were frustrated for want of *concert* in their operations; the emperor and the pope acted in *concert.* 2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; or the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united.—*Concert-pitch*, in *music*, is the pitch, the degree of acuteness, or gravity, generally adopted for some one given note, as A or C, and by which every other note is of course governed.—3. A singing in company. 4. Accordance; harmony.

CONCERTA'TION, *n.* Strife; contention. [*Lit. us.*]

CONCERT'ATIVE, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

CONCERT'ED, *pp.* Mutually contrived or planned.

CONCERT'ING, *ppr.* Contriving together.

CONCERT'O, *n.* [It.] A piece of music for a concert. Originally, a composition in which many performers play in unison, but in which one or two instruments take the lead; but it is now applied to a species of composition written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra.

CONCES'SION, *n.* [Lat. *concessio*, from *concedo.* See CONCEDE.] 1. The act of granting or yielding; usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom it is made, and thus distinguished from *giving*, which is voluntary or spontaneous.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale.*

2. The thing yielded; as, in the treaty of peace, each power made large *concessions.* 3. In *rhet.* or *debate*, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which cannot be denied, or to show that even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds.—4. Acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.

CONCES'SIONARY, *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance.

CONCES'SIONIST, *n.* One who makes concession.

CONCES'SIVE, *a.* Implying concession; as, a *concessive* conjunction.

CONCES'SIVELY, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

CONCES'SORY, *a.* Conceding; yielding.

CONCET'TO, *n.* [It. *See* CONCEIT.] Affected wit; conceit.—*Concetti*, (*plur.* of *Concetto*,) conceits; ingenious thoughts or turns of expression, points, jeux d'esprit, &c., in serious composition. [*Not English, nor in use.*]

CONCH, *n.* [Lat. *concha;* Gr. κογχη; Fr. *conque;* probably W. *cocos*, cockles, and perhaps allied to *coçiaw*, to frown, to knit the brows, that is, to wrinkle. *See* CANCER.] A marine shell.

Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew. *Dryden*

CON'CHA, *n.* [Lat. a shell-fish.] A bivalve shell, as that of an oyster or scallop; a term applied in *anat.* and *nat. hist.* to various objects, from their shape.

CONCHA'CEÆ, *n.* [from Lat. *concha.*] A family of bivalve shell-fish, according to Blainville, having two muscular impressions in each valve. All the animals of this family live plunged more or less deeply in the mud or sand, but they are still able to come out of it sometimes.

CONCH'IFER, *n.* [Lat. *concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear.] An animal that produces or is covered with a shell, as the tortoise; also, a species of bivalve Molluscans.

CONCHI'FERA, or CONCHI'IFERS, *n.* [Lat. *concha*, and *fero*, to carry.] Lamarck's name for that large class of molluscous animals which are protected by shells, consisting of two principal pieces; shells commonly known by the name of Bivalves.

CONCHIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing or having shells.

CONCHIL'IOUS, *a.* Belonging to shells.

CONCH'ITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified conch or shell.

CONCH'OID, *n.* [*conch*, supra, and Gr. εἶδος, form.] The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor Nicomedes.

CONCHOID'AL, *a.* In *miner.*, resembling a conch or marine shell; having convex elevations and concave depressions, like shells; as, a *conchoidal* fracture.

CONCHOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* CONCHOLOGY.] Pertaining to conchology.

CONCHOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells or shell-fish; one who studies the nature, properties, and habits of shells and their included animals.

CONCHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. κογχη, a shell, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine or science of shells and shell-fish; the science which teaches the arrangement of the shells of the testaceous molluscs into classes, sub-classes, families, sub-families, genera, and species. This science is of great importance in a zoological point of view, and by the geologist it has been employed as a power of the greatest value in indicating the difference of strata, and their comparative ages.

CONCHOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. κογχη, a shell, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument for measuring shells.

CON'CHUS, *n.* [Lat.] In *anat.*, the cranium; also, the cavity of the eye.

CONCHYLA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *conch.*] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell; as, *conchylaceous* impressions.

CONCHYLIOL'OGIST, } [from Lat. **CONCHYLIOL'OGY**, } *conchylium*, a shell-fish,] are sometimes used as synonymes of conchologist and conchology; but they are words of inconvenient length, and useless.

CONCHYL'IOUS, *a.* Of the nature or species of shells.

CON'CIATOR, *n.* In *glass-works*, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them.

CONCIL'IABLE,† *n.* [Lat. *conciliabulum.*] A small assembly.

CONCIL'IAR, *a.* [from Lat. *concilium*, a council.] Pertaining or relating to a council. [*Lit. us.*]

CONCIL'IATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *concilio*, to draw or bring together, to unite; a compound of *con* and *calo*; Gr. καλεω, to call; Ch. אכלי *akeli*, in Aph. from כלי, *keli*, כלא *kala*, or כלה, *kalah*, to hold or keep, to trust, to finish, to *call*, to thunder; W. *galw*. The primary sense of the root is, to strain, stretch, drive, or draw. *Calling* is a straining or driving of voice. *See* COUNCIL.] 1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; to win, gain, or engage, as the affections, favour, or good will; as, politeness and hospitality *conciliate* affection.—2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at variance. We say, an attempt has been made to *conciliate* the contending parties.

CONCIL'IATED, *pp.* Won; gained; engaged by moral influence, as by favour or affection; reconciled.

CONCIL'IATING, *ppr.* Winning; engaging; reconciling.—2. *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favour; as, a *conciliating* address.

CONCILIA'TION, *n.* The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favour, or affection; reconciliation.

CONCIL'IATOR, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CONCIL'IATORY, *a.* Tending to conciliate or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance; pacific; as, the general made *conciliatory* propositions to the insurgents; the legislature adopted *conciliatory* measures.

CONCIN'NITY, *n.* [Lat. *concinnitas*, from *concinnus*, fit, *concinno*, to fit or prepare; either from *con* and *cano*, to sound in accord; or the last constituent of the word may be the Heb. and Ch. כון, *kun*, to fit or adapt.] 1. Fitness; suitableness; neatness. [*Lit. us.*]—2. A jingling of words.

CONCIN'NOUS, *a.* [Lat. *concinnus*. *See* CONCINNITY.] Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant; as, a *concinnous* interval in music; a *concinnous* system.

CONCIONA'TOR,† *n.* [Infra.] A preacher.

CON'CIONATORY, *a.* [Lat. *concionatorius*, from *concio*, an assembly.] Used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies.

CONCISE, *a.* [Lat. *concisus*, cut off, brief, from *concido*; *con* and *cædo*, to cut.] Brief; short, applied to language or style; containing few words; comprehensive; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only; as, in Genesis we have a *concise* account of the creation.

> The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson.*

> Where the author is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little. *Watts.*

CONCISELY, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

CONCISENESS, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing; as, *conciseness* should not be studied at the expense of perspicuity.

CONCIS'ION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Low Lat. *concisio*, from *concisum*, *concido*, to cut off; It. *concisione*.] Literally, a cutting off. Hence, in *Scripture*, the Jews, or those who adhered to circumcision, which, after our Saviour's death, was no longer a seal of the covenant, but a mere cutting of the flesh.

> Beware of the dogs; beware of the *concision*; Phil. iii.

CONCITA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *concitatio*, from *concito*, to stir or disturb; *con* and *cito*, to stir.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

CONCITE,† *v. t.* [Lat. *concito.*] To excite.

CONCI'TED, *pp.* Excited.

CONCI'TING, *ppr.* Exciting.

CONCIT'IZEN, *n.* A fellow citizen.

CONCLAMA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *conclamatio*, from *conclamo*; *con* and *clamo*, to cry out. *See* CLAIM.] An outcry or shout of many together.

CON'CLAVE, *n.* [Lat. *conclave*, an inner room; *con* and *clavis*, a key, or from the same root, to make fast.] 1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the cardinals of the Romish church meet in privacy, for the election of a pope. It consists of a range of small cells, or apartments, standing in a line along the galleries and hall of the Vatican.—2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals, shut up for the election of a pope.—3. A private meeting; a close assembly.

CONCLŪDE, *v. t.* [Lat. *concludo*; *con* and *claudo* or *cludo*, to shut; Gr. κλειδοω or κλειω, contracted. The sense is to stop, make fast, shut, or rather to thrust together. Hence, in Latin, *claudo* signifies to halt or limp, that is, to stop, as well as to shut. *See* LID.] 1. To shut.

> The very person of Christ—was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave. *Hooker.*

[*This use of the word is uncommon.*]—2. To include; to comprehend.

> For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief; Rom. xi.

> The Scripture hath *concluded* all under sin; Gal. iii.

The meaning of the word in the latter passage may be to declare irrevocably, or to doom.—3. To collect by reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to close an argument by inferring.

> Therefore we *conclude*, that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law; Rom. iii.

4. To decide; to determine; to make a final judgment or determination.

> As touching the Gentiles who believe, we have written and *concluded* that they observe no such thing; Rom. xi.

5. To end; to finish.

> I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

6. To stop or restrain, or as in law, to estop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession; generally in the passive; as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

> If they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale.*

> I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a *res judicata*, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Kent.*

CONCLŪDE, *v. i.* To infer, as a consequence; to determine.

> The world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbuthnot.*

But this verb is really transitive. The world will *conclude that I had a guilty conscience—that* is here the object, referring to the subsequent clause of the sentence. [See Verb Transitive, No. 3.]—2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment.

> Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability, as our author has done. *Atterbury.*

3. To end.

> A train of lies,
> That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries.
> *Dryden.*

The old form of expression, to *conclude of*, is no longer in use.

CONCLŪDED, *pp.* Shut; ended; finished; determined; inferred; comprehended; stopped or bound.

CONCLŪDENCE, } *n.* Inference; logi- **CONCLŪDENCY**, } cal deduction from premises.

CONCLŪDENT, *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive.

CONCLŪDER, *n.* One who concludes.

CONCLŪDING, *ppr.* Shutting; ending; determining; inferring; comprehending.—2. *a.* Final; ending; closing; as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.

CONCLŪDINGLY, *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [*Lit. us.*]

CONCLU'SIBLE, *a.* That may be concluded or inferred; determinable. [*Lit. us.*]

CONCLU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Lat. *conclusio.*] 1. End; close; the last part; as, the *conclusion* of an address.—2. The close of an argument debate, or

reasoning; inference that ends the discussion; final result.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man; Eccl. xii.

3. Determination; final decision; as, after long debate, the House of Commons came to this *conclusion*.—4. Consequence; inference; that which is collected or drawn from premises; particular deduction from propositions, facts, experience, or reasoning. —5. The event of experiments; experiment.

We practise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. [*Lit. us.*] *Bacon.*

6.† Confinement of the thoughts; silence.

CONCLU'SIONAL,† *a.* Concluding.

CONCLU'SIVE, *a.* [It. *conclusivo.*] 1. Final; decisive; as, a *conclusive* answer to a proposition.—2. Decisive; giving a final determination; precluding a further act.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

3. Decisive; concluding the question; putting an end to debate; as, a *conclusive* argument.—4. Regularly consequential.

Men, not knowing the true forms of syllogisms, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* Decisively; with final determination; as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or of settling a question; as, the *conclusiveness* of evidence, or of an argument.

CONCLU'SORY, *a.* Conclusive.

CONCOAG'ULATE, *v. t.* [*con* and *coagulate.*] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAG'ULATED, *pp.* Curdled; concreted.

CONCOAG'ULATING, *ppr* Concreting; curdling.

CONCOAGULA'TION, *n.* A coagulating together, as different substances or bodies, in one mass. Crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum. [*This word is little used.*]

CONCOCT', *v. t.* [Lat. *concoquo, concoctum; con* and *coquo,* to *cook. See* COOK.] 1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment.

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted.* *Cheyne.*

2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter; as, *concocted* venom.—3. To ripen.

Fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting.* *Bacon.*

CONCOCT'ED, *pp.* Digested; purified; ripened.

CONCOCT'ING, *ppr.* Digesting; purifying; ripening.

CONCOC'TION, *n.* [*Lat. concoctio.*] 1. Digestion or solution in the stomach; the process by which food is turned into chyle, or otherwise prepared to nourish the body; the change which food undergoes in the stomach. —2. Maturation; the process by which morbid matter is separated from the blood or humours, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off.—3. A ripening; the acceleration of any thing toward perfection.

CONCOC'TIVE, *a.* Digestive; having the power of digesting or ripening.

CON'COLOUR,† *a.* Of one colour.

CONCOM'ITANCE, } *n.* [Lat. *con* and
CONCOM'ITANCY, } *comitor,* to accompany, from *comes,* a companion. *See* COUNT.] A being together, or in connection with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Brown.*

CONCOM'ITANT, *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects—a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

CONCOM'ITANT, *n.* A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected. *It is seldom applied to persons.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness. *South.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness. *Addison.*

CONCOM'ITANTLY, *adv.* In company with others.

CONCOM'ITATE,† *v. t.* To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected.

CON'CORD, *n.* [Fr. *concorde;* Lat *concordia,* from *concors,* of *con* and *cor, cordis,* the heart. *See* ACCORD.] 1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; peace; harmony.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi.

2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.

If, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations, war were sprung. *Milton.*

3. In *music,* consent of sounds; harmony; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. The concords are the 8th (or octave), 5th, 3d, and 6th. Their ratios are 2 : 1, 3 : 2, 5 : 4, 5 : 3. The first two are called *perfect,* because, as concords, not liable to any alteration by sharps or flats. The last two are called *imperfect,* because alterable. [*See* CHORD.]

The man who hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shak.*

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty.—5 In *law,* an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court. This is an acknowledgment from the deforciants that the land in question is the right of the complainant.—6. In *gram.,* agreement of words in construction; as, adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case; or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person. Or *concord* may signify the system of rules for construction called *syntax.* *Form of concord,* in *eccles. hist.,* is a book among the Lutherans, containing a system of doctrines to be subscribed as a condition of communion, composed at Torgau in 1576.

CONCORD'ABLE, *a.* That may accord; agreeing; harmonious.

CONCORD'ABLY, *adv.* With agreement.

CONCORD'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *concordance;* It. *concordanza;* Lat. *concordans,* from *concordo,* to agree. *See* CONCORD.] 1. Agreement. In this sense, *Accordance* is generally used.—2.† In *gram.,* concord.—3. A dictionary in which the principal words used in the Scriptures are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, and verse in which each word occurs are noted; designed to assist an inquirer in finding any passage of Scripture, by means of any leading word in a verse which he can recollect.

CONCORD'ANCY, *n.* Agreement.

CONCORD'ANT, *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.

CONCORD'ANT, *n.* That which is accordant.

CONCORD'ANTLY, *adv.* In conjunction.

CONCORD'AT, *n.* In *the canon law,* a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, and the like. In particular, an agreement made by a prince with the pope relative to the collation of benefices; such as that between the Emperor Frederic III., the German princes, and the pope's legate, A.D. 1448.

CONCORD'IST, *n.* The compiler of a concordance.

CONCOR'PORAL, *a.* Of the same body.

CONCOR'PORATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *concorporo,* of *con* and *corpus,* a body.] To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [*Lit. us.*]

CONCOR'PORATE, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body.

CONCOR'PORATED, *pp.* United in a mass or body.

CONCOR'PORATING, *ppr.* Uniting in a mass or body.

CONCORPORA'TION, *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.

CON'COURSE, *n.* [Fr. *concours;* Lat. *concursus,* from *concurro,* to run together; *con* and *curro,* to run.] 1. A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence; as, a fortuitous *concourse* of atoms; a *concourse* of men.—2. A meeting; an assembly of men; an assemblage of things; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place.—3. The place or point of meeting, or a meeting; the point of junction of two bodies.

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

[*This application is unusual.*] 4. In *Scots law,* concurrence; co-operation. Thus, to every libel in the Court of Justiciary, the lord advocate's *concourse* or concurrence is necessary.

CONCREATE, *v. t.* [*con* and *create;* It. *concreare.*] To create with, or at the same time.

Dr. Taylor—insists that it is inconsistent with the nature of virtue that it should be *concreated* with any person. *Edwards, Orig. Sin.*

CONCREA'TED, *pp.* Created at the same time, or in union with.

CONCRED'IT,† *v. t.* To intrust.

CONCREMA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *concremo,* to burn together; *con* and *cremo,* to burn.] The act of burning different things together. [*Lit. us.*]

CON'CREMENT, *n.* [Low Lat. *concrementum,* from *concresco,* to grow together. *See* CONCRETE.] A growing together; the collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union.

CONCRES'CENCE, *n.* [Lat. *concrescentia, concresco. See* CONCRETE.] Growth or increase; the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union,

or the coalescence of separate particles.

CONCRES'CIBLE, *a.* Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil. *Fourcroy.*

CON'CRETE, *a.* [Lat. *concretus*, from *concresco*, to grow together; *con* and *cresco*, to grow. *See* GROW.] 1. Literally, united in growth. Hence, formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos. *Burnet.*

2. In *logic*, applied to a subject; not abstract; as, the *whiteness* of *snow*. Here whiteness is used as a concrete term, as it expresses the quality of snow.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also express, or imply, or refer to a subject to which they belong. *Watts.*

A *concrete* number expresses or denotes a particular subject, as *three* men; but when we use a number without reference to a subject, as *three*, or *five*, we use the term in the abstract.

CON'CRETE, *n.* A compound; a mass formed by concretion, spontaneous union or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

Gold is a porous *concrete*. *Bentley.*

2. In *philo.*, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass.

Soap is a factitious *concrete*. *Encyc.*

3. In *logic*, a concrete term; a term that includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists; as, *nigrum*, a black thing.—4. Among *architects*, the name given to a composition of gravel, pebbles, or stone chippings, sand, and lime, which grows into a compact mass, and is used to form an artificial foundation for a building when the ground is soft or boggy.

CONCRETE, *v. i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process; as, saline particles *concrete* into crystals; blood *concretes* in a bowl. Applied to some substances, it is equivalent to *indurate;* as, metallic matter *concretes* into a hard body. Applied to other substances, it is equivalent to *congeal, thicken, inspissate, coagulate;* as in the concretion of blood.

CONCRETE, *v. t.* To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

CONCRETED, *pp* United into a solid mass; congealed, inspissated, clotted.

CONCRETELY, *adv.* In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

CONCRETENESS, *n.* A state of being concrete; coagulation.

CONCRETING, *ppr.* Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.

CONCRE'TION, *n.* The act of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid, or hard; the act of growing together, or of uniting, by other natural process, the small particles of matter into a mass.—2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, or coagulation, or induration; a clot; a lump; a solid substance formed in the soft parts or in the cavities of animal bodies. — *Morbid concretions*, in *the animal economy*, are hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body, as well in the solids as in those cavities destined to contain fluids: in the former case they are usually denominated *concretions* or *ossifications;* in the latter *calculi*. The concretions that make their appearance in the solids are denominated *pineal concretions*, from their being found in the pineal gland; or *salivary concretions*, as being discovered occasionally in the salivary glands; or *pancreatic concretions*, which are hard substances found in the pancreas; or *pulmonary concretions*, which are sometimes coughed up by consumptive persons; or *hepatic concretions*, which have their seat in the liver. They all consist of calcareous phosphate. Concretions in the cavities are termed *calculi*, from their resemblance to pebbles. Those are *intestinal, urinary, venal*, and *biliary*. [*See* CALCULUS.]

CONCRE'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to concretion.

CONCRE'TIONARY, *a.* Formed by concretion.

CONCRE'TIVE, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles; as, *concretive* juices.

CONCRE'TURE,† *n.* A mass formed by concretion.

CONCREW',† *v. i.* To grow together.

CONCRIMINA'TION, *n.* A joint accusation.

CONCU'BINAGE, *n.* [Fr. *See* CONCUBINE.] The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law or a legal marriage. In a more general sense, this word is used to express any criminal or prohibited sexual commerce, including adultery, incest, and fornication. In some countries, concubinage is marriage of an inferior kind, or performed with less solemnity than a true or formal marriage; or marriage with a woman of inferior condition, to whom the husband does not convey his rank or quality. This is said to be still in use in Germany. In *law*, concubinage is used as an exception against her that sueth for dower; in which it is alleged that she was not lawfully married to the man in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but that she was his concubine.

CONCU'BINAL, *a.* Pertaining to concubinage.

CONCU'BINARY, *n.* One who indulges in concubinage.

CONCU'BINATE,† *n.* Whoredom; lewdness.

CON'CUBINE, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *concubina*, from *concumbo*, to lie together; *con* and *cumbo* or *cubo*, to lie down.] 1. A woman who cohabits with a man, without the authority of a legal marriage; a woman kept for lewd purposes; a kept-mistress.—2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition. Such were Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham; and such concubines were allowed by the Roman laws.

CONCUL'CATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *conculco.*] To tread on; to trample under foot.

CONCUL'CATED, *pp.* Trampled on.

CONCUL'CATING, *ppr.* Treading on.

CONCULCA'TION, *n.* A trampling under foot. [*Not mu. us.*]

CONCU'PISCENCE, *n.* [Lat. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco*, to covet or lust after; *con* and *cupio*, to desire or covet.] Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure. In a more general sense, the coveting of carnal things, or an irregular appetite for worldly good; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin. *Hooker.*

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscence;* Rom. vii.

CONCU'PISCENT, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous.

CONCUPISCEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.

CONCU'PISCIBLE, *a.* Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good; as, *concupiscible* appetite.

CONCUR', *v. i* [Lat. *concurro*, to run together; *con* and *curro*, to run.] 1. To meet in the same point; to agree.

Reason and sense *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind; as, the two houses of Parliament *concur* in the measure. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees; as, Mr. Burke *concurred with* Lord Chatham in opinion. It has *to* before the effect.

Extremes in man *concur to* general use. *Pope.*

3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequential sense of aiding, or contributing power or influence to a common object; as, various causes may *concur* in the changes of temperature.

CONCUR'RENCE, *n.* A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; implying joint approbation.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift.*

3. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended; combination of agents, circumstances, or events.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Crashaw.*

4. Agreement; consent; approbation. See No. 2.—5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

6. A meeting, as of claims or power; joint rights; implying equality in different persons or bodies; as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.

CONCUR'RENCY, *n.* The same as *Concurrence*, but little used.

CONCUR'RENT, *a.* Meeting; uniting; accompanying; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the King's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies.*

All combined,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind,
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire. *Dryden.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

3. Joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects.

CONCUR'RENT, *n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*—time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCUR'RENTLY, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CONCUR'RING, *ppr.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting. A *concurring* or coinciding figure, in *geom.*, is one which, being laid on another, exactly meets every part of it, or one which corresponds with it in all its parts.

CONCUSSA'TION, *n.* [*See* CONCUSSION.] A violent shock or agitation.

CONCUS'SION, *n.* [Lat. *concussio*, from *concutio, to shake*, from *con* and *quatio, quasso*, to shake, or shatter. From the sense of *discutio* and *percutio*, we may infer that the primary sense is to beat, to strike, or to beat in pieces, to bruise, to beat down, Fr. *casser*, Eng. to *quash*, Lat. *cædo, cudo.*] 1. The act of shaking, particularly and properly, by the stroke or impulse of another body; also the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly into collision. When cannon are discharged in the neighbourhood of houses, the windows are generally broken by the *concussion* that takes place between the particles of air and the glass, occasioned by the rapid explosion of the powder.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the concussion of the air. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being shaken; a shock; as, the *concussion* of the brain by a stroke. It is used also for shaking or agitation in general, as the *concussion* of the earth. *Concussions* of the brain are mostly unattended by any fractures, and are often followed by almost immediate death.

CONCUS'SIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking.

COND, *v. t.* [Fr. *conduire.*] In *seamen's lan.*, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at helm how to steer.

CONDEMN', *v. t.* [Lat. *condemno; con* and *damno*, to condemn, to disapprove, to doom, to devote; Ger. *verdammen;* Dan. *dömmer, fordömmer;* Sax. *deman, fordeman*, to *deem*, to *doom*, to judge, to condemn. *See* DAMN, DEEM, DOOM.] 1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. But the word often expresses more than *censure* or *blame*, and seems to include the idea of utter rejection; as, to *condemn* heretical opinions; to *condemn* one's conduct.

We *condemn* mistakes with asperity, where we pass over sins with gentleness. *Buckminster.*

2. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disallow; to disapprove.

Beloved, if our heart *condemn* us not, we have confidence toward God; 1 John iii.

3. To witness against; to show or prove to be wrong, or guilty, by a contrary practice.

The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and shall *condemn* it; Matt. xii.

4. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom; opposed to *acquit* or *absolve;* with *to* before the penalty.

The Son of man will be betrayed to the chief priests, and to the scribes, and they will *condemn* him *to* death; Matt. xx.

He that believeth on him is not *condemned;* John ii.

5. To doom or sentence to pay a fine; to fine.

And the king of Egypt *condemned* the land in a hundred talents of silver; 2 Chron. xxxvi.

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; as, the ship was *condemned* as not sea-worthy.—7. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned.*

CONDEM'NABLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blameable; culpable.

CONDEMNA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *condemnatio.*] The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment.

For the judgment was by one to *condemnation;* Rom. v.

2. The state of being condemned.

Dost thou not fear God, seeing thou art in the same *condemnation;* Luke xxiii.

3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation; John iii.

CONDEM'NATORY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure; as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

CONDEM'NED, *pp.* Censured; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.

CONDEM'NER, *n.* One who condemns or censures.

CONDEM'NING, *ppr.* Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.

CONDENS'ABLE, *a.* [*See* CONDENSE.] Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state; as, vapour is *condensable.*

CONDENS'ATE, *v. t.* [*See* CONDENSE.] To condense; to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.

CONDENS'ATE, *v. i.* To become more dense, close, or hard.

CONDENS'ATE, *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

CONDENS'ATED, *pp.* Condensed; made more compact.

CONDENS'ATING, *ppr.* Making more close or compact.

CONDENSA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *condensatio.* *See* CONDENSE.] The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure, or by a natural process; the state of being condensed. Dew and clouds are supposed to be formed by the *condensation* of vapour. It is opposed to *rarefaction* and *expansion.* Condensation is applicable to any compressible matter; and from condensation proceeds increased hardness, solidity and weight. Steam is condensed into water by abstracting its heat, by which it is reduced in volume about two thousand times. By similar means gases are converted into fluids, and the latter into solids.

CONDENS'ATIVE, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

CONDENSE, *v. t.* (condens'.) [Lat. *condenso; con* and *denso*, to make thick or close. *See* DENSE.] 1. To make more close, thick, or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. Thus, vapour is said to be *condensed* into water by the application of cold; and air is *condensed* in a tube by pressure. Hence the word is sometimes equivalent to *compress.*—2. To make thick; to inspissate; *applied to soft compressible substances.*—3. To compress into a smaller compass, or into a close body; to crowd; *applied to separate individuals.* Thus we say, to *condense* ideas into a smaller compass.

CONDENSE, *v. i.* (condens'.) To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.

Vapours *condense* and coalesce into small parcels. *Newton.*

CONDENSE, *a.* (condens'.) Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensated. [*See* DENSE, which is generally used.]

CONDENS'ED, *pp.* Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass.

CONDENS'ER, *n.* A pneumatic engine or syringe in which air may be compressed. It consists of a cylinder, in which is a movable piston to force the air into a receiver, and a valve to prevent the air from escaping; also a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form, either by injection of a quantity of cold water, as in the condenser of a steam-engine; or when this is inadmissible, as in the case of alcoholic vapour, by placing the condenser in another vessel through which is maintained a constant current of water, the condenser being so constructed as to expose the steam or vapour in thin strata over an extended surface, to the action of the cooling medium.

CONDENS'ING, *ppr.* Making more close or compact.

CONDENS'ITY, *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [*The latter are generally used.*]

CON'DER, *n.* [Fr. *conduire;* Lat. *conduco.* *See* COND.] 1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen by signs, the course of the shoals of fish.—2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship.

CONDESCEND', *v. i.* [It. *condescendere; con* and Lat. *descendo.* *See* DESCEND.] 1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity, to do some act to an inferior, which strict justice or the ordinary rules of civility do not require. Hence, to submit or yield, as to an inferior, implying an occasional relinquishment of distinction.

Mind not high things, but *condescend* to men of low estate; Rom. xii.

2. To recede from one's rights in negotiation, or common intercourse, to do some act, which strict justice does not require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden.*

3. To stoop or descend; to yield; to submit; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.

Can they think me so broken, so debased,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands? *Milton.*

CONDESCEND'ENCE, *n.* A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

You will observe [in the Turks] an insulting *condescendence* which bespeaks their contempt of you. *Eton.*

In *Scots law*, the name given to one of the written pleadings in a process before the Court of Session. A *condescendence* on the grounds of an action, is a pleading at large on the merits of the case. A *condescendence* in terms of the act of sederunt, is ordered when the parties differ as to the facts on which the decision of the cause depends, and must contain a distinct statement of the disputed facts and allegations.

CONDESCEND'ING, *ppr.* Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding.—2. *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.

CONDESCEND'INGLY, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously.

CONDESCEN'SION, *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity, or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require. Hence, courtesy.

It forbids pride and commands humility, modesty and *condescension* to others. *Tillotson.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

CONDESCEN'SIVE, *a.* Condescending; courteous.

CONDESCENT',† *n.* Condescension.

CONDIGN, *a.* (condi'ne.) [Lat. *condignus; con* and *dignus*, worthy. *See* DIGNITY.] 1. Deserved; merited; suitable; *applied usually to punishment;* as, the malefactor has suffered *condign* punishment. — 2. Worthy; merited; as, *condign* praise. [*In the latter sense, seldom used.*]

CONDIG'NITY, *n.* Merit; desert. In *school divinity*, the merit of human actions which claims reward, on the score of justice.

CONDIGNLY, *adv.* (condi'nely.) According to merit.

CONDIGNNESS, *n.* (condi'neness.) Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.

CON'DIMENT, *n.* [Lat. *condimentum*, from *condio*, to season, pickle, or preserve.] Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon.*

CONDISCI'PLE, *n.* [Lat. *condiscipulus; con* and *discipulus. See* DISCIPLE.] A school-fellow; a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CONDITE, *v. t.* [Lat. *condio, conditum.*] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle; as, to *condite* pears, plums, quinces, mushrooms, &c. [*Lit. us.*]

CONDITEMENT, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [*Lit. us.*]

CONDITING, *ppr.* Preserving. [*Lit. us.*]

CONDI''TION, *n.* [Lat. *conditio*, from *condo*, to build or make, to ordain; properly, to set or fix, or to set together or in order; *con* and *do*, to give; properly, to send.] 1. State; a particular mode of being; *applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things.* We speak of a good *condition* or a bad *condition*, in reference to wealth and poverty; in reference to health and sickness; in reference to a cheerful or depressed disposition of mind; and with reference to a sound or broken, perishing state of things. The word signifies a setting or fixing, and has a very general indefinite application, coinciding nearly with *state*, from *sto*, to stand, and denotes that particular frame, form, mode, or disposition, in which a thing exists, at any given time. A man is in a good *condition*, when he is thriving. A nation, with an exhausted treasury, and burdened with taxes, is not in a *condition* to make war. A poor man is in a humble *condition*. Religion affords consolation to man in every *condition* of life. Exhortations should be adapted to the *condition* of the mind.

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

2. Quality; property; attribute.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

3. State of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion. [See No. 1.] 4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. [*These senses, however, fall within the first definition.*] –5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property; as, persons of the best *condition.*– 6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established, or proposed. What are the *conditions* of the treaty?

Make our *conditions* with yon captive king. *Dryden.*

He sendeth and desireth *conditions* of peace; Luke xiv.

7. A clause in a bond, or other contract containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred. A condition is either *precedent, i. e.* the condition or stipulation must be performed before the advantage can arise; or *subsequent*, where the advantage immediately arises, but the stipulation remains to be performed.—8. Terms given, or provided, as the ground of something else; that which is established, or to be done, or to happen, as requisite to another act; as, I will pay a sum of money, on *condition* you will engage to refund it.

A *condition* is a clause of contingency, on the happening of which the estate granted may be defeated. *Blackstone.*

CONDI''TION, *v. i.* To make terms; to stipulate; as, it is one thing to *condition* for a good office, and another to execute it.

CONDI''TION, *v. t.* To contract; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Ralegh.*

CONDI''TIONAL, *a.* Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms. A *conditional* promise is one which is to be performed, when something else stipulated is done or has taken place. A *conditional* fee, in law, is one which is granted upon *condition*, that if the donee shall die without such particular heirs as are specified, the estate shall revert to the donor. Hence it is a fee restrained to particular heirs, to the exclusion of others.—*Conditional obligation*, in *civil law*, an obligation depending on the existence of a condition. Conditions annexed to obligations are divided into *possible* and *impossible;* the former are such as may naturally or legally happen; the latter such as are contrary to the law or to good morals. *Possible* conditions are distinguished into *potential* or *potestative, i. e.* such as are within the power of the party burdened with them; and *casual*, being such as depend upon a certain event over which the party has no control.—2. In *gram.*, and *logic*, expressing a condition or supposition; as, a *conditional* word, mode, or tense; a *conditional* syllogism.

CONDI''TIONAL, *n.* A limitation.

CONDI''TIONAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

CONDI''TIONALLY, *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices. *South.*

CONDI''TIONARY,† *a.* Conditional; stipulated.

CONDI''TIONATE,† *a.* Conditional; established on certain terms.

CONDI''TIONATE,† *v. t.* To qualify; to regulate.

CONDI''TIONED, *pp.* Stipulated; containing terms to be performed.—2. *a.* Having a certain state or qualities. This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term; as, *good-conditioned; ill-conditioned; best-conditioned.*

CONDI''TIONING, *ppr.* Making terms or conditions in stipulations.

CONDI''TIONLY,† *adv.* On certain terms.

CON'DITORY, *n.* [Lat. *conditorium*, from *condo*, to hide.] A repository for holding things.

CONDO'LATORY, *a.* Expressing condolence.

CONDOLE, *v. i.* [Lat. *condoleo; con*, with, and *doleo*, to ache, or to grieve.] To feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you.

It is followed by *with* before the person for whom we feel grief.

CONDOLE, *v. t.* To lament or bewail with another, or on account of another's misfortune. [*Unusual.*]

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterward *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden. Milton.*

CONDOLEMENT, *n.* Grief; pain of mind at another's loss or misfortune; sorrow; mourning.

CONDO'LENCE, *n.* Pain of mind, or

grief excited by the distress or misfortune of another.

CONDŌLER, *n*. One who condoles.

CONDŌLING, *ppr*. Grieving at another's distress.

CONDŌLING, *n*. Expression of grief for another's loss.

CON'DOMA, *n*. An animal of the goat kind, as large as a stag, and of a gray colour. It is a species of Antelope, the *A strepsiceros*.

CONDONA'TION, *n*. [Lat. *condono*.] The act of pardoning. [*Lit. us.*]

CON'DOR, *n*. One of the largest of the known vulturidæ, or vulturine birds, of whose size and strength such exaggerated accounts were formerly current, and whose true history and dimensions have been ascertained only within these few years. The condor, which is peculiar to South America, resembles, in its most essential characters, the vultures of the old continent, differing from them chiefly in the large cartilaginous caruncle which surmounts



Condor (Vultur gryphus).

its beak, and in the large size of its oval and longitudinal nostrils, placed almost at the very extremity of the cere. In size, it is little, if at all superior to the bearded griffin, the lämmergeyer of the Alps. The greatest authentic measurement scarcely carries the extent of its wings beyond fourteen feet, and it seems rarely to attain that size. Humboldt met with none that exceeded nine feet. These birds are found most frequently in elevated situations. They are never seen in large companies, but in groups of three or four; and only descend to the plains when impelled by hunger. Then two of them will attack the vicuna, the guanaco, the heifer, and even the puma, the lion of South America, persecuting the tormented quadruped, till overpowered, it falls beneath the wounds inflicted by their claws and beaks.

CONDŪCE, *v. i.* [Lat. *conduco; con* and *duco*, to lead.] To lead or tend; to contribute; followed by *to*.

They may *conduce to* farther discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton*

To conduce to, includes the sense of aiding, tending to produce, or furnishing the means; hence, it is sometimes equivalent to *promote*, advance, or further. Virtue *conduces to* the welfare of society. Religion *conduces to* temporal happiness. Temperance *conduces to* health and long life. In the transitive sense, to *conduct*, it is not authorized.

CONDŪCEMENT, *n*. A leading or tending to; tendency.

CONDU'CENT, *a*. Tending or contributing to.

CONDU'CIBLE, *a*. [Lat. *conducibilis*.] Leading or tending to; having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service; all his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley*.

[*This word is less used than* conducive.]

CONDU'CIBLENESS, *n*. The quality of leading or contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIBLY, *adv*. In a manner to promote.

CONDU'CING, *ppr*. Tending or contributing.

CONDU'CIVE, *a*. That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison*.

CONDU'CIVENESS, *n*. The quality of conducing or tending to promote.

CON'DUCT, *n*. [Sp. *conducta;* from the Lat. *conductus*, but with a different sense, from *conduco*, to lead; *con* and *duco*. *See* DUKE.] 1. Literally, the act of leading; guidance; command. So Waller has used it.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art.

2. The act of convoying, or guarding; guidance or bringing along under protection.—3. Guard on the way; convoy; escort. [*These senses are now unusual, though not improper*.]—4. In *a general sense*, personal behaviour; course of actions; deportment; *applicable equally to a good or bad course of actions;* as laudable *conduct;* detestable *conduct*. The word seems originally to have been followed with *life*, *actions*, *affairs*, or other term; as the *conduct of life;* the *conduct of actions;* that is, the leading along of life or actions.

Young men, in the *conduct* and *manage of actions*, embrace more than they can hold. *Bacon*.

What in the *conduct of our life* appears. *Dryden*.

But by custom, *conduct* alone is now used to express the idea of behaviour or course of life and manners.—5. Exact behaviour; regular life. [*Unusual*.]—6. Management; mode of carrying on.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley*.

7. The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College in England.

CONDUCT', *v. t.* [Sp. *conducir;* Port. *conduzir*, to conduct, and to conduce; Lat. *conduco*. But the English verb is from the noun *conduct*, or the Lat. participle.] 1. To lead; to bring along; to guide; to accompany and show the way.

And Judah came to Gilgal, to *conduct* the king over Jordan; 2 Sam. xix.

2. To lead; to direct or point out the way; as, the precepts of Christ will *conduct* us to happiness.—3. To lead; to usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them Into our presence. *Shak*.

4. To give a direction to; to manage; *applied to things;* as, the farmer *conducts* his affairs with prudence.—5. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command; as, to *conduct* an army or a division of troops.—6. With the reciprocal pronoun, to *conduct one's self*, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to *conduct*, in an intransitive sense, is to behave; to direct personal actions. [*See* the noun.]—7. To escort; to accompany and protect on the way.

CONDUCTED, *pp*. Led; guided; directed; introduced; commanded; managed.

CONDUCT'ING, *ppr*. Leading; escorting; introducing; commanding; behaving; managing.

CONDUC'TION,† *n*. The act of training up.—2. Transmission through, or by means of a conductor.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS, *a*. [Lat. *conductitius*, from *conduco*, to hire.] Hired; employed for wages.

CONDUCT'IVE, *a*. Directing; leading; managing.

CONDUCT'OR, *n*. A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies, and shows the way.—2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army or a people.—3. A director; a manager.—4. In *surg.*, an instrument which serves to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying up sinuses and fistulas; also, a machine to secure a fractured limb.—5. In *electrical experiments*, any body that receives and communicates electricity; such as metals and moist substances. Bodies which repel it, or into which it will not pass, are called *non-conductors*. Hence,—6. A metallic rod erected by or on buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect the building or ship from its effects.—*Conductors of caloric or of heat*, bodies which, when heated in one part, communicate the effects to the other parts. This is the case with most natural bodies, but some have that power in a much greater degree than others: thus, a rod of dry wood may be burned at one end, while the other end is little affected. Metallic bodies are the best conductors of heat as well as of electricity.

CONDUCT'RESS, *n*. A female who leads or directs; a directress.

CON'DUIT, *n*. [Fr. *conduit*, the participle of *conduire*, Lat. *conducere*, to conduct.] 1. A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct. Conduits are made of lead, stone, cast iron, wood, &c., above or below the surface of the earth.—2. A vessel that conveys the blood or other fluid.

The *conduits* of my blood. *Shak*.

3. A conductor.

These organs are the nerves, which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke*.

4. A pipe or cock for drawing off liquor.—5. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; a sink, sewer, or drain.

CONDU'PLICATE, *a*. [Lat. *conduplicatus*, from *conduplico*, to double or fold; *con* and *duplico*. *See* DOUBLE.] Doubled or folded over or together; applied to leaves which are doubled longitudinally, so that the margins are applied flatly to each other. It is also applied to the Cotyledons, or seed lobes, when folded on the radicle or young root which lies on their back. This occurs in the division of cruciferous plants, called Orthoploceæ.



Conduplicate.

CONDU'PLICATE, *v. t.* To double; to fold together.

CONDU'PLICATED, *a*. Doubled; folded together.

CONDUPLICA'TION, *n*. [Lat. *conduplicatio*.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONDUR'RITE, *n.* A peculiar ore of copper, found in a vein in Condurrow mine in Cornwall. Its general colour is brownish black, with sometimes a tinge of blue. It contains a considerable proportion of arsenious acid.

CON'DYL, *n.* [Lat. *condylus;* Gr. κονδυλος.] A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or joint; a knuckle.

CON'DYLOID, *a.* [Gr. κονδυλος, and ειδος, form.] The condyloid process is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw; an oblong rounded head, which is received into the fossa of the temporal bone, forming a movable articulation. The anterior is called the coronoid process.

CON'DYLOID, *n.* The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone.

CON'DYLOPE, *n.* [Gr. κονδυλος, a joint, and πους, foot.] An animal with jointed legs.

CONDYLU'RA, *n.* A genus of insectivorous mammifers, founded on the Sorex Cristatus, Linn. The body is thick and furry; the eyes extremely small; the anterior feet short and large; the toes furnished with robust claws proper for digging. It is confined to North America, and is analogous to the moles and to scalops.

CONE, *n.* [Fr. *cone:* from Lat. *conus;* Gr. κωνος: W. *con*, that which shoots to a point, from extending; W. *conyn*, a tail; *conyn*, a stalk; *cono*, a spruce fellow. It coincides in radical sense with the root of *can* and *begin*.] 1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar-loaf.—2. In *bot.*, the conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar, and cypress. It is composed of woody scales, usually opening, and has two-winged seeds at the base of each scale or floral leaf. *A cone of rays*, in *optics*, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon the surface of a glass.—A *right cone*, is when its axis is perpendicular to its base, and its sides equal. It is formed by the revolution of a right-angled plane triangle about one of its sides.—A *scalene cone*, is when its axis is inclined to its base and its sides unequal.

CO'NE-PATE, or **CO'NE-PATL**, *n.* The Mexican popular name of an animal of the weasel kind in America, resembling the pole-cat in form and size, and in its fetid stench. It is the Mephitis Americana, commonly called Skunk in New England.

CONE-SHAPED, *a.* Having the form of a cone.

CONES'SI BARK, *n.* The produce of Wright's anti-dysenterica, an apocynaceous plant, a native of the coast of the peninsula of India, especially Malabar.

CO'NEY. *See* CONY.

CONFAB'ULATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *confabulor; con* and *fabulor*, to tell. *See* FABLE.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

> If birds *confabulate* or no. [*Lit. us.*] *Cowper.*

CONFABULA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *confabulatio.*] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation. [*Not an elegant word, and little used.*]

CONFAB'ULATORY, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. [*Lit. us.*]

CONFAMIL'IAR,† *a.* Very familiar.

CONFARREA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *confarreatio; con* and *fareo*, to join in marriage with a cake, from *far*, corn or meal.] The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour with salt and water, called *far* or *panis farreus*, in presence of the high priest, and at least ten witnesses.

CONFATED,† *a.* Fated together.

CONFECT', *v. t.* To make sweetmeats. [*See* COMFIT.]

CON'FECT, *n.* [Lat. *confectus, conficio. See* COMFIT.] Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a sweetmeat.

CONFECT'ED, *pp.* Made into sweetmeats.

CONFECT'ING, *ppr.* Making into sweetmeats.

CONFEC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *confectio*, from *conficio; con* and *facio*, to make.] 1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; something preserved.—2. A composition or mixture.—3 A soft electuary.

CONFEC'TIONARY, *n.* A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold.—2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.

CONFEC'TIONARY, CONFEC'TIONER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, or to sell sweetmeats, &c. [*The latter word is most generally used.*]

CONFEC'TOR, *n.* [Lat.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous.

CONFEC'TORY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

CONFED'ERACY, *n.* [Low Lat *confæderatio; con* and *fœderatio*, from *fœdus*, a league. *See* FEDERAL and WED.] 1. A league, or covenant; a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact.

> The friendships of the world are oft
> *Confederacies* in vice. *Addison.*
> A *confederacy* of princes to check innovation. *Anon.*

2. The persons, states, or nations, united by a league.

> Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him. *Dryden.*

3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act.

CONFED'ERATE, *a.* [Low Lat. *confæderatus.*] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

> These were *confederate* with Abram; Gen. xiv.
> Syria is *confederate* with Ephraim; Is. vii.

CONFED'ERATE, *n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally.

CONFED'ERATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *confederer;* Low Lat. *confœdero.* But the English verb seems to be directly from the adjective, supra.] To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant; as, the colonies of America *confederated* in 1776; several States of Europe have sometimes *confederated* for mutual safety.

> By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

CONFED'ERATE, *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

> With these the Piercies them *confederate*. *Daniel.*

CONFED'ERATED, *pp.* United in a league.

CONFED'ERATING, *ppr.* Uniting in a league.

CONFEDERA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *confederation;* Low Lat. *confœderatio; con* and *fœderatio.*] 1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance; particularly of princes, nations, or states.

> The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*. *Bacon.*

2. The United States of America are sometimes called the *confederation*.

CONFER', *v. i.* [Fr. *conferer;* Lat. *confero; con* and *fero*, to bear, to bring forth, to show, to declare. *See* BEAR.] To discourse; to converse; to consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk or light familiar conversation; followed by *with.*

> Adonijah *conferred with* Joab and Abiathar; 1 Kings i.
> Festus *conferred with* the council; Acts xxv.

CONFER', *v. t.* To give, or bestow; followed by *on.*

> Coronation *confers on* the king no royal authority. *South.*

This word is particularly used to express the grant of favours, benefits, and privileges to be enjoyed, or rights which are to be permanent; as, to *confer* on one the privileges of a citizen; to *confer* a title or an honour.—2. To compare; to examine by comparison; literally, to bring together. [*See* COMPARE.]

> If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature. *Boyle.*

[*This sense, though genuine, is now obsolete.*]—3.† To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to. The closeness of parts *confers* much to the strength of the union; or intransitively, *confers to* the strength of the union.

CON'FERENCE, *n.* [Fr. *conference. See* CONFER.] 1. The act of conversing on a serious subject; a discoursing between two or more, for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse; oral discussion; as, the ministers had a *conference* at Ratisbon.

> For they who seemed to be somewhat, in *conference* added nothing to me; Gal. ii.

2. A meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction.—In *English parliamentary usage*, a meeting of certain delegated members of the two houses to discuss the provisions of a bill respecting which there is a disagreement between them; usually on the subject of amendments introduced by the one, and rejected by the other.—3.† Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

> The mutual *conference* of observations.
> The *conference* of different passages of Scripture. *Hooker.*

CONFER'RED, *pp.* Given; imparted; bestowed.

CONFER'RER, *n.* One who confers; one who converses; one who bestows.

CONFER'RING, *ppr.* Conversing together, bestowing.

CONFER'RING, *n.* The act of bestowing.—2. Comparison; examination.

CONFERRU'MINATED, *pp.* Soldered together.

CONFERV'A, *n.* In *bot.*, hair-weed, or sea-weed, an aquatic plant. *Confervæ* is a name sometimes considered synonymous with algæ; but in systematic botany, it is limited to a section of algæ, consisting of simple, tubular, jointed species inhabiting fresh water.

CONFESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *confesser;* from

L. *confiteor, confessum; con* and *fateor,* to own or acknowledge; Ir. *faoisdin.*] 1. To own, acknowledge, or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest, or reputation; as, I *confess* the argument against me is good, and not easily refuted; let us frankly *confess* our sins. "*Confess thee* freely of thy sins," used by Shakspeare, is not legitimate, unless in the sense of Catholics.—2. In *the Romish church,* to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest, in private, with a view to absolution; [*sometimes used with the reciprocal pronoun.*]

The beautiful votary *confessed herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison.*

3. To own, avow, or acknowledge; publicly to declare a belief in, and adherence to.

Whoever shall *confess* me before men; Matt. x.

4. To own and acknowledge, as true disciples, friends, or children.

Him will I *confess* before my Father who is in heaven; Matt. x.

5. To own; to acknowledge; to declare to be true, or to admit or assent to in words; opposed to *deny.*

Then will I *confess* to thee that thy own right hand can save thee; Job xl.

These—*confessed* that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth; Heb. xi.

6. To show by the effect; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confessed* the fruitful mould. *Pope.*

7. To hear or receive the confession of another; as, a priest *confessed* the nuns.

CONFESS′, *v. i.* To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience; as, this man went to the priest to *confess.*

CONFESS′ANT, *n.* One who confesses to a priest.

CONFESS′ARY,† *n.* One who makes a confession.

CONFESS′ED, *pp.* Owned; acknowledged; declared to be true; admitted in words; avowed; admitted to disclose to a priest.

CONFESS′EDLY, *adv.* By confession, or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably. Demosthenes was *confessedly* the greatest orator in Greece.—2. With avowed purpose; as, his object was *confessedly* to secure to himself a benefice.

CONFESS′ING, *ppr.* Owning; avowing; declaring to be true or real; granting or admitting by assent; receiving disclosure of sins, or the state of the conscience of another.

CONFES′SION, *n.* The acknowledgment of a crime, fault, or something to one's disadvantage; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, &c.

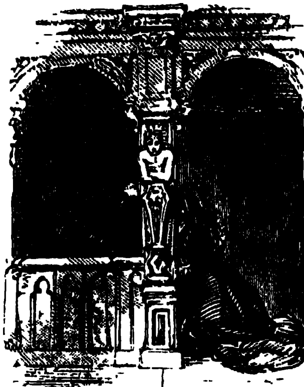
With the mouth *confession* is made to salvation; Rom. x.

2. Avowal; the act of acknowledging; profession.

Who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good *confession;* 1 Tim. vi.

3. The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor; sometimes called *auricular confession.* —4. A formulary which comprises the articles of faith; a creed to be assented to or signed, as a preliminary to admission into a church, usually called a *Confession of Faith.*—5. The acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a justice of the peace, &c., on which judgment is entered and execution issued.

CONFES′SIONAL, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions; a confession-chair.



Confessional.

CONFES′SIONARY, *n.* [Sp. *confesionario.*] A confession-chair, as above.

CONFES′SIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.

CONFES′SIONIST, *n.* One who makes a profession of faith.

CONFESS′OR, *n.* [Fr. *confesseur;* Sp. *confesor.*] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins.—2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. The word is appropriately used to denote one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it, in defiance of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with *martyr; afterwards* it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace. It was used also for such Christians as lived a good life, and died with the reputation of sanctity.—3. A priest; one who hears the confession of others, and has power to grant absolution.

CONFEST′, *pp.* [for *confessed.*] Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.

CONFEST′LY, *adv.* [for *confessedly.*] Avowedly; indisputably. [*Lit. us.*]

CONFIDANT′, *n. masc.* } [From the
CONFIDANT′E, *n. fem.* } French] A person intrusted with matters pertaining to the lighter commerce in life, as those of love, gallantry, or fashion. The masculine and feminine are pronounced alike as English words.

CONFIDE, *v. i.* [Lat. *confido; con* and *fido,* to trust. *See* FAITH.] To trust; to rely on, with a persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance; followed by *in.* The prince *confides in* his ministers. The minister *confides in* the strength and resources of the nation. We *confide in* the veracity of the sacred historians. We *confide in* the truth of a report.

CONFIDE, *v. t.* To intrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person intrusted; to deliver into possession of another, with assurance of safe keeping, or good management; followed by *to.* We *confide* a secret *to* a friend. The prince *confides* a negotiation *to* his envoy.

CONFIDED, *pp.* Intrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or exercise.

CON′FIDENCE, *n.* [Lat. *confidentia. See* CONFIDE.] 1. A trusting, or reliance; an assurance of mind or firm belief in the integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put *confidence* in man; Ps. cxviii.

2. Trust; reliance; *applied to one's own abilities* or *fortune;* belief in one's own competency.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon.*

3 That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports.

Israel was ashamed of Bethel their *confidence;* Jer. xlviii.

Jehovah shall be thy *confidence;* Prov. iii.

4. Safety, or assurance of safety; security.

They shall build houses and plant vineyards; yea, they shall dwell with *confidence;* Ezek. xxviii.

5. Boldness; courage.

Preaching the kingdom of God with all *confidence;* Acts xxviii.

6. Excessive boldness; assurance, proceeding from vanity or a false opinion of one's own abilities, or excellences.

Their *confidence* ariseth from too much credit given to their own wits. *Hooker.*

CON′FIDENT, *a.* Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; dogmatical; as, a *confident* talker.—3. Trusting; without suspicion.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shak.*

4. Bold to a vice; having an excess of assurance.

The fool rageth and is *confident;* Prov. xiv.

In *Scots law,* a *confident person* is a term applied in particular to a partner in trade, a factor, or steward, a confidential man of business, or a servant or other dependant.

CON′FIDENT, *n.* One intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend. [*See* CONFIDANT.]

CONFIDEN′TIAL, *a.* Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that may be safely trusted; as, a *confidential* friend.—2. That is to be treated or kept in confidence; private; as, a *confidential* matter.—3. Admitted to special confidence.

CONFIDEN′TIALLY, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance or secrecy.

CON′FIDENTLY, *adv.* With firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; as, to believe *confidently;* to assert *confidently.*

CON′FIDENTNESS, *n.* Confidence; the quality or state of having full reliance.

CONFIDER, *n.* One who confides; one who intrusts to another.

CONFIDING, *ppr.* Trusting; reposing confidence.

CONFIG′URATE, *v. i.* [*See* CONFIGURE.] To show like the aspects of the planets toward each other.

CONFIGURA′TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body, and gives it its external appearance, constituting one of the principal differences between bodies.—2. In *judicial astrol.,* aspects of the planets.—3. Resemblance of one figure to another.

CONFIG'URE, *v. t.* [Lat. *configuro; con* and *figuro*, to form; *figura*, figure.] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.

CONFIG'URED, *pp.* To dispose in a certain form.

CONFIG'URING, *ppr.* Forming to a figure.

CONFINABLE, *a.* That may be confined or limited.

CON'FINE, *n.* [Lat. *confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining; *confinium*, a limit; *con* and *finis*, end, border, limit. *See* FINE.] Border; edge; exterior part; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used generally in the plural, and applied chiefly to countries, territory, cities, rivers, &c. We say, the *confines* of France, or of Scotland; and figuratively, the *confines* of light, of death, or the grave; but never, the *confines* of a book, table, or small piece of land.

CON'FINE, *a.* Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary.

CON'FINE, *v. i.* [Fr. *confiner.*] To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory, kingdom, or county to another: usually followed by *on;* sometimes by *with*. England *confines on* Scotland. Lanarkshire *confines on* the counties of Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling.

CONFINE, *v. t.* [Sp. *confinar;* Fr. *confiner*. *See* SUPRA.] 1. To bound or limit; to restrain within limits; hence, to imprison; to shut up; to restrain from escape by force or insurmountable obstacles, in *a general sense;* as, to *confine* horses or cattle to an inclosure; to *confine* water in a pond, to dam; to *confine* a garrison in a town; to *confine* a criminal in prison.—2. To immure; to keep close, by a voluntary act; to be much at home or in retirement; as, a man *confines* himself to his studies, or to his house.—3. To limit or restrain voluntarily, in some act or practice; as, a man may *confine* himself to the use of animal food.—4. To tie or bind; to make fast or close; as, to *confine* air in a bladder, or corn in a bag or sack.—5. To restrain by a moral force; as, to *confine* men by laws.

CONFINED, *pp.* Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.

CON'FINELESS, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end.

CONFINEMENT, *n.* Restraint within limits; imprisonment; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; as, the *confinement* of a debtor or criminal to a prison, or of troops to a besieged town.—2. Voluntary restraint; seclusion; as, the *confinement* of a man to his house, or to his studies.—3. Voluntary restraint in action or practice; as, *confinement* to a particular diet.—4. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by childbirth.

CONFINER, *n.* He or that which limits or restrains.

CON'FINER, *n.* A borderer; one who lives on confines, or near the border of a country.—2. He or that which is near the limit; a near neighbour; he or that which is adjacent or contiguous, as, *confiners* in art; *confiners* between plants and animals, as oysters.

CONFINING, *ppr.* Restraining; limiting; imprisoning.

CONFIN'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *confinitas.*] Contiguity; nearness; neighbourhood.

CONFIRM', *v. t.* (conferm'.) [Lat. *confirmo; con* and *firmo*, to make firm. *See* FIRM.] 1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen; as, health is *confirmed* by exercise. 2. To fix more firmly; to settle or establish.

Confirming the souls of the disciples; Acts xiv.

I *confirm* thee in the priesthood. —*Maccabees.*

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. —*Shak.*

3. To make firm or certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you; 1 Cor. i.

4. To fix; to radicate; as, the patient has a *confirmed* dropsy.—5. To strengthen; to ratify; as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.—6. To make more firm; to strengthen; as, to *confirm* an opinion, a purpose, or resolution.—7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by the imposition of hands.

CONFIRM'ABLE, *a.* (conferm'able.) That may be confirmed, established, or ratified; capable of being made more certain.

CONFIRMA'TION, *n.* The act of confirming or establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing or making more certain or firm; establishment.

In the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye are all partakers of my grace; Phil. i.

2. The act of ratifying; as, the *confirmation* of a promise, covenant, or stipulation.—3. The act of giving new strength; as, the *confirmation* of health.—4. The act of giving new evidence; as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.—5. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; as, this fact or this argument is a *confirmation* of what was before alleged.—6. In *law* an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right *in esse*, from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—7. In *church affairs*, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop, by the king, or by persons of his appointment. 8. The act or ceremony of laying on of hands, in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges. The person to be confirmed brings his godfather and godmother, and takes upon himself the baptismal vows. This is practised in the Greek, Roman, and Episcopal churches.—*Charter of confirmation*, in *Scots law*, one of the most ordinary methods of completing a purchaser's title; it ratifies and confirms the right granted to the purchaser, and the sasine following upon it.—*Confirmation of executor*, the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased, to intromit with and administer the defunct's movable effects, for behoof of the executor himself, or of those interested in the succession.

CONFIRM'ATIVE, *a.* (conferm'ative.) Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

CONFIRMA'TOR, *n.* He or that which confirms.

CONFIRM'ATORY, *a.* (conferm'atory.) That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.—2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

CONFIRM'ED, *pp.* (conferm'ed.) Made more firm; strengthened; established.—2. Admitted to the full privileges of the church.

CONFIRM'EDNESS, *n.* (conferm'edness.) A fixed state.

CONFIRM'ER, *n.* (conferm'er.) He or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester.

CONFIRM'ING, *ppr.* (conferm'ing.) Making firm or more firm; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing.

CONFIRM'INGLY, *adv.* (conferm'ingly.) In a manner to strengthen or make firm.

CONFIS'CABLE, *a.* [*See* CONFISCATE.] That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.

CON'FISCATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *confisco; con* and *fiscus*, a basket, hamper, or bag; hence, revenue or the Emperor's treasure.] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; or to condemn private forfeited property to public use.

The estate of the rebels was seized and *confiscated*.

CON'FISCATE, *a.* Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

CON'FISCATED, *pp.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

CON'FISCATING, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

CONFISCA'TION, *n.* The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury; as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offence; Ezra vii. 26.

CON'FISCATOR, *n.* One who confiscates.

CONFIS'CATORY, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture.

CON'FIT, *n.* A sweetmeat. [*See* CONFECT.]

CON'FITENT, *n.* [Lat. *confitens*. *See* CONFESS.] One who confesses his sins and faults. [*Not mu. us.*]

CON'FITURE, *n.* [Fr. *confire, confit;* Lat. *confectura, conficio; con* and *facio*. This word is corrupted into *comfit*, which is now used.] A sweetmeat; confection; comfit.

CONFIX', *v. t.* [Lat. *configo, confixum; con* and *figo*, to fix, to thrust to or on. *See* FIX.] To fix down; to fasten.

CONFIX'ED, *pp.* Fixed down or to; fastened.

CONFIX'ING, *ppr.* Fixing to or on; fastening.

CONFIX'URE, *n.* The act of fastening.

CONFLA'GRANT, *a.* [Lat. *conflagrans, conflagro; con* and *flagro*, to burn. *See* FLAGRANT.] Burning together; involved in a common flame.

CONFLAGRA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *conflagratio*. *See* FLAGRANT.] 1. A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles, as a house, but more especially a city or forest.—2. The burning of the world at the consummation of things, when "the elements shall melt with fervent heat."

CONFLA'GRATIVE, *a.* Causing conflagration.

CONFLA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *conflatio*, from *conflo; con* and *flo*, to blow. *See*

Blow.] 1. The act of blowing two or more instruments together.—2. A melting or casting of metal. [*Lit. us.*]

CONFLEX'URE,† *n.* A bending.

CON'FLICT, *n.* [Lat. *conflictus*, from *confligo; con* and *fligo*, to strike, Eng. to *flog*, to *lick.*] 1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances; as, a *conflict* of elements or waves; a *conflict* of particles in ebullition.—2. A fighting; combat; as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies; as, the *conflict* was long and desperate.—3. Contention; strife; contest.

In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shak.*

4. A struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose or overcome; as, the good man has a perpetual *conflict* with his evil propensities.—5. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety.—6. The last struggle of life; agony; as, the *conflict* with death.—7. Opposing operations; countervailing action; collision; opposition.

In exercising the right of freemen, the man of religion experiences no *conflict* between his duty and his inclination. *J. Appleton.*

Conflict of laws, the opposition between the municipal laws of different countries, in the case of an individual who may have acquired rights, or become subject to duties within the limits of more than one kingdom or state.

CONFLICT', *v. i.* To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence; as, *conflicting* waves or elements.—2. To drive or strike against, as contending men or armies; to fight; to contend with violence; as, *conflicting* armies.—3. To strive or struggle to resist and overcome; as, men *conflicting* with difficulties.—4. To be in opposition or contradictory.

The laws of the United States and of the individual states, may, in some cases *conflict* with each other. *Ogden, Wheaton's Rep.*

CONFLICT'ING, *ppr.* Striking or dashing together; fighting; contending; struggling to resist and overcome. 2. *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory as, *conflicting jurisdiction.*

In the absence of all *conflicting* evidence *Story.*

CONFLIC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to conflict.

CON'FLUENCE, *n.* [Lat. *confluentia; from confluo; con* and *fluo*, to flow. *See* Flow.] 1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting; as, the *confluence* of the Tigris and Euphrates, or of the Ohio and Mississippi.—2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse; *the latter word is more generally used.*—3. A collection; meeting; assemblage.

CON'FLUENT, *a.* [Lat. *confluens.*] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; as, *confluent* streams.—2. In *medical science*, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body; as, the *confluent* small-pox.—3. In *bot.*, united at the base; growing in tufts, as *confluent* leaves; running into each other; as *confluent* lobes.

CON'FLUX, *n.* [Low Lat. *confluxio*, from *confluo. See* Confluence.] 1. A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid.—2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected; as, a general *conflux* of people.

CONFLUXIBIL'ITY, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. [*Lit. us.*]

CONFORM', *a.* [Lat. *conformis; con* and *forma*, form.] Made to resemble; assuming the same form; like; resembling. [*Lit. us.*]

CONFORM', *v. t.* [Lat. *conformo; con* and *formo*, to form or shape, from *forma*, form.] 1. To make like, in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape or form with something else; with *to;* as, to *conform* any thing *to* a model.—2. *More generally*, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions, or moral qualities.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed* to the image of his Son; Rom. viii.

Be not *conformed* to this world; Rom. xii.

3. To make agreeable to; to square with a rule or directory.

Demand of them why they *conform* not themselves to the order of the church? *Hooker.*

CONFORM', *v. i.* To comply with or yield to; to live or act according to; as, to *conform* to the fashion or to custom.—2. To comply with; to obey; as, to *conform* to the laws of the country.

CONFORM'ABLE, *a.* Correspondent; having the same or similar external form or shape; like; resembling; as, an edifice *conformable* to a model or draft.—2. Having the same or similar manners, opinions, or moral qualities.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

3. Agreeable; suitable; consistent; as, nature is *conformable* to herself.—4. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; peaceable; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable*. *Shak.*

In *miner.*, reposing in parallel strata upon each other. It is generally followed by *to*, but good writers have used *with*. In its etymological sense, *that may be conformed, capable of being conformed*, it seems not to be used.

CONFORM'ABLY, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably; as, let us settle, in our own minds, what rules to pursue, and act *conformably*.

CONFORMA'TION, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure; often with relation to some other body, and with adaptation to some purpose or effect. Light of different colours is reflected from bodies, according to their different *conformation*. Varieties of sound depend on the *conformation* of the organs.—2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness or conformity; with *to;* as, the *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion.—3. In *medical science*, the particular make or construction of the body peculiar to an individual; as, a good or bad *conformation*.

CONFORM'ED, *pp.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

CONFORM'ER, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

CONFORM'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a likeness; adapting; complying with.

CONFORM'IST, *n.* One who conforms or complies; appropriately, one who complies with the worship of the church of England or of the established church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist.

CONFORM'ITY, *n.* Likeness; correspondence with a model in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity with something else; followed by *to* or *with*. A ship is constructed in *conformity to* a model, or in *conformity with* a model. True happiness consists in *conformity* of life *to* the divine law.—2. Consistency; agreement.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay *with* the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *theol.*, correspondence in manners and principles; compliance with customs.

Live not in *conformity with* the world. *Anon.*

CONFORTA'TION,† *n.* [*See* Comfort.] The act of comforting or giving strength.

CONFOUND', *v. t.* [Fr. *confondre;* Lat. *confundo; con* and *fundo*, to pour out. Literally, to pour or throw together.] 1. To mingle and blend different things, so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to mix in a mass or crowd, so that individuals cannot be distinguished.—2. To throw into disorder.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language; Gen. xi.

3. To mix or blend, so as to occasion a mistake of one thing for another; as, men may *confound* ideas with words.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor, because they agree in many things, are wont to be *confounded*. *Boyle.*

4. To perplex; to disturb the apprehension by indistinctness of ideas or words. Men may *confound* each other by unintelligible terms or wrong application of words.—5. To abash; to throw the mind into disorder; to cast down; to make ashamed.

Be thou *confounded* and bear thy shame; Ezek. xvi.

Saul *confounded* the Jews at Damascus; Acts ix.

6. To perplex with terror; to terrify; to dismay; to astonish; to throw into consternation; to stupify with amazement.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton.*

The multitude came together and were *confounded;* Acts ii.

7. To destroy; to overthrow.

So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CONFOUND'ED, *pp.* Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence; astonished.—2. *a.* Enormous; as, a *confounded* Tory. [*Vulgar.*]

CONFOUND'EDLY, *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully; as, he was *confoundedly* avaricious. [*A low word.*]

CONFOUND'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being confounded.

CONFOUND'ER, *n.* One who confounds; one who disturbs the mind,

perplexes, refutes, frustrates, and puts to shame or silence; one who terrifies.

CONFOUND'ING, *ppr.* Mixing and blending; putting into disorder; perplexing; disturbing the mind; abashing and putting to shame and silence; astonishing.

CONFRATER'NITY, *n.* [It. *confraternita;* Fr. *confraternité; con* and Lat. *fraternitas*, fraternity, from *frater*, brother.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men, united for some purpose or in some profession; as, the *confraternity* of Jesuits.

CONFRICA'TION, *n.* [It. *confricazione*, friction; Lat. *confrico; con* and *frico*, to rub. *See* FRICTION.] A rubbing against; friction.

CONFRI'ER, or **CONFRE'RE**, *n.* [Fr. *confrere.*] One of the same religious order.

CONFRONT', *v. t.* [It. *confrontare; con* and *front*, the forehead, or *front*, Lat. *frons.*] 1. To stand face to face in full view; to face; to stand in front.

He spoke and then *confronts* the bull. *Dryden.*

2. To stand in direct opposition; to oppose.

The East and West churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them *Hooker*

3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of; as an accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth; followed by *with.*

The witnesses are *confronted with* the accused, the accused *with* one another, or the witnesses *with* one another. *Encyc.*

4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison.*

CONFRONTA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth.

CONFRONT'ED, *pp.* Set face to face, or in opposition; brought into the presence of.

CONFRONT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.

CONFRONT'MENT, *n.* Comparison.

CONFUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Lat. *confusus;* Fr. *confus;* from Lat. *confundo. See* CONFOUND.] 1. To mix or blend things, so that they cannot be distinguished.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused* *Milton*

Every battle of the warrior is with *confused* noise; Isa. ix.

2. To disorder; as, a sudden alarm *confused* the troops; a careless bookkeeper has *confused* the accounts.—3. To perplex; to render indistinct; as, the clamour *confused* his ideas.—4. To throw the mind into disorder; to cast down or abash; to cause to blush; to agitate by surprise or shame; to disconcert. A sarcastic remark *confused* the gentleman, and he could not proceed in his argument.

Confused and sadly she at length replied. *Pope.*

CONFUSED, *pp.* Mixed; blended, so that the things or persons mixed cannot be distinguished.

Some cried one thing, and some another; for the assembly was *confused;* Acts xix.

2. Perplexed by disorder, or want of system; as, a *confused* account.—3. Abashed; put to the blush or to shame; agitated; disconcerted.

CONFUSEDLY, *adv.* In a mixed mass; without order or separation; indistinctly; not clearly; tumultuously; with agitation of mind; without regularity or system.

CONFUSEDNESS, *n.* A state of being confused; want of order, distinction, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFUS'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; confounding.

CONFU'SION, *n.* In *a general sense*, a mixture of several things promiscuously; hence, disorder; irregularity; as, the *confusion* of tongues at Babel. —2. Tumult; want of order in society.

The whole city was filled with *confusion;* Acts xix.

God is not the author of *confusion;* 1 Cor. xiv.

3. A blending or confounding; indistinct combination; opposed to distinctness or perspicuity; as, a *confusion* of ideas.—4. Abashment; shame.

O Lord, let me never be put to *confusion;* Ps. lxxi.

We lie in shame, and our *confusion* covereth us; Jer. iii.

5. Astonishment; agitation; perturbation; distraction of mind.

Confusion dwelt in every face. *Spectator*

6. Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

The makers of idols shall go to *confusion* together; Is. xlv.

7. A shameful blending of natures, a shocking crime.—8. In *Scots law*, one of the modes by which obligations may be extinguished. It takes effect where the debt and credit meet in the same person, either by succession or by singular titles; for as one cannot be a creditor and debtor to himself, the law holds the debt to be extinguished *confusione*, or by confusion, whenever a person stands in that predicament, whether he has succeeded as heir, or has acquired right by assignation. But to this general rule there are several modifications and exceptions.

CONFU'TABLE, *a.* [*See* CONFUTE.] That may be confuted, disproved, or overthrown; that may be shown to be false, defective, or invalid; as, an argument or a course of reasoning is *confutable.*

CONFU'TANT, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute.

CONFUTA'TION, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; refutation; overthrow; as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theory, or error.

CONFUTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *confuto; con* and ant. *futo.*] 1. To disprove; to prove to be false, defective, or invalid; to overthrow; as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, error.—2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof; as, to *confute* an advocate at the bar; to *confute* a writer.

CONFUTED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false, defective, or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact, or proof.

CONFUTEMENT, *n.* Confutation, disproof.

CONFUTER, *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

CONFUTING, *ppr.* Disproving; proving to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrowing by argument or proof.

CON'GE, *n.* (con'jee.) [Fr. *congé*, leave, permission, discharge, contracted from *conged;* verb, *congedier*, to dismiss; It. *congedo*, leave, permission; *congedare*, to give leave; Arm. *congea*. The verb is a compound of *con* and *ged;* W. *gadaw*, to *quit*, to leave, to permit; *gad*, leave. *Gadaw* is the Celtic form of the Lat. *cedo*. *Conged* is therefore *concedo.*] 1. Leave; farewell; parting ceremony.—2. The act of respect performed at the parting of friends. Hence, the customary act of civility, on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

The captain salutes you with *conge* profound. *Swift*

CONGE', *v. i.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy. The preterit *congeed* is tolerable in English; but *congeing* will not be admitted, and *congeeing* is an anomaly. —*Congé d'élire*, in *eccles. affairs*, the king's license or permission to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop; or to an abbey or priory of his own foundation, to choose their abbot or prior. The king of Great Britain, as sovereign patron, had formerly the appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing by crosier and ring, and afterward by letters patent. But now the king, on demand, sends his *congé d'élire* to the dean and chapter, with a letter missive, containing the name of the person he would have them elect, and if they delay the election twelve days, the nomination devolves on the king, who may appoint by letters patent.

CONGEAL, *v. t.* [Lat. *congelo; con* and *gelo*, to freeze; Fr. *congeler*. This may be connected with the W. *ceulaw*, to curdle or coagulate, from *caul*, a calf's maw; also, rennet, curd, and *chyle*. The Lat. *gelo* has the elements of *cool*, but it may be a different word.] 1. To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold, or a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling, blood in stagnating or cooling, &c.; to harden into ice, or into a substance of less solidity. Cold *congeals* water into ice, or vapour into hoar-frost or snow, and blood into a less solid mass or clot.—2. To bind or fix with cold. Applied to the circulating blood, it does not signify absolutely to *harden*, but to cause a sensation of cold, a shivering, or a receding of the blood from the extremities; as, the frightful scene *congealed* his blood.

CONGEAL, *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass. Melted lead *congeals;* water *congeals;* blood *congeals.*

CONGEALABLE, *a.* That may be congealed; capable of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

CONGEALED, *pp.* Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other process; concreted.

CONGEALEDNESS, *n.* State of being congealed.

CONGEALING, *ppr.* Changing from a liquid to a solid state; concreting.

CONGEALMENT, *n.* A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation. Also, congelation.

CONGELA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *congelatio.*] The process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid

state; or the state of being congealed; concretion. It differs from crystallization in this: in congelation the whole substance of a fluid may become solid; in crystallization, when a salt is formed, a portion of liquid is left. But the congelation of water is a real crystallization. Chemistry supplies many means for promoting the congelation or freezing of liquids. The combined powers of rarefaction, vaporization, and absorption, are capable of effecting even the congelation of mercury. The late Sir John Leslie discovered a method by which a quantity of water may be converted into ice in the hottest weather, and kept in that state for a considerable time. This he effected by introducing a surface of sulphuric acid, which has a powerful attraction for water, under the receiver of an air-pump, and also a watch-glass filled with water. After a few strokes of the pump, the water was converted into a solid cake of ice. Freezing apparatus, constructed on this principle, are now employed in hot climates for producing ice.

CONGE'NER, *n.* [Lat. *congener; con* and *gener*, kind, race.] A thing of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGE'NER, CONGEN'EROUS, *a.* Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause; as, *congenerous* bodies; *congenerous* diseases. 2. In *nat hist.*, applied to genera nearly allied; or to species of the same genus. —3. In *anat.*, applied to muscles which concur in the same action.

CONGEN'ERACY, *n.* Similarity of origin.

CONGENER'IC, *a.* Being of the same kind or nature.

CONGEN'EROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same class.

CONGE'NIAL, *a.* [Lat. *con* and *genus*, whence *genialis*, *genial*. *See* GENERATE.] 1. Partaking of the same genus, kind, or nature; kindred; cognate; as, *congenial* souls.—2. Belonging to the nature; natural; agreeable to the nature; usually followed by *to;* as, this severity is not *congenial to* him. 3. Natural; agreeable to the nature; adapted; as, a soil *congenial* to a plant.

CONGENIAL'ITY, CONGE'NIALNESS, *n.* Participation of the same genus, nature, or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitableness.

CONGE'NIALIZE, *v. t.* To make congenial.

CONGEN'ITE, CONGEN'ITAL, *a.* [Lat. *congenitus; con* and *genitus*, born, from *gigno*, to beget, *gignor*, to be born.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem to be *congenite* with us. *Hale.*

Native or *congenital* varieties of animals. *Lawrence.*

2. In *med. science*, applied to that which pertains to an individual from his birth; thus, a *congenital* disease is one which existed at birth; a *congenital* deformity, a deformity which existed at birth.

CON'GER, *n.* (cong'gur.) [Lat. *conger* or *congrus;* Gr. κογγρος or γογγρος.] The sea-eel; a large species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of ten feet, and weighing a hundred pounds. In Cornwall, England, it is an article of commerce, being shipped to Spain and Portugal.

CONGE'RIES, *n.* [Lat. from *congero*, to bring together, to amass; *con* and *gero*, to bear.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate.

CONGEST', *v. t.* [Lat. *congero, congestum; con* and *gero*, to bear.] To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate.

CONGEST'IBLE, *a.* That may be collected into a mass.

CONGES'TION, *n.* [Lat. *congestio.*] A collection of humours in an animal body, hardened into a tumour; a preternatural accumulation of blood, bile, or other fluids in their proper vessels.

CONGEST'IVE, *a.* Pertaining to congestion, indicating an accumulation of blood, &c., in some part of the body. A *congestive disease* is one which arises from congestion.

CON'GIARY, *n.* [Lat. *congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure; Fr. *congiaire.*] Properly, a present made by the Roman emperors to the people; originally, in corn or wine measured out to them in a congius, a vessel holding a gallon or rather more.—In *present usage*, a gift or donative represented on a medal.

CONGLA'CIATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *conglacio; con* and *glacio*, to freeze; *glacies*, ice.] To turn to ice; to freeze.

CONGLACIA'TION, *n.* The act of changing into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation.

CONGLO'BATE, *a.* [Lat. *conglobatus*, from *conglobo; con* and *globo*, to collect or to make round; *globus*, a ball. *See* GLOBE.] Formed or gathered into a ball. A *conglobate gland* is one which consists of a contortion of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, having neither a cavity nor excretory duct, as the axillary glands. A *conglobate flower* is a compound one growing in the form of a sphere or globe.

CONGLO'BATE, *v. t.* To collect or form into a ball or hard round substance.

CONGLO'BATED, *pp.* Collected or formed into a ball.

CONGLO'BATELY, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

CONGLOBA'TION, *n.* The act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CONGLOBE', *v. t.* [Lat. *conglobo; con* and *globo*, from *globus*, a round body.] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass.

CONGLOBE', *v. i.* To collect, unite, or coalesce in a round mass.

CONGLOBED', *pp.* Collected into a ball.

CONGLOB'ING, *ppr.* Gathering into a round mass or ball.

CONGLOB'ULATE, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass or globule.

CONGLOM'ERATE, *a.* [Lat. *conglomero; con* and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball, a clew. *See* GLOMERATE.] 1. Gathered into a ball or round body. A *conglomerate* gland is composed of many smaller glands, whose excretory ducts unite in a common one, as the liver, kidneys, pancreas, parotids, &c. Each little granulated portion furnishes a small tube, which unites with other similar ducts, to form the common excretory duct of the gland.—2. In *bot.*, *conglomerate* flowers grow on a branching peduncle or foot-stalk, on short pedicles, closely compacted together without order; opposed to *diffused.*—3. Conglomerate rocks. [*See* PUDDING-STONE.]

CONGLOM'ERATE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.

CONGLOM'ERATE, *n.* In *miner.*, a sort of pudding-stone, or coarse sandstone, composed of pebbles of quartz, flint, silicious slate, &c.—*Conglomerates* are characterized by being manifestly a congeries of fragments of rock of various sizes, which have undergone the process of attrition, and consequently have been formed by fragments of various rocks that have been carried considerable distances by great floods and other agents.

CONGLOM'ERATED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

CONGLOM'ERATING, *ppr.* Collecting into a ball.

CONGLOMERA'TION, *n.* The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation.

CONGLU'TINANT, *a.* [*See* CONGLUTINATE.] Gluing; uniting; healing.

CONGLU'TINANT, *n.* A medicine that heals wounds.

CONGLU'TINATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *conglutino; con* and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. *See* GLUE.] 1. To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance. 2. To heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by a tenacious substance.

CONGLU'TINATE, *v. i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLU'TINATED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.

CONGLU'TINATING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting or closing by a tenacious substance.

CONGLUTINA'TION, *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union.

CONGLU'TINATIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue or other substance of like nature.

CONGLU'TINATOR, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CON'GO, *n.* (cong'go.) A fine sort of black tea from China.

CONGRAT'ULANT, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.

CONGRAT'ULATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *congratulor; con* and *gratulor*, from *gratus*, grateful, pleasing. *See* GRACE.] To profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, &c.; to wish joy to another. We *congratulate* the nation on the restoration of peace. Formerly this verb was followed by *to.* "The subjects of England may *congratulate to* themselves." But this use of *to* is entirely obsolete. The use of *with* after this verb, "I *congratulate with* my country," is perhaps less objectionable, but is rarely used. The intransitive sense of this verb may therefore be considered as antiquated, and no longer legitimate.

CONGRAT'ULATED, *pp.* Compli-

mented with expressions of joy at a happy event.

CONGRAT'ULATING, *ppr.* Professing one's joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity, or success.

CONGRATULA'TION, *n.* The act of professing one's joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or on account of an event deemed fortunate for both parties or to the community.

CONGRAT'ULATOR, *n.* One who offers congratulation.

CONGRAT'ULATORY, *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties or for the community.

CONGREE',† *v. i.* To agree.

CONGREET,† *v. t.* To salute mutually.

CON'GREGATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *congrego; con* and *grex*, a herd; W. *gre.* *See* GREGARIOUS.] To collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body; as, to *congregate* men or animals; to *congregate* waters or sands.

CON'GREGATE, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet.

Equals with equals often congregate. *Denham.*

CON'GREGATE, *a.* Collected; compact; close. [*Lit. us.*]—*Congregate glands*, glands which are clustered together, but each distinct from the rest, and having its own duct; the term is especially applied to the glands which are formed in clusters on the inner surface of the intestines.

CON'GREGATED, *pp.* Collected; assembled in one place.

CON'GREGATING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; coming together.

CONGREGA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing together or assembling.—2. A collection or assemblage of separate things; as, a *congregation* of vapours.—3. *More generally*, an assembly of persons; and appropriately, an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction. 4. An assembly of rulers: Num. xxxv.—5. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope; as, the *congregation* of the holy office, &c. Fraternities of religious persons forming subdivisions of the monastic orders, &c.—6. At *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, the assembly of masters and doctors, in which the giving of degrees, &c. is transacted.—7. In *Scotland*, an appellation first assumed by the adherents of the reformed faith, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Those noblemen who directed their proceedings were called *lords of the congregation.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; appropriately used of such Christians as hold to church government by consent and election, maintaining that each congregation is independent of others, and has the right to choose its own pastor and govern itself; as, a *congregational* church or mode of worship.

CONGREGA'TIONALISM, *n.* Ecclesiastical government in the hands of each church, as an independent body.

CONGREGA'TIONALIST, *n.* One who belongs to a congregational church or society; one who holds to the independence of each congregation or church of Christians, in the right of electing a pastor, and in governing the church.

CON'GRESS, *n.* [Lat. *congressus*, from *congredior*, to come together; *con* and *gradior*, to go or step; *gradus*, a step. *See* GRADE and DEGREE.] 1. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; particularly, a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns.—2. The assembly of delegates of the several British colonies in America, which united to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774, and which declared the colonies independent.—3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of independence, and until the adoption of the present constitution, and the organization of the government in 1789. During these periods, the congress consisted of one house only.—4. The assembly of senators and representatives of the several states of North America, according to the present constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a federal republic; the legislature of the United States, consisting of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate are elected for six years, but the members of the house of representatives are chosen for two years only. Hence the united body of senators and representatives for the two years, during which the representatives hold their seats, is called *one congress.* Thus the Americans say the first or second session of the *sixteenth* congress.—5. A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. -6. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce.

CONGRES'SION,† *n.* A company.

CONGRES'SIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States; as, *congressional* debates.

The *congressional* institution of Amphictyons in Greece. *Barlow.*

CONGRES'SIVE, *a.* Meeting, as the sexes.—2. Encountering.

CON'GREVE ROCKET, *n.* An invention, so called from the inventor,



Congreve rocket.

Sir William Congreve, by which balls and combustibles are discharged to an immense distance. [*See* ROCKET.]

CONGROE,† *v. i.* To agree.

CON'GRUENCE, } *n.* [Lat. *congruentia*, from *congruo*, to agree or suit.] Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement: consistency.
CONGRU'ENCY, }

CON'GRUENT, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; correspondent.

CONGRU'ITY, *n.* Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things.

There is no *congruity* between a mean subject and a lofty style; but an obvious *congruity* between an elevated station and dignified deportment.

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting a particle. *Sidney.*

3. Reason; consistency; propriety.—4. In *school divinity*, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. The merit of congruity is a sort of imperfect qualification for the gift and reception of God's grace.—5. In *geom.*, figures or lines, which when laid over one another, exactly correspond, are in *congruity.*

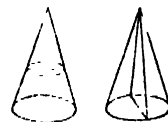
CON'GRUOUS, *a.* [Lat. *congruus.*] 1. Suitable; consistent; agreeable to. Light airy music and a solemn or mournful occasion are not *congruous.* Obedience to God is *congruous* to the light of reason.—2. Rational; fit.

It is not *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CON'GRUOUSLY, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently.

CON'IA, or CON'EINE, *n.* A vegetable alkali, discovered in the Conium maculatum, or hemlock, of which it is the active and poisonous principle. It is an oily liquid, having a strong odour resembling that of mice; it is excessively poisonous, and appears to cause death by inducing paralysis of the muscles used in respiration.

CON'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *conicus;* Gr. κωνικος. *See* CONE.] 1. Having the form of a cone; round and decreasing to a point; as, a *conic* figure; a *conical* vessel.—2. Pertaining to a cone; as, *conic* sections.—*Conic sections* are the figures formed by the cutting of a cone by a plane; they are five in number, corresponding to the different positions of the cutting plane with respect to the cone. When the cutting plane passes through the apex of the cone, and coincides with the axis, or passes through the apex and any part of the base, the section is a triangle, as in fig. 1. When the plane cuts the axis at right angles, the section is a circle, as in fig. 2. When the plane cuts the axis obliquely, and passes through both sides of the cone, the section is an ellipse or oval, as in fig. 3. When the plane cuts the axis in a line parallel to one side of the cone, the section is a parabola, as in fig. 4. And lastly, if the section be made parallel to the axis, or so as to make a greater angle with the base than that which it makes with the side of the cone, it will be an hyperbola, as in fig. 5. The term *conic sections* is applied more peculiarly to the last three figures, and the doctrines of their several properties constitute one principal branch of geometry, of great importance in physical and geometrical astronomy, as well as in the physico-mathematical sciences.—*Conical valve*, the puppet or T valve, first used by Watt in the construction of
CON'ICAL, }



Conic sections (figs. 1 and 2).

Conic sections (figs. 3, 4, and 5).

in any subject; a skilful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

CONNOISSEURSHIP, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CON'NOTATE, *v. t.* [*con* and *note*, Lat. *noto, notatus.*] To designate with something else; to imply. [*Lit. us.*]

CON'NOTATED, *pp.* Designated.

CON'NOTATING, *ppr.* Designating.

CONNOTA'TION, *n.* The act of making known or designating with something; implication of something beside itself; inference. [*Lit. us.*]

CONNŌTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *con* and *nota; noto*, to mark. *See* NOTE.] To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [*Lit. us.*]

CONNŌTED, *pp.* Denoted.

CONNU'BIAL, *a.* [Lat. *connubialis*, from *connubium; con* and *nubo*, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife; as, *connubial* rites; *connubial* love.

CONNUMERA'TION, *n.* A reckoning together.

CON'NUSANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance*, from *connoitre*, to know, Lat. *cognosco.*] Knowledge. [*See* COGNIZANCE.]

CON'NUSANT, *a.* Knowing; informed; apprised.

> A neutral vessel, breaking a blockade, is liable to confiscation, if *connusant* of the blockade. *Browne.*

CON'NUSOR. *See* COGNIZOR.

CONNUTRI''TIOUS, *a.* Nourishing together.

CON'NY, *a.* [W. *cono.*] Brave; fine [*Local.*]

CONŒ'LIX, or **CONOHE'LIX**, *n.* [Lat. *conus*, a cone, and *helix.*] A genus of turbinated shells, which form a beautifully defined link connecting the *cones* (conus) with the volutes, strictly so termed.

CO'NOID, *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδης: κωνος, a cone, and ειδος, form.] 1. In *geom.*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid.—2. In *anat.*, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a cone or pine-apple, and called the pineal gland.

CONOID'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a **CONOID'ICAL**, } conoid; having the form of a conoid.

CONOMINEE', *n.* One named or designated as an associate

CO'NOPS, *n.* A genus of insects belonging to the order Diptera, with an extended jointed rostrum. One species, C. Calcitrans, harasses horses and draws blood from them with its sting.

CON'QUACE, or **CON'QUES**, *v. t.* [Fr. *conquerir.*] To acquire; to procure whether by art or valour; to conquer, to acquire by conquest; to purchase with money, or by means of one's own industry. [*Scotch.*]

CONQUAD'RATE, *v. t.* To bring into a square.

CONQUAS'SATE, *v. t.* [Lat *conquasso.*] To shake. [*Lit. us.*]

CONQUAS'SATED, *pp.* Shaken.

CONQUAS'SATING, *ppr.* Shaking.

CONQUASSA'TION, *n.* Concussion; agitation.

CON'QUER, *v. t.* (conk'er.) [Fr. *conquerir*, from the Lat. *conquiro; con* and *quæro*, to seek, to obtain, to conquer; Arm. *conqeuri.* See Ar. *karau* or *quarau*, and Heb. Ch. חקר, *chakar*, to seek.] 1. To subdue; to reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made; to overcome; to vanquish. Alexander *conquered* Asia. The Romans *conquered* Carthage.—2. To gain by force; to win; to take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over, as the subduing of the power of an enemy generally implies possession of the person or thing subdued by the conqueror. Thus, a king or an army *conquers* a country, or a city, which is afterward restored.—3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion, or other influence.

> Anna *conquers* but to save,
> And governs but to bless. *Smith.*
>
> He went forth *conquering* and to *conquer;* Rev. vi.

4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever opposes; as, to *conquer* the passions; to *conquer* reluctance.—5. To gain or obtain by effort; as, to *conquer* freedom; to *conquer* peace; *a French application of the word.*

CON'QUER, *v. i* To overcome; to gain the victory.

> The champions resolved to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

CON'QUERABLE, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome, or subdued.

CON'QUERABLENESS, *n.* A state that admits of being conquered.

CON'QUERED, *pp.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

CON'QUERESS, *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female.

CON'QUERING, *ppr.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

CON'QUERINGLY, *adv.* By conquering.

CON'QUEROR, *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence. The man who defeats his antagonist in combat is a *conqueror*, as is the general or admiral who defeats his enemy.

CON'QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *conquête;* Lat. *conquisitus, quæsitus, quæstus*, from *quæro*, to seek. The Lat. *quæsivi, quæsitus*, coincides in elements with the W. *ceisiaw.* The primary sense is to seek, to press, or drive toward.] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. *Applied to persons, territory, and the like*, it usually implies or includes a taking possession of; as, the *conquest* of Canada by the British troops. So we speak of the *conquest* of the heart, the passions, or the will.—2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition.

> In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath. *Addison.*

3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral; as, Jamaica was a valuable *conquest* for England.—4. In *a feudal sense*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—5. In *the law of nations*, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms.

> The right of *conquest* is derived from the laws of war *Encyc.*

6. The act of gaining or regaining by effort; as, the *conquest* of liberty or peace; *a French phrase.*

CONSANGUIN'EOUS, *a.* [Lat. *consanguineus*, infra.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

CONSANGUIN'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *consanguinitas; con* and *sanguis*, blood.] The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage. It is lineal or collateral.

CONSARCINA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *consarcino*, to sew or patch together.] The act of patching together.

CON'SCIENCE, *n.* (con'shens.) [Fr. from Lat. *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know, to be privy to; *con* and *scio*, to know.] 1. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them. Conscience is called by some writers the *moral sense*, and considered as an original faculty of our nature. Others question the propriety of considering conscience as a distinct faculty or principle. They consider it rather as the general principle of moral approbation or disapprobation, applied to one's own conduct and affections; alleging that our notions of right and wrong are not to be deduced from a single principle or faculty, but from various powers of the understanding and will.

> Being convicted by their own *conscience*, they went out one by one; John viii.
>
> The *conscience* manifests itself in the feeling of obligation we experience, which precedes, attends, and follows our actions. *E. T. Fitch.*
>
> *Conscience* is first occupied in ascertaining our duty, before we proceed to action; then in judging of our actions when performed. *J. M. Mason.*

2. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty.

> What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

3. Real sentiment; private thoughts; truth; as, do you in *conscience* believe the story?—4. Consciousness; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts.

> The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
> Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Denham*

[*This primary sense of the word is nearly, perhaps wholly, obsolete.*]—5. Knowledge of the actions of others.—6. In *ludicrous language*, reason or reasonableness.

> Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

To make conscience or *a matter of conscience*, is to act according to the dictates of conscience, or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates.—*Court of conscience*, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other trading cities and districts.

CON'SCIENCELESS, *a.* Having no conscience.

CON'SCIENCE-PROOF, *a.* Proof against the compunctions of conscience

CON'SCIENCE-SMITTEN, *a.* Smitten by conscience or remorse.

CON'SCIENCED, *a.* Having conscience.

CON'SCIENT,† *a.* Conscious.

CONSCIEN'TIOUS, *a.* Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict re-

gard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; as, a *conscientious* judge.—2. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; as, a *conscientious* probity.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY, *adv.* According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong. A man may err *conscientiously*.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSNESS, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice and strict conformity to its dictates.

All his conduct seemed marked with an exact and unvarying *conscientiousness*.
J. L. Kingsley, Eulogy on Prof. Fisher.

By phrenologists, *conscientiousness* is classed among the sentiments proper to man. Its organ is situated towards the posterior and lateral parts of the head, on each side of Firmness, and marked 16. When it is very energetic the individual is strongly disposed to act justly, from the mere love of justice, and is highly disgusted at beholding an action in the least degree connected with unjust principles. When it is very feeble he has no distinct perception of the nature of justice, and is very apt to act unjustly under the temptations of interest and inclination.

CON'SCIONABLE, *a.* According to conscience; reasonable; just.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Wotton.*

CON'SCIONABLENESS, *n.* Reasonableness; equity.

CON'SCIONABLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

CON'SCIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *conscius.*] 1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations. Thus, man is a *conscious* being.—2. Knowing from memory, or without extraneous information; as, I am not *conscious* of the fact.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who *conscious* of the occasion, feared the event. *Dryden.*

3. Knowing by conscience, or internal perception or persuasion; as, I am not *conscious* of having given any offence. Sometimes followed by *to;* as, I am not *conscious to* myself.

Æneas only, *conscious to* the sign,
Presaged the event. *Dryden.*

So we say, *conscious* of innocence, or of ignorance, or of a crime.

CON'SCIOUSLY, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke.*

CON'SCIOUSNESS, *n.* The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object.

Consciousness of our sensations, and *consciousness* of our existence, seem to be simultaneous. *Edin. Encyc.*

Consciousness must be an essential attribute of spirit. *Watts.*

2. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence. A man may betray his *consciousness* of guilt by his countenance.—3. Certain knowledge from observation or experience.

CON'SCRIPT, *a.* [Lat. *conscriptus*, from *conscribo*, to enroll; *con* and *scribo*, to write.] Written; enrolled; as, *conscript* fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the senate's register.

CON'SCRIPT, *n.* [Fr. *conscrit.*] An enrolled soldier.

CONSCRIP'TION, *n.* [Lat. *conscriptio.*] 1. An enrolling or registering.—2. Soldiers or forces levied by enrolling; *a word used in France.*

CON'SECRATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *consecro; con* and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred. *See* SACRED.] 1. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service and worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons; Exod. xxix.

All the silver, and gold, and vessels of brass and iron, are *consecrated* to the Lord; Josh. vi.

2. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods, as a Roman emperor.—3. To set apart and bless the elements in the eucharist.—4. To render venerable; to make respected; as, rules or principles *consecrated* by time.

CON'SECRATE, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.

They were assembled in that *consecrate* place. *Bacon.*

[*This word is now seldom used, unless in poetry.*]

CON'SECRATED, *pp.* Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; devoted or dedicated to the service and worship of God; made venerable.

CON'SECRATING, *ppr.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable.

CONSECRA'TION, *n.* The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. Consecration does not make a person or thing really *holy*, but declares it to be *sacred*, that is, devoted to God, or to divine service; as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of a bishop.—2. Canonization; the act of translating into heaven, and enrolling or numbering among the saints or gods; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.—3. The benediction of the elements in the eucharist; the act of setting apart and blessing the elements in the communion.

CON'SECRATOR, *n.* One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes.

CON'SECRATORY, *a.* Making sacred.

CON'SECTARY, *a.* [Lat. *consectarius*, from *consector*, to follow; *con* and *sector, sequor. See* SEEK.] Following; consequent; consequential; deducible.

CON'SECTARY, *n.* That which follows; consequence; deduction from premises; corollary.

CONSECU'TION, *n.* [Lat. *consecutio*, from *consequor*, to follow; *con* and *sequor*, to follow. *See* SEEK.] 1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions.—2. Succession; series of things that follow each other; as a *consecution* of colours.—3. In *astr.*, *consecution month* is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another.

CONSEC'UTIVE, *a.* [It. *consecutivo;* Fr. *consecutif. See* CONSECUTION.] 1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession; as, fifty *consecutive* years.—2. Following; consequential; succeeding; as, the actions of men *consecutive* to volition.—3. *Consecutive chords*, in *music*, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion.—*Consecutive poles*, in *magnetism*, are slight poles formed at irregular points of a magnetic bar, and which tend to disturb the attraction of the real poles.

CONSEC'UTIVELY, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession, in opposition to *antecedently* or *casually*.

CONSEC'UTIVENESS, *n.* State of being consecutive.

CONSEM'INATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *con* and *semino*, to sow.] To sow different seeds together.

CONSENES'CENCE, } *n.* [Lat. *consenesco*, to
CONSENES'CENCY, } grow old.] A growing old; decay from age; as, the *consenescence* of the world.

CONSEN'SION, *n.* [Lat. *consensio See* CONSENT.] Agreement; accord. [*Lit. us.*]

CONSENT', *n.* [Lat. *consensus;* It. *consenso;* Fr. *consentement;* Sp. *consentimiento;* from Lat. *consentio*, to be of one mind, to agree; *con* and *sentio*, to think, feel, or perceive. *See* SENSE and ASSENT.] 1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; as, a parent gives his *consent* to the marriage of his daughter. We generally use this word in cases where power, rights, and claims are concerned. We give *consent*, when we yield that which we have a right to withhold; but we do not give *consent* to a mere opinion, or abstract proposition. In this case, we give our *assent*. But *assent* is also used in conceding what we may withhold. We give our *assent* to the marriage of a daughter. Consequently, *assent* has a more extensive application than *consent*. But the distinction is not always observed. *Consent* often amounts to *permission*.

Defraud ye not one another, except with *consent* for a time; 1 Cor. vii.

2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion.

All with one *consent* began to make excuse; Luke xiv.

The company of priests murder by *consent;* Hos. vi.

3. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope.*

4. In *the animal economy*, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. This *consent* is supposed to exist in, or be produced by the nerves, and the affections to be communicated from one part to another by means of their ramifications and distributions through the body. Thus, the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres, will produce spasms and colic in the bowels; a shameful thing seen or heard will produce blushing in the cheeks. But many facts indicate that other causes than nervous communication produce sympathy.

CONSENT', *v. i.* [Lat. *consentio. See*

the Noun.] 1. Literally, to think with another. Hence, to agree or accord. More generally, to agree in mind and will; to yield to what one has the power, the right, or the disposition to withhold, or refuse to grant.

If sinners entice thee, *consent* thou not; Prov. i.

And Saul was *consenting* to Stephen's death; Acts viii.

Only let us *consent* to them, and they will dwell with us; Gen. xxxiv.

2. To agree.

When thou sawest a thief, thou *consentedst* with him; Ps. l.

3. To assent.

I *consent* to the law that it is good; Rom. vii; 1 Tim. vi.

CONSENTANE'ITY, *n.* Mutual agreement.

CONSENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *consentaneus. See* CONSENT.] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.

The practice of virtue is not *consentaneous* to the unrenewed heart. *Anon.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency.

CONSENT'ER, *n.* One who consents.

CONSEN'TIENT, *a.* [Lat. *consentiens, consentio.*] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgment of the church. *Pearson.*

CON'SEQUENCE, *n.* [Lat. *consequentia,* from *consequor; con* and *sequor,* to follow. *See* SEEK.] 1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions Hence, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause.

Shun the bitter *consequence*; for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die.
Milton

The *consequences* of intemperance are disgrace, poverty, disease, and premature death.

2. In *logic,* a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction.

Every rational being is accountable to his Maker; man is a rational being; the *consequence* then must be, that man is accountable to his Maker.

From this train of argument, the *consequence* is obvious.

3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution.

I felt
That I must after thee, with this my son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.
Milton.

4. Influence; tendency, as to effects. The sense of *consequence,* in this use, is modified by the words connected with it; as, "it is of *little consequence,*" that is, of little importance, small effects will follow; "it is of *no consequence,*" of no moment, no effect of importance will follow; "it is of *great consequence,*" of great importance, great effects will follow.—5. Importance; extensive influence; distinction; as, a man of great *consequence* in society. *In consequence,* by means of; as the effect of.

CON'SEQUENT, *a.* [Lat. *consequens.*] 1. Following as the natural effect; with *to* or *on.*

The right was *consequent to,* and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

His poverty was *consequent on* his vices.

2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction; as, a proposition *consequent* to other propositions.

CON'SEQUENT, *n.* Effect; that which follows a cause.

They were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Davies.*

2. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion or inference. *Consequent* of a ratio, in *mathe.,* is the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio $m : n$, or m, to n, n is the consequent, and m the antecedent: also in the proportion $a : b :: c : d$, b and d are termed the consequents, and a and c the antecedents of the two ratios compared.

CONSEQUEN'TIAL, *a.* Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; as, a *consequential* evil.—*Consequential losses,* or *damages,* in *law,* are such losses or damages as arise out of a man's act, for which, according to a fundamental principle in law, he is answerable if he could have avoided them.—2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

These arguments are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose. *Hale.*

3. Important.—4. Conceited; pompous; *applied to persons.*

CONSEQUEN'TIALLY, *adv.* With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas.—2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.—3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect.—4. With assumed importance; with conceit.

CONSEQUEN'TIALNESS, *n.* Regular consecution in discourse.

CON'SEQUENTLY, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

CON'SEQUENTNESS, *n* Regular connection of propositions, following each other; consecution of discourse. [*Lit. us.*]

CONSER'TION, *n.* [Lat. *consero, consertum.*] Junction; adaptation.

CONSERV'ABLE, *a.* [*See* CONSERVE.] That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

CONSERV'ANCY, *n.* [Lat. *conservans. See* CONSERVE.] *A court of conservancy* is held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

CONSERV'ANT, *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

CONSERVA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *conservatio. See* CONSERVE.] The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state; as, the *conservation* of bodies from perishing; the *conservation* of the peace of society; the *conservation* of privileges.

CONSERV'ATISM, *n.* The practice of preserving what is established. 2. The political principles and opinions maintained by conservatives.

CONSERV'ATIVE, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury.—2. In *a political sense,* having a tendency to uphold and preserve entire the institutions of the country, both civil and ecclesiastical; as, *conservative principles; conservative* efforts, opposed to radical changes in church and state.—3. Pertaining to the conservatives, or their principles. [*See* the Noun.]

CONSERV'ATIVE, *n.* One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution, or form of government in its present state.—2. One of the political party which sprang up about the time of the passing of the Reform Bill. The professed object of the conservatives, as a political body, is to support and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil; and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions. Their principles are almost the same as those maintained by the whigs of 1688.

CONSERVA'TOR, *n.* A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. *Appropriately,* an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation or community, as in Catholic universities. It is a word of extensive application.—2. In *Connecticut,* a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.

CONSERV'ATORY, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

CONSERV'ATORY, *n.* A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury. Thus, a fish-pond for keeping fish, a granary for corn, an ice-house for ice and other things, a receptacle for water, &c., are called *conservatories.*—2. A large green-house for exotics, in which the plants are planted in beds and borders, and not in tubs or pots, as in the common green-house.—3. Also sometimes used in the sense of *repository,* as of models, &c.

CON'SERVE, *v. t.* (conserv'.) [Lat. *conservo; con* and *servo,* to hold, keep, or guard.] To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation; as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society; to *conserve* fruits, roots, and herbs, with sugar, &c.

CON'SERVE, *n.* A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.—2. In *pharmacy,* a form of medicine contrived to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots, or fruits of simples, as nearly as possible in their natural fresh state. Fresh vegetables and sugar of the consistence of honey.—3. A conservatory. [*Not usual.*]

CONSERV'ED, *pp.* Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded; kept; maintained; protected; prepared with sugar.

CONSERV'ER, *n* One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation; a preparer of conserves.

CONSERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar.

CONSES'SION, *n.* [Lat. *consessio. See* SESSION.] A sitting together. [*Lit. us.*]

CONSES'SOR, *n.* One that sits with others. [*Lit. us.*]

CONSID'ER, *v. t.* [Lat. *considero,* to consider, to view attentively, from *consido* or *consideo,* to sit by; *con* and

sedeo, to sit. [*See* SIT.] The literal sense is, to *sit by* or *close*, or to *set the mind* or *the eye to;* hence, to view or examine with attention.] 1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thy heart; Deut. iv.

Hast thou *considered* my servant Job? Job i.

Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; Matt. vi

2. To view attentively; to observe and examine.

The priest shall *consider* the leprosy; Lev. xiii.

3. To attend to; to relieve.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor; Ps xli

4. To have regard to; to respect.

Let us *consider* one another, to provoke to love, and to good works; Heb. x.

5. To take into view in examination, or into account in estimates; as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered*. -6. In the imperative, *consider* is equivalent to think with care, attend, examine the subject with a view to truth or the consequences of a measure. So we use *see, observe, think, attend.*—7. To requite; to reward; particularly for gratuitous services.

CONSID'ER, *v. i.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge or understanding; Is. xliv.

In the day of adversity *consider;* Eccles. vii.

2. To deliberate; to turn in the mind; as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers; sometimes followed by *of;* as, I will *consider* your case, or *of* your case.

The apostles and elders come together to *consider of* this matter; Acts xv.

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

CONSID'ERABLE, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *See* CONSIDER.] That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked or attended to.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

[*This primary use of the word is obsolescent or very rarely used.*]—2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

As that which is worthy of regard is in some measure important, hence,—3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction; *applied to persons.*

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spratt.*

4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject. *Considerable* aid was expected from the allies. A man has a *considerable* estate in Norfolk. A *considerable* sum of money was collected. Sometimes followed by *to.* He thought his aid *considerable to* him.

CONSID'ERABLENESS, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

The *considerableness* of things is to be estimated by their usefulness, or by their effects on society.

CONSID'ERABLY, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling, or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains
Both by their good examples and their pains.
Roscommon.

CONSID'ERANCE,† *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought. [*See* CONSIDERATION.]

CONSID'ERATE, *a.* [Lat. *consideratus. See* CONSIDER.] 1. Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, serious: circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; *not* hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden.*

2. Having respect to; regardful; as, *considerate* of praise. [*Lit. us.*]—3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSID'ERATELY, *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.

CONSID'ERATENESS, *n.* Prudence, calm deliberation.

CONSIDERA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *consideratio. See* CONSIDER.] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; as, let us take into *consideration* the consequences of a hasty decision.—2. Mature thought; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

3 Contemplation; meditation.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues. *Sidney.*

4. Some degree of importance; claim to notice, or regard; a moderate degree of respectability.

Lucan is an author of *consideration* among the Latin poets. *Addison.*

5. That which is considered, motive of action: influence; ground of conduct.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

6. Reason; that which induces to a determination; as, he was moved by the *considerations* set before him.—7. In *law*, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation. In all contracts, each party gives something in exchange for what he receives. A contract is an agreement, upon sufficient *consideration*. This consideration is *express* or *implied; express*, when the thing to be given or done is specified; *implied*, when no specific consideration is agreed upon, but justice requires it and the law implies it; as, when a man labours for another, without stipulating for wages, the law infers that he shall receive a reasonable *consideration*. A good *consideration* is that of blood, or natural love; a valuable *consideration* is such as money, marriage, &c. Hence a *consideration* is an equivalent or recompense; that which is *given* as of equal estimated value with that which is *received*. In *Scots law*, when value in money or goods or services has been given in return for a deed granted, the *consideration* is said to be *onerous;* when a deed is granted without value, and from mere love and favour to the grantee, the consideration is termed *gratuitous.*

CONSID'ERATIVE, *a.* Taking into consideration. [*Lit. us.*]

CONSID'ERED, *pp.* Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined.

CONSID'ERER, *n.* A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection. [*Considerator* is not in use.]

CONSID'ERING, *ppr.* Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on. *Note.* We have a peculiar use of this word, which may be a corruption for *considered*, or which may be a deviation from analogy by an insensible change in the structure of the phrase. "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature." As a participle, this word must here refer to *us*, or the sentence cannot be resolved by any rule of English syntax. It would be correct to say, "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, the weakness of our nature being *considered;*" or, "We, *considering* the weakness of our nature, cannot act otherwise." But the latter phrase is better grammar than it is sense. We use other participles in like manner; as, "*Allowing* for tare, the weight could not be more than a hundred pounds." These and similar phrases are anomalous. But *considering* is no more a *kind of conjunction*, in such a phrase, than it is a *noun.*

CONSID'ERING, *n.* The act of deliberating, or carefully attending to; hesitation; as, many mazed *considerings.*

CONSID'ERINGLY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

CONSIGN, *v. t.* (consi'ne.) [Lat. *consigno*, to seal, or sign; *con* and *signo*, to seal or stamp; *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark: It. *consegnare*, to deposit, deliver, consign [*See* SIGN.] The sense is, to *set to*, to *thrust*, or *send.*] 1. To give, send, or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession: as, at death the body is *consigned to* the grave.

At the day of general account, good men are to be *consigned over* to another state. *Atterbury.*

2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge, or trust; to commit; as, to *consign* a youth to the care of a preceptor; to *consign* goods to a factor.—3. To set over or commit, for permanent preservation; as, to *consign* a history to writing.—4 To appropriate.

CONSIGN,† *v. i.* (consi'ne.) To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent.

CONSIGNA'TION, *n.* The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor. Park.*

[*Lit. us. See* CONSIGNMENT.] In *Scots law*, the depositing, in the hands of a third party, of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition.

CONSIG'NATURE, *n.* Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

CONSIGNED, *pp.* Delivered; committed for keeping, or management; deposited in trust.

CONSIGNEE', *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

CONSIGNER, } *n.* The person who
CONSIGNOR, } consigns; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods to another for sale, or to ship for superintendence, bills of lading, papers, &c.

CONSIGNIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* SIGNIFY.] Joint signification.

CONSIGNIF'ICATIVE, *a.* [*See* SIGNIFY.] Having a like signification, or jointly significative.

CONSIGNING, *ppr.* Delivering to another in trust; sending or committing, as a possession or charge.

CONSIGNMENT, *n.* The act of consigning; consignation; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale.—2. The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale; as, A. received a large *consignment* of goods from B.—3. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIM'ILAR, *a.* Having common resemblance. [*Lit. us.*]

CONSIMIL'ITUDE, *n.* Resemblance. [*Lit us.*]

CONSIST', *v. i.* [L. *consisto*; *con* and *sisto*, to stand.] 1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state; as a body composed of parts in union or connection. Hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*; Col i. 17.

2. To stand or be; to be contained; followed by *in*; as, the beauty of epistolary writing *consists in* ease and freedom.—3. To be composed; followed by *of*; as, a landscape should *consist of* a variety of scenery.—*To consist together*, to coexist; to have being concurrently.

Necessity and election cannot *consist together* in the same act. *Bramhall.*

To consist with, to agree; to be in accordance with; to be compatible.

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

CONSIST'ENCE, CONSIST'ENCY, *n.* A standing together; a being fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body, in which its component parts remain fixed.

The *consistency* of bodies is divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon.*

2. A degree of density or spissitude, but indefinite.

Let the juices or liquor be boiled into the *consistency* of sirup. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution; as, friendship of a lasting *consistency*; resolutions of durable *consistence*.—4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity: as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations or judicial decisions; *consistency* of opinions; *consistency* of behaviour or of character.

There is harmony and consistency in all God's works. *L. Lathrop*

5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease, remain for a time at a stand.

CONSIST'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *consistens*. See CONSIST.] 1. Fixed; firm; not fluid; as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the *fluid*.—2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed; as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; let a man be *consistent with* himself; the law is *consistent with justice* and policy.

So two *consistent* notions act the soul. *Pope.*

CONSIST'ENTAY, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably; as, to command confidence a man must act *consistently*.

CONSISTO'RIAL, CONSIST'ORY, *a.* [See CONSISTORY.] Pertaining or relating to a *consistory*, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop.

Every archbishop and bishop of a diocese hath a *consistory* court. *Ency.*

In *Scotland*, the term *consistorial court* was applied to the *commissary court* (lately abolished), which came in place of the bishop's court.

CONSISTO'RIAN, *a.* Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

CONSIST'ORY, *n.* [Lat. *consistorium*, from *consisto*. See CONSIST.] Primarily, a place of meeting; a council house, or place of justice. Hence,—1. A place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese. The bishop's chancellor or his commissary is the judge.—2. An assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome.

Pius was then hearing causes in *consistory*. *Bacon.*

3. A solemn assembly or council.—4.† A place of residence.—5. In the Reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders.

CONSO'CIATE, *n.* [Lat. *consociatus*. See the next word.] An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice.

CONSO'CIATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *consociatus*, from *consocio*; *con* and *socio*, to unite; *socius*, a companion. See SOCIAL.] 1. To unite; to join; to associate. 2. To cement or hold in close union.—3. In the *United States*, to unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of churches.

CONSO'CIATE, *v. i.* To unite; to coalesce.—2. In the *United States*, to unite, or meet in a body; to form a consociation of pastors and messengers.

CONSO'CIATED, *pp.* Associated in a body.

CONSO'CIATING, *ppr.* Uniting in a body.

CONSO'CIATION, *n.* Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things. [*This word is less used than* Association.]—2. In the *United States*, fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates; a meeting of the pastors and delegates of a number of congregational churches, for aiding and supporting each other, and forming an advisory council in ecclesiastical affairs.

CONSOCIA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation.

CON'SOL, *n.* [from *consolidate*.] Consols, in *England*, are the funds or stocks formed by the consolidation of different annuities. [See CONSOLS.]

CONSO'LABLE, *a.* [See CONSOLE.] That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

CON'SOLATE,† *v. t.* To comfort. [See CONSOLE.]

CONSOLA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *consolatio*. See CONSOLE.] 1. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that abates the evil, or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage, and the like.

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd. *Milton.*

We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love; Philem. vii.

2. That which comforts, or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort; as, the *consolation* of Israel; Luke ii.

CON'SOLATOR, *n.* One who comforts.

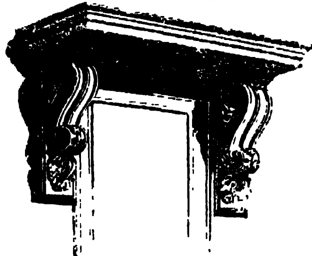
CONSOL'ATORY, *a.* [Lat. *consolatorius*.] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.

CONSOL'ATORY, *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

CONSOLE, *v. t.* [Lat. *consolor*; Fr. *consoler*. The primary sense is either to set or allay, to give rest or quiet, Ar. *sala*, Heb. שלה, *shalah*; or the sense is to strengthen, in which case it coincides with the root of *solid*. The latter is most probable.] To comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress. The promises of the gospel may well *console* the Christian in all the afflictions of life. It is a *consoling* reflection that the evils of life are temporary.

I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete. *P. Henry.*

CON'SOLE, *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, a projecting ornament, having for its contour generally a curve of contrary flexure. It is employed to support a cornice



Console

bust, vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament; as on the key-stone of an arch. It is the same as *ancone*, (which see.)

CONSOLED, *pp.* Comforted; cheered.

CONSOLER, *n.* One that gives comfort.

CONSOL'IDANT, *a.* [See CONSOLIDATE.] Having the quality of uniting wounds, or forming new flesh.

CONSOL'IDANT, *n.* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh.

CONSOL'IDATE, *v. t.* [It. *consolidare*; *con* and *solidus*, solid. See SOLID.] 1. To make solid; to unite or press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet.*

2. To unite the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound, by means of applications.—3. To unite two parliamentary bills in one.—4. In *law*, to combine two benefices in one.

CONSOL'IDATE, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid; as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

In hurts and ulcers of the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon.*

CONSOL'IDATE, *a.* Formed into a solid mass.

CONSOL'IDATED, *pp.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.—*Consolidated funds*. In 1816, the Exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland, which had previously been kept separate, were by act of parliament consolidated into one, and an act was at the same time passed consolidating certain portions of the joint revenue of Great Britain and Ireland into one fund, hence called the *consolidated fund*, and providing for its in-

discriminate application to the payment of the public debts, civil lists, and other specified expenses of both kingdoms.

CONSOL'IDATING, *ppr.* Making solid; uniting.

CONSOLIDA'TION, *n.* The act of making, or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm compact mass, body, or system.—2. The annexing of one bill to another in parliament or legislation.—3. The combining of two benefices in one.—4. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.—5. In *civil law*, the uniting the possession or profit of land with the property.—6. In *Scots feudal law*, the re-union of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.

CONSOL'IDATIVE, *a.* Tending to consolidate; healing.

CONSOLING, *ppr.* Comforting; alleviating grief.

CONSOLING, *a.* Adapted to console or comfort; as, *consoling* news.

CON'SOLS, *n.* A term familiarly used to denote a considerable portion of the public debt of this kingdom, more correctly known as the three per cent. consolidated annuities. There is a similar description of stock called the "reduced threes," or three per cents.

CON'SONANCE, **CON'SONANCY**, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *consonantia*, *consonans*, from *consono*, to sound together; *con* and *sono*, to sound. *See* SOUND and TONE.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds. In *music*, consonance is an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth, and eighth. It denotes also the according intervals. When the interval of a consonance is invariable, it is called perfect; but when it may be either major or minor, it is termed imperfect.—2. Agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; agreeableness; suitableness; as, the *consonance* of opinions among judges; the *consonance* of a ritual to the Scriptures.

CON'SONANT, *a.* Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent; followed generally by *to;* sometimes by *with;* as, this rule is *consonant to* Scripture and reason.—2. In *music*, composed of consonances; as, *consonant* intervals.

CON'SONANT, *n.* A letter, so named because it is considered as being sounded only in connection with a vowel. But some consonants have no sound, even when united with a vowel, and others have a very imperfect sound. The consonants are better called *articulations*, as they are the names given to the several closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede and follow the openings of the organs, with which the vowels are uttered. These closings are perfect, and wholly intercept the voice, as in the syllables *ek*, *ep*, *et;* or imperfect, and admitting some slight sound, as in *em*, *en*. Hence some articulations are called *mutes*, and others *semi-vowels*. The consonants begin or end syllables, and their use is to determine the manner of beginning or ending the vocal sounds. These closings or configurations of the organs being various, serve to diversify the syllables, as in uttering *ba*, *da*, *pa*, or *ab*, *ad*, *ap;* and although *b* and *p* may be considered as representing no sounds at all, yet they so modify the utterance of *ab*, *ap*, or *ba*, *pa*, that the slight difference between these articulations may be perceived as far as the human voice can be distinctly heard.

CON'SONANTLY, *adv.* Consistently; in agreement.

CON'SONANTNESS, *n.* Agreeableness; consistency.

CON'SONOUS, *a.* [Lat. *consonus.*] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSO'PIATE,† *v. t.* To lull asleep.

CONSOPIA'TION,† *n.* A lulling asleep.

CON'SOPITE,† *v. t.* [Lat. *consopio.*] To compose; to lull to sleep.

CON'SOPITE, *a.* Calm; composed.

CON'SORT, *n.* [Lat. *consors; con* and *sors*, sort, state, kind.] 1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

> He single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
> Well pleased to want a *consort* of his bed.
> *Dryden.*

2. An assembly or association of persons, convened for consultation.—3. Union; conjunction; concurrence.—4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. In this sense *concert* is now used.—5. In *navigation*, any vessel keeping company with another.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

CONSORT', *v. i.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by *with*.

> Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts with* thee. *Dryden.*

CONSORT', *v. t.* To join; to marry.

> With his *consorted* Eve. *Milton*

2. To unite in company.

> He begins to *consort* himself with men. *Locke.*

3.† To accompany.

CONSORT'ABLE, *a.* Suitable.

CONSORT'ED, *pp.* United in marriage

CONSORT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in company with; associating.

CONSOR'TION,† *n.* Fellowship.

CON'SORTSHIP, *n.* Fellowship; partnership.

CON'SOUND, *n.* The name of several species of plants.

CONSPEC'TION,† *n.* A beholding.

CONSPECTU'ITY,† *n.* Sight; view

CONSPER'SION,† *n.* A sprinkling.

CONSPICU'ITY, *n.* Conspicuousness, brightness. [*Lit. us.*]

CONSPIC'UOUS, *a.* [Lat. *conspicuus*, from *conspicio*, to look or see; *con* and *specio*, to see. *See* SPECIES.] 1. Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest; as, to stand in a *conspicuous* place.

> Or come I less *conspicuous*. *Milton*

2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood. Hence, eminent; famous, distinguished; as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a lady of *conspicuous* virtues.

CONSPIC'UOUSLY, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.

CONSPIC'UOUSNESS, *n.* Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance; as, the *conspicuousness* of a tower.—2 Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished; as, the *conspicuousness* of an author.

CONSPIR'ACY, *n.* [Lat. *conspiratio*, from *conspiro*. *See* CONSPIRE.] 1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons, to commit some crime in concert; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection against the government of a country; a plot; as, a *conspiracy* against the life of a king; a *conspiracy* against the government.

> More than forty had made this *conspiracy;* Acts xxiii.

2. In *law*, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.—3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, *a.* [Lat. *conspirans.*] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime.

CONSPIRA'TION, *n.* Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end.

CONSPIR'ATOR, *n.* One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.—2. In *law*, one who agrees with another falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony. By the British statute, a conspirator is defined to be one who binds himself by oath, covenant, or other alliance, to assist another falsely and maliciously to indict a person, or falsely to maintain pleas.

CONSPIRE, *v. i.* [Lat. *conspiro*, to plot; *con* and *spiro*, to breathe. But the primary sense is to throw, to wind; hence *spira*, a fold, circle, wreath, or band; and the sense of the verb is to breathe together, or more probably, to wind or band together.] 1. To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise, to commit a crime; to plot; to hatch treason.

> The servants of Ammon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house; 2 Kings xxi.

> They *conspired* against Joseph to slay him; Gen. xxxvii.

2. In *law*, to agree falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.—3. To agree; to concur to one end; as, all things *conspire* to make us prosperous.

> The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
> *Conspire* to censure, and expose our age.
> *Roscommon.*

CONSPIRER, *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

CONSPIRING, *ppr.* Agreeing to commit a crime; plotting; uniting or concurring to one end.—2. In *mechanics*, *conspiring powers* or *forces* are such as act in a direction not opposite to one another; co-operating powers.

CONSPIRINGLY, *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

CONSPISSA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *conspissatus.*] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness.

CONSPURCA'TION,† *n.* [Lat. *conspurco; con* and *spurco*, to defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution

CON'STABLE, *n.* [Sp. *condestable;* Fr. *connetable;* Sp. *conde*, It. *conte*, a count, and Lat. *stabulum*, a stable; Lat. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable.] 1. The Lord High Constable of England, once seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms, and matters of war; being a judge of the court of chivalry, also called the court of honour. To this officer and to the Earl Marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. The power of this officer was so great and so improperly used, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterwards forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except

pro hac vice, or on a particular occasion. - 2. An officer of the peace. In *England*, there are high constables, petty constables, and constables of London. The high constables are chosen at the court leets of the franchise or hundred, over which they preside, or in default of that, by the justices of the quarter sessions, and are removable by the same authority that appoints them. The petty constables are chosen by the jury of the court leet, or if no court is held, they are appointed by two justices of the peace. In London, a constable is nominated in each precinct by the inhabitants, and confirmed at the court of wardmote. The duty of constable is to keep the peace, and for this purpose they are invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses.--A *special constable*, is a person appointed to act as constable upon a particular occasion, as in the case of an actual or apprehended riot.—*Lord high constable of Scotland*. The office of lord high constable of Scotland, is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had anciently the command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offences committed within four miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office is hereditary in the noble family of Errol, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of Union. In *Scotland*, constables are appointed by the justices of the peace at their quarter sessions, two at least for every parish; but in royal burghs, they are appointed by the magistrates. In the *United States*, constables are town or city officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal process, and to levy executions. In *New England*, they are elected by the inhabitants of towns in legal meeting.- *To overrun the constable*, to spend more than a man is worth or can pay: *a vulgar phrase*.

CON'STABLERY, *n*. The body or jurisdiction of constables.

CON'STABLESHIP, *n*. The office of a constable.

CONSTABLEWICK, *n* The district to which a constable's power is limited.

CONSTAB'ULARY, *a*. Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables; as, a *constabulary* force.

CON'STANCY, *n*. [Lat. *constantia*, from *consto: con* and *sto*, to stand.] 1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, applied to God or his works, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state. -2 Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly applicable to firmness of mind under sufferings, to steadiness in attachments, and to perseverance in enterprise. Lasting affection; stability in love or friendship.—3. Certainty; veracity, reality.

CON'STANT, *a*. [Lat. *constans*.] 1. Fixed; firm; opposed to *fluid*

To turn two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle*.

[*In this sense not used*.]—2. Fixed, not varied; unchanged; permanent; immutable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be *Constant*, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley*.

3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection, or principle; unshaken; unmoved; as, a *constant* friend or lover. —4. Certain, steady; firmly adherent; with *to*; as, a man *constant to* his purpose, or *to* his duties.—*Constant quantities*, in *math*., are such as remain invariably the same, while others increase or decrease. The same is to be understood of *constant forces* in mechanics.

CON'STANT, *n*. In *math*., a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem. It is frequently applied to any remarkable or necessary number which enters a question.- *Constant of aberration*, that one constant, by the determination of which the aberration is obtained from its known laws at any given time.—*Variation of constants*. A quantity which, upon one supposition, would remain constant, becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets, its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to *vary*.

CONSTANTINOPOL'ITAN, *a*. Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of Turkey.

CON'STANTLY, *adv*. Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.

Rhoda *constantly* affirmed that it was even so, Acts xii.

These things I will that thou affirm *constantly*; Tit iii.

CON'STAT, *n* [Lat it appears.] In *England*, a certificate given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the exchequer, to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of any thing in that court. The effect of it is to show what appears upon the record, respecting the matter in question.— 2. An exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of any letters patent.

CON'STELLATE, *v. i* [Low Lat. *constellatus; con* and *stello*, to shine, *stella*, a star.] To join lustre; to shine with united radiance or one general light. [*Lit. us*.]

The several things which engage our affections shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle*.

CON'STELLATE, *v. t*. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour. [*Lit. us*.]

CON'STELLATED, *pp*. United in one splendour. 2. Starry; set or adorned with stars or constellations.

CONSTELLA'TION, *n* A cluster of fixed stars; an asterism; a number of stars which appear as if situated near each other in the heavens, and are considered as forming a particular division. The constellations are reduced mostly to the figures of certain animals or other known things, as the bear, the bull, the ram, the balance, &c.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light; Is. xiii.

The constellations are divided into northern, southern, and zodiacal. Of the northern constellations, there are, in the British catalogue, 34; of the southern, 45; and of the zodiacal, 12. [*See* ZODIAC.]—2. An assemblage of splendours or excellences.

CONSTERNA'TION, *n*. [Lat. *consternatio*, from *consterno; con* and *sterno*, to throw or strike down.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder, or surprise.

CON'STIPATE, *v. t*. [Lat. *constipo; con* and *stipo*, to crowd or cram, Eng. to *stuff*, to *stop*. *See* STUFF and STOP.] 1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense.- 2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion; as, to *constipate* capillary vessels.—3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal, and make costive.

CON'STIPATED, *pp*. Made costive.

CON'STIPATING, *ppr* Making costive.

CONSTIPA'TION, *n*. The act of crowding any thing into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation; as, a close *constipation* of particles. 2. More generally, a crowding or filling to hardness the intestinal canal, from defective excretion; costiveness; obstipation.

CONSTIT'UENCY, *n*. The act of constituting. 2 The whole body of parliamentary electors belonging to a county or borough, or to the kingdom at large. Thus, we speak of the *constituency* of a county or borough; the *constituency* of Great Britain. [*Modern usage*.]

CONSTIT'UENT, *a* [Lat *constituens*, *constituo; con* and *statuo*, to set. *See* STATUE, STATUTE.] Setting; constituting; *applied to parts of a thing that are essential to it*. Hence, necessary or essential: elemental; forming, composing, or making as an essential part; as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water

Body, soul, and reason, are the three *constituent* parts of a man. *Dryden*

CONSTIT'UENT, *n*. He or that which sets, fixes, or forms; he or that which constitutes or composes.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale*.

2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot*.

3. One who appoints or elects another to an office or employment. Thus, one who has the privilege of voting at the election of a member of parliament is called, in reference to the person elected, a *constituent;* and a member of parliament, when speaking of those who elected him, calls them his *constituents*.

CON'STITUTE, *v. t*. [Lat. *constituo; con* and *statuo*, to set. *See* STATUE, STATUTE.] 1. To set; to fix; to enact; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor*.

2. To form or compose; to give formal existence to; to make a thing what it is. Perspicuity *constitutes* the prime excellence of style.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson*.

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower. A sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace. A. has *constituted* B. his attorney or agent.

CON'STITUTED *pp*. Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.—*Constituted authorities*, the magistrates or governors of a nation, people, municipality, &c.

CON'STITUTER, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

CON'STITUTING, *ppr.* Setting; establishing; composing; electing; appointing.

CONSTITU'TION, *n.* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing. —*Decree of constitution*, in *Scots law*, any decree by which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascertained: but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor, in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor. —2. The state of being; that form of being or peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body. Hence the particular frame or temperament of the human body is called its *constitution*. We speak of a robust or feeble *constitution*; a cold, phlegmatic, sanguine, or irritable *constitution*. We speak of the *constitution* of the air, or other substance; the *constitution* of the solar system; the *constitution* of things.—3 The frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions —4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state or nation, either contained in written documents, or established by prescriptive usage. The constitutions most frequently mentioned are, the British constitution, the constitutions of the several American states composing the Northern Union, the federal constitution by which these same states are bound together, and various constitutions of the European continent. In the *United States*, the constitution is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the legislature, limiting and controlling its power; and even the legislature itself is created, and its powers designated, by the constitution —5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; as, the *constitutions* of the churches; the Novel *constitutions* of Justinian and his successors.—6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

The New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society. *Grimke.*

Apostolic constitutions, an ancient code of regulations, respecting the doctrine and discipline of the church, pretended by some to have been promulgated by the apostles, and collected by Clemens Romanus. They appear to have been at one time admitted into the canon of scripture. Their authenticity has been a subject of much dispute. They have been printed together with the so-called canons of the apostles.

CONSTITU'TIONAL, *a.* Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardour or dulness.—2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal. Only a government in which the power of legislation, or that of granting and withholding supplies to the sovereign, is vested in the people, or a body of representatives elected by them, or by a class of them, can properly be called *constitutional*.—3. Relating to the constitution; as, a *constitutional* doubt.

CONSTITU'TIONALIST, *n.* An adherent to the constitution of government.—2. An innovator of the old constitution, or a framer or friend of the French constitution of 1791.

CONSTITUTIONAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame; as, the *constitutionality* of disease.—2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

CONSTITU'TIONALLY, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government; legally.

CONSTITU'TIONARY, *a.* Constitutional. [*Bad.*]

CONSTITU'TIONIST, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country.

CON'STITUTIVE, *a.* That constitutes, forms, or composes; elemental; essential.

The *constitutive* parts of a schismatic, being the esteem of himself and contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.

CON'STITUTIVELY, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

CONSTRĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *contraindre*; It. *constrignere* or *costringere*; from Lat. *constringo*; *con* and *stringo*, to strain, to bind. *See* STRAIN.] In *a general sense*, to strain; to press; to urge; to drive; to exert force, physical or moral, either in urging to action or in restraining it. Hence, 1. To compel or force; to urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect.

The spirit within me *constraineth* me; Job xxxii.

I was *constrained* to appeal to Cesar, Acts xxviii.

For the love of Christ *constraineth* us; 2 Cor. v.

2. To confine by force; to restrain from escape or action; to repress.

My sire in caves *constrains* the winds. *Dryden.*

3. To hold by force; to press; to confine.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain*. *Gay.*

4. To constringe; to bind.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold. *Dryden.*

5. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine.

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains*. *Dryden.*

6. To necessitate.

Did fate or we the adulterous act *constrain*. *Pope.*

7.† To force; to ravish.—8. To produce in opposition to nature; as, a *constrained* voice; *constrained* notes.

CONSTRĀINABLE, *a.* That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint, or to restraint.

CONSTRĀINED, *pp.* Urged irresistibly or powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained; confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated.

CONSTRĀINEDLY, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

CONSTRĀINER, *n.* One who constrains.

CONSTRĀINING, *ppr.* Urging with irresistible or powerful force; compelling; forcing; repressing; confining; holding by force; pressing; binding.

CONSTRAINT, *n.* [Fr. *contrainte.*] Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind; compulsion; restraint; confinement.

Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden.*

Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly; 1 Pet. v.

CONSTRĀINTIVE, *a.* Having power to compel. [*Bad.*]

CONSTRICT', *v. t.* [Lat. *constringo*, *constrictum*. *See* CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink.

CONSTRICT'ED, *pp.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

CONSTRICT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing together; binding; contracting.

CONSTRIC'TION, *n.* A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from compression, or the pressure of extraneous bodies; as, the *constriction* of a muscle or fibre. It may perhaps be sometimes used as synonymous with *compression*.

CONSTRIC'TOR, *n.* That which draws together or contracts. In *anat.*, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; as, the *constrictor labiorum*, a muscle of the lips. —2. A species of serpents, the black snake of the United States. Also, the



Boa Constrictor

Boa constrictor, the largest of known serpents. [*See* BOA.]

CONSTRINGE, *v. t.* (constrinj'.) [Lat. *constringo*. *See* CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself.

Strong liquors *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTRIN'GED, *pp.* Contracted; drawn together.

CONSTRIN'GENT, *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding, or compressing.

CONSTRIN'GING, *ppr.* Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding.

CONSTRUCT', *v. t.* [Lat. *construo*, *constructum*; *con* and *struo*, to lay, dispose, or set in order. *See* STRUCTURE.] 1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to build; to form; as, to *construct* an edifice.—2. To devise and compose; as, to *construct* a new system; or simply to frame or form; as, to *construct* a telescope. The word may include the invention, with the formation, or

not, at the pleasure of the writer. A man *constructs* a ship according to a model; or a grammar by a new arrangement of principles; or a planetarium of a new form.—3. To interpret or understand. [*See* CONSTRUE.]

CONSTRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built; formed; composed; compiled.

CONSTRUCT'ER, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

CONSTRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building; framing; composing.

CONSTRUC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *constructio.*] 1. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication.—2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or a system; structure; conformation. The sailing of a ship and its capacity depend chiefly on its *construction.*—3. In *gram.*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to established usages, or the practice of good writers and speakers.—4. Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; or the manner of understanding the arrangement of words, or of understanding facts. Let us find the true *construction;* or let us give the author's words a sound, rational, consistent *construction.* What *construction* can be put upon this affair, or upon the conduct of a man?—5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry. The drawing of such lines, such figure, &c., as are previously necessary for making any demonstration appear more plain and undeniable. —6. In *alge.*, the *construction* of equations is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.—7. In *politics*, the interpretation of the constitution or fundamental law of the state; the declaration of its meaning in doubtful points.

CONSTRUC'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to construction; deduced from construction or interpretation. [*Unusual.*]

CONSTRUC'TIVE, *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation, not directly expressed but inferred; as, *constructive* treason.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive.* *Paley.*

CONSTRUC'TIVELY, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral must have notice of a blockade, either actually by a formal information, or *constructively* by notice to his government. *Kent*

CONSTRUC'TIVENESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, a faculty of the mind, with functions supposed to produce a tendency to construct in general, but it takes its particular direction from the other faculties. Its organ is placed before Acquisitiveness, a little upward and backward from the outer angle of the eye. It is said to be large in all distinguished painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects.

CONSTRUC'TURE, *n.* An edifice; pile; fabric. [For this, *structure* is more generally used.]

CON'STRUE, *v. t.* [Lat. *construo* *See* CONSTRUCT.] 1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; hence, to interpret; and when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English; as, to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.—2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning.

I pray that I may not be so understood or *construed.* *Hooker.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words. *Stillingfleet.*

CON'STRUED, *pp.* Arranged in natural order; interpreted; understood; translated.

CON'STRUING, *ppr.* Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating.

CON'STUPRATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *constupro; con* and *stupro*, to ravish.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CON'STUPRATED, *pp.* Debauched.

CON'STUPRATING, *ppr.* Violating.

CONSTUPRA'TION, *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; defilement.

CONSUBSIST', *v. i.* To subsist together. [*See* SUBSIST.]

CONSUBSTAN'TIAL, *a.* [Lat. *consubstantialis; con* and *substantia.* *See* SUBSTANCE.] 1. Having the same substance or essence; co-essential.

The orthodox believe the Son to be *consubstantial* with the Father. *Encyc.*

2. Of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with ours. *Hooker.*

CONSUBSTAN'TIALIST, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTANTIAL'ITY, *n.* The existence of more than one in the same substance; as, the co-eternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father.—2 Participation of the same nature.

CONSUBSTAN'TIATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *con* and *substantia*, substance.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTAN'TIATE, *v. i.* To profess consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTAN'TIATED, *pp.* United in a common substance.

CONSUBSTAN'TIATING, *ppr* Uniting in a common substance.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, *n* The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements. The Lutherans maintain that after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called *consubstantiation* or impanation.

CON'SUETUDE, *n.* (con'swetude.) [Lat. *consuetudo.*] Custom, usage. [*Lit. us.*]

CONSUETUD'INARY, *a.* Customary. — *Consuetudinary* or *customary law*, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

CON'SUL, *n.* [Lat. *consul*, from *consulo*, to *consult.*] 1. The chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year. There were two consuls annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome, they were elected from patrician families or noblemen; but in the year of Rome 388, the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body, and sometimes both were plebeians.—2. In *modern usage*, the name *consul* is given to a person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants, and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country.—3. An adviser. [*Not well authorized.*]

CON'SULAGE, *n.* A duty laid by the British Levant Company on imports and exports for the support of the company's affairs.

CON'SULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul; as, *consular* power; *consular* dignity or privileges.

CON'SULATE, *n.* [Lat. *consulatus.*] The office of a consul.—2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's authority.—3. The dwelling or locality occupied by a consul.

CON'SUL-GENERAL, *n.* A chief consul.

CON'SULSHIP, *n.* The office of a consul; or the term of his office; as, the *consulship* of Cicero.

CONSULT', *v. i.* [Lat. *consulto*, from *consulo*, to consult, to ask counsel. The last syllable may be from the Ar. *saula*, Heb. Ch. Sam. Eth. שאל, *sheal*, to ask.] 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts, and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment; followed by *with.*

Rehoboam *consulted with* the old men; 1 Kings xii.

David *consulted with* the captains of thousands; 1 Chron. xiii.

2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, inquiries, and reasonings; to deliberate in common.

The chief priests *consulted* that they might put Lazarus to death; John xii.

3. To consider with deliberation.

CONSULT', *v. t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment; as, to *consult* a friend or parent.—2. To seek for information, or facts, in something; as, by examining books or papers. Thus, I *consulted* several authors on the subject; I *consulted* the official documents.—3. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favour of. We are to *consult* the necessities, rather than the pleasures of life. We are to *consult* public as well as private interest. He *consulted* his own safety in flight.

Ere fancy you *consult, consult* your purse. *Franklin*

4. To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people; Hab. ii.

[*This sense is unusual and not to be countenanced.*]

CONSULT', *n.* The act of consulting, the effect of consultation; determination; a council, or deliberative assembly. This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry. It would be naturally accented on the first syllable, but the poets accent the last.

CONSULTA'TION, *n.* The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes; Mark xv.

2. The persons who consult together; a number of persons seeking mutually each other's opinions and advice; a council for deliberation; as, a *consultation* of physicians was called.—*Writ of consultation*, in *law*, a writ awarded by a superior court, to return a cause which had been removed by prohibi-

tion from the court Christian, to its original jurisdiction; so called because the judges on *consultation* find the prohibition ill-founded.

CONSUL'TATIVE, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

CONSULT'ED, *pp.* Asked; inquired of, for opinion or advice; regarded.

CONSULT'ER, *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information; as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits.

CONSULT'ING, *ppr.* Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and inquiring mutually; regarding.

CONSUMABLE, *a.* [*See* CONSUME.] That may be consumed; possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted, or spent; as, asbestos is not *consumable* by fire.

The importation and exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

CONSUME, *v. t.* [Lat. *consumo; con* and *sumo*, to take. So in English we say, it *takes up* time, that is, it *consumes* time.] 1. To destroy, by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or by eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance. Fire *consumes* wood, coal, stubble; animals *consume* flesh and vegetables.—2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to squander; as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts; James iv.

3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time; as, to *consume* the day in idleness.

Their days did he *consume* in vanity; Ps. lxxviii.

4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly.

My flesh is *consumed* away; Job xxxiii.

5. To destroy; to bring to utter ruin; to exterminate.

Let me alone—that I may *consume* them; Ex. xxxii.

CONSUME, *v. i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

Their flesh — their eyes — their tongue shall *consume* away; Zech. xiv

The wicked shall perish—they shall *consume*; Ps. xxxvii.

CONSUMED, *pp.* Wasted; burnt up; destroyed; dissipated; squandered; expended.

CONSUMER, *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes, or destroys; that which consumes.

CONSUMING, *ppr.* Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring.—2. *a.* That destroys.

The Lord thy God is a *consuming* fire; Deut. iv.

CON'SUMMATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *consummo, consummatus; con* and *summo*, from *summa*, sum. *See* SUM.] To end; to finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CONSUM'MATE, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as, *consummate* greatness or felicity.

CON'SUMMATED, *pp.* Completed; perfected; ended.

CONSUM'MATELY, *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

CON'SUMMATING, *ppr.* Completing; accomplishing; perfecting.

CONSUMMA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *consummatio.*] 1. Completion; end; perfection of a work, process, or scheme.—2. The end or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world.—3. Death; the end of life.—*Consummation of marriage*, the most intimate union of the sexes, which completes the connubial relation.

CONSUMP'TION, *n.* [Lat. *consumptio. See* CONSUME.] 1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering, dissipation, slow decay, or by passing away, as time; as, the *consumption* of fuel, of food, of commodities or estate, of time, &c.—2. The state of being wasted or diminished.

Etna and Vesuvius have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*. *Woodward.*

3. In *med.*, a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body; *a word of extensive signification.* But particularly, the disease called *phthisis pulmonalis*, pulmonic consumption, a disease seated in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c.—4. In *political economy*, the use, the expenditure of the products of industry, or of all things having an exchangeable value. *Consumption* is the end of production

CONSUMP'TIVE, *a.* Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating; as, a long *consumptive* war. -2. Affected with a consumption or pulmonic disease; as, *consumptive* lungs; or inclined to a consumption; tending to the phthisis pulmonalis; *applied to the incipient state of the disease, or to a constitution predisposed to it.*

CONSUMP'TIVELY, *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

CONSUMP'TIVENESS, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

CONSUTILE,† *a.* [Lat. *consutilis.*] Stitched together.

CONTAB'ULATE, *v. t* [Lat. *contabulo; con* and *tabula.*] To floor with boards.

CONTAB'ULATED, *pp.* Floored with boards.

CONTAB'ULATING, *ppr.* Flooring with boards.

CONTABULA'TION, *n.* The act of laying with boards, or of flooring.

CON'TACT, *n.* [Lat. *contactus*, from *contingo*, to touch; *con* and *tango*, to touch, originally *tago;* Gr. θιγω. *See* TOUCH.] A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies. Two bodies come in *contact*, when they meet without any sensible intervening space; the parts that touch are called the points of *contact.* The contact of two spherical bodies, and of a tangent with the circumference of a circle, is only in one point.—*Angle of contact*, the angle made by a curve line, and the tangent to it at the point of contact. No such thing as a perfect or mathematical contact can take place between two material bodies; hence, when we speak of the contact of bodies, or the particles of bodies, such contact is to be regarded only as physical, not mathematical.

CONTAC'TION, *n.* The act of touching.

CONTA'GION, *n.* [Lat. *contagio*, from the root of *contingo, tango*, primarily *tago*, to touch.] 1. *Literally*, a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, or the matter communicated. *More generally*, that subtile matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person; as in cases of small-pox, measles, &c., diseases which are communicated without contact. This contagion proceeds from the breath of the diseased, from the perspiration or other excretions. Properly speaking, *contagion* is the communication of disease strictly by contact, while *infection* is a communication either by actual contact, or by the *miasmata* which one body gives out and the other receives. This strictness, however, is seldom regarded, the two words being generally confounded; they must, however, be distinguished from *epidemic*, which refers to disease caught through a general predisposition, either of the human body, at particular seasons, to receive it, or of the air to give it.—2. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief; as, the *contagion* of vice or of evil example. —3. Pestilence; a pestilential disease; venomous exhalations.

CONTA'GIONED, *a.* Affected by contagion.

CONTA'GIOUS, *a.* Containing or generating contagion; catching; that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtile excreted matter; as, a *contagious* disease.—2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing contagion; as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.—3. Containing mischief that may be propagated; as, *contagious* example.—4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections in others.

His genius rendered his courage more *contagious.* *Wirt.*

CONTA'GIOUSLY, *adv.* By contagion.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CONTAIN, *v. t.* [Lat. *contineo; con* and *teneo*, to hold. *See* TENET, TENURE.] 1. To hold, as a vessel; as, the vessel *contains* a gallon. Hence, to have capacity; to be able to hold; *applied to an empty vessel.*—2. To comprehend; to hold within specified limits.

Behold, the heaven, and heaven of heavens, cannot *contain* thee; 1 Kings viii. 27.

3. To comprehend; to comprise. The history of Livy *contains* a hundred and forty books.—4. To hold within limits prescribed; to restrain; to withhold from trespass or disorder.

The king's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions † *Spenser.*

Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourselves. *Shak.*

5. To include. This article is not *contained* in the account. This number does not *contain* the article specified.—6 To inclose; as, this cover or envelope *contains* a letter.

CONTAIN, *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity.

CONTAINABLE, *a.* That may be contained or comprised.

CONTAINED, *pp.* Held; comprehended; comprised; included; inclosed.

CONTAINING, *ppr.* Holding; having capacity to hold; comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing.

CONTAM'INATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *contamino; con* and ant. *tamino.* Qu.

Heb. Ch. Syr. טמא, *tama*, to defile.] To defile; to pollute; usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint. Lewdness *contaminates* character; cowardice *contaminates* honour.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? *Shak.*

ĈONTAM'INATE, *a.* Polluted; defiled; corrupt.

ĈONTAM'INATED, *pp.* Polluted; defiled; tarnished.

ĈONTAM'INATING, *ppr.* Polluting; defiling; tarnishing.

ĈONTAMINA'TION, *n.* The act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

ĈONTAM'INATIVE, *a.* Adapted to contaminate.

ĈON'TECK, *n.* Quarrel; contention. [*Not English.*]

ĈONTEC'TION,† *n.* [Lat. *contego.*] A covering.

CONTEMN', *v. t.* [Lat. *contemno; con* and *temno*, to despise; It. *contennere;* Ar. *thauma*, to drive away, to despise.] 1. To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn.

In whose eyes a vile person is *contemned;* Ps. xv.

2. To slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

Wherefore do the wicked *contemn* God; Ps. x.

They *contemn* the counsel of the Most High; Ps. cvii.

CONTEMN'ED, *pp.* Despised; scorned; slighted; neglected, or rejected with disdain.

CONTEMN'ER, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

CONTEMN'ING, *ppr.* Despising; slighting, as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard.

ĈONTEM'PER, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *contempero; con* and *tempero*, to mix or temper. *See* TEMPER.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat. *Ray.*

ĈONTEM'PERAMENT, *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament.

ĈONTEM'PERATE, *v. t.* [*See* CONTEMPER.] To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate.

ĈONTEMPERA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering. 2. Temperament; proportionate mixture; as, the *contemperament* of humours in different bodies. [Instead of these words, *temper* and *temperament* are now generally used.]

ĈONTEM'PERATURE, *n.* Like temperature or temperament.

ĈON'TEMPLATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *contemplor.*] 1. To view or consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate on. This word expresses the attention of the mind, but sometimes in connection with that of the eyes; as, to *contemplate* the heavens. More generally, the act of the mind only is intended; as, to *contemplate* the wonders of redemption; to *contemplate* the state of the nation and its future prospects.

Teach me to *contemplate* thy grace. *Mrs. Delany.*

2. To consider or have in view in reference to a future act or event; to intend.

A decree of the National Assembly of France, June 26, 1792, *contemplates* a supply from the United States of four millions of livres.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions. *Hamilton's Report.*

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war. *Kent's Commentaries.*

ĈON'TEMPLATE, *v. i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate; as, he delights to *contemplate* on the works of creation.

ĈON'TEMPLATED, *pp.* Considered with attention; meditated on; intended.

ĈON'TEMPLATING, *ppr.* Considering with continued attention; meditating on; musing.

ĈONTEMPLA'TION, *n* [Lat. *contemplatio.*] 1. The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, brought into the mind, some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things; *a particular application of the foregoing definition.* – *To have in contemplation*, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

ĈONTEM'PLATIST, *n.* One who contemplates.

ĈONTEM'PLATIVE, *a.* Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful; as, a *contemplative* philosopher or mind.—2. Employed in study; as, a *contemplative* life. -3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit; as, a *contemplative* look 4 Having the power of thought or meditation; as, the *contemplative* faculty of man.

ĈONTEM'PLATIVELY, *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

ĈON'TEMPLATOR, *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge.

ĈONTEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* [*See* CONTEMPORARY.] Living or being at the same time.

ĈONTEMPORA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* At the same time with some other event

ĈONTEM'PORARINESS, *n.* Existence at the same time.

ĈONTEM'PORARY, *a.* [It. Sp. *contemporaneo;* Fr. *contemporain;* Lat. *contemporalis; con* and *temporalis, temporarius*, from *tempus*, time. For the sake of easier pronunciation and a more agreeable sound, this word is often changed to *cotemporary*, and this is the preferable word.] Coetaneous; living at the same time, *applied to persons;* being or existing at the same time, *applied to things;* as, *contemporary* kings; *contemporary* events. [*See* COTEMPORARY, the preferable word.]

ĈONTEM'PORARY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another; as, Socrates and Plato were *contemporaries.*

ĈONTEM'PORIZE,† *v. t.* To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time.

ĈONTEM'PORIZED, *pp.* Placed in the same time or age.

ĈONTEM'PORIZING, *ppr.* Placing in the same time.

ĈONTEMPT', *n.* [Lat. *contemptus. See* CONTEMN.] 1. The act of despising; the act of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile. This word is one of the strongest expressions of a mean opinion which the language affords.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addison.*

2 The state of being despised; whence, in a scriptural sense, shame, disgrace.

Some shall awake to everlasting *contempt;* Dan. xii.

3. In *law*, disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable offence.

ĈONTEMPT'IBLE, *a.* [Lat. *contemptibilis.*] 1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn, or disdain; despicable; mean; vile. Intemperance is a *contemptible* vice. No plant or animal is so *contemptible* as not to exhibit evidence of the wonderful power and wisdom of the Creator. The pride that leads to duelling is a *contemptible* passion. 2. Apt to despise; contemptuous. [*Not legitimate.*]

ĈONTEMPT'IBLENESS, *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

ĈONTEMPT'IBLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.

ĈONTEMPT'UOUS, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; as, *contemptuous* language or manner: a *contemptuous* opinion. *Applied to men*, apt to despise; haughty; insolent; as, a nation, proud, severe, *contemptuous.*

ĈONTEMPT'UOUSLY, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and treated *contemptuously.* *Taylor.*

ĈONTEMPT'UOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

ĈONTEND', *v. i.* [Lat *contendo; con* and *tendo*, to stretch, from *teneo*, Gr. τείνω. *See* TEND, TENET.] 1. To strive, or to strive against; to struggle in opposition.

Distress not the Moabites, nor *contend with* them in battle; Deut. ii.

2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

Ye should earnestly *contend for* the faith once delivered to the saints; Jude iii.

3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate.

They that were of the circumcision *contended with* him; Acts xi; Job ix.

4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim.

Then *contended* I with the rulers; Neh. xiii.

5. To strive in opposition; to punish.

The Lord God called to *contend* by fire; Amos vii.

6. To quarrel; to dispute fiercely; to wrangle. The parties *contend about* trifles.—*To contend for*, to strive to obtain; as, two competitors *contend for* the prize.

ĈONTEND', *v. t.* To dispute; to contest.

When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

This transitive use of *contend* is not

strictly legitimate. The phrase is elliptical, *for* being understood after *contend;* but it is admissible in poetry.

CONTEND'ED, *pp.* Urged in argument or debate; disputed; contested.

CONTEND'ENT, *n.* An antagonist or opposer.

CONTEND'ER, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion.

CONTEND'ING, *ppr.* Striving; struggling to oppose; debating; urging in argument; quarreling.—2. *a.* Clashing; opposing; rival; as, *contending* claims or interests.

CONTEN'EMENT, *n.* [*con* and *tenement.*] Land, or freehold contiguous to a tenement.

CONTENT', *a.* [Lat. *contentus*, from *contineor*, to be held; *con* and *teneo*, to hold.] Literally, held, contained within limits; hence, quiet; not disturbed; having a mind at peace; easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope.*

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content;* 1 Tim. vi.

Content and *non-content*, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords. *Ay* and *No* are used in the House of Commons.

CONTENT', *v. t.* To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation; *used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun.*

Do not *content* yourself with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be obtained. *Watts.*

Pilate, willing to *content* the people, released Barabbas; Mark xv.

2. To please or gratify.

It doth much *content* me,
To hear him so inclined. *Shak.*

CONTENT', *n.* Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, restraining complaint, opposition, or further desire, and often implying a moderate degree of happiness.

A wise *content* his even soul secur'd;
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination.

The style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content.* *Pope.*

CON'TENT, *n.* Often in the plural, *Contents.* That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line; as, the *contents* of a cask or bale; of a room or a ship; the *contents* of a book or writing.—2. In *geom.*, the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines.—*Linear content*, length simply; *superficial content*, area or surface; *solid content* (in which sense the word is chiefly used), also called volume, is the number of *solid* units contained in a space; as, for example, the number of cubical inches, feet, yards, &c.—3. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits; as, a ship of great *content.* [*But in this sense the plural is generally used.*]—4. Heads of what a book contains; an index.

CONTENTA'TION,† *n.* Content; satisfaction.

CONTENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing, or demanding more. The good man is *contented* with his lot. It is our duty to be *contented* with the dispensations of Providence.

CONTENT'EDLY, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

CONTENT'EDNESS, *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

CONTENT'FUL,† *a.* Full of contentment.

CONTEN'TION, *n.* [Lat. *contentio.* *See* CONTEND.] 1. Strife; struggle; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury; contest; quarrel.—2. Strife in words or debate; quarrel; angry contest; controversy.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law; Tit. iii.

A fool's lips enter into *contention;* Prov. xviii.

3. Strife or endeavour to excel; emulation.—4.† Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

This is an end worthy of our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTEN'TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *contentieux;* It. *contenzioso.*] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse.

A continual dropping in a rainy day, and a *contentious* woman, are alike; Prov. xxvii.

2. Relating to contention in law; relating to litigation; having power to decide causes between contending parties; as, a court of *contentious* jurisdiction.—3. Exciting or adapted to provoke contention or disputes; as, a *contentious* subject.

CONTEN'TIOUSLY, *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely.

CONTEN'TIOUSNESS, *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

CONTENT'LESS, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

CONTENT'LY,† *adv.* In a contented way.

CONTENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *contentement.*] 1. Content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence.

Contentment, without external honour, is humility. *Grew.*

Godliness with *contentment* is great gain; 1 Tim. vi.

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent a day, to give his mind some *contentment.* *Wotton.*

CONTERM'INABLE, *a.* [Lat. *con* and *terminus.*] Capable of the same bounds.

CONTERM'INATE, *a.* Having the same bounds.

CONTERM'INOUS, *a.* [Lat. *conterminus; con* and *terminus*, a border.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous; as, a people *conterminous* to the Roman territory.

CONTERRA'NEAN, } †*a.* [Lat. *conterraneus; con* and *terra*, country.] Being of the same country.
CONTERRA'NEOUS, }

CONTEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contester*, to dispute. The Sp. and Port. *contestar*, and Lat. *contestor*, have a different sense, being equivalent to the Eng. *attest.* *See* TEST.] 1. To dispute; to strive earnestly to hold or maintain; to struggle to defend. The troops *contested* every inch of ground.—2. To dispute; to argue in opposition to; to controvert; to litigate; to oppose; to call in question; as, the advocate *contested* every point.

None have *contested* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden.*

CONTEST', *v. i.* To strive; to contend; followed by *with.*

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

Of man who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest.* *Pope.*

CON'TEST, *n.* Strife; struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; struggle in arms. All Europe engaged in the *contest* against France. The *contest* was furious.—2. Dispute; debate; violent controversy; strife in argument.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTEST'ABLE, *a.* That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.

CONTEST'ABLENESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.

CONTESTA'TION, *n.* The act of contesting; strife; dispute.

After years spent in domestic *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

2. Testimony; proof by witnesses.

CONTEST'ED, *pp.* Disputed.

CONTEST'ING, *ppr.* Disputing.

CONTEST'ING, *n.* The act of contending.

CONTEST'INGLY, *adv.* In a contending manner.

CON'TESTLESS, *a.* Not to be disputed.

CONTEX',† *v. t.* To weave together.

CON'TEXT, *n.* [Lat. *contextus*, from *contexo: con* and *texo*, to weave.] The general series or composition of a discourse; more particularly, the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it. The sense of a passage of scripture is often illustrated by the *context.*

CONTEXT', *a.* Knit or woven together; close; firm.

CONTEXT',† *v. t.* To knit together.

CONTEX'TURE, *n.* The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution; as, a silk of admirable *contexture.*

He was not of any delicate *contexture;* his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession borrowed from the Roman law. It takes place "where things belonging to one, are wrought into another's cloth, and are carried therewith as accessary." It is similar to *constructure*, whereby if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

CONTEX'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining to contexture, or to the human frame.

CONTEX'TURED, *a.* Woven; formed into texture.

CONTIGNA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *contignatio; con* and *tignum*, a beam.] 1. A frame of beams; a story.—2. The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric.

CONTIGU'ITY, *n.* [*See* CONTIGUOUS.] Actual contact of bodies; a touching; nearness of situation or place.—2. In *meta.*, one of the associating principles

of the mind. According to this principle, when we think of any place which we are acquainted with, we are apt to think at the same time of the neighbouring places and persons; or when we see any place where we have been formerly happy, or unhappy, the sight renews the agreeable or disagreeable ideas formerly realized there.

CONTIG'UOUS, *a.* [Lat. *contiguus; con* and *tango, tago*, to touch.] Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; close together; neighbouring; bordering or adjoining, as two *contiguous* bodies, houses, or countries, usually followed by *to*. *Contiguous* angles, such as have one leg or side common to each angle, and are otherwise called adjoining or adjacent angles. [*See* ANGLE.]

CONTIG'UOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space.

CONTIG'UOUSNESS, *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

CON'TINENCE, CON'TINENCY, *n.* [Lat. *continentia*, from *contineo*, to hold, or withhold; *con* and *teneo*, to hold. *See* TENET.] 1. In *a general sense*, the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command.—2. *Appropriately*, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of lewd pleasures: hence, chastity. But the term is usually applied to males, as *chastity* is to females. Scipio the younger exhibited the noblest example of *continence* recorded in Pagan history; an example surpassed only by that of Joseph in sacred history.
3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*, without unlawful, is chastity. *Grew.*

4. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, that of married persons. *Taylor.*

5.† Continuity; uninterrupted course.

CON'TINENT, *a.* [Lat. *continens.*] 1. Refraining from unlawful sexual commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; chaste.—2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

Have a *continent* forbearance. *Shak.*

3. Opposing; restraining.—4. Continuous, connected; not interrupted; as, a *continent* fever. More generally we now say a *continued* fever.

The north-east part of Asia, if not *continent* with America. *Brerewood.*

CON'TINENT, *n.* In *geog.*, a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as, the Eastern and Western *continent*. It differs from an island only in extent. New Holland may be denominated a *continent*. Britain is called a *continent*, as opposed to the island of Anglesey. In *Spenser*, *continent* is used for ground in general.
2.† That which contains any thing.

CONTINENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; as, the *continental* powers of Europe. In *America*, pertaining to the United States, as *continental* money, in distinction from what pertains to the separate states; *a word much used during the revolution.*

CONTINENT'AL SYSTEM, In *modern hist.*, the celebrated plan of the emperor Napoleon, for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the Continent. It was commenced by the decree of Berlin, issued 21st Nov. 1806, which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and made prisoners of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France and her allies. The blockade, however, was far from complete, and means were soon contrived for its evasion.

CON'TINENTLY, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.

CONTINGE', *v. i.* [Lat. *contingo.*] To touch; to happen.

CONTIN'GENCE, CONTIN'GENCY, *n.* [Lat. *contingens; contingo*, to fall, or happen to; *con* and *tango*, to touch. *See* TOUCH.] 1. The quality of being contingent or casual; a happening; or the possibility of coming to pass.

We are not to build certain rules on the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

2. Casualty; accident; fortuitous event. The success of the attempt will depend on *contingencies*. [*See* ACCIDENT and CASUALTY.]

CONTIN'GENT, *a.* Falling or coming by chance, that is, without design or expectation on our part; accidental; casual. On our part, we speak of chance or *contingencies*; but with an infinite being, nothing can be *contingent*.—2. In *law*, depending on an uncertainty; as, a *contingent* remainder.—*Contingent debts*, in *Scots law*, debts due provisionally in a certain event.—*Contingent legacy*, a legacy, the existence of which depends upon an uncertain future event; as, where a legacy is given, provided the legatee shall arrive at a certain age.—*Contingent truth.* [*See* TRUTH.]

CONTIN'GENT, *n.* A fortuitous event; that which comes without our design, foresight, or expectation.—2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; an equal or suitable share; proportion. Each prince furnishes his *contingent* of men, money, and munitions.

CONTIN'GENTLY, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CONTIN'GENTNESS, *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

CONTIN'UABLE, *a.* That may be continued.

CONTIN'UAL, *a.* [Fr. *continuel;* Lat. *continuus. See* CONTINUE.] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; unceasing; not intermitting; used in reference to time.

He that hath a merry heart hath a *continual* feast; Prov. xv.

I have great heaviness and *continual* sorrow of heart; Rom. ix.

2. Very frequent; often repeated; as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms. 3. *Continual* fever, or continued fever, a fever that abates, but never entirely intermits, till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remitting and intermitting fever. 4. *Continual* claim, in *law*, a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which cannot be obtained without hazard.—5. Perpetual.

CONTIN'UALLY, *adv.* Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; as, the ocean is *continually* rolling its waves on the shore.—2. Very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*; 2 Sam. ix.

CONTIN'UALNESS, *n.* Permanence.

CONTIN'UANCE, *n.* [*See* CONTINUE.] A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series. Applied to time, duration; a state of lasting; as, the *continuance* of rain or fair weather for a day or a week. Sensual pleasure is of short *continuance*.—2. Perseverance; as, no excuse will justify a *continuance* in sin.

By patient *continuance* in well doing; Rom. ii.

3. Abode; residence; as, during our *continuance* in Paris.—4. Succession uninterrupted; continuation; a prolonging of existence; as, the brute regards the *continuance* of his species.—5. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned; Ps. cxxxix.

6. In *law*, the deferring of a suit, or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. After issue or demurrer joined, as well as in some of the previous stages of proceeding, a day is *continually* given, and entered upon record, for the parties to appear from time to time. The giving of this day is called a *continuance*.—7. In the *United States*, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.—8.† Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together.

CONTIN'UATE, *v. t.* To join closely together.

CONTIN'UATE, *a.* [Lat. *continuatus.*] 1. Immediately united; holding together. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. [*Lit. us.*]

CONTIN'UATED, *pp.* Closely joined.

CONTIN'UATELY, *adv.* With continuity; without interruption. [*Lit. us.*]

CONTIN'UATING, *ppr.* Closely uniting.

CONTINUA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *continuatio.*] 1. Extension of existence in a series or line; succession uninterrupted.

These things must be works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray.*

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; as, the *continuation* of a story.—3. Extension in space; production; a carrying on in length; as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.—*Continuation of the diet.* In *Scots law*, the summons in a civil process, authorizes the defender to be cited, to appear on a certain day, with *continuation of days*, and he may be brought into court, either on the day named, or later, as the party chooses, unless it be forced on by protestation.

CONTIN'UATIVE, *n.* An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts.*

2. In *gram.*, a word that continues.

CONTINUA'TOR, *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

CONTIN'UE, *v. i.* [Fr. *continuer;* Lat. *continuo; con* and *teneo*, to hold. *See* TENET.] 1. To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days and have nothing to eat; Matt. xv.

2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*; 1 Sam. xiii.

3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; John viii.

CONTIN'UE, *v. t.* To protract; not to cease from or to terminate.

O *continue* thy loving-kindness to them that know thee; Ps. xxxvi.

2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length. *Continue* the line from A to B. Let the line be *continued* to the boundary. 3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use; as, to *continue* the same diet.—4.† To hold to or unite.

The navel *continues* the infant to its mother. *Brown.*

CONTIN'UED, *pp.* Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.—2. *a.* Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; unceasing; as a *continued* fever, which abates but never entirely intermits. A *continued* bass is performed through the whole piece.—*Continued*, or *continual proportionals*, a series of three or more quantities compared together, so that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms, viz., between the 1st and 2d; the 2d and 3d; the 3d and 4th, &c., as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, &c., where the terms continually increase in a double ratio. Such quantities are also said to be in *continued proportion*, and a series of continued proportionals is otherwise called a progression.

CONTINUED FRACTIONS, *n.* In *arith.*, a species of fractions which have acquired great value, by their application to the solution of numerical equations, and of problems in the indeterminate analysis. A *continued fraction* is one whose denominator is an integer with a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an integer with a fraction, and the same for this last fraction again, and so on to any extent. The reduction of common fractions and ratios that are expressed in large numbers to continued fractions, is no more than the common method of finding the greatest common measure of the two terms; for then the several quotients become the denominators of the fractions, the numerators being always 1, or unity. An approximation may thus be made to the value of a fraction whose numerator and denominator are in too high terms, and the farther the division is carried, the nearer will the approximation be to the true value.

CONTIN'UEDLY, *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTIN'UER, *n.* One who continues; one that has the power of perseverance.

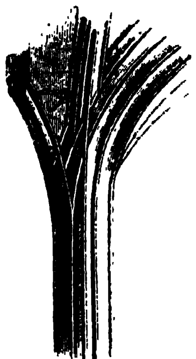
CONTIN'UING, *ppr.* Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering; protracting; producing in length.—2. *a.* Permanent.

Here we have no *continuing* city; Heb. xiii.

CONTINU'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *continuitas.*] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion: close union of parts; unbroken texture. Philosophers talk of the solution of *continuity.*—*Law of continuity*, a principle of considerable use in investigating the laws of motion, and of change in general, and which may be thus enunciated:—*Nothing passes from one state to another, without passing through all the intermediate states.*

CONTIN'UO. In *music*, continued.

CONTIN'UOUS, *a.* [Lat. *continuus.*] Joined without intervening space; as, *continuous* depth; proceeding from something else without apparent interruption.—*Continuous bearings*, chains of timber laid under the rails of a railway for their support, in place of stone sleepers fixed at certain intervals. The chains of timber, or longitudinal sleepers, are secured to cross transoms fixed to piles.—*Continuous impost*, in *medieval arch.*, the mouldings of an arch carried down to the ground without interrup-



Continuous Impost

tion, or any thing to mark the impost point.

CONTIN'UOUSLY, *adv.* In continuation, without interruption.

CONTOR'NIATE, *n.* [It. *contorno.*] In *numismatics*, a species of medals or medallions of bronze, let into a circle of another material.

CONTORT', *v. t.* [Lat. *contorqueo, contortus.*] To twist together; to writhe.

CONTORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted together. A *contorted* corol, in *bot.*, has the edge of one petal lying over the next, in an oblique direction.

CONTOR'TION, *n.* [Fr. *contorsion;* Lat. *contortio.*] 1. A twisting; a writhing; a wresting; a twist; wry motion; as the *contortion* of the muscles of the face.—2. In *med.*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; the iliac passion; partial dislocation; distorted spine; contracted neck.

CONTÖUR', *n.* [Fr. *contour; con* and *tour, torno*, a turn.] The outline; the line that defines or terminates a figure; a term used in the *fine arts.*

CONTOURNE', *pp.* [Fr.] A term in *her.*, used when a beast is represented standing, passant, courant, &c., with its face to the sinister side of the escutcheon.

CONTÖUR'NIATED, *a.* Having edges appearing, as if turned in a lathe; a term among antiquaries, applied to medals.

CON'TRA. A Latin preposition signifying *against, in opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words. It appears to be a compound of *con* and *tra*, like *intra; tra* for W. *tras*, Fr. *contre.*

CON'TRABAND, *a.* [It. *contrabbando*, contrary to proclamation, prohibited. *See* BAN.] Prohibited. Contraband goods are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported to the other, but are held to be *contraband* and liable to capture and condemnation.

CON'TRABAND, *n.* Prohibition of trading in goods, contrary to the laws of a state or of nations.—2. Illegal traffic.

CON'TRABANDIST, *n.* One who traffics illegally.

CONTRABAS'SO, *n.* [It.] The largest of the violin species of string and bowed instruments, of which it forms the lowest bass, usually called the double-bass.

Contra bonos mores. [Lat.] Against good morals.

CONTRACT', *v. t.* [Lat. *contraho, contractum; con* and *traho*, to draw; Fr. *contracter. See* DRAW.] 1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to shorten; to abridge; to narrow; to lessen; as, to *contract* an inclosure; to *contract* the faculties; to *contract* the period of life; to *contract* the sphere of action.—2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle; as, to *contract* the brow.—3. To betroth; to affiance. A. *contracted* his daughter to B. The lady was *contracted* to a man of merit.—4. To draw to; to bring on; to incur; to gain. We *contract* vicious habits by indulgence. We *contract* debt by extravagance.—5. To shorten by omission of a letter or syllable; as, to *contract* a word.—6. To epitomize; to abridge; as, to *contract* an essay.

CONTRACT', *v. i.* To shrink; to become shorter or narrower. Many bodies *contract* by the application of cold. A hempen cord *contracts* by moisture. —2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons. We have *contracted for* a load of flour; or we have *contracted with* a farmer *for* a quantity of provisions.

CONTRACT', for *Contracted, pp.* Affianced; betrothed.

CON'TRACT, *n.* An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each requires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact.—*Contracts* are executory or executed.—2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other. —3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation.—*Nominate contracts*, in *Scots law*, are loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names, are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date.

CONTRACTED, *pp.* Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk; betrothed; incurred; bargained.—2. *a.* Narrow; mean; selfish; as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

CONTRACT'EDLY, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

CONTRACT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being contracted.—2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.

CONTRACT'ED VEIN, *n.* Lat. [*vena contracta.*] In *hydraulics*, a term denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel, at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the particles nearest the periphery experiencing greater attrition than the rest, and being thus retarded.

CONTRACTIBIL'ITY, *n.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction: as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air.

CONTRACT'IBLE, *a.* Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders dilatable and *contractible*. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRACT'IBLENESS, *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

CONTRACT'ILE, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions; as, the *contractile* force of certain elastic bodies.

CONTRACTIL'ITY, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract. In *physiol.*, that property of the living fibre by which it contracts on the application of a stimulus.

CONTRACT'ING, *ppr.* Shortening or narrowing; drawing together; lessening dimensions; shrinking; making a bargain; betrothing.—2. *a.* Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating; as, the *contracting parties* to a league.

CONTRAC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *contractio.*] 1. The act of drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening extent or dimensions, by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *contraction* of the heart is called systole.

Some things induce a *contraction* of the nerves. *Bacon.*

2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means. A poem may be improved by omissions or *contractions*.—3. In *gram.*, the shortening of a word, by the omission of a letter or syllable; as, *can't* for *can not*; *burst* for *bursted*, or *bursten*; Sw. and Dan. *ord*, a word. 4.† A contract; marriage contract.—5. Abbreviation.

CONTRACT'OR, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do any thing for another.—2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies, or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CON'TRA-DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contredanse.*] A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

CONTRADICT', *v. t.* [Lat. *contradico*; *contra* and *dico*, to speak.] 1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history known to all the world. *Dryden.*

The Jews...spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming; Acts xiii.

2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker.*

CONTRADICT'ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CONTRADICT'ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies; an opposer.

CONTRADICT'ING, *ppr.* Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; denying; opposing.

CONTRADIC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *contradictio.*] 1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.—2. Opposition, whether by words, reproaches, or attempts to defeat.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself; Heb. xii.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts, or propositions. These theorems involve a *contradiction*.

If we perceive truth, we thereby perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it. *Grew.*

CONTRADIC'TIONAL,† *a.* Inconsistent.

CONTRADIC'TIOUS, *a.* Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.—2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil.—3. Opposite; inconsistent.

CONTRADIC'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.—2. Disposition to contradict or cavil.

CONTRADICT'IVE, *a.* Containing contradiction.

CONTRADICT'IVELY, *adv.* By contradiction.

CONTRADICT'ORILY, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others.

CONTRADICT'ORINESS, *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

CONTRADICT'ORY, *a.* Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; as, *contradictory* assertions.—2. Inconsistent; opposite; contrary; as, *contradictory* schemes.

CONTRADICT'ORY, *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*. *Bacon.*

CONTRADISTINCT', *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINC'TION, *n.* [*contra* and *distinction.*] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We speak of sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption. *South.*

CONTRADISTINC'TIVE, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites.

CONTRADISTIN'GUISH, *v. t.* [*contra* and *distinguish.*] To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

CONTRADISTIN'GUISHED, *pp.* Distinguished by opposites.

CONTRADISTIN'GUISHING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by opposites.

CONTRAFIS'SURE, *n.* [*contra* and *fissure.*] In *sur.*, a fissure or fracture in the cranium, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

CON'TRA-HARMON'ICAL PROPORTION, *n.* In *math.*, that relation between three terms, in which the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as the third is to the first. [*See* HARMONICAL.]

CONTRAIN'DICANT, *n.* A symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way.

CONTRAIN'DICATE, *v. t.* [*contra* and *indicate.*] In *med.*, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out.

CONTRAIN'DICATED, *pp.* Indicating a method contrary to the usual one.

CONTRAIN'DICATING, *ppr.* Indicating a contrary method of cure.

CONTRAINDICA'TION, *n.* An indication from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires.

CONTRAL'TO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, the alto, or counter tenor.

CON'TRAMURE, *n.* An out wall. [*See* COUNTERMURE.]

CONTRANAT'URAL, *a.* Opposite to nature. [*Lit. us.*]

CONTRANI'TENCY, *n.* [Lat. *contra* and *nitor*, to strive.] Reaction; resistance to force.

CONTRAPOSE, *v. t.* To set in opposition.

CONTRAPOSI''TION, *n.* [*contra* and *position.*] A placing over against; opposite position.

CONTRAPUNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.

CONTRAPUNT'IST, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

CONTRAREGULAR'ITY, *n.* [*contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule, or to regularity.

CONTRA'RIANT, *a.* [Fr. from *contrarier*, to contradict, or run counter.] Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. [*Lit. us.*]

CON'TRARIES, *n. plur.* [*See* CONTRARY.] In *logic*, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as *every vine is a tree*; *no vine is a tree*. These can never be both true together; but they may be both false. *Watts.*

CONTRARI'ETY, *n* [Lat. *contrarietas*. *See* CONTRARY.] 1. Opposition in fact, essence, quality, or principle; repugnance. The expedition failed by means of a *contrariety* of winds. There is a *contrariety* in the nature of virtue and vice; of love and hatred; of truth and falsehood. Among men of the same profession, we find a *contrariety* of opinions.—2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shak.*

3. In *meta.*, one of the associating principles of the mind. According to this principle, great cold is apt to make us think of heat; hunger and thirst, of eating and drinking.

CON'TRARILY, *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

CON'TRARINESS, *n.* Contrariety; opposition.

CONTRA'RIOUS, *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely.

CON'TRARIWISE, *adv.* [*contrary* and *wise*, manner.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, nor railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing; 1 Pet. iii.

CON'TRARY, *a.* [Lat. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against; Fr. *contraire.*] 1. Opposite; adverse; moving against, or in an opposite direction; as, *contrary* winds.—2. Opposite; contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant.

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; and these are *contrary*, the one to the other; Gal. v.

This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations. The word here really belongs to the affirmation or fact declared, *this happened*; for *contrary* does not, like an adverb, express the *manner* of happening, but that the fact itself was contrary to my expectation. *According*, *agreeable*, *pursuant*, *antecedent*, *prior*, *anterior*,

&c., are often used in like manner.—*Contrary* and *contradictory*. In *logic*, two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other; they are *contradictory*, when one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first. In *her.*, the term contrary or contra is applied to things that are opposed, or in opposition to one another.

CON'TRARY, *n.* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*

2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged; as, this is stated to be a fact, but I will endeavour to show the *contrary*.—*On the contrary*, in opposition; on the other side.—*To the contrary*, to an opposite purpose, or fact; as, he said it was just, but I told him *to the contrary*.

They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary*. *Stillingfleet.*

CON'TRARY,† *v. t.* [Fr. *contrarier.*] To contradict or oppose.

CON'TRARY-MINDED, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion.

CONTRAST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contraster*, to *contrast*; Sp. and Port. *contrastar*, to resist, withstand, strive, debate, quarrel. The primary sense is to set against, or to strain, to strive.] 1. To set in opposition two or more figures of a like kind, with a view to show the difference or dissimilitude, and to manifest the superior excellence of the one by the inferiority of the other, or to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other in a more striking view; as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues.—2. To exhibit differences or dissimilitude in painting and sculpture, by position or attitude, either of the whole figure or of its members; or to show to advantage by opposition or difference of position.—3. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one to advantage.

To *contrast* the *goodness of God* with our *rebellion*, will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark, Serm., July* 4, 1814.

CON'TRAST, *n.* Opposition or dissimilitude of figures, by which the one contributes to the visibility or effect of the other. Contrast, in this sense, is applicable to things of a similar kind. We never speak of a *contrast* between a man and a mountain, or between a dog and a tree; but we observe the *contrast* between an oak and a shrub, and between a palace and a cottage.—2. Opposition, or difference of position, attitude, &c., of figures, or of their several members; as, in painting and sculpture.—3. Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage. What a *contrast* between modesty and impudence, or between a well-bred man and a clown!

CONTRAST'ED, *pp.* Set in opposition; examined in opposition.

CONTRAST'ING, *ppr.* Placing in opposition, with a view to discover the difference of figures or other things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of the one beyond that of the other.

CON'TRA-TENOR, *n.* In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; counter.

CON'TRATE-WHEEL, *n.* In *watch work*, the wheel next to the crown, the teeth and hoop of which lie *contrary* to those of the other wheels, whence its name.

CONTRAVALLA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *contra* and *vallo*, to fortify; Fr. *contrèvallation.*] In *fort.*, a trench guarded with a parapet, thrown round a place by the besiegers, to secure themselves, and check sallies of the garrison.

CONTRAVENE, *v. t.* [Lat. *contravenio; contra* and *venio*, to come.] Literally, to come against; to meet. Hence, to oppose, but used in a figurative or moral sense; to oppose in principle or effect; to contradict; to obstruct in operation; to defeat; as, a law may *contravene* the provisions of the constitution.

CONTRAVENED, *pp.* Opposed; obstructed.

CONTRAVENER, *n.* One who opposes.

CONTRAVENING, *ppr.* Opposing in principle or effect.

CONTRAVEN'TION, *n.* Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect; as, the proceedings of the allies were in direct *contravention* of the treaty.—2. In *law*, any act done in violation of a legal condition, or obligation by which the contravener is bound. In *Scots law*, applied to an act done by an heir of entail, in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of lawborrows.

CONTRAVER'SION, *n.* [Lat. *contra* and *versio*, a turning.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe.

CONTRAYER'VA, or **CONTRAJER'VA**, *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba*; Port. *contraherva; contra* and *yerba, herva*, an *herb*, Lat. *herba*; a *counter herb*, an antidote for poison, or in general, an antidote.] The name applied to an aromatic bitterish root which is imported from South America, and used as a tonic. It is the produce of Dorstenia Contrajerva, a plant belonging to the nat. order Urticaceæ.

CON'TRE, *adv.* [Fr.] In *her.*, an appellation given to several bearings, on account of their cutting the shield contrary and opposite ways. Thus, we meet with contre-bends, contre-chevron; contre-pale, &c., when there are two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so as colour may be opposed to metal, and metal to colour.

CONTRECTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *contrectatio, tracto.*] A touching or handling.

CONTRIB'UTABLE, *a.* That can be contributed.

CONTRIB'UTARY, *a.* [*See* CONTRIBUTE.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville, An. Geog.*

CONTRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *contribuo; con* and *tribuo*, to grant, assign, or impart. *See* TRIBE, TRIBUTE.] 1. To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay a share. It is the duty of Christians to *contribute* a portion of their substance for the propagation of the gospel.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison.*

2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose; as, let each man *contribute* his influence to correct public morals.

CONTRIB'UTE, *v. i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece, to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope.*

CONTRIB'UTED, *pp.* Given or advanced to a common fund, stock, or purpose; paid as a share.

CONTRIB'UTING, *ppr.* Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; imparting a share.

CONTRIBU'TION, *n.* The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense.—2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many. We speak of the *contribution* of one person, or the *contribution* of a society. *Contributions* are *involuntary*, as taxes and imposts; or *voluntary*, as for some undertaking.—3. In *a milit. sense*, impositions paid by a frontier country, to secure themselves from being plundered by the enemy's army; or impositions upon a country in the power of an enemy, which are levied under various pretences, and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army. The term *contribution*, in *a legal sense*, is generally applied to contributions made for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.

CONTRIB'UTIVE, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

This measure is *contributive* to the same end. *Taylor.*

CONTRIB'UTOR, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common stock or fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose in conjunction with others.

CONTRIB'UTORY, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

CONTRIS'TATE,† *v. t.* [Lat. *contristo.*] To make sorrowful.

CONTRISTA'TION,† *n.* The act of making sad.

CON'TRITE, or **CONTRITE'**, *a.* [Lat. *contritus*, from *contero*; to break or bruise; *con* and *tero*, to bruise, rub, or wear. *See* TRITE.] Literally, worn or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; humble; penitent; as, a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise; Ps. li.

CON'TRITELY, or **CONTRITE'LY**, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.

CON'TRITENESS, or **CONTRITE'NESS**, *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

CONTRI''TION, *n.* [Lat. *contritio.*] 1. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder.—2. Penitence; deep sorrow for sin; grief of heart for having offended an infinitely holy and benevolent God. The word is usually understood to mean genuine penitence, accompanied with a deep sense of ingratitude in the sinner, and sincere resolution to live in obedience to the divine law.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed.
Sown with *contrition* in his heart. *Milton.*
Imperfect repentance is by some divines called *attrition.*
CONTRIVABLE, *a.* [*See* CONTRIVE.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.
Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable.* *Wilkins.*
CONTRIVANCE, *n.* [*See* CONTRIVE.] The act of inventing, devising, or planning.
There is no work impossible to these *contrivances.* *Wilkins.*
2. The thing invented or planned; a scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes by design.
Our bodies are made according to the most orderly *contrivance.* *Glanville.*
3. Artifice; plot; scheme; as, he has managed his *contrivance* well.
CONTRIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *controuver; con* and *trouver*, to find; It. *controvare.*] 1. To invent; to devise; to plan.
Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*
2.† To wear out. [This must be from the Lat. *contero, contrivi*, and if the French *controuver*, and Italian *controvare*, are the same word differently applied, the primary sense is, to invent by rubbing, that is, by ruminating; or to strike out, as in *forge.* But the word is probably from *trouver*, to find.]
CONTRIVE, *v. i.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; as, How shall we *contrive* to hide our shame? [*This verb is really transitive, but followed by a verb, in the place of an object or name.*]
CONTRIVED, *pp.* Invented; planned; devised.
CONTRIVEMENT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.
CONTRIVER, *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.
CONTRIVING, *ppr.* Planning; forming in design.
CONTRŌL, *n.* [Fr. *contrôle*, a counter register; *contre* and *rôle*, a roll, list, or catalogue; Arm. *counter roll.*] 1. Primarily, a book register or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter register. Hence, check; restraint; as, to speak or to act without *control.* The wind raged without *control.* Our passions should be under the *control* of reason. —2. Power; authority; government; command. Children should be under the *control* of their parents. The events of life are not always under our *control.*—3. He or that which restrains.— *Board of control*, or *Board of commissioners for the affairs of India.* Though by act of parliament this board is composed of six members, its ordinary functions are practically confined to one, namely, its president; who has a seat in the cabinet, and is essentially a Secretary of State for the Indian department. The customary functions of this great officer of state, acting in name of the board, consist in revising all despatches prepared by the court of directors, and addressed to the governments in India. It is divided into six departments,— accounts, revenue, judicial, military, secret political, and foreign and public.
CONTRŌL, or CONTRŌLL, *v. t.* 1. Sometimes written *Comptrol.* To keep under check by a counter register or double account. The proper officer *controls* the accounts of the Treasury.—2. To check; to restrain to govern.
I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;
But stronger passion does its power *control.* *Dryden.*
3. To overpower; to subject to authority; to counteract; to have under command. The course of events cannot be *controlled* by human wisdom or power.—4. To direct or govern in opposition; to have superior force or authority over.
A recital cannot *control* the plain words in the granting part of a deed. *Johnson's Reports.*
CONTRŌLLABLE, *a.* That may be controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to command.
Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and not always *controllable* by reason. *South.*
CONTRŌLLED, *pp.* Checked; restrained; governed.
CONTRŌLLER, *n.* [Norm. *countreroulor.*] 1. One who controls, or restrains; one that has the power or authority to govern or control.
The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate. *Dryden.*
2. An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; as, in Great Britain, the *controller* of the hanaper, of the household, of the pipe, and of the pells. In *the United States*, the duty of the *controller* of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts. This word is also written *Comptroller.*
CONTRŌLLERSHIP, *n.* The office of a controller. Sometimes written *Comptrollership.*
CONTRŌLLING, *ppr.* Checking; governing.
CONTRŌLMENT, or CONTRŌLLMENT, *n.* The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.—2. Opposition; resistance; counteraction; refutation. For this word, *control* is now generally used.
CONTROVERS'ARY, *a.* Disputatious.
CON'TROVERSE,† *n.* and *v.* Controversy, and to dispute.
CON'TROVERSER,† } *n.* A disputant.
CON'TROVERSOR,† }
CONTROVER'SIAL, *a.* [*See* CONTROVERT, CONTROVERSY.] Relating to disputes; as, a *controversial* discourse.
CONTROVER'SIALIST, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant. [The proper word is *Controvertist*, which see.]
CONTROVER'SIALLY, *adv.* In a controversial manner.
CONTROVER'SION, *n.* Act of controverting.
CON'TROVERSY, *n.* [Lat. *controversia.* *See* CONTROVERT.] 1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. A *dispute* is commonly oral, and a *controversy* in writing. Dispute is often or generally a debate of short duration, a temporary debate; a *controversy* is often oral, and sometimes continued in books or in law for months or years.
This left no room for *controversy*, about the title. *Locke.*
Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of godliness; 1 Tim. iii.
2. A suit in law; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.
And by their word shall every *controversy* and every stroke be tried; Deut. xxi.
3. Dispute; opposition carried on.
The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations; Jer. xxv.
4. Opposition; resistance.
And stemming [the torrent] with hearts of *controversy.* *Shak.*
CON'TROVERT, *v. t.* [Lat. *controverto, controversor; contra* and *verto, verso*, to turn. Literally, to turn against.] To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions; as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.
CON'TROVERTED, *pp.* Disputed; opposed in debate.
CON'TROVERTER, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.
CONTROVERT'IBLE, *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion; as, this is a *controvertible* point of law.
CONTROVERT'IBLY, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.
CON'TROVERTING, *ppr.* Disputing; denying and attempting to refute.
CON'TROVERTIST, *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.
How unfriendly is the spirit of the *controvertist* to the discernment of the critic. *Campbell.*
CONTU'BERNAL, *a.* [Lat. *contubernalis*, from *contubernium; con* and *taberna.*] Pertaining to fellowship in a mess or lodging; denoting a species of concubinage.
CONTUMA'CIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *contumax*, from *con* and *tumeo*, to swell.] 1. Literally, swelling against; haughty. Hence, obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; disobedient; as, a *contumacious* child.—2. In *law*, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.
CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.
CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.
CON'TUMACY, *n.* [Lat. *contumacia.*] 1. Stubbornness; unyielding obstinacy; inflexibility.—2. In *law*, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned, or disobedience to its rules and orders.
CONTUME'LIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *contumeliosus.* *See* CONTUMELY.] 1. Haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; as, *contumelious* language. — 2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude; as, a *contumelious* person.—3. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.
CONTUME'LIOUSLY, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.
CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.
CON'TUMELY, *n.* [Lat. *contumelia*, from *contumeo; con* and *tumeo*, to swell.] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language

The oppressor's wrong; the proud man's *contumely*. *Shak.*

CONTUND′, *v. t.* [Lat. *contundo.*] To beat; to bruise by beating. [*Lit. us.*]

CONTUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Lat. *contusus, contundo.*] To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance.

CONTUSED, *pp.* Bruised.

CONTUSING, *ppr.* Bruising.

CONTU′SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Lat. *contusio*, from *contundo; con* and *tundo*, to beat; San. *tud.*] 1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.—2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating.—3. In *surg.*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body by a blunt instrument, or by a fall.

CONUN′DRUM, *n.* A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike; a quibble; a low jest.

CO′NUS, *n.* [Lat. *conus.*] 1. In *zool.*, a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, so named from the conical form of the shell. They are found in the southern and tropical seas. The species are very numerous, many of them very beautiful, and some are fossil, occurring in the newer strata. This genus forms part of the Buccinoid family of the Pectinibranchiate order of Gastropods, in the system of Cuvier.—2. In *bot.*, a term denoting that form of inflorescence called a strobilus or cone, which is a spike, the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds. Sometimes the scales are thin, with little cohesion, but they often are woody, and cohere into a single tuberculated mass. [*See* CONE, CONIFERÆ.]

CON′USANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*] Cognizance; knowledge; notice. [*See* CONNUSANCE.]

CON′USANT, *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

CON′USOR. *See* COGNIZOR.

CON′VALESCE, *v. i.* (convaless′.) To grow better after sickness; to recover health.

CONVALES′CENCE, CONVALES′CENCY, *n.* [Lat. *convalesco*, to grow stronger; *con* and *valesco*, to get strength, *valeo*, to be strong, Eng. *well.* *See* WELL and AVAIL.] Renewal of health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigour after sickness or weakness.

CONVALES′CENT, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.

CONVALES′CENT, *n.* One who has recovered his health after sickness.

CONVALES′CING, *ppr.* Recovering health.

CONVAL′LARY, or **CONVALLA′RIA**, *n.* [Lat. *convallis*, a valley.] A genus of British plants, of the Linnæan class and order Hexandria monogynia,—nat. order Liliaceæ. The C. majális is the lily of the valley, a perennial plant which flowers in May, and grows in woods and on heaths. It is one of the most valued plants of the British Flora. The other species are known by the name of Solomon's seal.


Convallaria (Lily of the valley).

CONVEC′TION, *n.* [Lat. *convectio*, from *convecho*, to convey.] A carrying.

CONVENABLE, *n.* [*See* CONVENE.] That may be convened or assembled.—2.† Consistent.

CONVENE, *v. i.* [Lat. *convenio; con* and *venio*, to come.] 1. To come together; to meet; to unite, as things. [*Unusual.*]

The rays of light converge and *convene* in the eyes. *Newton.*

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble, as persons. Parliament will *convene* in November. The two houses of the legislature *convened* at twelve o'clock. The citizens *convened* in the city hall.

CONVENE, *v. t.* To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke.—2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.

By the papal canon law, clerks can be *convened* only before an ecclesiastical judge. *Aylyffe.*

CONVENED, *pp.* Assembled; convoked.

CONVENER, *n.* One who convenes or meets with others; one who calls together.

CONVENIENCE, CONVENIENCY, *n.* [Lat. *convenientia*, from *convenio.*] Literally, a coming together; a meeting. Hence, 1. Fitness; suitableness; propriety; adaptation of one thing to another, or to circumstances.—2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty.

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life. *Calamy.*

There is another *convenience* in this method. *Swift.*

3. That which gives ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity. A pair of spectacles is a great *convenience* in old age.—4. Fitness of time or place.

CONVENIENT, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; adapted to use or to wants; commodious; followed by *to* or *for;* usually by *for.*

Some arts are peculiarly *convenient to* particular nations. *Tillotson.*

Feed me with food *convenient for* me; Prov. xxx.

CONVENIENTLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect. That house is not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.—2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty. He cannot *conveniently* accept the invitation.

CONVENING, *ppr.* Coming together; calling together

CONVENING, *n.* The act of coming together; convention.

CON′VENT, *n.* [Lat. *conventus*, from *convenio*, to assemble; Fr. *couvent.*] 1. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns.—2. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

CONVENT′, *v. t.* [Lat. *conventus, convenio.*] To call before a judge or judicature.

CONVENT′,† *v. i.* To meet; to concur.

CONVENT′ICLE, *n.* [Lat. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus.*] 1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. Hence, an assembly, in contempt. In the *United States*, this word has no appropriate application, and is little used, or not at all.—2. A secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots.

CONVENT′ICLE, *v. i.* To belong to a conventicle.

CONVENT′ICLER, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles.

CONVEN′TION, *n.* [Lat. *conventio.* *See* CONVENE.] 1. The act of coming together; a meeting of several persons or individuals.—2. Union; coalition.—3. An assembly. In this sense, the word includes any formal meeting or collection of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes; particularly an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or ecclesiastical.—In *Great Britain*, convention is the name given to an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ; as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II.—*Convention of estates*, the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the Union, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together without the necessity of a formal citation, such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—*Convention of royal burghs*, the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations, however, excite little interest, and are in general directed to matters of no public importance.—In the *United States*, this name is given to the assembly of representatives which forms a constitution of government, or political association; as, the *convention* which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787.—4. An agreement or contract between two parties, as between the commanders of two armies; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVEN′TIONAL, *a.* [Fr. *conventionnel.*] Stipulated; formed by agreement; tacitly understood.—*Conventional obligations*, obligations resulting from the special agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

Conventional services reserved by tenures on grants, made out of the crown or knight's service. *Hale.*

CONVEN′TIONARY, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional; as, *conventionary* tenants.

CONVEN′TIONER, *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

CONVEN′TIONIST, *n.* One who makes a contract.

CONVENT′UAL, *a.* [Fr. *conventuel.*] Belonging to a convent; monastic; as, *conventual* priors.

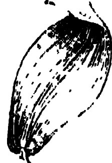
CONVENT′UAL, *n.* One that lives in a convent; a monk or nun.

CONVERGE, *v. i.* (converj′.) [Low Lat. *convergo; con* and *vergo*, to incline. *See* VERGE.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to *diverge.* Lines which *converge* in one direction *diverge* in the other.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

CONVERG'ENCE, } *n.* The quality of
CONVERG'ENCY, } converging; tendency to one point; as, the *convergence* of rays.

CONVERG'ENT, *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending.—*Convergent-nerved*, a term used in describing the venation of leaves, to denote cases where the ribs form a curve, and meet at the point, as in Plantago lanceolata.


Convergent Nerved.

CONVERG'ING, *ppr.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as lines extended.—*Converging rays*, in *optics*, those rays of light, which proceeding from different points of an object, approach, meet, and cross, and become diverging rays. *Converging series*, in *math.*, is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes, every succeeding term being smaller than the preceding. [*See* SERIES.]

CONVERS'ABLE, *a.* [It. *conversabile;* Fr. *conversable. See* CONVERSE.] Qualified for conversation, or rather disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse.

CONVERS'ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

CONVERS'ABLY, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

CONVERS'ANCE, } *n.* Disposition to
CONVERS'ANCY, } associate; habit of familiarity. [*Not authorized.*]

CON'VERSANT, *a.* [It. *conversante. See* CONVERSE.] 1. Keeping company; having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by fellowship or cohabitation; acquainted.

But the men were very good to us - as long as we were *conversant with* them; 1 Sam. xxv.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness.
Shak.

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study. We correct our style, and improve our taste, by being *conversant with* the best classical writers. In the foregoing applications, this word is most generally followed by *with*, according to present usage. *In* was formerly used; and both *in* and *among* may be used.—3. Concerning; having concern or relation to; having for its object; followed by *about.*

Education is *conversant about* children.
Wotton.

CONVERSA'TION, *n.* General course of manners; behaviour; deportment, especially as it respects morals.

Let your *conversation* be as becometh the gospel; Phil. i.

Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation;* 1 Pet. i.

[*In this sense nearly obsolete.*]—2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life. Knowledge of men and manners is best acquired by *conversation* with the best company.—3. Intimate and familiar acquaintance; as, a *conversation* with books or other objects.—4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference. [*This is now the most general use of the word.*] 5. Carnal commerce, legitimate or illegitimate, but most usually the latter; as, criminal *conversation.*

CONVERSA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse or talk.

CONVERSA'TIONED,† *a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in life.

CONVERSA'TIONIST, *n.* One who excels in conversation.

CONVERS'ATIVE, or CONVERS'IVE, *a.* Relating to an intercourse with men; opposed to *contemplative.*

She chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

CONVERSAZIO'NE, *n.* [It.] A meeting of company.

CONVERSE, *v. i.* (convers'.) [Lat. *conversor; con* and *versor*, to be turned. Literally, to be turned to or with; to be turned about.] 1. To keep company; to associate; to cohabit; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted; followed by *with.*

—— for him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson.*

2. To have sexual commerce.—3. To talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally; followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. *Converse* as friend *with* friend. We have often *conversed with* each other *on* the merit of Milton's poetry. [*This is now the most general use of the word.*]

CON'VERSE, *n.* Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Formed by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope.

2. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity. In this sense, the word may include discourse, or not; as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects; or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.—3. In *math.*, an opposite proposition; thus, after drawing a *conclusion* from something *supposed*, we invert the order, making the conclusion the supposition or premises, and draw from it what was first supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite the sides are equal; and the *converse* is true; if these angles are equal, the two sides are equal.—In *logic*, also, *converse* means a proposition which is formed from another by interchanging the subject and predicate. Thus, *religion is the truest wisdom*, is a proposition, and its converse is, *the truest wisdom is religion.*

CON'VERSELY, *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVER'SION, *n.* [Lat. *conversio. See* CONVERT.] 1. In *a general sense*, a turning or change from one state to another; with regard to substances, transmutation; as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood.—2. In *milit. affairs*, a change of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.—3. In a *theological* or *moral sense*, a change of heart or dispositions, in which the enmity of the heart to God and his law, and the obstinacy of the will are subdued, and are succeeded by supreme love to God and his moral government, and a reformation of life.—4. Change from one side or party to another.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. A change from one religion to another; as, the *conversion* of the Gentiles.—6. The act of appropriating to private use; as, in trover and *conversion.*—*Conversion of equations*, in *alge.*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation, when the quantity sought or any member of it is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—*Conversion of propositions*, in *logic*, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition; as, "no virtuous man is a rebel;" "no rebel is a virtuous man." All logical conversion is illative, that is, the truth of the converse follows from that of the original proposition.—*Conversion of the ratios*, in *arith.*, is the comparing of the antecedent with the difference of the antecedent and consequent, in two equal ratios or proportions. Thus, if $a : b :: c : d$; then by conversion $a : a \backsim b :: c : c \backsim d$.—*Centre of conversion*, in *mechanics*, is the point in a body about which it turns as a centre, whence a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces to its different parts.

CONVERT', *v. t.* [Lat. *converto; con* and *verto*, to turn; coinciding in elements and signification with *barter*, and probably from the root of *veru, vario, veer*, Sp. *birar*, Port. *virar*, to turn.] 1. To change or turn into another substance or form; as, to *convert* gases into water, or water into ice.—2. To change from one state to another; as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* a wilderness into a garden; to *convert* rude savages into civilized men.—3. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another; as, to *convert* pagans to Christianity; to *convert* royalists into republicans.—4. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out; Acts iii.

He that *converteth* a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death; James v.

5. To turn toward a point.

Crystals will callify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. [*Unusual.*] *Brown.*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to *convert* liberty into an engine of oppression.—7. To appropriate or apply to one's own use, or to personal benefit; as, to *convert* public property to our own use.—8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second; as, all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin.—9. To turn into another language.

CONVERT', *v. i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shak*

CON'VERT, *n.* A person who is con-

verted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system or party, and embraces another; applied particularly to those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to political or philosophical sects.—2. In a more strict sense, one who is turned from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness; Is. i.

3. In *monasteries*, a lay-friar or brother, admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.

CONVERT'ED, *pp.* Turned or changed from one substance or state to another; turned from one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applied to a particular use; appropriated.

CONVERT'ER, *n.* One who converts; one who makes converts.

CONVERTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [From *convertible.*] 1. The quality of being possible to be converted or changed from one substance, form, or state to another; as, the *convertibility* of land into money.—2. The quality of being changeable from one letter to another; as, the *convertibility* of *m* with *b*, or of *d* into *t*.

CONVERT'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *convertir.*] 1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, though of the same genus. *Harvey.*

2. So much alike that one may be used for another.—*Convertible terms*, in *logic*, are terms which admit of being converted or interchanged, without altering the truth of the proposition. Usury and interest are not now *convertible* terms, though formerly they were.—3. That may be changed, as one letter for another; as, *b*, *p*, and *f* are *convertible* letters.

CONVERT'IBLENESS, *n.* Convertibility.

CONVERT'IBLY, *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

CONVERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning; changing.

CONVERT'ING, *a.* Adapted to convert, that converts from a state of nature to a state of grace.

CON'VERTITE,† *n.* A convert.

CON'VEX, *a.* [Lat. *convexus;* It. *convesso.*] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to concave, which expresses a round form of the interior surface; as, a *convex* mirror or lens; convexity and concavity are of particular importance in catoptrics and dioptrics, as applied to mirrors and lenses.—2. In *bot.*, applied to a leaf or receptacle.

Convex or plano-convex lens.

CON'VEX, *n.* A convex body; as, heaven's *convex*.

CON'VEXED, *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

CONVEX'EDLY, *adv.* In a convex form.

CONVEX'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *convexitas.*] The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness.

CON'VEXLY, *adv.* In a convex form; as, a body *convexly* conical.

CON'VEXNESS, *n.* Convexity—which see.

CONVEX'O-CON'CAVE, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface; as, a *convexo-concave* lens, in which the two surfaces meet if produced, the convexity exceeding the concavity. It is otherwise called a *meniscus*, and is chiefly used for spectacles. It may be regarded as a convex lens.

Convexo-concave lens.

CONVEX'O-CON'VEX, *a.* Convex on both sides; as a lens, otherwise termed a *double-convex* lens.

Convexo-convex lens.

CONVEY', *v. t.* [Lat. *conveho; con* and *veho*, to carry, Sax. *wægan*, *wegan*, Eng. to *weigh*. *See* WEIGH and WAY.] 1. To carry, bear, or transport, either by land or water, or in air; as, to *convey* a letter or a package; to *convey* goods from England to France.—2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit; as, to *convey* a right or an estate from father to son.—3. To transfer; to pass a title to any thing from one person to another, as by deed, assignment, or otherwise; as, to *convey* lands by bargain and sale.—4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry, by any medium; as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.—5.† To manage; to carry on.

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*

6. To impart; to communicate.

CONVEY'ABLE, *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred.

CONVEY'ANCE, *n.* The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, by land or water, or through any medium.—2. The act of transmitting, or transferring, as titles, estates, or claims from one person to another; transmission; transference; assignment. The conveyances now in use are, the "lease and release," "bargain and sale enrolled," and "settlements." *Conveyances*, in *Scotland*, are made according to the strict principle of the feudal law there established, which imparts to them the appearance of far greater speciality and quaintness than those used in modern English practice. 3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person; as, a vehicle is a *conveyance* for persons or goods; a canal or aqueduct is a *conveyance* for water; a deed is a *conveyance* of land. 4. Removal; the act of removing or carrying.—5.† Management; artifice; secret practices.

CONVEY'ANCER, *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

CONVEY'ANCING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, of investigating the title of the venders and purchasers of property, and of framing those multifarious deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals. In *England*, the business of conveyancing is carried on by barristers and members of the Inns of court, and in *Scotland* it belongs chiefly to the society of writers to the signet. In conveyancing, the law of Scotland in particular has sanctioned certain technical forms, without regard to which the object of the parties cannot be easily obtained; and the system is so complete, that it has bestowed on the rights of landed property in Scotland a degree of security, of which probably no other European country can boast.

CONVEY'ED, *pp.* Carried; transmitted; transferred.

CONVEY'ER, *n.* One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another.—2. A juggler.

CONVEY'ING, *ppr.* Carrying; transporting; transferring.

CONVICIN'ITY, *n.* Neighbourhood; vicinity.

CONVICT', *v. t.* [Lat. *convinco*, *convictum; con* and *vinco*, to vanquish or subdue. *See* CONVINCE. The verb *vinco* is allied to *vincio*, to bind, the primary sense of which is to strain, force, make fast; hence to subdue; and as *n* appears to be casual, the root is Vg or Vc.] 1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty, as by the verdict of a jury, by confession, or other legal decision. The jury *convicted* the prisoner of felony.—2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience.

They who heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one; John viii.

3.† To confute; to prove or show to be false.—4.† To show by proof or evidence.

CONVICT', *pp.* for *Convicted*. Proved or found guilty.

CON'VICT, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

CONVICT'ED, *pp.* Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury, or by the decision of conscience.

CONVICT'ING, *ppr.* Proving or finding guilty.

CONVIC'TION, *n.* The act of proving, finding, or determining to be guilty of an offence charged against a person before a legal tribunal; as by confession, by the verdict of a jury, or by the sentence of other tribunal.—*Convictions* generally proceed on the verdict of a jury, but our law also admits of summary convictions without the intervention of a jury in certain circumstances, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons entrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offences against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offences.—2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt; as, the *convictions* of a sinner may be temporary, or lasting and efficacious. By *conviction*, a sinner is brought to repentance. Men often sin against the *conviction* of their own consciences.—3. The act of convincing of error; confutation; the act of compelling one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alleged; as, the *conviction* of a heretic may induce him to abandon his errors.

CONVICT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

CONVIC'TIVELY, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

CONVICT'IVENESS, *n.* Power of convicting.

CONVINCE′, *v. t.* (convins′.) [Lat. *convinco; con* and *vinco*, to vanquish.] 1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; as, to *convince* a man of his errors; or to *convince* him of the truth.

For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was the Christ; Acts xviii.

2. To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of [by] the law as transgressors; James ii.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds; Jude xv.

3.† To convince; to prove.—4.† To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish.

CONVINC′ED, *pp.* Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

CONVINCE′MENT, *n.* (convins′ment.) Conviction. [*Lit. us.*]

CONVIN′CER, *n.* He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest.

CONVIN′CIBLE, *a.* Capable of conviction.—2. Capable of being disproved or refuted. [*Lit. us.*]

CONVINC′ING, *ppr.* Persuading the mind by evidence; convicting.—2. *a.* Persuading the mind by evidence; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent. We have *convincing* proof of the truth of the Scriptures, and of God's moral government of the world.

CONVIN′CINGLY, *adv.* In a convincing maner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent.

CONVIN′CINGNESS, *n.* The power of convincing.

CONVI′TIOUS,† *a.* [Lat. *convitior.*] Reproachful.

CONVIVE,† *v. t.* To entertain; to feast.

CONVIV′IAL, *a.* [Lat. *convivalis*, from *conviva*, a guest, or *conviro*, to live or eat and drink together; *con* and *vivo*, to live. *See* VICTUALS.] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial; as, a *convivial* meeting.

CONVIVIAL′ITY, *n.* The good humour or mirth indulged at an entertainment.—2. A convivial spirit or disposition.

CON′VOCATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *convoco*, to convoke; *con* and *voco*, to call. *See* VOICE.] To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons. [*See* CONVOKE.]

CONVOCA′TION, *n.* [Lat. *convocatio.*] 1. The act of calling or assembling by summons.—2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be a holy *convocation;* Ex. xii.

3. In *England*, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. It used to be held during the session of parliament, and consisted of an upper and lower house. In the upper house sat the archbishops and bishops; in the lower house the inferior clergy, represented by their proctors, consisting of all the deans and archdeacons, of one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of every diocese, in all, one hundred and forty-three divines, viz., twenty-two deans, fifty-three archdeacons, twenty-four prebendaries, and forty-four proctors of the diocesan clergy. In former times, Convocations had the power of enacting canons, but this power was virtually abolished by the statutes of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Charles II.; since that time the Convocation has had no business to transact, and it has become customary to prorogue it every year immediately upon its assembling.—4. *House of convocation*, in *the University of Oxford*, is the assembly which enacts, amends, &c., laws and statutes; elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, &c. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges.

CONVOKE, *v. t.* [Lat. *convoco;* Fr. *convoquer*. *See* VOICE.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

CONVOKED, *pp.* Summoned or assembled by order.

CONVOKING, *ppr.* Summoning to convene; assembling.

CON′VOLUTE, **CON′VOLUTED**, *a.* Rolled together, or one part on another; as the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stigmas in Crocus; applied also to bones and membranes.

CONVOLU′TION, *n.* [Lat. *convolutio.*] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the state of being rolled together. -2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion; as, the *convolution* of certain vines; the *convolution* of an eddy.

CONVOLVE, *v. t.* (convolv′.) [Lat. *convolvo; con* and *volvo*, to roll. *See* WALLOW.] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

CONVOLV′ED, *pp.* Rolled together.

CONVOLV′ING, *ppr.* Rolling or winding together.

CONVOLVULA′CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of monopetalous exogens with bell-shaped flowers, opening or contracting beneath the influence of light. The common bindweeds of the hedges, the Ipomœas, and Convolvuli of the gardens, offer illustrations of the ordinary state of this order, the species of which have purgative roots.

CONVOLV′ULUS, *n.* [Lat. from *convolvo.*] Bindweed, the genus of plants upon which the nat. order Convolvulaceæ is founded. It is known by its style being divided into two linear arms, and its ovary having only two cells, in each of which stand two erect ovules. Many of the species are exceedingly beautiful. Convolvulus jalapa was long considered as yielding the true jalap of commerce. — This is now known to be procured from a convolvulaceous plant called Ipomœa purga. It is found on the Mexican Andes, and the root is sent, under the name of Purga di Jalapa, to Vera Cruz, whence it reaches Europe either directly, or through New York. Convolvulus Scammony furnishes the scammony of commerce, which is the concrete juice of the root of the plant, and is used as a purgative. It is imported from Smyrna, but is seldom procured in an unadulterated state, the chief adulteration being chalk and starch.



Convolvulus Jalapa.

CONVOY′, *v. t.* [Fr. *convoyer; con* and *voie, via*, way, or the same root; or more directly from the root of Lat. *veho*, to carry, Sax. *wægan, wegan*, to bear or carry, to bring along.] To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; the troops *convoyed* the baggage waggons. When *persons* are to be protected, the word *escort* is used.

CON′VOY, *n.* A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By sea, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By land, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition, or other property for protection.—2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that which is convoyed. The word sometimes includes both the protecting and protected fleets.—3. The act of attending for defence.—4.† Conveyance.

CONVOY′ED, *pp.* Attended on a passage by a protecting force.

CONVOY′ING, *ppr.* Attending on a voyage or passage, for defence from enemies; attending and guarding.

CONVULSE, *v. t.* (convuls′.) [Lat. *convello, convulsum, convulsus; con* and *vello*, to pull or pluck.] 1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms; as, the whole frame may be *convulsed* by agony.—2. To shake; to affect by violent irregular action.

Convulsing heaven and earth. *Thomson.*

CONVULS′ED, *pp.* Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.

CONVULS′ING, *ppr.* Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.

CONVUL′SION, *n.* [Lat. *convulsio.*] 1. A preternatural, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxations.—2. Any violent and irregular motion; tumult; commotion; as, political *convulsions*.

CONVUL′SIONARIES, *n.* Certain fanatics of the last century, in France; as, the *convulsionaries* of St. Médard.

CONVUL′SIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to convulsion.

CONVUL′SIVE, *a.* That produces convulsion; as, *convulsive* rage; *convulsive* sorrow.—2. Attended with convulsion or spasms; as, *convulsive* motions; *convulsive* strife.

CONVUL′SIVELY, *adv.* With violent shaking or agitation.

CO′NY, *n.* [D. *konyn;* Ger. *kanin;* Fr. *conin* or *conil;* Lat. *cuniculus;* Ir. *cuinin;* W. *cwning.* The primary sense is a shoot, or a shooting along.] A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus Lepus, which has a short tail and naked ears.

CO′NY-BURROW, *n.* A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

CO′NY-CATCH, *v. i.* [*cony* and *catch.*] In *the cant of thieves*, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

CO′NY-CATCHER,† *n.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper.

CO′NY-CATCHING,† *n.* Banter.

CON′Y-WOOL, *n.* The fur of rabbits extensively used in the hat manufacture.

CONY′ZA, *n.* Fleabane, a genus of

plants, of the class Syngenesia, order polygamia superflua, Linn., nat. order Compositæ, consisting of many species.

COO, *v. i.* [probably from the sound.] To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves.

COO'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a low sound, as a dove.

COO'ING, *n.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *gecocnian;* D. *kooken;* Ger. *kochen;* Lat. *coquo.*] 1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. To dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating.—2. To prepare for any purpose. —3. To throw. [*Obs. or local.*]

COOK, *v. i.* To make the noise of the cuckoo.

COOK, *n.* [Sax. *coc;* Ger. *koch;* Ir. *coca;* Lat. *coquus.*] One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

COOK'ED, *pp.* Prepared for the table.

COOK'ERY, *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'ING, *ppr.* Preparing victuals for the table.

COOK'MAID, *n.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.

COOK'ROOM, *n.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of ships, a galley or caboose.

COOK'Y, *n.* [D. *koek, koekje,* a cake.] A small cake, moderately sweet. *Scotch.*

COOL, *a.* [Sax. *col;* Ger. *kühl;* Dan. *kold,* cold; *kioler,* to cool; *kulde,* chilliness; *kuler,* to blow strong.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; as, *cool* air; *cool* water.—2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; as, a *cool* friend; a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover.—3. Not hasty; deliberate; calm; as, a *cool* purpose.—4. Not retaining heat; light; as, a *cool* dress.

COOL, *n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold; as, the *cool* of the day; the *cool* of the morning or evening.

COOL, *v. t.* [Sax. *colian, acolian;* Ger. *kühlen.*] 1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance; as, ice *cools* water.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue; Luke xvi.

2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal or ardour; to render indifferent.

COOL, *v. i.* To become less hot; to lose heat. Let tea or coffee *cool* to the temperature of the blood, before it is drunk.—2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate. Speak not in a passion; first let your temper *cool.*

COOL-CUP, *n.* A beverage that is cooling.

COOL'ED, *pp.* Made less hot, or less ardent.

COOL'ER, *n.* That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement; as, acids are *coolers* to the body. —2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled. Various contrivances are adopted by brewers and distillers for cooling their worts. In *general,* the hot liquor is exposed in shallow wooden vessels to the air, and cooled by stirring it.

COOL'-HEADED, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion.

COOL'ING, *ppr.* Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.

COOL'ING, *a.* Adapted to cool and refresh; as, a *cooling* drink.

COOL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cool.

COOL'LY, *adv.* Without heat or sharp cold.—2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardour. He was *coolly* received at court.—3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately. The design was formed *coolly,* and executed with firmness.

COOL'NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat; as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening.—2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion; want of ardour, or zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with *coolness.*

COOL'Y, *n.* An East Indian porter or carrier.

COOM, *n.* [Fr. *cambouis;* Sw. *kim,* soot.] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels, or out of a machine. In *Scotland,* the useless dust which falls from coals.

COOMB, or COMB, *n.* [Qu. Lat. *cumulus,* or Gr. κυμβος.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

COOP, *n.* [D. *kuip,* a tub; *kuiper,* a cooper; Ger. *kufe;* Fr. *cuve;* Lat. *cupa,* from bending, hollowness, or containing, holding. Qu. Gr. κυφος. The Latin *cupa* seems to be both *coop* and *cup. See* CUP.] 1. A box of boards grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. It is usually applied to long boxes for keeping poultry for fattening or conveyance on board of ships, as *cage* is used for a small box to keep singing birds in houses.—2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals.—3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors.—4. A tumbrel or close cart. [*Scotch.*]

COOP, *v. t.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop. Hence, to shut up, or confine in a narrow compass; usually followed by *up,* to *coop up;* sometimes by *in.*

The Trojans *cooped within* their walls. *Dryden.*

They are *cooped in* close by the laws of the country. *Locke.*

COOP'ED, *pp.* Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits.

COOPEE', *n.* A motion in dancing.

COOP'ER, *n.* [from *coop;* D. *kuiper;* Ger. *küfer.*] One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs and casks of various kinds.

COOP'ERAGE, *n.* The price paid for cooper's work; also, a place where cooper's work is done.

CO-OP'ERATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *con* and *opero,* to work.] 1. To act or operate jointly with another or others, to the same end; to work or labour with mutual efforts to promote the same object. It has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end. Russia *co-operated with* Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia, to reduce the power of Buonaparte.—2. To act together; to concur in producing the same effect. Natural and moral events *co-operate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

CO-OP'ERATING, *ppr.* Acting or operating together.

CO-OPERA'TION, *n.* The act of working or operating together, to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labour; as, the *co-operation* of the combined powers; the *co-operation* of the understanding and the will.

CO-OP'ERATIVE, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

CO-OP'ERATOR, *n.* One who endeavours jointly with others to promote the same end.

COOP'ERING, *n.* The art of manufacturing casks, barrels, vats, and all kinds of circular or elliptic wooden vessels that are bound together by hoops.

CO-OP'TATE,† *v. t.* [Lat. *coopto.*] To choose, or choose with another.

CO-OPTA'TION, *n.* Adoption; assumption.

CO-OR'DINANCE, *n.* Joint ordinance.

CO-OR'DINATE, *a.* [Lat. *con* and *ordinatus,* from *ordino,* to regulate. *See* ORDER.] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction.

CO-OR'DINATELY, *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

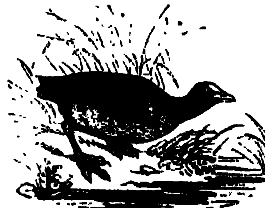
CO-OR'DINATENESS, *n.* The state of being co-ordinate; equality of rank and authority.

CO-OR'DINATES, *n. plur.* In *geom.,* lines, angles, &c., ranged in order. The notion from which the word arose, was this, that when the positions of consecutive points on a curve are referred to given points or lines, by means of lines (as in *Abscissa*), or angles, those lines or angles present a succession of *arranged* data, by which the several points on the curve may be treated *in order.* [*See* ABSCISSA, ORDINATE.]

CO-ORDINA'TION, *n.* The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher.

In the high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power. *Howell.*

COOT, *n.* [D. *koet;* W. *cwtiar,* from *cwta,* short, bob-tailed.] A fowl of the genus *Fulica,* frequenting lakes and other still waters. The common coot has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes, and is about fifteen inches in length. It makes its nest among rushes, with grass and reeds, floating on the water. The larger coot, which is another species, is found in many



Common Coot (Fulica atra).

parts of Scotland, and also in the north of England, particularly about Lancashire, and in the meres of Shropshire and Cheshire. It exactly resembles the *common* coot, but is of a larger size, and of a more glossy black colour.

COP, *n.* [Sax. *cop,* or *copp;* W. *cop, coh;* Ger. *kopf;* Gr. κυβη.] The head or top of a thing, as in *cob-castle* for *cop-cas-*

tle, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds.

ȻOPAI'VA, ȻOPAI'BA, or ȻAPI'VI, *n.* [Sp. and Port.] The balsam of copaiba or capivi, is a liquid resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaifera officinalis*, and several other species of the genus. The plant is a native of South America, and belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ. The juice is clear, transparent, of a whitish or pale yellowish colour, an agreeable smell, and a bitterish pungent taste. It is of the consistence of oil, or a little thicker. As a medicine, it is corroborating and detergent.


Copaiba.

ȻO'PAL, *n.* [Mexican *copalli*, a generic name of resins. *Clavigero.*] The concrete juice of a tree growing in Mexico, or New Spain, hard, shining, transparent, citron coloured, and odoriferous. It is neither strictly a gum nor a resin, as it has not the solubility in water common to gums, nor that in spirit of wine common to resins. In these respects it rather resembles amber. It may be dissolved by digestion in linseed oil, with a heat little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil This solution, diluted with spirit of turpentine, forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which when properly applied, and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard, and is susceptible of a fine polish. This varnish is applied to snuff-boxes, tea-boards, and other utensils. There are various modes of preparing it.

ȻOPÄR'CENERY, *n.* [*co* or *con*, and Norm. *parcenier*, parcenery. *See* Coparcener.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.

ȻOPÄR'CENER, *n.* [*con* and *parcener*, from *part*, Fr. *parti*, Lat. *pars*, or the verb *partir*, to divide.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

All the *coparceners* together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them. *Blackstone.*

Coparceners take by descent; *joint tenants*, by purchase. *Blackstone.*

COPÄR'CENY, *n.* An equal share of an inheritance.

ȻOPÄRT'MENT,† *n.* The same as *compartment.*

COPÄRT'NER, *n.* [*con* and *partner*. *See* Coparcener.] 1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons, in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in trade or manufactures.—2. A sharer; a partaker; as, *copartners* of our loss.

COPÄRT'NERSHIP, *n.* Joint concern in business; a state of having a joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in trade and manufactures.—2. The persons who have a joint concern.

ȻOPÄRT'NERY, *n.* Copartnership. [*Bad and useless.*]

ȻO'PATAN,† *n.* [*See* Cop.] High raised; pointed.

ȻOPAT'RIOT, *n.* A joint patriot.

ȻOPE, *n.* [W. *cób*; Sax. *cæppe*; Fr. *chape*, whence *chapeau*, a hat; Sp. *capa*.] 1. A cover for the head.—2. A sacerdotal ornament or vestment worn in sacred ministrations. An ornament worn by chanters and subchanters when they officiate in solemnity. It reaches from the shoulders to the feet.


Cope.

3. Any thing spread or extended over the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, but more commonly used synonymously with coping for the covering course of a wall, parapet, buttresses, &c., formed so as to strengthen and protect it from the weather. [*See* Coping.]—4. An ancient tribute, due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some part of Derbyshire.—*Cope over.*—In *arch.*, the soffit of any projection is said to *cope over*, when it slopes downwards from the wall.

ȻOPE, *v. t.* To cover as with a cope.—2. To pare the beak or talons of a hawk.—3.† To embrace.

ȻOPE, *v. i.* [Dan. *kiv*, contention; *kives*, to strive; *kappes*, to strive, to equal, to envy; Sw. *kif*, strife; *kifwa*, to contend, or quarrel; *käppas*, to strive, to emulate; Ar. *kafaa*, to turn back, to drive away, to thrust, to oppose, to equal; *kafai*, to be sufficient, to be equal, to be like, to be a substitute.] 1. To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to equal in combat; to match; to oppose with success.

Their Generals have not been able to *cope* with the troops of Athens. *Addison.*

Till Luther rose, no power could *cope* with the pope. *D. A. Clark.*

He was too open and direct in his conduct, and possessed too little management, to *cope* with so cool and skillful an adversary. *Wirt.*

2. To contend; to strive, or struggle; to combat.

Host *cop'd* with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

3. To encounter; to interchange kindness, or sentiments.—4.† To make return; to reward.—5.† To exchange or barter.

ȻŌPED, *a.* Covered with a cope.

ȻŌPEMAN,† *n.* A chapman.

ȻOPER'NIȻAN, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system. [*See* Solar System.]

ȻŌPESMATE,† *n.* [*cope* and *mate.*] A companion or friend.

ȻŌPESTONE, *n.* Head or topstone.

ȻOPHO'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Deafness.

ȻOP'IED, *pp.* [*See* Copy.] Taken off; written or transcribed from an original or form; imitated.

ȻOP'IER, } *n.* One who copies; one
ȻOP'YIST, } who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also a plagiary.

ȻŌPING, *ppr.* Striving; contending.

ȻŌPING. [*See* Cope, *n.*] The top or cover of a wall, made sloping to carry off the water; 1 Kings vii. 9. A *coping over*, is a projecting work bevelling on its under side. Flat *coping* is called *parallel coping*, and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls.—*Feather-edged* coping has one edge thinner than the other.—*Saddle-back* coping is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

ȻO'PIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *copieux*; Lat. *copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance, Ir. *coib.* Qu. Ch. גבב, *gabal*, to collect, gather, accumulate; Ar. *jabau*, id.] 1. Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; full; ample; furnishing full supplies.

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson.*

2. Furnishing abundant matter; not barren; rich in supplies. The redemption of man is a *copious* subject of contemplation.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song. *Milton.*

ȻO'PIOUSLY, *adv.* Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities.—2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

The remains of antiquity have been *copiously* described by travellers. *Addison.*

ȻO'PIOUSNESS, *n.* Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.—2. Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject; as, the *copiousness* of Homer.

ȻO'PIST, *n.* A copier; *an ill formed word.*

ȻOP'LAND, *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a *cop* or acute angle.

ȻO-PLANT',† *v. t.* To plant together.

ȻOPŌRTION,† *n.* Equal share.

ȻOP'PED, } *a.* [*See* Cop.] Rising to
ȻOP'PLED, } a point, or head.

Copped like a sugar-loaf. *Wiseman.*

ȻOP'PEL. *See* Cupel.

ȻOP'PER, *n.* [D. *koper*; Ger. *kupfer*, Ir. *copar*; Lat. *cuprum*; Arm. *cuevr*, *couvre*; supposed to be so called from *Cyprus*, an island in the Mediterranean. This opinion is probable, as the Greeks called it χαλκος κυπριος, *Cyprian* brass, brass of Cyprus. In this case, *copper* was originally an adjective.] A metal, of a pale red colour, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver, and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals. It is found native in laminæ or fibres, in a gang almost always quartzose; it is also found crystallized, and in grains or superficial laminæ on stones or iron. It is not altered by water, but is tarnished by

exposure to the air, and is at last covered with a green carbonate oxide. Copper in sheets is much used for covering the bottoms of ships, for boilers and other utensils; mixed with tin and zinc, it is used in enamel painting, dyeing, &c.; mixed with tin, it forms bell-metal; with a smaller proportion, bronze; and with zinc, it forms brass, pinchbeck, &c. When taken into the body it operates as a violent emetic, and all its preparations are violent poisons. In *miner.*, the genus copper includes about thirteen different species, and each of these contains a great many varieties. It occurs combined with sulphur; but principally with sulphur and iron, forming a double sulphuret commonly called copper pyrites, or yellow copper ore. It is found also combined with oxygen, forming the ruby copper ore. It occurs also in a state of combination with some acids.

COP'PER, *a.* Consisting of copper.

COP'PER, *n.* A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler.—2. Copper money; small change.

My friends filled my pocket with *coppers.* — *Franklin.*

COP'PER, *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* a ship.

COP'PERAS, *n.* [Fr. *couperose;* D. *koperrood*, that is, red copper, and *koperroest*, is copper rust, verdigris; Arm. *couperosa*, or *couperos.*] Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colours, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black and in making ink, and in medicine, as a tonic. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

COP'PER-BELLY, *n.* An American serpent, the *Coluber erythrogaster.*

COP'PER-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper.

COP'PERED, *pp.* Covered with sheets of copper; sheathed.

COP'PER-FASTENED, *a.* Fastened with copper bolts.

COP'PER-HEAD, *n.* [from its colour.] A poisonous American serpent, the *Trigonocephalus contortrix;* the Boa contortrix of Linnæus.

COP'PERISH, *a.* Containing copper; like copper, or partaking of it.

COP'PER-NOSE, *n.* A red nose.

COP'PER-PLATE, *n.* A plate of polished copper, on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. This plate, when charged with any coloured fluid, imparts an impression of the figure or design to paper or parchment.

COP'PER-SMITH, *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

COP'PER-WORK, *n.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured.

COP'PER-WORM, *n.* A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in one's hand.

COP'PERY, *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell.

COP'PICE, } *n.* [Norm. *coupiz*, from **COPSE**, } *coupier*, to cut; Gr. *κοπτω.*] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel. The most common trees planted or used for this purpose are the oak, the chestnut, the maple, the birch, the ash, and the willow. When coppice-wood is cut down, now plants shoot up from the roots, and form the next crop.

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall on the discovery of coal-mines. — *Locke.*

COP'PLED, *a.* [from *cop.*] Rising to a point; conical.

COP'PLE-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals.

COP'PLE-STONES, *n.* Lumps and fragments of stone broken from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water. [*See* COBBLE-STONE.]

COP'ROLITE, *n.* [Gr. *κοπρος*, dung, and *λιθος*, a stone.] The petrified fæcal matter of carnivorous reptiles. In variety of size and external form, the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They, for the most part, vary from two to four inches in length, and from one to two inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the Ichthyosauri. Coprolites were formerly believed to be fossil fir cones. They are found in all strata which contain the remains of carnivorous reptiles.

COPROLIT'IC, *a.* Composed of coprolites; resembling coprolites; containing coprolites.

COP'ROPHAGOUS, *a.* Feeding on excrements.

COPSE, *n.* *See* COPPICE.

COPSE, *v. t.* To preserve underwoods.

COP'SY, *a.* Having copses.

COP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called Copts or Cophti, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. The name is supposed to be taken from *Coptos*, the metropolis of the Thebaid; as *Egypt*, *Αιγυπτος*, is probably from that name; Sanscrit, *agupta*, inclosed, fortified. So *Misraim* and *Mazor* are from צור, *tsarar*, to inclose, to bind, to fortify. Whatever may be the origin of *Copt*, the adjective *Coptic* now refers to the people called *Copts*, who are Christians, and to their language. Hence,

COP'TIC, *n.* The language of the Copts.

COP'ULA, *n.* [Lat. *See* COPULATION and COUPLE.] In *logic*, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition. Religion *is* indispensable to happiness. Here *is* is the copula joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate.

COP'ULATE, *a.* Joined. [*Lit. us.*]

COP'ULATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *copulo*, to *couple. See* COUPLE.] To unite; to join in pairs. [*Lit. us.*]

COP'ULATE, *v. i.* To unite in sexual embrace; *applied to animals in general.*

COP'ULATED, *pp.* Joined in pairs.

COP'ULATING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; embracing.

COPULA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *copulatio.*] The act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.

COP'ULATIVE, *a.* That unites or couples.—In *gram.*, the *copulative* conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates, in an affirmative or negative proposition; as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride; the Romans conquered Spain *and* Gaul *and* Britain; neither wealth *nor* honours will purchase immortal happiness.—*Copulative propositions, in logic*, are those where the subject and predicate are linked together by copulative conjunctions, that they may be all severally affirmed or denied one of another.

COP'ULATIVE, *n.* A copulative conjunction.—2.† Connection.

COP'Y, *n.* [Fr. *copie;* It. *copia;* Ir. *coib, coibradh.* This word is from the root of *cope*, in the sense of likeness, resemblance, Ar. *kafai*, to be like; or it is from doubling, and the root of *cuff*, Ar. *kaifa. See* COPE and CUFF.] Literally, a likeness or resemblance of any kind. Hence, 1. A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original; or a book printed according to the original; hence, any single book, or set of books, containing a composition resembling the original work; as, the *copy* of a deed, or of a bond; a *copy* of Addison's works; a *copy* of the laws; a *copy* of the Scriptures.—2. The form of a picture or statue according to the original; the imitation or likeness of any figure, draught, or almost any object.—3. An original work; the autograph; the archetype. Hence, that which is to be imitated in writing or printing. Let the child write according to the *copy*. The *copy* is in the hands of the printer. Hence, a pattern or example for imitation. His virtues are an excellent *copy* for imitation. — 4.† Abundance. [Lat. *copia.*]

COP'Y, *v. t.* To write, print, or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition by writing, printing, or engraving; to transcribe; often followed by *out*, but the use is not elegant. The men of Hezekiah *copied* certain proverbs of Solomon.—2. To paint or draw according to an original.—3. To form according to a model, as in architecture.—4. To imitate or attempt to resemble; to follow an original or pattern, in manners or course of life. *Copy* the Saviour in his humility and obedience.

COP'Y, *v. i.* To imitate or endeavour to be like; to do any thing in imitation of something else. A painter *copies from* the life. An obedient child *copies after* his parent.

They never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good. — *Dryden.*

COP'Y-BOOK, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

COP'YED, *pp.* Transcribed; imitated; usually written *copied;* as, before the invention of printing, works had to be *copied.*

COP'YER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; usually written *copier*

COP'Y-HOLD, *n.* In *England*, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which rolls contain special entries and memoranda of the admission of the tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of copy-hold; the first is styled *ancient demesne*, or a customary freehold; and the second a *base tenure*, or mere copy-hold. Copy-hold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is, that the property has

been possessed time out of mind, by copy of court roll, and that the tenements are within the manor.

ȻOP'YHŌLDER, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

ȻOP'YING, *ppr.* Transcribing.

ȻOP'YING PRESS, *n.* A machine for speedily producing a facsimile copy of any manuscript recently written. It is much used by merchants for taking transfer copies of business letters, and is made of various forms. Lithographic machines may be called *copying presses.*

ȻOP'YIST, *n.* A copier; a transcriber.

ȻOP'YRIGHT, *n.* The sole right which an author has in his own original literary compositions; the exclusive right of an author to print, publish, and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit; the like right in the hands of an assignee. By act of parliament, 5 and 6 Vict., passed July 1st, 1842, *copyright* now endures for the life of the author, and for seven years after his death; but if that term expire earlier than forty-two years, the right is still to endure for forty-two years, for which term any work published after the author's death is to continue the property of the owners of the manuscript. These periods having elapsed, the work becomes public property. Dramatic works are doubly protected, by the 1 Vic. 1838. Protection is extended to prints, engravings, &c.; and by the 2 Vic. 1839, to designs for articles of manufacture during some years. International copyright bill passed, 1 Vic., 1838.

ȻOQUAL'LIN, *n.* A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees.

ȻŌQUELICOT, } *n.* [Fr.] Wild poppy;
ȻŌQUELICO, } corn rose; hence, the colour of wild poppy.

ȻOQUET', } *n.* [Fr. *coquet*, a beau,
ȻOQUETTE', } a general lover, a cock-boat; *coquette*, a jilt; from the Welsh or Celtic *coegen*, a vain saucy wench, a coquet, from *coeg*, vain; Sp. *coqueta;* It. *civetta*, an owl; *civettare*, to play the wag, to trifle, to coquet; *civetteria*, coquetry; *civettino*, a vain young fellow.] A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavours to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt.

> The light *coquettes* in sylphs aloft repair,
> And sport and flutter in the fields of air.
> *Pope.*

Note. In French, *coquet* is masculine and *coquette* feminine.

ȻOQUET', *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love, from vanity; to entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

> You are *coquetting* a maid of honour.
> *Swift.*

ȻOQUET', *v. i.* To trifle in love; to act the lover from vanity; to endeavour to gain admirers.

ȻOQUET'TISH, *a.* Practising coquetry.

ȻŌ'QUETRY, *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie.*] Attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

ȻOQUET'TED, *pp.* Having used the arts of a coquet.

ȻOQUET'TING, *ppr.* Attracting notice to gain admirers, and then rejecting them.

ȻORA'CINA, *n.* A genus of birds separated from the crows by Vieillot, and by him divided into four sections. The first comprises those species which have the bill furnished at its base with velvety feathers; the second, those whose nostrils are covered with setaceous feathers, directed forwards, and whose upper mandible is notched toward the end; the third, those whose bill is naked at the base, and notched at the point; and the fourth, that curious species on which Geoffroy founded his genus Cephalopterus. These birds are chiefly found in South America.

ȻOR'ACLE, *n.* [W. *corwgle.*] A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by



Fisherman with Coracle.

covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

ȻOR'ACOID, *n.* [Gr. κοραξ, a crow, and ειδος, form.] A small sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak.

ȻOR'ACOID, *a.* Shaped like a beak.

ȻOR'AL, *n.* [Lat. *corallium;* Gr. κοραλλιον: Fr. *corail* or *coral.*] 1. In *zool.*, a genus belonging to the order of Vermes zoophyta. The trunk is radicated, jointed, and calcareous. The species are distinguished by the form of their branches, and are found in the ocean adhering to stones, bones, shells, &c. Coral was formerly supposed to be a vegetable substance, but is now



Red Coral (Corallium rubrum).

known to be composed of a congeries of animals. Coral is red, white, and black. It is properly the shells of marine animals of the polype kind, consisting of calcareous earth, combined with gelatine and other animal matter. The red coral is a branched zoophyte, somewhat resembling in miniature a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. In the *South sea*, the isles are mostly coral rocks covered with earth. Corals seem to consist of carbonate of lime and animal matter, in equal proportions.—2. A piece of coral worn by children about their necks.

ȻOR'AL, *a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.

ȻŌ'RAL-RAG, *n.* A provincial term for a member of the oolitic series; a limestone in certain situations containing an abundance of corals.

ȻOR'AL-REEF, } *n.* Islands or reefs
ȻOR'AL-ISLAND, } of coral, which are formations produced by the operation of a species of zoophytes.

ȻOR'AL-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Corallorhiza.

ȻOR'AL-TREE, *n.* A genus of plants, Erythrina, of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

ȻOR'AL-WŌRT, *n.* The popular name of certain species of plants, Dentaria, called also *tooth-wort* or tooth-violet.

ȻORALLA'CEOUS, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

ȻOR'ALLIFORM, *a.* [*coral* and *form.*] Resembling coral; forked and crooked.

ȻORALLI'GENOUS, *a.* Producing coral; as, *coralligenous* zoophytes.

ȻOR'ALLINE, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

ȻOR'ALLINE, *n.* A submarine plant-like body, consisting of many slender, jointed branches, resembling some species of moss; or animals growing in the form of plants, having their stems fixed to other bodies. These stems are composed of capillary tubes, which pass through a calcareous crust and open on the surface. In the Linnæan system, corallines are classed with the zoophytes. They have been distributed by Ellis into *vesiculated*, furnished with small bodies like bladders; *tubular*, composed of simple tubes; *celliferous*, which, when magnified, appear to be fine thin cells, the habitations of small animals; and *articulated*, consisting of short pieces of stony or cretaceous brittle matter, covered with pores or cells, joined by a tough, membranous, flexible substance, composed of many small tubes. But in this arrangement of Ellis, the term *coralline* is synonymous with the more ancient term *lithophyta*, including all the polype-bearing animals, and nearly coinciding with the *zoophyta* of Linnæus, and the *polypiers* of the French naturalists.

ȻOR'ALLINITE, *n.* A fossil polypier or coralline.

ȻOR'ALLITE, *n.* A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypier, larger than a corallinite.

ȻOR'ALLOID, } *a.* [*coral*, and Gr.
ȻORALLOID'AL, } ειδος, form.] Having the form of coral; branching like coral.

ȻOR'ALLOID, *n.* Eschara or hornwrack, a species of coralline, resembling woven cloth in texture, consisting of arrangements of very small cells. One species is called narrow-leaved hornwrack; another, the broad-leaved hornwrack. This name is given also to the ceratophyta, horn-plant, or sea-shrub, a species of *Gorgonia.*

Coram judice. [Lat.] Before the judge.

Coram non judice. [Lat.] Before one not a judge; before one who has not jurisdiction.

ȻOR'ANICH, or **ȻRON'ACH,** *n.* [Gael. *coranach.*] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was anciently

prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, and is still practised in several parts.

CORANT′, *n.* [Fr. *courant*, running; *courir*, to run; Lat. *curro*.] A lofty sprightly dance.

CORB, *n.* [Lat. *corbis*. See the next word.] 1. A basket used in coaleries. —2. An ornament in a building.

CORB′AN, *n.* [Lat. *corbis*; Ger. *korb*; Fr. *corbeille*; Eth. *karbo*, a wicker basket; Russ. *korban*, a church box or chest, a treasury. But in Ethiopic, *korban* is an oblation, that which is offered to God, a gift, sacrifice, coinciding with the Heb. קָרְבָּן, *korban*, from קרב, *karab*, to approach, to cause to approach, to bring or offer.] 1. In *Jewish antiquity*, an offering which had life; an animal offered to God: in opposition to the *mincha*, which was an offering without life.

It is a gift, *corban*, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; that is, I have devoted that to God which you ask of me, and it is no longer mine to give. *Encyc.*

2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited.—3. Among Mohammedans, a ceremony performed at the foot of Mount Arafat in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor.

CORBE,† *a.* [Fr. *courbe*.] Crooked.

CORB′EIL, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*; It. *corbello*. *See* CORBAN.] In *fort.*, a little *basket*, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.

CORB′EL, *n.* [See the preceding words.] 1. In *arch.*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron, projecting from the vertical face of a wall, to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of a great variety of forms, and are ornamented in many ways. They are of frequent occurrence in pointed architecture, forming the supports of the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of a fortress, the labels of doors and windows, &c. —2. Corbel is also used to denote a niche for an image, but *corbet* appears to be the proper word.—3. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket.

Corbel, Stonechurch, Kent

Corbel, Castor church, Northamptonshire.

CORB′EL, *v. t.* To support on corbels. —2. To dilate, by projecting every member of a series beyond the one under it.

CORB′EL-SOUS, *n.* A name to distinguish a corbel essential in construction, from one merely ornamental.

CORB′EL-STEPS, *n.* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are broken, sometimes called corbie-steps. Corbie, though evidently merely a vulgarization of corbel, being the Scotch for a crow, has given rise to the term *crow-steps*, and to the absurd reason for the term, viz. "that crows are observed to be fond of sitting on them."



Corbel-steps.

CORB′EL-TABLE, *n.* A projecting course; a parapet; a tier of windows;



Corbel-table.

an arcade; an entablature; or other architectural arrangement, which requires the support of numerous corbels.

CORB′ETS, or **CORB′ETTS**, *n.* Niches for images; sometimes used synonymously with corbel.

COR′BY, or **COR′BIE**, *n.* [Fr *corbeau*; Lat. *corvus*.] A raven.—*Corbie-oats*, a species of black oats.—*Corbie-messenger*, a messenger who either returns not at all, or too late. [*Scotch*.]

COR′CHORUS, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Polyandria and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Tiliaceæ. There are several species, of which the most remarkable is the C. olitorius, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot herb. It is sold by the Jews about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called Jew's mallow.

CORC′ULE, **CORC′LE**, *n.* [Lat. *corculum*, but in a different sense. It is a diminutive from *cor*, the heart.] In *bot.*, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons. It consists of the plume or ascending part, and the rostel, or radicle, the simple descending part.

CORD, *n.* [W. *cord*; Fr. *corde*; Lat. *chorda*; Gr. χορδή. According to the Welsh, this word signifies a twist, from *cór*, the root of *chorus*.] 1. A string, or small rope, composed of several strands twisted together. Rahab let down the spies by a *cord* through the window.—2. A quantity of wood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The cord is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad.—3. In *Scripture*, the *cords of the wicked* are the snares with which they catch the unwary; Ps. cxxix.—The *cords of sin* are bad habits, or the consequences of sin; Prov. v.—The *cords of a man* are the fair, gentle, or natural means of alluring men to obedience; Hos. xi.—The *cords of vanity* are worldly vanities and pleasures, profit, or preferment; or vain and deceitful arguments and pretences, which draw men to sin; Isa. v.—*To stretch a line* or *cord about a city*, is to level it, or utterly to destroy it; Lam. ii.—The *cords of a tent* denote stability.—*To loosen* or *break the cords*, is to weaken or destroy; *to lengthen the cords*, is to enlarge; Job xxx.; Isa. liv.; Jer. x.—4. A musical string. [*See* CHORD.]

CORD, *v. t.* To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords.—2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.

CORD′-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Spartina.

CORD′-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes; but in America called *rope-maker*.

CORD′-WOOD, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; properly, wood cut to the length of four feet; but in this respect the practice is not uniform. In *Scotland*, *cord-wood* is wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, in opposition to that which is floated.

CORD′AGE, *n.* [Sp. *cordage*; Fr. *id.*; from *cord*.] All sorts of cords or ropes, used in the running rigging of a ship, or kept in reserve to supply the place of that which may be rendered unserviceable. In *a more general sense*, the word includes all ropes and lines used on board of ships.

CORD′ALS, *n. plur.* In *her.*, strings of the mantle or robe of estate, made of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends.

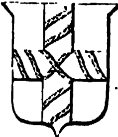
CORD′ATE, **CORD′ATED**, *a.* [Lat. *cordatus*, with a different signification, from *cor*, the heart.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists; as, a *cordate* leaf in botany, resembling the longitudinal section of the heart. Hence, *cordate-oblong*, heart-shaped lengthened; *cordate-lanceolate*, heart-shaped, gradually tapering toward each extremity, like the head of a lance; *cordate-sagittate*, heart-shaped, but resembling the head of an arrow.



Cordate leaf.

CORD′ATELY, *adv.* In a cordate form.

CORD′ED, *pp.* Bound or fastened with cords.—2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.—3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.—4. In *her.*, a *cross corded*, is one wound with cords, or made of two pieces of wood. Bales, &c., when bandaged or bound with cords, are blazoned *corded*.



Corded.

CORDELIER, *n.* [Fr. from *corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.] A Franciscan friar; one of the religious order founded by St. Francis, a gray friar. The Cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth, a little cowl, a chaperon, and a cloak, with a girdle of rope or cord, tied with three knots.

COR′DELLING, *a.* Twisting.

CORDIA′CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of tropical plants, with a shrubby or arborescent habit. The only economical plants contained in it, are the

Sebesten plums, the rind of which is succulent and mucilaginous. It is nearly allied to the Convolvulaceæ.

CORD'IAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordial;* It. *cordiale;* from Lat. *cor*, the heart.] 1. Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate; as, we give our friends a *cordial* reception.

With looks of *cordial* love. *Milton.*

2. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; giving strength or spirits; as, *cordial* waters.

CORD'IAL, *n.* In *med.*, that which suddenly excites the system, and increases the action of the heart or circulation when languid; any medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed.—2. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates; as, good news is a *cordial* to the mind.

COR'DIAL-HEARTED, *a.* Having cordial affection.

CORDIAL'ITY, *n.* 1.† Relation to the heart.—2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness; as, our friends were received with *cordiality.*

COR'DIALIZE, *v. t.* To render cordial.

COR'DIALIZED, *pp.* Rendered cordial.

COR'DIALIZING, *ppr.* Making cordial.

CORD'IALLY, *adv* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection. The Christian *cordially* receives the doctrines of grace.

CORD'IALNESS, *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

CORD'IERITE, *n.* The mineral called otherwise iolite and dichroite.

CORD'IFORM, *a.* [Lat. *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form.] Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

CORD'INER,† *n.* *See* CORDWAINER.

CORDING, *ppr.* Binding with cords, piling for measurement.

CORD'ON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordon. See* CORD.] 1. In. *fort.*, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the basis of the parapet; or a row of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope, and the parapet which is perpendicular; serving as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stonework.—2. In *milit. lan.*, a line or series of military posts; as, a *cordon* of troops. —3. In *her.*, cords or strings with tassels, worn with state or installation robes.

CORD'OVAN, *n.* Spanish leather.

CORDUROY', *n.* A thick cotton stuff ribbed.

CORD'WAIN, *n.* [Sp. *cordoban;* from *Cordova*, or *Cordoba*, in Spain.] Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.

CORD'WAINER, *n.* [from *cordwain.*] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written *cordiner*. It is evidently from the French *cordouan, cordouannier;* properly, a worker in cordwain, or cordovan leather.

CORE, *n.* [Fr. *cœur;* Norm. *core;* from Lat *cor*, the heart, Gr. κῆρ.] 1. The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or seeds; as, the *core* of an apple or quince. It was formerly applied to place; as, in the *core* of a square.—2. The inner part of an ulcer or boil.—3.† A body. Fr. *corps.* —4. A disorder of sheep, occasioned by worms in the liver.—5. Among *founders*, the internal mould which forms a hollow in the casting of metals, as the bore of a tube or pipe.

CORED, *a.* In the herring fishery, rolled in salt and prepared for drying.

CO-RE'GENT, *n.* A joint regent or ruler.

CO-RELA'TION, *n.* Corresponding relation.

COREO'PSIS, *n.* Tickseeded sunflower; a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Compositæ. Most of the species are herbaceous perennials.

CORIA'CEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.] 1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough, as, *coriaceous* concretions.—2. In *bot.*, stiff, like leather or parchment; applied to a leaf, a calyx, or capsule.

CORIAN'DER, *n.* Lat. [*coriandrum;* Gr. κοριον, κοριαννον.] The popular name of a genus of plants of one species, Coriandrum sativum, belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ. The seeds of this



Coriander (Coriandrum sativum).

species have a strong smell, and in medicine are considered as stomachic and carminative. They are used in sweetmeats, in certain stomachic liqueurs, and in some countries in cookery.

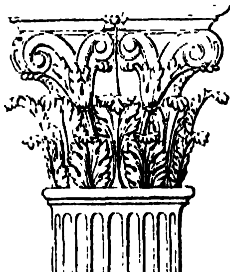
CORIARIA'CEÆ, *n.* A very small nat. order of gynobasic polypetalous exogens. The only plant that gives the order any interest, is the *Coriaria Myrtifolia*, a shrub inhabiting the south of Europe, and employed by dyers for staining black. It is used also by tanners, and hence it has been called *tanner's sumach*. Its leaves are used in the adulteration of senna, and its fruit is poisonous.

CORIN'DON. *See* CORUNDUM.

COR'INTH, *n.* A city of Greece. Hence, —2. A small fruit, now called *currant*, —which see.

CORINTH'IAC, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth.

CORINTH'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece; as, *Corinthian* column; *Corinthian* order;



Corinthian Capital.

Corinthian brass. The *Corinthian* order, in *arch.*, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus.

CORINTH'IAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Corinth.—2. A gay licentious person.

CO'RIS, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order monogynia, nat. order Primulaceæ. There is only one species, the blue Maritime Coris, which grows in the south of France. The flowers have a pretty appearance.

CO-RI'VAL, *n.* [*con* and *rival;* written improperly *corrival.*] A rival, or fellow-rival; a competitor.

CO-RI'VAL, *v. t.* To rival; to pretend to equal.

CO-RI'VALRY, } *n.* Joint rivalry.
CO-RI'VALSHIP, }

CORK, *n.* [D. *kurk;* Ger. *kork;* Lat. *cortex*, bark, rind, shell, crust.] 1. A glandiferous tree, *Quercus Suber*, a species of oak, growing in Spain and Portu-



Cork tree (Quercus suber).

gal, having a thick, rough, fungous, cleft bark.—2. The outer bark of the tree, or epidermis, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. This outer bark is taken off, and a new epidermis is formed, which in six or seven years becomes fit for use. This bark is also burnt to make a kind of light black, called *Spanish black.*—3. A stopple for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

CORK, *v. t.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork.

CORK'ED, *pp.* Stopped with a cork. [*See* CALK.]

CORK-FOS'SIL, *n.* A kind of stone. It is a species of Amianthus, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all stones.

CORK'ING, *ppr.* Stopping with corks.

CORK'ING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large size.

CORK-JAC'KET, *n.* A machine in the form of a jacket without sleeves; constructed of small pieces of cork enclosed between two pieces of strong canvass, and intended to assist in swimming.

CORK'-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CORK'Y, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork; made of cork; tough.

COR'MORANT, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran. Cormorant* is supposed to be corrupted from *Corvus marinus*, sea raven. The Welsh also call the fowl *morvran*, sea crow.] 1. The water raven, a large fowl of the pelican kind: the head and neck are black; the coverts of the wings, the scapulars, and the back are

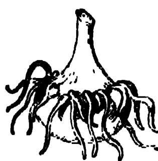
of a deep green, edged with black, and glossed with blue. The base of the



Green Cormorant (Phalacrocorax graculus).

lower mandible is covered with a naked yellow skin, which extends under the chin and forms a sort of pouch. The fowl occupies the cliffs by the sea, feeds on fish, and is extremely voracious. Its nest is composed entirely of a mass of sea-weed, frequently heaped up to the height of two feet, in which are deposited from three to five eggs, of a pale bluish-white, with a rough surface.—2. A glutton.

ĈORM'US, } *n.* [Gr. κορμος.] In *bot.*, the
ĈORM, } generic name of a stalk or stem of any plant.—2. The dilated base of the stems of monocotyledonous plants intervening between the root and the first buds, and forming the reproductive portion of such plants, when they are not caulescent, as the crocus, &c.



Cormus.

ĈORN, *n.* [Sax. *corn;* Ger. *korn.* Not improbably this word is the Lat. *granum.* Such transpositions are not uncommon. The word signifies not only the hard seeds of certain plants, but hail and shot, Lat. *grando*, Ir. *gran*, grain, hail, shot. Johnson quotes an old Runic rhyme:

Hagel er kaldastur *korna.*

Hail is the coldest *corn.* *See* GRAIN.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. In this sense it has a plural; as, three barley *corns* make an inch. It is generally applied to edible seeds, which, when ripe, are hard.—2. The seeds of certain plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense, the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men or horses. In *Great Britain*, *corn* is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley. In *the United States*, it has the same general sense, but by custom it is appropriated to maize. It is usual to say, the crop of wheat is good, but the *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn.* In this sense, *corn* has no plural.—3. The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing. We say, a field of *corn*, a sheaf or a shock of *corn*, a load of *corn.* The plants or stalks are included in the term corn, until the seed is separated from the ears.—4. In *surg.*, a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes or some other part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes; so called from the Latin *cornu*, a horn, which it resembles.—5. A small hard particle. [*See* GRAIN.]

ĈORN, *v. t.* To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt; as, to *corn* beef.—2. To granulate; to form into small grains.

ĈORN'-BASKET, *n.* A large basket for carrying the ears of maize.

ĈORN'-BEEF, or **ĈORN'ED-BEEF,** *n.* Beef sprinkled with salt in grains.

ĈORN'BIND, *n.* Climbing buck-wheat. [*Local.*]

ĈORN'BLADE, *n.* In *America*, the leaf of the maize. Cornblades are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the southern states of America.

ĈORN'BRASH, *n.* A local term for a rubbly limestone, forming a soil extensively cultivated in Wiltshire for the growth of corn.

ĈORN'-CHANDLER. *n.* [*Chandler*, a dealer in candles, is supposed to be from the Fr. *chandelier;* but what has this word to do with *corn* and *ship*, in *corn-chandler* and *ship-chandler?* In these words, *chandler* seems to be a corruption of the Teutonic *handler*, a trader; Sw. *kornhandlare*, a corn-dealer.] A dealer in corn.

ĈORN'ĈLAD, *a.* Covered with growing corn.

ĈORN'ĈRAKE, *n.* The crake or land-rail; the corn-crow, for *kraka* in Sw. and *krage* in Dan., is our word *crow*,



Corncrake (Crex pratensis).

and the name is probably taken from its cry. The Dutch *kraai*, a crow, is contracted from *kraag*, and *kraaijen* is to crow, to vaunt, to tell tales. [*See* CRAKE.]

ĈORN'ĈUTTER, *n.* [*corn* and *cut.*] One who cuts corns, or indurations of the skin.

ĈORN'-EXCHANGE, *n.* A place where grain is sold, or bartered, and samples shown and examined.

ĈORN'-FACTOR, *n.* One who traffics in grain, by wholesale, or as an agent.

ĈORN'FIELD, *n.* A field where corn is growing.

ĈORN'FLAG, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Gladiolus of several species, bearing red or white flowers.

ĈORN'FLOOR, *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn; Is. xxi; Hos. ix.

ĈORN'FLOWER, *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn; as, the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c.

ĈORN'HEAP, *n.* A heap of corn.

ĈORN'LAND, *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn, or grain.

ĈORN'-LAWS, *n.* Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain.

ĈORN'LOFT, *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary.

ĈORN-MAR'YGOLD, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Chrysanthemum segetum.

ĈORN'-MĂSTER,† *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

ĈORN-MARKET, *n.* A market-place for grain.

ĈORN'-MERCHANT, *n.* One who trades in grain.

ĈORN'METER, *n.* One who measures corn.

ĈORN'MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a *grist-mill.*

ĈORN'-PĂRSLEY, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Sison.

ĈORN'PIPE, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

ĈORN'RENT, *n.* A rent paid in corn instead of money.

ĈORN'-ROCKET, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Bunias.

ĈORN'ROSE, *n.* A species of poppy, or Papaver.

ĈORN'-SALAD, *n.* A plant, a species of Valeriana, whose top leaves are said to be a good salad.

ĈORN'STALK, *n.* A stalk of corn.

ĈORN'-STONE, *n.* A local name for a red limestone, forming a subordinate bed in the old red sandstone group.

ĈORN'-VIOLET, *n.* A species of Campanula.

ĈORN'WAIN, *n.* A waggon that carries corn.

ĈORNA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting principally of shrubs. To this order belong the Cornel Tree, Cornus alba, C. sanguinea, and C. sericea, together with the Benthamia Fragifera. Cornaceous plants are of great importance in medicine. The American physicians esteem the bark of Cornus Florida and Sericea equally to Cinchona as a febrifuge. The common dogwood is a familiar example of this order.

ĈORN'AĜE, *n.* [from Fr. *corne*, Lat. *cornu*, a horn.] An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

ĈORN'EA, *n.* [from Lat. *cornu*, a horn.] The transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass; situated in the *sclerotica*, and considered by some as a portion of it. It is a horny substance, and hence its name. It has a greater convexity than the rest of the eye, being a portion of a smaller sphere than the body of the eye.

ĈORN'ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with salt.

ĈORN'EL, } *n.* [Lat. *cornus*,
ĈORN'EL-TREE, } from *cornu* a
ĈORNĒLIAN-TREE, } horn, or its root, from the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, the popular name of a species of Cornus, belonging to the nat. order Cornaceæ. The *Cornus mascula* or cornelian cherry-tree, has a stem twenty feet high, branching and forming a large head, garnished with oblong leaves and small umbels of yellowish-green flowers, succeeded by small, red, acid, eatable, cherry-like fruit.

ĈORNĒLIAN. *See* CARNELIAN.

ĈORN'EMUSE, } *n.* [Fr. *cornemuse;*
ĈORN'AMUTE, } *corne*, a horn, and *muse;* It. *cornamusa.*] A kind of rustic flute; a bagpipe.

ĈORN'EOUS, *a.* [Lat. *corneus*, from *cornu*, a horn. *See* HORN.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard.

ĈORN'ER, *n.* [W. *cornel*, from *corn*, a point or projection, a horn; Ir. *cearna;* *See* HORN and GRAIN. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. קרן, *karan*, to shoot.] 1. The point where two converging lines meet; properly, the external point; an angle; as, we met at the *corner* of the court-house, or at the *corner* of two streets.—2. The interior point where two lines meet; an angle.—3.

The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. Hence,—4. An inclosed place; a secret or retired place.

This thing was not done in a corner; Acts xxvi.

5. Indefinitely any part; a part. They searched every *corner* of the forest. They explored all *corners* of the country.—6. The end, extremity, or limit; as, the *corners* of the head or beard; Lev. xxi. xix.—*Corner-teeth of a horse*, the fore teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes, two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old.

CORN'ERED, *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

CORN'ER-STONE, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

Who laid the *corner-stone* thereof? Job xxxviii.

Christ himself being the chief *corner-stone*; Eph. ii.

CORN'ER-WISE, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

CORN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *cornet, cornette;* It. *cornetta, cornetto;* Sp. *corneta*, from Lat. *cornu*, a horn. *See* HORN.] 1. An instrument of music, in the nature of a trumpet, sounded by blowing with the mouth. It was of a winding shape like a horn; used in armies and on occasions of joy.

David played before the Lord on *cornets*; 2 Sam. vi.

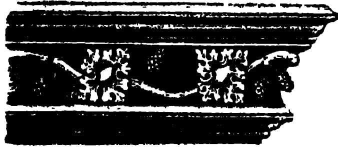
2. In *modern usage*, an officer of cavalry, who bears the ensign or colours of a troop. He is the third officer in the company.—3.† A company of cavalry; a troop of horse.—4. *The cornet of a horse* [*coronet*], is the lowest part of his pastern, that runs round the coffin and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.—5. A little cap of paper in which retailers inclose small wares.—6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors.—7. A head-dress.

CORN'ETCY, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

CORN'ETER, *n.* One who blows a cornet.

CORNET-STOP, *n.* In the organ, an imitative treble stop, consisting of five ranks of pipes, in organs on a large scale. These are tuned to a given note, its octave, twelfth, fifteenth, and seventeenth, though the whole five that are sounded together produce the effect of a single note. This stop is harsh and now only used in unison with others.

COR'NICE, *n.* [It. *cornice;* from Lat. *coronis*, Gr. κορωνίς, κορώνη, a summit, a *crown*.] 1. In *arch.*, the highest part of



Gothic Cornice.

an entablature, resting on the frieze.—2. Any congeries of mouldings that crowns or finishes a composition externally or internally; when the crowning course of a wall is plain, it is called a coping. *Cornice-ring* of a cannon, is the ring next from the muzzle-ring backward.

CORN'ICLE, *n.* [Lat. *corniculum*, from *cornu*, a horn.] A little horn.

CORNIC'ULATE, *a.* [from Lat. *cornu*, a horn.] 1. Horned; having horns.—2. In *bot.*, producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.

CORNIF'IC, *a.* Producing horns.

CORN'IFORM, *a.* [Lat. *corniformis.*] Horn-shaped; applied to the nectary of plants.

CORNIG'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *corniger; cornu*, a horn, and *gero*, to bear.] Horned; having horns; as, *cornigerous* animals.

CORN'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with salt.

CORN'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

CORN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England; and as a noun, the language of Cornwall.

CORN'ISHED, *pp.* In *her.*, adorned with a cornice or moulding.

CORN'IST, *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.

CORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of corn; as, *cornless* dwelling-places.

CORN'SNAKE, *n.* The Coluber guttatus of the southern United States.

CORNUA, *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.] In *zool.*, horns. They are of two kinds, *cornua solida*, solid horns like those of deers, and *cornua cava*, hollow horns like those of oxen, sheep, &c.

CORN'U-AMMO'NIS, *n.* A shell like a ram's horn; a name sometimes applied to the fossil shells called Ammonites.

CORNUCO'PIA, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.] 1. The horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits.—2. In *arch.* and *sculp.*, the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.

CORNU'LARIA, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of the *Polypi vaginati* of Lamarck. There is but one known species.

CORNUS, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of plants, of which the dog-wood, *C. sanguinea*, and the cornel tree are species. It belongs to the nat. order Caprifoliæ.

CORNUTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *cornutus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNUTED, *pp.* or *a.* Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.—2. In *bot.*, horn-shaped.

CORNU'TO, *n.* [It.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold.

CORNU'TOR, *n.* A cuckold-maker.

CORN'Y, *a.* [Lat. *cornu*, a horn.] Horny; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; resembling horn.

CORN'Y, *a.* [from *corn.*] Producing corn; containing corn.

COR'ODY, COR'RODY, *n.* [It. *corredo;* provision; *corredare*, to furnish.] An allowance of meat, drink, or clothing, due to the king from an abbey, or other religious house, for the sustenance of such one of his servants as he thinks good to bestow on it. An allowance for the maintenance of any of the king's servants living in an abbey.—*Corodies* are a right of sustenance, or to receive certain allotments of victuals and provision for one's maintenance. In lieu of which, a pension or sum of money is sometimes substituted.—The king is entitled to a *corody* out of every bishopric, that is, to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by the bishop, or to have a pension allowed, till the bishop promotes him to a benefice. [*This has fallen into disuse.*]—According to the Italian, the latter word is the correct orthography.

COR'OL, COROL'LA, *n.* [Lat. *corolla*, a little crown.] In *bot.*, the inner covering of a flower. The corol surrounds the parts of fructification, and is composed of one or more flower leaves, called petals. It is distinguished from the calyx, by the fineness of its texture, and the gayness of its colours; but there are many exceptions. It is sometimes inaccurately called *blossom* and *flower*.



Corolla.

COROLLA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

A *corollaceous* covering. *Lee.*

COR'OLLARY, *n.* [Lat. *corollarium*, a coronet, from *corolla*, a crown; Fr. *corollaire.*] 1. A conclusion or consequence drawn from premises, or from what is advanced or demonstrated. If it is demonstrated that a triangle which has equal sides, has also equal angles, it follows as a *corollary* that a triangle which has three equal sides, has its three angles equal.

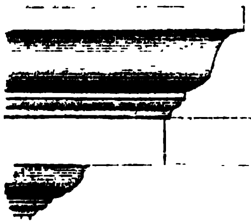
A *corollary* is an inference from a preceding proposition. *J. Day.*

2. A surplus.

COR'OLLET, COR'OLLULE, *n.* One of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floweret in an aggregate flower.

COROL'LIFLORÆ, *n.* One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, that is, the petals united, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla.

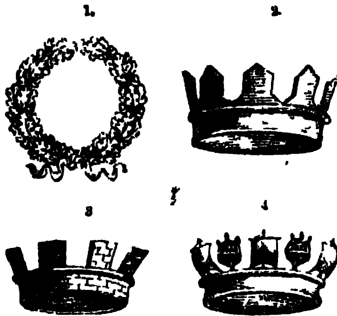
CORO'NA, *n.* [Lat. a crown.] In *arch.*, a member of a cornice, situated between the bed moulding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad ver-



Corona.

tical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upwards, to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen, it is called the *drip*, by the French *larmier*, and this last term is often used by English writers.—2. In *anat.*, the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders.—3. In *bot.*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. An appendage of the corol or petals of a flower, proceeding from the base of the limb. Also, the appendage to the top of seeds, which enables them to disperse.—4. In *optics*, a halo or lumi-

nous circle around the sun, moon, or stars.—*Corona borealis*, the northern crown, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing twenty-one stars.—*Corona australis*, the southern crown, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing twelve stars. —Amongst the Romans, *corona* or crowns were bestowed as military rewards. They were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, which was given to him who had saved the life of a citizen, and composed of oak leaves. —*Corona vallaris* or *castrensis*, be-



1. Corona Civica. 2. Corona Vallaris. 3 Corona Muralis. 4. Corona Navalis.

stowed on the person who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy. It was of gold. —*Corona muralis*, bestowed on him who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault.—*Corona navalis*, bestowed on him who first boarded the ship of an enemy. When an army was freed from a blockade, the soldiers gave their deliverer a crown, made of the grass which grew in the place where they had been blocked up. This was called *corona obsidionalis*.

COR'ONAL, *a.* Belonging to the crown or top of the head; as, the *coronal* suture.

COR'ONAL, *n.* A crown; wreath; garland.—2. The first suture of the skull.

COR'ONARY, *a.* Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head; or placed as a crown.—*Coronary vessels*, in *anat.*, certain vessels which furnish the substance of the heart with blood. —*Coronary arteries*, two arteries which spring from the aorta, before it leaves the pericardium, and supply the substance of the heart with blood.—*Coronary vein*, a vein diffused over the exterior surface of the heart, receiving the blood from the heart.—*Stomachic coronary*, a vein inserted into the trunk of the splenic vein, which, by uniting with the mesenteric, forms the vena porta.

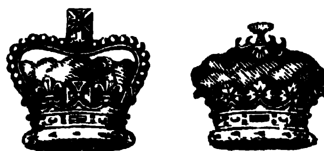
COR'ONATE, *a.* [Lat. *coronatus*.] An epithet applied to a petal which has little crown-like eminences.

CORONA'TION, *n.* [from *corona*, a crown.] The act or solemnity of crowning a king or emperor; the act of investing a prince with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty.—2. The pomp or assembly attending a coronation.—*Coronation-oath*, the oath taken by a king at his coronation.

COR'ONEL,† *n.* (kur'nel.) [Sp. *coronel*; Fr. *colonel*; It. *colonello*. We follow the Spanish and Portuguese orthography in our pronunciation.] The officer who commands a regiment.

COR'ONER, *n.* [Law Lat. *coronator*, from *corona*, a crown.] The title of an office established in Saxon times, of which the holder was, as his name indicates, in a peculiar manner the officer of the crown, whose private rights of property, whether arising by escheat, wardship, or consisting in demesne, it was his business to maintain and superintend in the county for which he acted. The principal function which he now exercises is that of holding inquests on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death. For this purpose he is to go to the place where any person is slain or suddenly dead, and by his warrant to the bailiffs or constables of the place, summon a jury out of the neighbouring places or towns to make inquiry upon view of the body; and he and the jury are to inquire into the manner of killing, and all circumstances that occasioned the party's death; who were present, whether the dead person was known, where he lay the night before, &c., and to examine the body for signs of violence He is also empowered to summon witnesses, and take their evidence in writing. When the jury have brought in their verdict, the coroner is to return the inquisition to the next assizes, or commission of gaol delivery in the county, where the murderer or murderers may be proceeded against. The duty of a coroner is limited to a county or a division of a county. Coroners of counties are elected for life, under the direction of Stat. 28, Ed. 3, c 6, by the freeholders; those for London and Southwark, by the lord mayor and corporation.—The *coroner of the royal household* is an officer appointed to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace, or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be. He has exclusive jurisdiction of the county coroner [*See* INQUEST, INQUISITION.]

COR'ONET, *n.* [from *corona*, a crown.]



Of the Prince of Wales. Of a Duke.



Of a Marquis. Of an Earl.



Of a Viscount. Of a Baron.

CORONETS.

An inferior crown worn by princes and noblemen. The coronet of the prince of Wales is composed of a circle or fillet of gold; on the edge four crosses pattée between as many fleurs de lis, and from the two centre crosses an arch surmounted with a mound and cross. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls.—2. In *poetical lan.*, an ornamental head-dress.—*Coronet of a horse*. [*See* CORNET.]

COR'ONETED, *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

CORO'NIFORM, *a.* [Lat. *corona*, a crown, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crown.

COR'ONOID, *a.* [Gr. κορωνη, a crow and ειδος, form.] Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the *coronoid* process.

COR'ONULE, *n.* [from *corona*, a crown] A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

COR'PORA OF MOVABLES, *n.* In *Scots law*, movable subjects which may be seen and felt, as corn, furniture, &c., or cattle which move of themselves; in contradistinction to obligations of debt, which also fall under the denomination of movables.

COR'PORAL, *n.* [It. *caporale*; from Lat. *caput*, head, or more directly from the Celtic root of *caput*, Eng. *cape*. Our orthography is a corruption.] 1. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a serjeant. He has charge over one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, &c.—2. The *corporal of a ship of war* is an officer under the master at arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms; to attend at the gangways on entering ports, and see that no spirituous liquors are brought, except by permission; to extinguish fire and candles, &c.

COR'PORAL, *a.* [Lat. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.] 1. Belonging or relating to the body; as, *corporal* pain, opposed to *mental*.—2. Material; not spiritual. [*See* CORPOREAL.]

COR'PORAL, } *n.* A fine linen cloth,
COR'PORALE, } used to cover the sacred elements in the eucharist, or in which the sacrament is put.—*Corporal oath*, a solemn oath, so called from the ancient usage of touching the *corporale*, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements.

CORPORAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to *spirituality*.

> If this light hath any *corporality*, it is most subtle and pure. *Raleigh.*

COR'PORALLY, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body; as, to be *corporally* present.

COR'PORALSHIP, *n.* [from *corporal*.] A corporal's command in a Russian company, or a division of twenty-three men.

> Each squadron consists of two companies, and each of these of three *corporalships*, or sixty-nine men who come in the front. *Tooke.*

COR'PORAS, *n.* The old name of the corpora or communion-cloth.

COR'PORATE, *a.* [Lat. *corporatus*, from *corporor*, to be shaped into a body, from *corpus*, body.] 1. United in a body or community, as a number

of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; as, a *corporate* assembly or society; a *corporate* town. —2. United; general; collectively one.

They answer in a *corporate* voice. *Shak.*

COR'PORATELY, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

COR'PORATENESS, *n.* The state of a corporate body.

CORPORA'TION, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual. Corporations are *aggregate* or *sole.* *Corporations aggregate* consist of two or more persons united in a society, which is preserved by a succession of members, either for ever, or till the corporation is dissolved by the power that formed it, by the death of all its members, by surrender of its charter or franchises, or by forfeiture. Such corporations are the mayor and aldermen of cities, the head and fellows of a college, the dean and chapter of a cathedral church, the stockholders of a bank or insurance company, &c. A *corporation sole* consists of one person only and his successors, as a king or a bishop.—*Corporation* and *Test acts.* The Corporation act, passed in the reign of Charles II., prevented any person from being regularly elected to any office belonging to the government of any city or corporation in England, unless he had, within twelve months preceding, received the sacrament of the Lord's supper, according to the rites of the church of England. The Test act, passed in the same reign, required all officers, civil and military, to take the oaths and make the declaration against transubstantiation, in the court of king's bench or chancery, within six months after their admission; and also within the same time to receive the sacrament, according to the usage of the church of England, in some public church. In 1828 both these acts were repealed.

COR'PORATOR, *n.* The member of a corporation.

COR'PORATURE,† *n.* The state of being embodied.

CORPO'REAL, } *a.* Having a body;
CORPO'REOUS, } consisting of a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial;* as, our *corporeal* frame; *corporeal* substance.—*Corporeal rights,* in *law,* such as fall under the senses, and may be seen and handled, in contradistinction to *incorporeal rights,* which are not subject to the senses, as obligations of all kinds.

CORPO'REALIST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

CORPOREAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being corporeal.

CORPO'REALLY, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner.

CORPORE'ITY, *n.* The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPO'RIFY,† *v. t.* To embody; to form into a body.

COR'POSANT, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo santo,* holy body.] A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mast-heads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical.

CORPS, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *corpus,* body. It is pronounced *kore.* The orthography is the same for the plural, but it is then pronounced as if written *kores.*] 1. In *military lan.,* a body of troops; any division of an army; as, a *corps de reserve.*—2. A body, in contempt, as used by Milton and Dryden, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as *corpse.*—3. A carcass; a dead body. [*See* CORPSE.]—4. In *arch.,* any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration.—*Corps diplomatique.* [Fr.] (Core diplomateek.) The body of ministers or diplomatic characters.—*Corps d'armée,* one of the largest divisions of an army.—*Corps de garde,* a post occupied by a body of men on watch, also the body which occupies it.—*Corps de reserve,* a body of troops kept out of the action, with a view of being brought forward if their aid should be required.—*Corps volant* (a flying body), a body intended for rapid movements.—*Corps de bataille,* the main body of an army drawn up for battle between the wings.

CORPSE, *n.* (corps.) [Lat. *corpus,* a body; Ir. *corp;* W. *corv.*] The dead body of a human being.

CORPSE'GATE, *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to churchyards, intended to shelter the burial procession from rain.

COR'PULENCE, } *n.* [Lat. *corpu-*
COR'PULENCY, } *lentia,* from *corpus,* a body.] 1. Fleshiness; excessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh, as the body of a human being.—2. Spissitude; grossness of matter; as, *corpulence* of water. [*Lit. us.*]

COR'PULENT, *a.* Fleshy; having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body; as, a *corpulent* child.

COR'PULENTLY, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

COR'PUS, *plur. Corpora,* *n.* [Lat.] Literally, a body; matter of whatever kind.—In *anat.,* a term applied to several parts of the animal structure, as *corpus carnosum,* the white medullary part joining the two hemispheres of the brain.

Corpus Christi. [Body of Christ.] A festival of the church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, in honour of the eucharist.

Corpus delicti. [Lat.] In the criminal law of Scotland, the substance or body of the crime or offence charged, with the various circumstances attending its commission, as specified in the libel.

Corpus juris canonici. [Lat.] The body or code of canon law.

Corpus juris civilis. [Lat.] Body of civil law.

COR'PUSCLE, *n.* [Lat. *corpusculum,* dim. of *corpus,* body.] A minute particle, or physical atom; corpuscles are the very small bodies which compose large bodies, not the elementary principles of matter, but such small particles, simple or compound, as are not dissolved or dissipated by ordinary heat. Sir Isaac Newton, in the second book of his Optics, shows a method of determining the sizes of the corpuscles of bodies from their colours.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton.*

CORPUS'CULAR, *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The *corpuscular* philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter. This system of physics is very ancient, but it was mixed up with many absurdities until the time of Newton. He and others improved it, and freed it from the jargon of the schoolmen, and it is now become the basis of mechanical and experimental philosophy. It is otherwise known by the name of the Atomic philosophy.—*Corpuscular forces,* those forces which modify and regulate the sensible forms and mechanical relations of tangible matter, and which exert their action on the particles of bodies; *corpuscular force,* or *corpuscular action,* is the same as *cohesive force.*

CORPUSCULA'RIAN, *a.* Corpuscular, as above.

CORPUSCULA'RIAN, *n.* An advocate for the *corpuscular* philosophy.

CORRADE, *v. t.* To rub off.

CORRA'DED, *pp.* Rubbed off.

CORRA'DING, *ppr.* Rubbing off.

CORRADIA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *radiatio.* *See* RAY.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

CORRECT', *a.* [Lat. *correctus,* from *corrigo; con* and *rego,* to set right; *rectus,* right, straight. *See* RIGHT.] Literally, set right, or made straight. Hence, right; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error. A *correct* edition of a book is exactly according to the original copy. *Correct* manners correspond with the rules of morality and received notions of decorum. *Correct* principles coincide with the truth. *Correct* language is agreeable to established usage.

CORRECT', *v. t.* [Lat. *correctus, corrigo; con* and *rego.* *See* RIGHT.] 1. To make right; to rectify; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; as, to *correct* manners or principles. Hence, 2. To amend; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; as, to *correct* a book; to *correct* a copy for the press; or in printing, to *correct* the press, or errors of the press.—3. To bring back or attempt to bring back to propriety in morals; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; as, a child should be *corrected* for lying.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest; Prov. xxix.

4. To obviate or remove whatever is wrong or inconvenient; to reduce or change the qualities of any thing by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious; as, to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations; to *correct* the relaxing quality of water by boiling it with animal substances.

CORRECT'ED, *pp.* Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished.

CORRECT'ING, *ppr.* Bringing to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; amending; chastising.

CORREC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *correctio.*] 1. The act of correcting; the act of bringing back, from error or deviation, to a just standard, as to truth, rectitude, justice, or propriety; as,

the *correction* of opinions or manners.

All Scripture is profitable for *correction*; 2 Tim. iii.

2. Retrenchment of faults or errors; amendment; as, the *correction* of a book, or of the press.—3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong; as, the *corrections* of a copy are numerous; set the *corrections* in the margin of a proof sheet.—4. That which is intended to rectify or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.

Withhold not *correction* from the child, Prov. xxiii.

5. In *Scriptural lan*, whatever tends to correct the moral conduct, and bring back from error or sin, as afflictions.

They have refused to receive *correction*; Jer. v.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, nor be weary of his *correction*; Prov. iii.

6. Critical notice; animadversion.—7. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects; as, the *correction* of acidity in the stomach.—*House of correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.—*Correction*, in *printing*, is the pointing out, or discovering the errors in a printed sheet, in order that they may be amended by the compositor before the sheet be printed off. The corrections are placed on the margin of every page, against the line in which the faults are found; and there are different characters used to express different corrections.

CORREC'TIONAL, *a.* Tending to or intended for correction.

CORREC'TIONER,† *n.* One that has been in the house of correction.

CORREC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious; tending to rectify; as, *corrective* penalties.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

CORREC'TIVE, *n.* That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious; as, alkalies are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.—2 Limitation; restriction. [*Lit. us.*]

CORRECT'LY, *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; agreeable to a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault or error; as, to behave *correctly*; to write, speak, or think *correctly*; to judge *correctly*.

CORRECT'NESS, *n.* Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety; as, the *correctness* of opinions, of judgment, or of manners.—2. Conformity to settled usages or rules; as, *correctness* in writing or speaking.—3. Conformity to a copy or original; as, the *correctness* of a book.—4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion; as, the *correctness* of design in painting, sculpture, or architecture.

CORRECT'OR, *n.* One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard; as, a *corrector* of the press; a *corrector* of abuses.—2. One who punishes for correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof, or instruction.—3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another; as, an alkali is a *corrector* of acids.

Turpentine is a *corrector* of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

CORREG'IDOR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate.

COR'REI, or **COR'RI**, *n* [Gael.] The hollow side of a hill, where game usually lies.

Fleet foot on the *correi*. *Sir W. Scott.*

COR'REI DEBEN'DI, *n.* [Lat.] In *Scots law*, persons bound as principal debtors. The term is borrowed from the Roman law.

COR'RELATE, *n.* [Lat. *con* and *relatus*. *See* RELATE.] One who stands in an opposite relation, as, father and son.

CORRELA'TION, *n.* Reciprocal relation.

CORREL'ATIVE, *a.* [Lat. *con* and *relativus*. *See* RELATE and RELATIVE.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; as, father and son, husband and wife, are *correlative* terms. The term *son* is *correlative* to that of *father*.

CORREL'ATIVE, *n.* That which is opposed to something else in a certain relation. The son is the *correlative* of his father. Darkness and light are *correlatives*. Rest is the *correlative* of motion.

CORREL'ATIVELY, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

CORREL'ATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being correlative.

CORREP'TION, *n.* [Lat. *corripio*.] Chiding; reproof; reprimand.

CORRESPOND', *v. i.* [It. *corrispondere*; Fr *correspondre*; from Lat. *con* and *respondeo*, to answer; *re* and *spondeo*, to promise. *See* SPONSOR.] 1. To suit; to answer; to agree; to fit; to be congruous; to be adapted to. Levity of manners does not *correspond with* the dignity of the clerical character. The length of a room should *correspond with* the breadth. Actions should *correspond with* words.—2. To be equal; to be adequate or proportioned. Let the means of prosecuting a war *correspond with* the magnitude of the contest.—3. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters. We delight to *correspond with* those we love and respect.

CORRESPON'DENCE, } *n.* Relation;
CORRESPON'DENCY, } fitness; congruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another. There is no *correspondence* between a polite education and clownish manners.—2. Intercourse between persons at a distance, by means of letters sent and answers received. The ministers of the two courts have had a *correspondence* on the subject of commerce. Hence,—3. The letters which pass between correspondents. The *correspondence* of the ministers is published.—4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon.*

CORRESPOND'ENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted. Let behaviour be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

CORRESPOND'ENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages. When A. is the *correspondent* of B., B. is the *correspondent* of A.

CORRESPOND'ENTLY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

CORRESPOND'ING, *ppr.* Carrying on intercourse by letters.—2. *a.* Answering; agreeing; suiting.

CORRESPON'SIVE, *a.* Answerable; adapted.

CORRESPONS'IVELY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

COR'RIDOR, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *corredor*, from *correr*; It. *correre*; Lat. *curro*, to run, to flow. The termination *dor* may perhaps be the Lat. *tor*, as in *curator*, *cursitor*. *Corridor* signifies a runner; hence, a running, flowing, or long line.] 1. In *arch.*, a gallery or passage in a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.—2. In *fort.*, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

CORRIGEN'DA, *n. plur.* [Lat.] Words to be altered for correction.

COR'RIGIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *corrigo*, to correct.] 1. That may be set right, or amended; as, a *corrigible* defect.—2. That may be reformed; as, the young man may be *corrigible*.—3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction. He was adjudged *corrigible* for abusive words.

COR'RIGIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being corrigible.

CORRI'VAL, *n.* A fellow rival; a competitor. More correctly *co-rival*, which see.

COR'RIVATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *con* and *rivus*.] To draw water out of several streams into one. [*Lit. us.*]

CORRIVA'TION, *n.* The running of different streams into one. [*Not mu. us.*]

CORROB'ORANT, *a.* [*See* CORROBORATE.] Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength; as, a *corroborant* medicine.

CORROB'ORANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak, a tonic.

CORROB'ORATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *corroboro*; *con* and *roboro*, to strengthen, from *robur*, strength.] 1. To strengthen; to make strong, or to give additional strength to; as, to *corroborate* the nerves; to *corroborate* the judgment, authority, or habits.—2. To confirm; to make more certain. The news was doubtful, but is *corroborated* by recent advices.

CORROB'ORATED, *pp.* Strengthened; confirmed; rendered more certain.

CORROB'ORATING, *ppr.* Strengthening; giving firmness or additional assurance.

CORROBORA'TION, *n.* The act of strengthening, or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as, the *corroboration* of an argument, or of intelligence.

CORROB'ORATIVE, *a.* Having the power of giving strength, or additional strength; tending to confirm.

CORROB'ORATIVE, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

CORRODE, *v. t.* [Lat. *corrodo*; *con* and *rodo*, to gnaw, Ar. *aradha*, to eat or gnaw, [qu. *raw* and *crude*;] W

rhwtiaw, to corrode, to rub or fret.] 1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away, or diminish by gradually separating small particles from a body, in the manner an animal gnaws a substance. Thus, nitric acid *corrodes* copper.—2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume, or diminish by slow degrees. Jealousy and envy *corrode* the constitution. Substances are *corroded* by time. The anxious man is a victim to *corroding* care.

CORRŌDED, *pp.* Eaten away gradually; worn, diminished, impaired by slow degrees.

CORRO'DENT, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting by degrees.

CORRO'DENT, *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes.

CORRO'DIATE, *v. t.* To eat away by degrees.

CORRODIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being corrodible.

CORRO'DIBLE, *a.* That may be corroded.

CORRŌDING, *ppr.* Eating away gradually; impairing; wasting.

COR'RODY. [*See* CORODY.] But *corrody* is the more correct orthography.

CORROSIBIL'ITY. *See* CORRODIBILITY.

CORRO'SIBLE. *See* CORRODIBLE.

CORRO'SIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being corrosible.

CORRO'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *corrode.*] The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, by which the substance is gradually changed. This is effected by the affinity of the menstruum with the component parts of the substance, in consequence of which the two substances unite and form new combinations.

CORRO'SIVE, *a.* Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming or impairing; as, *corrosive* sublimate; *corrosive* care; a *corrosive* ulcer.—2. Having the quality of fretting, or vexing.—*Corrosive sublimate*, the bichloride of mercury, composed of 200 of mercury+72 chlorine. It is an acrid poison of great virulence; the stomach pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when accidentally swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 20 parts of cold water, but only 2 of boiling water for its solution. It is used in medicine in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain.

CO'RROSIVE, *n.* That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually.—2. That which has the power of fretting. *Corrosives* in *surg.*, are medicines which corrode whatever part of the body they are applied to; such are burnt alum, white precipitate of mercury, white vitriol, red precipitate of mercury, butter of antimony, and lapis infernalis.

CORRO'SIVELY, *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.

CORRO'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away or wearing; acrimony.

COR'RUGANT, *a.* [*See* CORRUGATE.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

COR'RUGATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *corrugo*; *con* and *rugo*, to wrinkle, in our vulgar language, to *ruck*, W. *rhycu*, to furrow.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds; as, to *corrugate* the skin.

COR'RUGATE, *a.* Wrinkled. In *zool.*, the surface of an animal is so called when it rises and falls in parallel angles more or less acute.

COR'RUGATED, *pp.* Wrinkled.

COR'RUGATING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

CORRUGA'TION, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

COR'RUGATOR, *n.* A muscle, the office of which is to contract into wrinkles the part it acts on; as, the *corrugator supercilii*, a small muscle situated on each side of the forehead, which contracts or knits the brows.

COR'RUGENT MUSCLE. *See* CORRUGATOR.

CORRUPT', *v. t.* [Lat. *corruptus*, from *corrumpo*, *con* and *rumpo*, for *rupo*, to break.] Literally, to break, separate, or dissolve. Hence, 1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to separate the component parts of a body, as by a natural process, which is accompanied by a fetid smell. 2. To vitiate, or deprave; to change from good to bad.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners; 1 Cor. xv.

3. To waste, spoil, or consume.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*; Matt. vi.

4. To defile, or pollute; Ex. xxxii.—5. To entice from good and allure to evil; 2 Cor. xi.—6. To pervert; to break, disobey, or make void; Mal. ii.—7. To pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe; as, to *corrupt* a judge.—8. To debase, or render impure, by alterations or innovations; as, to *corrupt* language.—9. To pervert; to falsify; to infect with errors; as, to *corrupt* the sacred text.

CORRUPT', *v. i.* To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot. Animal and vegetable substances speedily *corrupt* in a warm and moist air.—2. To become vitiated; to lose purity.

CORRUPT', *a.* [Lat. *corruptus*; It. *corrotto*.] 1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition.—2. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound; as, *corrupt* air, or bread.—3. Depraved; vitiated; tainted with wickedness.

They are *corrupt*; they have done abominable works; Ps. xiv.

The earth was *corrupt* before God; Gen. vi.

4. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state; as, *corrupt* language.—5. Not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes. The text is *corrupt*.

CORRUPT'ED, *pp.* Putrified; vitiated; depraved; spoiled; marred; bribed; infected with errors.

CORRUPT'ER, *n.* One who corrupts; one who vitiates, or taints; as, a *corrupter* of morals, or of Christianity.—2. One who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity.—3. One who introduces errors.

CORRUPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.

CORRUPT'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. *corruptible*; It. *corruttible*.] 1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction. Our bodies are *corruptible*.—2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation. Manners are *corruptible* by evil example.

CORRUPT'IBLE, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption; 1 Cor. xv.

CORRUPT'IBLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

CORRUPT'IBLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

CORRUPT'ING, *ppr.* Putrifying; depraving; vitiating.

CORRUPT'ING, *a.* Fitted or tending to deprave.

CORRUP'TION, *n.* [Lat. *corruptio*.] 1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt, or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction.

Thou wilt not suffer thy Holy One to see *corruption*; Ps. xvi.

2. Putrid matter; pus.—3. Putrescence; a foul state occasioned by putrefaction. 4. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust; 2 Pet. i.

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*

5. Debasement; taint; or tendency to a worse state.

Keep my honour from *corruption*. *Shak.*

6. Impurity; depravation; debasement; as, a *corruption* of language.—7. Bribery. He obtained his suit by *corruption*.—8. In *law*, taint; impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor, nor can retain those in his possession, nor transmit them by descent to his heirs.

Corruption of blood can be removed only by act of parliament. *Blackstone.*

CORRUPT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.

It should be endued with some *corruptive* quality. *Ray.*

CORRUPT'LESS, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption, or decay.

CORRUPT'LY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; without integrity.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee; Neh. i.

2. Bribery. A judgment was obtained *corruptly*.

CORRUPT'NESS, *n.* The state of being corrupt; putrid state, or putrescence.—2. A state of moral impurity; as, the *corruptness* of a judge.—3. A vicious state; debasement; impurity; as, the *corruptness* of language.

CORRUPT'RESS, *n.* A female that corrupts others.

COR'SAIR, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*; Sp. *corsario*, a cruising by a privateer; *corsear*, to cruise; It. *corsare*, a pirate, from *corso*, a course, or career, Lat. *cursus*, from *curro*, to run.] A pirate; one who cruises, or scours the ocean, with an armed vessel, without a commission from any prince or state, to seize and plunder merchantmen.

COR'SAK, *n.* A species of fox.

CORSE, *n.* (cors.) [Fr. *corps*; Lat. *corpus*.] A corpse; the dead body of a human being; *a poetical word.*

CORSE'-ENCUM'BERED, *a.* Loaded with dead bodies; as, the *corse-encumbered* plains.

CORSE'-PRESENT, *n.* A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body.

CORSELET, *n.* (cors'let.) [Fr. *corselet*;

It. *corsaletto*; from *corse*.] 1. A little cuirass, or an armour to cover the body for protection, worn formerly


Corselet with Morion and Tassets, 17th Century.

by pikemen. In *England*, it was enacted in 1558, that all persons having estates of a thousand pounds or upwards, should, along with other descriptions of armour, keep forty corselets.—2. That part of a winged insect which answers to the breast of other animals.

ÇORSELET, *v. t.* (cors'let.) To encircle with a corselet.

ÇORS'ET, *n.* [Fr. from *corse*.] A bodice; jumps; stays; something worn to give shape to the body, used chiefly by females, but also sometimes by effeminate individuals of the other sex. It consists of cloth made to surround the body, stiffened by whale-bone, or other means, and tightened by a lace.

ÇORS'ET, *v. t.* To inclose in corsets.

ÇORS'ETED, *pp.* Confined in corsets.

ÇORS'ETING, *ppr.* Confining in corsets.

ÇORS'ETING, *n.* The act or practice of binding with corsets.

ÇORS'LETED, *pp.* Encircled with a corselet.

ÇORS'LETING, *ppr.* Encircling with a corselet.

ÇORS'NED, *n.* [Sax. *corsnæde*, comp. of *corse*, curse, and *snæd*, a mouthful, piece, or bit. It is called also *nedbread*, need-bread, bread of necessity.] The morsel of execration, or curse; a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence. If guilty, it was supposed that the bread would produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage. If innocent, it was believed it would turn to nourishment.

ÇORTÉGE, *n.* [Fr. from the It. *corteggio*, from *corte*, court.] A train of attendants.

ÇORT'ES, *n. plur.* [from *corte*, court.] The Spanish name of the States of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities; the assembly of the States, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.

ÇOR'TEX, *n.* [Lat.] Bark; the common integument of plants, analogous to the skin of animals.—*Cortex Cerebri*, in *anat.*, the cortical substance, or external part of the brain.

ÇOR'TICAL, *a.* [from Lat. *cortex*, bark. *See* CHART.] Belonging to bark; consisting of bark, or rind; resembling bark, or rind; external; belonging to the external covering; as, the *cortical* part of the brain. A *cortical* bud in plants proceeds from the scales of the bark.

ÇOR'TIÇATE, } *a.* [Lat. *corticatus*,
ÇOR'TIÇATED, } from *cortex*, bark.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree, an epithet for a capsule, in which the outer hard part is lined by an inner soft layer; or, where the outer spongy or cork-like part covers the proper crust of the capsule.

ÇORTICIF'EROUS, *a.* [*cortex* and *fero*, to produce.] Producing bark, or that which resembles it.

ÇORTIC'IFORM, *a.* [*cortex* and *form*.] Resembling bark.

ÇORT'IÇOSE, } *a.* Barky; full of bark;
ÇORT'ICOUS, } applied in *bot* to hard woody pods, as those of the Cathartocarpus fistula.

ÇOR'TILE, *n.* [It.] The area or courtyard of a dwelling-house.

ÇORTU'SA, *n.* Bear's-ear sanicle; a genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order digynia. The species are low, flowering herbaceous perennials, with monopetalous wheel-shaped flowers, of a fine red colour.

ÇORUND'UM, *n.* The corindon-harmophane of Haüy, corindon-adamantine of Brongniart, the korund of Werner, and the adamantine spar of Kirwan. It is octahedral, rhomboidal, or prismatic. In hardness, it is next to the diamond; the amethyst, ruby, sapphire, and topaz, are considered as varieties of this spar, differing from one another chiefly in colour. It is found in India and China, and when crystallized, is most usually in the form of a six-sided prism.

ÇORUS'ÇANT, *a.* [*See* CORUSCATE.] Flashing; glittering by flashes.

ÇOR'USÇATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *corusco*, to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to glitter.

ÇORUSÇA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *coruscatio*.] 1. A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere, such as that produced by electricity in the higher regions of the atmosphere during night, or by the aurora borealis.—2. The light produced by the combustion of inflammable gas in the earth.—*Artificial coruscations* are produced by phosphorus and sulphuric acid, or by sulphuric acid and iron filings.

ÇOR'VET, } *n.* [Fr. *corvette*; Sp.
ÇORVET'TE, } *corveta*, a leap, a curvet, a boat.] A sloop of war; an advice boat, having fewer than twenty guns.

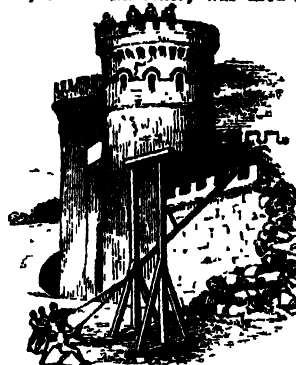
ÇORVET'TO. *See* CORVET.

ÇOR'VIDÆ, *n.* [Lat. *corvus*, a crow.] Crows; a family of Conirostres. The bill is strong, slightly cultirostral, or more or less compressed, the gape of commissure straight. The nostrils are covered with stiff bristle-like feathers directed forwards. This family includes among its genera the common crow, (Corvus), the raven, magpie, jay, jackdaw, nut-cracker, Cornish chough, bird of paradise.

ÇOR'VINE, *a.* [From *corvus*.] Pertaining to the crow.

ÇOR'VORANT. *See* CORMORANT.

ÇORV'US, *n.* [Lat. *corvus*, a raven.] 1. In *astr.*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing nine stars. —2. The name given to ancient military war engines of various kinds, so called from their supposed resemblance to the beak of a crow. One described by Polybius, and used in marine warfare, consisted of a strong piece of iron, with a spike at the end, which by means of convenient apparatus, was raised up to a certain height, projected out from the vessel's side, and then allowed to fall upon the first enemy's vessel that came within its range. By this means the vessel was either seriously damaged or grappled with, so as the fight became hand to hand. Another kind, *corvus demolitor*, was used for


Corvus Demolitor.

pulling down walls; and a third was a machine fixed upon a fortified place, and being suddenly let down, seized one of the besiegers, and then by a turn of the machine, set him down inside the walls; and the same, or a similar machine, lifted vessels out of the water, and then let them fall again, so as to destroy them.—3 In *zool*, according to Linnæus, a genus of birds of the order Picæ, including the crow, jackdaw, raven, &c. [*See* CORVIDÆ.]

ÇORYBAN'TIÇ, *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele.

ÇORYDAL'INA, } *n.* A vegetable base
ÇORYDA'LIA, } which is found in
ÇORYD'ALINE, } the root of the plants Corydalis bulbosa, and C. fabacea

ÇORYLA'CEÆ, *n.* A highly important nat. order of apetalous, or incomplete exogens, consisting of trees or shrubs, chiefly natives of the colder parts of the world, and valuable either for the nuts they bear, or the timbers they produce. The oak, the beech, the hazel, the hornbeam, and the sweet chestnut, all belong to this order.

ÇO'RYLUS, *n.* The genus of plants after which the nat. order Corylaceæ receives its name. It consists of the different species of hazel nut.

ÇOR'YMB, *n.* [Lat. *corymbus*; Gr. κορυμβος.] Primarily, a top, head, or cluster. In *modern bot.*, a species of inflorescence, in which the lesser or partial flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and though of unequal


Corymb.

length, rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface; as in Spiræa opulifolia, scurvy-grass, &c.

ÇORYM'BIATED, *a.* Garnished with corymbs.

ÇORYMBI'FERÆ, *n.* A nat. family of plants bearing corymbous flowers. One of the divisions of the great group of Compositæ admitted by Jussieu.

ÇORYMBIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *corymbifer*; *corymbus* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing corymbs; bearing fruit or berries in clusters, or producing flowers in clusters.

ƐORYM'BOUS, *a.* Consisting of corymbs; in clusters.

ƐORYM'BULOUS, *a.* Having, or consisting of little corymbs.

ƐO'RYPHA, *n.* A genus of East India palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves. The principal species are the Talliera of Bengal, and the Taliput palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made.

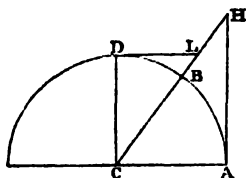
ƐORYPHÆ'NA, } *n.* A genus of fishes,
ƐOR'YPHENE, } of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Scomberoidæ. The body is elongated, compressed, covered with small scales, and the dorsal fin extends the whole length of the back, or nearly so.

ƐORYPHE'US, *n.* [Gr.] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company.

ƐORYS'TES, *n.* A genus of brachyurous, or short-tailed Crustaceans, found on the coasts of England and France.

ƐOSCINOM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. κοσκινον, a sieve, and μαντεια, divination.] The art or practice of divination, by suspending a sieve and taking it between two fingers, or by fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words, and the names of persons suspected. If the sieve trembles, shakes, or turns, when any name is repeated, the person is deemed guilty. This divination is mentioned by Theocritus, and is said to be still practised in some parts of England.

ƐO-SE'ƐANT, *n.* [*See* SECANT.] In *geom.*, the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees, or the co-secant of an arc or angle is the secant of its complement, and *vice versa.* [*See* COMPLEMENT.] Thus in the fig., let ACB be an angle measured by the arc AB, and let BCD be its complement, measured by the arc



Co-secant.

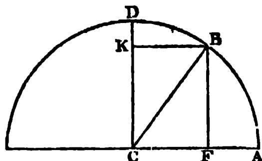
BD; then CL, which is the secant of the complement BCD or BD, is the co-secant of ACB or AB. In like manner, CH, the secant of ACB or AB, is the co-secant of the complement BCD or BD.—*Note.* The prefix *co-* in *co-secant, co-sine,* &c., is merely an abbreviation of *complement,* first introduced by Gunter.

ƐOSEN'TIENT, *a.* Perceiving together.

ƐO'SIER,† *n.* [Fr. *cousu, coudre.*] A botcher.

ƐOS'INAǴE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *cousinage,* kindred. *See* COUSIN.] In *law,* a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grandfather's grandfather, or other collateral relation.

ƐO'-SINE, *n.* [*See* SINE.] In *geom.,* the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees; or the cosine of any arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and *vice versa.* Thus, let DCB, or the arc DB, be the complement of ACB or AB; then KB, which is the sine of DCB or DB, is the cosine of ACB or AB. Also FB, the sine of ACB or AB, is the cosine of DCB or DB.



Co-sine.

ƐOSMET'IƐ, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. κοσμητικος, from κοσμος, order, beauty.] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin.

ƐOSMET'IƐ, *n.* Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

ƐOS'MIƐ, *a.* Cosmical; relating to the universe.

ƐOS'MIƐAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. κοσμικος, from κοσμος, order, the world.] 1. Relating to the world, or to the whole system of visible bodies, including the earth and stars.—2. In *astr.*, rising or setting with the sun; not acronical.

ƐOS'MIƐALLY, *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting; a star is said to rise or set *cosmically,* when it rises or sets with the sun.

ƐOSMOG'ONIST, *n.* [*See* COSMOGONY.] One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe.

ƐOSMOG'ONY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. κοσμογονια: κοσμος, world, γονη, generation.] The generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe. In *physics,* the science of the origin or formation of the universe.

ƐOSMOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* COSMOGRAPHY.] One who describes the world or universe, including the heavens and the earth.

ƐOSMOGRAPH'IƐ, } *a.* Relating
ƐOSMOGRAPHIƐ'AL, } to the general description of the universe.

ƐOSMOGRAPH'IƐALLY, *adv.* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.

ƐOSMOG'RAPHY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. κοσμογραφια: κοσμος, the world, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the world or universe; or the art which teaches the construction of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane.

ƐOS'MOLABE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. κοσμος, world, and λαμβανω, to take.] An ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens or on earth, much the same as the astrolabe, and called also *pantacosm.*

ƐOSMOL'ATORY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. κοσμος, world, and λατρευω, to worship.] The worship paid to the world or its parts by heathens.

ƐOSMOLOǴ'IƐAL, *a.* [*See* COSMOLOGY.] Relating to a discourse or treatise of the world, or to the science of the universe.

ƐOSMOL'OǴIST, *n.* One who describes the universe.

ƐOSMOL'OǴY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. κοσμολογια: κοσμος, the universe, and λογος, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure and parts of the system of creation, the elements of bodies, the modifications of material things, the laws of motion, and the order and course of nature.

ƐOSMOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, the world, and μετρον, a measure.] The measurement of the world by degrees and minutes.

ƐOSMOPLAS'TIƐ, *a.* [Gr. κοσμος, world, and πλασσω, to form.] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world.

ƐOSMOPOL'ITAN, } *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr.
ƐOSMOP'OLITE, } κοσμος, world, and πολιτης, a citizen.] A person who has no fixed residence; one who is nowhere a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

ƐOSMOPOL'ITANISM, *n.* Citizenship of the world.

ƐOSMOPOLIT'IƐAL, *a.* Pertaining to a cosmopolite.

ƐOSMOP'OLITISM, *n.* The state of men, in which all nations form one social community, free from national prejudices and attachments, or in which the common interest of the whole is the object of public measures.—2. Superior regard to the public weal.

ƐOSMORA'MA, *n.* [Gr. κοσμος, the world, and ὁραμα, a view.] A view or series of views of the world; a comprehensive painting. Properly, a name given to a species of picturesque exhibitions. It consists of eight or ten coloured drawings, laid horizontally round a semicircular table, and reflected by mirrors placed diagonally opposite to them. The spectator views them through convex lenses, placed immediately in front of each mirror. The exhibition takes place by lamp light only, and the lamps are so placed as not to be reflected in the fields of the mirror.

ƐOSS, *n.* A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter nearly.

ƐOS'SACKS, *n.* Russian races dwelling near Turkey, Poland, Tartary, &c.

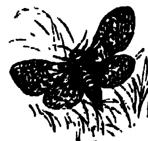
ƐOS'SAS, *n.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

ƐOS'SET, *n.* [Qu. Ger. *kossat,* like D. *huislam,* and from the root of *cot,* or *house;* It. *casiccio,* from *casa,* a house.] A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam.

ƐOS'SIƐ, *a.* Relating to algebra.

ƐOS'SONUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Curculionidæ. There are seventeen species. One of these, C. linearis, which is the type of the genus, is found in England in boleti and old trees; it is about a quarter of an inch in length, and of a narrow elongated form, and black or brown colour.

ƐOS'SUS, *n.* A genus of moths of the family Hepialidæ, according to Stephens. One species, the C. ligniperda, is one of the largest of the British moths. The larva or caterpillar emits a very strong and disagreeable odour. It is called the *goat-moth* in the South of England.



Cossus, or goat-moth.

ƐOS'SYPHUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, of the section Heteromera, chiefly characterized by dilated and flattened sides to the thorax and

elytra. The species inhabit the south of Europe, and the northern parts of Africa and India.

COST, *n.* (caust.) [Ger. D. Sw. and Dan. *kost;* Ir. *cosdas;* W. *cost*, coast, cost. See the verb.] 1. The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; the amount in value paid, charged, or engaged to be paid for any thing bought or taken in barter. The word is equally applicable to the price in money or commodities; as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of a house or farm.—2. Expense; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; that which is given or to be given for another thing.

> I will not offer burnt-offerings without *cost;* 1 Chron. xxi.

> Have we eaten at all at the king's *cost?* 2 Sam. xix.

> The *cost* of maintaining armies is immense, and often ruinous.

3. In *law*, the sum fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing, in favour of the party prevailing, &c. The jury find that the plaintiff recover of the defendant ten pounds with *costs* of suit or with his *cost*.—4. Loss or expense of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. The vicious man indulges his propensities at a great *cost*.—5. Sumptuousness; great expense.

COST, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. cost.* [Ger. and D. *kosten;* W. *costiaw;* Ir. *cosnam.* The noun *cost* coincides with *coast* and Lat. *costa*, a rib, the exterior part. The primary sense of the verb is, to throw or send out, to *cast*, as we say, to *lay out*. Qu. the Ar. and Pers. *kostasan*, a balance, or pair of scales, from *kasta*, to distribute.] 1. To require to be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for; as, this book *cost* a crown; the army and navy *cost* four millions a year.—2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed, or employed; as, Johnson's Dictionary *cost* him seven years' labour.—3. To require to be borne or suffered. Our sins *cost* us many pains. A sense of ingratitude to his Maker *costs* the penitent sinner many pangs and sorrows.

COST'AL, *a.* [Fr. *costal*, from Lat. *costa*, a *coast*, side, or rib; Sp. *costa*, cost, and a coast; *costear*, to pay *costs*, to *coast* along. A coast or side is the extreme part, a limit, from extending, throwing, or shooting out, Eng. to *cast*.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as, *costal* nerves.

COST'ARD,† *n.* A head.—2. An apple round and bulky, like the head.

COS'TATE, *a.* [Lat. *costa*.] In *bot.*, ribbed.

COS'TATED, or **COS'TATE**, *a.* Ribbed; applied to leaves which have elevated lines, extending from the base to the point.

COST'ER, or **COST'ARD-MÓNGER**, *n.* [From *costard*] A hawker or crier of fruits, fish, vegetables, &c, in the streets, usually borne in a small ass-cart.

COS'TIVE, *a.* [Contracted from It. *costipato*, *costipare*, from the Lat. *constipo*, to cram, to *stuff; con* and *stipo*, to cram.] 1. Literally, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow.—2.† Dry and hard; as, *costive* clay.

COS'TIVELY, *adv.* With costiveness.

COS'TIVENESS, *n.* A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels.

COST'LESS, *a.* Costing nothing.

COST'LINESS, *n.* [*See* COSTLY.] Expensiveness; great cost, or expense; sumptuousness; Rev. xviii. 19.

COST'LY, *a.* [From *cost*.] Of a high price; sumptuous; expensive; purchased at a great expense; as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture.

> Mary took a pound of spikenard, very *costly;* John xii.

COST'MARY, *n.* [Gr. κοστος, Lat. *costus*, an aromatic plant, and *Maria*. Ar. and Pers. *kost*.] A species of tansy, or Tanacetum; alecost.

COS'TREL,† *n.* A bottle.

COSTÚME, *n.* [Fr. *costume*, custom.] 1. In *paint.*, a rule or precept by which an artist is enjoined to make every person and thing sustain its proper character, observing the scene of action, the country or place, and making the habits, arms, manners, and proportions correspond. Hence, the observance of this rule in execution.—2. An established mode of dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people or nation; as, the Roman *costume*, the Grecian *costume;* the dress by which any body or set of men is characterized; as, a theatrical *costume*, or the *costume* of a knight, which includes his armour; a court *costume*.

COS'TUS, *n.* A genus of plants of the order monogynia. The root of one species, the C. arabicus, possesses bitter and aromatic virtues and is considered a good stomachic.

CO-SUF'FERER, *n.* One who suffers with another.

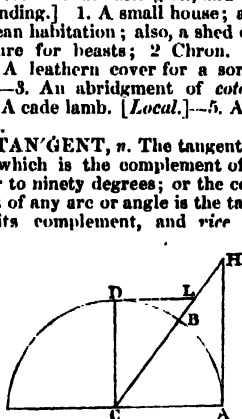
CO-SUPRÊME, *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

CO-SÚRETY, *n.* One who is surety with another.

CO'SY, } *a.* Warm; comfortable; snug;
CO'SIE, } well-sheltered. [*Scotch.*]

COT, } *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, *cyte;* Ger.
COTE, } *koth;* W. *cwt.* In Welsh, the word signifies a *cot*, a hovel or sty, an abrupt termination, a rump, a tail, a skirt. *Cwta*, short, abrupt, bob-tailed; *cwtau*, to shorten. This indicates that *cot* is from cutting off, and hence defending.] 1. A small house; a hut; a mean habitation; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts; 2 Chron. xxxii. —2. A leathern cover for a sore finger.—3. An abridgment of *cotquean*. —4. A cade lamb. [*Local.*]—5. A little boat.

CO-TAN'GENT, *n.* The tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to ninety degrees; or the co-tangent of any arc or angle is the tangent of its complement, and *vice versa.*



Co-tangent.

Thus, let DCB, or the arc DB, be the complement of ACB or AB; then DL, the tangent of DCB or DB, is the co-tangent of ACB or AB; also, AH, the tangent of ACB or AB, is the co-tangent of DCB or DB.

COTE, *n.* A sheepfold. [*See* COT.]

COTE, *v. t.* To pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing and give a competitor the turn. [*Lit. us.*]

COTEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* [Infra.] Living or being at the same time.

COTEMPORA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

COTEM'PORARY, *a.* [Lat. *con*, *co*, and *tempus*, time.] Living or being at the same time; as, *cotemporary* authors. Josephus was *cotemporary* with Vespasian.

COTEM'PORARY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another. [I consider this word as preferable to *contemporary*, as being more easily pronounced.]

CO-TEN'ANT, *n.* A tenant in common.

COTERIE', *n.* [Fr.] A friendly party, or fashionable association; sometimes consisting only of ladies.

COTERM'INOUS, *a.* [*See* CONTERMINOUS.] Bordering upon; adjacent in territory.

COTE'SIAN THE'OREM. In *geom.*, an appellation given to an elegant property of the circle discovered by Mr. Cotes.

COTHUR'NATE, } *a.* Buskined.
COTHUR'NATED, }



Cothurnus, or Buskin.

COTHUR'NUS, *n.* [Lat.] A buskin, a kind of shoes, laced high, such as Diana and her nymphs are represented as wearing. They are still worn by the hunters in Italy. The tragic actors also wore them; hence, *cothurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for *tragedy*.

COTIC'ULAR, *a.* [Lat. *coticula*, from *cos*, a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

COTIL'LON, *n.* (cotil'yun.) [Fr. a petticoat.] A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also, a tune which regulates the dance.

COT'LAND, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.

COT'QUEAN, *n.* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

CO-TRUSTEE', *n.* A joint trustee.

COTS'WOLD, *n.* [Sax. *cote* and *wold*.] Sheepcotes in an open country.

COTT, } *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, a bed. Qu.
COT, } Gr. κοιτη.] A small bed; on board of ships, a particular sort of bed frame suspended from the beams, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks.

COT'TAGE, *n.* [from *cot*.] A cot; a hut; a small mean habitation.

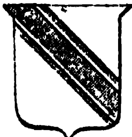
> The sea coast shall be dwellings and *cottages* for shepherds; Zeph. ii.

COT'TAGED, *a.* Set or covered with cottages.

COT'TAGER, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.—2. In *law*, one who lives on the common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.

COT'TER, **COT'TAR**, or **COT'TIER**, *n.* A cottager. In *Scotland*, one who inhabits a cot or cottage, dependent upon a farm; sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cot.

COT'TISE, or **COST**, *n.* In *her.*, a diminution of the bend, containing in breadth one half of the bendlet, and when borne alone, is always termed a *cost* by English heralds, but when borne in pairs *cottises*.


Cottised.

COT'TISED, *pp.* In *her.*, bends, fesses, &c., when borne between two cottises are termed *cottised*.

COT'TON, *n.* (cot'n.) [Fr. *coton;* Ir. *cadas;* Sp. *algodon*, the cotton-plant or the wool; *coton*, printed cotton; W. *cotwm*, cotton, dag-wool, as if from *cot*, a short tail. But it seems to be an Arabic word, *kotun*, corresponding with a word in Ethiopic and Syriac, which signifies to be thin or fine. And with a common dialectical variation, it may coincide with the first syllable of *gossypium* and *gossamer*.] 1. A soft downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of Gossypium, the cotton-plant. It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture.—2. Cloth made of cotton.—*Lavender-cotton.* The popular name of a genus of plants, Santolina, of several species; shrubs cultivated in gardens. One species, the *chamæcyparissus*, or Abrotanum fœmina, female southern-wood, is vulgarly called *brotany*.—*Philosophic cotton*, flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.—*Silk-cotton tree*, the popular name of a genus of plants, the Bombax, growing to a great size in the Indies, and producing a kind of cotton in capsules.

COT'TON, *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton; as, *cotton* cloth; *cotton* stockings.

COT'TON, *v. i.* To rise with a nap.—2. To cement; to unite with; *a cant word.*

COT'TON-GIN, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by the celebrated mechanician, E. Whitney.

COT'TON-GRASS, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Eriophorum.

COT'TON-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for carding, or spinning cotton.

COT'TON-MILL, *n.* A mill, or building, with machinery for carding, roving, and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam.

COT'TON-PLANT, } *n.* A plant of the
COT'TON-SHRUB, } genus Gossypium, of several species, all growing in warm climates. The principal species are, 1. The herbaceous cotton, with smooth leaves and yellow flowers, succeeded by roundish capsules, full of seeds and cotton; 2. The hairy American cotton, with hairy stalks and leaves, and yellow flowers, succeeded by oval pods; 3. The Barbadoes shrubby cotton, has a shrubby stalk, yellow flowers, and oval pods; 4. The Arboreum, or tree cotton, with a woody perennial stalk, bears yellow flowers, and large pods. The first three species are annual plants; the last is perennial. In the southern states of America, the cotton cultivated is distinguished into three kinds; the *nankeen cotton*, so called from its colour; the *green seed cotton*, producing white cotton with green seeds. These grow in the middle and upper country, and are called short staple cotton. The *black seed cotton*, cultivated in the lower country, near the sea, and on the islands near the shore, produces cotton of a fine, white, silky appearance, very strong, and of a long staple. The seeds of the long staple cotton are separated by roller-gins. The seeds of the short staple cotton are separated with more difficulty, by a saw-gin, invented by E. Whitney.


Cotton-plant.

COT'TON-SPIN'NING, *n.* The operation by which cotton wool is converted into yarn, which is performed by machinery.

COT'TON-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, the Onopordum.

COT'TON-WEED, *n.* A plant, the Filago. The name is given also to the Gnaphalium, cud-weed, or goldy-locks.

COT'TONY, *a.* Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence like cotton.—2. Soft like cotton.

COT'TOWN, or **COT'TAR-TOWN**, *n.* In *Scotland*, a small village or hamlet possessed by cottars, dependent on the principal farm.

COT'TUS, *n.* A genus of fishes of the section Acanthopterygii. To this genus belong the *Bull-head*, or *miller's thumb*, the *sea scorpion*, and *father-lasher*.

COT'ULA, *n.* *May-weed*, a genus of plants, of the class Syngenesia, order Polygamia superflua, nat. order Compositæ.

CO'TYLE, or **COTYLA**, *n.* [Gr. κοτυλη.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation.

COTYLE'DON, *n.* [Gr. κοτυληδων, from κοτυλη, a hollow, or cavity.] 1. In *bot.*, the perishable lobe of the seeds of plants, that incloses and nourishes the embryo. Some seeds have two lobes; others one only, and others none. On this fact is founded the tripartite division of the vegetable kingdom into *dicotyledones*, plants with seeds having *two* lobes; *monocotyledones*, plants with seeds having *one* lobe, and *acotyledones*, plants with seeds without lobes.—2. In *anat.*, a little glandular body adhering to the chorion of some animals.—3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species.

COTYLED'ONOUS, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe, as *cotyledonous* plants.

COTYLI'FORM, *a.* [Gr. κοτυλη, a cavity, or cup. A term used in describing the general form of organs, to denote a rotate figure with an erect limb.

COUCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *couche*, a bed; *coucher*, to lay down; Norm. *couche*, a couch, and laid double; Sp. *gacho*, bent down, slouching; *agacharse*, to stoop, to crouch; Port. *agacharse, acaçaparse*, to stoop, crouch, or squat. The primary sense is to lay or throw down.] 1. To lie down, as on a bed, or place of repose.—2. To lie down on the knees; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast.

> Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden.*

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush; to lie close and concealed.

> The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow. *Hayward.*
> Judah *couched* as a lion; Gen. xlix.

4. To lie; to lie in a bed or stratum.

> Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the .. dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath; Deut. xxxiii.

5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labour, pain, or a burden.

> Issachar is a strong ass, *couching* down between two burdens; Gen. xlix.
> These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies. *Shak.*

COUCH, *v. t.* To lay down; to repose on a bed or place of rest.

> Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain,
> Doth *couch* his limbs. *Shak.*

2. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor; as, to *couch* malt.—3. To lay close, or in a stratum.

> The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of the globe. *Burnet.*

4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body.

> It is in use at this day, to *couch* vessels in walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon.*

5. To include secretly; to hide; or to express in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood; with *under*.

> All this, and more, lies *couched under* this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

Hence,—6. To involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend, or express.

> This great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words read. *Atterbury.*

7. To lie close.—8. To fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.

> They *couched* their spears. *Milton. Dryden.*

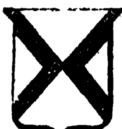
9. To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. To remove a cataract, by entering a needle through the coats of the eye, and pushing the lens to the bottom of the vitreous humour, and then downward and outward, so as to leave it in the under and outside of the eye. The true phrase is, to *couch* a cataract; but we say, to *couch* the eye, or the patient.

COUCH, *n.* A bed; a place for rest or sleep.—2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed.—3. A layer, or stratum; as, a *couch* of malt.—4. In *paint.*, a lay or impression of colour, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted.—5. Any lay, or impression, used to make a thing firm or consistent, or to screen it from the weather.—6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered.

COUCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *See* COUCH.] Lying down; squatting. In *her.*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast.—*Levant* and *couchant* in *law*, rising up and lying down; applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land to lie down and rise up to feed, or one night at least.


Couchant.

COUCHÉ′, *pp.* In *her.*, denotes any thing lying along: thus, *Chevron couché* is a chevron lying sidewise with the two ends on one side of the shield.



Chevron Couche.

COUCH′ED, *pp.* Laid down; laid on; hid; included or involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract.

COUCH′EE, *n.* [Fr.] Bedtime; late visiting at night.

COUCH′ER, *n.* One who couches cataracts.—2. In *old English statutes*, a factor; a resident in a country for traffic.—3. A book in which a religious house register their acts.

COUCH′-FELLOW, *n.* A bedfellow; a companion in lodging.

COUCH′-GRASS, *n.* Triticum repens, a species of grass, very injurious to other plants, and which infests arable land, particularly that which is of a light and mellow nature. It is perennial, and propagated both by seed and by extension of the root, which is long and jointed. It spreads over a whole field with great rapidity.

COUCH′ING, *ppr.* Lying down; laying down; lying close; involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.

COUCH′ING, *n.* The act of stooping or bowing. In *agri.*, the operation of clearing land from couch-grass. In *surg.*, one of the operations to restore vision in cases of cataract. [*See* COUCH.]

COUCH′LESS, *a.* Having no couch or bed.

COU′GAR, *n.* A voracious quadruped of the cat kind, inhabiting most parts



Cougar (Felis concolor).

of America. It is by some called the red tiger, and is the most formidable and destructive of all the animals of America, particularly in the warmer climates, where it plunders the houses, carrying off fowls, dogs, cats, and other domestic animals. It frequently encounters the alligator.

COUGH, *n.* (kauf.) [Qu. D. *kuch.* The elements are not both of the same organ; but *gh* and *f* are sometimes interchanged, as in *rough, ruff.* In Pers. *chaftah*, and *chafa*, is a cough.] A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis. The violent action of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. The air forced violently carries along with it the phlegm or irritating matter which causes the effort of the muscles.

COUGH, *v. i.* To make a violent effort with noise to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult.

COUGH, *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise;-to expectorate; followed by *up*; as, to *cough up* phlegm.

COU′HAGE. *See* COWHAGE.

COUGH′ER, *n.* One that coughs.

COUGH′ING, *ppr.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; expectorating.

COULD, *pron.* COOD. [The past tense of *can*, according to our customary arrangement in grammar; but in reality a distinct word, *can* having no past tense. *Could*, we receive through the Celtic dialects, W. *gallu*, Corn. *gally*, Arm. *gallout*, to be able; Heb. יכל, *yacol*, Ch. כהל, *kehal*, to be able, to prevail; Lat. *calleo.* Either of the oriental verbs may be the root, and all may be of one family. In the past tense, *could* signifies, was able, had power.] 1. Had sufficient strength, or physical power. A sick man *could* not lift his hand. Isaac was old and *could* not see. Alexander *could* easily conquer the effeminate Asiatics.—2. Had adequate means or instruments. The men *could* defray their own expenses. The country was exhausted and *could* not support the war.—3. Had adequate moral power. We heard the story, but *could* not believe it. The intemperate man *could* have restrained his appetite for strong drink. He *could* have refrained, if he would.

My mind *could* not be toward this people; Jer. xv.

4. Had power or capacity by the laws of its nature. The tree *could* not grow for want of water.—5. Had competent legal power; had right, or had the requisite qualifications. Formerly, in *Scotland*, no person *could* vote for a member of parliament who did not possess an estate of £400 Scots, valued rent. AB *could* not be elected a member of parliament for want of being duly qualified. BC not being of the blood of the ancestor, *could* not inherit his estate.—6 Had sufficient capacity. The world *could* not contain the books; John xxi.—7. Was capable or susceptible, by its nature or constitution, as of some change. He found a substance that *could* not be fused.—8. Had adequate strength or fortitude; as, he *could* not endure the pain or the reproach.—9. Had motives sufficient to overcome objections. He thought at first he *could* not comply with the request; but after consideration, he determined to comply.—10. Had competent knowledge, or skill. He *could* solve the most difficult problems.

COULIS′SE, *n.* [Fr.] Cullis, a piece of timber with a channel or groove in it, as the slides in which the side scenes of a theatre run, the upright posts of a floodgate or sluice, &c.

COULTER, *n.* [Lat. *culter*, the coulter of a plough.] An iron blade or knife, inserted into the beam of a plough, for the purpose of cutting the ground and facilitating the separation of the furrow-slice by the plough-share.

COU′MARINE, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle obtained from the Dipterix odorata, or Tonquin bean. It is used in medicine; and it gives flavour to the Swiss cheese called schabzieger.

COUMAROU′NA ODORA′TA, or **DIP′TERIX ODORA′TA**, *n.* The plant which yields the sweet-scented Tonga or Tonquin bean of the perfumers. It is a native of French Guiana, where it forms a large forest tree, called by the natives Coumarou. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ. The odour of the kernel, which is contained in the seed, is extremely agreeable.

COUN′CIL, *n.* [Fr. *concile*; from Lat. *concilium*; *con* and *calo*, to call, Gr. καλεω, W. *galw*, Ch. כלא, *kalu*, in Aph., to call. [*See* HOLD.] This word is often confounded with *counsel*, with which it has no connection. *Council* is a collection or assembly.] 1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice. The kings of England were formerly assisted by a grand *council* of peers.

The chief priests and all the *council* sought false witness; Matt. xx.

The word is applicable to any body of men, appointed or convened for consultation and advice, in important affairs; as, a *council* of divines or clergymen, with their lay delegates; a *council* of war, consisting of the principal officers, to advise the commander in chief, or admiral; a council of physicians, to consult and advise in difficult cases of disease.—2. A body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain.—3. In some of the American states, a branch of the legislature, corresponding with the senate in other states, and called legislative *council*.—4. An assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church.—5. Act of deliberation; consultation of a council.—*Common Council* of London, a court consisting of the lord mayor and aldermen in one house, and of representatives of the several wards, called *common-council-men*, in the other. —*Ecumenical Council*, in *church hist.*, a general council or assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church; as, the *council* of Nice, of Ephesus, and of Chalcedon.—*Privy Council*, a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government.—*Lords* of *Council* and *Session*, the name given to the judges or senators of the college of justice, in Edinburgh.—*Books* of *Council* and *Session*, the records belonging to the college of justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—*Aulic Council.* [*See* AULIC.]

COUN′CIL-BOARD, *n.* Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council itself in deliberation or session.

COUN′CILLOR, *n.* The member of a council.—*Councillors of a burgh.* In *Scotland*, the affairs of cities and burghs are entrusted to the direction of a provost, magistrates, dean of guild and councillors. In *England*, the municipal affairs are managed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. [*See* COUNSELLOR.]

COUN′CIL-TABLE, *n.* Council-board.

CO-UNITE,† *v. t.* To unite.

COUN′SEL, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*; from Lat. *consilium*, from the root of *consulo*, to *consult*, which is probably the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. שאל, *shaal*, Ar. *saala*, to ask. The radical sense of the verb, to ask, is to set upon, urge, or press. Hence, the oriental verb is probably the root of the Lat. *salio*, *assilio*, or from the same root. See the like analogies in Lat. *peto*, to ask, to

assail.] 1. Advice; opinion, or instruction, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation.

Every purpose is established by *counsel*, Prov. xx.

Thou hast not hearkened to my *counsel*, 2 Chron. xxv

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together; Ps. lv.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess that, in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker*.

4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour; Ecclus xxv.

The law shall perish from the priest, and *counsel* from the ancients; Ezek. vii.

5. In *a bad sense*, evil advice or designs; art; machination.

The *counsel* of the froward is carried headlong; Job v.

6. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes. Let a man keep his own *counsel* 7. In *a scriptural sense*, purpose; design; will; decree.

What thy *counsel* determined before to be done; Acts iv.

To show the immutability of his *counsel*, Heb vi.

8. Directions of God's word.

Thou shalt guide me by thy *counsel*; Ps lxxiii.

9. The will of God or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation.

I have not shunned to declare to you all the *counsel* of God; Acts xx.

10. Those who give counsel in law; any counsellor or advocate, or any number of counsellors, barristers, or serjeants; as, the plaintiff's *counsel*, or the defendant's *counsel* The attorney-general and solicitor-general are the king's *counsel*. In this sense the word has no plural; but in the singular number, is applicable to one or more persons. By the criminal law of Britain, the accused party is allowed the benefit of counsel, who, if not retained by the party, will be nominated by the court to undertake the defence, an advantage not enjoyed in England except in cases of treason, till 1836.

COUN'SEL, *v. t.* [Lat. *consilior.*] 1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise.

I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire; Rev. iii.

2. To exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct. We ought frequently to *counsel* our children against the vices of the age.

They that will not be *counselled*, cannot be helped. *Franklin*

3. To advise, or recommend; as, to *counsel* a crime. [*Not mr. us.*]

COUN'SEL-KEEPER, *n.* One who can keep a secret.

COUN'SEL-KEEPING, *a.* Keeping secrets.

COUN'SELLABLE, *a.* Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others.

COUN'SELLED, *pp.* Advised, instructed; admonished.

COUN'SELLING, *ppr.* Advising; instructing; admonishing.

COUN'SELLOR, *n.* Any person who gives advice; but properly, one who is authorized by natural relationship, or by birth, office, or profession, to advise another in regard to his future conduct and measures. Ahithophel was David's *counsellor*. His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly; 2 Chron. xxii. In *Great Britain*, the peers of the realm are hereditary *counsellors* of the crown. --2. The members of a council; one appointed to advise a king or chief magistrate, in regard to the administration of the government. 3. One who is consulted by a client in a law case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients. *Privy Councillor*, a member of privy council.

COUN'SELLORSHIP, *n.* The office of a councillor or privy councillor.

COUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *conter*; It. *contare*; Arm. *counta* or *contein*. Qu. the root The Fr. has *compter*, also, from the Lat. *computo*; the Sp. and Port. *computar*, and the It *computare*. The Eng. *count* is directly from *conter*; and it may be a question whether *conter* and *contar* are from the Lat. *computo*.] 1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? Num xxiii.

2. To reckon; to preserve a reckoning; to compute.

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke*.

3. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging.

Abraham believed in God, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness, Gen xv.

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge, or consider.

I *count* them my enemies; Ps. cxxxix.

Neither *count* I my life dear to myself; Acts xx.

I *count* all things loss, Phil iii

5. To impute; to charge.

COUNT, *v. i.* To *count on* or *upon*, to reckon upon, to found an account or scheme on; to rely on. We cannot *count on* the friendship of nations. *Count* not *on* the sincerity of sycophants.

COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *conte* and *compte*] 1 Reckoning; the act of numbering; as, this is the number according to my *count*.—2. Number 3. In *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same declaration.- *Count and reckoning*, the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.

COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *comte*; from Lat. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion or associate, a fellow-traveller. Qu. *con* and *eo*.] A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English earl, and whose domain is a *county*. An earl; the alderman of a shire, as the Saxons called him. The titles of English nobility, according to their rank, are duke, marquis, *earl*, viscount, and baron.

COUNT'ABLE, *a.* That may be numbered.

COUNT'ED, *pp.* Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; imputed.

COUN'TENANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contenance*, from *contenant*, containing, from *contenir*, to contain; Lat. *contineo*; *con* and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. Literally, the contents of a body; the outline and extent which constitutes the whole figure or external appearance. Appropriately, the human face; the whole form of the face, or system of the features; visage.

A merry heart maketh a cheerful *countenance*; Prov. xv.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*; Matt. vi.

2. Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face; as in the phrase, to change or alter the *countenance*.--3. The face or look of a beast; as, a horse of a good *countenance*. 4. Favour; good will; kindness

Thou hast made him glad with thy *countenance*; Ps. xxi.

Hence, in *Scriptural law*, the *light of God's countenance* is his smiles or favourable regards, his favour and grace; and *to hide his face or countenance* is to manifest his displeasure, and withdraw his gracious aids. So the *rebuke of his countenance* indicates his anger and frowns; Ps. lxxx. This application of face or *countenance*, which seems to be of high antiquity, proceeded probably from the practice of turning away the face to express anger, displeasure, and refusal; a practice still common, but probably universal among rude nations. The opposite conduct would of course express favour. The grant of a petition is accompanied with a look directed to the petitioner; the refusal or denial, with an averted face. Hence, 5. Support; aid; patronage; encouragement; favour in promoting and maintaining a person or cause. Let religion enjoin the *countenance* of the laws. Give no *countenance* to violations of moral duty.

It is the province of the magistrate, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue. *Atterbury*.

6. Show; resemblance; superficial appearance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham*.

7. In *law*, credit or estimation.—*To keep the countenance*, is to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruffled by passion; to refrain from expressing laughter, joy, anger, or other passion, by an unchanged countenance. *In countenance*, in favour; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were *in countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society.

To keep in countenance, to give assurance or courage to; to support; to aid by favour; to prevent from shame or dismay. –*To put in countenance*, to give assurance; to encourage, or to bring into favour; to support.—*Out of countenance*, confounded; abashed; with the countenance cast down; not bold or assured.—*To put out of countenance*, to cause the countenance to

fall; to abash; to intimidate; to disconcert.

COUN'TENANCE, *v. t.* To favour; to encourage by opinion or words.

The design was made known to the minister, but he said nothing to *countenance* it. *Anon.*

2. To aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate, by any means.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause; Ex. xxiii.

3. To encourage; to appear in defence.

He *countenanced* the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

4. To make a show of.

Each to these ladies love did *countenance*. *Spenser.*

5. To keep an appearance.

COUN'TENANCED, *pp.* Favoured, encouraged; supported.

COUN'TENANCER, *n.* One who countenances, favours, or supports.

COUN'TENANCING, *ppr.* Favouring; encouraging; supporting.

COUNT'ER, *n.* [from *count.*] A false piece of money or stamped metal, used as means of reckoning; any thing used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games.—2. Money, in contempt.—3. A table or board on which money is counted; a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers. In lieu of this, we sometimes see written the French *comptoir*, from *compter*, *computo*; but *counter* is the genuine orthography. 4. The name of certain prisons in London.—5. One that counts or reckons; also, an auditor. 6.† Encounter. 7. In *ships*, an arch or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern. The upper or second counter is above the former, but not vaulted. 8. A tell-tale; a contrivance in an engine or carriage to tell numbers, as of strokes or revolutions. 9. In *music*, counter is the name given to an under part, to serve for contrast to a principal part, as *counter*-tenor, &c.—*Counter* of a *horse*, that part of a horse's forehand which lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

COUN'TER, *adv.* [Fr. *contre;* Lat. *contra;* probably a compound of *con* and *tra;* as in *extra, ultra.*] 1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; used chiefly with *run* or *go;* as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.—2. The wrong way; contrary to the right course.—3. Contrariwise; in a contrary manner.—4.† The face, or at the face. This word is very much used in composition, by being prefixed to verbs, nouns, and sometimes to adverbs; and it may be so used, either adverbially or adjectively, with any word when contrariety or opposition is intended to be expressed.

COUNTERACT', *v. t.* [*counter* and *act.*] To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency. Good precepts will sometimes *counteract* the effects of evil example; but more generally good precepts are *counteracted* by bad examples.

COUNTERACT'ED, *pp.* Hindered; frustrated; defeated by contrary agency.

COUNTERACT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering; frustrating.

COUNTERAC'TION, *n.* Action in opposition; hinderance.

COUNTERAC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to counteract.

COUNTERACT'IVE, *n.* One who, or that which, counteracts.

COUNTERACT'IVELY, *adv.* By counteraction.

COUN'TER-APPROACHES, *n.* In *fort.*, lines and trenches made by the besieged, in order to attack the works of the besiegers, or to hinder their approaches.—*Line of counter-approach*, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks, in order to scour the enemy's works.

COUN'TER-ATTIRED, *pp.* A term used in *her.*, when the double horns of animals are borne two one way, and the other two in a contrary direction.

COUNTER-ATTRACTION, *n.* [*counter* and *attraction.*] Opposite attraction.

COUNTER-ATTRACT'IVE, *a.* Attracting in an opposite way.

COUNTERBAL'ANCE, *v. t.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail. A column of thirty inches of quicksilver, and a column of thirty two feet of water, *counterbalance* the weight of a like column of the whole atmosphere. The pleasures of sin never *counterbalance* the pain, misery, and shame, which follow the commission of it.

COUNTERBAL'ANCE, *n.* Equal weight, power, or agency, acting in opposition to any thing.

Money is the *counterbalance* of all things purchasable. *Locke.*

2. A weight applied to balance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axis, so as to cause them to turn freely, and to require little power to put them in motion; also, a weight by which a lever acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single acting steam-engine.

COUNTERBAL'ANCED, *pp.* Opposed by equal weight, power, or effect.

COUNTERBAL'ANCING, *ppr.* Opposing by equal weight, power, or operation.

COUN'TER-BATTERY, *n.* A battery raised to play on another.

COUN'TERBOND, *n.* [*counter* and *bond.*] A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another; a bond of indemnification.

COUN'TER-BREAST-WORK, *n.* The same as false bray.

COUNTERBUFF', *v. t.* [*counter* and *buff.*] To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; to stop by a blow or impulse in front.

COUN'TERBUFF, *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

COUNTERBUFF'ED, *pp.* Struck with a blow in opposition.

COUN'TERCAST, *n.* Delusive contrivance; contrary cast.

COUN'TERCASTER, *n.* [*counter* and *caster.*] A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper, in contempt.

COUN'TERCHANGE, *n.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation.

COUNTERCHANGE', *v. t.* To give and receive; or to cause to change places.

COUNTERCHANGED, *pp.* Exchanged.—In *her.*, intermixed, as the colours of the field and charge.

COUNTERCHANGING, *ppr.* Exchanging; intermixing.

COUN'TERCHARGE, *n.* An opposite charge.

COUN'TERCHARM, *n.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.

COUNTERCHARM', *v. t.* To destroy the effect of enchantment.

COUNTERCHARMED, *pp.* Defeated by contrary charms.

COUNTERCHARMING, *ppr.* Destroying the effect by opposite charms.

COUNTERCHECK', *v. t.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

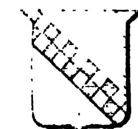
COUN'TERCHECK, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprover.

COUNTERCHECK'ED, *pp.* Opposed; stopped.

COUNTERCHECK'ING, *ppr.* Checking by hinderance.

COUN'TER-CHEVRON'NY, *n.* In *her.*, a division of the field chevronwise.

COUN'TER-COMPO'NY, or **COUN'TER-COMPONE'**, *n.* In *her.*, an epithet for a border which is compounded of two ranks of panes, or rows of checkers, of different colours, set checkerwise.



A Bend, Counter compony.

COUN'TER-COU'CHANT, *n.* In *her.*, applied to animals borne *couchant*, and having their heads in contrary directions. *Counter courant*, animals borne, running in contrary directions.



Counter courant.

COUNTERCUR'RENT, *a.* [*counter* and *current.*] Running in an opposite direction.

COUNTERCUR'RENT, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-DEED, *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed.

COUNTERDISTINC'TION, *n.* Contradistinction.

COUN'TER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal, or embanked water way, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

COUNTERDRAW', *v. t.* [*counter* and *draw.*] In *painting*, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil. The same is done on glass, and with frames or nets divided into squares with silk or thread, or by means of instruments, as the parallelogram.

COUNTERDRAW'ING, *ppr.* Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUNTERDRAWN', *pp.* Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUN'TER-EMBAT'TLED, *a.* In *her.*, an epithet for an ordinary embattled on both sides.



Counter Embattled.

COUN'TER-EVI'DENCE, *n.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Opposite evidence; evidence or tes-

timony which opposes other evidence.

COUN'TERFEIT, *v. t.* (coun'terfit.) [Fr. *contrefaire, contrefait; contre* and *faire,* to make; Lat. *contra* and *facio.*] 1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged, for that which is original or genuine; as, to *counterfeit* coin, bank notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, &c. To make a likeness or resemblance of any thing with a view to defraud.—2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a resemblance; as, to *counterfeit* the voice of another person; to *counterfeit* piety.

COUN'TERFEIT, *v. i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception.

COUN'TERFEIT, *a.* Forged; fictitious; false; fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as, *counterfeit* coin; a *counterfeit* bond or deed; a *counterfeit* bill of exchange.—2. Assuming the appearance of something false; hypocritical; as, a *counterfeit* friend.—3. Having the resemblance of; false; not genuine; as, *counterfeit* modesty.

COUN'TERFEIT, *n.* A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.—2. In *law,* one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens.—3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud, by passing the false for the true. We say, the note is a *counterfeit.*

COUN'TERFEITED, *pp.* Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUN'TERFEITER, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.—2. One who copies or imitates; one who assumes a false appearance.—3. One who endeavours to set off a thing in false colours.

COUN'TERFEITING, *ppr.* Forging; feigning.

COUN'TERFEITLY, *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

COUNTERFER'MENT, *n.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERFE'SANCE,† *n.* [Fr. *contrefaisance.*] The act of forging; forgery.

COUN'TER-FLO'-RY, *a.* In *her.,* an epithet denoting that the flowers with which an ordinary is adorned stand opposite to each other.


Counter Flory

COUN'TERFOIL, } *n.* That part of
COUN'TERSTOCK, } a tally struck in the exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the *stock.* The use of exchequer tallies is now discontinued.

COUN'TERFORT, *n.* [*counter* and *fort.*] A buttress, spur, or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge.

COUN'TERGAUGE, *n.* [*counter* and *gauge.*] In *carpentry,* a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUN'TERGUARD, *n.* [*counter* and *guard.*] In *fort.,* a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated.

COUNTER-IN'FLUENCE, *v. t.* To hinder by opposing influence. [*Lit. us.*]

COUNTER-IN'FLUENCED, *pp.* Hindered by opposing influence.

COUNTER-IN'FLUENCING, *ppr.* Opposing by opposing influence.

COUN'TER-LATH, *n.* In *carpentry,* a lath in tiling, placed between every two gauged ones, so as to make equal intervals.

COUN'TERLIGHT, *n.* [*counter* and *light.*] A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage; a term used in painting.

COUNTERMAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *contremander; contre* and *mander,* Lat. *mando,* to command.] 1. To revoke a former command; or to give an order contrary to one before given, which annuls a former command and forbids its execution; as, to *countermand* orders.—2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.—3. To prohibit. [*Lit. us.*]

COUN'TERMAND, *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

COUNTERMAND'ED, *pp.* Revoked; annulled, as an order.

COUNTERMAND'ING, *ppr.* Revoking a former order; giving directions contrary to a former command.

COUNTERMARCH', *v. i.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march back.

COUN'TERMARCH, *n.* A marching back; a returning.—2. A change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left or the front into the rear.—3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUN'TERMARCHED, *pp.* Marched back.

COUN'TERMARCHING, *ppr.* Marching back.

COUN'TERMARK, *n.* [*counter* and *mark.*] A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners. 2. The mark of the goldsmiths' company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer.—3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.—4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known.

COUNTERMARK, *v. t.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age.

COUN'TERMINE, *n.* [*counter* and *mine.*] In *milit. affairs,* a well and gallery sunk in the earth and running under ground, in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect.—2. Means of opposition or counteraction.—3. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.

COUNTERMINE, *v. t.* To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs.—2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

COUN'TERMINED, *pp.* Counterworked.

COUN'TERMINING, *ppr.* Sinking a mine to frustrate another mine.

COUN'TERMOTIVE, *n.* An opposite motive.

COUN'TER-MOTION, *n.* [*counter* and *motion.*] An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

COUN'TER-MOVEMENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

COUN'TERMURE, *n.* [Fr. *contremur; contre* and *mur,* Lat. *murus,* a wall.] A wall raised behind another, to supply its place, when a breach is made.

COUN'TERMURE, *v. t.* To fortify with a wall behind another.

COUN'TERMURED, *pp.* Fortified by a wall behind another.

COUN'TERMURING, *ppr.* Fortifying by a wall behind another.

COUN'TER-NATURAL, *a.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature.

COUN'TER-NEGOTIA'TION, *n.* [*counter* and *negotiation.*] Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

COUN'TERNOISE, *n.* [*counter* and *noise.*] A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

COUNTER-O'PENING, *n.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place.

COUN'TERPACE, *n.* [*counter* and *pace.*] A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt.

COUN'TERPALED, *a.* [*counter* and *pale.*] In *her.,* is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve pales parted per fesse, the two colours being counter-changed; so that the upper and lower are of different colours.

COUN'TERPANE, *n.* A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. [*See* COUNTERPOINT.]—2.† One part of an indenture.

COUN'TER-PARO'LE, *n.* In *milit. affairs,* a word which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

COUN'TERPART, *n.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.—2. In *music,* the part to be applied to another; as, the bass is the *counterpart* to the treble.

COUNTERPAS'SANT, *a.* [*counter* and *passant.*] In *her.,* is when two animals in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways.

COUNTERPETI'TION, *n.* A petition in opposition to another.

COUN'TERPLEA, *n.* [*counter* and *plea.*] In *law,* a replication to a plea or request.

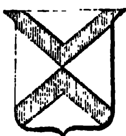
COUNTERPLOT', *v. t.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.

COUN'TERPLOT, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

COUN'TERPLOTTING, *n.* A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUN'TERPOINT, *n.* [Fr. *contre-pointe; contre* and *point.*] 1. A coverlet; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares; written corruptly *counterpane.*—2. In *music,* counterpoint is when the musical characters by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner, each with respect to each, as to show how the parts answer one to another. Hence coun-

terpoint in composition is the art of combining and modulating consonant sounds.—3. An opposite point.


Counter-pointé.

COUN'TER-POINTE', *a.* A term used in *her.*, to denote that two chevrons meet with their points in an escutcheon.

COUN'TERPOISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *contrepeser;* It. *contrappesare;* Sp. *contrapesar; contre, contra,* and *peser, pesar,* to weigh. *See* POISE.] 1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equiponderant to; to equal in weight.

The force and distance of weights *counterpoising* each other, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby.*

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance. The wisdom of the upper house may be able to *counterpoise* the rash impetuosity of a democratic house of commons.

COUN'TERPOISE, *n.* [Fr. *contrepoids.*] 1. Equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal balance. 2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equipollence.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon.*

3. In *the manege*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other.

COUN'TERPOISED, *pp.* Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.

COUN'TERPOISING, *ppr.* Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by equal power.

COUN'TERPOISON, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*counter* and *poison.*] One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison.

COUNTERPRAC'TICE, *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

COUNTERPRESS'URE, *n.* [*counter* and *pressure.*] Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

COUN'TERPROJECT, *n.* [*counter* and *project.*] A project, scheme, or proposal, of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party; as in the negotiation of a treaty.

COUN'TERPROOF, *n.* [*counter* and *proof.*] In *rolling-press printing*, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted.

COUN'TERPRÖVE, *v. t.* [*counter* and *prove.*] To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

COUN'TERPRÖVED, *pp.* [*See* the verb.]

COUN'TERPRÖVING, *ppr.* [*See* the verb.]

COUN'TER-QUARTERED, *pp.* In *her.*, denotes the escutcheon after being quartered, to have each quarter again divided into two.

COUNTER-REVOLU'TION, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

COUNTER-REVOLU'TIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-REVOLU'TIONIST, *n.* One engaged in, or befriending a counter-revolution.

COUN'TERRÖLL, *n.* [*counter* and *roll.*] In *law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inquests, &c. —2. As a verb, this word is contracted into *control*, which see.

COUNTERRÖLMENT, *n.* A counter-account. [*See* CONTROL.]

COUNTER-SA'LIANT, *a.* [Fr. *contre* and *saillir*, to leap.] In *her.*, is when two beasts are borne in a coat leaping from each other.

COUN'TERSCARP, *n.* [Fr. *contrescarpe;* It. *contrascarpa;* Sp. *contraescarpa; contre* and *escarpe, scarpa, escarpa,* a slope, from the root of *curve.*] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis; as, when it is said, the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*.

COUN'TERSCUFFLE, *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest.

COUN'TERSEAL, *v. t.* To seal with another.

COUN'TERSEALED, *pp.* Sealed with another.

COUN'TERSEALING, *ppr.* Sealing with another.

COUNTER-SECŪRE, *v. t.* [*counter* and *secure.*] To secure one who has given security.

COUNTER-SECU'RITY, *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

COUN'TERSENSE, *n.* Opposite meaning.

COUN'TERSIGN, *v. t.* [*counter* and *sign.*] Literally, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing. Thus, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.

COUN'TERSIGN, *n.* A private signal, word, or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first name that sign; a military watchword. Advance, and give the *countersign*.

COUN'TERSIGNAL, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another; *a naval term.*

COUNTER-SIG'NATURE, *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

COUN'TERSIGNED, *pp.* Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

COUN'TERSIGNING, *ppr.* Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer.

COUN'TERSINK, *v. t.* To form a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of something; as, the head of a bolt, or screw, a plate of iron, &c.

COUN'TERSINK, *n.* A drill or brace-bit for countersinking.

COUN'TERSINKING, *ppr.* [*See* the Verb.]

COUN'TERSTATUTE, *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance.

COUN'TERSTROKE, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

COUN'TERSUNK, *pp.* [*See* the Verb.]

COUN'TERSUNK, *n.* In *ship carpentry*, a hollow, cut by a bit round the edge of a hole.—*Countersunk bit*, a bit having two cutting edges at the end, reversed to each other, which form an angle from the point.

COUNTER-SŪRETY, *n.* A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.

COUN'TER-SWAL'LOWTAIL, *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

COUN'TERSWAY, *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence.

COUN'TERTALLY, *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

COUN'TERTASTE, *n.* [*counter* and *taste.*] Opposite or false taste.

COUNTERTENOR, } *n.* [*counter* and
COUN'TER, } *tenor.*] In *music*, one of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

COUN'TERTIDE, *n.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide.

COUN'TER-TIM'BERS, *n.* In *ships*, those short timbers in the stern, put in for the purpose of strengthening the counter.

COUN'TERTIME, *n.* [*counter* and *time.*] In the *manege*, the defence or resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by a bad horseman, or the bad temper of the horse.—2. Resistance; opposition.

COUN'TER-TRENCH, *n.* In *fort.*, a trench made against that of the besiegers.

COUN'TER-TRIP'PING, *n.* In *her.*, an epithet for two beasts in an escutcheon, tripping in opposite directions.

COUN'TERTURN, *n.* The height of a play which puts an end to expectation.

COUNTERVĀIL, *v. t.* [*counter*, and Lat. *valeo*, to avail or be strong.] To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate; as, the profit will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences.

Although the enemy could not *countervail* the king's damage; Esth. vii.

COUN'TERVAIL, *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital.

COUNTERVAILED, *pp.* Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.

COUNTERVĀILING, *ppr.* Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing; obviating in effect.


Counter-Vairy.

COUN'TERVAIRY, *n.* In *her.*, considered a fur. It is like *vair* in its formation, but the cup-like figures are of like tincture immediately under one another, and those of vair interchanged.

COUN'TERVALLATION, *n.* In *milit. arch.*, the operation of raising a chain of redoubts about a fortress, either unconnected, or united by a parapet, to prevent sorties of the garrison.

COUN'TERVIEW, *n.* [*counter* and *view.*] An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.—2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar

things illustrate each other by opposition.

COUN'TERVOTE, *v. t.* To vote in opposition; to outvote.

COUN'TERWEIGH, *v. t.* [*See* WEIGH.] To weigh against; to counterbalance.

COUN'TERWHEEL, *v. t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

COUN'TERWHEELING, *ppr.* Causing to move in an opposite direction.

COUN'TERWIND, *n.* Contrary wind.

COUNTERWORK', *v. t.* [*See* WORK.] To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

That *counterworks* each folly and caprice. *Pope.*

COUNTERWORK'ING, *ppr.* Working in opposition; counteracting.

COUNTERWROUGHT, *pp.* (counter-raut'.) Counteracted; opposed by contrary action.

COUNT'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse;* It. *contessa.* *See* COUNT.] The consort of a count.—2. The lady of an earl of Great Britain or Ireland.

COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Numbering; reckoning.

COUNT'ING-HOUSE, } *n.* [*See* COUNT
COUNT'ING-ROOM, } the verb.] The house or room appropriated by merchants, traders, and manufacturers, to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters, and papers.

COUNT'LESS, *a.* [*count* and *less.*] That which cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable. The sands of the sea-shore are *countless.*

COUN'TRIFIED, *a.* Rustic; rude.

COUN'TRY, *n.* (kun'try.) [Fr. *contrée;* It. *contrada,* contracted from Lat. *conterra, con* and *terra,* land adjacent to a city. Hence, the citizens say, Let us go into the *country.* The Latin has *conterraneus,* a countryman.] 1. Properly, the land lying about or near a city; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. Our friend has a seat in the *country,* a few miles from town. See Mark v; Luke viii. Hence—2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to city. We say, The gentleman has a seat in the *country,* at any distance from town indefinitely. Hence,—3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state, or lesser district. We speak of all the *countries* of Europe or Asia.

And they came into the *country* of Moab; Ruth i.

4. The kingdom, state, or territory, in which one is born; the land of nativity; or the particular district indefinitely in which one is born.

Laban said, It must not be so done in our *country;* Gen. xxix.

5. The region in which one resides.

He sojourned in the land of promise, as in a foreign *country;* Heb. xi.

6. Land, as opposed to water; or inhabited territory.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country;* Acts xxvii.

7. The inhabitants of a region.

All the *country* wept with a loud voice; 2 Sam. xv.

8. A place of residence, a region of permanent habitation.

They declare plainly that they seek a *country;* Heb. xi.

They desire a better *country,* a heavenly; Heb. xi.

COUN'TRY, *a.* Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic; as, a *country* town; a *country* seat; a *country* squire; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to *city* party.—2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country.

He spoke in his *country* language. *Maccabees.*

3. Rude; ignorant.—*Country-dance,* an erroneous orthography. [*See* CONTRA-DANCE.]

COUN'TRYFY, *v. t.* To make rustic.

COUN'TRYMAN, *n.* One born in the same country with another. This man is my *countryman.* See 2 Cor. xi. 26.—2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a citizen; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman; a man of plain unpolished manners. 3 An inhabitant or native of a region. What *countryman* is he?

COUNT-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.

COUN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *comté;* It. *contéa;* Lat. *comitatus.* *See* COUNT.] 1. Originally, an earldom; the district or territory of a *count* or earl. Now, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called also a *shire.* [*See* SHIRE.] Each county has its sheriff and its court, with other officers employed in the administration of justice, and the execution of the laws. In England and Wales there are fifty-two counties, and in each is a lord lieutenant, who has command of the militia. In Scotland there are thirty three counties, and in Ireland thirty two. The several states of America are divided by law into counties, in each of which is a county court of inferior jurisdiction; and in each the supreme court of the state holds stated sessions.—2.† A count; an earl or lord.

County court, the court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county. In England, it is incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff. *County palatine,* in England, is a county distinguished by particular privileges; so called *a palatio,* the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace; but their powers are now abridged. The counties palatine, in England, are Lancaster, and Chester. *County corporate,* is a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant; as, London, York, Bristol, &c. *County rates,* rates which are levied upon the county, and collected by the high constables of hundreds, and by them paid to treasurers appointed by the justices, for the purpose of repairing bridges, gaols, houses of correction, &c.

COUN'TY, *a.* Pertaining to a county; as, *county* court; *county* town.

COUP, *n.* (coo) A French term for stroke or blow, and used in various connections, to convey the idea of promptness and force.

Coup de grâce. [Fr.] The finishing stroke.

Coup d'œil. [Fr.] (coo dail.) General view; glance of the eye.

Coup de main. [Fr.] A sudden attack or enterprise.

Coup de soleil. [Fr.] Literally, a stroke of the sun; used to signify any malady produced by exposure to the sun's rays, as erysipelas, apoplexy, phrenitis, &c. It is generally restricted, however, to that form of phrenitis which arises from exposing the head uncovered, to the full heat of the sun in tropical climates.

COUPED, *pp.* A term in *her.,* used to express the head, or any limb of an animal, cut off from the trunk in an even manner.

Couped.

COUPEE', *n.* [Fr. *couper,* to cut.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward.

COUP'LE, *n.* (kup'pl.) [Fr. *couple;* Lat. *copula;* Ger. *kuppel;* Heb. כפל, *kaphal,* Ch. id., and כפל, *kaphel,* to double or fold; Syr. id.; Sam. to shut.] 1. Two of the same species or kind, and near in place, or considered together; as, a *couple* of men; a *couple* of oranges. I have planted a *couple* of cherry trees. We cannot call a horse and an ox a *couple,* unless we add a generic term. Of a horse and ox feeding in a pasture, we should say, a *couple of animals.* Among huntsmen and soldiers, *brace* is used for couple; as, a *brace* of ducks; a *brace* of pistols. *Couple* differs from *pair,* which implies strictly, not only things of the same kind, but likeness, equality, or customary association. A *pair* is a *couple;* but a *couple* may or may not be a *pair.*—2. Two things of any kind connected or linked together.—3. A male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or allied; as, a married *couple;* a young *couple.* 4. That which links or connects two things together; a chain.

COUP'LE, *v. t.* [Fr. *coupler;* Lat. *copulo.*] 1. To link, chain, or connect one thing with another; to sew or fasten together.

Thou shalt *couple* the curtains with books; Ex. xxvi.

2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife.

COUP'LE, *v. i.* To embrace, as the sexes.

COUP'LE-CLOSS, or **COUP'LE-CLOSE,** *n.* In *her.,* the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs, except there is a chevron between them. — *Couple-close,* in *arch.,* a pair of spars for a roof.

Couple Close.

COUP'LED, *pp.* United, as two things; linked; married.—*Coupled columns,* in *arch.,* columns disposed in pairs half a diameter apart.

COUP'LEMENT, *n.* Union.

COUP'LES, *n.* A pair of opposite rafters in a roof, nailed at the top where they meet, and connected by a tie at the bottom. [*See* COUPLE-CLOSE.]

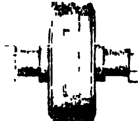
COUP'LET, *n.* (cup'plet.) [Fr.] Two verses; a pair of rhymes.—2. A division of a hymn or ode, in which an equal number or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe.*—3.† A pair; as, a *couplet* of doves.

COUP'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in couples; fastening or connecting together; embracing.

COUP'LING, *n.* That which couples or connects; 2 Chron. xxxiv.—2. The act of coupling.—*Couplings.* In many cases, particularly where numerous

machines are propelled by a common power, it is important to possess the means of stopping any one of them at pleasure, and of restoring its motion without interfering with the rest. To produce this, a great variety of combinations have been invented under the name of *couplings*. These, in most instances, are sliding boxes which move longitudinally upon shafts or axles, and serve to engage or lock a shaft which is at rest, with one which is in motion; so as practically to convert the two into one, until they are at length unlocked.

CŎUP'LING-BOX, *n*. A strong piece of hollow iron to connect shafts, and throw machinery in and out of gear.


Coupling-Box

CŎUR'AĠE, *n*. (kur'raje.) [Fr from *cœur*, Lat *cor*, the heart; Arm. *couraich*.] Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valour; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of *fortitude*; but fortitude implies patience to bear continued suffering.

Courage that grows from constitution, often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; *courage* which arises from a sense of duty, acts in a uniform manner. *Addison*

Be strong, and of good *courage*. Deut. xxxi.

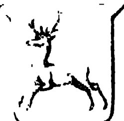
COU RA'GEOUS, *a*. Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardy to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising.

Be thou strong and *courageous*. Josh i

COURA'GEOUSLY, *adv* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly

COURA'GEOUSNESS, *n* Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit, valour.

COURANT', *ppr* [Fr] A term in *her.*, for a horse, buck, greyhound or other beast borne running.


Courant

COURANT', } **COURANTO**, } *n*. [Fr. *courante*, running] 1 A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee. 2. A title of a newspaper.

COURAP', *n*. A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the arm pits, groin, breast, and face.

CŎURB,† *v i*. [Fr. *courber*.] To bend.

CŎURB,† *a*. Crooked.

COUR'BARIL, *n*. Anime, a resinous substance which flows from the Hymenæa, a tree of South America; used for varnishing.

CŎUR'IER, *n*. [Fr. *courrier*, from *courir*, to run; Lat. *curro*.] A messenger sent express with letters or despatches. 2. A travelling servant, attached to a family or individual of rank or consideration, while abroad making a tour.

COURSE, *n*. [Fr. *course*; Ir. *cursa*; from Lat. *cursus*, from *curro*, to run; W. *gyru*; Eng. *hurry*.] 1. In *its general sense*, a passing, a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid.—*Applied to animals*, a running or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage, with any degree of swiftness indefinitely.—*Applied to fluids*, a flowing, as in a stream in any direction; as, a straight *course*, or winding *course*. It is applied to water or other liquids, to air or wind, and to light, in the sense of motion or passing.—*Applied to solid bodies*, it signifies motion or passing; as, the *course* of a rolling stone; the *course* of a carriage; the *course* of the earth in its orbit. *Applied to navigation*, it signifies a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage. 2. The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed; as, what *course* shall the pilot steer? In *technical lan.*, the angle contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction. 3 Ground on which a race is run. 4 A passing or process; the progress of any thing; as, the *course* of an argument, or of a debate; a *course* of thought or reflection. 5. Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir; as, the *course* of descent in inheritance. 6. Order, turn; class; succession of one to another in office or duty.

The chief fathers of every *course*, 1 Chron xxvii.

Solomon appointed the *courses* of the priests, 2 Chron viii

7. Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner. He obtained redress in due *course* of law. Leave nature to her *course*.—8 Series of successive and methodical procedure; a train of acts or applications; as, a *course* of medicine administered. 9. A methodical series, *applied to the arts or sciences*; a systemized order of principles in arts or sciences, for illustration or instruction. We say, the author has completed a *course* of principles or of lectures in philosophy. Also, the order pursued by a student, as, he has completed a *course* of studies in law or physics. 10 Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; deportment, series of actions.

That I might finish my *course* with joy, Acts xx

Their *course* is evil. Jer xxiii

11. Line of conduct, manner of proceeding; as, we know not what *course* to pursue.—12. Natural bent; propensity; uncontrolled will. Let not a perverse child take his own *course*.

13. Tilt; act of running in the lists.—14 Orderly structure, system.

The tongue setteth on fire the *course* of nature; James iii.

15. Any regular series.—In *arch.*, a continued range of stones or brick, level or of the same height, through out the length of a wall. 16 The dishes set on table at one time; service of meat. 17 Regularity; order; regular succession; as, let the classes follow in *course*.—18 Empty form; as, compliments are often words of *course*.—*Of course*, by consequence, in regular or natural order, in the common manner of proceeding; without special direction or provision. This effect will follow *of course*. If the defendant resides not in the kingdom, the cause is continued *of course*.—*Course of crops*, the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed course of cropping.

CŌURSE, *v. t.* To hunt; to pursue; to chase

We *coursed* him at the heels. *Shak.*

2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed.—3. To run through or over. The blood *courses* the winding arteries. The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain.

CŌURSE, *v. i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses*.

The greyhounds *coursed* through the fields.

CŌURSED, *pp.* Hunted; chased; pursued; caused to run; arranged in courses

CŌURSER, *n*. A swift horse; a runner; a war horse; *a word used chiefly in poetry*. 2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares.—3.† A disputant.

CŌURSERS, *n*. [Lat *cursores*, from *curro*, to run.] An order of birds, which are disabled from flight, but possess superior powers of running, such as the ostrich, rhea, cassowary, emu, and apteryx.

COURSES, *n plur*. In *a ship*, the principal sails, as the main sail, fore sail, and mizzen; sometimes the name is given to the stay sails on the lower masts; also, to the main stay sails of all brigs and schooners. 2 Catamenia; menstrual flux.

CŌURSEY, *n* Part of the hatches in a galley

CŌURSING, *ppr*. Hunting; chasing; running; flowing, compelling to run.

COURSING, *n* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes, or deer

CŌURT, *n* [Sax *curt*; Arm *court*; Lat *curia*; Ir *cuirt*. The primary sense and application are not perfectly obvious. Most probably the word is from a verb which signifies to go round, to collect. W. *cur*, a circle; Ar *kaura*, to go round, to collect, to bind. Hence applied to a *yard* or inclosure. It may possibly be allied to *yard*, Goth. *gards*; or it may be derived from a verb signifying to cut off or separate, and primarily signify the fence that cuts off or excludes access. The former is most probable.] 1 A place in front of a house, enclosed by a wall or fence, in *popular lan.*, a court yard.—2 A space enclosed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street.—3 A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince.—4 The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.

St Paul was brought into the highest *court* in Athens. *Atterbury.*

5. Persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor.—6. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval, or ecclesiastical; as, a *court* of law; a *court* of chancery; a *court* martial; a *court* of admiralty; an ecclesiastical *court*; *court* baron, &c. Hence, 7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. 8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility, flattery; address to gain favour. Hence the phrase, to *make court*, to attempt to please by flattery and address.—9. In *Scripture*, an enclosed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one *court*; the temple three. The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people

worshipped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the *courts of the Lord*.—10. In *the United States*, a legislature consisting of two houses; as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts. The original constitution of Connecticut established a *General Court* in 1639.—11. The parliament, consisting of the king, lords, and commons, being the supreme court of this kingdom.—*Court of session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and fourteen senators of the college of justice. Its decisions are subject to appeal in the House of Lords, which, in its character of a judicial court, is the highest tribunal in the kingdom.

CŎURT, *v. t.* In *a general sense*, to flatter; to endeavour to please by civilities and address; *a use of the word derived from the manners of a court*.—2. To woo; to solicit for marriage.

A thousand court you, though they court in vain. *Pope.*

3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek; as, to *court* commendation or applause.

CŎURT-BAR'ON, *n.* A baron's court; a court incident to a manor.

CŎURT-BRED, *a.* [*See* BREED.] Bred at court.

CŎURT-BREEDING, *n.* Education at a court.

CŎURT-BUBBLE, *n.* The trifle of a court.

CŎURT-CHAPLAIN, *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

CŎURT-CUPBŌARD, *n.* The sideboard of ancient days.

CŎURT-DAY, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

CŎURT-DRESS, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

CŎURT-DRESSER, *n.* A flatterer.

CŎURT-FASHION, *n.* The fashion of a court.

CŎURT-FA'VOUR, *n.* A favour or benefit bestowed by a court or prince.

CŎURT HAND, *n.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

CŎURT-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings.

CŎURT-LADY, *n.* A lady who attends or is conversant in court.

CŎURT LEET, *n.* A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

CŎURT-MÄR'TIAL, *n. plur.* Courts martial. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences.

CŎURT'-PLAS'TER, *n.* Black silk varnished over with a solution of isinglass, which is often perfumed with benzoin.

CŎURTED, *pp.* Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought.

CŎURTEOUS, *a.* [from *court*: Fr. *courtois*.] 1. Polite; well bred; being of elegant manners; civil; obliging; condescending; *applied to persons*.—2. Polite; civil; graceful; elegant; complaisant; *applied to manners*, &c.

CŎURT'EOUSLY, *adv.* In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly.

CŎURTEOUSNESS, *n.* Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

CŎURTER, *n.* One who courts; one who solicits in marriage.

CŎURT'EZAN,† *n.* A courtier, male or female.

CŎURTEZAN', or **CŎURTESAN'**, *n.* (kurtezan'.) [Fr. *courtisane*; Sp. *cortesana*; from *court*.] A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank.

CŎURT'ESY, *n.* (kurt'esy.) [Fr. *courtoisie*; Sp. It. *cortesia*; from Fr. *courtois*; Sp. *cortes*, courteous, from *court*.] 1. Elegance or politeness of manners; especially, politeness connected with kindness; civility; complaisance; as, the gentleman shows great *courtesy* to strangers; he treats his friends with great *courtesy*.—2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favour performed with politeness.—3. The act of civility, respect, or reverence, performed by a woman; a fall or inclination of the body, corresponding in design to the bow of a gentleman.—4. A favour; as, to hold upon *courtesy*, that is, not of right, but by indulgence.—*Tenure by courtesy* or *curtesy*, is where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, on the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life, as tenant by curtesy. The courtesy of Scotland is of a similar kind, and is termed *Curialitas Scotiæ*.

CŎURT'ESY, *v. i.* To perform an act of civility, respect, or reverence, as a woman. *Note.* This word was formerly applied to the other sex; but is now used only of the acts of reverence or civility, performed by women.

CŎURT'ESY,† *v. t.* To treat with civility.

CŎURT'ESYING, *ppr.* Making an act of civility or respect, as females.

CŎURTIER, *n.* (ko'rtyur.) [from *court*.] A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes. 2. One who courts or solicits the favour of another; one who flatters to please, one who possesses the art of gaining favour by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III *Suckling.*

CŎURT'IERY,† *n.* The manners of a courtier.

CŎURTING, *ppr.* Flattering; attempting to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage.

CŎURT-LIKE, *a.* Polite; elegant.

CŎURTLINESS, *n.* [*See* COURTLY.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity.

CŎURTLING, *n.* A courtier; a retainer to a court.

CŎURTLY, *a.* [*court* and *like*.] Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; *applied to men and manners*; flattering; *applied to language*.

CŎURTLY, *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner.

CŎURTSHIP, *n.* The act of soliciting favour.—2. The act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage.—3.† Civility; elegance of manners.

CŎUSIN, *n.* (kuz'n.) [Fr. *cousin*. Qu. contracted from Lat. *consobrinus* or *consanguineus*.] 1. In *a general sense*, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. But, 2. *Appropriately*, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated *cousins* or *cousins german*. In the second generation, they are called *second cousins*. In works not quite modern, it is used generally for a relation; hence "country cousins."—*Cater*, or *quater cousin*, an old name for the fourth of the seven degrees of kindred.

CŎUSIN,† *a.* (kuz'n.) Allied.

CŎUS'SINET, *n.* [Fr. a cushion.] In *arch.*, the crowning stone of a pier, or that which lies on the capital of the impost, and under the sweep. Also a name for the ornament in the Ionic capital, between the abacus and the echinus.

COUTEAU, *n.* (cooto'.) [Fr. a knife.] A hanger.

CŎUZERANITE, *n.* A mineral which occurs in rectangular prisms. Its colour is from grayish black to indigo-blue. It is found in limestone in the steep defiles of Saleix, called "*des couzerans*."

CŎVE, *n.* [Sax. *cof*, *cofe*, an inner room, a den. The Spanish has the word with the Arabic prefix, *alcoba*, and *alcove*. It may be allied to *cubby*, W. *cwb*, a hollow place, a cote, or kennel; or to *cave*, Ar. *kabba*, to arch, or *kauba*, to make hollow.] A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves. In *arch*, any kind of concave moulding, the concavity of a vault. The term is commonly applied to the curve which is sometimes used to connect the ceiling of a room with the walls, and which springs from above the cornice.—*Cove bracketing*, the wooden skeleton forming a cove; chiefly applied to the bracketing for the cove of a ceiling.

COVE, *v. t.* To form with a cove.

CŎVENABLE,† *a.* [Old Fr.] Fit; suitable.

CŎV'ENANT, *n.* [Fr. *convenant*, the participle of *convenir*, to agree; Lat. *convenio*, *con* and *venio*, to come; Norm. *covenence*, a covenant; It. *convenzione*, from Lat. *conventio*. Literally, a coming together; a meeting or agreement of minds.] 1. A mutual consent, or agreement of two or more persons, to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; stipulation. A covenant is created by deed in writing, sealed and executed; or it may be implied in the contract.—2. A writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties; or the clause of agreement in a deed containing the covenant.—3. In *theology*, the *covenant of works* is that implied in the commands, prohibitions, and promises of God; the promise of God to man, that man's perfect obedience should entitle him to happiness. *This do, and live; that do, and die.* The *covenant of redemption*, is the mutual agreement between the Father and Son, respecting the redemption of sinners by Christ. The *covenant of grace*, is that by which God engages to bestow salvation on man, upon the condition that man shall believe in Christ and yield obedience to the terms of the gospel.—4. In *church affairs*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, that they will walk together according to the precepts of the gospel, in brotherly affection. In *Scotland*, the name given to the Confession of Faith, which the

king ordered to be drawn up, in 1581, in which all the errors of popery were explicitly abjured. It was subscribed by the king and his council, and all his subjects were required to attach their subscription to it. It was again subscribed in 1590 and 1596. The subscription was renewed in 1638, and the subscribers engaged by oath to maintain religion in the same state as it was in 1580, and to reject all innovations introduced since that time. This oath, annexed to the Confession of Faith, received the name of the *covenant*, and those who subscribed it were called covenanters.—*Solemn league and covenant*, a solemn contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and commissioners from the English parliament in 1643, having for its object a uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, according to the word of God and the example of the best reformed churches.

COV'ENANT, *v. i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to stipulate; to bind one's self by contract. A. *covenants with* B. to convey to him a certain estate. When the terms are expressed, it has *for* before the thing or price.

They *covenanted with* him *for* thirty pieces of silver; Matt. xxvi.

COV'ENANT, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

COV'ENANTED, *pp.* Pledged or promised by covenant.

COVENANTEE', *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made.

COV'ENANTER, *n.* He who makes a covenant.—2. A term specially applied to those who joined in the solemn league and covenant in Scotland against the High Church party, about the middle of the seventeenth century. [*See* COVENANT.]

COV'ENANTING, *ppr.* Making a covenant; stipulating.

COVENOUS. *See* COVIN.

COV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *couvrir;* It. *coprire;* Norm. *coverer* and *converer;* from Lat. *cooperio.*] 1. To overspread the surface of a thing with another substance; to lay or set over; as, to *cover* a table with a cloth, or a floor with a carpet.

The valleys are *covered* with corn; Ps. lxv.

The locusts shall *cover* the face of the earth; Ex. x.

2. To hide; to conceal by something overspread.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me; Ps. cxxxix.

3. To conceal by some intervening object; as, the enemy was *covered* from our sight by a forest.—4. To clothe; as, to *cover* with a robe or mantle; to *cover* nakedness; 1 Sam. xxviii. 14; Ex. xxviii. 42.—5. To overwhelm.

The waters *covered* the chariots and horsemen; Ex. xiv.

Let them be *covered* with reproach; Ps. lxxi.

6. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins; 1 Pet. iv.

7. To conceal; to refrain from disclosing or confessing.

He that *covereth* his sin shall not prosper; Prov. xxviii.

8. To pardon, or remit.

Blessed is he whose sin is *covered;* Ps. xxxii.

9. To veil, *applied to women;* 1 Cor. xi. To wear a hat, *applied to men.* Be *covered*, Sir.—10. To wrap, infold, or envelop; as, to *cover* a package of goods.—11. To shelter; to protect; to defend. A squadron of horse *covered* the troops on the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around. *Cowley.*

12. To brood; to incubate; as, a hen *covering* her eggs.—13. To copulate with a female.—14. To equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to: as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses; *a mercantile use of the word.*—15. To disguise; to conceal hypocritically.

16. To include, embrace, or comprehend. This land was *covered* by a mortgage.

COV'ER, *n.* Any thing which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; as, the *cover* of a vessel: the *cover* of a bed.—2. Any thing which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance. Affected gravity may serve as a *cover* for a deceitful heart.—3. Shelter; defence; protection. The troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.—4. Concealment and protection. The army advanced under *cover* of the night.—5. Shelter; retreat; in *hunting.*—6. A plate set on the table.

COV'ERCHIEF,† *n.* A covering for the head.

COV'ERCLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small cover, a lid.

COV'ERED, *pp.* Spread over; hid; concealed; clothed; veiled; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected; disguised.

COV'ERED-WAY, or **COV'ERT-WAY**, *n.* In *fort.*, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works, toward the country. It has a parapet raised on a level, together with its banquets and glacis. It is called also the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. In *arch.*, the recess left in a brick wall, or in *masonry*, to receive the roofing.

COV'ERER, *n.* He or that which covers.

COV'ERING, *ppr.* Spreading over; laying over; concealing; veiling; clothing; wrapping; enclosing; protecting; disguising.

COV'ERING, *n.* That which covers; any thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark; Gen. viii.

He spread a cloud for a *covering;* Ps. cv.

Destruction hath no *covering;* Job xxvi.

2. A cover; a lid.

Every open vessel that hath no *covering;* Num. xix.

3. Clothing; raiment; garments; dress.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold; Job xxiv.

COV'ERLET, *n.* [*cover*, and Fr. *lit*, a bed.] The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed.

CO-VERS'ED SINE, *n.* The co-versed sine of any arc or angle, is the versed sine of its complement, and *vice versa.* Thus, let DCB or the arc DB be the complement of ACB or AB; then DK, which is the versed sine of DCB or DB, is the co-versed sine of ACB or AB; also FA, the versed sine of ACB or

D K B C F A

Co-versed Sine.

AB, is the co-versed sine of DCB or DB.

COV'ER-SHAME, *n.* Something used to conceal infamy.

COV'ER-SLUT, *n.* Something to hide sluttishness.

COV'ERT, *a.* [Fr. *couvert*, participle of *couvrir*, to cover.] 1. Covered; hid; private; secret; concealed.

Whether of open war, or *covert* guile. *Milton.*

2. Disguised; insidious.—3. Sheltered; not open or exposed; as, a *covert* alley or place.—4. Under cover, authority, or protection; as, a *feme-covert*, a married woman who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband.

COV'ERT, *n.* A covering, or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defence.

A tabernacle—for a *covert* from storm and rain; Isa. iv.

I will trust in the *covert* of thy wings; Ps. lxi.

2. A thicket; a shady place, or a hiding place; 1 Sam. xxv.; Job xxxviii.

Enforc't to seeke some *covert* nigh at hand,
A shady grove not farre away they spide,
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

COV'ERTLY, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Among the poets, Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero. *Dryden.*

COV'ERTNESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

COV'ERTS, *n.* In *ornith.*, the *lesser coverts*, are small feathers which lie in several rows on the bones of the wings; the *greater coverts*, are the feathers that lie immediately over the quill-feathers and the secondaries; and the *under coverts*, are the feathers that line the inside of the wings.

COV'ERTURE, *n.* Covering; shelter; defence.—2. In *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under *cover*, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert* or *femme-couvert.* The coverture of a woman disables her from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or husband, without his allowance or confirmation.

COV'ET, *v. t.* [Fr. *convoiter*, to covet; Norm. *coveitant*, covetous; *covetise*, greediness; W. *cybyz*, a covetous man; *cybyzu*, to covet. The Welsh word is pronounced *cybythu;* and *cy* has the power of *con*, and may be a contraction of it. The last constituent part of the word coincides in elements with the Latin *peto*, and more nearly with the Gr. ποθέω, to desire.] 1. To desire or wish for, with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain, or possess; *in a good sense.*

Covet earnestly the best gifts; 1 Cor. xii.

2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess; *in a bad sense.*

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house ... wife ... servant; Ex. xx.

COV'ET, *v. i.* To have an earnest desire; 1 Tim. vi.
COV'ETABLE, *a.* That may be coveted.
COV'ETED, *pp.* Earnestly desired; greatly wished or longed for.
COV'ETER, *n.* One who covets.
COV'ETING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring, or wishing for; desiring inordinately to obtain or possess.
COV'ETING, *n.* Inordinate desire.
COV'ETINGLY, *adv.* With eager desire to possess.
COV'ETISE,† *n.* Avarice.
COV'ETOUS, *a.* [Fr. *convoiteux*.] 1. Very desirous; eager to obtain; *in a good sense;* as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning.—2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; *directed to money or goods,* avaricious.

A bishop then must not be *covetous*; 1 Tim. iii.

COV'ETOUSLY, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.
COV'ETOUSNESS, *n.* A strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good; *usually in a bad sense, and applied to an inordinate desire of wealth or avarice.*

Out of the heart proceedeth *covetousness*; Mark vii.

Mortify your members...and *covetousness*, which is idolatry; Col. iii.

2. Strong desire; eagerness.
COV'EY, *n.* [Fr. *couvée*, a brood; *couver*, to sit on or brood, to lurk or lie hid; Sp. *cobijar*, to brood, to cover; Lat. *cubo, incubo*.] 1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young. Hence, a small flock or number of fowls together; as, a *covey* of partridges.—2. A company; a set.
CO'VIN, *n.* [Fr. *covine*, from Lat. *convenire*, to come together. In Norm. Fr. *covyne* is a secret place or meeting.] In *law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person.
CO'VING, *n.* [*See* COVE.] In *building*, a term denoting an arch or arched projecture, as when houses are built so as to project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plastered.—*Covings of a fire-place*, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast. [*See* CHIMNEY.]
CO'VINOUS, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.
COW, *n. plur. Cows;* old *plur. Kine.* [Sax. *cu;* Ger. *kuh;* Lat. *ceva;* Sans. *go*, a cow, and *gau*, an ox, *godama*, a cowherd; Heb. געה, *gaah*, to low.] The female of the bovine genus of animals; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer. Cows are of various breeds; those most in repute in this country, are the Teeswater, the Devonshire, and the Ayrshire breeds.—*Sea-cow*, the Manatus, a species of the Trichechus. [*See* SEA-COW.]
COW, *n.* The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind, properly a cowl.
COW, *v. t.* [Qu. Ice. *kufic*, or *kuga*, to depress.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity.
COW'-BANE, *n.* [*cow* and *bane*.] A popular name of the *Cicuta virosa*.
COW'-BERRY, *n.* Red whortle-berry, a plant of the genus Baccinium.
COW'-BUN'TING, or **CATTLE-BIRD**, *n.* The *Molothrus pecoris* of Swainson, an American bird, about the size of the European sky-lark, and belonging to the family Sturnidæ, or Starling tribe; forming many of the



Cow Bunting-bird.

connecting links between that family and the Fringillidæ or Finches; but it is so very peculiar and remarkable in its habits and history, that it cannot exactly be classed in the same division with any other known species. The most remarkable trait in its character is the unaccountable practice it has of dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them, and abandoning its progeny to the care of strangers. It has never been known to drop more than one egg into the same nest. It is migratory, spending its winters regularly in the lower parts of North and South Carolina and Georgia, and appearing in Pennsylvania about the 25th of March. These birds often frequent corn and rice fields, in company with the red winged troopials, but are more commonly found accompanying the cattle, feeding on the seeds, worms, &c., which they pick up amongst the fodder, and from the excrements of the cattle, which they scratch up for this purpose.
COW'HAGE, } *n.* [In Bengalee, *al*
COW'-ITCH, } *kooshe*.] A leguminous plant of the genus Mucuna, a native of warm climates. It has a fibrous root and an herbaceous climbing stalk, with red papilionaceous flowers, and leguminous, coriaceous pods crooked and covered with sharp hairs, which penetrate the skin, and cause an itching. Cow-itch is used medicinally, as a vermifuge.
COW'-HERD, *n.* [*See* HERD.] One whose occupation it is to tend cows.
COW'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.
COW'-KEEPER, *n.* One whose business is to keep cows.
COW'-LEECH, *n.* [*See* LEECH.] One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.
COW'-LEECHING, *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.
COW'-LICK, *n.* A tuft of hair that appears as if licked by a cow.
COW'-PARS'LEY *n.* A wild umbelliferous plant, called Chærophyllum temulum.
COW'PARSNEP, *n.* A wild umbelliferous plant, called Heracleum spondylium.
COW'-PEN, *n.* A pen for cows.
COW'-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease which appears on the teats of the cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue colour, approaching to a livid. These vesicles are elevated at the margin and depressed at the centre; they are surrounded with inflammation, and contain a limpid fluid. This fluid or virus is capable of communicating genuine cow-pox to the human subject, and of conferring in a great majority of instances, a complete and permanent security against small-pox. The disease called the *grease*, in the horse's heel, is said to possess the same virtue. [*See* VACCINATION.]
COW'-QUAKES, *n.* Quaking grass, the Briza, a genus of plants.
COW'SLIP, } *n.* A plant of the genus
COW'S-LIP, } Primula, or primrose, of several varieties. The American cowslip belongs to the genus Dodecatheon; the Jerusalem and mountain cowslip to the genus Pulmonaria.
COW'S'-LUNGWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Verbascum.
COW'STONE, *n.* A local term for boulders of the green-sand.
COW'-TREE, *n.* [Sp. *palo de vaca*; *Galactodendron utile*, a South American plant, belonging to the nat. order Urticaceæ, from which, when wounded, a



Cow-Tree.

milky nutritious juice is discharged in such abundance, as to render it an important object to the poor natives in whose country it grows.
COW'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Chærophyllum, or chervil.
COW'-WHEAT, *n.* A plant of the genus Melampyrum.
COW'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *couard;* Arm. *couhard*. The original French orthography was *culvert*, and it has been supposed to be from *culum vertere*, to turn the tail. This suggestion receives countenance from the corresponding word in Italian, *codardo, codardia*, which would seem to be from *coda*, the tail; and it derives confirmation from the use of the word in heraldry. In Welsh, it is *cwçan, cwçgi*, from the same root as Lat. *caco*.] 1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a timid or pusillanimous man.

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes loses his life. *South.*

2. In *her.*, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs.
COW'ARD, *a.* Destitute of courage; timid; base; as, a *coward* wretch.—2. Proceeding from or expressive of fear, or timidity; as, *coward* cry; *coward* joy.
COW'ARD, *v. t.* To make timorous.
COW'ARDED, *pp.* Made cowardly.
COW'ARDICE, *n.* [Fr. *couardise;* Sp. *cobardia*.] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.

Cowardice alone is loss of fame. *Dryden.*

Did *cowardice*, did injustice, ever save a sinking state? *Ames.*

COW'ARDING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.

COW'ARDIZE, *v. t.* To render cowardly.

COWARDIZED, *pp.* Rendered cowardly.

COWARDIZING, *ppr.* Rendering cowardly.

COW'ARDLIKE, *a.* Resembling a coward; mean.

COW'ARDLINESS, *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice

COW'ARDLY, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.—2. Mean; base; befitting a coward; as, a *cowardly* action.—3. Proceeding from fear of danger; as, *cowardly* silence.

COW'ARDLY, *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

COW'ARDOUS,† *a.* Cowardly.

COW'ARDSHIP,† *n.* Cowardice.

COW'DIE-PINE, or **COW'RIE-PINE,** *n.* The Dammara australis, a plant belonging to the nat. order Coniferæ, found in New Zealand, and yielding a peculiar resin.

COW'ED, *pp.* Depressed with fear.

COW'ER, *v. i.* [W. *cwrian*, to squat, or cower; *cwr*, a circle; Ger. *kauern.*] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to squat; to stoop or sink downward.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire *Dryden*

COW'ER,† *v. t.* To cherish with care.

COW'ERED, *pp.* Cherished with care

COW'ING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear.

COW'ISH, *a.* Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [*Lit. us.*]

COWL, *n.* [contracted from Sax. *cugle*, *cugele;* Lat. *cucullus;* Ir. *cochal.*] 1. A monk's hood, or habit, worn by the Bernardines and Benedictines. It is either white or black.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and cowl? *Pope.*

2. A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water.—3. A cover for a chimney which turns with the wind.

COWL'-STAFF, *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.

COWL'ED, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl; as, a *cowled* leaf.

COW'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cow.

CO-WORK'ER, *n.* One that works with another; a co-operator.

COW'RY, *n.* A small shell, the *Cypræa moneta*, used for coin in Africa and the East Indies. Also, other shells of the genus Cypræa. The beauty of the *cowry-shells* has procured them a place among the ornaments of our chimney-pieces, and they have been in demand among civilized and uncivilized nations time out of memory. Cowries are also used as small coin in many parts of Southern Asia, and on the coast of Guinea in Africa. The shells used as currency occur principally in the Philippine islands.



Cowry.

COX'COMB, *n.* [*cock's comb.*] The top of the head.—2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.—3. A fop; a vain showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.—4. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of Celosia, and some other plants.

COX'COMBLY,† *a.* Like a coxcomb

COX'COMBRY, *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

COXCOM'ICAL, *a.* Foppish; vain; conceited; *a low word.*

COY, *a.* [Fr. *coi*, or *coy*, quiet, still, contracted probably from the Lat. *quietus*, or its root, or from *cautus.*] Modest; silent; reserved; not accessible; shy; not easily condescending to familiarity.

Like Daphne she, as lovely and as *coy*. *Waller.*

COY, *v. i.* To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant; to refrain from speech or free intercourse 2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to condescend.—3. To smooth or stroke.

COY,† for *Decoy*, to allure.

COY'ISH, *a* Somewhat coy, or reserved

COY'LY, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

COY'NESS, *n.* Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar, disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again *Dryden*

COY'POU, or **COY'PU,** *n.* The name given to a rodent quadruped of South America. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and round, and it swims in water with great ease It is valued for its fur, which is used largely in the manufacture of hats.

COYS'TREL, *n.* A species of degenerate hawk.

COZ. A contraction of *Cousin.*

CÖZ'EN, *v. t.* (cuz n.) [Qu. Arm. *couczunin*, *couchiein*, *conchcza*, to cheat, or to waste and fritter away. In Russ *kosnodei* is a cheat. Qu. *chouse* and *cheat*] 1. To cheat; to defraud.

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness and neglect, does the same thing with him that corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it *L'Estrange*

2. To deceive; to beguile.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters *Locke*

CÖZ'ENAGE, *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice, the practice of cheating.

CÖZ'ENED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded, beguiled.

CÖZ'ENER, *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

CÖZ'ENING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.

CO'ZY, *a.* Snugly seated.

CRAB, *n.* [Sax. *crabba* and *hrefen;* Ger. *krabbe*, *krebs;* Fr. *ecrevisse;* W. *crac*, claws; *cravane*, a crab; *crafu*, to scratch; Gr. καράβος; Lat *carabus.* It may be allied to the Ch. ---, *kerabh*, to plough, Eng. to *grave*, *engrave*, Lat. *scribo*, Gr. γράφω, literally, to *scrape* or scratch.] 1. A crustaceous fish, the cray-fish, Cancer, a genus containing numerous species. They have usually ten feet, two of which are furnished with claws; two eyes, pedunculated, elongated, and movable. To this genus belong the lobster, the shrimp, &c.—2. A wild apple, or the tree producing it; so named from its rough taste.—3. A peevish morose person.—4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them into the dock.—5. A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which long levers are thrust The name is also applied to a simple portable crane on the wheel and axle principle, which is chiefly used for raising building materials to the tops of houses, &c.—6. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac.—*Crab's claws*, in the *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab; used as absorbents.—*Crab's eyes*, in *pharm.*, concretions formed in the stomach of the cray-fish. They are rounded on one side, and depressed and sinuated on the other, considerably heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are absorbent, discussive, and diuretic.—*Crab-lice*, small insects that stick fast to the skin.



Crab.

CRAB, *a.* Sour; rough; austere. [Qu. *crab*, supra, or Lat. *acerbus.*]

CRAB'-APPLE, *n.* A wild apple. [*See* CRAB, No. 2.]

CRAB'-GRÄSS, *n.* A genus of plants, the Digitaria.

CRAB' TREE, *n.* The tree that bears crabs.

CRAB'-YAWS, *n.* The name of a disease in the West Indies, being a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips.

CRAB'BED, *a.* [from *crab.*] Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical; *applied to the temper.*—2. Rough; harsh; *applied to things.*—3. Difficult; perplexing; as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

CRAB'BEDLY, *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity.

CRAB'BEDNESS, *n.* Roughness; harshness.—2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity.—3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRAB'BY, *a.* Difficult.

CRAB'ER, *n.* The water-rat.

CRAB'ITE, *n.* A name sometimes given to a petrified crab or craw-fish.

CRABRO'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of hymenopterous insects, of the section Aculeata, and subsection Fossores, or false wasps, having a large head, and appearing almost square when viewed from above. It includes ten genera.

CRA'CIDÆ, *n.* A family of gallinaceous birds, which connect the Insessores with the Rasores. They have three toes before and one behind, the head feathered and generally crested. There are several genera, natives of South America, New Holland, and several other foreign countries.

CRACK, *v. t.* [Fr. *craquer;* Ger. *krachen;* W. *rhecain;* probably from the root of *break*, *wreck*, and coinciding with the Gr. ῥήσσω, ῥήγνυμι; also with Eng. *creak*, *croak.* The W. has also *rhig*, a crack, from *rhig*, a notch.] 1. To rend, break, or burst into chinks; to break partially; to divide the parts a little from each other; as, *to crack* a board or a rock; or to break without an entire severance of the parts; as, to *crack* glass or ice.—2. To break in pieces;

as, to *crack* nuts.—3. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture; as, to *crack* the heart. We now use *break* or *rend*.—4. To open and drink; as, to *crack* a bottle of wine.—5. To thrust out, or cast with smartness; as to *crack* a joke.—6. To snap; to make a sharp sudden noise: as, to *crack* a whip.—7. To break or destroy.—8. To impair the regular exercise of the intellectual faculties; to disorder; to make crazy: as, to *crack* the brain.

CRACK, *v. i.* To burst; to open in chinks; as, the earth *cracks* by frost; or to be marred without an opening; as, glass *cracks* by a sudden application of heat.—2. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired

The credit of the exchequer *cracks*, when little comes in and much goes out. [*Not elegant.*] *Dryden.*

3 To utter a loud or sharp sudden sound; as, the clouds *crack*; the whip *cracks*.—4. To boast; to brag; that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words; with *of*.

The Ethiops *of* their sweet complexion *crack*. [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*

CRACK, *n.* [Gr. ῥαγας] 1. A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; as, a *crack* in timber, in a wall, or in glass.—2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound, uttered suddenly or with vehemence; the sound of any thing suddenly rent; a violent report, as, the *crack* of a falling house; the *crack* of a whip.—3 Change of voice in puberty.—4. Craziness of intellect; or a crazy person. 5. A boast, or boaster. [*Low.*]—6 Breach of chastity; and a prostitute. [*Low.*] —7.† A lad: an instant.

CRACK'-BRAINED, *a.* Having intellects impaired; crazy.

CRACK'ED, *pp.* Burst or split; rent; broken; partially severed.—2. Impaired; crazy.

CRACK'ER, *n.* A noisy boasting fellow.—2. A rocket; a quantity of gun powder confined so as to explode with noise.—3 That which cracks any thing

CRACK'-HEMP, } *n.* A wretch fated
CRACK'-ROPE, } to the gallows: one who deserves to be hanged.

CRACK'ING, *ppr.* Breaking or dividing partially; opening; impairing, snapping; uttering a sudden sharp or loud sound; boasting; casting jokes

CRACK'LE, *v. i.* [dim. of *crack*] To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate; as, burning thorns *crackle*

CRACKLING, *ppr.* Making slight cracks, or abrupt noises

CRACK'LING, *n* The making of small abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated.

The *crackling* of thorns under a pot; Eccles. vii.

2. The browned skin of roast pig.

CRACK'LINGS, *n.* A kind of cakes used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.

CRACK'NEL, *n.* A hard brittle cake or biscuit; 1 Kings xiv. 3.

CRACK'-SKULL, *n* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow. *Used by Goldsmith as an adjective:* Crack-skull Common.

CRA'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *cradel;* W. *cryd*, a rocking or shaking, a cradle: *crydu*, to shake or tremble; *crydian*, *crydiaw*, id.; from *rhyd*, a moving; Ir. *creathan*, to shake; Gr. κραδαω, id., and to swing; Heb. חרד, *hared*, to tremble or shake, to palpitate; Syr. in Ethp., to rub or scrape. Without the first letter, W. *rhyd*, Heb.Ch. Eth. רעד, *rahad*, to tremble, to shake. In Ar. *raada*, to thunder, to impress terror, to tremble; and *rada*, to run hither and thither, to move one way and the other, to tremble or shake.] 1. A movable machine of various constructions, placed on circular pieces of board, for rocking children or infirm persons to sleep, for alleviating pain, or giving moderate exercise.

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age. *Pope.*

2. Infancy. *From the cradle*, is from the state of infancy; *in the cradle*, in a state of infancy.—3. That part of the stock of a cross-bow where the missile is put.—4. In *sur*, a case in which a broken leg is laid, after being set.—5. In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways*.—6. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—7. In *engraving*, an instrument formed of steel, and resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotintos, and preparing the plate.—8 In *husbandry*, a frame of wood, with long bending teeth, fastened to a scythe, for laying oats and other cereal grasses in a swathe as they are cut.—9. In *arch.*, a name sometimes given to a centering of ribs, latticed with spars, used for building culverts.—10. *Cratch* or *cat's cradle*, an ancient play among children, still practised in Britain; it is said to have originated in the wish to represent, by a piece of string woven together, the *crèche* or cradle of our Saviour.

CRA'DLE, *v. t.* To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose, or quiet

It *cradles* their fears to sleep *D A Clark*

2. To nurse in infancy.—3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

CRA'DLE, *v. i.* To lie or lodge in a cradle.

CRA'DLE-CLOTHES, *n.* The clothes used for covering one in a cradle.

CRA'DLED, *pp.* Laid or rocked in a cradle; cut and laid with a cradle, as grain.

CRA'DLE-SCYTHE, *n.* A scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain

CRA'DLE VAULT, *n.* An improper term for a cylindrical vault.

CRA'DLING, *ppr.* Laying or rocking in a cradle; cutting and laying with a cradle, as grain

CRA'DLING, *n* Timber framing for sustaining the lath and plaster of vaulted ceilings Also the frame-work to which the entablature of a wooden shop front is attached

CRAFT, *n.* [Sax. *craft*, art, cunning, power, force; Ger. Sw. and Dan. *kraft*, power, faculty; W. *crev*, *cryv*, strong; *crevu*, to cry, to scream; to *crave; cryvau*, to strengthen, to wax strong; *craf*, a clasp; *crafu*, to hold, to comprehend, to perceive; *crafus*, of quick perception. The primary sense is to strain or stretch. Hence strength, skill, a crying out, holding, &c.] 1. Art; ability; dexterity; skill.

Poesy is the poet's skill or *craft* of making. *B. Jonson.*

2 Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death; Mark xiv.

3. Art; skill; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade.

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth; Acts xix.

4. All sorts of vessels employed in loading or unloading ships, as lighters, hoys, barges, scows, &c.—*Small craft* is a term given to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.

CRÄFT,† *v. i.* To play tricks

CRÄFT'ILY, *adv.* [*See* CRAFTY] With craft, cunning, or guile; artfully; cunningly; with more art than honesty.

CRÄFT'INESS, *n* Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*; Job v.

Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully; 2 Cor. iv.

CRÄFTS'MAN, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

CRÄFTS'MASTER, *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade.

CRÄFT'Y, *a.* Cunning; artful; skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme, by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance; wily; sly; fraudulent.

He disappointeth the devices of the *crafty*; Job v.

2. Artful; cunning; in a good sense, or in a laudable pursuit

Being *crafty*, I caught you with guile; 2 Cor. xii.

CRAG, *n.* [W. Scot. and Ir. *craig;* Gaelic, *creag;* probably Gr. ῥαχια, ῥαγας, from the root of ῥηγνυω, to break, like *rupes*, in Latin, from the root of *rump o, rupi*, and *crepido*, from *crepo*. *See* CRACK. The name is taken from *breaking*. Lat. *frango*, for *frago;* and *fragosus* and *craggy* are the same word with different prefixes; Eng. *ragged*. The Κραγος in Cilicia, mentioned by Strabo and Pliny, retains the Celtic orthography] 1. A steep rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock.—2. In *min.*, a tertiary deposit of gravel.

CRAG, *n.* [Sax. *hracca*, the neck; Scot. *crag*, or *craig;* Gr. ῥαχις. The same word probably as the preceding, from its roughness, or break. Some now call it *rack*.] The neck, formerly applied to the neck of a human being, as in Spenser. We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a *scrag* of mutton In *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, a local term for a deposit, usually of gravel and sand of the older pliocene period.

CRAG'-BUILT, *a.* Built with crags.

CRAG'GED, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points, and inequalities

CRAG'GEDNESS, *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken pointed rocks.

CRAG'GINESS, *n.* The state of being craggy.

CRAG'GY, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks: as, the *craggy* side of a mountain; a *craggy* cliff.

CRAKE, *n.* A boast. [*See* CRACK.]

CRAKE, *n.* [Qu. Gr κρεξ, from κριζω.] The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, *Rallus*, found among grass, corn, broom, or furze. Its cry is very singular, *crek, crek*, and is imitated

by rubbing the blade of a knife on an indented bone, by which it may be decoyed into a net. These birds make their appearance in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the month of April, and take their departure to warmer climates before the approach of winter.

CRĀKE-BERRY, *n.* A species of Empetrum or berry-bearing heath.

CRAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *crammian;* Sw. *kräma:* coinciding in sense, and probably in origin with *ram.*] 1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cram* any thing into a basket or bag; to *cram* a room with people; to *cram* victuals down the throat.—2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff.

Children would be more free from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much by fond mothers. *Locke.*

3. To thrust in by force; to crowd.

Fate has *crammed* us all into one lease. *Dryden.*

CRAM, *v. i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff.

CRAM'BE MARIT'IMA, or **SEA-KALE**, *n.* A glaucous spreading plant, with broad-toothed sinuated leaves and dense corymbs of large white flowers, found occasionally on the sea-coast of Britain, and now commonly cultivated in gardens, for the sake of its delicate tender shoots. It belongs to the class Tetradynamia, and order siliculosa, Linn., and nat. order Cruciferæ.

CRAM'BO, *n.* A rhyme; a play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAM'BUS, *n.* A genus of moths of the family Tineidæ. In crossing dry meadows in the summer time, we observe numerous little moths fly from the grass at every step we take; such are the insects which constitute the genus Crambus, and of which there are about forty species in this country. They are called in England the veneers, and sometimes grass-moths.

CRAMER'IA, or **KRAMER'IA**, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Polygalaceæ. The C. triandria is a Peruvian tree, the root of which is called *rhatany*, a substance that has been long known to the manufacturers of port wine. It is a powerful astringent.

CRAME'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid found in rhatany root, said to be the root of Crameria triandria. It is crystallizable, soluble in water, and has a sour astringent taste. It is remarkable for its strong affinity to baryta.

CRAM'MED, *pp.* Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food.

CRAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving in; stuffing; crowding; eating beyond satiety or sufficiency.

CRAMP, *n.* [Sax. *hramma;* Ger. Dan. and Sw. *krampe;* It. *rampone*, a cramp-iron. Qu. Ir. *crampa*, a knot. If *m* is radical, this word may accord with the Celtic *crom;* Ger. *krumm*, crooked, from shrinking, contracting. But if *p* is radical, this word accords with the W. *craf*, a clasp, a cramp-iron, *crafu*, to secure hold of, to comprehend, Ir. *crapadh*, to shrink or contract. The sense is to strain or stretch] 1. Spasm; the contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions or numbness.—Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron. [Fr. *crampon;* It. *rampone.*]—4. A portable kind of iron press, chiefly employed for closely compressing the joints of framework.

CRAMP, *v. t.* To pain or affect with spasms.—2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion; as, to *cramp* the exertions of a nation; to *cramp* the genius.—3. To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.

CRAMP, *a.* Difficult; knotty. [*Lit. us.*]

CRAMP'ED, *pp.* Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined, restrained.

CRAMP'-FISH, *n.* The torpedo or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person like electricity, causing a slight



Cramp fish (Torpedo vulgaris).

shock, and producing numbness, tremour, and sickness of the stomach. [*See* TORPEDO.]

CRAMP'ING, *ppr.* Affecting with cramp; confining.

CRAMP'-IRON, *n.* An iron used for fastening things together; a cramp,—*which see.*

CRAM'PIT, *n.* A piece of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword. In *Scotland*, it signifies a cramp-iron, and also a piece of iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small pikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground.

CRAM'POONS, *n.* Iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart.—2. In *arch*, an apparatus used in the raising of timber or stones, consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together somewhat like double callipers.

CRA'NAGE, *n.* [from *crane.* Low Lat. *cranagium.*] The liberty of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel, also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane.

CRAN'BERRY, *n.* [*crane* and *berry.*] The fruit of a species of Oxycoccus, [sour berry,] a berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk. It is also called moss-berry or moor-berry, as it grows only on peat bogs, or swampy land. The berry, when ripe, is red, and of the size of a small cherry, or of the hawthorn berry. These berries form a sauce of exquisite flavour, and are used for tarts. The cranberry of the United States is the O. macrocarpus, that of Europe is the O. palustris. What is sometimes called the cranberry in Scotland is the Vaccinium vitis Idæa. [The common pronunciation, *cramberry*, is erroneous.]

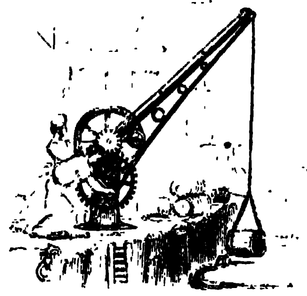
CRANCH. *See* CRAUNCH.

CRANE, *n.* [Sax. *cran;* Ger. *krahn;* W. *garan;* Gr. γέρανος, whence *geranium*, the plant, crane's bill. The word in Welsh signifies a shank or shaft, a *crane* or *heron.* This fowl then may be named from its long legs. Qu. ירה, *haran*, to shoot.] 1. A migratory fowl of the genus Ardea, belonging to the grallic order. The bill is straight, sharp, and long, with a furrow from the nostrils toward the point; the nostrils are linear, and the feet have four toes. Those fowls have long legs, and



Common Crane (Ardea grus).

a long neck, being destined to wade and seek their food among grass and reeds in marshy grounds. The common crane is about four feet in length, of a slender body.—2. A machine for raising great weights, and depositing them at some distance from their original place; for example, raising bales from the hold of a ship, and depositing them on the quay. Cranes are generally constructed on the principle of the wheel and axle, cog-wheel, or wheel and pinion. A very efficient wheel and pinion crane, much used on quays, is represented in the annexed



Crane.

figure. It consists of a jib or transverse beam, inclined to the vertical in an angle of 40° or 50°, which, by means of a collar, turns on a vertical arbour. The upper end of the jib carries a fixed pulley, and the lower end a cylinder, which is put in motion by a wheel and pinion. The weight is made fast to a rope which passes over the pulley, and is wound round the cylinder. On turning the cylinder, the weight is raised as far as necessary; the jib is then turned on its arbour till the weight is brought immediately over the spot where it is to be deposited; when, by withdrawing the moving power, it is allowed to descend by its own gravity. Cranes may be constructed of immense power; they are generally turned by human force; sometimes, however, by a steam-engine.—3. A siphon, or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRĀNE-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus Tipula, of many species. The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper jaw is arched; the palpi are two, curved, and longer than the head, the proboscis is short.

CRĀNE'S-BILL, *n.* The plant *geranium*,

of many species; so named from an appendage of the seed-vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork. Some of the species have beautiful flowers and a fragrant odour, and several of them are valued for their astringent properties. [*See* CRANE.] 2. A pair of pincers used by surgeons.

CRANIOG'NOMY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον; Lat *cranium*, the skull, and Gr. γνωμων, index.] The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull.

CRANIOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

CRANIOL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

CRANIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, the skull, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals. The term *craniology* has been applied to the art of determining the intellectual and moral peculiarities of individuals by the shape of their skulls. [*See* PHRENOLOGY.]

CRANIOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον, the skull, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

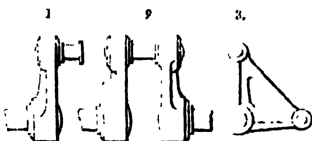
CRANIOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

CRANIOM'ETRY, *n.* The art of measuring the cranium or skulls of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

CRANIOS'COPY, *n* [Gr. κρανιον, supra, and σκοπεω, to view.] The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain, intended to discover the particular part of the brain in which reside the organs which influence particular passions or faculties.

CRA'NIUM, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. κρανιον.] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

CRANK, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the root of *cringe, krinkle*, to bend. D. *krinkel*, a curl *kronkel*, a bend or winding, and *krank*, weak, is probably from bending, Ir *freare*, to make crooked Qu ערב, *karang*, or the root of *crook*.] 1. Literally, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, for moving a piston, the saw in a saw-mill, &c, and causing it to rise and fall at every turn. The common crank affords one of the simplest and most effectual methods of converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion, and *vice versa*. The single crank can only be used on the end of an axis, *fig.* 1. The double crank, *fig* 2, is employed, when it is



Cranks

1 Single crank, fixed to the *end* of an axis. 2. Double crank, used in the *middle* of an axis. 3. Bell-crank, employed for converting a reciprocating horizontal, into a reciprocating vertical motion, and *vice versa*.

necessary that the axis should be extended on both sides of the point at which the reciprocating motion is applied. An exemplification of this arrangement is afforded by the machinery of steam boats. The bell crank, fig. 3 (so called from its being much used in bell-hanging), is for a totally different purpose to the others, being used merely to change the direction of a reciprocating motion, as from a horizontal to a vertical line. -2. Any bend, turn, or winding.

> I send it through the rivers of your blood,
> Even to the court, the heart; to the seat o' the brain;
> And, through the *cranks* and offices of man
> The strongest nerves, and small inferior veins,
> From me receive that natural competency
> Whereby they live. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus*

3. A twisting or turning in speech; a conceit which consists in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

> Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles.
> *Milton.*

4. An iron brace for various purposes; such as the braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters of vessels.

CRANK, *a.* [Dan. *krank*; Ger *id.*, weak; Sw. *kräncka*, to afflict; Dan. *krænker*, *id.*, or *krænger*, to careen a ship.] 1 In *seamen's lan.*, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail. -2. Stout; bold; erect; as, a cock crowing *crank*.

CRANK, CRANK'LE, *v. i.* [*See* CRANK, *n.*, and CRINKLE.] To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn.

> See how this river comes me *crankling* in *Shak.*

CRANK'LE, *v. t.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

> Old Vaga's stream —
> *Crankling* her banks. *Philips*

CRANK'LE, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

CRANK'LED, *pp* Broken into unequal surfaces.

CRAN'KLES, *n. plur* Angular prominences

CRANK'LING, *ppr.* Breaking into bends, turns, or angles.

CRANK'NESS, *n.* Liability to be overset, as a ship.—2. Stoutness; erectness.

CRANK'Y *See* CRANK, *a.*

CRAN'NIED, *a.* [*See* CRANNY.] Having rents, chinks, or fissures; as, a *crannied* wall

CRAN'NY, *n.* [Fr *cran*; Arm *cran*, a notch; Lat. *crena*: from the root of *rend*, Sax. *hrendan* or *rendan*; Arm *ranna*, to split; *crenna*, to cut off; W. *rhanu*, to divide; *rhan*, a piece; Ir. *roinnim* or *rainnim*, to divide; Gr. κρινω; Lat *cerno*.] 1. Properly, a rent; but commonly, any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, or other substance.

> In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

2. A hole; a secret retired place.

> He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot*

3. In *glass making*, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses.

CRAN'NYING, *a.* Making crannies

CRANTA'RA, *n.* The fiery cross which formed the rallying symbol in the Highlands of Scotland, on any sudden emergency. It was called in Gaelic, *Crean tarigh*, "the cross of shame;" because disobedience to what the symbol implied, inferred infamy.

CRANTS, *n.* [Ger. *kranz*.] Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

CRAP'AUDINE DOORS, *n.* In *arch.*, those which turn on pivots at top and bottom.

CRAPE, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe* and *crêper*, to curl, to *crisp*, to frizzle; Arm. *crep*; Sp. *crespon*, crape; *crespo*, crisp, curled; *crespar*, to crisp or curl. *Crape* is contracted from *cresp, crisp*. *See* CRISP.] A thin transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning. Crape is also used for gowns and the dress of the clergy.

> A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn.
> *Pope*

CRAPE, *v. t.* To curl; to form into ringlets; as, to *crape* the hair

CRAPED, *pp.* Curled; formed into ringlets.

CRAPING, *ppr.* Curling; forming into ringlets.

CRAP'LE, *n* [W *crav*] A claw.

CRAP'NEL, *n.* A hook or drag. Qu. *grapnel*.

CRAP'ULA, *n* [Lat] A surfeit.

CRAP'ULENCE, *n.* [Lat. *crapula*, a surfeit. *See* CROP.] Crop-sickness; drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance.

CRAP'ULOUS, *a* Drunk; surcharged with liquor; sick by intemperance.

CRASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser*, to crush. *Crash* seems to be allied to *crush* and to *rush*, Sax. *hreosan*.] To break; to bruise.

CRASH, *v i.* To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

> When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
> Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
> Trembles and heaves the nodding houses *crash*. *Smith.*

CRASH, *n.* The loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; as, the sound of a large tree falling and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house.—2. [Lat *crassus*.] Coarse cloth.

CRASH'ED, *pp.* Broken or bruised.

CRASH'ING, *n* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

> There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills; Zeph. i.

CRA'SIS, *n* [Gr. κρασις, from κεραννυμι, or κεραω, to mix, to temper.] 1. The temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body; the temperament which forms a particular constitution of the blood.—2. In *gram.*, a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong; as, αληθεα into αληθη, τειχεα into τειχη. It is otherwise called *synæresis*.

CRASS, *a.* [Lat. *crassus*, the same as *gross*, which see.] Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine; *applied to fluids and solids*; as, *crass* and fumid exhalations. [*Lit us.*]

CRASS'AMENT, *n.* The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part; the clot.

CRASS'ITUDE, *n.* [Lat. *crassitudo*.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness; *applied to liquids or solids*.

CRASS'NESS, *n.* Grossness.

CRASSULA'CEÆ, *n.* The house-leek family; a nat. order of polypetalous exogens. It consists of succulent plants, with herbaceous or shrubby stems, and annual or perennial roots

growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the Old world, and at the Cape of Good Hope chiefly. Many species of Crassula, Rochea, Sempervivum, Sedum, &c., are cultivated in our green-houses for the beauty of their flowers.

ƇRASTINA'TION, *n.* Delay. [*See* PROCRASTINATION.]

ƇRATÆ'GUS, *n.* An extensive genus of hardy trees and brushes, the different species of which are cultivated for the sake of their ornamental appearance. It belongs to the pomeous division of the rosaceous order. It comprehends the hawthorns, oriental thorns, evergreen thorns, small-leaved thorns, &c., mostly natives of the colder parts of America and Europe.

ƇRATÆ'VA, *n.* A genus of East and West Indian plants, of the class Dodecandria and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Capparideæ. The fruit of nearly all the species has a peculiar alliaceous odour, whence it has received the name of the *garlic pear*.

CRATCH, *n.* [Fr. *creche*] A rack; a grated crib or manger.

ƇRATCH. *See* SCRATCH.

CRATCH'ES, *n. plur.* [Ger. *krätze*, the itch, cratches; *kratzen*, to scratch.] In *the manege*, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof of a horse.

CRATE, *n.* [Lat. *crates.*] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares.

CRA'TER, *n.* [Lat. *crater;* Gr. κρατηρ, a great cup.] 1. The aperture or



Crater (Vesuvius)

mouth of a volcano.—2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere, containing 31 stars.

CRATER'IFORM, *a.* Having the form of a crater; shaped like a goblet; *a botanical term.*



Crateriform.

ƇRÄUNCH, *v. t.* [D. *schranssen;* vulgar *scraunch.*] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

ƇRÄUNCHING, *ppr.* Crushing with the teeth with violence.

ƇRAVAT', *n.* [Fr. *cravate.* In Dan. *krage* and *krave* is a collar, a cape, the neck of a shirt, &c.] A neck-cloth; a piece of fine muslin or other cloth worn by men about the neck.

ƇRAVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *crafian*, to crave, ask, implore; W. *crevu*, to cry, to cry for, to crave; *crev*, a cry, a scream. So also D. *roepen;* Sax. *hreopen;* Goth. *hropyan*, to cry out, as our vulgar phrase is, to *rip* out. The primary sense is, to cry out or call.] 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to beseech; to implore; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent; to beg; to entreat.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons. *Shak.*

Joseph—went in boldly to Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus; Mark xv.

2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite; as, the stomach or appetite *craves* food.—3. Sometimes intransitively, with *for* before the thing sought: as, I *crave for* mercy.

CRĀVED, *pp.* Asked for with earnestness; implored; entreated; longed for; required.

CRA'VEN, } *n.* [Qu. from *crave*, that
CRA'VENT, } is, one who begs for
ƇRA'VANT, } his life, when vanquished.] 1. A word of obloquy, used formerly by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror. Hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.—2. A vanquished, dispirited cock.

CRA'VEN, *v. t.* To make recreant, weak, or cowardly.

ƇRA'VENED, *pp.* Made recreant or cowardly.

CRA'VENING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.

CRĀVER, *n.* One who craves or begs.

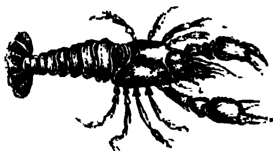
CRĀVING, *ppr.* Asking with importunity; urging for earnestly; begging; entreating. 2. Calling for with urgency; requiring; demanding gratification; as, an appetite *craving* food

CRĀVING, *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for.

ƇRA'VINGNESS, *n.* The state of craving.

CRAW, *n.* [Dan. *kroe;* Sw. *kräfva.* This word coincides in elements with *crop;* W. *cropa;* Sax. *crop.* The Danish *kroe* signifies the *craw*, and a victualling house, tavern, or ale-house. It seems to be named from gathering.] The crop or first stomach of fowls.

CRAW'-FISH, } *n.* [*Craw* is contracted
CRAY-FISH, } from *crab*, or from the Welsh *crag*, a shell: *pysgod cragen*, shell-fish. *See* CRAB. Qu. is not *fish*, in these words, from the last syllable of the French *ecrevisse*?] The river



Cray Fish

lobster, a species of Cancer or crab, a crustaceous fish, found in streams. It resembles the lobster, but is smaller, and is esteemed very delicate food.

CRAWL, *v. i.* [D. *krielen;* Scot. *crowl;* Dan. *kravler*, to crawl up, to climb; Sw. *kräla*, to crawl, to swarm; D. *grielen*, to swarm; *grillen*, to shiver or shudder; Fr. *grouiller*, to stir about, to crawl with insects; It. *grillare*, to simmer. Qu. Dan. *kriller*, to itch.] 1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees or feet, as a human being. A worm *crawls* on the earth; a boy *crawls* into a cavern, or up a tree.—2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To creep; to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's self; as, to *crawl* into favour. [*This use is vulgar.*]—4. To move about; to move in any direction; used in contempt.

Absurd opinions *crawl* about the world. *South.*

5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body; as, the flesh *crawls*.

ƇRAWL, *n.* [Qu. D. *kraal.*] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast for containing fish.

CRAWL'ER, *n.* He or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

CRAWL'ING, *ppr.* Creeping; moving slowly along the ground, or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly, or timorously; insinuating.

ƇRAX, *n. Curassow.* A distinct genus of gallinaceous birds, distinguished by having the base of the bill of each mandible covered with a case, and the head adorned with a kind of feathery crown, inclining backwards. They inhabit America.

ƇRAY, or CRAYER,† *n.* A small sea-vessel.

CRĀY-FISH, *n.* The river lobster. [*See* CRAW-FISH.]

CRAYON, *n.* [Fr. from *craie*, chalk; from Lat *creta;* Sp. *greda.*] 1. A general name for all coloured stones, earths, or other minerals and substances, used in designing or painting in pastel or paste, whether they have been beaten and reduced to paste, or are used in their primitive consistence. Red crayons are made of blood-stone or red chalk; black ones, of charcoal or black lead.—2. A kind of pencil, or roll of paste, to draw lines with.—3. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

ƇRĀYON, *v. t.* To sketch with a crayon. Hence, 2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts.

CRAYONED, *pp.* Sketched with a crayon.

CRĀYONING, *ppr.* Sketching or planning with a crayon.

ƇRAYON-PAINTING, *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

ƇRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser;* Sw. *krossa*, to break or bruise, to *crush.* *See* CRUSH.] 1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the natural force or energy of.

Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder; as, to *craze* tin.—3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair the intellect; as, to be *crazed* with love or grief.

CRĀZED, *pp.* Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit.

CRĀZEDNESS, *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect.

ƇRĀZE-MILL, } *n.* A mill resem-
ƇRĀZING-MILL, } bling a grist mill, used for grinding tin.

ƇRA'ZILY, *adv.* [*See* CRAZY.] In a broken or crazy manner.

ƇRA'ZINESS, *n* [*See* CRAZY.] The state of being broken or weakened;

as, the *craziness* of a ship or of the limbs.—2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

CRĀZING, *ppr.* Breaking; crushing; making crazy.

CRA'ZY, *a.* [Fr. *ecrasé.*] 1. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; *applied to the body, or constitution, or any structure;* as, a *crazy* body; a *crazy* constitution; a *crazy* ship.—2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. We say, the man is *crazy.*

CRĒAGHT,† *n.* [Irish.] Herds of cattle.

CRĒAGHT,† *v. i.* To graze on lands.

CREAK, *v. i.* [W. *crecian*, to scream, to crash; *crec*, a scream, a shriek; connected with *creg*, *crug*, rough, hoarse, harsh, from *rhug*, Eng. *rye*, but the sense of which is *rough, rugged.* Indeed this is radically the same word as *rough*, Lat. *raucus.* The Lat. *rugio* is probably from the same root, and perhaps *rugo.* The Sax. *cearcian*, to creak, may be the same word, the letter transposed; as may the Sp. *cruxir*, to rustle, Gr. κρίκω, to comb, scrape, *rake*, and Russ. *crik*, a cry, *krichu*, to cry. On this word are formed *shriek* and *screech.*] To make a sharp harsh grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances. Thus, the hinge of a door *creaks* in turning; a tight firm shoe *creaks* in walking, by the friction of the leather.

CRĒAKING, *ppr.* Making a harsh grating sound; as, *creaking* hinges or shoes.

CRĒAKING, *n.* A harsh grating sound.

CREAM, *n.* [Fr. *crême;* Lat. *cremor;* Ger. *rahm:* Sax. *ream.*] 1. In *a general sense*, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises and collects on the surface. More particularly, the oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor. This by agitation forms butter.—2. The best part of a thing; as, the *cream* of a jest or story. —*Cream of lime*, the scum of lime water; or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone.—*Cream of tartar*, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar. The purified and crystallized supertartrate of potash.—*Cream of tartar* exists in grapes and tamarinds, and also in the dregs of wine. Mixed with boracic acid or borate of soda, it is rendered much more soluble, and is then called *soluble cream* of tartar. It is frequently employed in medicine.

CREAM, *v. t.* To skim; to take off cream by skimming. 2. To take off the quintessence or best part of a thing.

CREAM, *v. i.* To gather cream; to flower or mantle.—2. To grow stiff, or formal.

CRĒAM-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for holding cream.

CRĒAMED, *pp.* Skimmed off from milk, as the best part.

CRĒAM-FACED, *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

CRĒAM-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the Bertholletea excelsa, of South America.

CRĒAM-POT, *n.* A vessel for holding cream.

CRĒAMY, *a.* Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

CRE'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *credo, credens.*] In *falconry*, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash, when she is first lured.

CREASE, *n.* [Qu. Ger. *kräusen*, Scot. *creis*, to curl, to crisp, or Fr. *creuser*, to make hollow, from *creux*, hollow. *See* CRISP.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove.

CREASE, *v. t.* To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

CRĒASED, *pp.* Marked by doubling.

CREASING, *ppr.* Making creases by folding. In *arch.*, two rows of plain tiles placed horizontally under the coping of a wall, and projecting about an inch and a half on each side, to throw off the rain water. [*See* TILE CREASING.]

CRE'ASOTE, CRE'OSOTE, or **KRE'ASOTE**, *n.* [Gr. κρέας, flesh, and σώζω, to save.] A remarkable substance discovered about 1831, in the oil of tar. It is a fluid compound of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, and is obtained by a tedious process, consisting in repeated solution in potash, separation by acid, and distillation. It is oily, heavy, colourless, refracting light powerfully, having a sweetish burning taste, and a strong smell of peat smoke or smoked meat. It is a powerful antiseptic, and is now beginning to be employed as the best means of smoking flesh and fish. It has been used in surgery and medicine with great success, and it is often an effectual cure for toothache arising from caries. It is also extensively employed to preserve anatomical preparations for museums. It is often fraudulently added to whiskey, to give it the *peat-reek* flavour.

CRE'AT, *n.* [Fr.] In *the manege*, an usher to a riding master.

CRĒATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *creer;* It. *creare;* Lat. *creo.* In W. *crëu* signifies to *create*, and *creu*, to *cry*, to crave, to caw, to beg. W. *creth* and *crez*, constitution, temper; also, a trembling or shivering with cold. Ir. *croth*, or *cruth*, form, shape; *cruthaighim*, to create, to prove, assert, maintain. From the Celtic then it appears that the Lat. *creo* is contracted by the loss of a *d* or *th.* The Welsh has also *cri*, a cry, and *criaw*, to cry, both deduced by Owen from *cre;* but *cre* is a contraction of *crew*, to cry, or of *gryd*, a crying or whooping, or *cryd*, a shaking. In Welsh, also *cri* signifies rough, *raw, crude;* all which unite in the root of *cry, cradle*, Lat. *rudo*, to bray. The primary sense of *create* and of *cry* is the same, to throw or drive out, to produce, to bring forth, precisely as in the Shemitic ברא, *bara.* But the Welsh *crëu* and *creu* may perhaps be from different roots, both however with the same primary sense.] 1. To produce; to bring into being from nothing; to cause to exist.

> In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth; Gen. i.

2. To make or form, by investing with a new character; as, to *create* one a peer or baron; to *create* a manor.

> I *create* you
> Companions to our person. *Shak.*

3. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of. Long abstinence *creates* uneasiness in the stomach; confusion is *created* by hurry.

> Your eye in Scotland
> Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight. *Shak.*

4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth.

> The people which shall be *created*, shall praise the Lord; Ps. cii.

5. To make or produce, by new combinations of matter already created, and by investing these combinations with new forms, constitutions and qualities; to shape and organize.

> God *created* man in his own image; Gen. i.

6. To form anew; to change the state or character; to renew.

> *Create* in me a clean heart; Ps. li.
> We are his workmanship, *created* in Christ Jesus; Eph. ii.

CREĀTED, *pp.* Formed from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character; formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution, and properties; renewed.

CREĀTING, *ppr.* Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing, and investing with new properties; forming anew.

CREA'TION, *n.* The act of creating; the act of causing to exist; and especially, the act of bringing this world into existence; Rom. i. 2. The act of making, by new combinations of matter, invested with new forms and properties, and of subjecting to different laws; the act of shaping and organizing; as, the *creation* of man and other animals, of plants, minerals, &c.—3. The act of investing with a new character; as, the *creation* of peers in England.—4. The act of producing.—5. The things created; creatures; the world; the universe.

> As subjects then the whole *creation* came. *Denham.*

6. Any part of the things created.

> Before the low *creation* swarmed with men. *Parnell.*

7. Any thing produced or caused to exist.

> A false *creation*,
> Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain. *Shak.*

CREA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to creation.

CREA'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation; as, *creative* fancy; *creative* power.

CREA'TIVENESS, *n.* State of being creative.

CREA'TOR, *n.* [Lat.] The being or person that creates; distinctively, the Almighty Maker of all things; the Being that bestows existence, or forms without any preceding matter.

> Remember thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth: Eccles. xii.

2. The thing that creates, produces, or causes.

CREA'TRESS, *n.* A female that creates any thing.

CRĒATURE, *n.* [Fr.] That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent. The sun, moon, and stars; the earth, animals, plants, light, darkness, air, water, &c., are the *creatures* of God.—2. In *a restricted sense*, an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast. In a more restricted sense, man. Thus we say, he was in trouble, and no *creature* was present to aid him.—3. A human being in contempt; as, an idle *creature;* a poor *creature;* what a *creature!*—4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved; as, a pretty *creature;* a sweet *creature.*—

5. That which is produced, formed, or imagined; as, a *creature* of the imagination.—6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is.

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryden.*

7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another.

CRĒATURELY, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature. [*Lit. us.*]

CRĒATURESHIP, *n.* The state of a creature. [*Lit. us.*]

CRE'BROUS, *a.* Frequent.

CRE'DENCE, *n.* [It. *credenza;* Fr. *creance;* from Lat. *credens,* from *credo,* to believe. *See* CREED.] 1. Belief, credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. We give *credence* to an historian of unsuspected integrity, or to a story which is related by a man of known veracity.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; as, a *letter of credence,* which is intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person.- 3. In *arch.,* the small table by the side of the altar, or communion table, on which the bread and wine were placed before they were consecrated. Here stood also the various vases, &c., used in performing mass.

CRE'DENCE, *v. t.* To give credence to; to believe.

CREDEN'DA, *n.* [Lat. *See* CREED.] In *theology,* things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from *agenda,* or practical duties.

CRE'DENT, *a.* Believing; giving credit; easy of belief.—2. Having credit; not to be questioned. [*This word is rarely used, and in the latter sense is improper.*]

CREDEN'TIAL, *a.* Giving a title to credit.

CREDEN'TIALS, *n. plur.* [*Rarely or never used in the singular.*] That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed, among strangers; as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which give him credit at a foreign court. So the power of working miracles given to the apostles may be considered as their *credentials,* authorizing them to propagate the gospel, and entitling them to credit.

CREDIBIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *credibilité,* from Lat. *credibilis.*] Credibleness; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed, or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction or absurdity. Credibility is less than certainty, and greater than possibility; indeed it is less than probability, but is nearly allied to it. [*See* CREDIBLE.]

CRED'IBLE, *a.* [Lat. *credibilis.*] 1. That may be believed; worthy of credit. A thing is *credible,* when it is known to be possible, or when it involves no contradiction or absurdity: it is *more credible,* when it is known to come within the ordinary laws or operations of nature. With regard to the Divine Being and his operations, every thing is *credible* which is consistent with his perfections, and supported by evidence or unimpeachable testimony, for his power is unlimited. With regard to human affairs, we do not apply the word to things barely *possible,* but to things which come within the usual course of human conduct, and the general rules of evidence.—2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credit; *applied to persons.* A *credible* person is one of known veracity and integrity, or whose veracity may be fairly deduced from circumstances. We believe the history of Aristides and Themistocles, on the authority of *credible* historians.

CRED'IBLENESS, *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [*See* CREDIBILITY.]

CRED'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

CRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *credit;* Lat. *creditum. See* CREED.] 1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done. We give *credit* to a man's declaration, when the mind rests on the truth of it, without doubt or suspicion, which is attended with wavering. We give *credit* to testimony or to a report, when we rely on its truth and certainty.—2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others. Esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities and virtue; as, a physician in high *credit* with his brethren. Hence, 3. Honour; reputation; estimation; *applied to men or things.* A man gains no *credit* by profaneness; and a poem may lose no *credit* by criticism. The *credit* of a man depends on his virtues; the *credit* of his writings, on their worth. 4. That which procures, or is entitled to belief; testimony; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others. We believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator. We believe in miracles on the *credit* of inspired men. We trust to the *credit* of an assertion, made by a man of known veracity.— 5. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity, or other cause. A minister may have great *credit* with a prince. He may employ his *credit* to good or evil purposes. A man uses his *credit* with a friend; a servant, with his master.—6. In *com.,* trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. When the merchant gives a *credit,* he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller *believes* in the solvability and probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them on the *credit* or reputation of the purchaser. The purchaser takes what is sold, on *credit.* In like manner, money is lent on the *credit* of the borrower.—7 The capacity of being trusted; or the reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted. A customer has good *credit* or no *credit* with a merchant.—8. In *book-keeping,* the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit.* This article is carried to one's *credit,* and that to his *debit.* We speak of the *credit* side of an account.—9. *Public credit,* the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors; or the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, whether such promises are expressed or implied. The term is also applied to the general credit of individuals in a nation; when merchants and others are wealthy, and punctual in fulfilling engagements; or when they transact business with honour and fidelity; or when transfers of property are made with ease for ready payment. So we speak of the *credit* of a bank, when general confidence is placed in its ability to redeem its notes; and the *credit* of a mercantile house rests on its supposed ability and probity, which induce men to *trust* to its engagements. When the *public credit* is questionable, it raises the premium on loans.

Cherish *public credit.* *Washington.*

10. The notes or bills which are issued by the public or by corporations or individuals, which circulate on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition in those who issue them, to redeem them. They are sometimes called *bills of credit.*—11. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, a long *credit,* or a short *credit.*—12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the creditor side of an account. A. has a *credit* on the books of B. The *credits* are more than balanced by the debits. [*In this sense the word has the plural number.*]

CRED'IT, *v. t.* [from the Noun.] To believe; to confide in the truth of; as, to *credit* a report, or the man who tells it.—2. To trust; to sell, or lend in confidence of future payment; as, to *credit* goods or money.—3. To procure credit or honour; to do credit; to give reputation or honour.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age. *Waller.*

4. To enter upon the credit side of an account; as, to *credit* the amount paid. 5. To set to the credit of; as to *credit* to a man the interest paid on a bond.

CRED'ITABLE, *a.* Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable. A man pursues a *creditable* occupation, or way of living.

CRED'ITABLENESS, *n.* Reputation; estimation.

CRED'ITABLY, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

CRED'ITED, *pp.* Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.

CRED'ITING, *ppr.* Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.

CRED'ITOR, *n.* [Lat. *See* CREED.] A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise, or in law; properly, one who gives credit in commerce; but in a general sense, one who has a just claim for money; correlative to *debtor.* In *a figurative sense,* one who has a just claim for services.

Creditors have better memories than debtors. *Franklin.*

2.† One who believes.

CRED'ITRIX, *n.* A female creditor.

CREDU'LITY, *n.* [Fr. *credulité;* Lat. *credulitas,* from *credo,* to believe. *See* CREED and CREDULOUS.] Easiness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe, or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition, without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a

disposition to believe on slight evidence or no evidence at all.

CRED'ULOUS, *a.* [Lat. *credulus*, from *credo*. *See* CREED.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CRED'ULOUSLY, *adv.* With credulity.

CRED'ULOUSNESS, *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Beyond all credulity is the *credulousness* of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house. *S. Clarke.*

CREED, *n.* [W. *credo;* Sax *creda;* It. and Sp. *credo*. This word seems to have been introduced by the use of the Latin *credo*, *I believe*, at the beginning of the apostles' creed, or brief system of Christian faith. Lat. *credo;* W. *credu*. The primary sense is probably to throw, or to throw on; or to set, to rest on.] 1. A brief summary of the articles of Christian faith; a symbol; as, the apostolic *creed*. The English church adopts, as "thoroughly to be received and believed," the three ancient creeds, called the apostles' creed, the Athanasian creed, and the Nicene creed, but does not consider any of them to be inspired. The church of Rome adopts, along with these, the creed of the council of Constantinople The creed of the church of Scotland is contained in her Confession of Faith. Besides these creeds, there are numerous Confessions of Faith, which have been adopted by different churches and sects.—2. That which is believed; any system of principles which are believed or professed: as, a political *creed*.

CREEK, *v. t.* To make a harsh sharp noise. [*See* CREAK.]

CREEK, *n.* (krik.) [Sax. *crecca;* W. *crig*, a crack; *crigyll*, a creek; *rhig*, a notch or groove. *See* CRACK.] 1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river.

They discovered a certain *creek* with a shore; Acts xxvii.

2. Any turn or winding.—3. A prominence or jut in a winding coast. [*This sense is probably not legitimate.*]—4. In some of the *American States*, a small river. This sense is not justified by etymology; but as streams often enter into creeks and small bays, or form them, the name has been extended to small streams in general.

CREEK'Y, *a.* (krik'y.) Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

CREEL, *n.* An osier basket.

CREEP, *v. i. pret.* and *pp. crept.* [Sax. *creopan, crypan;* W. *crepian, cropian;* Sw. *krypa*, to creep; D. *kryben*, a creeping; Ir. *dreapam;* Sp. and Port. *trepar;* Lat *repo;* Gr. ἕρπω. The sense is, to catch, to grapple; and the latter is from the same root, Welsh *crapiaw*, allied to Lat. *rapio*, and to W. *cripian*, to scrape or scratch.] 1. To move with the belly on the ground, or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl.—2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along.—3. To move slowly, feebly, or timorously; as, an old or infirm man, who *creeps* about his chamber.—4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection, or prevent suspicion.

Of this sort are they who *creep* into houses and lead captive silly women; 2 Tim. iii.

6. To steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; to come or enter unexpectedly or unobserved; as, some error has *crept* into the copy of a history.—7. To move or behave with servility; to fawn.

CREEP'ER, *n.* One who creeps; that which creeps; a reptile; also, a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy.—2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.—3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.—4. Creeper or creepers, an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river, or harbour. —5. A genus of birds, the Certhia, or ox-eye, of many species. These birds run along the body or branch of a tree, and when they observe a person near they run to the side opposite, so as to keep out of sight. They are found in almost every part of the globe. Some of the species resemble the woodpecker, others the titmouse, others again the nut-hatcher, and a few of the foreign ones have very much the appearance of humming birds. Many of these birds are elegant songsters, and have notes little inferior to those of the nightingale.

CREEP'HOLE, *n.* A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEP'ING, *ppr.* Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.

CREEP'ING, *n.* Act of creeping.

CREEP'INGLY, *adv.* By creeping: slowly; in the manner of a reptile.

CREEP'LE.† *See* CRIPPLE.

CREESE, *n.* A Malay dagger.

CREMA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *crematio*, from *cremo*, to burn] A burning; particularly, the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations.

CREMO'NA, *n.* A general name given to violins made at Cremona, the capital of Milan, in the 17th century, by the Amati family, and by Straduarius at the commencement of the 18th century. These instruments excel all others, and are therefore highly prized.

CRE'MOR, *n.* [Lat. *See* CREAM.] Cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream.

CRE'NATE, CRE'NATED, *a.* [Lat. *crena*, a notch, whence *crenatus*, notched. *See* CRANNY.] Notched; indented; scalloped. In *bot.*, a *crenate* leaf has its edge, as it were, cut with circular incisures, not inclining toward



Crenated.
Doubly. Acutely. Obtusely.

either extremity. When the scallops are segments of small circles, it is said to be *obtusely crenated;* when the larger segments have smaller ones upon them, a leaf is said to be *doubly crenate.*—2. In *entom.*, a margin with indentations, not sufficient to be called teeth, the exterior whereof is rounded.

CREN'ATURE, *n.* A scallop, like a notch in a leaf, or in the style of a plant.

CREN'CLES, or CREN'KLES, *n.* In a ship, small ropes spliced into the bolt-ropes of the sails of the main-mast and fore-mast. They are fastened to the bow-line bridles, and are to hold by, when a bonnet is shaken off. [*See* CRINGLE.]

CREN'ELLATED MOULDINGS, *n.* Embattled, notched, or indented mouldings, used in Norman buildings.



Crenellated or Embattled Moulding

CRENEL'LED, *a.* The same as *crenated*.

CRENEL'LES, *n.* [Fr. *creneaux*.] The openings in an embattled parapet; loopholes or embrazures through which to shoot.

CREN'IC ACID, *n.* A brown acid discovered by Berzelius in certain mineral waters.

CRENILA'BRUS, *n.* A genus of fishes of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Labridæ. To this genus belong the gilt-head, or golden maid, and the goldfinny or goldsinny.

CREN'ULATE, or CREN'ULATED, *a.* [dim. used by Linnæus.] Having the edge, as it were, cut into very small scallops, as a leaf.—2. The fine saw-like edge of the shell of the cockle, which so nicely fits into the opposite shells, is a familiar example of a crenulated margin.

CRE'OLE, *n.* In *the West Indies* and *Spanish America*, a native of those countries descended from European ancestors.

CREP'ANCE, CREP'ANE, *n.* [Lat. *crepo*, to burst.] A chop or cratch in a horse's leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other hind foot. It sometimes degenerates into an ulcer.

CRE'PIS, *n.* Bastard hawk-weed, a genus of plants of the nat. order Compositæ, containing about twenty species, most of them herbaceous annuals, and natives of Europe, rising to the height of a foot or a foot and a half, and having their branches terminated by ligulated compound red and yellow flowers.

CREP'ITATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *crepito*, to crackle, from *crepo*, to crack, to burst with a sharp sound; It. *crepitare, crepare;* Sax. *hreopan;* D. *roepen;* allied to Eng. *rip*, and probably from the root of *rumpo, rupi*, &c. *See* חרף, *charaph*, and *parafa*.] To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small sharp abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; as, salt in fire, or during calcination. It differs from *detonate*, which signifies to burst with a single loud report.

CREP'ITATING, *ppr.* Crackling; snapping.

CREPITA'TION, *n.* The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds; the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling.—2. The noise of fractured bones, when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture; also, the

peculiar sound or sensation occasioned by pressure between the fingers, in cellular tissues filled with air.

CREP'ITUS, *n.* [Lat.] A crashing or cracking noise, a discharge of wind from the bowels upwards or downwards; the grating sound produced when the ends of a fractured bone are rubbed on each other.

CREPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Creep.*

CREPUS'CLE, } *n.* [Lat. *crepusculum*, from *crepo*, or its root, a little burst or break of light, or broken light. *Creperus* is from the same root.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. It is occasioned by the refraction of the sun's rays. It is usually computed to begin and end when the sun is about 18° below the horizon. It is of longer duration in the solstices than in the equinoxes, and longer in an oblique sphere than in a right one; because in those cases the sun, by the obliquity of his path, is longer in ascending through 18° of altitude. Twilight is occasioned by the sun's rays refracted in our atmosphere, and reflected from the particles of it to the eye.
CREPUSC'ULE, }

CREPUSC'ULAR, } *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; noting the imperfect light of the morning and evening; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous.
CREPUSC'ULOUS, }

CREPUSCULA'RIA, *n.* A section of lepidopterous insects, occupying an intermediate station between the butterflies and moths.

CREPUSC'ULINE,† *a.* Crepuscular.

CRESCEN'DO, [It.] A term in music, signifying that the notes of the passage over which it is placed, are to be gradually swelled. It is usually written *cres.* and marked thus >.

CRES'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *crescens*, from *cresco*, to grow; Fr. *croissant*. *See* GROW.] Increasing; growing; as, *crescent* horns.

CRES'CENT, *n.* The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns. It is applied to the old or decreasing moon, in a like state, but less properly. 2. The figure or likeness of the new moon; as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard. The standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power.—3. In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a half moon.—4. The name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king of Sicily; so called from its symbol or badge, a crescent of gold enamelled.—5. In *arch.*, a range of buildings in the form of a crescent, or half-moon.

Crescent.

CRES'CENT, *v. t.* To form into a crescent.

CRES'CENTED, *a.* Adorned with a crescent.

CRES'CENT-FORMED, *a.* Formed like a crescent.

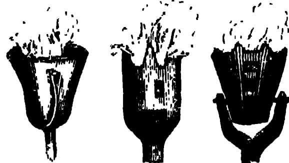
CRES'CENT-SHAPED, *a.* In *bot.*, lunate; lunated; shaped like a crescent; as a leaf.

CRESCEN'TIA, *n.* The calabash tree, a genus of plants of the class Didynamia, order Angiospermia, Linn., and nat. order Solanaceæ. There are two species, the narrow-leaved calabash tree, and the broad-leaved calabash tree, natives of Jamaica and the Leeward islands. The fruit is contained in large shells, which are made into drinking cups, punch bowls, spoons, dishes, and other utensils.

CRES'CIVE, *a.* [Lat. *cresco*, to grow.] Increasing; growing.

CRESS, *n.* [Fr. *cresson*; Ger. *kresse*; Sax. *cærse* or *cressen*. Qu. its alliance to *grass*, or to Lat. *cresco*.] The name of several species of plants, most of them of the class Tetradynamia, and nat. order Cruciferæ. Water-cresses, of the genus Nasturtium, are used as a salad, and are valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. They grow on the brinks of rivulets and in other moist grounds. The word is generally used in the plural.

CRESS'ET, *n.* [Fr. *croisette*, dim. of *croix*, cross, because beacons formerly had crosses on their tops. *See* CROSS.] 1. A great light set on a beacon, lighthouse, or watch-tower.—2. A lamp or torch; a large light or lantern fixed on a pole, generally in the form of a cross.—3. A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [*Local.*]



Cressets.

CREST, *n.* [Fr. *crête*; Lat. *crista*; It. *cresta*. This is probably, a growing or shooting up, from the root of *cresco*, Fr. *croître*; Norm. *crest*, it rises, it accrues; Russ. *rastu* or *rostu*, to grow, *rost*, growth, size, tallness.] 1. The plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself. 2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry, and sometimes used for the helmet itself; but in *her.*, it generally denotes a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance, above both helmet and shield. The crest is considered a greater criterion of nobility than the armour itself. It is now commonly a piece of the arms.—3. The comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls.—4. Any tuft or ornament worn on the head.—5. Loftiness; pride; courage; spirit; a lofty mien.—6. In *arch.*, carved work on the top of a building. The ridges of roofs, copings of battlements, and the tops of gables and pinnacles were also called crests.



Crest.

CREST, *v. t.* To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for.—2. To mark with long streaks.

CREST'ED, *a.* [from *crest.*] Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a comb; as, a *crested* helmet; a *crested* cock.—2. In *nat. hist.*, having a tuft like a crest.

CREST'-FALLEN, *a.* Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless.—2. Having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse.

CREST'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a crest.

CREST'LESS, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armour; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

CREST-MARINE, *n.* Rock samphire.

CREST'-TILES, *n.* The tiles of a ridge. They were sometimes moulded in the form of small battlements, of leaves, and of crockets.

CRETA'CEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk.] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.—*Cretaceous group*, in *geol.*, consists of the upper strata of the secondary series, immediately below the tertiary series, and superincumbent on the wealden, or where that is wanting, on the oolite system. This group is common to Europe, and also to a part of Asia. It consists of chalk, resting upon either an arenaceous or argillaceous deposit.

CRE'TATED, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

CRE'TIC, *n.* [Gr. κρητικος.] A poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables.

CRE'TICISM, *n.* A falsehood.

CRE'TIN, *n.* A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps.

CRE'TINISM, *n.* The state of a cretin. A peculiar endemic disease common in Switzerland, and found also in some other mountainous countries. It resembles rickets in its general symptoms, but it is accompanied by mental imbecility from the first.

CRE'TISM, *n.* A falsehood; a cretan practice. The word is derived from the name of the island Crete, the inhabitants of which in ancient times were so much given to mendacity, that a Cretan and a liar were considered synonymous.

CRE'TOSE, *a.* Chalky.

CREV'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, from *crever*, to burst, to crack; It. *crepatura*; Lat. *crepo*, to burst. *See* CREPITATE and RIP.] A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; an opening; as, a *crevice* in a wall.

CREV'ICE, *v. t.* To crack; to flaw.

CREV'IS, *n.* The craw-fish. [*Lit. us.*]

CREW, *n.* [contracted from Sax. *cread*, or *cruth*, a *crowd*; Ger. *rotte*; Sw. *rote*; Eng. *rout*, an assembly, a collection, from gathering or pressing.] 1. A company of people associated; as, a noble *crew*; a gallant *crew*.—2. A company, *in a low or bad sense, which is now most usual*; a herd; as, a rebel *crew*. So we say, a miserable *crew*.—3. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the company belonging to a vessel. Also, the company or gang of a carpenter, gunner, boatswain, &c. It is appropriated to the common sailors.

CREW, *pret.* of *Crow*, but the regular preterit and participle, *crowed*, is now most commonly used.

CREW'EL, *n.* [Qu. D. *klewel.*] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball, or two-threaded worsted.

CREW'ET. *See* CRUET.

CRIB, *n.* [Sax. *crybb*; Ir. *grib*. Qu. the root of *grapple*, to catch.] 1. The manger of a stable, in which oxen and cows feed. In America, it is distinguished from a rack for horses.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean; Prov. xiv.

The manger for other beasts.

The ass knoweth his master's *crib*; Is. i.

2. A small habitation or cottage.—3. A stall for oxen.—4. A case or box in saltworks.—5. In *the United States*, a small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn.—6. A small frame for a child to sleep in.

CRIB, *v. t.* To shut or confine in a nar-

row habitation; to cage; to steal for a petty purpose.

CRIB'BAGE, *n.* A game at cards.

CRIB'BED, *pp.* Shut up; confined; caged.

CRIB'BING, *ppr.* Shutting in a crib; confining.

CRIB'BLE, *n.* [Lat. *cribellum*, from *cribrum*, and this from *cribro*, to sift; W. *cribaw*, to comb or card; Ir. *riobhar*, a sieve; allied to Eng. *garble*.] 1. A corn-sieve or riddle.—2. Coarse flour or meal.

CRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

CRIB'BLED, *pp.* Sifted.

CRIB'BLING, *ppr.* Sifting.

CRIBRA'TION, *n.* [*See* CRIBBLE.] The act of sifting or riddling; used in pharmacy.

CRIB'RIFORM, *a.* [Lat. *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form.] Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lamina of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose.

CRICH'TONITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Dr. Crichton, physician to the emperor of Russia. It has a velvet black colour, and crystallizes in very acute small rhomboids. It occurs in primitive rocks with octahedrite.

CRICK, *n.* [*See* CREAK.] 1. †The creaking of a door.—2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back; local spasm or cramp.

CRICK'ET, *n.* [D. *krekel*, from the root of *creak;* W. *cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp or chatter; *cric*, a *crack*.] An insect of the genus Gryllus, belonging to the order of Hemipters. There are several species, so named probably on account of their *creaking* or chirping voice.

The *cricket* chirping in the hearth *Goldsmith.*

CRICKET, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *cric*, a stick.] 1. A play or exercise with bats and ball.—2. A low stool. [British *kriget*, a little elevation. Qu. Sw. *krycka*, stilts or crutches.]

CRICK'ETER, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

CRICK'ET-MATCH, *n.* A match at cricket.

CRI'COID, *a.* [Gr. κρικος, a ring, and ειδος, appearance.] Ring-like; applied to a round ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

CRIED, *pret.* and *part.* of *Cry.*

CRI'ER, } CRY'ER, *n.* [*See* CRY.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation. The crier of a court is an officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of the court, to open or adjourn the court, keep silence, &c. A crier is also employed to give notice of auctions, and for other purposes.

Crim. con. An abbreviation for criminal conversation; unlawful intercourse with a married woman.

CRIME, *n.* [Lat. *crimen;* Gr. κριμα. This word is from the root of Gr. κρινω, Lat. *cerno*, to separate, to judge, to decree, to condemn. But this verb seems to be composed of two distinct roots, for in Latin, the *pret.* is *crevi*, which cannot be formed from *cerno;* and in Greek, the derivatives κριθω, κρισις, κριτης, cannot be regularly formed from κρινω. The Gr. κριμα is undoubtedly a contraction, for in Norman the word is *crisme*. The root then of these derivatives is the same as of the Ir. *criathar*, a sieve, W. *rhidyll*, Eng. *riddle;* W. *rhidiaw*, to secrete, to separate. We have *screen*, a riddle, from the root of κρινω, and *riddle*, from the Celtic root of κρισις, κριτης. To judge is to decide to separate or cut off, hence, to condemn; a *crime* is that which is condemned.] 1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offence against the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws. A crime may consist in *omission* or neglect, as well as in *commission* or positive transgression. The commander of a fortress who suffers the enemy to take possession by neglect, is as really criminal, as one who voluntarily opens the gates without resistance. But in a more common or restricted sense, a crime denotes an offence, or violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong; or a violation of the commands of God, and the offences against the laws made to preserve the public rights; as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c. The minor wrongs committed against individuals or private rights, are denominated *trespasses*, and the minor wrongs against public rights are called *misdemeanours*. Crimes and misdemeanours are punishable by indictment, information, or public prosecution; trespasses or private injuries, at the suit of the individuals injured. But in many cases an act is considered both as a public offence and a trespass, and is punishable both by the public and the individual injured. 2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

Capital crime, a crime punishable with death.

CRIMEFUL, *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right, or duty.

CRIMELESS, *a.* Free from crime; innocent.

CRIM'INAL, *a.* Guilty of a crime; *applied to persons.*—2. Partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; as, theft is a *criminal* act.—3. That violates moral obligation; wicked.—4. Relating to crimes; opposed to *civil;* as, a *criminal* code; *criminal* law.—*Criminal prosecution*, a term in the law of Scotland, which includes the whole form of process by which a person accused of a crime is brought to trial.—*Criminal letters*. In *Scotland* a criminal process may be brought into the court of justiciary either by *criminal letters*, or by indictment. [*See* INDICTMENT.] In *form*, criminal letters resemble a summons in an ordinary civil action. They run in the king's name, state the charge laid against the accused, and the conclusions founded on the charge, and they conclude with the king's *will*, commanding the officers of the law to summon the accused party to appear on a day named, and find caution to underlie the law.

CRIM'INAL, *n.* A person who has committed an offence against public law; a violater of law, divine or human. More particularly, a person indicted or charged with a public offence, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession, or proof.

CRIMINAL'ITY, } CRIM'INALNESS, *n.* The quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime.

This is by no means the only criterion of *criminality*.

Blackstone, iv. ch. 17. *Panoplist.* *Encyc.*

CRIM'INALLY, *adv.* In violation of public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

CRIM'INATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *criminor*, *criminatus*.] To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a crime, offence, or wrong.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminate* him self. *Scott on Lev.* vi. *Beloe's Herod*

CRIM'INATED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

CRIM'INATING, *ppr.* Accusing; alleging to be guilty.

CRIMINA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *criminatio*.] The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offence, or wrong.

CRIM'INATORY, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIM'INOUS,† *a.* Very wicked; heinous; involving great crime.

CRIM'INOUSLY,† *adv.* Criminally; heinously; enormously.

CRIM'INOUSNESS,† *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality.

CRIM'OSIN. *See* CRIMSON.

CRIMP, *a.* [Sax. *acrymman*, to crumble; D. *kruim*, a crum; *kruimelen*, to crumble. *See* CRUMBLE.] 1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle. [*Lit. us.*]

The fowler—treads the *crimp* earth. *Philips.*

2 † Not consistent. [Qu. Dan. *krum*, crooked, or supra, easily broken.]

CRIMP, *v. t.* [W. *crimpiaw*, to pinch, to form into a ridge or *rim*.] To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold. [*See* CRIMPLE.]

CRIMP, *v. t.* [Sax. *gecrympt*.] To curl or frizzle; as, to *crimp* the hair. This is evidently the same word as the foregoing.

CRIMP, *n.* In *England*, an agent for coal-merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping.—2. One who decoys another into the naval or military service.—3.† A game at cards.

CRIMP'AGE, *n.* The act of crimping.

CRIMP'LE, *v. t.* [D. *krimpen;* Ger. *id;* Scot. *crimp;* W. *crimpiaw*, to shrink, to pinch; *crwm*, *crom*, curving, bending, shrinking; *crymu*, to bend. *See* CRUMPLE and RUMPLE, from the same root, W. *rhimp*, *rim*, a rim.] To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl.

CRIMP'LED, *pp.* Contracted; shrunk; curled.

CRIMP'LING, *ppr.* Contracting; shrinking; curling; hobbling.

CRIM'SON, *n.* (krim'zn.) [It. *cremisi*, *cremisino;* Fr. *cramoisi;* Ger. *karmosin;* from Ar. *hirmizon*, *kermes*, the cochineal insect or berry.] A deep red colour; a red tinged with blue; also, a red colour in general; as, the virgin *crimson* of modesty.

He made the vail of blue, and purple, and *crimson;* 2 Chron. iii.

CRIM'SON, *a.* Of a beautiful deep red; as, the *crimson* blush of modesty; a *crimson* stream of blood.

CRIM'SON, *v. t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red colour; to make red.

CRIM'SON, *v. i.* To become of a deep red colour; to be tinged with red; to blush. Her cheeks *crimsoned* at the entrance of her lover.

CRIM'SONED, *pp.* Dyed or tinged with a deep red.

CRIM'SON-HUED, *a.* Of a crimson colour.

CRIM'SONING, *ppr.* Dyeing or tinging with a deep red.

CRIM'SON-WARM, *a.* Warm to redness.

CRI'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*, hair.] Belonging to hair.

CRIN'ATED, *a.* The same as *Crinite.*

CRINC'UM, *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend; a whim. [*A vulgar word.*]

CRIN'ED, *pp.* [Lat. *crinis*, hair.] In *her.*, an epithet used to express the hair of the head of man or woman, the mane of a horse, unicorn, &c., which is often borne of a different tincture, and is then said to be *crined* of such a metal or colour.

CRINGE, *v. t.* (crinj.) [probably from the root of *crank*, *crinkle*, Heb. and Ch. כרע, *carang*; or from the root of *crook*, with a nasal sound of the last consonant; Ger. *kriechen*; W. *crycu*, to curl.] Properly, to shrink; to contract; to draw together; a popular use of the word.] [Vulgarly, *scringe.*]

You see him *cringe* his face. *Shak.*

CRINGE, *v. i.* (crinj.) To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

Flatterers are always bowing and *cringing.* *Arbuthnot.*

CRINGE, *n.* (crinj.) A bow; servile civility.

CRIN'GELING, *n.* One who cringes meanly.

CRIN'GER, *n.* One who cringes, or bows and flatters with servility.

CRIN'GING, *ppr.* Shrinking; bowing servilely.

CRIN'GLE, *n.* (cring'gl.) [D. *kring*, *krinkel*, *kronkel*, a bend, turn, *ring*, or twist. *See* CRANK and CRINGE.] 1. A withe for fastening a gate. [*Local.*] —2. In *marine lan.*, a hole in the bolt-rope of a sail, formed by intertwisting the division of a rope, called a strand, alternately round itself, and through the strand of the bolt-rope, till it becomes three-fold, and takes the shape of a ring. Its use is to receive the ends of the ropes by which the sail is drawn up to its yard, or to extend the leech by the bow-line-bridles. *Iron cringles*, or hanks, are open rings running on the stays, to which the heads of the stay-sails are made fast.

CRINICUL'TURAL, *a.* Relating to the growth of hair.

CRINIG'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *criniger*; *crinis*, hair, and *gero*, to wear.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

CRI'NITE, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus*, from *crinis*, hair. Qu. W. *crinaw*, to parch, to frizzle.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

CRINK'LE, *v. i.* (crink'l.) [D. *krinkelen*, to wind or twist. Qu. *crank*, and *ring*, Sax. *hring.*] To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; as, the lightning *crinkles.*

CRINK'LE, *v. t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into inequalities.

CRINK'LE, *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

CRINK'LED, *pp.* Formed into short turns.

CRINK'LING, *ppr.* Bending in short turns.

CRI'NOID, *n.* [Gr. κρίνον, a lily, and εἶδος, likeness.] A fossil lily-shaped animal.

CRINOI'DEA, or **CRINOI'DEANS,** *n.* [Gr. κρίνον, a lily, and εἶδος, appearance.] Lily-shaped animals of the radiated division, forming a link between the animal and vegetable world. Most of them are extinct.

CRI'NOSE, *a.* Hairy. [*See* CRINITE.] [*Lit. us.*]

CRINOS'ITY, *n.* Hairiness. [*Lit. us.*]

CRIN'UM, *n.* A genus of bulbous-stemmed plants belonging to the nat. order Amaryllideæ, of which there are six species. They are very beautiful green-house plants.

CRIOCE'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, of the section Tetramera. The type of this family is the Crioceris, about eight species of which have been found in England, but the most common species is the asparagus beetle found on asparagus plants.

CRIP'PLE, *n.* (crip'l.) [D. *kreupel*; Ger. *krüppel*; Dan. *krypling*, *kröppel*, and *kröbling*, from *kröb*, a creeping animal; Ice. *crypen*, to move crooked. It would seem that this is from the root of *creep.*] A lame person; primarily, one who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed the use of his limbs; Acts xiv. The word may signify one who is partially or totally disabled from using his limbs.

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing. *Pope.*

CRIP'PLE, *a.* Lame.

CRIP'PLE, *v. t.* To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet.—2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion. We say, a fleet was *crippled* in the engagement.

CRIP'PLED, *pp.* Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.

CRIP'PLENESS, *n.* Lameness.

CRIP'PLING, *ppr.* Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabling.

CRI'SIS, *n. plur. Crises.* [Gr. κρίσις, Lat. *crisis*, from the root of κρίνω, to separate, to determine, to decide. *See* CRIME.] 1. In *medical science*, the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. It is sometimes used to designate the excretion of something noxious from the body, or of the noxious fluids in a fever.—2. The decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair is arrived to its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate. *Dryden.*

CRISP, *a.* [Lat. *crispus*; It. *crespo*; Ger. *kraus*. *See* the Verb.] 1. Curled; formed into curls or ringlets.—2. Indented; winding; as, *crisp* channels. —3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled. In *bot.*, applied to a leaf when the border is so much more dilated than the disk, that it necessarily becomes curled and twisted.

CRISP, *v. t.* [Lat. *crispo*; W. *cris*, a crust; *crisb*, a crisp coating; *crisbin*, crisp, friable; from *rhis*, broken into points, mince; allied to *cresu*, *crasu*, to roast or parch.] 1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees.—2. To indent. To twist or eddy. But the sense is, to curl; to wrinkle in little undulations, as a fretted surface.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISP'ATED, *a.* Rough with waving lines.

CRISPA'TION, *n.* The act of curling, or state of being curled.

CRISP'ATURE, *n.* A curling; the state of being curled.

CRISP'ED, *pp.* Curled; twisted; frizzled.

CRISP'ING, *ppr.* Curling; frizzling.

CRISP'ING-PIN, *n.* A curling-iron.

CRISPISULC'ANT, *a.* Wavy or undulating, as lightning is represented.

CRISP'NESS, *n.* A state of being curled; also, brittleness.

CRISP'Y, *a.* Curled; formed into ringlets; as, *crispy* locks.—2. Brittle; dried so as to break short; as, a *crispy* cake.

CRIST'ATE, } *a.* [Lat. *cristatus*, from
CRIST'ATED, } *crista*, a crest.] In *bot.*, crested; tufted; having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some anthers and flowers.

CRITE'RION, *n. plur. Criteria.* [Gr. κριτήριον, from the root of κρίνω, to judge. *See* CRIME.] A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle, or fact, by which facts, propositions, and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

CRITH'MUM, *n.* Samphire; a genus of plants, of the class Pentandria, and order digynia, Linn., and nat. order Umbelliferæ. The principal species is the C. maritimum or sea-fennel. It is a low perennial plant, and grows about the sea-coast in several parts of our island. It has a spicy aromatic flavour, and when pickled with vinegar and spice makes an excellent condiment.

CRITH'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. κριθή, barley, and μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewed over the victims, in ancient sacrifices.

CRIT'IC, *n.* [Gr. κριτικός, from κριτής, a judge or discerner, from the root of κρίνω, to judge, to separate, to distinguish. *See* CRIME.] 1. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In a more general sense, a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art; and particularly of what are denominated the *Fine Arts*. A critic is one who, from experience, knowledge, habit or taste, can perceive the difference between propriety and impropriety, in objects or works presented to his view; between the natural and unnatural; the high and the low, or lofty and mean; the congruous and incongruous; the correct and incorrect, according to the established rules of the art.—2. An examiner; a judge.

And make each day a *critic* on the last. *Pope.*

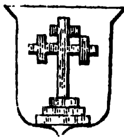
3. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault.

CRIT'IC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance or discourse, or of any work in the fine arts. [*See* CRITICAL.]

CRIT'IC, *v. i.* To criticise; to play the critic. [*Lit. us.*]

CRIT'ICAL, *a.* [Lat. *criticus*; Gr. κριτικός. *See* CRITIC.] 1. Relating to criticism; nicely exact; as, a *critical* dissertation on Homer.—2. Having the skill or power nicely to distinguish beauties from blemishes; as, a *critical* judge; a *critical* auditor; a *critical* ear; a *critical* taste, &c.

CROS′LET, or **CROS′SLET**, *n.* [*See* CROSS.] A small cross.—*Cross cross-let*, in *her.*, a cross having the extremities ending in little crosses, or again crossed.



Cross Crosslet

CROSS, *n.* (craus.) [W. *croes;* Ger. *kreuz;* Dan. *kryds* and *kors*. But the English *cross* would seem to be from the Lat. *crux*, through the Fr. *croix*, *crosier;* W. *crôg*, coinciding with the Ir. *regh*, *riagh*. Qu. the identity of these words. The Irish has *cros*, a cross; *crosadh*, *crosaim*, to cross, to hinder. If the last radical is *g* or *c*, this word belongs to the root of *crook*. Chaucer uses *crouche* for *cross*.] 1. A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T or of an X. That on which our Saviour suffered, is represented on coins and other monuments, to have been of the former kind. —2. The ensign of the Christian religion; and hence, figuratively, the religion itself.—3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places. —4. Any thing in the form of a cross or gibbet. — 5. A line drawn through another.— 6. Any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hinderance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses* *B. Jonson*

7. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross.— 8. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross —9 The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed, formerly impressed by those who could not write. —10. Church lands in Ireland.—11. In *theol.*, the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion.

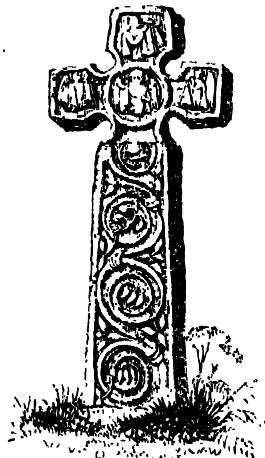
That he might reconcile both to God in one body by the *cross;* Eph. ii.

12. The doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.

The preaching of the *cross* is to them that perish foolishness; 1 Cor. i.; Gal v.

To take up the cross, is to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.—13. In *mining*, two nicks cut in the surface of the earth, thus, -|-. —*Cross staff*, in *surveying*, an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants, by two lines intersecting each other at the centre. At the extremity of each line or diameter, perpendicular sights are fixed, with holes below each slit for the better discovery of distant objects. The cross is mounted on a staff, the end of which is fixed in the ground. It is used for taking offsets. 14. In *her.*, an ordinary composed of four lines, two parallel lines perpendicular, and two transverse. The contents of the cross, when not charged with any other bearing, should be one-fifth part of the field, but when charged, one-third of its surface. Crosses are very common bearings in heraldry, and are variously formed, with different appellations. It is held by several authors, the most honourable charge in all heraldry.—*Crosses*, in *architectural antiq.*, are of various descriptions, according to the occasion or purpose of their erection. They are said to have originated in the practice of marking the Druid stones with a cross, at the period of the conversion of the Celtic tribes to Christianity.—*Preaching crosses* are generally quadrangular or hexagonal, open on one or both sides, and raised on steps. They were used for the delivery of sermons in the open air —*Market crosses* are well known. *Weeping crosses* were so called because penances were finished before them.—*Crosses of memorial* were raised on various occasions, as, for example, in attestation of some miracle said to have been performed on the spot. Another class is the *monumental* or *sepulchral cross*, erected over a grave, or where a corpse was set down in the way to burial, like those erected by King Edward I., at the several places where the corpse of his queen, Eleanor, rested in its progress from Herdeby in Lincolnshire to the place of interment in Westminster.—The *palm cross*, too, was a monumental cross, decorated with palm branches on Palm Sunday. —*Boundary crosses* were erected as land-marks, but were in few instances entitled to be called architectural.—*Cross and pile*, a play with money, at which it is put to chance whether a coin shall fall with that side up which bears the cross, or the other, which is called *pile*, or reverse.

Cross.



Monumental Cross, Eyam, Derbyshire.

CROSS, *a.* (craus.) Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart; as, a *cross* beam.

The *cross* refraction of a second prism. *Newton.*

2. Adverse; opposite; obstructing; sometimes with *to;* as, an event *cross* to our inclinations.—3. Perverse; untractable; as, the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper.—4. Peevish; fretful; ill humoured; *applied to persons or things;* as, a *cross* woman or husband; a *cross* answer.—5. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

Contradictions that seem to lie *cross* and uncouth. *South.*

6. Adverse; unfortunate.

Behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design. *Glanville.*

7. Interchanged: as, a *cross* marriage, when a brother and sister intermarry with two persons who have the same relation to each other.—8. Noting what belongs to an adverse party; as, a *cross* interrogatory.

CROSS, *prep.* Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect.

And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way. *Dryden.*

This is admissible in poetry, as an abbreviation of *across*.

CROSS, *v. t.* To draw or run a line, or lay a body across another; as, to *cross* a word in writing; to *cross* the arms. —2. To erase; to cancel; as, to *cross* an account.—3. To make the sign of the cross, as Catholics in devotion.—4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean.—5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to embarrass; as, to *cross* a purpose or design.— 6. To counteract; to clash or interfere with; to be inconsistent with; as, natural appetites may *cross* our principles.—7. To counteract or contravene; to hinder by authority; to stop. [See No. 5.]—8. To contradict. 9. To debar or preclude.—*To cross the breed* of an animal, is to produce young from different varieties of the species.

CROSS, *v. i.* To lie or be athwart. -2. To move or pass laterally, or from one side toward the other, or from place to place, either at right angles or obliquely. 3.† To be inconsistent; as, men's actions do not always *cross* with reason.

CROSS′-ÄRMED, *a.* With arms across. —In *bot.*, brachiate; decussated; having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the next.

CROSS′-BÄR, *n.* A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another.

CROSS′-BÄRRED, *a.* Secured by transverse bars.

CROSS′-BARRŌW, *n.* An arrow of a cross-bow.

CROSS′-BÄR-SHOT, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it, and standing out a few inches on each side; used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging.

CROSS′-BEĀRER, *n.* In the *Romish church*, the chaplain of an archbishop or primate, who bears a cross before him on solemn occasions.—Also, a certain officer in the Inquisition, who makes a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life.

CROSS′-BILL, *n.* In *chancery*, an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff.

CROSS′-BILL, *n.* A species of bird, the *Loxia curvirostra*, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other.

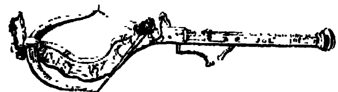
CROSS′-BITE, *n.* A deception; a cheat.

CROSS′-BITE, *v. t.* To thwart or contravene by deception.

CROSS′-BITING, *ppr.* Thwarting or contravening by deception.

CROSS′-BITTEN, *pp.* Contravened by deception.

CROSS′-BŌW, *n.* In *archery*, a missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.



Cross Bow.

CROSS'-BOWER, *n.* One who shoots with a cross-bow.

CROSS'-BREED, *n.* In *husbandry*, a breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.

CROSS'-BREEDING, *n.* In *husbandry*, the system of breeding animals, such as horses, cattle, dogs, and sheep, from individuals of two different offsprings or varieties.

CROSS'-BUN, *n.* A cake indented with a cross.

CROSS'-CHOCKS, *n.* Pieces of timber laid across the dead-wood in midships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock.

CROSS'-CUT, *v. t.* To cut across.

CROSS'CUT-SAW, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end; used for cutting timber across.

CROSS'ED, *pp.* Having a line drawn over; cancelled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.—In *her.*, a term applied to charges, &c., borne crosswise, or in cross; forming a cross.

CROSS'ELET, *n.* In *her.*, a little or diminutive cross.

CROSSET'TES, *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, the returns on the corners of door cases or window frames, called also ears, elbows, ancones; also, the small projecting pieces in arch stones, which hang upon the adjacent stones.

CROSS-EXAMINA'TION, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

CROSS'-EXAM'INE, *v. t.* To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa.

The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Kent.*

CROSS'-EXAM'INED, *pp.* Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.

CROSS-EXAM'INING, *ppr.* Examining or interrogating by the opposite party.

CROSS'-EYED, *a.* Squinting.

CROSS'-FIRE, *n.* In the art of war, a term applied when the lines of fire from two or more parts of a work cross one another. It is frequently used to prevent an enemy's passing through a defile.

CROSS'-FLOW, *v. i.* To flow across.

CROSS'-FURROW, *n.* A furrow or trench, cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it to the margin of the field.

CROSS'-GRAINED, *a.* Having the grain or fibres across or irregular; as, in timber, where a branch shoots from the trunk, there is a curling of the grain.—2. Perverse; untractable; not condescending.

CROSS'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; running or passing a line over; erasing; cancelling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over.

CROSS'ING, *n.* A thwarting; impediment; vexation.

CROSSINGS, *n.* In *railways*, the necessary arrangement of rails to form a communication from one trackway to the other.

CROSS'-JACK, *n.* (cro-jeck.) A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizzen mast; but seldom used.

CROSS'-LEGGED, *a.* Having the legs across.

CROS'SLET, *n.* A little cross. [*See* CROSLET.]

CROSS'-LIKE, *a.* Having the form of a cross.

CROSS'LY, *adv.* Athwart; so as to intersect something else.—2. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately.—3. Peevishly; fretfully.

CROSS'-MULTIPLICATION, *n. See* DUODECIMALS.

CROSS'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humour; perverseness.

CROSS'-PATCH, *n.* An ill-natured person. [*Vulgar.*]

CROSS'-PAWLS, *n.* In *ship-carpentry*, pieces of timber which keep the ship together whilst in her frame.

CROSS'-PIECE, *n.* A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires.

CROSS'-POST, *n.* The post which goes by a cross-road.

CROSS'-PURPOSE, *n.* A contrary purpose; contradictory system; *also*, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand another's meaning. An enigma; a riddle.

CROSS'-QUESTION, *v. t.* To cross-examine.

CROSS'-QUESTIONING, *ppr.* Cross-examining.

CROSS'-ROW, *n.* The alphabet, so named because a cross was once printed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.—2. A row that crosses others.

CROSS'-SEA, *n.* Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.

CROSS'-SPRINGER, *n.* In *groined vaulting*, the rib which extends diagonally from the one pier to the other.

CROSS'-STAFF, *n.* An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars. [*See* FORE-STAFF and CROSS.]

CROSS'-STONE, *n.* A mineral called also harmotome, and staurolite. It is almost always in crystals. Its single crystals are rectangular, four-sided prisms, broad or compressed, and terminated by four-sided pyramids, with rhombic faces, which stand on the lateral edges. But this mineral is generally found in double crystals, composed of two of the preceding crystals, so intersecting each other, that the two broader planes of one prism are perpendicular to the broader planes of the other, throughout their whole length. Its colour is a grayish white or milk white, sometimes with a shade of yellow or red.

CROSS'-TINING, *n.* In *husbandry*, a mode of harrowing crosswise, or in a direction across the ridges.

CROSS'-TREES, *n.* In *ships*, certain pieces of oak timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, athwart which they are laid, to sustain the frame of the tops in the one, and extend the top-gallant shrouds on the other. They are let in and bolted to the trestle-trees. The word *cross* is used in several nautical compound terms; as, *cross*-jacksail, to the arms of which the clews of the mizen-topsail are extended; the *cross*-pawls, *cross*-staff, &c.


a a, Topgallant Cross-Trees.

CROSS'-VAULTING, *n.* That which is formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. When the vaults spring at the same level, and rise to the same height, the cross vault is termed a *groin*. When one of the vaults is larger in span, and greater in height than the other, use is made of a compound word, to denote the arch formed by their intersection; thus, when both vaults are cylindrical, the arch is termed cylindro-cylindric; the qualifying prefix ending in o, denoting always the body range, or greater vault which is intersected, and the terminal word denoting the smaller vault which intersects.

CROSS'-WAY, } *n.* A way or road
CROSS'-ROAD, } that crosses another road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road.

CROSS'-WIND, *n.* A side wind; an unfavourable wind.

CROSS'WISE, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.

CROSS'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Valantia.

CROTALA'RIA, *n.* Rattle-wort, a genus of plants of the class Diadelphia, and order decandria of Linn., and nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are all natives of warm climates, but have been long cultivated in our hothouses.

CROT'ALUM, *n.* An ancient musical instrument, a small kind of cymbal.

CRO'TALUS, *n.* The rattlesnake, a genus of poisonous serpents. [*See* RATTLESNAKE.]

CROTCH, *n.* [Fr. *croc*, a hook. *See* CROOK and CRUTCH.] 1. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches; as, the *crotch* of a tree.—2. In *ships*, a crooked timber placed on the keel, in the fore and aft parts of a ship.—3. A piece of wood or iron, opening on the top and extending two horns or arms, like a half moon, used for supporting a boom, a spare topmast, yards, &c.

CROTCH'ED, *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

CROTCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, *croche*, from *croc*. *See* CROOK.] 1. In *printing*, a hood including words, a sentence or a passage distinguished from the rest: thus [ ].—2. In *music*, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver, thus ♩.—3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.—4. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions. *Howell.*

CROTCH'ETED, *a.* Marked with crotchets.

CRO'TON, *n.* An euphorbiaceous genus of plants, comprehending a large number of species, many of which possess important medical properties.

CROTO'NIC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Pelletier and Caventon, in the seeds of the plant *croton tiglium*, and may be obtained from croton oil. It has a pungent and nauseous smell, a burning taste, and is very poisonous. Its salts are termed *crotonates*.

CRO'TON-CASCARILLA, *n.* The plant from which is obtained the cascarilla bark of commerce. This bark is used as a tonic and stimulant.

CRO'TON-OIL, *n.* A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *croton*

tiglium, a native of Ceylon, Malabar, &c. It is a valuable article of the materia medica, and is so strongly purgative, that one drop is a full dose. When applied externally, it causes irritation and suppuration. It is found to be of great service as a purgative, in cases where other medicines fail.

CROTO'PHAGA, *n.* A genus of birds of the order Scansores, having a short bill, very much compressed, arched, elevated, and surmounted by a vertical and trenchant crest. They are found chiefly in South America, and live in flocks.

CROUCH, *v. i.* [Ger. *kriechen, kroch, kröche*, to creep, to stoop, to cringe, probably allied to *crook*, Fr. *crochu*, as *cringe* to *crank*. Vulgarly, *crooch, scrooch*.] 1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. A dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.—2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.

Every one that is left in thy house shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of bread. 1 Sam. ii.

CROUCH,† *v. t.* [*See* CROSS.] To sign with the cross; to bless.

CROUCH'ED-FRIARS, *n.* An order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore.

CROUCH'ING, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; cringing.

CROUDE, or CROWDE, *n.* The crypt of a church.

CRÖUP, *n.* [Fr. *croupe*, a ridge, top, buttocks; W. *crib*; Russ *krivei*, crooked; *krivlyu*, to bend.] The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse, or extremity of the reins above the hips.

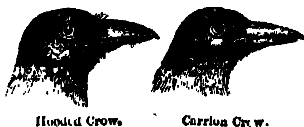
CRÖUP, } *n.* [Scot. *croup, crope, crupe*,
CROOP, } *crowp*, to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice; Goth. *hropyan*; Sax. *hreopan*, to call out.] The disease called technically *cynanche trachealis*, an inflammatory affection of the trachea, accompanied with a hoarse cough and difficult respiration. It is vulgarly called *rattles*. It mostly attacks infants, and sometimes prevails epidemically. It is generally brought on by exposure to cold, and hence is occurs more frequently in the winter and spring than in the other seasons It frequently proves fatal by suffocation

CRÖUPĀDE, *n.* [from *croup*, or its root.] In the *manege*, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly.

CRÖUPIER, *n.* One who sits at the foot of a table.

CROUT, } *n.* [Ger. *kraut*, cabbage, an
KROUT, } herb; D. *kruid.*] Sour crout is made by laying minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers; then running down the whole, covering it, pressing it with a heavy weight, and suffering it to stand, till it has gone through fermentation. It is an efficacious preservative against scurvy in long voyages.

CRŌW, *n.* [Sax. *crawe*; Ger. *krähe*; so named from its cry, Ger. *krähen*; D. *kraaijen*, Goth. *hruk*, a *croaking*, *hrukyan*, to *croak* or *crow*, Lat. *crocio*, Gr. κρώζω, κράζω, κικραγα. It has no connection with Lat. *corvus*, but *rook* is of the same family.] 1. A large black fowl, of the genus Corvus; the beak is convex and cultrated, the nostrils are covered with bristly feathers, the tongue is forked and cartilaginous. This is a voracious fowl, feeding on carrion and grain, particularly maize, which it pulls up, just after it appears



Hooded Crow. Carrion Crow.

above ground; many of the crow kind are endowed largely with the faculty of imitation, by which means they are frequently taught to repeat short sentences. *To pluck or pull a crow*, is to be industrious or contentious about a trifle, or thing of no value.—2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights.—3. The voice of the cock. [*See* the Verb.]—4. The mesentery or ruffle of a beast, *so called by butchers*.

CRŌW, *v. i. pret.* and *pp. crowed*; formerly *pret. crew*. [Sax. *crawan*; Ger. *krähen*; Gr. κρώζω. *See* the Noun.] 1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gayety, or defiance. 2. To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapour; to swagger. [*A popular, but not an elegant use of the word.*]

CRŌW-BAR, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a lever for raising weights.

CRŌW-BERRY, *n.* A plant of the genus Empetrum, or berry-bearing heath. One species bears the crow-crake berries.

CRŌW'S-BILL, *n.* In *surg.*, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.

CRŌW'S-FEET,† *n.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age.

CRŌW-FLOWER, *n.* A kind of campion.

CRŌW-FOOT, *n.* On *board of ships*, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block; used to suspend the awnings, or to keep the top-sails from striking and fretting against the tops.—2. In *bot.*, the Ranunculus, a genus of plants.

CRŌW'S-FOOT, *n.* In *the milit. art*, a machine of iron, with four points, so formed, that in whatever way it falls, there is one point upward, and intended to stop or embarrass the approach or march of the enemy's cavalry; a caltrop.

CRŌWING, *ppr.* Uttering a particular voice, as a cock; boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging.

CRŌW-KEEPER,† *n.* A scarecrow.

CRŌW-NET, *n.* In *England*, a net for catching wild fowls.

CRŌW-SILK, *n.* A plant, the Conferva rivalis.

CRŌW'-STONE, *n.* A local term for a sand stone in the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal fields.

CRŌW-TOE, *n.* A plant; as the tufted *crow-toe*.

CROWD, } *n.* [Ir. *cruit*; W. *crwth*, a
CROWTH, } swelling or bulging, a musical instrument.] An instrument of music with six strings; a kind of violin, formerly much in use in Wales. The strings are supported by a bridge which stands in an oblique direction with respect to the strings. It is twenty-two inches in length, an inch and a half in thickness, and is played on by a bow. The word *crowth* has been corrupted into *crowd*.

CROWD, *n.* [Sax. *cruth, cread*. *See* CREW.] 1. Properly, a collection; a number of things collected, or closely pressed together.—2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together, or collected into a close body without order; a throng. Hence,—3. A multitude; a great number collected.—4. A number of things near together; a number promiscuously assembled or lying near each other; as, a *crowd* of islands in the Ægean sea.—5. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar.

CROWD, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to drive together.—2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order; as, to *crowd* a room with people; to *crowd* the memory with ideas.—3. To fill to excess. Volumes of reports *crowd* a lawyer's library.—4. To encumber by multitudes. 5. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun.—6. In *seamanship*, to *crowd sail*, is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.

CROWD, *v. i.* To press in numbers; as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.—2. To press; to urge forward; as, the man *crowded* into the room.—3. To swarm or be numerous.

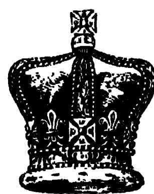
CROWD'ED, *pp.* Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude.

CROWD'ER, *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a crowd.

CROWD'ING, *ppr.* Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging.

CROWDY, *n.* Meal and water in a cold state stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel, sometimes mixed with milk. It is frequently used in Scotland as a designation for food of the porridge kind in general.

CROWN, *n.* [Fr. *couronne*; W. *coron*; Ger. *krone*; Ir. *coroin*; Lat. *corona*; Gr. κορωνη. The radical letters appear to be Cr, as *corolla*, without *n*, indicates. Qu. a top or roundness. *See* CHORUS.] 1. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority.—2. A wreath or garland.—3. Honorary distinction; reward.



Crown of England.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, we, an incorruptible; 1 Cor. ix.

4. Honour; splendour; dignity.

The *crown* has fallen from our heads; Lam. v; Phil. iv.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband; Prov. xii.

5. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object. The end of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.—6. The part of a hat which covers the top of the head.—7. A coin anciently stamped

with the figure of a crown. The English crown is five shillings sterling. The French crown, or *ecu*, varied in value. Other coins bear the same name.—8. Completion; accomplishment.—9. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaved on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction.—10. Among *jewellers*, the upper work of a rose diamond.—11. In *bot.*, an appendage to the top of a seed, which serves to bear it in the wind.- *Crown*, in *her.*, is used for the representation of that ornament in the mantling of an armoury, to express the dignity of the person who bears it.—*Imperial crowns*, first worn by emperors, are the closed crowns which have now generally taken the place of the open ones. *Crown of state*, the crown worn by the king when he goes in state to parliament.—*Crown*, in *arch.*, the uppermost member of the cornice; the *corona* or *larmier*.—*Crown of an arch*, in *arch.*, the vertex or highest point.

CROWN, *v. t.* To invest with a crown or regal ornament. Hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.—2. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the top.

And peaceful olives *crowned* his hoary head. *Dryden.*

3. To honour; to dignify; to adorn.

Thou hast *crowned* him with glory and honour; Ps. viii.

4. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; as, the victor *crowned* with laurel.—5. To reward; to recompense.

She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame. *Roscommon.*

6. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect.—7. To terminate and reward; as, our efforts were *crowned* with success.

CROWN, or **DEMESNE LANDS**, *n.* The lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign.

CROWN'ED, *pp.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honoured; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland, or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected.

CROWN'ER, *n* He or that which crowns or completes.

CROWN'ET, *n.* A coronet- -which see. Shakspeare has used it for chief end or last purpose; but this sense is singular.

CROWN'-GLASS, *n.* The finest sort of English window-glass; it is used in connection with flint glass, for dioptric instruments, in order to destroy the disagreeable effect of the aberration of colours.

CROWN-IMPE'RIAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Fritillaria, having a beautiful flower.

CROWN'ING, *ppr.* Investing with a crown, or with royalty, or supreme power; honouring with a wreath or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting.

CROWN'ING, *n.* In *arch.*, the finishing of a member or any ornamental work. —2. In *marine lan.*, the finishing part of a knot, or interweaving of the strands.

CROWN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a crown.

CROWN'-OFFICE, *n.* In *England*, an office belonging to the court of king's bench, of which the king's coroner or attorney is commonly master, and in which the attorney-general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanours.

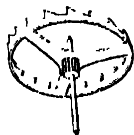
CROWN'-POST, *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters, and from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. It is otherwise called a *king-post*, or *king's-piece*, or *joggle-piece*.

CROWN'-SAW, *n.* A species of circular saw, formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a cylinder.

CROWN'-SCAB, *n.* A scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore.

CROWN'-THISTLE, *n.* A flower.

CROWN'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth, set at right angles with its plane.—2. In a watch, the upper wheel next the balance which drives the balance, and in royal pendulums is called the swing-wheel.



Crown-wheel.

CROWN'-WORK, *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains. It is designed to gain some hill or advantageous post, and cover the other works.

CROYL'STONE, *n.* Crystallized cauk, in which the crystals are small.

CROZE, *n.* A cooper's tool.

CROZO'PHORA TINCTO'RIA, *n.* A small prostrate hoary annual with slender cylindrical stems, and drooping fruit, composed of three blackish rough cells. It is a native of warm places over the south of Europe, and produces a deep purple dye called *turnsol*. Its properties are acrid, emetic, corrosive, and drastic.

CRU'CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *cruciale*, from Lat *crux*, a cross.] In *surg.*, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; as, *crucial* incision.

CRU'CIAN, *n.* A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow colour, common in many of the fish ponds near London, and many parts of the south of England.

CRU'CIATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *crucio*, to torture, from *crux*, a cross.] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress; *but the verb is seldom used.* [*See* EXCRUCIATE.]

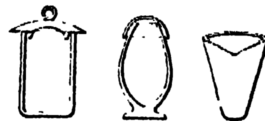
CRU'CIATE, *a.* Tormented. [*Lit. us.*] 2. In *bot.*, an epithet applied to leaves, flowers, &c., when four parts are so arranged as to resemble the arms of a Maltese cross. It is synonymous with *cruciform*.



Cruciate.

CRUCIA'TION, *n.* The act of torturing; torment. [*Lit. us.*]

CRU'CIBLE, *n.* [It. *crogiuolo*, and *crociuolo*; Fr. *creuset*; D. *kroes, smeltkroes*. It is from *crux*, a cross, as Lunier supposes, from the figure of the cross formerly attached to it. But qu.] 1. A chemical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, and so tempered and baked, as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &c. Crucibles are sometimes made of other materials, as black lead, platina, &c. Glassmakers' crucibles are usually made of Stourbridge clay. Platina crucibles are principally employed for chemical uses.—2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace.—3. In *a moral sense*, the term crucible is sometimes used: as, his probity was tried in the *crucible* of temptation...poverty...suffering, &c.



Crucibles.

CRU'CIFER, *n.* In *bot.*, a plant of the cruciferous tribe.

CRUCI'FERÆ, *n.* A very extensive, and most natural assemblage of plants. It comprehends the mustard, cress, turnip, cabbage, scurvy-grass, radish, horse-radish, and similar plants. All the species have their petals placed something like the arms of a Maltese cross, whence their name. This order was divided by Linnæus into Siliquosa and Siliculosa, from the form of the fruit. The plants of this order possess universally antiscorbutic and stimulant properties along with an acrid flavour; and in their seeds a fixed oil is always to be found—properties of which the radish, mustard and cress may be taken as representatives.

CRUCIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *crucifer*; *crux*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing the cross; resembling a cross.—*Cruciferous plants*, an order of plants, whose petals, four in number, are so arranged as to resemble a cross. [*See* CRUCIFERÆ.]

CRU'CIFIED, *pp.* Put to death on the cross.

CRU'CIFIER, *n.* [*See* CRUCIFY.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*. *Hammond.*

CRU'CIFIX, *n.* [Lat *crucifixus*, from *crucifigo*, to fix to a cross; *crux* and *figo*, to fix.] 1. A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy.—2. A representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross.

There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death. *Addison.*

3. The cross of Christ; figuratively, the religion of Christ. [*Little used.*]

CRUCIFIX'ION, *n.* [*See* CRUCIFIX.] The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross.

CRU'CIFORM, *a.* [Lat. *crux*, a cross, and *forma*, form.] 1. Cross-shaped.—2. In *bot.*, consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross.

CRU'CIFY, *v. t.* [Lat. *crucifigo*; *crux*, cross, and *figo*, to fix; Fr. *crucifier*; It. *crocifiggere*; Sp. *crucificar*.] 1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet, sometimes anciently, by fastening a criminal to a tree, with cords.

But they cried, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him. Luke xxiii.

2. In *Scriptural lan.*, to subdue; to

mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts; Gal. v.

3. To reject and despise.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh; Heb. vi.

To be crucified with Christ, is to become dead to the law and to sin, and to have indwelling corruption subdued; Gal. ii. and vi.—4.† To vex or torment.

CRU'CIFYING, *ppr.* Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of.

CRUCIG'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *cruciger.*] Bearing the cross.

CRUD, *n.* Curd. [*See* Curd, the usual orthography.]

CRUDE, *a.* [Lat. *crudus;* Arm. *criz;* W. *cri;* Ger. *roh;* Eng. *raw;* either from the root of *cry*, from roughness, [W. *cri*, a cry, and crude;] or from the Ar. *aradha*, to eat, to corrode, to rankle, to become raw, Lat. *rodo, rosi.*] 1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed; as, *crude* flesh; *crude* meat. In this sense, *raw* is more generally used.—2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered or prepared by any artificial process; as, *crude* salt; *crude* alum.—3. Rough; harsh; unripe; not mellowed by air or other means; as, *crude* juice.—4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.—5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; as, the *crude* materials of the earth.—6. Having indigested notions.—7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect; as, *crude* notions; a *crude* plan; a *crude* theory.

CRŪDELY, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

CRŪDENESS, *n.* Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state; as the *crudeness* of flesh or plants, or of any body in its natural state.—2. A state of being unformed, or indigested; immatureness; as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

CRU'DITY, *n.* [Lat. *cruditas.*] Rawness; crudeness. Among *physicians*, undigested substances in the stomach; or unconcocted humours, not well prepared for expulsion; excrements. In the latter senses, it admits of the plural.

CRUD'LE, *v. t.* To coagulate. But this word is generally written *curdle*—which see.

CRUD'Y,† *a.* Concreted; coagulated. [*See* Curd.]—2.† Raw; chill. [*See* Crude.]

CRU'EL, *a.* [Fr. *cruel;* Lat. *crudelis. See* Crude and Rude.] 1. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; inhuman; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; fierce; ferocious; savage; barbarous, hard-hearted; *applied to persons or their dispositions.*

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy; Jer. vi.

2. Inhuman; barbarous; savage; causing pain, grief, or distress, exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting.

Cursed be their wrath, for it was *cruel;* Gen. xlix.

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel;* Prov. xii.

Others had trials of *cruel* mockings; Heb. xi.

CRU'ELLY, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, he shall die in his iniquity; Ezek. xviii.

2. Painfully; with severe pain, or torture; as, an instrument may cut the flesh most *cruelly*.

CRU'ELNESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty.

CRU'ELTY, *n.* [Lat. *crudelitas;* Fr. *cruauté.*] 1. Inhumanity; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others; barbarity; *applied to persons;* as, the *cruelty of* savages; the *cruelty* and envy of the people.—2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex, or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression.

With force and with *cruelty* have ye ruled them; Ezek. xxxiv.

CRU'ENTATE, *a.* [Lat. *cruentatus.*] Smeared with blood. [*Lit. us.*]

CRU'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *creux*, hollow, or *cruchette*, from *cruche*. *See* Cruse.] A vial or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

CRUISE, *n.* *See* Cruse.

CRUISE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) [D. *kruissen*, from *kruis*, a cross; Ger. *kreuzen*. *See* Cross.] To sail hither and thither, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder as a pirate. The admiral *cruised* between the Bahama islands and Cuba. We *cruised* off Cape Finisterre. A pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.

CRUISE, *n.* A voyage made in *crossing* courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder.

CRUISER, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; usually an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.

CRUISING, *ppr.* Sailing for the capture of an enemy's ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder as a pirate.

CRUMB, or **CRUM**, *n.* [Sax. *cruma;* Ger. *krume;* Heb. Ch. גרם, *garam*, to gnaw, or break.] A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off; the soft part of bread.

Lazarus...desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table; Luke xvi.

CRUMB, or **CRUM**, *v. t.* To break into small pieces with the fingers; as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

CRUM'ABLE, *a.* That may be broken into small pieces by the fingers.

CRUM'BLE, *v. t.* [D. *kruimelen;* Ger. *krümeln.*] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

CRUM'BLE, *v. i.* To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments.

If a stone is brittle, it will *crumble* into gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fall to decay; to perish; as, our flesh will *crumble* into dust.

CRUM'BLED, *pp.* Broken or parted into small pieces.

CRUM'BLING, *ppr.* Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; decaying.

CRUM'CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments, and keep the carpet or floor clean.

CRUM'MY, or **CRUM'BY**, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft.

CRUM'MIE, or **CRUM'MOCK**, *n.* [Icel. *krumme;* Gael. *krom*, crooked.] A name for a cow that has crooked horns.—*Crummie stick*, or *Crummock*, a staff with a crooked head for leaning on. (*Scotch.*)

CRUMP, *a.* [Sax. *crump;* Ger. *krumm;* W. *crom, crwm*, crooked; Ir. *crom*, whence *cromaim*, to bend, *croman*, the hip-bone, the *rump*. *Crump, rump, rumple, crumple, crimple*, are doubtless of one family.] Crooked; as, *crump*-shouldered.

CRUMP'ET, *n.* A soft cake.

CRUMP'LE, *v. i.* [from *crump*. *See* Rumple, the same word without a prefix.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple.

CRUMP'LE, *v. i.* To contract; to shrink.

CRUMP'LED, *pp.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.

CRUMP'LING, *ppr.* Drawing or pressing into wrinkles.

CRUMP'LING, *n.* A small degenerate apple.

CRU'OR, *n.* [Lat.] Gore; coagulated blood.

CRUP, or **CROUP**, *n.* The buttocks.

CRUP'PER, *n.* [Fr. *croupiere;* from *croupe, groppa, grupa*, a ridge, the buttocks of a horse. *See* Croup.] 1. In *the manege*, the buttocks of a horse; the rump.—2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from being cast forward on to the horse's neck.

CRUP'PER, *v. t.* To put a crupper on; as, to *crupper* a horse.

CRU'RAL, *a.* [Lat. *cruralis*, from *crus, cruris*, the leg.] Belonging to the leg; as, the *crural* artery, which conveys blood to the legs, and the *crural* vein, which returns it.

CRUSĀDE, *n.* [Fr. *croisade;* from Lat. *crux*, a cross.] A military expedition undertaken by Christians, for the recovery of the Holy Land, the scene of our Saviour's life and sufferings, from the power of infidels or Mohammedans. Several of these expeditions were carried on from Europe, under the banner of the *cross*, from which the name originated.

CRUSADE, *n.* A Portuguese coin, stamped with a cross.

CRUSĀDER, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

CRUSE, *n.* [D. *kroes*. *See* Crucible.] A small cup; a bottle or cruet.

Take with thee a *cruse* of honey; 1 Kings xiv.

In *New England*, it is used chiefly or wholly for a small bottle or vial for vinegar, called a *vinegar-cruse.*

CRU'SET, *n.* [Fr. *creuset*, formerly *croiset*. *See* Crucible.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

CRUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser;* Ir. *scriosam*. In Sw. *krossa*, in Dan. *kryster*, signifies, to squeeze. In It. *croscio* is a crushing; and *crosciare*, to throw, strike, pour, or rain hard. There are many words in the Shemitic languages which coincide with *crush* in elements and signification. Ch. Heb. Syr. גרס, *garas*, to break in pieces; Ar. *garasa*, id.: Eth. *charats*, to grind, whence *grist;* Heb. and Ch. חרץ, *charate*, and Ch. Syr. Heb. רצץ, to break, to crush. So *crash*, in English, and Fr. *briser*, Arm. *freusa*, to bruise. *See* Rush.] 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze, so as to force a thing out

of its natural shape; to bruise by pressure.

The ass...*crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall; Num. xxii.

To *crush* grapes or apples, is to squeeze them till *bruised* and broken, so that the juice escapes. Hence, to *crush out*, is to force out by pressure.—2. To press with violence; to force together into a mass.—3. To overwhelm by pressure; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

Who are *crushed* before the moth; Job iv.

4. To overwhelm by power; to subdue; to conquer beyond resistance; as, to *crush* one's enemies; to *crush* a rebellion.—5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* always; Deut. xxviii.

6. To bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding; to comminute.

CRUSH, *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

CRUSH, *n.* A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass; as, the *crush* of a large tree, or of a building.

The wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison.*

CRUSH'ED, *pp.* Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted.

CRUSH'ER, *n.* One who crushes.

CRUSH'ING, *ppr.* Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised; overwhelming; subduing by force; oppressing; comminuting.

CRUST, *n.* [Lat. *crusta*; Ger. *kruste*; W. *crest*, from *cresu*, to parch or scorch, *cres*, a hardening by heat. But the primary sense is probably to shrink, contract, harden, whether by cold or heat, and it is probably allied to *crystal*, *freeze*, *crisp*, &c.] 1. An external coat or covering of a thing, which is hard or harder than the internal substance; as, the *crust* of bread; the *crust* of snow; the *crust* of dross; the *crust* of a pie.—2. A piece of crust; a waste piece of bread.—3. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and some other animals.—4. A scab.—5. That portion of our globe which is accessible to our inspection and observation, is called by geologists, the earth's *crust*. It is this crust which affords proper occupation to the geologist. The greatest depth to which he has been hitherto able to extend his observations, from the uppermost strata to the lowest beds, is from eight to ten miles; a thickness which, compared with the bulk of the earth, does not exceed that of the paper which covers a globe a foot in diameter, compared with the size of the globe itself.

CRUST, *v. t.* To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered; to incrust; as, to *crust* a thing with clay; to *crust* cake with sugar; *crusted* with bark.—2. To cover with concretions.

CRUST, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

CRUS'TA, *n.* [Lat.] In *gem sculp.*, a gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object.

CRUSTA'CEA, or **CRUSTA'CEANS**, *n.* One of the three primary divisions, or classes, into which articulated animals provided with articulated legs, are divided. They are distinguished by having the head generally confounded with the thorax, and respiring by branchiæ, or gills, placed at the sides of the body, beneath the hard covering or shell in which they are encased. The larger and better known species are those marine animals known under the ordinary name of shell-fish; and in the Linnæan system, they composed two genera in the apterous order of insects, viz., Cancer and Monoculus. The crustacea have a tegumentary or outward skeleton, in nature obviously different from the internal one of the vertebrata; it consists of a great number of distinct pieces connected together by portions of the epidemic envelope, in the same way as among the higher animals certain bones are connected together by cartilages. Several species, if not all, moult or cast these outer skeletons or shells in the progress of growth; this is the case with crabs, cray-fish, &c.

CRUSTA'CEAN, *n.* or *a.* See CRUSTACEA.

CRUSTACEOL'OGY, or **CRUSTA'LOGY**, *n.* That part of zoology which treats of *crustaceous* animals. [See CRUSTALOGY.]

CRUSTA'CEOUS, *a.* [Fr. *crustacée*, from Lat. *crusta*.] Pertaining to crust: like crust; of the nature of crust or shell. *Crustaceous* animals, or *Crustacea*, have a crust or shell composed of several jointed pieces, and in their external form have a great resemblance to insects; but in their internal structure and economy, they are quite different. They were arranged by Linnæus, in the same class with the insects, but now form a class by themselves. They include the crab, lobster, shrimp, &c.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of having a soft and jointed shell

CRUSTALOG'ICAL, *a.* [See CRUSTALOGY.] Pertaining to crustalogy.

CRUSTAL'OGIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the science of crustaceous animals.

CRUSTAL'OGY, *n.* [Lat. *crusta*, a shell, and Gr. λογος, discourse.] That part of zoology which treats of *crustaceous* animals, arranging them in orders, tribes, and families, and describing their forms and habits. [*Crustaceology*, the word sometimes used, is ill-formed, and its derivatives inconveniently long. Who can endure such words as *crustaceological*?]

CRUST'ATED, *a.* Covered with a crust; as, *crustated* basalt

CRUSTA'TION, *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.

CRUS'TA PETRO'SA, *n.* [Lat.] Literally, a stony crust, a name given to a substance which enters into the composition of the teeth of some genera of elephants. It is sometimes called cement.

CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

CRUST'ILY, *adv.* [from *crusty*.] Peevishly; harshly; morosely.

CRUST'INESS, *n.* The quality of crust; hardness.—2. Peevishness; moroseness; surliness

CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with crust.

CRUST'Y, *a.* Like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; as, a *crusty* coat; a *crusty* surface or substance.—2. Peevish; snappish; morose; surly; *a word used in familiar discourse, but not deemed elegant.*

CRUT, *n.* The rough, shaggy part of oak bark.

CRUTCH, *n.* [It. *croccia*, or *gruccia*; Ger. *krücke*; S. *krycka*; radically the same as *crotch* and *crook*.] 1. A staff with a curving cross piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking.—2. Figuratively, old age.—3. A support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, &c., and for the driver-boom of a ship, when their respective sails are unfurled.—*Crutches*, in *ship-building*, are pieces of knee-timber placed within side the ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers abaft.

CRUTCH, *v. t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

CRUTCH'ED, *pp.* Supported with crutches.—2. *a.* Crossed; badged with a cross; as, *crutched* friars; in some old authors, *crouched*, from the obsolete verb, *to crouch*, to mark with a cross.

CRUTH. See CROWD, CROWTH.

CRUX, *n.* [Lat *crux*, a cross.] Any thing that puzzles and vexes. [*Lit. us.*]

CRU'YSHAGE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind, having a triangular head and mouth.

CRY, *v. i. pret.* and *pp cried.* It ought to be *cryed*. [Fr. *crier*. The Welsh has *cri*, a cry, and rough, raw, *criaw*, to cry, clamour, or weep; and *creu*, to cry, to *crave*; both deduced by Owen from *cre*, a combining cause, a principle, beginning or first motion; also, what pervades or penetrates, a *cry*. This is the root of *create*, or from the same root. *Cre*, Owen deduces from *rhe*, with the prefix *cy*; and *rhe*, he renders a run or swift motion. This is certainly contracted from *rhed*, a race, the root of *ride*; Owen to the contrary notwithstanding. All the senses of these words unite in that of shooting forth, driving forward or producing. There is a class of words a little different from the foregoing, which exactly give the sense of *cry*. It. *gridare*; Sp. and Port. *gritar*; Sax. *grædan*; Sw. *grata*; Dan. *græder*; D. *kryten*; W. *grydiaw*, to utter a rough sound, from *rhyd*, the Welsh root of *crydu*, to shake or tremble, whence *cradle*. [W. *creth*, a trembling or shivering with cold, from *cre*; also, constitution, disposition.] The latter root *rhyd*, *crydu*, would give *cri*, rough raw, *crude*. *Cry* is a contracted word; but whether from the former or latter class of roots may be less obvious—possibly all are from one source. If not, I think *cry* is from the French *crier*, and this from *gridare*, *gritar*.] 1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call or exclaim with vehemence; *in a very general sense.*—2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request or prayer.

The people *cried* to Pharaoh for bread; Gen. xli.

The people *cried* to Moses, and he prayed; Num. xi.

3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament.

But ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart; Isa. lxv.

Esau *cried* with a great and bitter cry; Gen. xxvii.

Also, to weep or shed tears in silence; *a popular use of the word.*—4. To utter a loud sound in distress; as, Heshbon shall *cry;* Isa. xv.

He giveth food to the young ravens which *cry;* Ps. cxlvii.

5. To exclaim; to utter a loud voice; with *out.*

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out;* Luke ix.

6. To proclaim; to utter a loud voice, in giving public notice.

Go, and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem; Jer. ii.

The voice of him that *crieth* in the wilderness; Isa. xl.

7. To bawl; to squall; as a child.—8. To yelp, as a dog. It may be used for the uttering of a loud voice by other animals.—*To cry against,* to exclaim, or utter a loud voice by way of reproof, threatening, or censure.

Arise, go to Nineveh, and *cry* against it; Jonah i.

To cry out, to exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamour.—2. To complain loudly.—*To cry out against,* to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame; to utter censure.—*To cry to,* to call on in prayer; to implore.

CRY, *v. t.* To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice; as, to *cry* goods; to *cry* a lost child.—*To cry down,* to decry; to depreciate by words or in writing; to dispraise; to condemn.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

2. To overbear.

Cry down this fellow's insolence. *Shak.*

To cry up, to praise; to applaud; to extol; as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.—2.† To raise the price by proclamation; as, to *cry up* certain coins.—*To cry off* or *out,* in *the vulgar dialect,* is to publish intentions of marriage.

CRY, *n. plur. Cries.* In *a general sense,* a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an animal; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate.—2. A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping or lamentation; it may be a shriek or scream.

And there shall be a great *cry* in all the land of Egypt; Ex. xi.

3 Clamour; outcry; as, War, war, is the public *cry.*

And there arose a great *cry;* Acts xxiii

4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion.—5. Proclamation; public notice.

At midnight there was a *cry* made, Matt. xxv.

6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street are called *cries;* as, the *cries* of London.—7 Acclamation; expression of popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee. *Shak.*

8. A loud voice in distress, prayer, or request; importunate call.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble; Ps. ix.

There was a great *cry* in Egypt; Ex. xii.

9. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame.

Because the *cry* of Sodom and Gomorrah is great...I will go down, and see whether they have done altogether according to the *cry* of it; Gen. xviii.

10. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice.

He looked for righteousness, and behold a *cry;* Is. v.

11. The sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want; as, the *cries* of fowls, the yell or yelping of dogs, &c.—12. A pack of dogs.

CRY'AL, *n.* [W. *cregyr,* a screamer.] The heron.

CRY'ER, *n.* One who cries or makes proclamation; a crier,—which see.

CRY'ER, *n.* A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.

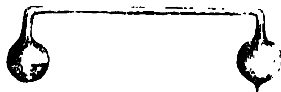
CRY'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud voice; proclaiming, &c.

CRY'ING, *a.* Notorious; common; great; as, a *crying* sin or abuse.

CRY'ING, *n.* Importunate call; clamour; outcry.

CRY'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. κρυος, cold, and λιθος, stone, ice-stone.] A fluate of soda and alumine, found in Greenland, of a pale grayish white, snow white, or yellowish brown. It occurs in masses of a foliated structure. It has a glistening vitreous lustre.

CRYOPH'ORUS, *n.* [Gr. κρυος, frost, and φορεω, to bear.] Frost-bearer; an instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold. It



Cryophorus

consists of a glass tube, bent at each end, the bent parts being terminated by a bulb. By means of this instrument, water can be turned into ice by its own evaporation.

CRYPT, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτω, to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church for the interment of persons; also, a subterranean chapel, or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.

CRYP'TA, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. κρυπτω, to hide.] In *bot.,* the round receptacles for secretion present in the leaves of some plants, as in the orange and myrtle.

CRYP'TÆ, *n. plur.* [Gr. κρυπτω, to hide.] In *anat.,* little rounded excrescences, in which the minute ramifications of the arteries terminate in the cortical part of the kidneys.

CRYP'TIC, / CRYP'TICAL, } *a.* [Supra.] Hidden; secret; occult.

CRYP'TICALLY, *adv.* Secretly.

CRYPTOCE'PHALUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Chrysomelidæ, having the head deeply inserted into the thorax, hence the name. There are upwards of twenty species in this country, but the most abundant species is the C. sericeus, a little beetle of a brilliant golden green colour, and about a quarter of an inch in length.

CRYP'TOGAM, *n.* [*See* CRYPTOGAMY.] In *bot.,* a plant whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible.

CRYPTOGAM'IAN, / CRYPTOGAM'IC, / CRYPTOG'AMOUS, } *a.* Pertaining to plants of the class Cryptogamia, including ferns, mosses, seaweeds, mushrooms, &c.—*Cryptogamic plants* are those which never produce flowers, and whose organs of fructification are obscure. Linnæus gave them their name, upon the supposition that they in fact do possess sexual organs, although he was unable to discover them. Since his time, several botanists have attempted to show that sexes do exist in them, although in a concealed and anomalous state. From the most recent observations, it seems not improbable that male and female organs exist in such plants, although in a state of intimate intermixture.

CRYPTOG'AMIST, *n.* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany; one who favours the system of cryptogamy in plants.

CRYPTOG'AMY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος, concealed, and γαμος, marriage.] Concealed fructification, a term applied to plants of the class Cryptogamia, whose stamens and pistils are not well ascertained, or too small to be numbered with certainty. The class Cryptogamia is the twenty-fourth and last in the Linnæan system. [*See* CRYPTOGAMIAN.]

CRYPTOG'RAPHER, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

CRYPTOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.

CRYPTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος, hidden, and γραφω, to write.] The act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher.

CRYPTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος, secret, and λογος, discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language.

CRYPTO'PHAGUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Engidæ. They are minute beetles, which are found in fungi and in flowers.

CRYPTO-PORTICUS, *n.* Strictly, a subterraneous gallery or vaulted passage; but the term has been extended to signify any passage or corridor.

CRYPTORHYN'CHIDES, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by their possessing a groove in the chest, into which the rostrum is received when at rest.

CRYS'TAL, *n.* [Lat. *crystallus;* Gr. κρυσταλλος: Ger. *krystall;* W. *crisial,* from *cris,* it is said, a hard *crust.* It is from the same root as *crisp,* and W. *cresu,* to parch; *crest,* a crust; *crasu,* to roast. The Greek, from which we have the word, is composed of the root of κρυος, frost, a contracted word, probably from the root of the Welsh words, supra, and στελλω, to set. The primary sense of the Welsh words is to shrink, draw, contract; a sense equally applicable to the effects of heat and cold. Qu. Ar. *karasa;* Ch. קרש *kerash,* to congeal.] 1. In *chem.* and *miner.,* an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. A vast number of mineral and saline substances, and also many vegetable and animal products, are capable of assuming this regular geometrical form. The chemist procures crystals, either by fusing the bodies by heat, and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid, and then abstracting the fluid by slow evaporation.—2. A factitious body, cast in glass-houses, called crystal glass; a species of glass more perfect in its com-

position and manufacture than common glass. The best kind is the Venice crystal. It is called also factitious crystal or paste.—3. A substance of any kind having the form of a crystal. —4. The glass of a watch-case.—*Rock crystal*, or *mountain crystal*, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colourless quartz.—*Iceland crystal*, a variety of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime, brought from Iceland. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into rhombs, and is remarkable for its double refraction.

CRYS'TAL, *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

> By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRYS'TAL-FORM, *a.* Having the form of crystal.

CRYS'TALLINE, *a.* [Lat. *crystallinus*; Gr. κρυσταλλινος.] 1. Consisting of crystal; as, a *crystalline* palace.—2. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid; as, a *crystalline* sky. —*Crystalline heavens*, in *ancient astr.*, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile and the firmament, in the Ptolemaic system, which supposed the heavens to be solid and only susceptible of a single motion.—*Crystalline humour*, or *crystalline lens*, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior segment which is received into the vitreous humour is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellæ. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina, and form a perfect image there.

CRYS'TALLITE, *n.* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.

CRYS'TALLIZABLE, *a.* [from *crystallize*.] That may be crystallized; that may form or be formed into crystals.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION, *n.* [from *crystallize*.] The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the particles assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate and regular form, according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the substance takes an irregular form. This process is the effect of refrigeration or evaporation. 2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing.

CRYS'TALLIZE, *v. t.* To cause to form crystals. Common salt is *crystallized* by the evaporation of sea water.

CRYS'TALLIZE, *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

> Each species of salt *crystallizes* in a peculiar form. *Lavoisier.*

CRYS'TALLIZED, *pp.* Formed into crystals.

CRYS'TALLIZING, *ppr.* Causing to crystallize; forming or uniting in crystals.

CRYSTAL'LINA, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from Indigofera tinctoria, the indigo plant.

CRYSTALLOG'RAPHER, *n.* [Infra.] One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYSTALLOGRAPH'IC, CRYSTALLOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to crystallography.

CRYSTALLOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography.

CRYSTALLOG'RAPHY, *n.* [*crystal*, as above, and γραφη, description.] 1. The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals. According to Haüy, the *primitive form* of crystals is a solid of a constant form, inserted symmetrically in all the crystals of the same species, and the faces of which observe the direction of the layers which compose these crystals. The primitive forms are reducible to six, viz. the parallelopipedon, which includes the cube, the rhomb, and all the solids which are terminated by six faces, parallel two and two; the tetraedron; the octahedron; the regular hexahedral prism; the dodecahedron, with equal and similar rhomboidal planes; and the dodecaedron, with triangular planes. Haüy, by farther subdivision of these primitive forms, reduced them to three forms, to which he gave the name of *integral particles*, the union of which constitutes the crystal. These are the tetraedron, the simplest of all pyramids; the triangular prism, the simplest of prisms; and the parallelopipedon, the simplest of all solids which have their faces parallel two and two. Dr. Wollaston supposed the primitive particles of crystals to be spheres, and it is certain that the various forms of crystals may be produced by placing balls upon one another in different ways. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.—2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

CTENODAC'TYLA, *n.* [Gr. κτεις, a comb, and δακτυλος, a digit, toe, or foot.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the section Geodephaga. The species are from Guiana.

CTENODAC'TYLUS, *n.* A genus of rodent animals, of the family Arvicolidæ. Each foot has four toes only, and an obsolete clawless wart in place of a thumb. The tail is very short and hairy. One species is termed the comb-rat, a native of the north of Africa.

CTENO'ID, *a.* [Gr. κτεις, a comb, and ειδος, form.] Comb shaped.

CTENOID'IANS, or **CTENOI'DANS**, *n.* The third order of fossil fishes, according to the classification of Dr. Agassiz, having scales jagged or pectinated like the teeth of a comb. The perch has scales on this principle.

CTENO'STOMA, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Cicindelidæ.

CUB, *n.* [allied perhaps to Ir. *caobh*, a branch, a shoot. But the origin of the word is uncertain.] 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. Waller uses the word for the young of the whale.—2. A young boy or girl, in *contempt*.

CUB,† *n.* A stall for cattle.

CUB, *v. t.* To bring forth a cub or cubs. In *contempt*, to bring forth young, as a woman.

CUB,† *v. t.* To shut up or confine.

CUBA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *cubatio*, from *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining.

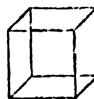
CU'BATORY, *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent.

CU'BATURE, *n.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.

CUB'BED, *pp.* Brought forth; shut up; confined; *used of beasts*.

CUB'BING, *ppr.* Bringing forth, as beasts; shutting up in a stall.

CUBE, *n.* [Gr. κυβος; Lat. *cubus*, a die or cube; Fr. *cube*; It. *cubo*; Sp. *cubo*; Port. *cubo*. In the two latter languages, it signifies also a pail or tub, and in Port. the nave of a wheel. W. *cub*, a bundle, *heap* or aggregate, a *cube*; Ch. כעב, *akab*, to square, to form into a cube; כעביא, *kubeia*, the game of dice; Gr. κυβεια. It seems to be allied to Lat. *cubo*, to set or throw down, and to signify that which is set or laid, a solid mass.] 1. In *geom.*, a regular solid body, with six equal sides, all squares, and containing equal angles; or it may be defined a rectangular parallelopiped, which has all its six sides squares.—2. In *arith.*, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number; or it is formed by multiplying any number twice by itself; as, 4×4=16, and 16×4=64, the cube of 4.


Cube.

> The law of the planets is, that the squares of the times of their revolutions are in proportion to the *cubes* of their mean distances.

The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is that of superficial content or area. Cubes of different sides are to one another as the third powers of the number of units in their sides.—*Cube root* is the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube; or which twice multiplied into itself, produces the number of which it is the root; thus, 3 is the cube root or side of 27, for 3×3=9, and 3×9=27.

CUBE-ORE, *n.* Hexahedral olivenite, or arseniate of iron, a mineral of a greenish colour.

CU'BEB, *n.* [Ar. *kababan*; Indian *kebaba*.] The small spicy berry of the Piper cubeba, from Java, and the other East India isles. It was formerly called, from its short stems, Piper caudatum, or tailed pepper. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In aromatic warmth and pungency, it is far inferior to pepper.

CU'BEBINE, *n.* A vegetable principle found in the seeds of the Piper cubeba.

CU'BIC, CU'BICAL, *a.* [Lat. *cubicus*, from *cubus*. *See* CUBE.] Having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube. A *cubic* foot of water is the water that may be contained within six equal sides, each a foot square.—*Cubic number* is a number

produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number; or it is the number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root. [*See* CUBE.]—*Cubic quantity* or *cube*, in *alge.*, the third power in a series of geometrical proportionals continued; as *a* is the root, *a a* or a^2 the square, and *a a a* or a^3 the cube.—*Cubic equation*, in *alge.*, is that in which the highest power of the unknown quantity consists of three dimensions; as $x^3+a x^2+b x+c=0$.

CU'BICALNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBIC'ODON, *n.* In *geol.*, a species of Phytosaurus.

CUBIC'ULAR, *a.* [Lat. *cubiculum.*] Belonging to a chamber.

CUBIC'ULARY, *a.* [Lat. *cubiculum*, a bed-room.] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [*Lit. us.*]

CU'BIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

CU'BIT, *n.* [Lat. *cubitus*, the elbow; Gr. κυβιτον: probably allied to Lat. *cubo*, and signifying a turn or corner.] 1. In *anat.*, the fore arm; the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.—2. In *mensu.*, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit among the ancients was of a different length among different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states the Roman cubit at seventeen inches and four-tenths; the cubit of the Scriptures at a little less than 22 inches; and the English cubit at 18 inches.

CU'BITAL, *a.* Of the length or measure of a cubit.—2. Pertaining to the cubit or ulna; as, the *cubital* nerve; *cubital* artery; *cubital* muscle.

CU'BITED, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

CUB'LESS, *a.* Having no cubs.

CUBO-DODECAHE'DRAL, *a.* Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

CU'BOID, *a.* Having the form of a cube, or differing little from it. In *geol.*, an epithet applied to the middle bone of the first tarsal row, in the hind paddle of an ichthyosaurus or plesiosaurus.

CUBOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. κυβος, cube, and ειδος, form.] Cubiform; in the shape of a cube; as, the *cuboidal* bone of the foot.

CUBO-OCTAHE'DRAL, *a.* [*cube* and *octahedral.*] Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron.

CUCK'INGSTOOL, *n.* [Qu. from *choke.*] An engine for punishing scolds and refractory women; also brewers and bakers; called also a *tumbrel* and a *trebuchet*. The culprit was seated on the stool and thus immersed in water.

CUCK'OLD, *n.* [Chaucer, *cokewold*. The first syllable is Fr. *cocu*, which seems to be the first syllable of *coucou*, cuckoo; W. *cog*. The Dutch call a cuckold, *hoorndraager*, a *horn-wearer*; and the Germans, *hahnrei*, from *hahn*, a *cock*; the Spaniards and Portuguese, *cornudo*; Ital. *cornuto*, horned; Fr. *cornard*.†] A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

CUCK'OLD, *v. t.* To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife; *applied to the seducer.*—2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man: *applied to the wife.*

CUCK'OLDED, *pp.* Made a cuckold by criminal conversation.

CUCK'OLDOM, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

CUCK'OLDLY, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking.

CUCK'OLD-MAKER, *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold.

CUCK'OO, *n.* [Lat. *cuculus*; Gr. κοκκυξ: Sax. *geac*; Sw. *gök*; W. *cog*; Ger. *kuckuck*. *See* GAWK.] A bird of the genus Cuculus, whose name is supposed to be called from its note. The note is a call to love, and continued only during the amorous season. It belongs to the zygodactylous or yoke-footed tribe of birds, or those which have the toes situated two before and two behind. The true cuckoo tribe, to which the typical appellation Cuculus is now restricted, are all natives of the Eastern continent. The common



Common Cuckoo (Cuculus canorus).

European cuckoo, Cuculus canorus, is a bird about the size of a small pigeon, or rather appearing of that size, from the very great quantity of feathers with which it is clothed. The well-known vernal call-note of this species is generally first heard in the south of England, about the middle of April. The call-note is very much affected by the state of the weather, being of a hoarse nature during very dry weather, and becoming musical and distinct in moist weather. This bird, like the *cow-bunting*, deposits its eggs in the nest of some other species, generally in that of the shore-pipit, or pied water-wagtail. The young cuckoo ejects from the nest its young companions as soon as they are hatched. The old cuckoos leave this country in the first week of July, retiring southward; but the young cuckoos remain till September. Where the mass of them spend the winter is not well ascertained.

CUCK'OO-FLOWER, } *n.* A plant, a **CUCK'OO-BUD**, } species of Cardamine.

CUCK'OO-LIKE, *a.* Like the cuckoo.

CUCK'OO-PINT, *n.* A plant, of the genus Arum.

CUCK'OO-SPIT, } *n.* A dew or **CUCK'OO-SPITTLE**, } exudation found on plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary. Or a froth or spume found on the leaves of certain plants, as on white field-lychnis or catch-fly, called sometimes *spatling poppy*.

CUC'QUEAN,† *n.* [Fr. *coquine.*] A vile lewd woman.

CUCU'BALUS, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Caryophyllaceæ, which includes the berry-bearing campion, bladder campion, catch-fly, and several other species, all British weeds.

CUCU'LIDÆ, *n.* The modern systematic name for the cuckoo tribe, a family of scansorial birds, placed by Cuvier next to the *wry-necks*.

CU'CULLATE, } *a.* [Lat. *cucullatus*, **CU'CULLATED**, } from *cucullus*, a hood, a *cowl.*] 1. Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood.—2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood; or wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in shape of a conical roll of paper; as, a *cucullate* leaf, or nectary.

CU'CUMBER, *n.* [Fr. *coucombre*, or *concombre*, from Lat. *cucumer* or *cucumis*; Ir. *cucamhar.*] The name of a plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucumis. The flower is yellow and bell-shaped; and the stalks are long, slender, and trailing on the ground, or climbing by their claspers. The unripe fruit is used for salads and pickles.

CU'CUMIS, *n.* A cucurbitaceous genus of plants, comprehending the melon, the cucumber, and some sorts of gourd. It is distinguished from the neighbouring genera, by its three thick split stigmas, and by the seeds having a thin margin. The fruit is in all cases pulpy internally. *Cucumis colocynthis*, a species of the above, is known by the name of the bitter apple or bitter cucumber. It is annual, a native of Turkey and Nubia. The fruit is about the size of an orange. The pulp of the fruit yields the colocynth of the shops.

CU'CURBIT, } *n.* [Lat. *cucurbita*, a **CUCUR'BITE**, } gourd; Fr. *cucurbite*; from Lat. *curvitas.*] A chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a wide mouth. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stone ware, and is used in distillation. This vessel, with its head or cover, constitutes the alembic.

CUCUR'BITA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The common gourd, the orange gourd, and the bush gourd, are the types.

CUCURBITA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, consisting of climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. It comprehends the melon gourd, cucumber, colocynth, or bryony.

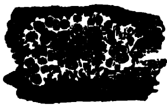
CUCURBITA'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling a gourd; as, *cucurbitaceous* plants, such as the melon and pumpkin or pompion.

CUCUR'BITIVE, *a.* A word applied to small worms shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

CUD, *n.* [As this word is often vulgarly pronounced *quid*, I suspect it to be a corruption of the D.*kaauwd*, *gekaauwd*, chewed, from *kaauwen*, to chew, Arm. *chaguein*, Sax. *ceowan*. *See* CHEW and JAW.] 1. The food which ruminating animals chew at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or that portion of it which is brought from the first stomach and chewed at once.—2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed. [*See* QUID.]—3. The inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud.

CUD'BEAR, *n.* [A corruption of Cuthbert, with a French pronunciation, so called after a man of this name, who first brought it into notice.] A purple or violet-coloured powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from a species of lichen, or crustaceous moss, the Lecanora tartarea,

growing commonly on limestone rocks in Sweden, Scotland, the north of England, &c. It is partially soluble in boiling water, being red with acids, and violet blue with alkalis. It is prepared nearly in the same way as archil.



Cudbear plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

In this country it is used chiefly to give strength and brilliancy to the blues dyed with indigo.

CUD'DEN,† } *n.* A clown; a low rus-
CUD'DY,† } tic; a dolt. In *Scotland*, cuddy or cuddie is a name given to an ass.

CUD'DLE, *v. i.* [Arm. *cuddyo;* W. *cuziaw*, to hide, to lurk, to cover or keep out of sight; Sax. *cudele*, the *cuttle-fish*. Qu. *hide* and *cheat.*] To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat.

CUD'DY, *n.* In *ships*, an apartment; a cabin under the poop, or a cook-room. It is applied to different apartments, in different kinds of ships.—2. The cole-fish.

CUD'GEL, *n.* [W. *cogel;* from *cóg*, a mass, lump, or short piece of wood. The Scot. *cud*, Teut. *kodde, kudse*, is a different word; *dg* in English being generally from *g*, as in *pledge, bridge, allege*, &c.] A short thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating. It differs strictly from a club, which is larger at one end than the other. It is shorter than a pole, and thicker than a rod.—*To cross the cudgels*, to forbear the contest; a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one cudgel over another.

CUD'GEL, *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel, or thick stick.—2. To beat in general.

CUD'GELLED, *pp.* Beaten with a cudgel.

CUD'GELLER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

CUD'GELLING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel.

CUD'GEL-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating.

CUD'LE, *n.* [Qu. Scot. *cuddie.*] A small sea fish.

CUD'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Gnaphalium, goldylocks or eternal flower, of many species. The flowers are remarkable for retaining their beauty for years, if gathered in dry weather.

CUE, *n.* [Fr. *queue;* Lat. *cauda.*] 1. The tail; the end of a thing; as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair.—2. The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin. A hint given to an actor on the stage, what or when to speak.—3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.—4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Were it my *cue* to fight. *Shak.*

5. Humour; turn or temper of mind. [*Vulgar.*]—6. A farthing, or farthing's worth.—7. The straight rod, used in playing billiards.

CUER'PO, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, Lat. *corpus*, body.]—*To be in cuerpo*, or *to walk in cuerpo*, are Spanish phrases for being without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed.

CUFF, *n.* [Pers. *kafa*, a blow; Ch. נקף, *nekaph*, id.; Ar. *nakafa*, to strike; Heb. נקף, *nakaph*, to strike off, to sever by striking, to kill. The French *coup* coincides with *cuff* in elements, but it is supposed to be contracted from It. *colpo*, Lat. *colaphus*. *Cuff* however agrees with the Gr. κόπτω.] 1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.—2. It is used of fowls that fight with their talons.—*To be at fisty-cuffs*, to fight with blows of the fist.

CUFF, *v. t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

CUFF, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle.

CUFF, *n.* [This word probably signifies a fold or doubling; Ar. *kaufa*, to double the border and sew together; Ch. כוף, *kuph*, to bend; Heb. כפף, *kafaf;* Gr. κύπτω; Low. Lat. *cippus*. The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand.

CUFF'ED, *pp.* Struck with the fist.

CUFF'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the fist.

Cui bono? [Lat.] For whose benefit? (*cui est bono*), for what use?

CUIN'AGE, *n.* The making up of tin into pigs, &c., for carriage.

CUIRASS', *n.* (kweras'.) [Fr. *cuirasse;* W. *curas*. Qu. from *cor*, the heart; or from Fr. *cuir*, Lat. *corium*, leather.] A breastplate; a piece of defensive armour, made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle. It was originally made of leather or of quilted linen.

Cuirass.

CUIRASSIER, *n.* (kwerasseer.) A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breastplate.

CUISH, or **CUISSE,** *n.* (kwiss.) [Fr. *cuisse*, the thigh or leg; W. *coes;* Ir. *cos.*] Defensive armour for the thighs.

CUL'DEE, *n.* [Lat. *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God.] A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and are supposed to have been originated in the sixth century by St. Columba, who evangelized the western parts of Scotland, and founded the famed monastery in Iona.

CU'LERAGE, *n.* [Fr. *cul.*] Another name of the Arse-smart.

CU'LEX, *n.* [Lat. a gnat.] A Linnæan genus of insects, having the common gnat, (C. pipiens,) for its type; but now raised to the rank of a family (Culicidæ).

CULI'CIDES or **CULICIDÆ,** *n.* A family of dipterous insects, of the section nemocera. The genus culex comprehends the common gnat and the mosquito.

CU'LICIFORM, *a.* [Lat. *culex*, a gnat or flea, and *forma*, form.] Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea.

CU'LINARY, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen, W. *cyl*. *See* Kiln.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as, a *culinary* fire; a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

CULL, *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *cueillir*, It. *cogliere*, to gather; Norm. *culhir;* It. *scegliere*. To *cull*, is rather to separate, or to take.] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; as, to *cull* flowers.

CULL'ED, *pp.* Picked out; selected from many.

CUL'LENDER, *n.* A strainer. [*See* Colander.]

CULL'ER, *n.* One who picks or chooses from many.

CUL'LET, *n.* The name given to broken glass brought to the glass-house, for the purpose of being melted up with fresh materials.

CULLIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *cully.*] Credulity; easiness of belief. [*Not elegant.*]

CULL'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; choosing from many.

CULL'ION, *n.* (cul'yon.) [It. *coglione.*] 1. A mean wretch. If from *cully*, one easily deceived; a dupe.—2. A round or bulbous root; Orchis. Lat. *coleus*.

CULL'IONLY, *a.* Mean; base. [*A bad word, and not used.*]

CUL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler*, to strain.] 1. Broth of boiled meat strained.—2. A kind of jelly.—3. Same as *coulisse*, which see.

CUL'LY, *n.* [*See* the Verb.] A person who is meanly deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe.

CUL'LY, *v. t.* [D. *kullen*, to cheat, to *gull.*] To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on; to jilt.

CUL'LYING, *ppr.* Deceiving; tricking.

CUL'LYISM, *n.* The state of a cully. [*Cully* and its derivatives are not elegant words.]

CULM, *n.* [Lat. *culmus;* Ir. *colbh;* W. *colov*, a stalk or stem; Lat. *caulis;* D. *kool*. *See* Quill and Haulm.] 1. In *bot.*, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification.—2. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses.—3. A species of fossil coal, found in small masses, not adhering when heated, difficult to be ignited, and burning with little flame, but yielding a disagreeable smell.

Culm.

CUL'MEN, *n.* [Lat.] Top; summit.

CULMIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.] 1. Bearing culms. *Culmiferous* plants have a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow, and wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats, and barley.—2. Abounding in culm or slaty coal.

CUL'MINATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *culmen*, a top or ridge.] To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude; as a planet.

CULMINA'TION, *n.* The transit of a planet over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day.—2. Top; crown.—*Culmination* is used metaphorically, for the condition of any person or thing arrived at the most brilliant or important point of its progress.

CULPABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* Culpable.] Blameableness; culpableness.

CUL'PABLE, *a.* [Low Lat. *culpabilis;* Fr. *coupable;* from Lat. *culpa*, a fault; W. *cwl*, a fault, a flagging, a drooping, like *fault*, from *fail.*] 1. Blameable; deserving censure; as the person who

has done wrong, or the act, conduct or negligence of the person. We say, the man is *culpable*, or voluntary ignorance is *culpable*.—2. Sinful; criminal; immoral; faulty. But generally, *culpable* is applied to acts less atrocious than crimes.—3.† Guilty of; as, *culpable* of a crime.

CUL'PABLENESS, *n.* Blameableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

CUL'PABLY, *adv.* Blameably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

CUL'PRIT, *n.* [supposed to be formed from *cul*, for *culpable*, and *prit*, ready; certain abbreviations used by the clerks in noting the arraignment of criminals: the prisoner is guilty, and the king is ready to prove him so.] 1. A person arraigned in court for a crime. 2. Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

CUL'TER, *n.* [Lat.] A *coulter*, which see.

CULTIRO'STRES, *n.* [Lat. *culter*, a ploughshare, and *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.*, a name given by Cuvier and others, to a family of birds, whose bill is large, long, and strong, and most frequently pointed also, such as cranes, herons, storks, &c. These belong to the genus Ardea, Linn.

CUL'TIVABLE, *a.* [*See* CULTIVATE.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated.

CULTIVA'TABLE, *a.* Cultivable.

CUL'TIVATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cultiver;* from Lat. *colo*, *cultus*, to till, to dwell.] 1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow and reap: to labour, or manage and improve in husbandry; as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.—2. To improve by labour or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults, and enlargement of powers or good qualities; as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry. 3. To study; to labour to improve or advance; as, to *cultivate* philosophy; to *cultivate* the mind.—4. To cherish; to foster; to labour to promote and increase; as, to *cultivate* the love of excellence; to *cultivate* gracious affections.—5. To improve; to meliorate, or to labour to make better; to correct: to civilize; as, to *cultivate* the wild savage.—6. To raise or produce by tillage; as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.

CUL'TIVATED, *pp.* Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; meliorated: civilized; produced by tillage.

CUL'TIVATING, *ppr.* Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage.

CULTIVA'TION, *n.* The act or practice of tilling and preparing for crops husbandry; the management of land. Land is often made better by *cultivation*. Ten acres under good *cultivation* will produce more than twenty when badly tilled.—2. Study, care, and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement, or increase; the application of the means of improvement, correction, enlargement or increase; as, men may grow wiser by the *cultivation* of talents; they may grow better by the *cultivation* of the mind, of virtue, and of piety.—3. The producing by tillage; as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.

CUL'TIVATOR, *n.* One who tills, or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.—2. One who studies or labours to improve, to promote, and advance in good qualities, or in growth.—3. An agricultural implement of the horse-hoe kind, chiefly used in working fallows.

CUL'TRATED, or **CULTRATE**, *a.* [Lat. *cultratus*, from *culter*, a ploughshare or pruning knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; coulter-shaped or shaped like a pruning knife, as when a body is straight on one side and curved on the other; as, the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrated*.

CUL'TURE, *n.* [Lat. *cultura*, from *colo*. *See* CULTIVATE.] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labour or other means of improvement.

We ought to blame the *culture*, and not the soil. *Pope.*

2. The application of labour or other means to improve good qualities in, or growth; as, the *culture* of the mind; the *culture* of virtue. 3. The application of labour or other means in producing; as, the *culture* of corn, or grass.—4. Any labour or means employed for improvement, correction, or growth.

CUL'TURE, *v. t.* To cultivate.

CUL'TURED, *pp.* Cultivated.

CUL'TURELESS, *a.* Having no culture.

CUL'TURING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

CUL'TURIST, *n* A cultivator.

CUL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *culfer*, *culfra;* Arm. *colm;* Lat. *columba*.] A pigeon, or wood pigeon.

CUL'VER-HOUSE, *n.* A dove cote.

CUL'VERIN, *n.* [Fr. *couleuvrine:* from Lat. *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent.] A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

CUL'VERKEY, *n.* A plant or flower.

CUL'VERT, *n.* A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water.

CUL'VERTAIL, *n.* [*culver* and *tail*.] Dove-tail, in joinery and carpentry.

CUL'VERTAILED, *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber by a dove-tailed joint; *a term used by shipwrights.*

CUM'BENT, *a.* [Lat. *cumbo*.] Lying down.

CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Dan. *kummer*, distress, incumbrance, grief; Ger. *kümmern*, to arrest, to concern, to trouble, to grieve; Fr. *encombrer*, to encumber.] 1. To load, or crowd.

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

2. To check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight. *Dryden.*

3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving; Luke x.

4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as any thing useless. Thus, brambles *cumber* a garden or field. [*See* ENCUMBER, which is more generally used.]

CUM'BER, *n.* Hinderance; obstruction; burdensomeness; embarrassment; disturbance; distress.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring. *Spenser.*

[*This word is now scarcely used.*]

CUM'BERED, *pp.* Loaded; crowded.

CUM'BERING, *ppr.* Loading; crowding; obstructing.

CUM'BERSOME, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; as, *cumbersome* obedience.—2. Unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed; as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

CUM'BERSOMELY, *adv.* In a manner to encumber.

CUM'BERSOMENESS, *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome.

CUM'BRANCE, *n.* That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; burden; encumbrance; hinderance; oppressive load; embarrassment.

CUM'BROUS, *a.* Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; oppressive; as, a *cumbrous* weight or charge.—2. Giving trouble; vexatious; as, a cloud of *cumbrous* gnats.—3. Confused; jumbled; obstructing each other; as, the *cumbrous* elements.

CUM'BROUSLY, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

CUM'BROUSNESS, *n.* State of being cumbrous.

CUM'FREY, *n.* A genus of plants, the Symphytum; sometimes written *comfrey*, *comfry*, and *comphry*.

CUM'IN, *n.* [Lat. *cuminum;* Gr. κύμινον: Oriental כמן, *kamon*. The verb with which this word seems to be connected, signifies, in Ar. Ch. Syr. and Sam., to retire from sight, to lie concealed.] An umbelliferous plant, Cuminum cyminum, of annual duration, found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated time out of mind for the sake of its agreeable aromatic fruit, which, like that of caraway, dill, anise, &c., possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties.

CUMIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid derived from oil of cumin.

CUM'MINGTONITE, *n.* A new mineral discovered by Dr. J. Porter, in Cummington and Plainfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and named by Prof. Dewey. It is massive, the composition thin, columnar, scapiform, stellular, rather incoherent, fibres somewhat curved, lustre silky, colour ash-gray, translucent to opaque, brittle.

CU'MULATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *cumulo;* Russ. *kom*, a mass or lump; Lat. *cumulus*, a heap.] To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap; to heap together. [*Accumulate* is more generally used.]

CUMULA'TION, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap. [*See* ACCUMULATION.]

CU'MULATIVE, *a.* Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass.—2. That augments by addition; that is added to something else. In *law*, that augments, as evidence, facts, or arguments of the same kind.

CU'MULOSE, *a.* Full of heaps.

CU'MULO-STRATUS, *n.* A species of cloud. [*See* CLOUD.]

CU'MULUS, *n.* A species of cloud. [*See* CLOUD.]

CUN,† *v. t.* To know. [*See* CON.]—2. —To direct the course of a ship. [*See* COND, the true orthography.]

CUNCTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *cunctor*, to delay.] Delay. [*Not much used.*]

CUNCTA'TOR, *n.* One who delays or lingers. [*Lit. us.*]

CUND, *v. t.* To give notice. [*See* COND.]

CU'NEAL, *a.* [Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge. *See* COIN.] Having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATE, } *a.* Wedge-shaped. An
CU'NEATED, } animal or part is so called, which has the longitudinal diameter exceeding the transverse, and narrowing gradually downwards. In *bot.*, applied most usually to leaves.



Cuneate leaf.

CU'NEIFORM, }
CU'NIFORM, } *a.* [Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape or form of a wedge. Applied in anatomy and natural history to various objects from their shape. *Cuneiform letters.* [*See* under ARROW.]

CUN'NER, *n.* [*lepas.*] A kind of fish, less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CUN'NING, *a.* [Sax. *cunnan*, *connan*; Goth. *kunnan*, to know; Sw. *kunna*, to be able, to know; *kunnig*, known; also, knowing, skilful, *cunning*; D. *kunnen*, can, to be able, to hold, contain, understand, or know; Ger. *können*. *See* CAN.] 1. Knowing; skilful; experienced; well-instructed. It is applied to all kinds of knowledge, but generally and appropriately, to the skill and dexterity of artificers, or the knowledge acquired by experience.

Esau was a *cunning* hunter; Gen. xxiii.

I will take away the *cunning* artificer; Is. iii.

A *cunning* workman; Ex. xxxviii.

2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.

With cherubs of *cunning* work shalt thou make them; Ex. xxvi.

[*The foregoing senses occur frequently in our version of the Scriptures, but are nearly or quite obsolete.*]—3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; as, a *cunning* fellow.

They are resolved to be *cunning*; let others run the hazard of being sincere *South.*

In this sense, the purpose or final end of the person may not be illaudable; but *cunning* implies the use of artifice to accomplish the purpose, rather than open, candid, or direct means. Hence, —4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose.—5. Assumed with subtilty; artful.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUN'NING,† *n.* Knowledge; art; skill; dexterity.

Let my right hand forget her *cunning*; Ps. cxxxvii.

2. Art; artifice; artfulness; craft; shrewdness; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. Hence in *a bad sense*, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

CUN'NINGAIRE, *n.* [Sw. *kaningaard.*] A warren for rabbits. [*Scotch.*]

CUNNINGHA'MIA SINEN'SIS, *n.* An evergreen Chinese tree, formerly called *Pinus lanceolata*, belonging to nat. order Coniferæ. It has narrow, oval, lanceolate, stiff, pungent leaves, which, when the plant is old enough, collect into cones after the manner of an Araucaria.

CUN'NINGLY, *adv.* Artfully; craftily; with subtilty; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables; 2 Pet. i.

CUN'NING-MAN, *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

CUN'NINGNESS, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

CUNONIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of polypetalous apocarpous exogens, allied to Saxifragaceæ. They are trees or shrubs inhabiting Southern Africa, South America, and very sparingly the East Indies. The bark is used for tanning purposes.

CUP, *n.* [Sax. *cop* or *cupp*; Ir. *capa*; or *capan*; W. *cwb*, *cwpan*; Lat. *cupa*, *cuppa*, whence *cupella*, a *cupel*, a little cup; Ch כוב, *kub*; Ar. *kubon.* The primary sense may be, hollow, bending, Russ. *kopayu*, or containing; most probably the latter, and allied to Lat. *capio.* *See* COOP.] 1. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of. It is usually made of metal; as, a silver *cup*; a tin *cup*. But the name is also given to vessels of like shape, used for other purposes. It is usually more deep than wide; but tea-cups and coffee-cups are often exceptions.—2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; as, a *cup* of beer; see 1 Cor. xi. —3. In a *Scriptural sense*, sufferings and afflictions; that which is to be received or endured.



Ancient Cups.

O my Father if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me; Matt. xxvi

4. Good received; blessings and favours.

My *cup* runneth over; Ps. xxiii.

Take the cup of salvation, that is, receive the blessings of deliverance and redemption with joy and thanksgiving. —5. Any thing hollow like a cup, as, the *cup* of an acorn. The bell of a flower, and a calyx is called a *flower-cup.*—6. A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.—*Cup and can*, familiar companions; the *can* being the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.—*Cups*, in the plural, social entertainment in drinking; merry bout.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton*

CUP, *v. i* In *surg.*, to apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body.—2.† To supply with cups.

CUP'BEARER, *n.* An attendant of a prince or at a feast, who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household; Neh i.

CUP'BOARD, *n.* [*cup* and *board.*] Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on. In modern houses, a small case or inclosure in a room with shelves destined to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.

CUP'BOARD,† *v. t.* To collect into a cupboard; to hoard.

CUP'BOARDED, *pp.* Deposited in a cupboard.

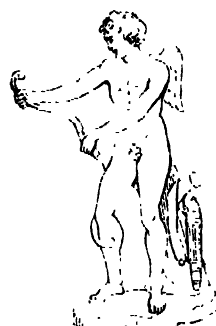
CU'PEL, *n.* [Lat. *cupella*, a little cup.] A small cup or vessel used in refining metals. It retains them while in a metallic state, but when changed by fire into a fluid scoria, it absorbs them. Thus, when a mixture of lead with gold or silver is heated in a strong fire, the lead is oxidated and vitrified, and sinks into the substance of the cupel, while the gold or silver remains pure. This kind of vessel is made usually of phosphate of lime, or the residue of burnt bones, rammed into a mould, which gives it its figure.

CU'PEL DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals.

CUPELLA'TION, *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel, or by scorification.

CUP'-GALLS, *n.* A singular kind of galls found on the leaves of the oak, and some other trees. They are of the figure of a cup, or drinking-glass without its foot, and adhere by their point or apex to the leaf. They contain the worm of a small fly.

CUPID, *n.* [Lat. *cupido.*] The Roman name of the Grecian god of love Eros, [Gr. Ἔρως,] the son of Mercury and Venus. He is generally represented as a beautiful child with wings, blind, and carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, with which he transpierced the hearts of lovers, inflaming them with desire. Cupid is said to have fallen in love with Psyche, the daughter of Sol and Constancy, with whom he was ultimately united in marriage.



Cupid bending his bow.

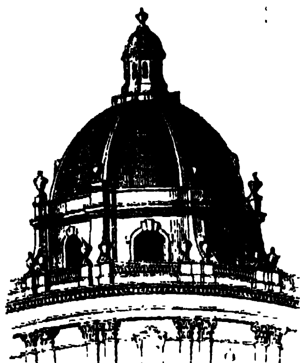
CUPID'ITY, *n.* [Lat *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, from *cupio*, to desire, to covet.] An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power.—*Cupidity* is never used for the animal appetite, like lust or concupiscence, but for desire of the mind.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke.*

CUP'-MOSS, *n.* A vague term for a sort of moss, or some plant called a moss, whether correctly or not, is uncertain; perhaps a corruption of Clubmoss, the trivial name of the genus Lycopodium.

CU'POLA, *n.* [It. *cupola*; Sp. *cupula*; from the root of *cup*, or rather from W. *cop*, a top or summit.] In *arch.*, a spherical vault on the top of an edifice: a dome, or the round top of a dome. The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building like the Pantheon at Rome, or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. The greater part of modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter, and constructed of timber; but the ancient cupolas were nearly hemi-

spherical, and constructed of stone. The finest modern cupolas are, that of


Cupola, Radcliffe Library, Oxford.

St. Peter's at Rome; the one on the Bank of England and those of St. Paul's, London; the Hotel des Invalides and the Church of St. Genevieve, Paris; Santa Maria at Florence; and St. Sophia at Constantinople.

CU'POLAID,† *a.* Having a cupola.

CUP'PA, *n.* One of the furs used in coat-armour; it is composed of various pieces, formed *potent, counter-potent.*

CUP'PED, *pp.* Bled by means of cupping-glasses.

CUP'PER, *n.* [from *cup.*] One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

CUP'PING, *ppr.* Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

CUP'PING, *n.* The application of the cucurbita or cupping-glass. There are two kinds of cupping; one by which some blood is taken away, generally simply termed cupping; the other when no blood is abstracted, which is accordingly termed *dry-cupping.*

CUP'PING-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood. The *cupping-glass* is first held over the flame of a spirit-lamp, by which means the included air is rarefied. In this state it is applied to the skin, and as the heated air cools, it contracts and produces a partial vacuum, so that the skin and integuments are drawn up into the glass, and become swollen.

CU'PREOUS, *a.* [Lat. *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities.

CUPRES'SUS, *n.* The cypress, a coniferous genus of plants, distinguished from the firs and pines by its leaves being more scaly, its cones formed of a small number of peltate woody bracts, and the seeds very small, angular, and several to each bract. [*See* CYPRESS.]

CUPRIF'EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or affording copper; as, *cupriferous* silver.

CUP'-ROSE, *n.* The poppy.

CUP'-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a cup.

CUP'-VALVE, *n.* A valve resembling the conical valve; with this difference, that the seat is made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere.


Cup-Valve.

CU'PULE, *n.* An accidental part of a seed, being a rough calyculus, surrounding the lower part of a gland, as that of the oak, of which it is the cup.

CUPULI'FERÆ, *n.* The oak family, so named from the peculiar husk or cup (*cupule*) in which the fruit is enclosed. A nat. order of dicotyledonous plants, containing several genera, and numerous important species. The plants belonging to this order are trees or shrubs, inhabiting chiefly the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. They are common in Europe, Asia, and North America. This order furnishes many trees, which are highly valued on account of their timber. The chief genera are *Quercus*, or oak; *Castanea*, or chestnut; *Fagus*, or beech; and *Corylus*, or hazel-nut. Of the genus *Quercus*, there are at least forty-four species in America, and thirty species in the Old World. [*See* OAK.]

CUR, *n.* [Qu. Lapponic *coira;* Basque *chauirra;* Ir. *gyr, gaier*, a dog.] A degenerate dog; and in reproach, a worthless man.

CU'RABLE, *a.* [*See* CURE.] That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as, a *curable* wound or disease; a *curable* evil

CU'RABLENESS, *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed, or remedied.

CU'RACY, *n.* [*See* CURE and CURATE.] The office or employment of a curate; the employment of a clergyman who represents the incumbent or beneficiary of a church, parson, or vicar, and officiates in his stead.—2. A benefice held by license from the bishop.

CU'RATESHIP, *n.* [*See* CURACY.]

CURAR'INA, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the Lasiostoma Curare, or the Woorara tree of South America.

CURAS'SOW BIRD, *n.* A bird as large as a hen turkey, and of a deep shining black colour. It has a round hard yellow knob on the upper mandible of the bill between the nostrils, and on the head a crest of long black feathers projecting forward at the point. [*See* CRAX.]

CU'RATE, *n.* [Lat. *curator*, or *curatus*, from *cura*, care. *See* CURE.] 1. A clergyman in the church of England, who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar. He must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary, and having no fixed estate in the curacy, he may be removed at pleasure. But some curates are perpetual.—2. One employed to perform the duties of another.

CU'RATIVE, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.

CURA'TOR, *n.* [Lat. *See* CURE.] One who has the care and superintendence of any thing.—2. A guardian appointed by law; one appointed to administer the estate of any person who is not legally competent to manage his property, as a minor, an idiot, an insane person.—3. Among the *Romans*, a trustee of the affairs and interests of a person emancipated or interdicted. Also, one appointed to regulate the price of merchandise in the cities, and to superintend the customs and tributes.—4. In *the United Provinces*, or *Holland*, the curator of a university superintends the affairs of the institution, the administration of the revenues, the conduct of the professors, &c.

CURA'TRIX, *n.* She that cures or heals.

CURB, *n.* [Fr. *courber*, to bend; Russ. *koroblyu*, to bend, to draw in, to straiten.] 1. In the *manege*, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the *eye*, and running over the beard of the horse. It consists of three parts; the hook, fixed to the eye of the branch; the chain or links; and the two rings or mails.—2. Restraint; check; hinderance. Religion should operate as an effectual *curb* to the passions.—3. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well.—4. [Fr. *courbe;* It. *corba*, a disease and a basket.] A hard and callous swelling on the hind part of the hock of a horse's leg, attended with stiffness, and sometimes pain and lameness. A tumour on the inside of a horse's hoof. A swelling beneath the elbow of a horse's hoof; a nosing or guard of wood for brick steps, to prevent their being dislocated.

CURB, *v. t.* To restrain; to guide and manage; as a horse.—2. To restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection; as, to *curb* the passions.

And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild
Milton.

3. To furnish or surround with a curb, as a well.—4.† To bend.

CURB'ED, *pp.* Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb.

CURB'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; checking; restraining.

CURB'ING, *n.* A check.

CURB'LESS, *a.* Having no curb or restraint.

CURB'-PLATE, *n.* The wall plate of a circular or elliptical roof or dome. Also, the plate of a skylight; the plate which receives the upper or *curb-rafters* of a curb-roof. The circular frame of a well.

CURB'-ROOF, *n.* [Fr. *courber*, to bend.] In *arch.*, a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight down from the ridge to the walls, are at a given height received on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls, so that this kind of roof presents a bent appearance, whence its name. The upper rafters on both sides are termed *curb-rafters*, and the plate which receives them is called the *curb-plate*. It is frequently termed a *mansard* roof, from the name of its inventor.

CURB'-STONE, *n.* A stone placed at the edge of a pavement, to hold the work together. It is written sometimes *kerb* or *kirb*.

CURCU'LIO, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, comprehending many species, which are chiefly distinguished by their colour. The genus is distinguished by having the feelers subclavated, and resting upon the snout, which is prominent and horny. Some of the species are exceedingly destructive to granaries.


Curcuma.

CUR'CUMA LONGA, *n.* The turmeric plant, an herbaceous fleshy-rooted plant, belonging to the nat order Scitamineæ found wild in various places in the East Indies, where it is also extensively cultivated. The root is an ingredient in the composition of

curry powder. It is valuable as a dyeing drug, and furnishes a chemical test of the presence of uncombined alkalies.

CURD, *n.* [Ir. *cruth;* Scot. *cruds.* Sometimes in English, *crud.* The primary sense is to congeal or coagulate. *See* CRYSTAL.] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or, in some countries, eaten as common food. The word may sometimes perhaps be used for the coagulated part of any liquor.

CURD, *v. t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd.

CURD'ED, *pp.* Coagulated.

CURD'LE, *v. i.* [Sometimes written *crudle. See* CURD.] 1. To coagulate or concrete; to thicken, or change into curd. Milk *curdles* by a mixture of runnet.—2. To thicken; to congeal; as, the blood *curdles* in the veins.

CURD'LE, *v. t.* To change into curd; to cause to thicken, to coagulate, or concrete. Runnet or brandy *curdles* milk.

> At Florence they *curdle* their milk with artichoke flowers. *Encyc.*

2. To congeal or thicken. The recital *curdled* my blood.

CURD'LED, *pp.* Coagulated; congealed.

CURD'LING, *ppr.* Concreting; coagulating.

CURD'Y, *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

CURE, *n.* [Lat. *cura;* Fr. *cure;* Lat. *curo,* to *cure,* to take *care,* to prepare; W. *cûr,* care, a blow or stroke, affliction; *curaw,* to beat, throb, strike; *curiaw,* to trouble, to vex, to pine or waste away; Fr. *curer,* to cleanse; "*se curer les dents,*" to pick the teeth; It. *cura,* care, diligence; *curare,* to cure, attend, protect; also, to value or esteem; Sp. *cura,* cure, remedy, guardianship; *curar,* to administer medicines; to salt, as meat; to season, as timber; to bleach thread or linen; to take care; to recover from sickness; *curioso,* curious, neat, clean, handsome, fine, careful. The radical sense of this word is, to strain, stretch, extend, which gives the sense of healing, that is, making strong, and of *care,* superintendence. But the Welsh has the sense of *driving,* a modified application of extending, and this gives the sense of separation and purification. In its application to hay, timber, provisions, &c., the sense may be to *make right,* as in other cases; but this is considered uncertain.] 1. A healing; the act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound. We say, a medicine will effect a *cure.*—2. Remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals.

> Colds, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure.* *Dryden.*

3. The employment of a curate; the *care* of souls; spiritual charge.

CURE, *v. t.* [Lat. *curo. See* the Noun.] 1. To heal, as a person diseased, or a wounded limb; to restore to health, as the body, or to soundness, as a limb.

> The child was *cured* from that very hour; Matt. xvii.

2. To subdue, remove, destroy, or put an end to; to heal, as a disease.

> Christ gave his disciples power to *cure* diseases; Luke ix.

When the person and the disease are both mentioned, *cure* is followed by *of* before the disease. The physician *cured* the man *of* his fever.—3. To remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state. Patience will alleviate calamities which it cannot *cure.*—4. To dry; to prepare for preservation; as, to *cure* hay; or to prepare by salt, or in any manner, so as to prevent speedy putrefaction; as, to *cure* fish or beef.

CURED, *pp.* Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation.

CURELESS, *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy; as, a *cureless* disorder; a *cureless* ill.

CURER, *n.* A healer; a physician; one who heals.

CUR'FEW, *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu,* cover fire.] 1. The ringing of a bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice originated in England from an order of William the Conqueror, who directed that at the ringing of the bell, at eight o'clock, every one should put out his light and go to bed. This word is not used in America; although the practice of ringing a bell, at nine o'clock, continues in many places, and is considered in New England as a signal for people to retire from company to their own abodes; and in general, the signal is obeyed.—2.† A cover for a fire; a fire-plate.

CURIALIST'IC, *a.* [Lat. *curialis.*] Pertaining to a court.

CURIAL'ITY,† *n.* [Lat. *curialis,* from *curia,* a court.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

CURING, *ppr.* Healing; restoring to health or soundness; removing, as an evil; preparing for preservation.

CURING-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is drained and dried.

CURIOLOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. κυριολογια, propriety of speaking.] Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture.

CURIOS'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *curiositas. See* CURIOUS.] 1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness. A man's *curiosity* leads him to view the ruins of Balbec, to investigate the origin of Homer, to discover the component parts of a mineral, or the motives of another's actions.—2. Nicety; delicacy.—3. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiousness; as, the *curiosity* of workmanship.—4. A nice experiment; a thing unusual or worthy of curiosity.

> There hath been practised a *curiosity,* to set a tree on the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon.*

5. An object of curiosity; that which excites a desire of seeing, or deserves to be seen, as novel and extraordinary.

> We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison.*

[*The first and the last senses are chiefly used.*]

CURIO'SO, *n.* [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.

CU'RIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *curiosus,* from *cura,* care. *See* CURE.] 1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive.

> Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters, nor to pry into the concerns of your neighbours.

2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; as, a man of a *curious* turn of mind; sometimes followed by *after,* and sometimes by *of. Curious after* things elegant and beautiful; *curious of* antiquities.—3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct.

> Men were not *curious* what syllables or particles they used. *Hooker.*

4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please.

> A temperate man is not *curious* of delicacies. *Taylor.*

5. Nice; exact; subtile; made with care.

> Both these senses embrace their objects —with a more *curious* discrimination. *Holder.*

6. Artful; nicely diligent.

> Each ornament about her seemly lies,
> By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed. *Fairfax.*

7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished; as, a *curious* girdle; *curious* work; Ex. xxviii., xxx. —8. Requiring care and nicety; as, *curious* arts; Acts xix.—9. Rigid; severe; particular. [*Lit. us.*]—10. Rare; singular; as, a *curious* fact.

CU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively.

> I saw nothing at first, but observing it more *curiously,* the spots appeared. *Newton.*

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly; Ps. cxxxix.—3. In a singular manner; unusually.

CU'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of workmanship. —2. Singularity of contrivance.—3. Curiosity.

CURL, *v. t.* [D. *krullen;* Dan. *kröller,* to *curl,* to crisp; Corn. *krillia.*] 1. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets; to crisp, as the hair.—2. To writhe; to twist; to coil, as a serpent.—3. To dress with curls.

> The snaky locks
> That *curled* Megæra. *Milton.*

4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

> Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
> To *curl* the waves. *Dryden.*

CURL, *v. i.* To bend in contraction; to shrink into ringlets.—2. To rise in waves or undulations; to ripple; and particularly, to roll over at the summit; as, a *curling* wave.—3. To rise in a winding current, and to roll over at the ends; as, *curling* smoke.—4. To writhe; to twist itself.

> Then round her slender waist he *curled.* *Dryden.*

5. To shrink; to shrink back; to bend and sink. He *curled* down into a corner.

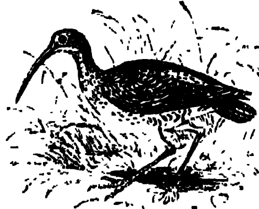
CURL, *n.* A ringlet of hair, or any thing of a like form.—2. Undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure.—3. A winding in the grain of wood.—4. A disorder which affects potato crops, and by which their tops become shrivelled.

CURL'ED, *pp.* Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted; undulated.

CUR'LER, *n.* In *Scotland,* one who engages in the amusement of curling.

CUR'LEW, *n.* [Fr. *courlis* or *corlieu.*] 1. An aquatic fowl of the genus Scolopax and the grallic order. It has a long bill; its colour is diversified with ash and black; and the largest species spread more than three feet of wings

It frequents the sea-shore in winter, and in summer retires to the moun-



Common Curlew (Numenius arquata).

tains.—2. A fowl, larger than a partridge, with longer legs, which frequents the corn-fields in Spain.

CURL-HEAD'ED, CURL-PATE, or CURLY-PATED, *a.* Having the hair curled.

CURL'INESS, *n.* A state of being curly.

CURL'ING, *ppr.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets.

CURL'ING, *n.* [Teut. *krullen*, or Fr. *crouler.*] In *Scotland*, a winter amusement on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at the top, from one mark to another. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner which has been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist.

CURL'ING-IRONS, } *n.* An instrument for curl-
CURL'ING-TONGS, } ing the hair.

CURL'INGLY, *adv.* In a waving manner.

CURL'ING-STONE, *n.* The stone used in the game of curling. In shape it resembles a small cheese, with a convenient handle in the top. Curling-stones are usually made of trap.

CURL'ING-STUFF, *n.* Timber in which the fibres wind or curl at the places where branches have shot out from the trunk of the tree.

CURL'Y, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.

CUR'LY-HEADED, } *a.* Having curl-
CUR'LY-PATED, } ing hair.

CURMUD'GEON, *n.* [Fr. *cœur*, heart, and *mechant*. *Nares.* Qu.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

CURMUD'GEONLY, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish.

CUR'RANT, *n.* [from *Corinth.*] The fruit of a well-known shrub belonging to the genus Ribes, of which Grossularia is now considered a species; the grossberry or gooseberry and the currant falling under the same genus. Currants are of various species and varieties; as, the common red and white currants, and the black currant. —2. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia; used in cookery.

CUR'RANT, CUR'RENT, or COURS'ANT, *a.* In *her.*, animals borne in a running position are so termed.



Current.

CUR'RENCY, *n.* [*See* CURRENT.] Literally, a flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course like that of a stream; as, the *currency* of time.—2. A continued course in public opinion, belief, or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age; as, a report has had a long or general *currency*.—3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; as, the *currency* of pounds, shillings, and pence; the *currency* of bank bills or of treasury notes. —4. Fluency; readiness of utterance; but in this sense we generally use *fluency*. —5. General estimation; the rate at which any thing is generally valued.

He takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. That which is current or in circulation, as a medium of trade. The word may be applied to coins, or to bills issued by authority. It is often applied to bank notes, and to notes issued by government.

CUR'RENT, *a.* [Lat. *currens*, from *curro*, to flow or run; Fr. *courir*, whence *courier*, and *discourir*, to discourse, *concourir*, to *concur*, &c.; It. *correre*; Sp. and Port. *correr*, to run; W. *gyru*, to drive or run; Eng. *hurry*. It seems to be connected with the root of *car*, *cart*, *chariot*, like *currus*. See Ar. *kaura*, and *yarai*.] 1. Literally, flowing, running, passing. Hence, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as, *current* opinions; *current* coin. Hence, common, general, or fashionable; generally received; popular; as, the *current* notions of the day or age; *current* folly. —2. Established by common estimation; generally received; as, the *current* value of coin. 3. Passable; that may be allowed or admitted.—4. Now passing; present in its course; as, the *current* month or year.

CUR'RENT, *n.* A flowing or passing; a stream; *applied to fluids*; as, a *current* of water or of air. The Gulf stream is a remarkable *current* in the Atlantic. A *current* sets into the Mediterranean.—The *setting of a current* is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; and the *drift of a current* is the rate at which it runs in an hour. Currents in the sea are either natural or general; as arising from the rotation of the earth on its axis, or the tides, &c.; or accidental and particular, caused by the waters being driven against promontories, or into gulfs and straits, whence they are forced back, and thus disturb the natural flux of the sea. A knowledge of currents, their directions and velocities, is of great importance in navigation. 2. Course; progressive motion or movement; continuation; as, the *current* of time.—3. A connected series; successive course; as, the *current* of events.—4. General or main course; as, the *current* of opinion.

Currente calamo. [Lat.] Written offhand; done rapidly, with no stop: *literally*, with the pen running.

CUR'RENTLY, *adv.* In constant motion; with continued progression. Hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general reception; as, the story is *currently* reported.

CUR'RENTNESS, *n.* Currency; circulation; general reception.—2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation. [*Not mu. us.*]

CUR'RICLE, *n.* [Lat. *curriculum*, from *curro*, to run.] 1. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.—2.† A chariot.—3.† A course.

CURRIC'ULUM, *n.* [Lat.] A race-course; a place for running; a chariot, &c.—2. The whole course of study in a university.

CUR'RIED, *pp.* [*See* CURRY.] Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned; prepared.

CUR'RIER, *n.* [Lat. *coriarius*; Fr. *corroyeur*. *See* CURRY.] A man who dresses and colours leather, after it is tanned.

CUR'RISH, *a.* [*See* CUR.] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; brutal; malignant; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome.

CUR'RISHLY, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

CUR'RISHNESS, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness.

CUR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *corroyer*; Arm. *courreza*; Sp. *curtir*; Port. *cortir*. The French and Armoric word seems to be compounded of Lat. *corium*, a hide, and the root of *rado*, to scrape, or of a word of like signification. The Sp. and Port. word seems to be allied to *cortex*, bark, from stripping; or to Lat. *curtus*, short, from cutting. But the Lat. *corium* is probably from a root signifying to scrape or to peel.] 1. To dress leather after it is tanned; to soak, pare, or scrape, cleanse, beat and colour tanned hides, and prepare them for use.—2. To rub and clean with a comb; as, to *curry* a horse.—3. To scratch or claw; to tear, in quarrels.

By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Butler.*

4. To rub or stroke; to make smooth; to tickle by flattery; to humour. But generally used in the phrase, *To curry favour*, to seek or gain favour by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities. [*Not elegant.*]

CUR'RY, *n.* In *the East Indies*, a stew of fowl, fish, or meat, eaten with boiled rice.

CUR'RY-COMB, *n.* [*See* COMB.] An iron instrument or comb for rubbing and cleaning horses.

CUR'RYING, *ppr.* Scraping and dressing; cleaning; scratching.

CUR'RYING, *n.* Rubbing down a horse.—2. The art of dressing skins after they are tanned, for the purposes of the shoemaker, coach and harness maker, &c., or of giving them the necessary smoothness, lustre, colour, and suppleness.

CUR'RY POWDER, *n.* In *East Indian cookery*, a mixture composed of turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and cayenne pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamums, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, and scraped cocoa-nut may be added at pleasure.

CURSE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. cursed* or *curst*. [Sax. *cursian*, *corsian*; Arm. *argarzi*. Qu. Ar. *karatha*.] 1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate.

Thou shalt not *curse* the ruler of thy people; Ex. xxii.

Bless, and *curse* not; Rom. xii.

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me; Num. xxii.

2. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

3. To devote to evil.

CURSE, *v. i.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear; Matt. xxvi.

CURSE, *n.* Malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another.

Shimei—who *cursed* me with a grievous *curse*; 1 Kings ii.

2. Imprecation of evil.

They entered into a *curse*, and into an oath; Neh. x.

3. Affliction; torment; great vexation.

I will make this city a *curse* to all nations; Jer. xxvi.

4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners.

Christ hath redeemed us from the *curse* of the law; Gal. iii.

5. Denunciation of evil.

The priest shall write all these *curses* in a book; Num. v.

CURS'ED, *pp.* Execrated; afflicted; vexed; tormented; blasted by a curse.—2. Devoted to destruction.

Thou art *cursed* from the earth; Gen. iv.

3. *a.* Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.—4. *a.* Vexatious; as, a *cursed* quarrel; *cursed* thorns.

CURS'EDLY, *adv.* In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [*A low word.*]

CURS'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

CURS'ER, *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

CUR'SHIP, *n.* [*See* CUR.] Dogship; meanness; ill-nature.

CURS'ING, *ppr.* Execrating; imprecating evil on; denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation.

CURS'ING, *n.* Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

CUR'SITOR, *n.* [from the Lat. *curso*, *cursito*, to run.] In *England*, a clerk in the court of chancery, whose business is to make out original writs. In the statute 18 Edward III. the cursitors are called *clerks of course.* They are twenty-four in number, and are a corporation among themselves. To each are assigned certain counties, to which he issues writs. Cursitor Baron is the title of an officer of the court of exchequer, who administers the oath to all high sheriffs, under sheriffs, bailiffs, and all the functionaries of the customs.

CUR'SIVE, *a.* [It. *corsivo*, running. *See* COURSE and CURRENT.] Running; flowing. *Cursive* hand is a running hand.

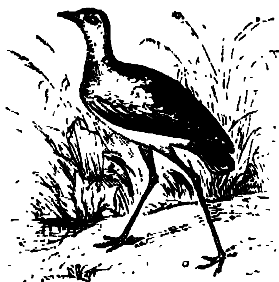
CUR'SOR, *n.* [Lat. a runner.] In *mathematical instruments*, a small piece of brass that slides, as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that slides to the day of the month, or the point that slides along a beam compass, &c.

CUR'SORARY,† *a.* Cursory; hasty.

CUR'SORILY, *adv.* [*See* CURSORY.] In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention; as, I read the paper *cursorily.*

CUR'SORINESS, *n.* Slight view or attention.

CURSO'RIUS, or COURS'ER, *n.* A genus of birds, of the order Cursores or Runners; including those which from the limited development of their wings are unable to fly; but which from the size and strength of their legs possess superior powers of running. The bill is long, as also the legs; and the mandibles are arched and compressed towards their extremities. To this genus belong the black-bellied courier, and the cream-



Brazen-winged Courser.

coloured courser or swift-foot. These birds chiefly inhabit Africa.

CUR'SORY, *a.* [Lat. *cursorius*, from *cursus. See* COURSE.] 1. Running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not with close attention; as, a *cursory* reading; a *cursory* view.—2. Running about; not stationary.

CURST, *pp.* of *Curse.* [*See* CURSED.]

CURST, *a.* Hateful; detestable; froward; tormenting; vexatious; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling; a word, however, which can be hardly said to have a definite signification. It is applied to any thing vexatious. In some of its applications in old authors, it appears to be the Dutch *korst*, crust, and to signify *crusty*, crabbed, surly.

CURST'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness.

CURT, *a.* [Lat. *curtus.*] Short. [*Rarely used, and not elegant.*]

CURTAIL, *v. t.* [composed of Lat. *curtus;* Fr. *court*, short, and *tailler*, to cut; *taille*, edge.] To shorten; to cut off the end or a part; as, to *curtail* words. Hence, in a more general sense, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish; as, to *curtail* our privileges. It is followed by *of* before the thing shortened. His name was *curtailed of* three letters. We are *curtailed of* our rights.

CUR'TAIL-DOG, *n.* A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing.

CUR'TAIL-STEP, *n.* The first step of a stair, when it is finished at its outer end in the form of a scroll.

CURTAILED, *pp.* Cut short or shorter; abridged.

CURTAILING, *ppr.* Cutting short or shorter; abridging.

CURTAILING, *n.* Abridgment; abbreviation.

CUR'TAIN, *n.* (kur'tin.) [It. *cortina;* Low Lat. Sp. and Port. *id* ; Fr. *courtine*, in fortification. This word may be from the root of *court*, and from the sense of separating. I think it is not a contraction of the It. *copertina.*] 1. A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be contracted, spread, or drawn aside at pleasure; intended for ornament or for use. Also, the hangings about the ark, among the Israelites.—2. A cloth-hanging used in theatres, to conceal the stage from the spectators. This is raised or let down by cords. Hence the phrases, to *drop the curtain*, to close the scene, to end; to *raise the curtain*, or *the curtain will rise*, to denote the opening of the play. And to *draw the curtain*, is to close it, to shut out the light, or to conceal an object; or to open it and disclose the object. *Behind the curtain*, in concealment, in secret.—3. In *fort.*, that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions, bordered with a parapet five feet high, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way, and into the moat.—4. In *Scripture*, tents, dwellings; Hab. iii. 7.

CUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains.

CUR'TAINED, *pp.* Inclosed with curtains.

CUR'TAINING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with curtains.

CUR'TAIN-LECTURE, *n.* Reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband.

CUR'TAINLESS, *a.* Having no curtain.

CURT'AL, *n.* A horse with a docked tail.

CURT'AL, *a.* Short; abridged; brief.

CURT'ATE, *a.* [Lat. *curtatus*, from *curto*, to shorten.] The *curtate distance*, in *astr.*, is the distance of a planet from the sun to that point, where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet, meets with the ecliptic. Or the interval between the sun or earth, and that point where a perpendicular, let fall from the planet, meets the ecliptic.

CURTA'TION, *n.* [*See* CURTATE.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

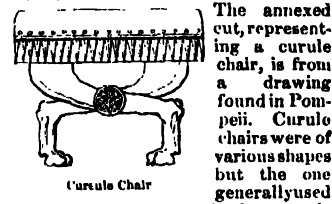
CURT'ILAGE, *n.* In *law*, a yard, garden, inclosure, or field, near and belonging to a messuage. [This is probably from *court*, or the same radix.]

CURT'LY,† *adv.* Briefly.

CURT'NESS, *n.* Shortness.

CU'RUCUI, *n.* A Brazilian bird of the woodpecker kind.

CU'RULE, *a* [Lat. *curulis*, from *currus*, a chariot.] Belonging to a chariot.—The *curule chair* or *seat*, among the Romans, was a sort of raised embellished chair or seat of ivory, gold, &c., placed in a chariot, wherein the chief officers of Rome were wont to be carried into council. It was also a mark of distinction for dictators, consuls, prætors, censors, and ediles, who were from this circumstance called *curules.* The annexed cut, representing a curule chair, is from a drawing found in Pompeii. Curule chairs were of various shapes but the one generally used was a stool without a back, so made as to be folded up, and opened again in the manner of a camp stool.



Curule Chair

CUR'VANT, or CUR'VAL, *a.* In *her.*, curved or bowed.

CURV'ATED, *a.* [*See* CURVE.] Curved; bent in a regular form.

CURVA'TION, *n.* The act of bending or crooking.

CURV'ATURE, *n.* [Lat. *curvatura. See* CURVE.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness, or the manner of bending; flexure by which a curve is formed. The curvature of a line is

the peculiar manner of its bending or flexure, by which it becomes a curve of such and such peculiar properties. Thus the nature of the curvature of a circle is such, that every point in the circumference is equally distant from a point within called the centre, and so the curvature of the same circle is everywhere the same; but the curvature in all other curves is continually varying.—*Circle of curvature*, or *circle of the same curvature*, a circle which touches a curve in a point, so that no other circle touching it in the same point can pass between it and the curve.—*Radius of curvature*, the radius of the circle of curvature.—*Double curvature*, a term applied to the curvature of a line which twists, so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane; as, the rhumb line, or the loxodromic curve.

ȻURVE, *a.* (curv.) [Lat. *curvus*, bent, crooked; *curvo*, to bend, turn, or wind; Fr. *courbe*, *courber*.] Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle; as, a *curve* line, which may be cut by a right line in more points than one. A *curve* line is that which is neither a straight line, nor composed of straight lines.

ȻURVE, *n.* A bending in a regular form, or without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; part of a circle. In *geom.*, a line which may be cut by a right line in more points than one. The doctrine of curves and of the figures and solids generated from them, constitutes what is called the higher geometry, and forms one of the most interesting and important branches of mathematical science. Curve lines are distinguished into algebraical, or geometrical, and transcendental or mechanical. The varieties of curves are innumerable; that is, they have different degrees of bending or curvature. The curves most generally referred to, besides the circle, are the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola, to which may be added the cycloid.

ȻURVE, *v. t.* [Lat. *curvo*; Fr. *courber*; Russ. *krivlyu*.] To bend: to crook; to inflect.

ȻURV'ED, *pp.* Bent; regularly inflected.

ȻURV'ET, *n.* [It. *corvetta*; Fr. *courbette*. See CURVE.] 1. In *the manege*, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once.—2. A prank; a frolic.

ȻURV'ET, *v. i.* [It. *corvettare*; Fr. *courbetter*.] 1. To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet.—2. To leap and frisk.

ȻURVILIN'EAR, } *a.* [Lat. *curvus*,
ȻURVILIN'EAL, } bent, and *linea*, a line.] Having a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines; as, a *curvilinear* figure.

ȻURVILINEAR'ITY, *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines.

ȻURV'ING, *ppr.* Bending in a regular form; crooked.

ȻURV'ING, *n.* A curve; a winding form.

ȻURV'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *curvitas*.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness.

ȻUSCUTA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of monopetalous exogens.—*Cuscuta*, or dodder, is a genus met with in most temperate climates, the species fixing themselves on the branches of woody or other plants, twisting round them, striking a number of minute suckers down upon their bark, and thus attracting from the system of the plants, and from the air, the sustenance necessary to their own support. This plant is often very prejudicial to clover, flax, and other crops.

ȻUSH'AT, *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

ȻUSHEW'-BIRD, *n.* A bird resembling the curassow, but having a knob of a fine blue colour on the upper mandible of its bill.

ȻUSH'ION, *n.* (cush'in.) [Fr. *coussin*; Ger. *küssen*; Arm. *couçzin*; Ch. כסי, *keesi*, a little cushion for the elbow.] 1. A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag, stuffed with wool, hair, or other soft material.—2. A bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate.—3. In *gilding*, a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board; used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures.—*Lady's cushion*, a plant, a species of Saxifraga.—*Sea cushion*, sea pink, or thrift, a species of statice.

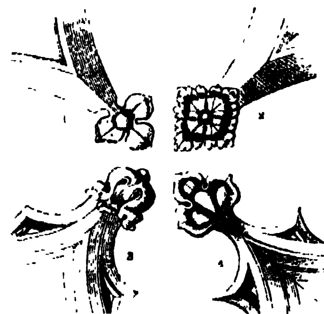
ȻUSH'ION, *v. t.* To seat on a cushion.

ȻUSH'IONED, *a.* Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

ȻUSH'IONET, *n.* A little cushion.

ȻUSK'IN,† *n.* A kind of ivory cup.

ȻUSP, *n.* [Lat. *cuspis*, a point.] In *astr.*, the points or horns of the moon or other luminary are termed *cusps*.—2. In *math.*, a term used for the point or corner formed by two branches of the same or different curves meeting and terminating there.—3. In *arch.*, a term applied to the points of the small arcs or foliations terminating the internal curves of the trefoiled, cinquefoiled, &c., heads of Gothic windows and panels.


Cusps.
1 Monument of Edw. III., Westminster Abbey (brass).
2. Henry VII.'s Chapel.
3 Monument of Sir James Douglas, Douglas Church.
4 Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

ȻUSP'ATED, *a.* [Lat. *cuspis*, a point.] Pointed; ending in a point.

ȻUSP'IDAL, *a.* Ending in a point.

ȻUSP'IDATE, } *a.* [Lat. *cuspidatus*,
ȻUSP'IDATED, } from *cuspis*, a point.] Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear; terminating in a bristly point; applied to leaves which are tipped with a spine, as in thistles.

ȻUS'PIS, *n.* [Lat.] A point.

ȻUS'TARD, *n.* [Cymbric *cwstard*. I suspect the first syllable to be W. *caws*, curd, cheese.] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.

ȻUS'TARD-APPLE, *n.* The fruit of plants belonging to the genus Anona, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The fruit is of the size of


Custard Apple.

a tennis ball, of an orange colour, containing a yellowish pulp, succulent, agreeable, and containing a sugary mucilage.

ȻUSTO'DIAL, *a.* [from *custody*.] Relating to custody or guardianship.

ȻUS'TODY, *n.* [Lat. *custodia*; from Lat. *custos*, a watchman, a keeper. This word has the elements of *castle*, W. *cas*, the primary sense of which is to separate, to drive off; hence, to defend, to hold. See CHASTE.] 1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security. The prisoner was committed to the *custody* of the sheriff.

> Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle; Num. iii.

Hence,—2. Imprisonment; confinement; restraint of liberty.—3. Defence from a foe; preservation; security.

> There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

ȻUS'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *coutume*, for *coustume*; Arm. *custum*. Qu. Lat. *consuetus*.] 1. Frequent or common use, or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act; hence, way; established manner; habitual practice.

> The priest's *custom* with the people was; 1 Sam. ii.
> We have no such *custom*; 1 Cor. xi.
> The *customs* of the people are vain; Jer. x.

2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop, and purchasing or procuring to be done. The shopkeeper has extensive *custom*, or a good run of *custom*. A mill or a manufacturer has extensive *custom*, or little *custom*.

> Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

3. In *law*, long-established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law, and long consent to which gives it authority. Customs are general, which extend over a state or kingdom, and particular, which are limited to a city or district.

ȻUS'TOM, *v. t.* To make familiar. [See ACCUSTOM, which is the word used.]—2. To give custom to.

ȻUS'TOM, *v. i.* To accustom.

ȻUS'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *coûtume*, from *coûter*, for *couster*, to cost.] Tribute, toll, or tax; that is, *cost* or charge paid to the public.

> Render *custom* to whom *custom* is due; Rom. xiii.

Customs, in *the plural*, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. The management of the customs is regulated by various acts, and is under the direction of several commissioners. One of these is for Scotland and Ireland, with two assistant commissioners; the latter acting

under the control of the English commissioners, who are in their turn under the control of the lords of the treasury.

CUS'TOMABLE, *a.* Common; habitual; frequent.

CUS'TOMABLENESS, *n.* Frequency; conformity to custom. [*Lit. us.*]

CUS'TOMABLY, *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner.

CUS'TOMARILY, *adv.* [*See* CUSTOMARY.] Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TOMARINESS, *n.* Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.

CUS'TOMARY, *a.* [Fr. *coutumier.*] 1. According to custom, or to established or common usage; as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.—2. Habitual; in common practice; as, *customary* vices.—3. Holding by custom; as, *customary* tenants, who are copyholders.—4. Held by custom; as, a *customary* freehold.

CUS'TOMARY, *n.* [Fr. *coutumier, coustumier.*] A book containing laws and usages, or customs; as, the *customary* of the Normans.

CUS'TOMED, *a.* Usual; common; to which we are accustomed. [*See* ACCUSTOMED.]—2. Furnished with customers.

CUS'TOMER, *n.* One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; one who purchases goods or wares.—2. One who frequents or visits any place for procuring what he wants. We say a mill has many *customers.* Hence, a person who receives supplies is called a *customer;* the smith, the shoemaker and the tailor have their *customers;* and the coffeehouse has its *customers.*—3.† A toll-gatherer.

CUS'TOM-HOUSE, *n.* The house where vessels enter and clear, and where the customs are paid or secured to be paid.

CUS'TOM-HOUSE-BROKERS, *n.* Persons authorized by the commissioners of customs to act for parties in the entry or clearance of ships, and the transaction of general business.

CUS'TOS, *n.* [Lat.] A keeper; as *custos brevium,* the principal clerk of the common pleas; *custos rotulorum,* keeper of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace.

CUS'TREL,† *n.* [Qu. Old Fr. *coustillier,* from Lat. *scutum.*] A buckler-bearer. Also, a vessel for holding wine.

CUS'TUMARY, *n.* A book of laws and customs.

CUT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. cut.* [Norm. *cotu,* cut. This word coincides in elements with the W. *cat,* a piece, *cateia,* to cut, *cwta,* short, *cwtau,* to shorten, and with *ysgythru,* to cut off, to lop, to shred, to carve, which Owen deduces from *ysgwth,* a push, from *gwth,* a push or thrust, *gwthiaw,* to push, thrust, press. Whether *cut* is derived to us from the Welsh or not may be a question; but I have not found the word in any of the Gothic or Teutonic languages. It is obviously from a common root with the Lat. *cædo* and *cudo,* and the primary sense is to thrust, to drive, to strike; and to *cut off* is primarily to *strike off.* We have proof of this in our own language; for a stroke with a whip is called a *cut.* The fact is the same with many other words which now signify, to separate with an edged tool.] 1. To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument, either by striking, as with an axe, or by sawing or rubbing; to make a gash, incision, or notch, which separates the external part of a body; as, to *cut* the flesh. It signifies also, to cut into pieces; to sever or divide; as, to *cut* timber in the forest. But when an entire separation of the body is intended, it is usually followed by *off, down, asunder, in two, in pieces,* or other word denoting such severance. "Ye shall not *cut* yourselves," that is, Ye shall not gash your flesh; Deut. xiv.—2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber; 2 Chron. ii.

3. To carve, as meat; to carve or engrave in sculpture.—4. To divide; to cleave, by passing through; as, a ship *cuts* the briny deep.—5. To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply; as, a sarcasm *cuts* to the quick. 6. To divide, as a pack of cards; as, to *cut* and shuffle.—7. To intersect; to cross. One line *cuts* another at right angles. The ecliptic *cuts* the equator.—8. To castrate.—*To cut across,* to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle or distance.—*To cut asunder,* to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.

He hath *cut asunder* the cords of the wicked; Ps. cxxix.

To cut down, to fell; to cause to fall by severing.

Ye shall *cut down* their groves; Ex. xxxiv.

Hence, to depress; to abash; to humble; to shame; to silence; as, his eloquence *cuts down* the finest orator, [*This phrase is not elegant.*]—*To cut off,* to separate one part from another; as to *cut off* a finger, or an arm; to *cut off* the right hand figure; to *cut off* a letter or syllable. 2. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord; 1 Kings xviii.

Evil doers shall be *cut off;* Ps. xxxvii.

8. To separate; to remove to a distance, or to prevent all intercourse. A man in another country or in prison is *cut off* from his country or his friends.—4. To interrupt; as, to *cut off* communication.—5. To separate; to remove; to take away; a to *cut off* ten years of life. 6 To intercept; to hinder from return or union. The troops were *cut off* from the ships.—7. To end; to finish; as, to *cut off* all controversy.—8. To prevent or preclude; as, to *cut off* all occasion of blame.—9. To preclude or shut out. The sinner *cuts* himself *off* from the benefits of Christianity.—10. To stop, interrupt, or silence.

The judge *cut off* the council very short. *Bacon.*

To cut on, to hasten; to run or ride with the utmost speed; *a vulgar phrase.*—2. To urge or drive in striking; to quicken blows; to hasten.—*To cut out,* to remove a part by cutting or carving; as, to *cut out* a piece from a board; to *cut out* the tongue. Hence, 2. To shape or form by cutting; as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* an image; to *cut out* a wood into walks. Hence, —3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare; as, to *cut out work* for another day. So we say, to *strike out.*—4. To shape; to adapt. He is not *cut out* for an author. [*Not elegant.*]—5. To debar. [*Not common.*]—6. To take the preference or precedence of; as to *cut out* a prior judgment creditor.—7. To step in and take the place of, as in courting and dancing. [*A vulgar phrase.*]—8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the postern joint of another.—*To cut short,* to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Achilles *cut* him *short.* *Dryden.*

2. To shorten; to abridge; as, to *cut short* of provisions or pay; to *cut* the matter *short.*—*To cut up,* to cut in pieces; as, to *cut up* beef—2. To eradicate; to cut off; as, to *cut up* shrubs.—*To cut a feather;* among *seamen,* a term applied to a well-bowed ship, to denote that she passes so swiftly through the water, that it foams before her.—*To cut* and *run,* to cut the cable and set sail immediately.—*To cut the sail,* to unfurl it, and to let it fall down. "*To cut a person,*" is a familiar form of speech, much used of late. It is of trivial or sportive origin; and means, to avoid accosting or being accosted by one whom it is inconvenient or disagreeable to meet or recognize.—[While noting the frequent use of this phrase, we do not advise its adoption.]

CUT, *v. i.* To pass into or through, and sever; to enter and divide the parts; as, an instrument *cuts* well.—2. To be severed by a cutting instrument; as, this fruit *cuts* easy or smooth.—3. To divide by passing.

The teeth are ready to *cut.* *Arbuthnot.*

—*To cut in,* to divide or turn a card, for determining who are to play.

CUT, *pp.* Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.—*Cut and dry,* prepared for use; *a metaphor from hewn timber.*

CUT, *n.* The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an axe or sword.—2. A cleft; a gash; a notch; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.—3 A stroke or blow with a whip.—4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal.—5. A part cut off from the rest, as, a good *cut* of beef; a *cut* of timber. Also, any small piece or shred.—6. A lot made by cutting a stick; as, to draw *cuts.*—7. A near passage, by which an angle is cut off; as, a *shorter cut.*—8. A picture cut or carved on wood or metal, and impressed from it.—9. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.—10. The act of dividing a pack of cards. Also, the right to divide; as, whose *cut* is it?—11. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; as, the *cut* of a garment; the *cut* of his beard.—12.† A fool; a cully; a gelding.—

CUTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*See* CUTICLE.] Belonging to the skin, or cutis; existing on, or affecting, the skin; as, a *cutaneous* disease; *cutaneous* eruption.

CUTE, *a.* Acute; clever; sharp.

CUTH, in Saxon, signifies *known,* or *famous.* Hence, *Cuthwin,* a famous conqueror; *Cuthred,* a famous or knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert,* known bright, or famous for skill.

CU'TICLE, *n.* [Lat. *cuticula,* dim. of *cutis,* skin, the same as *hide*—which see.] 1. The scarf-skin; the thin exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin pellucid membrane covering the true skin.—2. The thin external covering of the bark of a plant.—3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.

CUTIC'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

CUT'LAS, or **CUT'LASS**, *n.* [Fr. *coutelas;* Arm. *contelaczen.* This word seems to be from the Lat. *cultellus*, at least the Italian and French are so; and *n* in the Armoric is casual, as in other words in that dialect. The *curtelaxe* or *curtelax* of some authors, and *curtax*, seem to be corrupted, or they are from Sp. *cortar*, Lat. *curto*, to cut. *Cutlas* is the more correct orthography.] A broad curving sword; a hanger, used by seamen when boarding an enemy's ship.

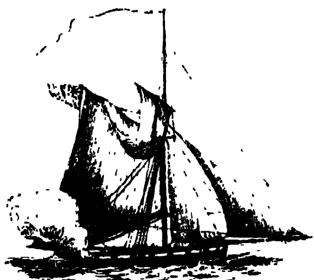
CUT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier;* from Lat. *culter*, a knife.] One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.

CUT'LERY, *n.* The business of making knives; or more generally, knives and other edged instruments in general.

CUT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, a little side or rib; *côté*, side.] A small piece of meat for cooking; as, a veal *cutlet*.

CUT'PURSE, *n.* [*cut* and *purse.*] One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents; a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.

CUT'TER, *n.* One who cuts or hews. —2. An instrument that cuts; as, a *straw-cutter*.—3. A fore tooth, that cuts meat, as distinguished from a grinder.—4. A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which



Cutter —Armed Cutter.

may be run in upon deck; rigged nearly like a sloop.—5. An officer in the exchequer, whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. [*See* TALLY.]—6.† A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer.

CUT'TERS, *n.* Soft yellow malm bricks, used for face work, from the facility with which they can be cut or rubbed down.

CUT'-THROAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

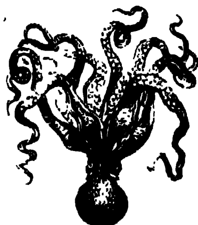
CUT'-THROAT, *a.* Murderous; cruel: barbarous.

CUT'TING, *ppr.* [*See* CUT.] Dividing by an edged instrument; cleaving by the stroke or motion of an edged instrument, as by a knife, axe, or saw; hewing; carving; intersecting; piercing.—2. *a.* Piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame or remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical; as, a *cutting* reflection.

CUT'TING, *n.* A separation or division; a piece cut off; a slip; as, the *cuttings* of vines.—2. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder.

CUT'TINGLY, *adv.* In a cutting manner.

CUT'TLE, **CUT'TLE-FISH**, *n.* [Sax. *cudele*, from the sense of withdrawing or *hiding*, allied to *cuddle;* W. *cusiaw*, to hide; Arm. *cutaff* or *cuddyo*, to hide.] 1. A genus of Mollusca, called Sepia. They have small arms, with serrated cups, by which they lay fast hold of any thing. They have also



Cuttle-Fish.

two tentacula longer than the arms; the mouth is in the centre of the arms, and is horny, and hooked like the bill of a hawk. They feed on sprats, lobsters, and other shell-fish. They have a little bladder under the throat, [near the liver, *Cuvier*,] from which, when pursued, they throw out a black liquor that darkens the water, by which means they escape. Hence *cuttle* is used for a foul-mouthed fellow; one who blackens another's character.—2.† A knife.

CUT-WATER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water; the projecting part of the pier of a bridge, which is opposed to the current and divides it. Also, a water-fowl, a species of gull; or rather the Rhyncops, or razor-bill.

CYAM'ILEDE, *n.* Insoluble cyanuric acid.

CY'ANATES, *n.* Saline compounds of cyanic acid with the bases potash, soda, ammonia, baryta, &c.

CYAN'IC ACID, *n.* A compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

CY'ANIDE, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen, with some other element or compound.

CYANI'LIC ACID, *n.* A product of the decomposition of mellon.

CY'ANITE. *See* KYANITE.

CYAN'OGEN, *n.* [Gr. κυανος, blue, and γινναω, to beget.] A compound acidifying and basifying principle, composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odour, resembling that of rubbed peach leaves. It is obtained by heating cyanuret of mercury. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid, and is highly poisonous and unrespirable. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements; and also with the metals forming *Cyanurets* or *Cyanides*.

CYANOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. κυανος, and μετρεω.] A meteorological instrument, contrived by Saussure, for comparing the different shades of blue which the sky assumes in different climates, and at different elevations.

CYAN'URET, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen, and some other element or compound. More correctly *Cyanide*.

CYANU'RIC ACID, *n.* A product of the decomposition of the solid chloride of cyanogen by water, of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, of urea by heat, of uric acid by the destructive distillation, and of melam, melamine, ammelide, and ammeline by acids. It is colourless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tribasic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

CYATH'IFORM, *a.* [Lat. *cyathus*, a cup; Gr. κυαθος.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top.—In *bot.*, applied to a disk which presents the appearance of a cup.



Cyathiform.

CYCADA'CEÆ, *n.* One of the nat. orders of gymnospermous plants, essentially characterized by its trunk growing in a cylindrical unbranched manner. A few plants inhabiting India, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America, constitute the whole of this order. Cycas circinalis yields a course sort of sago in the East Indies.

CY'CLADES, *n. plur.* [Gr. κυκλος, a circle.] A number of isles arranged round the isle of Delos, in the Grecian sea, in the form of a circle.

CYC'LAMINE, *n.* A vegetable principle found in the root of Cyclamen Europæum. It is of a burning acrid taste, and has emetic and purgative properties.

CY'CLE, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος: Lat. *cyclus*, an orb or cycle; Ir. *cioyal.* Qu. Eng. *gig;* Ch. Heb. חוג, *chug.*] 1. In *chron.*, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first, in a perpetual circle. Hence, 2. The *cycle of the moon*, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, so called from its inventor Meton, is a period of nineteen years, which being completed, the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.—3. The *cycle of the sun* is a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place, and proceed in the former order, according to the Julian calendar.—4. *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years, at the end of which the Roman emperors imposed an extraordinary tax, to pay the soldiers who were obliged to serve in the army for that period and no longer.—5. A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again; a periodical space of time.—6. An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens.

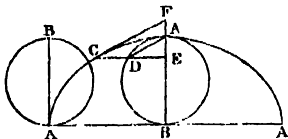
CY'CLIC, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle or circle.—*Cyclic chorus*, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes at Athens; so called because the performers danced round the altar of Bacchus in a circle.—*Cyclic poets*, a term applied to a succession of epic poets who followed Homer, and wrote merely on the Trojan war, and the adventures of the heroes immediately connected with it, keeping as it were to one cycle of subjects.

CYC'LICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle.

CY'CLOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and γραφω, to describe.] An instrument for describing the arcs of circles.

CY'CLOID, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and ειδος, form.] A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure made by the upper end of the diameter of a circle, turning about a right line. The genesis of a cycloid may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel;

the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid. The cycloid is the curve of swiftest descent, that is, a heavy body descending by the force of its own gravity will move from one point of this curve to any other point, in less time than it will take to move in any other curve which can be drawn between these points. Also, a body falls through any arc of an inverted cycloid in the same time, whether the arc be great or small. In the figure, let the circle B C A, of which the diameter is A B, make one revolution upon the straight line A B A, equal to its circumference; then the curved line



Cycloid.

A C A G A, traced out by that point of the circle which was in contact with the point A in the straight line, when the circle began to revolve, is called a *cycloid*. The following are some of its properties. If the generating circle be placed in the middle of the cycloid, its diameter coinciding with the cycloidal axis A B, and from any point C in the curve, there be drawn the tangent C F, the ordinate C D E perpendicular to the axis, and the chord A D of the circle; then, C D = the circular arc A D; the cycloidal arc A C = double the chord A D; the semi-cycloid A C A = double the diameter A B; and the tangent C F is parallel to the chord A D.

CYCLOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space is the space contained between the cycloid and its subtense. Or the space contained between the curve or crooked line and the subtense of the figure.—*Cycloidal pendulum*, a pendulum so constructed as to vibrate in the arch of a cycloid, instead of a circular arch like the common pendulum. The vibrations of a cycloidal pendulum are perfectly isochronous.

CYCLOID'IANS, *n. plur.* The radiated molluscous animals.

CY'CLOLITE, *n.* A name given to Madrepores.

CY'CLOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, circle, and μετρεω, to measure.] The art of measuring cycles or circles.

CYCLOPE'AN, *a.* [from *Cyclops*.] Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; terrific.—In *arch.*, a term applied metaphorically to various gigantic constructions of antiquity, (such as those of ancient Egypt and Sicily,) which appear to surpass the powers of ordinary men.

CYCLOPE'DIA, } *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, cir-
CYCLOPÆ'DIA, } cle, and παιδεια, discipline, erudition.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. [*See* ENCYCLOPEDIA.]

CYCLOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.

CY'CLOPS, *n.* [Gr. κυκλωψ: κυκλος, a circle, and ωψ, an eye.] In *fabulous hist.*, certain giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one circular eye in the midst of the forehead. They inhabited Sicily, and assisted Vulcan in making thunderbolts for Jupiter.—2. In *zool.*, a genus of minute aquatic crustaceous animals.

CYCLOP'TERUS, *n.* A genus of soft-finned fishes, including the lump-fish, and some others.

CYCLO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. Κυκλος.] In *bot.*, that general motion of latex, or the vital fluids of plants, which passes through vessels of a peculiar kind, and which are diffused through the system of plants without interruption; in contradistinction to *rotation*, or the movement of fluids in separate cells.

CYCLOSTO'MA, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, and στομα.] A genus of air-breathing Gastropods or snails, so called on account of the circular form of the aperture of the shell.

CYCLOSTO'MES, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, and στομα, a mouth.] Cuvier's ninth order of cartilaginous fishes, which have circular mouths, as the lamprey.

CYCLOSTO'MOUS, *n.* [Gr. κυκλος, and στομα, a mouth.] Having a circular mouth, or aperture, as, certain molluscous animals.

CYCLOSTY'LAR, *a.* Composed of a circular range of columns without a circ or interior building.

CY'DER. *See* CIDER.

CYDO'NIA VULG'ARIS, or QUINCE, *n.* A plant, of the fruit of which there are several varieties. The seeds are used in medicine, on account of the mucilage which they yield.

CYG'NET, *n.* [Lat. *cygnus*, *cycnus*, a swan; Gr. κυκνος.] A young swan.

CYL'INDER, *n.* [Gr. κυλινδρος, from κυλινδω, to roll, from κυλιω, id.; Lat. *cylindrus*; Heb. Ch. גלל, *galal*, Ar. *kaula*, to roll.] In *geom.*, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a right-angled parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles. When the axis of a cylinder is perpendicular to the base, it is termed a right cylinder; otherwise, it is an *oblique* cylinder.



Cylinder.

CYLIN'DER ESCAPEMENT, *n.* An escapement for watches, invented by Graham. It corresponds to the dead-beat escapement in clocks.

CYLINDRA'CEOUS, *a.* Cylindrical. [*Lit. us.*]

CYLIN'DRIC, } *a.* Having the form
CYLIN'DRICAL, } of a cylinder; or partaking of its properties.—*Cylindrical vaulting*, in *arch.*, the most ancient mode of vaulting; called also a waggon, barrel, tunnel, or cradle roof. It is, as its name implies, a plain half cylinder, without either groins or ribs. Its vertical section is the arc of a circle.

CYLINDRI'CITY, *n.* A cylindrical form.

CYLINDRI'CODON, *n.* [Gr. κυλινδρικος, and οδων.] A species of the Phytosaurus, or plant lizard, an extinct fossil reptile, of the red-sandstone group.

CYLIN'DRIFORM, *a.* [*cylinder* and *form*.] Having the form of a cylinder.

CYLIN'DRO-CYLINDRICAL ARCH *n.* The arch formed by the intersection of a cylindrical vault with another cylindrical vault, of greater span and height, springing from the same level. [*See* CROSS VAULTING.]

CYLINDROID', *n.* [*cylinder* and ειδος, form.] A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal.

CYLINDROMET'IC, *a.* Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

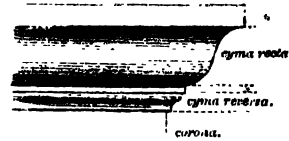
CYLIN'DRUS, *n.* A large genus of shell-fish, of which there are numerous species. The shells of this genus, as its name imports, are of an oblong cylindrical figure and univalve.



Cylindrus Shell

CYMAR', *n.* A slight covering; a scarf.

CYMA'TIUM, } *n.* [Lat. Gr. κυματιον, a
CY'MA, } little wave, from κυμα, a wave.] In *arch.*, a member or moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is a curve of contrary flexure. Of this



Cymatium, or Cyma recta.

moulding there are two kinds, *cyma recta*, which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and *cyma reversa*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the cyma are also called *ogee*.

CYM'BAL, *n.* [Lat. *cymbalum*; Gr. κυμβαλον; It. *cembalo*.] 1. Among *the ancients*, cymbals were musical instruments, consisting of two hollow basins of brass, which emitted a ringing sound when struck together. Similar instruments are still used in brass bands.—2. An



Ancient Cymbals.

instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord.

CYM'BIFORM, *a.* [L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a boat, applied to the seeds of plants, and also to a bone of the foot, usually called *os naviculare*.

CY'ME, } *n.* [Gr. κυμα, fœtus, from κυω,
CY'MA, } to swell.] 1. Literally, a

sprout, particularly of the cabbage. Technically, an aggregate of flowers composed of several florets sitting on a receptacle, producing all the primary peduncles from the same point, but


Cyme.

having the partial peduncles scattered and irregular; all fastigiate, or forming a flat surface at the top. It is naked or with bracts.—2. A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested, so that it has the appearance of an umbel.

CYM'LING, *n.* A squash, kind of lemon.

CYM'OID, *a.* Having the form of a cyme.

CYM'OPHANE, *n.* [Gr. κυμα, a wave, and φαινω, to appear.] A mineral, called also chrysoberyl. Its colour is green of different shades; its fracture conchoidal or undulated, and in hardness it ranks next to the sapphire.

CYMOPH'ANOUS, *a.* Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

CY'MOSE, } *a.* Containing a cyme; in
CY'MOUS, } the form of a cyme; applied to aggregate flowers.

CYNAN'CHE, *n.* [Gr. κυναγχη, a dog-collar, angina; κυων, a dog, and αγχω, to press or bind, to suffocate.] A disease of the throat or wind-pipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing. It is of several kinds, and comprehends the quinsy, croup, and malignant sore throat.

CYNAN'CHUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order Digynia of Linn., and nat. order Asclepiadeæ; one species of which yields the ipecacuanha of the Isle of France. The leaves of cynanchum arghel are used for adulterating senna.

CYNAN'THROPY, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, and ανθρωπος, man.] A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNAP'INA, } *n* An alkaloid obtained
CYNA'PIA, } from Æthusa Cyna-
CYN'APINE, } pium, or fool's-parsley.

CYN'ARA, *n.* A genus of Compositæ in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick fleshy spring scales, and a remarkably thick fleshy receptacle, covered over with numerous bristles. The two species most known are the artichoke and the cardoon.

CYNARCTOM'ACHY, *n.* [Gr. κυων, a dog, αρκτος, a bear, and μαχη, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog. [*A barbarous word.*]

CYNEGET'ICS, *n.* The art of hunting with dogs.

CYN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. κυνικος, canine,
CYN'ICAL, } from κυων, a dog.] Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; currish; austere.—*Cynic spasm*, a kind of convulsion, in which the patient imitates the howling of dogs.

CYN'IC, *n.* A man of a canine temper; a surly or snarling man or philosopher; a follower of Diogenes; a misanthrope.

CYN'ICALLY, *adv.* In a snarling, captious, or morose manner.

CYN'ICALNESS, *n.* Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.

CYN'ICISM, *n.* The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life.

CYN'ICS, *n.* In *ancient hist.*, a sect of philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements. They are said to owe their origin to Antisthenes of Athens.

CYNIC'TIS, *n.* A genus of carnivorous animals, which form a connecting link between the family of the civets, and that of the dogs. The general colour, as well as the whole external appearance, is precisely that of a small fox. This animal is found on the borders of Caffraria.

CY'NIPS, *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, one species of which by its bite produces the excrescences on rose trees, called *bedeguar*, and another is the insect, by the puncture of which oak galls are formed.

CYNOGLOS'SUM, *n.* Hounds-tongue; a genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order monogynia, and nat. order Boraginaceæ.

CYNOGLOS'SUS, *n.* The name of a fish.

CYNOMO'RIUM, *n.* A genus of plants. The C. coccineum is a small plant which grows in Sicily and Malta, used as a medicine in cases of dysentery and hæmorrhage.

CYNOS'BATUS, *n.* A plant, the dog-rose.

CYN'OSURE, *n.* [Gr. κυνοσουρα, the tail of the dog, *Ursa minor*, the little bear.] The constellation near the north pole, consisting of seven stars, four of which are disposed like the four wheels of a chariot, and three lengthwise, like the beam; hence called the chariot or Charles's wain. As seamen are accustomed to steer by this constellation, the cynosure is sometimes taken for that which directs or attracts attention.

CYNOSUR'US CRISTA'TUS, *n.* A well known pasture grass, called by farmers dog's-tail or gold-seed.

CYNOXAL'IC ACID, *n.* A supposed radical, called also *urile*.

CY'ON. *See* SCION.

CYOPHO'RIA, *n.* [Gr. κυος, fœtus, and φορεω, to carry, to bear.] The time of gestation, or carrying the fœtus.

CYPERA'CEÆ, *n.* A tribe of plants answering to the English sedges. They are distinguished from grasses by their stems being solid, and generally triangular, instead of being hollow and round.

CY'PHER. *See* CIPHER.

CY'PHONISM, *n.* [Gr. κυφων, an instrument of punishment.] A species of punishment frequently resorted to by the ancients, which consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects.

CYPRÆ'IDÆ, *n.* The cowrie family, a family of marine gasteropodous molluscs, well known in commerce, from one of the species being used in some parts of the East as a circulating medium. [*See* COWRY.]

CY'PRESS, *n.* [Lat. *cupressus*; Gr. κυπαρισσος.] 1. The popular name of a genus of plants or trees. The most remarkable are the sempervirens, or common cypress, the evergreen American cypress or white cedar, and the disticha or deciduous American cypress. The wood of these trees is remarkable for its durability. The coffins in which the Athenian heroes and the mummies of Egypt were deposited, are said to have been made of the first species.—2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

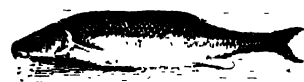
Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the *cypress* would have been united with the laurel.
Eliot's Biog.


Cypress Tree.

CYP'RIAN, *a.* Belonging to the island of Cyprus.—2. A term applied to a lewd woman.

CYP'RIN, *a.* Pertaining to the fish of the genus Cyprinus.

CYPRI'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of fishes of the section Malacopterygii abdominales, the species of which are distinguished by having the mouth small,


Barbel (Cyprinus barbus).

and generally devoid of teeth; the pharyngeans furnished with strong teeth, the branchiostegous rays few in number, and the scales generally of large size. The genus Cyprinus, which is the type of the family, contains the carp, the bleak, the barbel, the gudgeon, and the dace.

CY'PRIOT, *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus.

CYPRIPE'DIUM, *n.* Lady's slipper, a genus of plants of the class Gynandria, and order diandria of Linn., and nat. order Orchideæ. Only one species is a native of Britain. It has a yellow flower.

CY'PRIS, *n. plur. Cyprides.* A species of fresh-water Crustaceæ, which swim by means of cilia; they swarm in stagnant water.

CY'PRUS, *n.* A thin transparent black stuff.

CYRENA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene.

CYRIOLOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. κυριος, chief, and λογος, discourse.] Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

CYST, } *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder.] A
CYS'TIS, } bag or tunic which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.

CYST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst. The *cystic* duct is the membranous canal that conveys the bile from the hepatic duct into the gall-bladder. The *cystic* artery is a branch of the hepatic.—*Cystic oxide*, a name given to a peculiar substance, supposed to be generated in the bladder or rather in the kidneys.

CYSTICER'CUS, *n.* The tailed bladder worm, a genus of worms of the hyatid tribe, of a cylindric form, some species of which are found in the human subject.

CYS'TOCELE, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder,

and κηλη, a tumour.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. κυστις, a bladder, and τεμνω, to cut.] The act or practice of opening encysted tumours, for the discharge of morbid matter.

CYTINA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of Rhizanths, the type of which is Cytinus hypocistis, a parasite growing on the roots of certain kinds of cistus in the south of France.

CY'TISINE, *n.* A bitter principle detected in the seeds of the Cytisus laburnum and other plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

CY'TISUS, *n.* A genus of hardy papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of Europe and the temperate parts of Asia. The species are common ornaments of our gardens. The most remarkable are the two kinds of laburnum, C. laburnum, and C. alpinus.

CY'TISUS SCOPARIUS, *n.* (Farothamnus scoparius of some) Broom, a shrub extremely common on uncultivated grounds, heaths, &c., of most parts of Britain. The seeds are emetic, and the young tops or twigs, boiled in water, form a valuable diuretic.



Cytisus Scoparius (Broom).

CZÄR, *n.* Pronounced *tzar*, and written so by good authors. A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia. Until the 16th century, the rulers of Russian provinces were called *grand princes.* The grand prince Wasilie was the first who received, in 1505, the title of *samodersheta*, equivalent to the Greek word *autocrat.* Wasilie's son, Ivan II., adopted, in 1579, the title of *Czar of Moscow.*

CZÄRI'NA, *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

CZÄR'ISH, *n.* Pertaining to the czar of Russia.

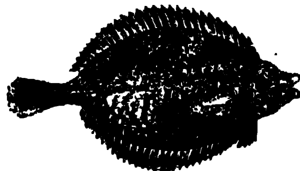
CZÄR'OWITZ, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third articulation. It holds the same place in the English as in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Greek, and Latin alphabets. In the Arabic, it is the eighth; in the Russian, the fifth; and in the Ethiopic, the nineteenth letter. D is a dental articulation, formed by placing the end of the tongue against the gum just above the upper teeth. It is nearly allied to T, but is not so close a letter, or rather it does not interrupt the voice so suddenly as T, and in forming the articulation, there is a lingual and nasal sound, which has induced some writers to rank D among the lingual letters. It has but one sound, as in *do*, *din*, *bad;* and is never quiescent in English words, except in a rapid utterance of such words as *handkerchief.* As a numeral, D represents *five hundred*, and when a dash or stroke is placed over it thus, D̄, it denotes *five thousand.* As an abbreviation, D. stands for Doctor; as M.D. Doctor of Medicine; D.T. Doctor of Theology, or S.T.D. Doctor of Sacred Theology; D.D. Doctor of Divinity, or dono dedit; D.D.D. dat, dicat, dedicat; and D.D.D.D. dignum Deo donum dedit.

DAB, *v. t.* [Fr. *dauber*, or from the same root. It has the elements of *dip, dub,* and *tap*, Gr. τυπτω, and of daub.] 1. To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box.—2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance; as, to *dab* a sore with lint.

DAB, *n.* A gentle blow with the hand. 2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft or moist.—3. Something moist or slimy thrown on one.—4. In *low lan.*, an expert man. *See* DABSTER.—5. A small flat fish, of the genus Pleuronectes, of a dark brown colour.



Dab fish.

DAB'BED, *pp.* Struck with something moist.

DAB'BING, *ppr.* Striking gently with something moist.

DAB'BLE, *v. t.* [Heb. טבל, *tabal*, or from the root of *dip*, Goth. *daupyan*, Belgic *dabben* or *dabbelen.* *See* DIP.] Literally, to dip a little or often; hence, to wet, to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle.

DAB'BLE, *v. i.* To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water and splash about; to play in mud and water.—2. To do any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there.

> You have, I think been *dabbling* with the text. *Atterbury.*

3. To meddle; to dip into a concern.

DAB'BLER, *n.* One who plays in water or mud.—2. One who dips slightly into any thing; one who meddles without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler; as a *dabbler* in politics.

DAB'BLING, *ppr.* Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud; meddling.

DAB'BLINGLY, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

DAB'CHICK, *n.* [*dab* or *dip*, and *chick.*] A small water-fowl.

DAB'STER, *n.* [Qu. from *adept*, with *ster*, Sax. *steoran*, to steer.] One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business. [*Not an elegant word. See* DAPPER.]

Da capo. [It.] In *music*, a direction to close with the first strain.

DACE, *n.* [D. *daas.* Qu. Fr. *vendoise.*] A fish, the *Cyprinus leuciscus;* a small river fish, resembling the roach.



Dace.

DAC'NIS, *n.* Cuvier's name for a genus of birds, (the pit-pits of Buffon,) which have a conical and sharp bill. The Dacnis cayana is of a cerulean blue colour; the forehead, shoulders, wings, and tail, black; its locality Mexico.

DACRYD'IUM, *n.* The name of a genus of plants, belonging to the Taxaceæ or yew tribe. They are ornamental, and resemble the spruce in appearance. They are found in Australia. One of the species is called New Zealand spruce.

DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, a finger; Lat. *dactylus;* probably a shoot. *See* DIGIT.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the others short, like the joints of a finger; as, *tĕgmĭnĕ, cārmĭnĕ.*—2. A name of the *Razor-fish.*

DAC'TYLAR, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables.

DAC'TYLET, *n.* A dactyl.

DAC'TYLIC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls; as, *dactylic* verses; a *dactylic* flute, a flute consisting of unequal intervals.

DACTYLIO'GRAPHY, or DACTYLO'GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλιος, a ring, and γραφω, to write.] In *gem sculpture*, the science of gem engraving. Also, a description of engraved finger rings and precious stones.

DACTYLIOM'ANCY, or DACTYLO'MANCY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλιος, and μαντεια.] The pretended art of divining by rings.

DAC'TYLIS GLOMERA'TA, *n.* Cock's-foot grass, a British plant, of the class Triandria and order digynia, extremely common in fields and waste places, growing and flowering during a great part of the summer. It is a coarse grass little relished by cattle, but said to improve greatly by culture.

DAC'TYLIST, *n.* [from *dactyl.*] One who writes flowing verse.

DACTYL'OGLYPH, or DACTYL'IOGLYPH, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, finger, and γλυφω, to engrave.] An engraver of stones for finger rings.—2. Also, the inscription of the name of the artist on a gem.

DACTYLOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, finger, and λογος, discourse.] 1. The act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers. Deaf and dumb persons acquire a wonderful dexterity in this art.—2. The science

which treats of the history and qualities of finger rings.

DACTYL'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by finger rings.

DACTYLON'OMY, *n.* The art of counting or numbering by the fingers.

DACTYLOP'TEROUS, *a.* [Gr. δακτυλος, the finger, and πτερον, a wing, or fin; finger-finned.] A fish is said to be so, when the inferior rays of its pectoral fin are partially or entirely free.

DACTYLOP'TERUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, of the order Acanthopterygii.



Flying-Fish.

It contains but two species; the flying gurnard, or flying fish, and the D. orientalis of Cuvier.

DAD, DAD'DY, *n.* [W. *tad;* Ir. *taid,* ancient. Lat. *tata;* Gypsy, *dad, dada;* Sans. *tada;* Hindoo *dada.*] Father; *a word used by infants,* from whom it is taken. The first articulations of infants or young children are *dental* or *labial;* dental, in *tad, dad,* and labial, in *mamma, papa.*

DAD'DLE, *v. i.* To walk with tottering, like a child or an old man. [*Lit. us.*] In *Scotland, daddle* or *daidle* signifies, to be slow in motion or in action; to waggle or wriggle in walking.

DADE, *v. t.* To hold up by leading strings. [*Lit. us.*]

DĀDO, *n.* [It. a die.] In *arch.,* that part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the die. In *rooms,* the part of the finishing of the walls between the base and the surbase.

DÆ'DAL, *a.* [Lat. *Dædalus,* Gr. Δαιδαλος, an ingenious artist.] 1. Various: variegated.—2. Skilful.

DÆDA'LIAN. *See* DEDALIAN.

DAFF, DAFFE, *n.* [Ice. *dauf,* allied to *deaf.*] †A stupid blockish fellow.

DAFF, *v. t.* To daunt. [*Local.*]

DAFF, *v. t.* To toss aside; to put off. [*See* DOFF.]

DAFF, *v. i.* To be foolish; to make sport; to toy. [*Scotch.*]

DAF'FODIL, *n.* [D. *affodille;* Ger. *doppelte narcisse,* double narcissus; Lat. *asphodelus;* Gr. ασφοδελος.] The ordinary name of a British plant which is one of the earliest ornaments of our cottage gardens, as well as of many of our woods and meadows. It is one of the most conspicuous species of narcissus, (N. pseudo-narcissus,) and belongs to the nat. order Amaryllideæ. Many varieties of the daffodil are in cultivation, differing from each other chiefly in bulk, and in the structure of the flower; but no change has yet taken place in the original colour of the flower, it still retaining its deep yellow hue.

DAFT, *a.* Delirious; insane; stupid; blockish; daunted; foolish; playful; frolicsome; wanton. [*Scotch.*]

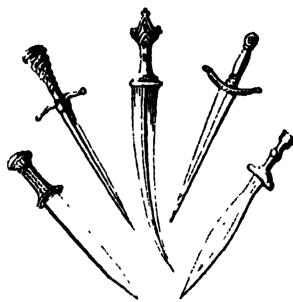
DAG, *n.* [Fr. *dague,* from thrusting.] †A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol.

DAG,† *n.* Dew.

DAG, *n.* [Sax. *dag.*] 1. A loose end, as of locks of wool; called also *dag-locks.* —2. A leathern latchet.

DAG,† *v. t.* To daggle.—2.† To cut into slips.

DAG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *dague;* D. *dagge;* Arm. *dager;* Ir. *daigear.* In G. and D. *degen* is a sword.] 1. A short sword;



Daggers.

a poniard.—2. In *fencing schools,* a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.—3. With *printers,* an obelisk, or obelus, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger; thus †.—4. In *ship-building,* a piece of timber that crosses all the puppets of the bulgeway to keep them together; the plank that secures the heads of the puppets is called the *dagger plank.*—*Dagger knees* are certain pieces whose sides are cast down and bolted through the cramp.

DAG'GER, *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

DAG'GERS-DRAWING, *n.* The act of drawing daggers; approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel.

DAG'GLE, *v. t.* [probably from *dag,* dew, or its root.] To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.

DAG'GLE, *v. i.* To run through mud and water.

DAG'GLED, *pp.* Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water; befouled.

DAG'GLE-TĀIL, *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

DAG'GLE-TĀIL, *n.* A slattern.

DAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing along in mud or foul water.

DAG'-LOCK, *n.* [*dag,* dew, and *lock.*] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet.

DAG'-SWAIN, *n.* [*dag,* a shred.] A kind of carpet, a rough or coarse mantle to cast on a bed.

DAG'-TĀILED, *a.* The same as *daggletail;* trailed in mud.

DAGUERRE'OLITE, *n.* (dager'rolite) [Gr. λιθος, a stone.] A steatitic calcareous stone or substance, consisting of steatite and carbonate of lime, which is used for polishing metals and giving them a beautiful lustre.

DAGUER'REOTYPE, *n.* The name applied to a recent invention of M. Daguerre, of Paris, by which he fixes upon a metallic plate the lights and shadows of a landscape or figure, solely by the action of the solar light. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is exposed in a close box to the action of the vapour of iodine; and when it assumes a yellow colour, it is placed in the dark chamber of a *camera obscura,* where it receives an image of the object to be represented. It is then withdrawn, and exposed to the vapour of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which, it is plunged into a solution of hypo-sulphite of soda, and lastly, washed in distilled water. The process is then complete, and the sketch produced is in appearance something similar to aquatint, but greatly superior in delicacy; and such is the precision of the detail, that the most powerful microscope serves but to display the perfection of the copy. [*See* PHOTOGENIC PHOTOGRAPHY.]

DAH'LIA, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Compositæ, of which several species are known, all natives of Mexico. The D. frustranea sports into such endless varieties in stature, leaves, and flowers, that it has become the most extensively cultivated florist's plant of the present day. Its innumerable sorts are the glory of our gardens in the autumnal season. The plants do not bear frost, the roots are taken up during winter.

DAH'LINE, *n.* The fecula obtained from elecampane, analogous in many respects to starch.

DAILY, *a.* [Sax. *dæglic,* from *dag,* day.] Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; as, *daily* labour; a *daily* allowance.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

DAILY, *adv.* Every day; day by day; as, a thing happens *daily.*

DAINTILY, *adv.* [from *dainty.*] Nicely; elegantly; as, a hat *daintily* made. [*Not legitimate, nor in use.*]—2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well tasted; as, to eat *daintily.*—3. Deliciously; as, to fare *daintily.*—4. Ceremoniously; scrupulously.

DĀINTINESS, *n.*† Delicacy; softness; elegance; nicety; as, the *daintiness* of the limbs.—2. Delicacy; deliciousness; *applied to food;* as, the *daintiness* of provisions.—3. Nicety in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness; as, the *daintiness* of the taste.—4.† Ceremoniousness; scrupulousness; nice attention to manners.

DĀINTREL,† *n.* A delicacy.

DĀINTY, *a.* [W. *deintiaiz;* Scot. *dainty;* from *dant, daint,* the teeth, Lat. *dens,* Gr. οδους.] 1. Nice; pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious; as, *dainty* food.

His soul abhorreth *dainty* meat; Job xxxiii.

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; squeamish; soft; luxurious; as, a *dainty* taste, or palate; a *dainty* people.—3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious.—4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful; as, *dainty* hands or limbs.—5. Nice; affectedly fine; as, a *dainty* speaker.

DĀINTY, *n.* Something nice and delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy.

Be not desirous of *dainties,* for they are deceitful meat; Prov. xxiii.

2. A term of fondness. [*Not mu. us.*]

Why, that's my *dainty.* *Shak.*

DĀIRY, *n.* [This word I have not found in any other language. In Russ. *doyu* signifies to milk, and Junius mentions *dey,* an old word for milk, and Icelandic *deggia,* to milk. It may be, and probably is, a contracted word.] 1. Milk, and all that concerns it, on a farm; or the business of managing milk and of making butter and cheese. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family or on a farm.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy;* and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

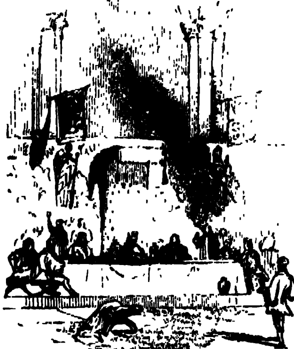
2. The place, room or house, where milk is set for cream, managed, and

converted into butter or cheese.—3. Milk-farm.

DAIRYHOUSE, DAIRYROOM, } *n.* A house or room appropriated to the management of milk.

DAIRYMAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to manage milk.

DA'IS, or DE'IS, *n.* [*Etymology uncertain.*] 1. A platform or raised floor at the upper end of an ancient dining hall, where the high table stood; derived, probably, from that part of the floor being of wood, while the rest was of earth or stone.—2. A seat with a high wainscot-back, and sometimes with a canopy for those who sat at the



Dais.

high table.—3. The high table itself. In *Scotland*, it is the name of a long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve both for a settee and a table; also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house, or cottage, not unfrequently formed of turf.

DAISIED, *a.* [*See* DAISY.] Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.

DAISY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *dæges-ege*, day's eye.] A plant of the genus Bellis, of several varieties. It belongs to the class Syngenesia, and order polygamia superflua, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. It is one of the principal spring ornaments of our fields, and a universal favourite. The blue daisy belongs to the genus Globularia, as does the globe daisy; the greater or ox-eye daisy belongs to the genus Chrysanthemum; and the middle daisy, to the Doronicum. In *Scotland* the common field *daisy* is called the *gowan*, which name is frequently met with in native poetry.

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The *daisy*, primrose, violet. *Thomson.*

DAISY-MEAD, *n.* A meadow decked with daisies.

For him the rustic hind, and village maid,
Stripp'd the gay spring of half its bloom and shade,
With annual dances graced the *daisy-mead*,
And sang his triumphs on the oaten reed.
Cawthorn.

DA'KER, *n.* A dicker; the number of ten.

DA'KER-HEN, *n.* A fowl of the gallinaceous kind, somewhat like a partridge or quail. The corn-crake or land-rail, a bird of the grallic order, Linn.

DA'KIR, *n.* In *English statutes*, ten hides, or the twentieth part of a last of hides.

DALE, *n.* [Goth. *dalei;* G. *thal;* D. *dal;* W. *dôl;* Russ. *dol, udol,* and *doline;* allied perhaps to *dell.* The Welsh *dôl* signifies a winding, bend, or meander, and a *dale* through which a river runs; a band, a ring, &c. In D. *daalen* signifies to descend, to sink.] A low place between hills; a vale or valley; *a poetic word.*

DAL'LIANCE, *n.* [*See* DALLY.] Literally, delay; a lingering; appropriately, acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toying, as males and females; as, youthful *dalliance.*—2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes.—3.† Delay.

DAL'LIED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

DAL'LIER, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler; as, a *dallier* with pleasant words.

DAL'LY, *v. i.* [W. *dàl* or *dala*, to hold, bear, keep, stop; Arm. *dalea*, to stop, or retard; Ir. *dail*, delay; Russ. *dlyu*. The sense of holding is often connected with that of extending, drawing out in time; Ar. *taula*, to prolong, to delay.] 1. Literally, to delay; to linger; to wait. Hence,—2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play.

It is madness to *dally* any longer. *Calamy*

3. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle.—4. To sport; to play.

She *dallies* with the wind. *Shak.*

DAL'LY, *v. t* To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity; as, to *dally* off the time. [*Not mu. us.*]

DAL'LYING, *ppr.* Delaying; procrastinating; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling.

DAM, *n.* [supposed to be from *Dame*,—which see.] 1. A female parent; used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.—2. A human mother, in contempt. —3. [Fr. *dame*, the queen; Sp. *dama*.] A crowned man in the game of draughts.

DAM, *n.* [D. *dam;* Ger. *damm;* Dan. *dam*, a pond. See the Verb.] A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water, and to raise it, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels, or for other purposes. Any work that stops and confines water in a pond or basin, or causes it to rise.

DAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *demman;* G. *dämmen;* Ch. טום, *taum*, to stop, to shut; Heb. and Ch. אטם, *atam*, Ar. *atama*, to stop, or shut. Qu. Ch. סתם, *satam*, Ar. *satama*, id. This is the root of *dumb.*] 1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine, or shut in water. It is common to use, after the verb, *in, up,* or *out;* as, to *dam in*, or to *dam up* the water, and to *dam out* is to prevent water from entering.—2. To confine or restrain from escaping; to shut in; *used by Shakspeare of fire, and by Milton of light.*

DAM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *dommage;* Arm. *doumaich:* Sax. *dem;* Lat. *damnum.* This word seems to be allied to the Greek ζημια, a fine or mulct, Ch. זמי, *zamah*, or זמי, *zami*, to impose a fine. But qu. *See* DAMN.] 1. Any hurt, injury, or harm to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hinderance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. A man suffers *damage* by the destruction of his corn, by the burning of his house, by the detention of a ship which defeats a profitable voyage, or by the failure of a profitable undertaking. *Damage* then is any actual loss, or the prevention of profit. It is usually and properly applied to property, but sometimes to reputation and other things which are valuable. But in the latter case, *injury* is more correctly used.—2. The value of what is lost; the estimated equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss. This is the legal signification of the word. It is the province of a jury to assess *damages* in trespass. In *this sense*, the word is generally used in the plural.

DAM'AGE, *v. t.* [It. *danneggiare;* but Norm. *damager* is to oppress.] To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of. Rain may *damage* corn or hay; a storm may *damage* a ship; a house is often *damaged* by fire, when it is, not destroyed; heavy rains *damage* roads.

DAM'AGE, *v. i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness, or value; as, green corn will *damage* in a mow or stack.

DAM'AGEABLE, *a.* That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage; as, *damageable* goods.—2. Hurtful; pernicious. [*Rare.*]

DAM'AGED, *pp.* Hurt; impaired; injured.—*Damaged goods*, in the language of the customs, are goods subject to duties that have received some injury, either in the voyage home, or in the bonded warehouses.

DAMAGE-FEASANT, *a.* (dam'age-fez'ant.) [Fr. *faisant*, from *faire.*] Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle.

DAM'AGING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.

DAMAJA'VAG, *n.* The name given to a preparation of the chestnut tree, employed as a substitute for oak bark, and nuts-gall, in tanning.

DA'MAR, or DAM'MAR, *n.* A kind of indurated pitch or turpentine, exuding spontaneously from various trees indigenous to most of the Indian islands. It is used chiefly in paying the bottoms of ships; it resembles copal, and makes excellent varnish.

DAM'ASCENE, *n.* [Lat. *damascenus*, from *Damascus.*] 1. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced *damson*,—which see.—2. It may be locally applied to other species of plums.

DAMAS'CUS BLADES, *n.* Swords or scimitars presenting upon their surface a variegated appearance of *watering*, as, white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or fillets; fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, &c. They are brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus. The excellent quality of these blades has become proverbial, but they are now very successfully imitated in this country.

DAM'ASK, *n.* [It. *dommasco;* Fr. *damas;* from *Damascus*, in Syria.] 1. A silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers and other figures, originally from Damascus.—2. A kind of wrought linen, made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silks.—3. Red colour, from the damask-rose.—*Damask-steel*, is a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlass blades.

DAM'ASK, *v. t.* To form flowers on stuffs; also, to variegate; to diversify; as, a bank *damasked* with flowers.—2. To adorn steel-work with figures. [*See* DAMASKEEN.]

DAM'ASKED, *pp.* Variegated with flowers.

DA'MASKED, or **DI'APERED**, *pp.* In *her.*, is when the field or charge is covered over with small squares, in which is depicted a variety of figures; or having a running ornament all over.

DAM'ASKEN, } *v. t.* [Fr. *damas-*
DAMASKEEN', } *quiner.* *See* DAMASK.] To make incisions in iron, steel, &c., and fill them with gold or silver wire, for ornament; used chiefly for adorning sword-blades, guards, locks of pistols, &c.

DAMASKEEN'ED, *pp.* Carved into figures and inlaid with gold or silver wire.

DAMASKEENING, *ppr.* Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid.

DAMASKEENING, *n.* The act or art of beautifying iron or steel, by engraving and inlaying it with gold or silver wire. This art partakes of the mosaic, of engraving, and of carving. Like the mosaic, it has inlaid work; like engraving, it cuts the metal into figures; and as in chasing, gold and silver is wrought in rilievo.

DAM'ASKIN, *n.* A sabre, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.

DAM'ASKING, *ppr.* Variegating with flowers.

DAM'ASK-PLUM, *n.* A small black plum.

DAM'ASK-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose which is red, and another which is white.

DAMAS'SIN, *n.* A kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof; or occasionally with silk organization.

DAME, *n.* [Fr. *dame;* from Lat. *domina*, a mistress or governess, from *domo*, Gr. δαμαω, to subdue, Eng. to *tame*.] Literally, a mistress: hence, a lady; originally, the title of honour for a woman, but particularly for the mistress of a family, being by rank a lady; the wife of a knight or baronet. A matron generally; a woman generally. Now chiefly used in the compound *Dame-school*, as applied to an elementary school taught exclusively by a female.

DAME'S-VIOLET, } *n.* A plant of the
DAME-WÖRT, } genus Hesperis, H. matronalis, class Tetradynamia, order siliquosa, Linn.; nat. order Cruciferæ. It grows from one to two feet high; its flowers are pale, purplish, and sweet-scented, especially in the evening. It is perennial, flowers in May and June, and grows on banks and in bushy places.

DA'MIANISTS, in *Church history*, a sect who denied any distinction in the Godhead; believing in one single nature, yet calling God, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

DAM'MARIN, *n.* A name applied to a resinous substance obtained from two species of Dammara, the one found in Amboyna, *D. orientalis*, the other in New Zealand, *D. australis*. The latter is commonly called the Cowdie pine, or the Kawrie tree. They belong to the nat. order Coniferæ.

DAM'MED, *pp.* Confined or shut in by means of a dam.

DAM'MING, *pp.* Confining water by means of a dam.

DAMN, *v. t.* [Lat. *damno;* Fr. *damner;* Port. *danar*. The Portuguese word is rendered to hurt, to damnify, to corrupt or spoil, to undo or ruin, to bend, to crook, to make mad. The latter sense would seem to be from the Lat. *demens*, and *damnum* is by Varro referred to *demendo*, *demo*, which is supposed to be a compound of *de* and *emo*. But qu., for *damno* and *condemno* coincide with the English *doom*.] 1. To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to punish in hell.

He that believeth not shall be *damned;* Mark xvi.

2. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat; Rom. xiv.

3. To condemn; to explode; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, by hissing or any mark of disapprobation; as, to *damn* a play, or a mean author.—4. A word used in profaneness; a term of execration.

DAM'NABLE, *a.* That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment. More generally, that which subjects or renders liable to damnation; as, *damnable* heresies; 2 Pet. ii.—2. In *a low* or *ludicrous sense*, odious, detestable, or pernicious.

DAM'NABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

DAM'NABLY, *adv.* In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or so as to exclude mercy.—2. In *a low sense*, odiously; detestably; sometimes excessively.

DAMNA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *damnatio*.] 1. Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state; or the state of eternal torments.

How can ye escape the *damnation* of hell? Matt. xxiii.

2. Condemnation.

DAM'NATORY, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAM'NED, *pp.* Sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state; condemned.—2. *a.* Hateful; detestable; abominable; *a word chiefly used in profaneness by persons of vulgar manners*.

DAMNI'FIC, *a.* [*See* DAMNIFY.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAM'NIFIED, *pp.* [*See* DAMNIFY.] Injured; endamaged.

DAM'NIFY, *v. t.* [Lat. *damnifico; damnum* and *facio*.] 1. To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in estate or interest; to injure; to endamage; as, to *damnify* a man in his goods or estate.—2. To hurt; to injure; to impair; *applied to the person*.

DAM'NIFYING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring; impairing.

DAM'NING, *ppr.* Dooming to endless punishment; condemning. 2. *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation; as, a *damning* sin.

DAM'NINGNESS, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

Damnum absque injuria. [Lat.] Loss without injury, of the which the law can take cognizance. *Damnum fatale*. [Lat.] In *Scots law*, unavoidable loss or damage.

DAMP, *a.* [Ger. *dampf;* D. *damp;* Dan. *damp*, steam, vapour, fog, smoke; perhaps steam is from the same root, from wasting; Sans. *dhuma*.] 1. Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet; as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air; sometimes foggy; as, the atmosphere is *damp;* but it may be *damp* without visible vapour.—2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled. [*Unusual*.]

DAMP, *n.* Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog.—2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. We say, to strike a *damp*, or to cast a *damp*, on the spirits.—3. Damps, *plu.* Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life. These are often known to exist in wells which continue long covered and not used, and in mines and coal-pits; and sometimes they issue from the old lavas of volcanoes. These damps are usually the carbonic acid gas, vulgarly called *choke-damp*, which instantly suffocates; or some inflammable gas, called *fire-damp*.

DAMP, *v. t.* To moisten; to make humid, or moderately wet.—2. To chill; to deaden; to depress or deject; to abate; as, to *damp* the spirits; to *damp* the ardour of passion.—3. To weaken; to make dull; as, to *damp* sound.—4. To check or restrain, as action or vigour; to make languid; to discourage; as, to *damp* industry.

DAMP'ED, *pp.* Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.

DAMP'EN, *v. t.* To make damp or moist.

DAMP'ENING, *ppr.* Making damp.

DAMP'ER, *n.* An iron plate sliding across a flue, so as to contract or altogether close the passage, in order to regulate the draught of the furnace.—2. A part of a piano-forte, by which the sound is deadened.

DAMP'ING, *ppr.* Chilling; deadening; dejecting; abating; checking; weakening.

DAMP'ISH, *a.* Moderately damp, or moist.

DAMP'ISHLY, *adv.* In a dampish manner.

DAMP'ISHNESS, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness, or moistness; slight humidity.

DAMP'NESS, *n.* Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity; as, the *dampness* of the air, of the ground, or of a cloth.

DAMPS, *n.* [*See* DAMP.]

DAMP'Y, *a.* Moist; damp; dejected; sorrowful. [*Lit. us.*]

DAM'SEL, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *damoiselle* and *demoiselle*, a gentlewoman, and *damoiseau*, a spark or beau; Norm. *damoisells*, or *demicelles*, nobles, sons of kings, princes, knights, lords, ladies of quality, and *damoyseles*, damsels; female infants; Sp. *damisela*, a young gentlewoman, any girl not of the lower class. The Arm. *ma-mesell*, *va-mesell*, or *man-mesell*, a woman or madam, seems to indicate that the first syllable is a prefix, and *mesell*, Eng. *miss*, a distinct word. But *damoiselle*, Norm. *demicelle*, from which we have *damsel*, is doubtless from the Italian *damigella*, a diminutive formed from *dama*, like the Lat. *domicilium* from *domus*, and *penicillus* from the root of *penna*. The Italian *damigello*, in the masculine gender, shows the propriety of the ancient application of *damsel* to males.] A young woman. Formerly, a young man or woman of noble or genteel extraction; as *Damsel* Pepin; *Damsel* Richard, prince of Wales. It is now used only of young women, and is applied to any class of young unmarried women, unless to the most vulgar, and sometimes to country girls.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone. *Dryden.*

Then Boaz said, whose *damsel* is this? Ruth ii.

This word is rarely used in conversation, or even in prose writings of the

present day; but it occurs frequently in the scriptures, and in poetry.

DAM'SON, *n.* (dam'zn.) [contracted from *damascene*, the Damascus plum.] The fruit of a variety of the Prunus domestica; a small black plum. The finest variety of this sort of plum is that called the Shropshire damson, which is extensively multiplied in the nurseries by grafting.

DAN, *n.* [Sp. *don.* Qu. from *dominus*, or Ar. *dauna*, to be chief, to judge, Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. דין, *dun.*] A title of honour equivalent to *master*, *don*, or *sir*; used by Shakspeare, Prior, &c., but now obsolete.—2. A small truck or sledge used in mines to convey the coals to the pit-mouth.

DÄNCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *danser;* Arm. *dançzal;* G. *tanzen.* Qu. the radical letters, and the Oriental דוץ, *dutz*, with a casual *n.*] 1. Primarily, to leap or spring; hence, to leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played on a musical instrument; to leap or step with graceful motions of the body, corresponding with the sound of the voice or of an instrument.

> There is a time to mourn, and a time to *dance;* Eccles iii.

2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly or up and down.—*To dance attendance*, to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favour by assiduous attentions and officious civilities; as, to *dance attendance* at court.

DÄNCE, *v. t.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle; as, to *dance* a child on the knee.

DÄNCE, *n.* In a general sense, a leaping and frisking about. Appropriately, a leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert. A lively brisk exercise or amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figure, and by the sound of instruments, in measure.—2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c.

DÄNC'ED, *pp.* Moved up and down, backward or forward, in measured steps.

DÄNC'ER, *n.* One who practises dancing, or is skilful in the performance.

DAN'CETTE, *a.* In *her.*, is when the outline of any bordure or ordinary is indented very largely, the largeness of the indentures being the only thing that distinguishes it from *indented.*

Dancette.

DAN'CETTE, *n.* In *arch.* the cheveron or zigzag



Dancette.

moulding peculiar to Norman architecture.

DÄNC'ING, *ppr.* Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.

DÄNC'ING, *n.* A graceful movement of the figure, accompanied by gestures and attitudes indicative of certain mental emotions, and by measured steps in harmony with a piece of music arranged for the purpose.

DÄNC'ING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

DÄNC'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of dancing is taught.

DAN'DELION, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] A well known plant of the genus Leontodon, L. taraxacum or Taraxacum officinale, having a naked stalk with one large flower, and a tapering milky perennial root, resembling that of succory. The root is sometimes cut into pieces, roasted, and employed to adulterate coffee. The seed of the plant is furnished with a most elegant flying apparatus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. Class Syngenesia, order polygamia æqualis, nat. order Compositæ.

DAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander about; to talk incoherently.

DAN'DIPRAT, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny; It. *dondolone*, a loiterer; *dondolo*, any thing swinging; *dondolare*, to swing, to loiter. The Sp. and Port. *tonto*, a dolt, may be of the same family. Qu. *prat.*] A little fellow; an urchin; *a word of fondness or contempt.* Originally, a small piece of money coined by Henry VII.

DAN'DLE, *v. t.* [G. *tändeln*, to toy, to trifle, to lounge, to dandle; Fr. *dandiner*, to jog; It. *dondolare*, to swing, to loiter; Sp. and Port. *tontear*, to dote, to talk nonsense; Scot. *dandill, dander*, to saunter idly. These words seem to be allied.] 1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; literally, to amuse by play.

> Ye shall be *dandled* on her knees; Is lxvi.

2. To fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with.

> I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

3. †To delay; to protract by trifles.

DAN'DLED, *pp.* Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.

DAN'DLER, *n.* One who dandles or fondles children.

DAN'DRUFF, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *tan*, a scab, tetter, and *drof*, sordid; or Fr. *teigne*, Arm. *tign*, or *taign.*] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

DAN'DY, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny, a silly fellow.] In *modern usage*, a male of the human species, who dresses himself like a doll, and who carries his character on his back; a fop, a coxcomb.

DAN'DYISH, *a.* Like a dandy.

DAN'DYISM, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.

DANE, *n.* A native of Denmark.

DĀNEGELT, or **DĀNEGELD**, *n.* [*Dane* and *gelt, geld*, money.] In *England*, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. It was at first one shilling, and afterward two, for every hide of land, except such as belonged to the church.

DĀNEWŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Sambucus; a species of elder, called dwarf-elder or wall-wort.

DĀNGER, *n.* [Fr. Arm. Scot. *danger;* Norm. *daungerous*, dubious. This word in Scottish, according to Jamieson, signifies peril, power, or dominion, doubt, hesitation. In Chaucer, it signifies peril, and coyness, sparingness or custody. In old English laws, it denotes a payment in money by forest tenants, to their lord, for permission to plough and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. The primary sense is not obvious. Spenser has the following couplet:

> Valiant he should be as fire.
> Showing *danger* more than ire.]

Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil. It is easy to boast of despising death, when there is no *danger.*

> Our craft is in *danger* to be set at naught; Acts xix.

DĀNGER, *v. t.* To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. But rarely used. [*See* ENDANGER, which is generally used.]

DĀNGERLESS, *a.* Free from danger; without risk. [*Lit. us.*]

DĀNGEROUS, *a.* Perilous; hazardous; exposing to loss; unsafe; full of risk; as, a *dangerous* voyage; a *dangerous* experiment.—2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil; as, a *dangerous* man; a *dangerous* conspiracy.

DĀNGEROUSLY, *adv.* With danger; with risk of evil; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously; as, to be *dangerously* sick; *dangerously* situated.

DĀNGEROUSNESS, *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil; as, the *dangerousness* of condition, or disease.

DAN'GLE, *v. i* [Dan. *dingler*, to swing to and fro. Qu. *dandle*, or Ch. Syr. תקל, *tekal.*] 1. To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing

> He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle.* *Hudibras.*

2. To hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower; with *after* or *about;* as, to *dangle about* a woman; to *dangle after* a minister for favour.

DAN'GLER, *n.* One who dangles or hangs about. It is spoken particularly of men who hang about women.

DAN'GLING, *ppr.* Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

DĀNISH, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.

DĀNISH, *n.* The language of the Danes.

DANK, *a.* [Qu. Ger. *tunken*, to dip.] Damp; moist; humid; wet.

DANK, *n.* Moisture; humidity.

DANK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp.

DANK'ISHNESS, *n.* Dampness; humidity.

DANU'BIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the river Danube.

DA'OURITE, *n.* A mineral, called rubellite, resembling schorl, but differing from it in chemical characters. Its colour is red of various shades.

DAP, *v. i.* [Goth. *daupyan*, to dip.] To drop or let fall into the water; *a word used by anglers.*

DAPAT'ICAL, *a.* [Lat. *dapes.*] Sumptuous in cheer.

DAPE'DIUM, or **DAPE'DIUS**, *n.* [δάπεδον, a pavement.] A genus of fossil fishes of the lias. The surface of the scales resembles a tessolated pavement.

DAPH'NATE, *n.* A compound of the bitter principle of the Daphne Alpina with a base.

DAPH'NE, *n.* The spurge laurel tree. A genus of thymelaceous plants, containing many species, inhabiting the more temperate parts of Europe and

Asia. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance, others are of medicinal importance; and a few are employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper. Among the species are the spurge flax, the spurge-laurel, the spurge-olive, and the mezereon.

DAPH'NIN, or **DAPH'NINE**, *n.* The bitter principle of the Daphne Alpina, discovered by Vauquelin. It is obtained in small crystals, hard, transparent, of a grayish colour, and a bitter taste.

DAP'IFER, *n.* [Lat. *dapes*, feast, and *fero*, to bear.] One who brings meat to the table. Formerly, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household. It still subsists in Germany.

DAP'PER, *a.* [D. *dapper*, brave, valiant; Sw. and Dan. *tapper*; Ger. *tapfer*.] Active; nimble; brisk; or little and active; neat; tight; as, a *dapper* fellow; a *dapper* spark.

DAP'PERLING, *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.

DAP'PLE, *a.* [most probably allied to *tabby*, and from dipping, or to W. *darnu*, to drop. The word signifies *spotted*, and spots are often from dropping or sprinkling.] Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades of colour, as, a *dapple-bay* or *dapple-gray*; applied to a horse or other beast. It may sometimes express *streaked*, but this is not its true signification

DAP'PLE, *v. t.* To spot; to variegate with spots.

> The gentle day
> *Dapples* the drowsy east with *spots* of gray. *Shak.*
>
> The *dappled* pink, and blushing rose. *Prior.*

DAP'PLED, *pp.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades of colour.

DAP'PLING, *ppr.* Variegating with spots.

DAP'TUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Harpalidæ.

DÄR, **DÄRT**, *n.* A fish found in the Severn.

DARE, *v. i.* pret. *durst.* [Sax. *dearran*, *durran*; Ger. *dürfen*; Sw. *dierf*, bold; *dierfvas*, to dare, and *töras*, to dare; Dan. *tör*, to dare, and *tör*, dry, torrid, Lat. *torreo*; Dan. *törhed*, dryness, barrenness; *törstig*, thirsty. The German *dürfen*, compounded, *bedürfen*, signifies to want, to need, to lack, and this in Dutch is *derven*. The Sw. *dare*, rash, mad, sottish, *dara*, to infatuate, Dan. *daarer*, may be of the same family. The Gr. *θαῤῥέω*, and Russ. *derzayu*, to dare, are evidently the same word. Ar. *dhaura*, to be bold, audacious; to be angry, or averse; to be terrified, to flee. So in Sw. *darra*, to tremble. The sense of boldness, daring, is sometimes from the sense of advancing; but some of the senses of these words indicate the sense of receding.] To have courage for any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake any thing; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous.

> I *dare* do all that may become a man. *Shak*
>
> *Dare* any of you go to law before the unjust? 1 Cor. vi.
>
> None of his disciples *durst* ask him, who art thou? John xxi.

In this intransitive sense, *dare* is not generally followed by the sign *to* before another verb in the infinitive; though *to* may be used with propriety. In German, the verb is numbered among the auxiliaries. In the transitive form, it is regular: thus,

DARE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. dared.* To challenge; to provoke; to defy; as, to *dare* a man to fight.

> Tune, I *dare* thee to discover
> Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

To dare larks, to catch them by means of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in a maze till caught; to terrify or amaze.

DARE,† *n.* Defiance; challenge.

DARE, *n.* A small fish, the same as the *dace.*

DÄRED, *pp.* Challenged; defied.

DÄREFUL,† *a.* Full of defiance.

DÄRER, *n.* One who dares or defies.

DAR'IC, *n.* A gold coin of Darius the Mede, weighing about 129 grains, value about twenty-five shillings.

DÄRING, *ppr.* Having courage sufficient for a purpose; challenging; defying. 2. *a.* Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; brave; stout.

> Grieve not, O *daring* prince, that noble heart. *Pope.*

3. Audacious; impudently bold and defying; as in *heaven-daring*, defying Almighty power.

DÄRING, *n.* A bold act; a hazardous attempt.

DÄRINGLY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently.

> The principles of our holy religion are *daringly* attacked from the press. *Anon.*

DÄRINGNESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

DÄRK, *a.* [Sax. *deorc*; Ir. *dorcha*; Pers. *tirah*, dark; *tirak*, dark, darkness.] 1. Destitute of light; obscure. A *dark* atmosphere is one which prevents vision.—2. Wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white; as, a *dark* colour or substance.—3. Gloomy; disheartening; having unfavourable prospects; as, a *dark* time in political affairs.

> There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. *Irving.*

4. Obscure; not easily understood or explained; as, a *dark* passage in an author; a *dark* saying.—5. Mysterious; as, the ways of Providence are often *dark* to human reason.—6. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant; as, a *dark* age.—7. Not vivid; partially black; Lev. xiii.—8. † Blind.—9. Gloomy; not cheerful; as, a *dark* temper.—10. Obscure; concealed; secret; not understood; as, a *dark* design.—11. Unclean; foul.—12. Opaque. But *dark* and *opaque* are not synonymous. Chalk is *opaque*, but not dark.—13. Keeping designs concealed.

> The *dark* unrelenting Tiberius. *Gibbon.*

DÄRK, *n.* [Sans. *tarchi.*] Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light. We say, we can hear in the *dark.*

> Shall thy wonders be known in the *dark?* Ps. lxxxviii.

2. Obscurity; secrecy; a state unknown; as, things done in the *dark.*—3. Obscurity; a state of ignorance; as, we are all in the *dark.*

DÄRK,† *v. t.* To darken; to obscure.

DÄRK-BROWED, *a.* Stern of aspect; frowning; as, *dark-browed* Hotspur.

DÄRK-COLOURED, *a.* Having a *dark* hue.

DÄRKEN, *v. t.* (dȧrkn.) [Sax. *adeorcian.*] 1. To make dark; to deprive of light; as, close the shutters and *darken* the room.—2. To obscure; to cloud.

> His confidence seldom *darkened* his fore sight. *Bacon.*

3. To make black.

> The locusts *darkened* the land; Ex. x.

4. To make dim; to deprive of vision.

> Let their eyes be *darkened*; Rom. xi.

5. To render gloomy; as, all joy is *darkened*; Is. xxiv.—6. To deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid.

> Their foolish heart was *darkened*; Rom. i
> Having the understanding *darkened*; Eph. iv.

7. To obscure; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible.

> Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? Job xxxviii.

8. To render less white or clear; to tan; as, a burning sun *darkens* the complexion.—9. To sully; to make foul

DÄRK'EN, *v. i.* To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.

DÄRK'ENED, *pp.* Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made black; made ignorant.

DÄRK'ENER, *n.* That which darkens.

DÄRK'ENING, *ppr.* Depriving of light; obscuring; making black, or less white or clear; clouding.

DÄRK-EYED, Having dark eyes.

DÄRK'-HOUSE, *n.* An old word for a mad-house.

DÄRKISH, *a.* Dusky; somewhat dark.

DÄRK'LING, *a.* Being in the dark, or without light; *a poetical word.*

DÄRK'LY, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge.

> They learn only what tradition has *darkly* conveyed to them.

DÄRK-MINDED, *a.* Having a dark, close, or revengeful mind.

DÄRK'NESS, *n.* Absence of light.

> And *darkness* was on the face of the deep; Gen. i.

2. Obscurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; that quality or state which renders any thing difficult to be understood; as, the *darkness* of counsels.—3 A state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance.

> Men loved *darkness* rather than light; John iii.

4. A private place; secrecy; privacy.

> What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light, Matt. x.

5. Infernal gloom; hell; as, utter *darkness*; Matt. xxii –6. Great trouble and distress; calamities; perplexities.

> A day of clouds and thick *darkness*; Joel ii; Is. viii.

7. Empire of Satan.

> Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness*; Col. i.

8. Opaqueness.

> *Land of darkness*, the grave; Job x.

DÄRK'SOME, *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure; as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud.

DÄRK-SOULED, *a.* Having a dark soul.

DÄRK'-WORKING, *a.* Working in darkness, or in secrecy

DÄR'LING, *a.* [Sax. *deorling*; *deor*, dear, and *ling*, which primarily denotes likeness, and in some words, is a diminutive. So in Ger. *liebling*, one beloved, D. *lieveling.* See DEAR.] Dearly beloved; favourite; regarded with great

kindness and tenderness; as, a *darling* child; a *darling* science.

DÄR'LING, *n.* One much beloved; a favourite; as, that son was the *darling* of his father.

DÄRN, *v. t.* [W. *darn;* Arm. *darn;* Fr. *darne;* a piece or patch; probably from *dearn*; to hide or conceal.] To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread. It is used particularly of stockings.

DÄRN, *n.* A place mended by darning.

DÄRN'ED, *pp.* Mended by imitating the texture of the cloth.

DÄRN'EL, *n.* A plant of the genus Lolium, a kind of grass; Triandria digynia, Linn.; nat. order Gramineæ. The *L. perenne*, or red darnel, is the common rye-grass, one of our best cultivated grasses. The *L. arvense*, or white darnel, grows in cultivated fields, but is not common. The *L. temulentum* or bearded darnel, is the only poisonous British grass. It is said to be the infelix lolium of Virgil, and the tares of Scripture. Its properties are said to be narcotic and stupifying, and it occurs occasionally in corn fields.

Darnel. (L. Temulentum.)

DÄRN'ER, *n.* One who mends by darning.

DÄRN'ING, *ppr.* Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together, as a torn stocking or cloth.

DÄRN'ING, *n.* The act of mending, as a hole in a garment.

DAROO'-TREE, *n.* The *ficus sycamorus*, or *Egyptian* sycamore.

DAR'RAIN,† *v. t.* [Norm. *dareigner, derener, dereigner, deraigner*, to prove, to testify, to clear himself, to institute; noun, *darrein*, or *derene*, or *d'reigne*, proof; also, *derreiner*, to endeavour. In Chaucer, the word is interpreted to *contest*.

> But for thou art a worthy gentil knight,
> And wilnest to *darrane* hire by bataille.

The word is probably compound. But neither the origin nor the signification is obvious.] To prepare, or to order; or to try; to endeavour; to prove; to apply to the contest.

DÄRT, *n.* [Fr. *dard;* Arm. *dared* or *dard;* In Sw. *dart* is a dagger. The word is from some verb signifying to throw or thrust. In Gr. δορυ is a spear or lance.] 1. A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance.—2. Any missile weapon; that which pierces and wounds.

> And from about her shot *darts* of desire.

DÄRT, *v. t.* To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust; as, to *dart* a javelin. 2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot; *applied to small objects which pass with velocity;* as, the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.

> Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

DÄRT, *v. i.* To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly. 2. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run; as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

DÄRT'ED, *pp.* Thrown or hurled as a pointed instrument; sent with velocity.

DÄRT'ER, *n.* One who throws a dart. 2. A name given to certain web-footed birds of the Pelican family.

DÄRT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing, as a dart; hurling darts; flying rapidly.

DÄRT'INGLY, *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

DÄRTROUS, *a.* [Fr. *dartre, tetter.*] A vague term relating to a kind of cutaneous disease, of no definite character.

DASH, *v. t.* [In Dan. *dask* signifies a blow; in Sw. *dasha*, to strike; in Scot. *dusch*, to rush. In Persic *taz* or *tauz*, is an assault on an enemy.] 1. To strike suddenly or violently, whether throwing or falling; as, to *dash* one stone against another.

> Lest thou *dash* thy foot against a stone; Matt. iv.

2. To strike and bruise or break; to break by collision; but usually with the words *in pieces*.

> Thou shalt *dash* them *in pieces*, as a potter's vessel; Ps. ii.

3. To throw water suddenly, in separate portions; as, to *dash* water on the head.—4. To bespatter; to sprinkle; as, to *dash* a garment.—5. To strike and break or disperse.

> At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
> *Dash* up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below. *Dryden.*

6. To mix and reduce or adulterate by throwing in another substance; as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables.—7. To form or sketch out in haste, carelessly. [*Unusual.*]—8. To erase at a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate; as, to *dash* out a line or word.—9. To break; to destroy; to frustrate; as, to *dash* all their schemes and hopes.—10. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; to depress by shame or fear; as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

> *Dash* the proud gamester in his gilded car. *Pope.*

DASH, *v. i.* To strike, break, scatter, and fly off; as, agitate water and it will *dash* over the sides of a vessel; the waves *dashed* over the side of the ship.—2. To rush, strike, and break, or scatter; as, the waters *dashed* down the precipice.—3. To rush with violence, and break through; as, he *dashed* into the enemy's ranks; or, he *dashed* through thick and thin.

DASH, *n.* Collision; a violent striking of two bodies; as, the *dash* of clouds.—2. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance; as, the wine has a *dash* of water.

> Innocence with a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

3. Admixture; as, red with a *dash* of purple.—4. A rushing, or onset with violence; as, to make a dash upon the enemy.—5. A sudden stroke; a blow; an act.

> She takes upon her bravely the first *dash*. *Shak.*

6. A flourish; blustering parade; as, the young fop made a *dash*. [*Vulgar.*]—7. A mark or line in writing or printing, noting a break or stop in the sentence; as in Virgil, quos ego—: or a pause; or the division of the sentence.—8. In *music* a small mark, thus, ', denoting that the note over which it is placed, is to be performed in a short and distinct manner.

DASH-BŌARD, *n.* A board placed on the fore part of a chaise, gig, or other vehicle, to prevent water, mud, or snow, from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.

DASH'ED, *pp.* Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken, or scattered by collision; besprinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased, blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.

DASH'ING, *ppr.* Driving and striking against; striking suddenly or violently; breaking or scattering by collision; infusing; mixing; confounding; blotting out; rushing.—2. *a.* Rushing; driving; blustering; as, a *dashing* fellow.—3. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly on.

DAS'TARD, *n.* [In Sax. *adastrigan* is to frighten, to deter.] A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger.

DAS'TARD, *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

> Curse on their *dastard* souls. *Addison.*

DAS'TARD, *v. t.* To make cowardly; to intimidate; to dispirit.

DAS'TARDIZE, *v. t.* To make cowardly.

DAS'TARDIZED, *pp.* Made cowardly.

DAS'TARDIZING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.

DAS'TARDLINESS, *n.* [from *dastardly.*] Cowardliness.

DAS'TARDLY, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

DAS'TARDNESS, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

DAS'TARDY, *n.* Cowardliness; base timidity.

DA'SYPUS, *n.* (δασυς and πους) The armadillo, a genus of mammiferous quadrupeds. [*See* ARMADILLO.]

DA'TA, *n. plu* [Lat. *data*, given.] Things given or admitted; quantities, principles, or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown. In *general mathematics*, the *data* are certain things or quantities supposed to be given or known, from which other quantities are discovered, which were unknown, or sought. In *geometry, data* or *datum*, and *hypothesis*, are synonymous terms.

DA'TARY, *n.* An officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to the pope's bulls.—2. The employment of a datary.

DATE, *n.* [Fr. *date;* L. *datum*, given, from *do*, to give.] 1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed. In letters, it notes the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, it specifies the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect and operate on the rights of persons. To the date is usually added the name of the place where a writing is executed, and this is sometimes included in the term *date*.—2. The time when any event happened, when any thing was transacted, or when any thing is to be done; as, the *date* of a battle; the date of Cesar's arrival in Britain.—3. End; conclusion. [*Unusual.*]

> What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*. *Pope*

4. Duration; continuance; as, ages of endless *date*.

DATE, *v. t.* To write or note the time when a letter is written or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month, and day of its execution, and usually the place; as, to *date* a letter, a bond, a deed, or a charter.

—2. To note or fix the time of an event or transaction. Historians *date* the fulfilment of a prophecy at different periods. 3. To note the time when something begins; as, to *date* a disease or a calamity from a certain cause.

DATE, *v. i.* To reckon.—2. To begin; to have origin.

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*

DATE, *n.* [Fr. *datte*, for *dacte*; Lat. *dactylus*; Gr. δακτυλος.] The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the Phœnix dactylifera, used extensively as an article of food by the natives of Northern Africa, and of some countries of Asia. It consists of an external pericarp, separable into three portions, and covering a seed which is hard and horny in consequence of the nature of the albumen which surrounds the embryo plant.

DATE-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree. It is of the class Diœcia, and order triandria, Linn.; nat. order Palmæ. Next to the cocoa-nut-tree, the date is unquestionably the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. Its stem shoots up in one cylindrical column to the height of fifty or sixty feet, without branch or division, and of the same thickness, throughout its whole length. From the summit of this majestic trunk, it throws out a magnificent crown of leaves. Persia, Palestine, and the northern states of Africa, are best adapted for the culture and growth of the date-tree.


Date-Palm.

DATED, *pp.* Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted.

DATELESS, *a.* Having no date; having no fixed term.

DATER, *n.* One that dates.

DATING, *ppr.* Expressing the time of writing, or of executing a paper or instrument; noting the time of happening, or originating.

DATISCACEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of plants allied to Urticaceæ, and the apetalous orders in their vicinity. The most common plant of this order is the D. cannabina, an herbaceous diœcious perennial, a native of the southern parts of Europe, where it is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, also as a yellow dye, and for forming cordage.

DA'TIVE, *a.* [Lat. *dativus*, from *do*, to give.] In *grammar*, the epithet of the case of nouns, which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed to an object. Thus, datur tibi, it is given *to* you; missum est illi, it was sent *to* him; fecit mihi, he made or did *to* or *for* me; loquebatur illis, he spoke *to* them. It also follows other words expressing something to be given to a person, or for his benefit; as, utilis vobis, useful *to* you. In English, this relation is expressed by *to* or *for*. *Dative executor*, in law, one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator.

DAT'OLITE, } *n.* The silicious bo-
DATH'OLITE, } rate of lime, a mineral of two subspecies, the common and the botryoidal. The common is of a white colour, of various shades, and greenish gray. It occurs in granular distinct concretions, and crystalized. The botryoidal occurs in mammillary concretions, or in botryoidal masses, white and earthy. It is named from its want of transparency.

DA'TUM, *n.* [Lat.] Something given or admitted; any condition, quantity, or other mathematical premiss, which is given in a particular problem. *Datum line*, in *engineering*, the base line of a section from which all the heights and depths are calculated. It is usual to assume the level of Trinity high water-mark as the *datum* for railway sections in England. [*See* DATA.]

DATU'RA, *n.* A genus of solanaceous plants, with large funnel-shaped flowers. There are several species, but they are disliked on account of their disagreeable odour. D. stramonium is the systematic name of the thorn apple, the odour of which is fetid and narcotic, occasioning headache and stupor; it is sometimes smoked in cases of asthma.


Datura stramonium.

DATU'RINA, } *n.* A vegetable alkali,
DATU'RIA, } obtained from the
DAT'URINE, } seeds of the *datura stramonium*, or thorn apple. It is a colourless crystalline substance, which has an acrid bitter taste, and is very poisonous.

DAUB, *v. t.* [W. *dwbiaw*, to daub; *dwb*, mortar; Ir. *dobhaimh*, to daub; *doib*, plaster; allied probably to Fr. *dauber*, to strike, that is, to throw or put on, and the root of this word probably occurs contracted in the Lat. *induo*.] 1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch; Ex. ii.

I will break down the wall ye have *daubed* with untempered mortar; Ezek. xiii.

2. To paint coarsely.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colours, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something gross or specious; to disguise with an artificial covering.

So smooth he *daubed* his vice with show of virtue. *Shak.*

4. To lay or put on without taste; to deck awkwardly or ostentatiously, or to load with affected finery.

Let him be *daubed* with lace. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Conscience will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

DAUB, *v. i.* To practise gross flattery; to play the hypocrite.

DAUB, *n.* A coarse painting.

DAUB'ED, *pp.* Smeared with soft adhesive matter; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised; loaded with ill-chosen finery.

DAUB'ER, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer; a tool composed of rags firmly tied together, and covered over with a piece of canvas, used by copperplate printers for inking their plates.

DAUB'ERY, } *n.* A daubing; any thing
DAUB'RY, } artful.

DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Plastering; painting coarsely; disguising clumsily; decking ostentatiously; flattering grossly.

DAUB'ING, *n.* Plastering; coarse painting; gross flattery.

DAUB'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

DAUCUS, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants with hispid fruit, of a somewhat compressed ovate, or oblong form. There are several species, but the most interesting one is the D. carota, which grows wild all over Europe, in chalky soils, and is believed to be the origin of our garden carrot.

DAUGHTER, *n.* (daw'ter.) [Sax. *dohter*; D. *dogter*; Ger. *tocher*; Gr. θυγατηρ: Pers. *dochtar*, a daughter; also, *docht*, daughter, and a virgin; also, strength, power; Sans. *dugida*, or *duhita*. The latter words coincide with the Sax. *dugan*, to avail, to be good; *dugoth*, strength, grace. Lat. *decus*. *See* DECENCY.] 1. The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age.—2. A daughter in law; a son's wife; Ruth iii.—3. A woman; *plur.* female inhabitants.

Dinah went out to see the *daughters* of the land; Gen. xxxiv.

4. A female descendant; lineage of females; Luke i.—5. The female penitent of a confessor. This word is used in Scripture for the inhabitants of a city or country, male and female; Is. xvi. 2; Matt. xxi. Also, a term of affection or kindness.

Daughter, be of good comfort; Matt. ix.

DAUGH'TERLINESS, *n.* The state of a daughter.—2. The conduct becoming a daughter.

DAUGH'TERLY, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

DAUNT, *v. t.* [In Scot. *dant*, *danton*, signifying to subdue. In Dan. *daaner*, Sw. *dåna*, signifies to faint or swoon. Qu. Lat. *domito*, Fr. *dompter* contracted.] To repress or subdue courage; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear of danger. It expresses less than *fright* or *terrify*.

Some presences *daunt* and discourage us. *Glanville.*

DAUNT'ED, *pp.* Checked by fear; intimidated.

DAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Repressing courage; intimidating; disheartening.

DAUNT'LESS, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged; as, a *dauntless* hero; a *dauntless* spirit.

DAUNTLESSNESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

DAU'PHIN, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*, a dolphin; Lat. *delphin*, *delphinus*; Gr. δελφιν.] The eldest son of the king of France; prior to the Revolution of 1830.

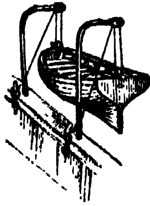
DAU'PHINESS, *n.* The wife or lady of the dauphin.

DA'VIDIST, or DA'VID GEOR'GIANS, *n.* A sect, so called from David George, who, in the sixteenth century, gave out that he was the Messiah, re-

jected marriage, and denied the resurrection.

DAVI'NA, or DAVY'NE, *n.* A new Vesuvian mineral, of a hexahedral form and laminar texture; so called in honour of Sir H. Davy.

DAV'IT, *n.* Davits are two projecting beams of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for hoisting the boats by means of sheave and pulley. They are fixed so as to admit of being shipped and unshipped at pleasure.


Davits.

DA'VITE, *n.* A sulphate of alumina, found in a warm spring near Bogota, in Colombia. It occurs massive, is of a fine fibrous structure, a white colour and silky lustre, and is very soluble.

DAW, *n.* A word that is found in the compound names of many species of birds; as, the *jackdaw;* the *blue daw;* the *purple daw.*

DAW,† *v. i.* To dawn. [*See* DAWN.]

DAW'DLE,† *v. i.* To waste time; to trifle.

DAW'DLER,† *n.* A trifler.

DAW'ISH, *adv.* Like a daw.

DAWK, *n.* A hollow, or incision in timber.—2. In *the E. Indies,* the post.

DAWK, *v. t.* To cut or mark with an incision.

DAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *dagian;* G. *tagen;* from the root of *day,* which see. The primary sense is to shoot, as rays; hence, to open or expand, to shine. We observe in this word, the *n* of the Saxon infinitive is retained.] 1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; as, the day *dawns;* the morning *dawns.*

It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week, Matt. xxviii.

2. To begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light, or knowledge; as, the genius of the youth begins to *dawn.*

When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

3. To glimmer obscurely —4. To begin to open or appear.

DAWN, *n.* The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning.

They arose about the *dawn* of day; Josh. vi.

The word may express the whole time from the first appearance of light to sunrise.—2. First opening or expansion; first appearance of intellectual light; as, the *dawn* of genius, intellect, or mental powers.—3. Beginning; rise, first appearance; as, the *dawn* of time. —4. A feeble or incipient light; first beams.

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

DAWN'ING, *ppr.* Growing light; first appearing luminous; opening; as, the *dawning* day.—2. Opening; expanding; beginning to show intellectual light; beginning.

DAWNING, *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning.—2. The first opening or appearance of the intellectual powers; beginning; as, the first *dawning* of notions in the understanding.

DAY, *n.* [Sax. *dæg, deg, dag;* D. *dag;* Ger. *tag;* W. *dydh;* Lat. *dies. See* DAWN.] 1. That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis, in which its surface is presented to the sun; that space of time during which it continues to be light in contradistinction to night, or that portion of time during which it is dark; but the space of time in which it is light being somewhat vague and indeterminate, the time between the rising and setting of the sun is usually termed the day, and constitutes what astronomers call the artificial day—"And God called the light *day;*" Gen. i.—2. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; called the *natural* day.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day;* Gen. i.

In this sense, the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sun-rising; the Jews, at sun-setting; the Egyptians, at mid-night, as do several nations in modern times, the British, French, Spanish, American, &c. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the *civil* day. Thus with us the day when a legal instrument is dated, begins and ends at midnight. In *astronomy,* a *natural* or *solar day* is usually considered to be the interval between the sun's leaving the meridian and his return to it. The length of this day is continually varying, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and the obliquity of the ecliptic. A *mean solar day* is a mean of all the natural or solar days in the year. A *sidereal day* is the time of one apparent revolution of the fixed stars. It is uniformly equal to 23 h. 56 m. 4.098 sec.—3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly as in the *day;* Rom. xiii.

4. Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time, with reference to the existence of a person or thing. He was a useful man in his *day.*

In the *day* thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die; Gen. ii.

In this sense, the plural is often used; as, from the *days* of the judges; in the *days* of our fathers. In this sense also, the word is often equivalent to life, or earthly existence.—5. The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat. The *day* is his own He won the *day,* that is, he gained the victory.—6. An appointed or fixed time.

If my debtors do not keep their *day.* *Dryden.*

7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month, in any future year.—8. One of the compartments of a mullioned window; supposed to be a corruption of Bay. *Day by day,* daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day, we magnify thee. *Common Prayer.*

But or *only from day to day,* without certainty of continuance; temporarily. *To-day, adv.* [Sax. *to-dæg.*] On the present day; this day; or at the present time. *Day of grace,* in *theology,* the time when mercy is offered to sinners.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts; Ps. xcv.

Days of grace, in *law,* are days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintif or defendant. Three days, beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned may appear and answer. *Days of grace,* in *commerce,* a customary number of days, in Great Britain and America *three* allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due. A note *due* on the *seventh* of the month is *payable* on the *tenth.* The days of grace are different in different countries. In France they are *ten;* at Naples, *eight;* at Venice, Amsterdam, and Antwerp, *six;* at Hamburg, *twelve;* in Spain, *fourteen;* in Genoa, *thirty.* *Day in court,* is a day for the appearance of parties in a suit. *Days in bank,* in England, days of appearance in the court of common bench. Days in court are generally at the distance of about a week from each other, and have reference to some festival of the church. On some one of these days in bank, all original writs must be made returnable.

DĀYBEAM, *n.* The light of the day.

DĀYBED, *n.* A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest during the day.

DĀYBOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits, or accounts of the day.

DĀYBREAK, *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

DĀYCOAL, *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal.

DĀYDREAM, *n.* A vision to the waking senses.

DAYFLOWER, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants, the Commelina.

DĀYFLY, *n.* A genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time, called Ephemera. There are numerous species, some of which live scarcely an hour, others several days.

Dayfly.

DAYFLYER, *n.* An animal that flies in the day time.

DĀYLABOUR, *n.* Labour hired or performed by the day.

DĀYLABOURER, *n.* One who works by the day.

DĀYLIGHT, *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.

DAYLILY, *n.* The same with asphodel. A species of Hemerocallis.

DĀYLY, *a.* The more regular orthography of *Daily.*

DĀY'-RULE or **DĀY'-WRIT,** *n.* In *law,* a rule or order of court, permitting a prisoner, in the king's bench prison, &c., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day. [*Now abolished.*]

DĀYSMAN, *n.* An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us; Job ix.

DĀYSPRING, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

Whereby the *dayspring* from on high hath visited us; Luke i.

DĀYSTAR, *n.* The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light.

DĀYTIME, *n.* The time of the sun's light on the earth; opposed to *night.*

DĀYWEARIED, *a.* Wearied with the labour of the day.

DĀYWOMAN, *n.* A dairy maid.

DĀYWORK, *n.* Work by the day; daylabour.

DĀY'S-WORK, *n.* The work of one day. Among seamen, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.

DĀZE, *v. t.* Qu. [Sax. *dwæs, dysi, dysig,*

Eng. *dizzy*. *See* DAZZLE.] To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady. [*Not now used except in Scotland.*]

DÄZE, *n*. Among *miners*, a glittering stone.

DAZZLE, *v. t.* [In Sax. *dwæs* is dull, stupid, foolish; *dwæscan*, to extinguish; *dysi* or *dysig*, dizzy.] 1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; or to cause to shake; to render unsteady, as the sight. We say, the brightness of the sun *dazzles* the eyes or the sight.—2. To strike or surprise with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or by splendour, in a literal or figurative sense; as, to be *dazzled* by resplendent glory, or by a brilliant expression.

DAZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise. *Dryden.*

DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.

DAZ'ZLEMENT,† *n.* The act or power of dazzling.

DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Rendering unsteady or wavering, as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendour.

DAZ'ZLINGLY, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

DE, a Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in *debark, decline, decease, deduct, decamp*. Hence it often expresses a negative; as in *derange*. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *deprave, despoil*. It coincides nearly in sense with the French *des* and Lat. *dis*.

DEACON, *n.* (de'kn.) [L. *diaconus*, from Gr. διακονος, a minister or servant; δια, by, and κονω, to serve.] 1. A person in the lowest degree of holy orders. The office of deacon was instituted by the apostles, Acts vi., and seven persons were chosen at first, to serve at the feasts of Christians, and distribute bread and wine to the communicants, and to minister to the wants of the poor. In *the Romish church*, the office of the deacons is to incense the officiating priest; to lay the corporal on the altar; to receive the cup from the subdeacon and present it to the person officiating; to incense the choir; to receive the pax from the officiating prelate, and carry it to the subdeacon; and at the pontifical mass, to put the mitre on the bishop's head. In *the church of England*, the office of deacons is declared to be to assist the priest in administering the holy communion; their office in presbyterian churches is to attend to the secular interests, and in independent churches it is the same, and also to distribute the bread and wine to the communicants. — 2. In *Scotland*, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings, and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act, the *deacons* of the crafts, or incorporated trades, in royal burghs, formed a constituent part of the town council, and were understood to represent the trades as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren; but by the the terms of that act the deacons are no longer recognised as official and constituent members of the town council, but in other respects, the rights and usages of the crafts are preserved, and are exercised without control on the part of the town council. The deacon convener of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow, still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

DEACONESS, *n.* (de'kness.) A female deacon in the primitive church.

DEACONRY, } *n.* The office, dignity,
DEACONSHIP, } or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

DEAD, *a.* (ded.) [Sax. *dead*, probably contracted from *deged*; D. *dood*; Ger. *todt*. *See* DIE.] 1. Deprived or destitute of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which the organs of motion and life have ceased to perform their functions, and have become incapable of performing them, or of being restored to a state of activity.

The men are *dead* who sought thy life; Ex iv.

It is sometimes followed by *of* before the cause of death; as, *dead of* hunger, or *of* a fever.—2. Having never had life, or having been deprived of vital action before birth; as, the child was born *dead*.—3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the press. *Pope.*

4. Without vegetable life; as, a *dead* tree.—5. Resembling death; deep or sound; as, a *dead* sleep. 6. Perfectly still; motionless as death, as, a *dead* calm; a *dead* weight. — 7. Empty; vacant; not enlivened by variety; as, a *dead* void space; a *dead* plain. We say also, a *dead* level, for a perfectly level surface.—8. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable. A man's faculties may lie *dead*, or his goods remain dead on his hands. So *dead* capital or stock is that which produces no profit.—9. Dull; inactive; as, a *dead* sale of commodities.—10. Dull; gloomy; still; not enlivened; as, a *dead* winter; a *dead* season.—11. Still; deep; obscure; as, the *dead* darkness of the night.—12. Dull; not lively; not resembling life; as, the *dead* colouring of a piece; a *dead* eye. — 13. Dull; heavy; as, a *dead* sound.—14. Dull; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; not affecting; *used of prayer*.—15. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; *used of liquors*.—16. Uninhabited; as, *dead* walls.—17. Dull; without natural force or efficacy; not lively or brisk; as, a *dead* fire.—18. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin. 19. Impotent; unable to procreate; Rom. iv.—20. Decayed in grace.

Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art *dead*; Rev. iii.

21. Not proceeding from spiritual life; not producing good works; as, faith without works is *dead*; James ii.—22. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle; as, *dead* works; Heb. ix. 14.—23. In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property; as, one banished or becoming a monk is civilly *dead*. — *Dead beat* or *Dead scapement*, in *clock-work*, a peculiar kind of scapement, invented by Graham about 1770, with a view to lessen the effect of the wheel-work on the motion of the pendulum. In this scapement the seconds index stands still after each drop, whence the name. [*See* ESCAPEMENT.] *Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings; as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. *Dead rising* or *rising line*, the parts of a ship's floor or bottom through out her length, where the floor timber is terminated on the lower futtock.

DEAD, *n.* (ded.) *The dead* signifies dead men.

Ye shall not make cuttings for *the dead*; Lev. xix.

2. The state of the dead; or death.

This is John the Baptist; he is risen from *the dead*; Matt. xiv.

This may be understood thus—he is risen from among the *dead*.

DEAD, *n.* (ded.) The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; depth; as, the midst of winter or of night. The *dead* of winter, the *dead* of night, are familiar expressions.

DEAD,† *v. i.* (ded.) To lose life or force.

DEAD,† *v. t.* (ded.) To deprive of life, force, or vigour.

DEAD'-DOING,† *a.* Destructive; killing.

DEAD'-DOORS, *n.* In *ship-building*, doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

DEAD'-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEAD'EN, *v. t.* (ded'n.) [D. *dooden*; Ger. *tödten*.] 1. To deprive of a portion of vigour, force, or sensation; to abate vigour or action; as, to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the natural powers or feelings.—2. To blunt; to render less susceptible or feeling; as, to *deaden* the senses.—3. To retard; to lessen velocity or motion; as, to *deaden* the motion of a ship or of the wind.—4. To diminish spirit; to make vapid or spiritless; as, to *deaden* wine or beer.

DEAD'ENED, *pp.* Deprived of force or sensation; made vapid.

DEAD'ENING, *ppr.* Depriving of force, velocity, or sensation.

DEAD'-EYE, *n.* (ded'-eye) [*deadman's eye*.] Among *seamen*, a round flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with holes, to receive the laniard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.

DEAD'-FLAT, *n.* In *ship-building*, the name of a midship bend.

DEAD'-FREIGHT, *n.* In *maritime law*, a merchant who freights a whole ship, is liable to pay freight for the goods transported, and likewise a compensation for any loss arising from his failure, to supply a full cargo. The sum paid for the unoccupied space is called *dead freight*.

DEAD'-HEARTED, *a.* Having a dull, faint heart.

DEAD'-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Pusillanimity.

DEAD'-HEDGES, *n.* Hedges made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.

DEAD'-LIFT, *n.* A heavy weight; a hopeless exigency.

DEAD'-LIGHT, *n.* (ded'-light.) A strong wooden port, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.


Dead-Light.

DEAD'LIHOOD, *n.* [From deadly.] The state of the dead.

DEAD'LINESS, *n.* (ded'liness.) The quality of being deadly.

DEAD'-LOCK, *n.* A lock which has no spring catch.

DEAD'LY, *a.* (ded'ly.) That may occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive; as, a *deadly* blow or wound.—2. Mortal; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy; as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud.

DEAD'LY, *adv.* (ded'ly.) In a manner resembling death; as, *deadly* pale or wan.—2. Mortally.

With groanings of a *deadly* wounded man; Ezek. xxx.

3. Implacably; destructively.—4. In *a vulgar* or *ludicrous sense*, very; extremely; as, a *deadly* cunning man.

DEAD'LY-CARROT, *n.* A plant of the genus Thapsia, the *T. villosa*, an umbelliferous genus, found in the South of Europe, two species of which are considered highly poisonous.

DEAD'LY-NIGHTSHADE, *n.* A plant of the genus Atropa, the A. belladonna. It belongs to the Pentandria monogynia class and order, and nat. order Solanaceæ. It is often found growing in rubbish of old buildings, and on waste ground about farm houses.

DEAD'-NEAP, *n.* Among *seamen*, a low tide.

DEAD'NESS, *n.* (ded'ness.) Want of natural life or vital power, in an animal or plant; as, the *deadness* of a limb, of a body, or of a tree.—2. Want of animation; dulness; languor; as, the *deadness* of the eye.—3. Want of warmth or ardour; coldness; frigidity; as, the *deadness* of the affections.—4. Vapidness; want of spirit; as, the *deadness* of liquors.—5. State of being incapable of conception, according to the ordinary laws of nature; Rom. iv. 19.—6. Indifference; mortification of the natural desires; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures; as, *deadness* to the world.

DEAD'NETTLE, *n* A plant of the genus Lamium, belonging to the class Didynamia and order gymnospermia, Linn., and nat. order Labiatæ. Many of the species are common in Britain. The genus receives its name from the resemblance of its leaves to the nettle, but it has no stinging property. There are several species.

DEAD'PLEDGE, *n.* A mortgage or pawning of things, or thing pawned.

DEAD'-RECKONING, *n.* In *navigation*, the judgment or estimation of the place of a ship, without any observation of the heavenly bodies; or, an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of the course steered by the compass, and this rectified by due allowances for drift, lee-way, &c.

DEAD'-ROPES, *n.* In *a ship*, those ropes which do not run in any block.

DEAD'-SHOAR, or **DEAD'-SHORE**, *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through.

DEADS, *n.* Among *miners*, the substances which inclose the ore on every side. Hence, breaking up the *deads* is the removing these substances for the convenience of carrying on the work.

DEAD'S'-PART, *n.* In *Scots law*, that part of a man's movable succession, which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or what remains of the movables over and above what is due to the wife and children.

DEAD'STRUCK, *a.* Confounded; struck with horror.

DEAD'WATER, *n.* The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern, as she passes through the water.

DEAD'-WIND, *n.* Among *seamen*, the wind right against the ship, or that blowing from the very point towards which she is sailing.

DEAD'WOOD, *n.* Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.

DEADWORKS, *n.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water, when she is balanced for a voyage.

DEAF, *a.* (def.) [Sax *deaf;* D *doof;* Ger. *taub;* Dan. *döv;* Sw. *döf;* D. *dooven;* to quench, or stifle; Dan. *döver*, to deafen; coinciding with Ch. טפא, *tapha*, to extinguish, L. *stipo*, Fr. *étouffer*, to *stuff*. Hence, we say, *thick of hearing*.] 1. Not perceiving sounds; not receiving impressions from sonorous bodies through the air; as, a *deaf* ear.—2. Wanting the sense of hearing; having organs which do not perceive sounds; as, a *deaf* man. It is followed by *to* before that which ought to be heard; as, *deaf to* the voice of the orator.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
Nor hear when mortals pray;
Mortals that wait for their relief,
Are blind and *deaf* as they.
Watts, Ps. 135.

3. In *a metaphorical sense*, not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded, or convinced; rejecting; as, *deaf* to reason or arguments. Men are *deaf* to the calls of the gospel.—4. Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned; as, hear, ye *deaf;* Is. xlii.—5. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened; as, *deaf* with clamour.—6. Stifled; imperfect: obscurely heard; as, a *deaf* noise or murmur.

DEAF, *v. t.* To deafen, is used by Dryden, but is obsolete, unless perhaps in poetry.

DEAFEN, *v. t.* (defn.) To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing, so as to render them unimpressible to sounds.—2. To stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly; as, *deafened* with clamour or tumult.

DEAFENED, *pp.* Made deaf; stunned.

DEAFENING, *ppr.* Making deaf. A term used in Scotland for sound-boarding and pugging. [*See* these terms.]

DEAFLY, *adv.* (def'ly.) Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

DEAFNESS, *n.* (def'ness.) Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing; as, the *deafness* of the ears: hence, *applied to persons*, want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in every degree, from that which nearly impairs the accuracy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds, to that state in which there is no more sensation produced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of deafness, but in many cases, dumbness does not proceed from any original defect in the organs of speech or from any mental incapacity, but from the want of the sense of hearing, which sense enables us to imitate articulate sounds, and to acquire speech. Instead therefore of the usual name of *deaf and dumb* applied to such persons, it has been proposed to substitute *deaf-mute*, which may be used as a noun and an adjective.—2. Unwillingness to hear and regard; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.

DEAL, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. dealt*, pron. *delt*. [Sax. *dælan, bedælan, gedælan;* Ger. *theilen;* W. *dydoli*, to separate; *dy* and *tawl*, separation, a throwing off, *tawlu*, to throw off, to separate; Ir. and Gael. *dailim*, to give; *dail*, a part, Eng. *dole;* Heb. and Ch. בדל, *badal*, to separate or divide; Ar. *badala*, to exchange, or give in exchange; *badhala*, to give, to yield. [Qu. W. *gozoli*, to endow.] There is a remarkable coincidence between the Shemitic word and the Sax. *bedælan*. The Welsh *tawlu* gives the true original sense.] 1. To divide: to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute; often followed by *out*.

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry; Is. lviii.

And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold. *Tickel.*

2. To scatter; to throw about; as, to *deal* out feathered deaths.—3. To throw out in succession; to give one after another; as, to *deal* out blows.—4. To distribute the cards of a pack to the players.

DEAL, *v. i.* To traffic; to trade; to negotiate.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

2. To act between man and man, to intervene; to transact, or negotiate between men.

He that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others.

Thou shalt not steal, nor *deal* falsely, nor lie; Lev. xix.

4. To distribute cards.—*To deal by*, to treat, either well or ill; as, to *deal* well *by* domestics.

Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind. *Locke.*

To deal in, to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise. They *deal in* political matters; they *deal in* low humour.—2. To trade in; as, to *deal* in silks, or in cutlery.—*To deal with*, to treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Now will we *deal* worse *with* thee; Gen. xix.

Return—and I will *deal* well *with* thee; Gen. xxxii.

2. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check, or correction; as, he has turbulent passions to *deal with*.—3. To treat with by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.

DEAL, *n.* [Sax. *dæl, dal, gedal;* Ir. *dal;* D. *deel;* G. *theil*. *See* the verb.] 1. Literally, a division; a part or portion: hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of cold; a *deal* of space. Formerly it was limited by *some*, as *some deal;* but this is now obsolete or vulgar. In *general*, we now qualify the word with *great*, as, a *great deal* of labour; a *great deal* of time and pains; a *great deal* of land. In the phrases, it is a *great deal* better or worse, the words, *great deal*, serve as modifiers of the sense of better and worse. The true construction is, it is, *by* a great deal, better; it is better *by* a great deal, that is, by a great part or difference.—2. The division or

distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards.

The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a board or plank. The name *deals* is chiefly applied to boards of fir above seven inches in width, and of various lengths exceeding six feet. If less than seven inches wide, they are called battens, and when under six feet long, they are called deal-ends. Deals are imported from Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and British North America.

DEAL'BATE, *v. t* [Lat. *dealbo; de* and *albus*, white.] To whiten. [*Lit. us.*]

DEALBA'TION, *n.* The act of bleaching; a whitening.

DEALED, *pp.* Divided; thrown out.

DEALER, *n* One who deals; one who has to do with any thing, or has concern with; as, a *dealer* in wit and learning.—2. A trader; a trafficker; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; a word of very extensive use; as, a *dealer* in dry goods; a *dealer* in hardware: a *dealer* in stocks; a *dealer* in leather; a *dealer* in lumber; a *dealer* in linens or woollens; a small *dealer* in groceries; a money-*dealer*.—3. One who distributes cards to the players.

DEALING, *ppr.* Dividing; distributing; throwing out.—2. Trading; trafficking; negotiating.—3. Treating; behaving.

DEALING, *n* Practice; action; conduct; behaviour; as, observe the *dealings* of the men who administer the government. But it is now more generally used of the actions of men in private life.—2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment; as, the *dealings* of a father with his children. God's *dealings* with men are the dispensations of his providence, or moral government.—3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business; negotiation. Liverpool merchants have extensive *dealings* with the merchants of America. —4. Intercourse of business or friendship; concern.

The Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans; John iv.

DEAM'BULATE,† *v. i.* [Lat *deambulo.*] To walk abroad.

DEAMBULA'TION, *n.* The act of walking abroad.

DEAM'BULATORY, *a.* Pertaining to walks.

DEAM'BULATORY, *n.* A place to walk in.

DEAN, *n.* [Fr. *doyen*, the eldest of a corporation; Arm *dean;* It. *decano;* from Lat. *decanus*, the leader of a file ten deep, the head of a college, from *decem*, Gr. δέκα, W. *deg*, ten; so named because originally he was set over ten canons or prebendaries.] 1. In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary in a cathedral or a collegiate church, and the head of a chapter; the second dignitary of a diocese. Anciently deans were elected by the chapter, in virtue of a congé d'élire from the king and letters missive of recommendation; but in the chapters founded by Henry VIII out of the spoils of dissolved monasteries, the deanery is donative, and the installation merely by royal letters patent. —*Rural dean*, or arch-presbyter, had originally jurisdiction over ten churches; but afterward he became only the bishop's substitute, to grant letters of administration, probate of wills, &c. His office is now lost in that of the archdeacon and chancellor.—*Dean of a monastery*, a superior established under the abbot, to ease him in taking care of ten monks. Hence his name. —*Dean and chapter* are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and they may advise, likewise, in the temporal concerns of his see.—*Dean of guild*, in *Scotland*, is that magistrate of a royal burgh who is head of the Merchant Company or guildry. The proper duty of this magistrate now is, to take care that all buildings within the burgh are sufficient; that they are erected agreeably to law; and that they do not encroach either on private or public property He may order insufficient buildings to be taken down; but in other respects his jurisdiction is confined to possessory questions. By the burgh reform act, it is declared, that while the right of the guildry to elect their dean shall be preserved, he shall no longer be recognised as an official and constituent member of the town council, and that his functions shall be performed by a member of the council, elected by the majority of councillors. But the deans of guild in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, elected as heretofore, are continued as constituent members of the council to perform all the functions of their office.—*Dean of guild court.* In *Edinburgh*, this court consists of the dean of guild, the old dean of guild, and a council of merchants and tradesmen annually chosen. The law assessors of the magistrates of Edinburgh act as assessors. The jurisdiction of the court is confined to the regulation of buildings within the royalty, and to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings. The court has also a jurisdiction in regulating weights and measures. The dean of guild courts in other royal burghs, of sufficient size, have an analogous jurisdiction.—*The dean of faculty*, one who is appointed by the faculty of advocates in Edinburgh, to preside at their meetings, and to sign the acts of the faculty.—*Deans of the chapel royal*, a title bestowed on one or more clergymen of the church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland, and which are now in the gift of the crown. —2. An officer in each college of the universities in England.—3. In *the United States*, a registrar in a medical school.

DEANERY, *n.* The office or the revenue of a dean.—2. The house of a dean.—3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

DEAN'SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.

DEAR, *a.* [Sax. *deor;* Ger *theuer*, dear, rare; *theure* or *theurung*, dearness, scarcity, dearth. It seems that the primary sense is scarce, rare, or close, narrow; this is obvious from *dearth.* So in Lat. *carus, caritas.*]—1.† Scarce; not plentiful.—2. Bearing a high price in comparison of the usual price; more costly than usual; of a higher price than the customary one. This sense results from the former, as *dearness* is the effect of scarcity and demand.—3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

Be ye followers of God, as *dear* children; Eph. v.

DEAR, *a.* [Sax. *derian;* to hurt; Scot. *dere* or *deir* to annoy, and *dere*, to fear.] † Hurtful; grievous; hateful.

DEAR,† *v. t.* To make dear.

DEAR, *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, *my dear.*

DEAR'BORN, *n.* A four-wheel country vehicle used in the United States.

DEARBOUGHT, *a.* [*See* BOUGHT.] Purchased at a high price; as, *dearbought* experience; *dearbought* blessings.

DEARLING. *See* DARLING.

DEARLOVED, *a.* Greatly beloved.

DEARLY, *adv.* At a high price; as, he pays *dearly* for his rashness.—2. With great fondness; as, we love our children *dearly; dearly* beloved.

DEARN,† *a.* [Sax. *deorn.*] Lonely; solitary; melancholy.

DEARNESS, *n.* Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one; as, the *dearness* of corn.—2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; preciousness; tender love; as, the *dearness* of friendship.

DEARNLY,† *adv.* Secretly; privately. [*See* DERNLY.]

DEARTH, *n.* (derth.) [*See* DEAR.] Scarcity; as, a *dearth* of corn.—2. Want; need; famine.—3. Barrenness; sterility; as, a *dearth* of plot.

DEARTIC'ULATE,† *v. t.* To disjoint.

DEATH, *n.* (deth.) [Sax. *death;* D. *dood;* Ger. *tod.* *See* DIE and DEAD.] 1. That state of a being, animal, or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. Thus the cessation of respiration and circulation in an animal may not be death, for during hybernation some animals become entirely torpid, and some animals and vegetables may be subjected to a fixed state by frost, but being capable of revived activity, they are not dead.—2. The state of the dead; as, the gates of *death;* Job xxxviii.—3. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas; Ezek. xxviii.

Let me die the *death* of the righteous; Numb. xxiii.

4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton; as, a *death's* head.—5. Murder; as, a man of *death*.—6. Cause of death. We say, he caught his *death.*

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot; 2 Kings iv.

7. Destroyer or agent of death; as, he will be the *death* of his poor father.—8. In *poetry*, the means or instrument of death; as, an arrow is called the feathered *death;* a ball, a leaden *death.*

Deaths invisible come winged with fire. *Dryden.*

9. In *theol.*, perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the *second death;* Rev. ii.—10. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called *spiritual death.*

We know that we have passed from *death* to life because we love the brethren; 1 John iii.; Luke i.

Civil death, is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoy-

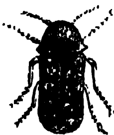
ment of civil rights; as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c.
DEATH'-BED, *n.* (deth'bed.) The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.
DEATH'-BODING, *a.* Portending death.
DEATH'-DARTING, *a.* Darting or inflicting death.
DEATH'-DOING, *a.* Inflicting death.
DEATH'-DOOMED, *a.* Doomed to death.
DEATH'FUL, *a.* Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope.*

DEATH'FULNESS, *n.* Appearance of death.
DEATH'S-HEAD MOTH, *n.* The largest species of lepidopterous insects found in Britain, and systematically known by the name of *Acherontia atropos*. The markings upon the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's head; hence the English name. It measures from four to five inches in expanse. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks bee-hives, ravages the honey, and disperses the inhabitants. It is regarded by the vulgar as the forerunner of death.


Death's-Head Moth.

DEATH'LESS, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction or extinction; as, *deathless* beings; *deathless* fame.
DEATH'LIKE, *a.* Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless; like death in horror or in stillness; as, *deathlike* slumbers.—2. Resembling death; cadaverous.
DEATH'-SHADOWED, *a.* Surrounded by the shades of death.
DEATH'S DOOR, *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death.
DEATH'S-MAN, *n.* An executioner; a hangman.
DEATH'-STROKE, *n.* The stroke of death.
DEATH'-TOKEN, *n.* That which indicates approaching death.
DEATH'WARD, *adv.* Toward death.
DEATH'-WATCH, *n.* A small insect whose ticking is weakly supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. It is the *Anobium tessclatum* of naturalists. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood. Their ticking is only a call to each other, to which if no answer be returned, the animal repeats it in another place. The general number of distinct strokes in succession, is from seven to nine or eleven. To produce the sound, the animal raises itself upon its hind legs, with the body somewhat inclined, and beats its head with a great force and agility upon the plane of position, and its strokes are so powerful as to make a considerable impression, if they fall upon any substance softer than wood.


Death-Watch.

DEAU'RATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *deauro.*] To gild. [*Lit. us.*]
DEAU'RATE, *a.* Gilded.
DEBAC'CHATE, *v. i.* To rave and bluster, as a bacchanal.
DEBACCHA'TION, *n.* A raving.
DEBAC'LE, *n.* [Fr.] A breaking or bursting forth. The geological deluge, which is supposed to have swept the surface of the earth, and to have conveyed the fragments of rocks, and the remains of animals and vegetables, to a distance from their native localities.
DEBÄR', *v. t.* [*de* and *bar.*] To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not *debarred* from any rational enjoyment; religion *debars* us from no real pleasure.
DEBÄRK', *v. t.* [Fr. *débarquer*; *de* and *barque*, a boat or vessel.] To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft, and place on land; to disembark; as, to *debark* artillery. [It is less used, especially in a transitive sense, than *disembark.*]
DEBÄRK', *v. i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land; as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.
DEBARKA'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.
DEBÄRK'ED, *pp.* Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.
DEBÄRK'ING, *ppr.* Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel.
DEBÄR'RED, *pp.* [from *debar.*] Hindered from approach, entrance, or possession.
DEBÄR'RING, *ppr.* Preventing from approach, entrance or enjoyment.
DEBÄR'RING, *n.* Hinderance from approach.
DEBĀSE, *v. t.* [*de* and *base.*] To reduce from a higher to a lower state in quality or respectability. The drunkard *debases* himself and his character. Intemperance and debauchery *debase* men almost to a level with beasts.—2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.—3. To lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable. Religion should not be *debased* by frivolous disputes. Vicious habits *debase* the mind as well as the character.—4. To sink in purity or elegance; to vitiate by meanness; as, to *debase* style by the use of vulgar words.
DEBĀSED, *pp.* Reduced in estimated value; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean or despicable—2. In *her.* a term applied to any thing turned over or downwards, from its proper position or use.

Debased.

DEBĀSEMENT, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulteration; a state of being debased; as, *debasement* of character, of our faculties, of the coin, of style, &c.
DEBĀSER, *n.* One who debases or lowers in estimation, or in value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases.
DEBĀSING, *ppr.* Reducing in estimation or worth; adulterating; reducing in purity or elegance; degrading; rendering mean.—2. *a.* Lowering; tending to debase or degrade; as, *debasing* vices.
DEBĀSINGLY, *adv.* So as to debase.
DEBĀTABLE, *a.* [*See* DEBATE.] That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; as a *debatable* question. *debatable* land.
DEBĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *débat*; Sp. *debate*; *de* and *battre*, to *beat.*] 1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; strife in argument or reasoning, between persons of different opinions, each endeavouring to prove his own opinion right, and that of his opposer wrong; dispute; controversy; as, the *debates* in parliament.—2. Strife; contention.

Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*; Is. lviii.

3. The power of being disputed; as, this question is settled beyond *debate*; the story is true beyond *debate*.—4. *Debate* or *debates*, the published report of arguments for and against a measure; as, the debates in parliament are printed.
DEBĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *débattre.* *See* BEAT and ABATE.] To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties; as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself; Prov. xxv.

DEBĀTE, *v. i.* To *debate on* or *in*, to deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind.—2. To dispute.—3.† To engage in combat.
DEBĀTED, *pp.* Disputed; argued; discussed.
DEBĀTEFUL, *a.* Of *things*, contested; occasioning contention.—2. Of *persons*, quarrelsome; contentious. [*Lit. us.*]
DEBĀTEFULLY, *adv.* With contention.
DEBĀTEMENT, *n.* Controversy; deliberation. [*Lit. us.*]
DEBĀTER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.
DEBĀTING, *ppr.* Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments.
DEBĀTINGLY, *adv.* In the manner of debate.
DEBAUCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *débaucher*; Arm. *dibaucha.* This is stated by Lunier to be compounded of *de* and an old French word, signifying a shop-[*bauche*,] and that its primary sense is to draw or entice one from his shop or work, and in this sense it is still used. Hence *embaucher* is to help a journeyman to employment, and to enlist as a soldier. The general sense then of *debauch*, in English, is to lead astray, like *seduce.*] 1. To corrupt or vitiate; as, to *debauch* a prince or youth; to *debauch* good principles.—2. To corrupt with lewdness; as, to *debauch* a woman.—3. To seduce from duty or allegiance; as, to *debauch* an army.
DEBAUCH', *n.* [Fr. *débauche*; Arm. *dibauch.*] Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.
DEBAUCH'ED, *pp.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character.
DEBAUCH'EDLY, *adv.* In a profligate manner.
DEBAUCH'EDNESS, *n.* Intemperance.
DEBAUCHEE', *n.* A man given to in-

temperance, or bacchanalian excesses. But chiefly, a man habitually lewd.

DEBAUCH'ER, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.

DEBAUCH'ERY, *n.* Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But chiefly, habitual lewdness; excessive unlawful indulgence of lust.—2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavour to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

DEBAUCH'MENT, *n.* The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

DEBEL'LATE,† *v. t.* [Lat. *debello.*] To subdue.

DEBELLA'TION,† *n.* The act of conquering or subduing. *De bene esse.* [Lat.] Well being or conditional allowance. In *law*, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse*, is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination.

DEBEN'TURE, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *debeo*, to owe.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person. This paper, given by an officer of the customs, entitles a merchant exporting goods, to the receipt of a bounty or a drawback of duties.—2. In *the customs*, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.

DEBEN'TURED, *a.* *Debentured* goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEB'ILE, *a.* [Lat. *debilis.*] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength.

DEBIL'ITATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *debilito*, from *debilis.*] To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid. Intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion. Excessive indulgence *debilitates* the system.

DEBIL'ITATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.

DEBIL'ITATING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

DEBIL'ITATING, *a.* Tending or adapted to weaken.

DEBILITA'TION, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

DEBIL'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *debilitas*, from *debilis.*] Relaxation of the solids; weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility; as, morbid sweats induce *debility*. [*It may be applied to the mind, but this is less common.*]

DEB'IT, *n.* [Lat. *debitum*, from *debeo*, to owe, Fr. *devoir*. *See* DUTY. The sense is probably to press or bind; Gr. δεω.] Debt. It is usually written *debt*. But it is used in mercantile language, as the *debit* side of an account.

DEB'IT, *v. t.* To charge with debt; as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.—2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book; as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold. *Deb'ita Fun'di*, [Lat.] In *Scots law*, debts burdening the grounds, as feu duties.

Deb'ita Fru'ctuum, [Lat.] In *Scots law*, debts burdening the fruits, as teinds.

DEB'ITED, *pp.* Charged in debt; made debtor on account.—2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.

DEB'ITING, *ppr.* Making debtor on account, as a person.—2. Charging to the debt of a person, as goods.

DEB'ITOR, *n.* A debtor.

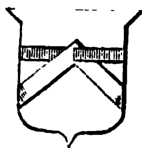
DEBONNAIR, *a.* [Fr.] Civil; gentle; complaisant; elegant.

DEBONNAIRLY, *adv.* In a meek and gentle manner.

DEBONNAIRNESS, *n.* Gentleness; meekness; kindness.

DEBOUCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *déboucher; de* and *bouche*, mouth.] To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops.

DEBRIS, *n.* (debree'.) [Fr.] Fragments; rubbish; ruins; applied particularly to the fragments of rocks. A geological term.


Debruised.

DEBRUIS'ED, *pp.* In *her.* an epithet for a bend or other ordinary, placed over some animal. It is likewise applied to charges over which another charge is borne, as in the figure.

DEBT, *n.* (det.) [Lat. *debitum*, contracted; Fr. *dette*. *See* DEBIT.] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; as, the *debts* of a bankrupt; the *debts* of a nobleman. It is a common misfortune or vice to be in *debt*.

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*. *Shak.*

Hence death is called *the debt* of nature.—3. In *law*, an action to recover a debt. This is a customary ellipsis. He brought *debt*, instead of an action of *debt*.—4. In *Scripture*, sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment.

Forgive us our debts. *Lord's Prayer.*

DEBT'ED,† *pp.* (det'ted.) Indebted; obliged to.

DEBTEE', *n.* (dettee'.) A creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

DEBT'LESS, *a.* (det'less.) Free from debt.

DEBT'OR, *n.* (det'tor.) [Lat. *debitor.*] 1. The person who owes another either money, goods, or services.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*

2. One who is under obligation to do something.

I am a *debtor* to the Greeks and barbarians; Rom. i.

He is a *debtor* to do the whole law; Gal. v.

3. The side of an account in which debts are charged. [*See* DEBIT.]

DEBULLI'TION, *n.* A bubbling or seething over.

DEBUT, *n.* (debu'.) [Fr. *début.*] Beginning; entrance upon any thing, first attempt; first step; first appearance; as that of an actor or actress on the stage.

DECA. A prefix from the Gr. (δεκα), signifying ten.

DEC'ACHORD, } *n.* [Gr. δεκα, ten, and χορδη, string.] 1. A musical instrument of ten strings.—2. Something consisting of ten parts.
DECACHORD'ON, }

DEC'ADAL, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

DECACU'MINATED, *a.* (*de* and *cacuminate*) Having the top cut off from.

DEC'ADE, *n.* [Lat. *decas, decadis*; Fr. *décade*; from Gr. δεκα, ten. *See* TEN.] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten; as, a *decade* of years; the *decades* of Livy.

DECA'DENCE, } *n.* Decay. [*See* DECAY.]
DECA'DENCY, }

DEC'AGON, *n.* [Gr. δεκα, ten, and γωνια, a corner.] In *geometry*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal it is a *regular decagon.*

DEC'AGRAM, *n.* [Gr. δεκα, ten, and *gram*, a weight.] A French weight of ten grams, each *gram* or *gramme* being equal to 15.438 grains troy. [Let it be observed, that the *décigramme* is the tenth part of the *gramme*; consequently, $\frac{1}{100}$ of the *décagramme*.]

DEC'AGYN, *n.* Gr. δεκα, ten, and γυνη, a female.] In *botany*, a plant having ten pistils.

DECAGYN'IAN, *a.* Having ten pistils.

DECAHE'DRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.

DECAHE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. δεκα ten, and εδρα, a base.] In *geometry*, a figure or body having ten sides.

DEC'ALITRE, *n.* [Gr. δεκα, ten, and *liter.*] A French measure of capacity, containing ten litres, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to two gallons and 45.732 cubic inches.

DECAL'OGIST, *n.* [*See* DECALOGUE.] One who explains the decalogue.

DEC'ALOGUE, *n.* (dec'alog.) Gr. δεκα, ten, and λογος, speech.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at Mount Sinai; which were originally written on two tables of stone.

DECAM'ERON, *n.* [Gr. δεκα, ten, and μερος, part.] A volume consisting of ten books.

DECAM'ETRE, *n.* [Gr. δεκα, ten, and μετρον, measure.] A French measure of length, consisting of ten metres, and equal to 393 English inches and 71 decimals.

DECAMP', *v. i.* [Fr. *décamper*; Sp. *decampar*; *de* and *camp.*] To remove or depart from a camp; to march off; as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

DECAMP'MENT, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DEC'ANAL, *a.* [*See* DEAN.] Pertaining to a deanery.

DECAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. δεκα, ten, and ανηρ, a male.] In *botany*, a plant having ten stamens.

DECAN'DRIA, *n.* A class of plants, the tenth in the Linnæan system. The native plants in this class have ten stamens, and one, two, three, or five pistils. It includes cassia, ruta, saxifraga, &c.


Decandria (Saxifraga).

DECAN'DRIAN, or **DECAN'DROUS**, *a.* Having ten stamens.

DECAN'GULAR, *a.* [Gr. δεκα, ten, and angular.] Having ten angles.

DECANT', *v. t.* [Lat. *decanto*; *de* and *canto*, to sing; literally, to throw; Fr.

décanter, to pour off. *See* CANT.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another; as, to *decant* wine.
DEĈANTA'TION, *n*. The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.
DEĈANT'ED, *pp*. Poured off, or from one vessel into another.
DEĈANT'ER, *n*. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors, for filling the drinking-glasses.—2. One who decants liquors.
DEĈANT'ING, *ppr*. Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another.
DEĈAPH'YLLOUS, *a*. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and φυλλον, a leaf.] Having ten leaves. Applied to the perianth of flowers.
DEĈAP'ITATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *decapito; de* and *caput*, head.] To behead; to cut off the head.
DEĈAP'ITATED, *pp*. Beheaded.
DEĈAP'ITATING, *ppr*. Beheading.
DEĈAPITA'TION, *n*. The act of beheading.
DEĈ'APOD, *n*. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and πους, a foot.] An order of crustaceans of the section malacostraca, having ten feet.
DEĈAP'ODAL, *a*. Belonging to the order of decapods; having ten feet. Synonymous with *Decempedal*.
DEĈÄR'BONATE, *v. t.* To deprive a carbónate of its soda.
DEĈÄRBONIZA'TION, *n*. The process of depriving of carbon.—*Decarbonization of cast-iron*, a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel, or by a farther decarbonization to reduce it to the state of malleable iron.
DEĈÄR'BONIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *carbonize*.] To deprive of carbon; as, to *decarbonize* steel.
DEĈÄR'BONIZED, *pp*. Deprived of carbon.
DEĈÄR'BONIZING, *ppr*. Depriving of carbon.
DEĈÄR'DINALIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *cardinal*.] To remove from the rank of a cardinal.
DEĈ'ASTICH, *n*. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and στιχος, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.
DEĈ'ASTYLE, *n*. [Gr. δεκα, ten, and στυλος, a column.] A portico or colonnade of ten columns.
DEĈASYLLA'BIC, *a* Having ten syllables; as, a *decasyllabic* verse.
DEĈĀY, *v. i.* [Fr. *déchoir*, from Lat. *de* and *cado*, to fall, or *decedo*; Sp. *decaer*.] 1. To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or toward destruction; to fail; to decline; to be gradually impaired. Our bodies *decay* in old age; a tree *decays*; buildings *decay*; fortunes *decay*.—2. To become weaker; to fail; as, our strength *decays*, or hopes *decay*.
DEĈĀY, *v. t.* To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shak*

[The transitive sense of the verb is now rarely used.]
DEĈĀY, *n*. Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency toward dissolution or extinction; a state of depravation or diminution. Old men feel the *decay* of the body. We perceive the *decay* of the faculties in age. We lament the *decay* of virtue and patriotism in the state. The northern nations invaded the Roman empire, when in a state of *decay*.—2. Declension from prosperity; decline of fortune.

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen into *decay;* Lev. xxv.

3. Cause of decay. [*Not usual.*]

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon.*

DEĈĀYED, *pp*. Having fallen from a good or sound state; impaired; weakened; diminished.
DEĈĀYEDNESS, *n*. A state of being impaired; decayed state.
DEĈĀYER, *n*. That which causes decay.
DEĈĀYING, *ppr*. Failing; declining; passing from a good, prosperous, or sound state, to a worse condition; perishing.
DEĈĀYING, *n*. Decay; decline.
DEĈĒASE, *n*. [Lat. *decessus*, from *decedo*, to depart; *de* and *cedo*, to withdraw; Fr. *decès*.] Literally, departure: hence, departure from this life; death; *applied to human beings only*.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spoke of his *decease*, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem; Luke ix.

DEĈĒASE, *v. i.* To depart from this life; to die. General Washington *deceased*, December 14, 1799, in the 68th year of his age.
DEĈĒASED, *pp*. or *a*. Departed from life. This is used as a passive participle. He *is* deceased, for he *has* deceased; he *was* deceased, for he *had* deceased. This use of the participle of an intransitive verb is not infrequent, but the word omitted is really *has*. He *has* deceased. It is properly an adjective, like *dead*.
DEĈĒASING, *ppr*. Departing from life; dying.
DEĈE'DENT, *n*. [Lat. *decedens*.] A deceased person.
DEĈĒIT, *n*. [Norm. *deceut*, contracted from Lat. *deceptio*. *See* DECEIVE.] 1. Literally, a catching or insnaring. Hence, the misleading of a person; the leading of another person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to insnare him; fraud; fallacy; cheat; any declaration, artifice, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit;* Job xxvii.

2. Stratagem; artifice; device intended to mislead.

They imagine *deceits* all the day long; Ps. xxxviii.

3. In *Scripture*, that which is obtained by guile, fraud or oppression.

Their houses are full of *deceit;* Jer. v.; Zeph i.

4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, shift, covin, or underhand practice, used to defraud another.
DEĈĒITFUL, *a*. Tending to mislead, deceive or insnare; as, *deceitful* words; *deceitful* practices.

Favour is *deceitful;* Prov. xxxi.

2. Full of deceit; trickish; fraudulent; cheating; as, a *deceitful* man.
DEĈĒITFULLY, *adv*. In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully;* Gen. xxxiv.

DEĈĒITFULNESS, *n*. Tendency to mislead or deceive; as, the *deceitfulness* of sin.—2. The quality of being fraudulent; as, the *deceitfulness* of a man's practices.—3. The disposition to deceive; as, a man's *deceitfulness* may be habitual.
DEĈĒITLESS, *a*. Free from deceit.
DEĈĒIVABLE, *a*. [*See* DECEIVE.] Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture; as, young persons are very *deceivable*.—2. Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful.

Fair promises often prove *deceivable*. *Milton. Hayward.*

[*The latter use of the word is incorrect, and I believe, not now used.*]
DEĈĒIVABLENESS, *n*. Liableness to be deceived.—2. Liableness to deceive.

The *deceivableness* of unrighteousness; 2 Thess. ii.

DEĈĒIVABLY, *adv*. In a deceivable manner.
DEĈĒIVE, *v. t.* [Lat. *decipio*, to take aside, to insnare; *de* and *capio*. *See* CAPABLE.] 1. To mislead the mind; to cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on; to delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you; Matt xxiv.

If we say we have no sin, we *deceive* ourselves; 1 John i.

2. To beguile; to cheat.

Your father hath *deceived* me, and changed my wages ten times; Gen. xxxi.

3. To cut off from expectation; to frustrate or disappoint; as, his hopes were *deceived*.—4. To take from; to rob.

Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. [*The literal sense, but not now used.*] *Bacon.*

DEĈĒIVED, *pp*. Misled; led into error; beguiled; cheated; deluded.
DEĈĒIVER, *n*. One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

I shall seem to my father as a *deceiver;* Gen. xxvii.

DEĈĒIVING, *ppr*. Misleading; insnaring; beguiling; cheating.
DECEM. [Lat.] A prefix signifying ten.
DECEM'BER, *n*. [Lat. *December*, from *decem*, ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The last month in the year, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.
DECEMDEN'TATE, *a*. [Lat. *decem*, ten, and *dentatus*, toothed.] Having ten points or teeth.
DE'CEMFID, *a*. [Lat. *decem*, ten and *fido*, to divide.] Ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions. Applied in *bot.* to perianths.
DECEMLOĈ'ULAR, *a*. [Lat. *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a little bag or cell.] Having ten cells for seeds. Applied in *bot.* to capsules.
DE'CEMPEDAL, *a*. [Lat. *decem*, ten, and *pes*, a foot.] Ten feet in length; having ten feet as a decapod.
DE'CEMVIR, *n*. plur. *Decemvirs* or *Decemviri*. [Lat. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.
DECEM'VIRAL, *a*. Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome.

DECEM'VIRATE, *n.* [Lat. *decemviratus.* *See* DECEMVIR.] 1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

DE'CENCY, *n.* [Fr. *décence;* L. *decentia,* from *decens, deceo,* to be fit or becoming. The Lat. *deceo* coincides in elements with the G. *taugen,* to be good, or fit for; D. *deugen,* to be good or virtuous; Sax. *dugan,* to avail, to be strong, to be worth; *duguth,* virtue, valour; *dohtig,* doughty; *dohter,* daughter; W. *tygiaw,* to prosper, to befit; to succeed. The Teutonic and Welsh words have for their radical sense, to advance or proceed, to stretch forward. In Welsh also, *têg* signifies clear, fair, smooth, beautiful; *tegu,* to make smooth, fair, beautiful, which would seem to be allied to *deceo,* whence *decus, decoro.*] 1. That which is fit, suitable or becoming, in words or behaviour; propriety of form, in social intercourse, in actions, or discourse; proper formality; becoming ceremony. It has a special reference to behaviour; as, *decency* of conduct; *decency* of worship. But it is used also in reference to speech; as, he discoursed with *decency.*

> Those thousand *decencies,* that daily flow
> From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety. 3. Propriety in speech; modesty; opposed to ribaldry, or obscenity.

> Want of *decency* is want of sense. *Pope.*

It may be also used for propriety of speech, opposed to rudeness, or disrespectful language; and for propriety in dress, opposed to raggedness, exposure of nakedness, filthiness, &c.

DE'CENNARY, *n.* [Lat. *decennis, decennium,* from *decem,* ten, and *annus,* a year.] 1. A period of ten years.—2. A tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

DECEN'NIAL, *a.* [Lat. *decennalis,* as above.] Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; or happening every ten years; as, a *decennial* period; *decennial* games.

DECEN'NOVAL, } *a.* [Lat. *decem,*
DECEN'NOVARY, } ten, and *novem,* nine.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years. [*Lit. us.*]

DE'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *decens;* Fr. *décent.* *See* DECENCY.] 1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behaviour, dress, and ceremony; as, *decent* language; *decent* conduct or actions; *decent* ornaments or dress.—2. Comely; not gaudy or ostentatious.

> A sable stole of Cyprus lawn,
> O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not immodest.—4. In *pop. lan.,* moderate, but competent; not large; as, a *decent* fortune. So a *decent* person is one not highly accomplished, nor offensively rude.

DE'CENTLY, *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behaviour or speech.—2. Without immodesty.

> Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
> Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die.
> *Dryden.*

DE'CENTNESS, *n.* Decency.

DECEP'TIBLE, *a.* That may be deceived.

DECEPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived.

DECEP'TION, *n* [Lat. *deceptio,* from *decipio.* *See* DECEIVE.] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

> All *deception* is a misapplication of the established signs used to communicate thoughts.

2. The state of being deceived or misled. Incautious and inexperienced youth is peculiarly exposed to *deception.*—3. Artifice practised; cheat; as, a scheme is all a *deception.*

DECEP'TIOUS, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful.

DECEP'TIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions; as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance.

DECEP'TIVE CADENCE, *n.* In *music,* a cadence in which the final close is avoided by varying the final chord.

DECEP'TIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

DECEP'TORY, *a.* Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.

DECERN', *v. i.* In *Scots law,* to determine; to pass a decree.

DECERN', *v. t.* [Lat. *decerno.*] To judge; to adjudge, a term used in *Scots law.*

DECERN'ED, *pp.* Judged; estimated.

DECERN'ING, *ppr.* Judging; estimating.

DECERN'ITURE, *n.* In *Scots law,* a decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

DECERPT',† *a.* [Lat. *decerptus.*] Cropped.

DECERP'TIBLE, *a.* That may be plucked.

DECERP'TION, *n.* [Lat. *decerpo,* to pluck off; *de* and *carpo.*] A pulling or plucking off; a cropping.

DECERTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *decertatio;* *de* and *certo,* to strive.] Strife; contest for mastery. [*Lit. us.*]

DECES'SION, *n.* [Lat. *decessio; de* and *cedo,* to pass.] Departure. [*Lit. us.*]

DECHARM', *v. t.* [Fr. *décharmer.* *See* CHARM.] To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant.

DECHARM'ED, *pp.* Disenchanted.

DECHARMING, *ppr.* Removing a spell.

DECHRIS'TIANIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *christianize.*] To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.

DECHRIS'TIANIZED, *pp.* Turned from Christianity.

DECHRIS'TIANIZING, *ppr.* Turning from Christianity.

DECIDABLE, *a.* That may be decided.

DECIDE, *v. t.* [Lat. *decido; de* and *cædo,* to strike, to cut.] Literally, to cut off, and thus to end. Hence, 1. To end; to determine, as a controversy, by verdict of a jury, or by a judgment of court. We say, the court or the jury *decided* the cause in favour of the plaintiff, or of the defendant.—2. To end, or determine, as a dispute or quarrel.—3. To end or determine a combat or battle; as, a body of reserve, brought to the charge, *decided* the contest.—4. To determine; to fix the event of. The fate of the bill is *decided.*—5. In *general,* to end; to terminate.

DECIDE, *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion. We cannot *decide* how far resistance is lawful or practicable. The court *decided* in favour of the defendant.

DECIDED, *pp.* Determined; ended; concluded.

DECIDED, *a.* That implies decision; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt; as, a *decided* improvement, a *decided* proof.

> I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian. *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

DECIDEDLY, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

DECI'DENCE,† *n.* [Lat. *decidens.*] A falling off.

DECIDER, *n.* One who determines a cause or contest.

DECIDING, *ppr.* Determining; ending; concluding.

DECID'UOUS, *a.* [Lat. *deciduus; decido; de* and *cado,* to fall.] Falling not perennial or permanent. In *bot.* a *deciduous* leaf is one which falls in autumn; a *deciduous* calyx is that which falls along with the corol and stamens; distinguished from *permanent.*

DECID'UOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of falling once a year.

DECIGRAM, *n.* A French weight of one-tenth of a gram.

DE'CIL, *n.* An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other; a tenth part of the zodiac.

DEC'ILITRE, *n.* A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a litre.

DECIL'LION, *n.* A number involved to the tenth power.

DECIL'LIONTH, *a.* Pertaining to a decillion.

DEC'IMAL, *a.* [Lat. *decimus,* tenth, from *decem,* ten; Gr. δέκα; Goth. *tig,* ten, Sax. a *tie.*] 1. Numbered by ten: as, *decimal* progression.—2. Increasing or diminishing by ten; as, *decimal* numbers; *decimal* arithmetic.—3. A *decimal* fraction or *decimal,* is a fraction whose denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10 as a factor; such as 100, 1000, &c. In the notation of decimals the denominator is usually omitted, and, to indicate its value, a point is placed to the left of as many figures of the numerator, as there are ciphers in the denominator. Should there not be a sufficient number of figures in the numerator, as many ciphers are prefixed as supply the deficiency. Thus $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{9}{100}$, $\frac{3}{1000}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, or $4\,\frac{75}{100}$ are decimals, and are usually written .7, .09, .003, 4.75. From the notation of decimals, it is evident that the figure immediately following the decimal point, denotes tenths, the next figure hundredths; the third, thousandths, &c. Hence, the values of figures in decimals, as well as in whole numbers, are increased in a tenfold ratio by removing them one place towards the left hand, and diminished in the same ratio by removing them one place to the right; and hence also, all operations in decimals are performed in exactly the same manner as those in whole numbers, due attention being paid to the position of the separating point. *Decimal arithmetic,* in a general sense, denotes the common system of arithmetic, in which the decimal or denary scale of numbers is used, or in which the places of the figures change their value in a tenfold proportion, the value being ten times greater for every place more towards the left hand, and ten times less for every place more towards the right.

In a more restricted sense, however, the term is applied to decimal fractions. *Decimal measure*, a measure, the unit of which is divided into ten equal parts. —4. Tenth; as, a *decimal part*.

DEC'IMAL, *n.* A tenth; a decimal fraction.

DEC'IMALLY, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

DEC'IMATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *decimo*, from *decem*, ten.] 1. To tithe; to take the tenth part.—2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man; a practice in armies, for punishing mutinous or unfaithful troops.—3. To take every tenth.

DEC'IMATED, *pp.* Tithed; taken by lots.

DEC'IMATING, *ppr.* Tithing; selecting every tenth.

DECIMA'TION, *n.* A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot.—2. The selecting by lot for punishment every tenth man, in a company or regiment, &c.

DEC'IMATOR, *n.* One who selects every tenth man for punishment.

DECIM'ETRE, *n.* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3 inches and 9·3710 decimals.

DEC'IMO-SEXTO, *n.* [Lat.] A book is in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves.

DECI'PHER, *v. t.* [Fr. *déchiffrer; de* and *chiffre*, a *cipher*. *See* CIPHER.] 1. To find the alphabet of a cipher; to explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents; as, to *decipher* a letter written in ciphers.—2. To unfold; to unravel what is intricate; to explain what is obscure or difficult to be understood; as, to *decipher* an ambiguous speech, or an ancient manuscript or inscription.—3. To write out; to mark down in characters.

[*This use is now uncommon, and perhaps improper.*]

4. To stamp; to mark; to characterize. [*Unusual.*]

DECI'PHERABLE, *a.* That may be deciphered, or interpreted.

DECI'PHERED, *pp.* Explained; unravelled; marked.

DECI'PHERER, *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers.

DECI'PHERING, *ppr.* Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unfolding; marking.

DECI'PHERING, *n.* The art of discovering the contents of a writing in which secret or unknown characters are used.

DECIS'ION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Lat. *decisio*. *See* DECIDE.] 1. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion, in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; as, the *decision* of the Supreme Court. He has considered the circumstances of the case and come to a *decision*.—2. Determination of a contest or event; end of a struggle; as, the *decision* of a battle by arms.—3. In *Scotland*, a narrative or report of the proceedings of the Court of Session.—4. Report of the opinions and determinations of any tribunal. We say, read the *decisions* of the Court of King's Bench.—5.† Act of separation; a division.—6. Unwavering; firmness.

DECI'SIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, or any subject of deliberation; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy; as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* of the question.—2. Having the power of determining a contest or event; as, the victory of the allies was *decisive*.

DECI'SIVELY, *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

DECI'SIVENESS, *n.* The power of an argument or of evidence to terminate a difference or doubt; conclusiveness.—2. The power of an event to put an end to a contest.

DECI'SORY, *a.* Able to decide or determine.

DECK, *v. t.* [D. *dekken; G. decken;* Sax. *gedecan*, and *thecan* and *theccan;* Lat. *tego*, to cover, whence *tectum*, a roof, Fr. *toit*. The Gr. has τεγος, a roof, but the verb has a prefix, στεγω, to cover. Hence Lat. *tegula*, a tile. The Ir. *teach*, a house, contracted in Welsh to *ty*, may be of the same family. In Ger. *dach* is a roof, and *thatch* may be also of this family. The primary sense is to put on, to throw over, or to press and make close.] 1. Primarily, to cover; to overspread; to put on. Hence,—2. To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish.

> The dew with spangles *decked* the ground.
> *Dryden.*

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

DECK, *n.* The covering of a ship, which constitutes a floor, made of timbers and planks. Small vessels have only one deck; larger ships have two or three decks. *Lower gun-deck*, the first deck in first and second rate ships. *Middle deck*, the second deck between the lower and upper decks. *Upper* or *main-deck*, the third deck which sustains the third tier of guns. *Quarter-deck*, that above the upper deck, reaching forward from the stern to the gangway. *Gun-deck*, in frigates, sloops of war, gun-brigs, and cutters, the main or upper deck, on which the guns are placed in battery. *Half-deck*, the under part of the quarter-deck of a ship of war, contained between the foremost bulk-head of the cabin, or ward-room, and the break of the quarter-deck. *Spar-deck*, that which is continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle, in frigates and men-of-war converted into troop ships. A *flush deck* is a continued floor from stem to stern, on one line.—2. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECK'ED, *pp.* Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck. In *her.*, a term applied to an eagle or other bird, when the feathers are trimmed at the edges with a small line of another colour.

DECK'ER, *n.* One who decks or adorns; a coverer; as, a *table-decker*.—2. Of a ship, we say, she is a *two-decker* or a *three-decker*, that is, she has two decks or three decks.

DECK'ING, *ppr.* Covering; arraying; adorning.

DECK'ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

DECLAIM, *v. i.* [L. *declamo; de* and *clamo*, to cry out. *See* CLAIM and CLAMOUR.] 1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech, or oration; as, the students *declaim* twice a week.—2. To harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, to a public body or assembly, with a view to convince their minds or move their passions; to speak with a sustained tone of voice, as distinguished from a colloquial manner.—3. To speak with a vicious inflated tone.

DECLAIM, *v. t.* To speak in public; to speak with rhetorical force; to deliver with inflation of tone.—2.† To speak in favour of; to advocate.

DECLAIMANT, } *n.* One who de-
DECLAIMER, } claims; a speaker in public; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.—2. One who speaks clamorously.

DECLAIMING, *ppr.* Speaking rhetorically; haranguing.

DECLAIMING, *n.* A harangue.

DECLAMA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *declamatio*.] 1. A speech made in public, in the tone and manner of an oration; a discourse addressed to the reason or to the passions; a set speech; a speech of a sustained style, that is full of well-connected long sentences; a harangue. This word is applied especially to the public speaking and speeches of students in colleges, practised for exercises in oratory. It is applied also to public speaking in the legislature, and in the pulpit. Very often it is used for a noisy harangue, without solid sense or argument; as, *mere declamation; empty declamation*.—2. A piece spoken in public, or intended for the public.

DECLAMA'TOR,† *n.* A declaimer.

DECLAM'ATORY, *a.* [Lat. *declamatorius*.] 1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; as, a *declamatory* theme.—2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical without solid sense or argument; as, a *declamatory* way or style.

DECLARABLE, *a.* [*See* DECLARE.] That may be declared, or proved

DECLARANT, *n.* One who declares.

DECLARA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *declaratio*.] 1. An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; verbal utterance; as, he declared his sentiments, and I rely on his *declaration*.—2. Expression of facts, opinions, promises, predictions, &c., in writings; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered. The scriptures abound in *declarations* of mercy to penitent sinners.—3. Publication; manifestation; as, the *declaration* of the greatness of Mordecai; Esth. x.—4. A public annunciation; proclamation; as the *Declaration* of Independence, by the United States, July 4, 1776.—5. In *law*, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count. In the *criminal law of Scotland*, the account taken down in writing which a prisoner, who has been apprehended, on suspicion of having committed a crime, gives of himself, on his examination. *Judicial declaration*, in civil causes, the statements taken down in writing of the parties, when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which the case rests.

DECLAR'ATIVE, *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; making show or manifestation; as, the name of a thing may be *declarative* of its form or nature.—2. Making proclamation, or publication.

DECLAR'ATOR, *n.* In *Scots law*, a declaratory action; a form of action, by which some right of property or of servitude, or some inferior right or interest, is sought to be judicially declared.

DECLAR'ATORILY *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

DE€LAR'ATORY, *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; expressive; as, this clause is *declaratory* of the will of the legislature. The *declaratory* part of a law, is that which sets forth and defines what is right and what is wrong. A *declaratory* act, is an act or statute which sets forth more clearly and explains the intention of the legislature in a former act.

DE€LÂRE, *v. t.* [Lat. *declaro; de* and *claro*, to make clear; Ir. *gluair*, or *gleair;* W. *eglur*, clear, bright; *egluraw*, to make clear or plain, to manifest, to explain; Fr. *déclarer.* *See* CLEAR and GLORY. The sense is to open, to separate, or to spread.] 1. To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain. [*In this literal sense, the word is no longer in use.*]—2. To make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others by words.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul; Ps. lxvi.

3. To make known; to show to the eye or to the understanding; to exhibit; to manifest by other means than words.

The heavens *declare* the glory of God; Ps. xix.

4. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen; 1 Chron. xvi.

Declaring the conversion of the Gentiles; Acts xv.

5. To assert; to affirm; as, he *declares* the story to be false. *To declare one's self*, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DE€LÂRE, *v. i.* To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favour or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination; with *for* or *against;* as, the prince *declared for* the allies; the allied powers *declared against* France.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant; as, the plaintiff *declares* in debt or trespass.—3. To show or manifest the issue or event; to decide in favour of; as, victory had not *declared* for either party.

DE€LÂRED, *pp.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited.

DE€LÂREDLY, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

DE€LÂREDNESS, *n.* State of being declared.

DE€LÂREMENT, *n.* Declaration.

DE€LÂRER, *n.* One who makes known or publishes; that which exhibits.

DE€LÂRING, *ppr.* Making known by words or by other means; manifesting; publishing; affirming; reciting the cause of complaint.

DE€LÂRING, *n.* Declaration; proclamation.

DE€LEN'SION, *n.* [Lat *declinatio*, from *declino.* *See* DECLINE.] 1. Literally, a leaning back or down: hence, a falling or declining toward a worse state; a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection. The *declension* of a state is manifested by corruption of morals. We speak of the *declension* of virtue, of manners, of taste, of the sciences, of the fine arts, and sometimes of life or years; but in the latter application, *decline* is more generally used.—2. Declination; a declining; descent; slope; as, the *declension* of the shore toward the sea. –3. In *gram.*, inflection of nouns, adjectives and pronouns; the declining, deviation, or leaning of the termination of a word from the termination of the nominative case; change of termination to form the oblique cases. Thus from *rex* in the nominative case, are formed *regis* in the genitive, *regi* in the dative, *regem* in the accusative, and *rege* in the ablative.

DECLINABLE, *a.* That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases; as, a *declinable* noun.

DE€'LINANT, or **DE€LI'VANT**, *a.* In *her.*, terms applied to the serpent, borne with the tail straight downward.

DE€'LINATE, *a.* [Lat. *declinatus.*] In *bot.*, bending or bent downward, in a curve; declining. Applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in Amaryllis.

DE€LINA'TION, *n.* A leaning; the act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.—2. A declining, or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigour, or excellence.—3. A deviation from a right line, in a literal sense; oblique motion; as, the *declination* of a descending body. –4. Deviation from rectitude in behaviour or morals; obliquity of conduct; as, a *declination* from the path of integrity. 5. In *astr.*, a variation from a fixed point or line. The declination of a heavenly body is its distance from the equator, measured on that secondary to the equator, which passes through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Secondaries to the equator are called *circles of declination*, and parallels to the equator are called *parallels of declination.* Twenty-four circles of declination, dividing the equator into twenty-four arcs of 15° each, are called *hour circles*, or *horary circles;* the angle contained by any two of them is called an *hour angle*, and the arc of the equator, intercepted between them, is called an *hour arc.*–6. *Declination of the compass* or *needle*, is the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place.—7. In *dialling*, the declination of a wall or plane, is an arc of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if you reckon from the north or south.—8. In *gram.*, declension; or the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

DE€LINA'TOR, } *n.* An instrument for taking
DE€LIN'ATORY, } the declination, or inclination of a plane; an instrument in dialling. *Declinatory plea*, in *law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court. The plea of benefit of clergy is a *declinatory* plea.

DE€LINA'TURE, *n.* A term in *Scots law*, applied to the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

DE€LINE, *v. i.* [L. *declino; de* and *clino*, to lean. *See* LEAN.] 1. To lean downward; as, the head *declines* toward the earth.—2. To lean from a right line; to deviate; *in a literal sense.*—3. To lean or deviate from rectitude, *in a moral sense;* to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed.

Yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies; Ps. cxix. 157.

4. To fall; to tend or draw toward the close; as, the day *declines.*—5. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; not to do; as, he *declined* to take any part in the concern.—6. To fall; to fail; to sink; to decay; to be impaired; to tend to a less perfect state; as, the vigour of youth *declines* in age; health *declines;* virtue *declines;* religion *declines;* national credit and prosperity *decline*, under a corrupt administration.—7. To sink; to diminish; to fall in value; as, the prices of land and goods *decline* at the close of a war.

DE€LINE, *v. t.* To bend downward; to bring down.

In melancholy deep, with head *declined.* *Thomson.*

2. To bend to one side; to move from a fixed point or right line.–3. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to be cautious not to do or interfere; not to accept or comply with; as, he *declined* the contest; he *declined* the offer; he *declined* the business or pursuit.—4. To inflect; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases; as, *Dominus, Domini, Domino, Dominum, Domine.*

DE€LINE, *n.* Literally, a leaning from; hence, a falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; as, the *decline* of life; the *decline* of strength; the *decline* of virtue and religion; the *decline* of revenues; the *decline* of agriculture, commerce, or manufactures; the *decline* of learning.

DE€LINED, *pp.* Bent downward or from; inflected.

DE€LINING, *ppr.* Leaning; deviating; falling; failing; decaying; tending to a worse state; avoiding; refusing; inflecting.

DE€LINOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, Declinate; bent downward.

DE€LIV'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *declivitas*, from *declivis*, sloping; *de* and *clivus.* *See* CLIFF.] Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope; a gradual descent of the earth, of a rock, or other thing; chiefly used of the earth, and opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent; the same slope, considered as *descending*, being a *declivity*, and considered as *ascending*, an *acclivity.*

DE€LI'VOUS, } *a.* Gradually de-
DE€LIV'ITOUS, } scending; not precipitous; sloping.

DE€O€T', *v. t.* [Lat. *decoquo, decoctum; de* and *coquo*, to cook, to boil.] 1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water.—2. To digest by the heat of the stomach; to prepare as food for nourishing the body.–3. To boil in water, for extracting the principles or virtues of a substance.—4. To boil up to a consistence; to invigorate. [*This verb is little used, and in its last sense, is hardly proper.*]

DE€O€T'ED, *pp.* Prepared by boiling.

DE€O€T'IBLE, *a.* That may be boiled or digested.

DECOC'TION, *n.* [Fr. *décoction.* See DECOCT.] 1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues.—2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it; as a weak or strong *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

DECOCT'IVE, *a.* That may be easily decocted.

DECOCT'URE, *n.* A substance drawn by decoction.

DE'COLLATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *decollo.*] To behead.

DE'COLLATED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DE'COLLATING, *ppr.* Beheading.

DECOLLA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *decollatio*, from *decollo*, to behead; *de* and *collum*, the neck.] The act of beheading; the act of cutting off the neck of an animal, and severing the head from the body. It is especially used of St. John the Baptist, and of a painting which represents his beheading.

DECŎLORA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *decoloratio.*] Absence of colour.

DE'COMPLEX, *a.* [*de* and *complex.*] Compounded of complex ideas.

DECOMPŌSABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* DECOMPOSE.] That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements.

DECOMPŌSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *décomposer; de* and *composer*, to *compose*, from Lat. *compono, compositus.*] To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

DECOMPŌSED, *pp.* Separated or resolved into the constituent parts.

DECOMPŌSING, *ppr.* Separating into constituent parts.

DECOMPOS'ITE, *a.* (decompoz'it.) [Lat. *de* and *compositus. See* COMPOSE.] Compounded a second time: compounded with things already composite. In *bot.*, applied to leaves.

DECOMPOSI''TION, *n.* Analysis, the act of separating the constituent parts of a substance, which are chemically combined. When compounds are resolved into their elements, or when the chemical constitution of substances is altered, they are said to be *decomposed;* and when in this operation new products are formed, such products are called the *results of decomposition* Thus ammonia is the result of the decomposition of most animal substances; carburetted hydrogen is the result of the decomposition of pit-coal, &c. Chemists use the terms *simple* and *compound*, or *single* and *double* decomposition, to distinguish between the less and more complicated cases. When a compound of two substances is decomposed by the intervention of a third, which is itself simple, or which acts as such, the case is one of simple decomposition. Water, for instance, is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen. When the metal potassium is thrown into water, it decomposes it; the hydrogen is liberated in the form of gas, and the oxygen combines with the potassium to form potassa. When two new compounds are produced, the result is called *double*, or *complex* decomposition. Thus, when potassa (composed of potassium and oxygen), and hydrochloric acid (composed of hydrogen and chlorine), react upon each other, chloride of potassium (composed of chlorine and potassium), and water (composed of hydrogen and oxygen), are the results. Decomposition differs from mechanical division, as the latter effects no change in the properties of the body divided, whereas the parts chemically decomposed have properties very different from those of the substance itself. The decomposition of bodies forms a very large part of chemical science. It seems probable from the operations we are acquainted with, that it seldom takes place but in consequence of some new combination or composition having been effected. Organic bodies, both animal and vegetable, undergo spontaneous decomposition, when the vital principle is extinct. A knowledge of the affinities and habitudes of chemical bodies simple and compound, imparts to its possessor an irresistible power over the unions and disunions of the elements, which he can exercise with certainty in effecting innumerable transformations in the arts. 2.† A second composition.

DECOMPOSI''TION OF FORCES, *n.* In *mech.*, the same as the *resolution of forces.* Any force whatever may be decomposed or resolved into several others, the resultant of which is equal to the given force. For example, a force represented in intensity and direction by the diagonal of a parallelogram, may be resolved into two others, of which the intensities and directions are respectively represented by the sides of the same parallelogram. [*See* COMPOSITION, RESOLUTION.] *Decomposition of Light*, the separating of a beam of light into the different rays which exhibit the prismatic colours.

DECOMPOUND', *v. t.* [*de* and *compound.*] To compound a second time; to compound or mix with that which is already compound; to form by a second composition.—2. To decompose. [*Lit. us., or not at all.*]

DECOMPOUND', *a.* Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time.—2. A *decompound leaf*, in *bot.*, is when the primary petiole is so divided that each part forms a compound leaf. A *decompound flower* is formed of compound flowers, or containing, within a common calyx, smaller calyxes, common to several flowers.



Decompound leaf.

DECOMPOUND'ABLE, *a.* That may be decompounded.

DECOMPOUND'ED, *pp.* Compounded a second time; composed of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND'ING, *ppr.* Compounding a second time.

DEC'ORAMENT,† *n.* Ornament.

DEC'ORATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *decoro*, from *decus, decor*, comeliness, grace. *See* DECENCY.] 1. To adorn; to beautify; to embellish; used of external ornaments or apparel; as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice; to *decorate* a lawn with flowers.—2. To adorn with internal grace or beauty; to render lovely; as, to *decorate* the mind with virtue.—3. To adorn or beautify with any thing agreeable; to embellish; as, to *decorate* a hero with honours, or a lady with accomplishments.

DEC'ORATED, *pp.* Adorned; beautified; embellished; as the *decorated* style of Gothic architecture.



Decorated window, Garsington, Oxford.

DEC'ORATING, *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.

DEC'ORATIVE, *a.* Adorning; suited to embellish.

DEC'ORATIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being decorative.

DECORA'TION, *n.* Ornament; embellishment; any thing added which renders more agreeable to the eye or to the intellectual view.—2. In *arch.*, any thing which adorns and enriches an edifice, as vases, paintings, figures, festoons, &c.—3. In *theatres*, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires.

DEC'ORATOR, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.

DEC'OROUS, or **DECO'ROUS**, *a.* [L. *decorus. See* DECENCY.] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting; as, a *decorous* speech; *decorous* behaviour; a *decorous* dress for a judge.

DEC'OROUSLY, or **DECO'ROUSLY**, *adv.* In a becoming manner.

DECOR'TICATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *decortico; de* and *cortex*, bark.] To strip off bark; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat; as, to *decorticate* barley.

DECOR'TICATED, *pp.* Stripped of bark; peeled; husked.

DECOR'TICATING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark or the external coat; peeling.

DECORTICA'TION, *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.

DECO'RUM, *n.* [Lat. from *deceo*, to become. *See* DECENCY.] 1. Propriety of speech or behaviour; suitableness of speech and behaviour, to one's own character, and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity. To speak and behave with *decorum* is essential to good breeding.—2. In *arch.*, the suitableness of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.

DECOUPLE', or **UNCOUP'LED**, *pp.* In *her.*, parted or severed, as a *cheveron découplé.*

DECOY', *v. t.* [D. *kooi*, a cabin, berth, bed, fold, cage, decoy; *kooijen*, to lie, to bed.] To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to draw into any situation to be taken by a foe; to entrap by any means which deceive. The fowler *decoys* ducks into

a net. Troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush. One ship *decoys* another within reach of her shot.

DECOY′, *n.* Any thing intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy. In *naval affairs*, a stratagem employed by a ship of war to draw a vessel of inferior force into an incautious pursuit, until she is within gun-shot. In *milit. affairs*, a stratagem to carry off the enemy's horses in a foraging party.—2. A place for catching wild fowls.

DECOY′-DUCK, *n.* A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.

DECOY′ED, *pp.* Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception.

DECOY′ING, *ppr.* Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.

DECOY′-MAN, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

DECRĒASE, *v. i.* [Lat. *decresco*; *de* and *cresco*, to grow. *See* GROW.] To become less; to be diminished gradually, in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*; John iii.

DECRĒASE, *v. t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions; as, extravagance *decreases* the means of charity; every payment *decreases* a debt; intemperance *decreases* the strength and powers of life.

DECRĒASE, *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; as, a *decrease* of revenue; a *decrease* of strength.—2. The wane of the moon; the gradual diminution of the visible face of the moon from the full to the change.

DECRĒASED, *pp.* Lessened; diminished.

DECRĒASING, *ppr.* Becoming less; diminishing; waning.

DECREE′, *n.* [Lat. *decretum*, from *decerno*, to judge; *de* and *cerno*, to judge, to divide; Fr. *décret*.] 1. Judicial decision, or determination of a litigated cause; as, a *decree* of the court of chancery. The decision of a court of equity is called a *decree*; that of a court of law, a *judgment*.—2. In *the civil law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among *the Romans*, when all legislative power was centered in the emperors, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called decrees, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.—3. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction; as, the *decrees* of ecclesiastical councils.—4. In *general*, an order, edict, or law made by a superior as a rule to govern inferiors.

There went a *decree* from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed; Luke ii.

5. Established law, or rule.

He made a *decree* for the rain; Job xxviii.

6. In *theol.*, predetermined purpose of God; the purpose or determination of an immutable Being, whose plan of operations is, like himself, unchangeable.

DECREE′, or **DECREET′**, *n.* In *Scotland*, the final judgment or sentence of the court of session, or of an inferior court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided.—*Decree in absence*, a decree pronounced against a defender, who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause.—*Decree in foro contradictorio or contentioso*, a decree in a cause which has been litigated by both parties.—*Decree dative*, a decree of the commissaries, conferring on an executor, (not being an executor-nominate,) the office of executor.—*Decree of registration*, a decree by a fiction of law of the court of session, or of any other competent court, interposed without the actual intervention of a judge, in virtue of the party's *consent* to decree going against him in terms of his obligation. This consent is expressed in the clause of registration usually inserted in all formal deeds importing an obligation, and an extract of the deed from the court books is tantamount to an extracted decree of the court, in the books of which it has been recorded.—*Decreet cognitionis causa*. Where the creditor of a deceased heritable proprietor pursues the heir with a view to constitute the debt against him, and attach the defunct's heritages, and the heir appears and renounces, the court will pronounce a decree for the amount of the debt, which is called *a decree cognitionis causa*. *Decree of modification*, a decree of the teind court, modifying a stipend to the clergyman, but not allocating it upon the different heritors.—*Decree of locality*, a decree of the teind court allocating the modified stipend on the different heritors, in the proportions in which they are to pay it.—*Decree of valuation of Teinds*, a decree of the teind court, determining the extent and value of an heritor's teinds.—*Decreet conform*. Decreets conform were decrees of the court of session, formerly in use to be issued, when diligence under the signet was required on the decrees or precepts of inferior courts. They were so called because they were in the precise terms of the former decrees, with the additional sanction of the court of session. This practice yielded long ago to the present shorter course of bills presented to the court of session through the bill chamber, which pass of course.

DECREE′, *v. t.* To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; as, the court *decreed* that the property should be restored; or they *decreed* a restoration of the property.—2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to set or constitute by edict or in purpose.

Thou shalt *decree* a thing, and it shall be established; Job xxii.

Let us not be solicitous to know what God has *decreed* concerning us.

DECREED′, *pp.* Determined judicially; resolved; appointed; established in purpose.

DECREE′ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; appointing; ordering.

DEC′REMENT, *n.* [Lat. *decrementum*, from *decresco*. *See* DECREASE.] 1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming less gradually.

Rocks and mountains suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward.*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution, or waste.—3. In *her.*, the wane of the moon.—4. In *crystallography*, a successive diminution of the laminæ of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced. In *math.*, *decrements* are the small parts by which a variable and decreasing quantity becomes less and less. It is opposed to *increment*.

DECREP′IT, *a.* [Lat. *decrepitus*, from *de* and *crepo*, to break.] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age.

DECREP′ITATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *decrepo*, to break or burst, to crackle; *de* and *crepo*.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance; as, to *decrepitate* salt.

DECREP′ITATE, *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

DECREP′ITATED, *pp.* Roasted with a crackling noise.

DECREP′ITATING, *ppr.* Crackling; roasting with a crackling noise; suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.

DECREPITA′TION, *n.* The act of roasting with a continual crackling, or the crackling noise, attended with the flying asunder of their parts, made by several salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat.

DECREP′ITNESS, } *n.* [*See* DECREPIT.] The broken,
DECREP′ITUDE, } crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

DECRESCEN′DO, *n.* [*Ital.*] A term in *music*, which denotes the gradual weakening of the sound.

DECRES′CENT, *a.* [Lat. *decrescens*. *See* DECREASE.] Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution. In *her.*, a term in blazoning, to denote the state of the moon when she declines from her full to her last quarter.

DECRE′TAL, *a.* [*See* DECREE.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree; as, a *decretal* epistle.

DECRE′TAL, *n.* A letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. The *decretals* form the second part of the canon law.—2. A book of decrees, or edicts; a body of laws.—3. A collection of the pope's decrees.

DECRE′TION,† *n.* [*See* DECREASE.] A decreasing.

DECRE′TIST, *n.* One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

DEC′RETORILY, *adv.* In a definitive manner.

DEC′RETORY, *a.* Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

The *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence. *South.*

2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event; as, critical or *decretory* days.

DECREW′,† *v. i.* To decrease.

DECRI′AL, *n.* [*See* DECRY.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

DECRIED, *pp.* Cried down; discredited; brought into disrepute.

DECRI′ER, *n.* One who decries. [It would be better to write *decryal*, *decryed*, *decryer*.]

DECROWN′, *v. t.* [*de* and *crown*.] To deprive of a crown. [*Lit. us.*]

DECRUSTA′TION, *n.* The removal of a crust from.

DECRY', *v. t.* [Fr. *décrier; de* and *crier*, to cry.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamour against; to discredit by finding fault; as, to *decry* a poem.—2. To cry down, as improper or unnecessary; to rail or clamour against; to bring into disrepute; as, to *decry* the measures of administration.

DECRY'ING, *ppr.* Crying down.

DECUBA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *decumbo.*] The act of lying down.

DECUM'BENCE, DECUM'BENCY, *n.* [Lat. *decumbens*, from *decumbo*, to lie down; *de* and *cumbo*, to lie down.] The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

DECUM'BENT, *a.* In *bot.*, declined or bending down; having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side; as, a *decumbent* flower.

DECUM'BENTLY, *adv.* In a decumbent manner.

DECUM'BITURE, *n.* The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.—2. In *astrol.*, the scheme or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DEC'UPLE, *a.* [Lat. *decuplus;* Gr. δεκαπλοος, from δεκα, ten.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

DEC'UPLE, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

DEC'UPLE, *ppr.* Made tenfold.

DECU'RION, *n.* [Lat. *decurio*, from *decem*, Gr. δεκα, ten.] An officer in the Roman army, who commanded a *decuria*, or ten soldiers.

DECUR'RENT, *a.* [Lat. *decurrens*, from *decurro*, to run down: *de* and *curro*, to run.] Extending downward. A *decurrent* leaf is a sessile leaf, having its base extending downward along the stem.



Decurrent leaf.

DECUR'RENTLY, *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

DECUR'SION, *n.* [Lat. *decursio*, from *decurro; de* and *curro*, to run.] The act of running down, as a stream.

DECUR'SIVE, *a.* Running down. *Decursively pinnate*, in *bot.*, applied to a leaf having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

DECURT',† *v. t.* [Lat. *decurto.*] To shorten by cutting off.

DECURTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *decurto*, to shorten; *de* and *curto.*] The act of shortening or cutting short.

DEC'URY, *n.* [Lat. *decuria*, from *decem*, Gr. δεκα, ten.] A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio*.

DECUS'SATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *decusso*, to cut or strike across.] To intersect at right angles; thus, X; or in general, to intersect; to cross; as lines, rays, leaves, or nerves in the body.

DECUS'SATE, DECUS'SATED, *a.* Crossed; intersected. In *bot.*, *decussated* leaves and branches, are such as grow in pairs which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner. In *rhet.*, a *decussated* period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other. For example, "If impudence could effect as much in courts of justice, as insolence sometimes does in the country, Cæsina would now yield to the impudence of Ebutius, as he then yielded to his insolent assault."

DECUS'SATING, *ppr.* Intersecting at acute angles; crossing.

DECUSSA'TION, *n.* The act of crossing at unequal angles; the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge.

DEDA'LIAN, *a.* [from *Dædalus*, the Athenian, who invented sails or wings.] Various; variegated; intricate; complex; expert.

DED'ALOUS, *a.* [from *Dædalus.*] Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture; *a term applied to the leaves of plants.*

DEDEC'ORATE,† *v. t.* [Lat. *dedecoro.*] To disgrace.

DEDECORA'TION,† *n.* A disgracing.

DEDEC'OROUS, *a.* Disgraceful; unbecoming.

DEDENTI'TION, *n.* [*de* and *dentition.*] The shedding of teeth.

DED'ICATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *dedico; de* and *dico, dicare*, to vow, promise, devote, dedicate. The sense is to send, to throw; hence, to set, to appoint.] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies; as, to *dedicate* vessels, treasures, a temple, an altar, or a church, to God or to a religious use.

Vessels of silver, of gold, and of brass, which king David did *dedicate* to the Lord; 2 Sam. viii.

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to. The ministers of the gospel *dedicate* themselves, their time and their studies, to the service of Christ. A soldier *dedicates* himself to the profession of arms.—3. To inscribe or address to a patron; as, to *dedicate* a book.

DED'ICATE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated.

DED'ICATED, *pp.* Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated; given wholly to.

DEDICATEE', *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated.

DED'ICATING, *ppr.* Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to.

DEDICA'TION, *n.* The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation; as, the *dedication* of Solomon's temple.—2. The act of devoting or giving to.—3. An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect and recommending the work to his protection and favour.

DED'ICATOR, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favour of a patron.

DED'ICATORY, *a.* Composing a dedication, as, an epistle *dedicatory*.

DEDI'TION, *n.* [Lat. *deditio*, from *dedo*, to yield.] The act of yielding any thing; surrender.

DED'OLENT,† *a.* [Lat. *dedoleo.*] Feeling no compunction.

DEDUCE, *v. t.* [Lat. *deduco; de* and *duco*, to lead, bring, or draw. The Lat. *duco* is the Sax. *teogan, teon*, Eng. to *tug*, to *tow*, Ger. *ziehen;* hence, Lat. *dux*, Eng. *duke*. *See* DUKE.] 1. To draw from; to bring from.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To draw from, in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion, or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes.

Reasoning is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3.† To deduct.—4.† To transplant.

DEDUCED, *pp.* Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.

DEDUCEMENT, *n.* The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises.

DEDU'CIBLE, *a.* That may be deduced; inferrible; collectible by reason from premises; consequential.

The properties of a triangle are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

DEDUCING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known.

DEDU'CIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [*Lit. us.*]

DEDUCT', *v. t.* [Lat. *deduco, deductum.* *See* DEDUCE.] To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating. Thus we say, from the sum of two numbers, *deduct* the lesser number; from the amount of profits, *deduct* the charges of freight.

DEDUCT'ED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.

DEDUCT'ING, *ppr.* Taken from; subtracting.

DEDUC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *deductio.*] 1. The act of deducting. 2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another: defalcation; abatement; as, this sum is a *deduction* from the yearly rent. 3. That which is drawn from premises; fact, opinion, or hypothesis, collected from principles or facts stated, or established data: inference; consequence drawn; conclusion; as, this opinion is a fair *deduction* from the principles you have advanced.

DEDUCT'IVE, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

All knowledge is *deductive*. *Glanville.*

DEDUCT'IVELY, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence.

DEED, *n.* [Sax. *dæd;* D. *daad;* G. *that;* the participle of Sax. *don*, Goth. *taujan*, G. *thun*, to do; probably a contracted word.] 1. That which is done, acted, or effected; an act; a fact; a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And Joseph said to them, What *deed* is this which ye have done? Gen. xliv.

We receive the due reward of our *deeds*, Luke xxv.

2. Exploit; achievement; illustrious act.

Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryden.*

3. Power of action; agency.

With will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. A writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; particularly, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. This instrument must be executed, and the execution attested, in the manner prescribed by law. A deed many be either

an *indenture*, or a *deed-poll*; the former derives its name from being indented or cut in an uneven manner, so as to tally with the counterparts, of which there should be as many as there are parties. A deed-poll is cut even, or polled at the edges, and is usually of one part only; that is, the deed of one party, or of several parties of the same sort. Deeds are of various natures, as deeds of lease, assignment, covenant, settlement, &c. In the law of Scotland there is no technical distinction between *deeds-poll* and deeds by *indenture*, and in general *deeds* according to that law, are much more simple in their structure and phraseology than in England. *Indeed*, in fact; in reality. These words are united and called an adverb. But sometimes they are separated by *very*, *in very deed*; a more emphatical expression; Ex. ix.

DEED, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; *a popular use of the word in America*; as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

DEED'-ACHIEVING, *a.* That accomplishes great deeds.

DEED'LESS, *a.* Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits.

DEED'-POLL, *n.* A deed not indented, that is, shaved or even, made by one party only.

DEED'Y, *a.* Industrious; active.

DEEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *deman*; Dan. *dömmer*; whence *doom*. Russ. *dumayu*, to think, reflect, reckon, believe; *duma*, a thought or idea, a privy council; *dumnoi*, a privy councillor.] 1. To think; to judge; to be of opinion; to conclude on consideration; as, he *deems* it prudent to be silent.

For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

The shipmen *deemed* that they drew near to some country; Acts xxvii.

2.† To estimate.

DEEM,† *n.* Opinion; judgment; surmise.

DEEM'ED, *pp.* Thought; judged; supposed.

DEEM'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; judging; believing.

DEEM'STER, *n.* [*deem* and *ster*. *See* STEER.] A judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey. All controversies in the Isle of Man are decided without process, writings, or any charges, by certain judges chosen yearly, from among themselves, called *deemsters*.

DEEP, *a.* [Sax. *deop*, *dypa*; D. *diep*; G. *tief*. It seems to be allied to *dip* and *dive*, whose radical sense is to thrust or plunge. Qu. W. *dwvyn*.] 1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; opposed to *shallow*; as, *deep* water; a *deep* pit or well.—2. Low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land; as, a *deep* valley.—3. Entering far; piercing a great way. A tree in a good soil takes *deep* root. A spear struck *deep* into the flesh.—4. Far from the outer part; secreted.

A spider *deep* ambushed in her den. *Dryden.*

5. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret.

He discovereth *deep* things out of darkness; Job xii.

6 Remote from comprehension.

O Lord, thy thoughts are very *deep*; Ps. xcii.

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject; as, a man of *deep* thought; a *deep* divine. —8. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing; as, a friend, *deep*, hollow, treacherous.—9. Grave in sound; low; as, the *deep* tones of an organ.—10. Very still; solemn; profound; as, *deep* silence.—11. Thick; black; not to be penetrated by the sight.

Now *deeper* darkness brooded on the ground. *Hoole.*

12. Still; sound; not easily broken or disturbed.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall on Adam; Gen. ii.

13. Depressed; sunk low, metaphorically; as, *deep* poverty.—14. Dark; intense; strongly coloured; as, a *deep* brown; a *deep* crimson; a *deep* blue.—15. Unknown; unintelligible.

A people of *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive; Is. xxxiii.

16. Heart-felt; penetrating; affecting; as, a *deep* sense of guilt. 17. Intricate, not easily understood or unravelled; as, a *deep* plot or intrigue. This word often qualifies a verb, like an adverb.

Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

Deep-sea-lead, in *ships*, a lead at the bottom of which is a coat of white tallow, to bring up stones, shells, &c, in order to ascertain the difference of the ground.—*Deep sea-line*, a small line tied to the sea-line, with which seamen sound in deep waters.

DEEP, *n.* The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot, Job xli.

2. A lake; a great collection of water.

Launch out into the *deep*, and let down your nets; Luke v.

3. That which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*; Ps xxxvi.

4. The most still or solemn part; the midst; as, in *deep* of night.

DEEP'-DRAWING, *a.* Sinking deep into the water.

DEEP'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn from a depth.

DEEP'EN, *v. t.* (dee'pn.) To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; as, to *deepen* the channel of a river or harbour; to *deepen* a well.—2. To make dark or darker; to make more thick or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the shades of night; to *deepen* gloom.—3. To give a darker hue, or a stronger colour; as, to *deepen* a colour; to *deepen* a red, blue, or crimson colour.—4. To make more poignant or distressing; as, to *deepen* grief or sorrow.—5. To make more frightful; as, to *deepen* the horrors of the scene.—6. To make more sad or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the murmurs of the flood.—7. To make more grave; as, to *deepen* the tones of an organ.

DEEP'EN, *v. i.* To become more deep; as, the water *deepens* at every cast of the lead.

DEEP'ENED, *pp.* Made more deep.

DEEP'ENING, *ppr.* Sinking lower; making more deep.

DEEP'-LAID, *a.* Formed with profound skill or artifice.

DEEPLY, *adv.* At or to a great depth; far below the surface; as, a passion *deeply* rooted in our nature; precepts *deeply* engraven on the heart.—2. Profoundly; thoroughly; as, *deeply* skilled in ethics or anatomy.—3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; with great sorrow; most feelingly.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit; Mark viii.

He was *deeply* affected at the sight. *Anon.*

4. To a great degree; as, he has *deeply* offended.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves; Hos. ix.

5. With a dark hue, or strong colour; as, a *deeply* red liquor; *deeply* coloured. —6. Gravely; as, a *deeply* toned instrument.—7. With profound skill; with art or intricacy; as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue. This word cannot easily be defined in all its various applications. In general, it gives emphasis or intensity to the word which it qualifies.

DEEP'-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as, a *deep-mouthed* dog.

DEEP'-MUSING, *a* Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly.

DEEP'NESS, *n.* Depth; remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth; Matt. xiii.

2. Craft; insidiousness. [*Lit. us.*]

DEEP'-READ, *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed.

DEEP'-REVOLVING, *a.* Profoundly revolving or meditating.

DEEP'-SCARRED, *a.* Having deep scars.

DEEP'-SEATED, *a.* Seated deeply.

DEEP'-SOUNDING, *a.* Having a low sound.

DEEP'-THINKING, *a.* Thinking profoundly.

DEEP'-THROATED, *a.* Having a deep throat or voice.

DEEP'-TONED, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone.

DEEP'-VAULTED, *a.* Formed like a deep vault or arch.

DEEP'-WAISTED, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main-deck.

DEEP'-WORN, *a.* Worn to a great depth.

DEER, *n. sing.* and *plur.* [Sax. *deor*; G *thier*; Dan. *dyr*; Gr. θηρ, a wild beast. The primary sense is simply roving, wild, untamed; hence, a wild beast.] A large genus of ruminant animals, (the *cervus* of Linn.) belonging to the order Pecora. The distinguishing characteristics of the genus are, that they have solid ramified horns which they shed every year, and eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, and none in the upper. The horns or antlers always exist on the head of the male, and sometimes on that of the female. The



Axis Deer (Axis maculatus).

forms of the horns are various, sometimes they spread into broad palms which send out sharp snags around

their outer edges; sometimes they divide fantastically into branches, some of which project over the forehead, whilst others are reared upwards in the air, or they may be so reclined backwards that the animal seems almost forced to carry its head in a stiff erect posture. There are several species, as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roe-buck, the rein-deer, the moose-deer, the American elk, black-tailed deer, long-tailed deer, Mexican deer, &c. These animals are wild, and are hunted in forests, or kept in parks; their flesh, called venison, is deemed excellent food.

DEER′-STEALER, *n.* One who steals deer.

DEER′-STEALING, *n.* The act or crime of stealing deer.

DEE′SIS, *n* In *rhet.*, an invocation or entreaty to the supreme powers.

DE′ESS,† *n.* [Fr *déesse.*] A goddess.

DEFĀCE, *v. t.* [Arm. *difaçza; de* and L. *facio;* Fr. *défaire*, to undo or unmake.] 1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of a thing; to injure the superficies or beauty; to disfigure; as, to *deface* a monument; to *deface* an edifice.—2. To injure any thing; to destroy, spoil, or mar; to erase or obliterate; as, to *deface* letters or writing; to *deface* a note, deed, or bond; to *deface* a record.—3. To injure the appearance; to disfigure.

DEFĀCED, *pp.* Injured on the surface; disfigured; marred; erased.

DEFĀCEMENT, *n.* Injury to the surface or beauty; rasure; obliteration; that which mars beauty, or disfigures.

DEFĀCER, *n.* He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars, or disfigures.

DEFĀCING, *ppr.* Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing

De facto. [L.] Actually; in fact; in reality; existing; as, a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

DEFĀ′CINGLY, *adv.* In a defacing manner.

DEFĀILANCE,† *n.* [Fr. *See* FAIL.] Failure; miscarriage.

DEFAL′CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *défalquer;* from Lat. *defalco; de* and *falco*, from *falx*, a sickle] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part; used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, &c.

DEFAL′CATED, *pp.* Taken away; deducted, as a part.

DEFAL′CATING, *ppr.* Deducting from a money account, rents, &c.

DEFAL′CA′TION, *n.* The act of cutting off, or deducting a part; deduction; diminution; abatement; as, let him have the amount of his rent without *defalcation*.—2. That which is cut off; as, this loss is a *defalcation* from the revenue.

DEFALK,† *v. t.* To defalcate.

DEFAMA′TION, *n.* [*See* DEFAME.] The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character, or occupation; slander; calumny. To constitute defamation in law, the words must be false and spoken maliciously. Defamatory words written and published are called a *libel*.

DEFAM′ATORY, *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false and injurious to reputation; as, *defamatory* words; *defamatory* reports or writings.

DEFĀME, *v. t.* [Fr. *diffamer;* from L. *diffamo; de* or *dis* and *fama*, fame.] 1. To slander; falsely and maliciously to utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation; as to say, a judge is corrupt, a man is perjured; a trader is a knave.—2. To speak evil of; to dishonour by false reports; to calumniate; to libel; to impair reputation by acts or words.

Being *defamed*, we entreat; 1 Cor. iv.

DEFĀMED, *pp.* Slandered; dishonoured or injured by evil reports.

DEFĀMER, *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.

DEFĀMING, *ppr.* Slandering; injuring the character by false reports.

DEFĀMING, *n.* Defamation; slander.

DEFĀMINGLY, *adv.* In a defaming manner.

DEFAT′IGABLE, *a.* Liable to be wearied [*Not mu. us.*]

DEFAT′IGATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *defatigo; de* and *fatigo*, to tire. *See* FATIGUE.] To weary or tire. [*Lit. us*]

DEFATIGA′TION, *n.* Weariness. [*Lit. us.*]

DEFAULT′, *n.* [Fr. *défaut*, for *défault*, from *défaillir* to fail; *de* and *faillir*, to fail. *See* FAIL and FAULT.] 1 A failing, or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires; as, this evil has happened through the governor's *default* A *default* or *fault*, may be a crime, a vice, or a mere defect, according to the nature of the duty omitted.—2. Defect; want; failure

Cooks could make artificial birds in *default* of real ones. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer It may be applied to jurors, witnesses, &c.; but a plaintiff's failing to appear by himself or attorney, is usually called a *non appearance* To *suffer a default*, is to permit an action to be called without appearing or answering; *applied to a defendant.*

DEFAULT′, *v i.* To fail in performing a contract or agreement.

DEFAULT′, *v. t.* In *law*, to call out a defendant [according to the common expression]. To call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be *defaulted*.—2. To call out a cause, in which the defendant does not appear, and enter judgment on the default; as, the cause was *defaulted*.—3. To fail in performance.

DEFAULT′,† *v. t.* To offend.

DEFAULT′ED, *pp.* Called out of court, as a defendant or his cause.—2. *a* Having defect.

DEFAULT′ER, *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called.—2. One who fails to perform a public duty; particularly, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a delinquent.

DEFAULT′ING, *ppr.* Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent.—2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as a *defaulting* creditor.—3. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against for non-appearance, as a defendant.

DEFĒASANCE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Norm. *defesance:* Fr. *défaisant*, from *défaire*, to undo; *de* and *faire*, Lat. *facio.*] 1. Literally, a defeating; a rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument.—2. In *law*, a condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be *defeated.* A *defeasance*, on a bond, or a recognizance, or a judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, *defeats* it. A *defeasance* differs from the common condition of a bond, in being a separate deed, whereas a common condition is inserted in the bond itself.—3. The writing containing a defeasance.—4.† Defeat.

DEFĒASIBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That may be defeated, or annulled; as, a *defeasible* title; a *defeasible* estate.

DEFEASIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

DEFĒAT, *n* [Fr. *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo; *de* and *faire.*] 1. Overthrow; loss of battle; the check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy.—2. Successful resistance; as, the *defeat* of an attack.—3. Frustration; a rendering null and void; as, the *defeat* of a title.—4. Frustration; prevention of success; as, the *defeat* of a plan or design.

DEFĒAT, *v. t.* To overcome or vanquish, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to overthrow; *applied to an army, or a division of troops; to a fleet, or to a commander* The British army *defeated* the French on the plains of Abraham. General Wolfe *defeated* Montcalm. The French *defeated* the Austrians at Marengo. 2. To frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint. We say, our dearest hopes are often *defeated.*

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel; 2 Sam. xv; xvii.

3 To render null and void; as, to *defeat* a title to an estate.—4 To resist with success; as, to *defeat* an attempt or assault

DEFĒATED, *pp.* Vanquished; effectually resisted; overthrown; frustrated; disappointed; rendered null or inoperative.

DEFĒATING, *ppr.* Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overthrowing; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.

DEFĒATURE, *n.* Change of feature.—2.† Overthrow; defeat.

DEF′ECATE, *v. t.* [L. *defæco; de* and *fæx*, dregs.] 1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify; as, to *defecate* liquor.—2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter.

DEF′ECATED, *pp.* Purified; clarified; refined.

DEF′ECATING, *ppr.* Purifying; purging of lees or impurities.

DEFECA′TION, *n.* The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

DEFECT′, *n.* [L. *defectus;* It. *difetto;* from L. *deficio*, to fail; *de* and *facio*, to make or do.] 1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection; fault; imperfection. We say, there are numerous *defects* in the plan, or in the work, or in the execution.

Errors have been corrected and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

2. Failing; fault; mistake; imperfection in moral conduct, or in judgment.

A deep conviction of the *defects* of our lives tends to make us humble.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend and every foe.
Pope.

3. Any want or imperfection, in natural objects; the absence of any thing necessary to perfection; any thing unnatural or misplaced; blemish; deformity. We speak of a *defect* in the organs of seeing or hearing, or in a limb; a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in an instrument, &c.

DEFECT',† *v. i.* To be deficient.

DEFECTIBIL'ITY, *n.* Deficiency; imperfection. [*Lit. us.*]

DEFECT'IBLE, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting. [*Lit. us.*]

DEFEC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *defectio.* *See* DEFECT.] 1. Want or failure of duty; particularly, a falling away; apostasy; the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself. Our *defection* from God is proof of our depravity. The cause of the king was rendered desperate by the *defection* of the nobles. — 2. Revolt; *used of nations or states.*

DEFECT'IVE, *a.* [Lat. *defectivus.* *See* DEFECT.] 1. Wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in any thing necessary; imperfect; as, a *defective* limb; *defective* timber; a *defective* copy or book; a *defective* account. *Defective* articulation, in speaking, renders utterance indistinct. 2. Wanting in moral qualities; faulty; blamable; not conforming to rectitude or rule; as, a *defective* character.—3. In *gram.*, a *defective* noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun. —4. A *defective* verb is one which wants some of the tenses. *Defective fifth,* in *music,* an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.

DEFECT'IVELY, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

DEFECT'IVENESS, *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

DEFECTUOS'ITY,† *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness.

DEFECT'UOUS, *a.* Full of defects. [*Lit. us.*]

DEFEDA'TION,† *n.* Pollution; the act of making filthy.

DEFENCE', *n.* (defens'.) [Lat. *defensio.*] 1. Any thing that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; any thing that secures the person, the rights, or the possessions of men; fortification; guard; protection; security. A wall, a parapet, a ditch, or a garrison, is the *defence* of a city or fortress. The Almighty is the *defence* of the righteous; Ps. lix.—2. Vindication; justification, apology; that which repels or disproves a charge or accusation.

Men, brethren, fathers, hear ye my *defence;* Acts xxii.

3. In *law,* the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands, or charges.—4.† Prohibition. 5. Resistance; opposition.—6. The science of defending against enemies; military skill.—7. In *fort.*, a work that flanks another.—*Line of defence,* is that which flanks a bastion, being drawn from the flank opposite to it.—*To be in a posture of defence,* to be prepared to resist an enemy with all the means of defence in our power.

DEFENCE,† *v. t.* (defens'.) To defend by fortification.

DEFENC'ED, *pp.* Fortified.

DEFENCELESS, *a.* (defens'less.) Being without defence, or without means of repelling assault or injury; *applied to a town,* it denotes unfortified or ungarrisoned; open to an enemy; *applied to a person,* it denotes naked; unarmed; unprotected; unprepared to resist attack; weak; unable to oppose; uncovered; unsheltered.

DEFENCELESSNESS, *n.* (defens'lessness.) The state of being unguarded or unprotected.

DEFEN'CES, *n. plur.* In *Scots law,* a general name given to the pleas offered for the defender in order to elude or exclude the action, and comprehending all exceptions, objections, and allegations of whatever kind which may be stated against the conclusions of the libel.

DEFEND', *v. t.* [Lat. *defendo; de* and obs. *fendo;* Fr. *défendre;* W. *difyn;* Norm. *fendu,* struck; *defender,* to oppose, to prohibit. The primary sense is to strike, thrust, to drive off; to repel.] 1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to deny; to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain one's own claims. 2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or back. Milton calls the forbidden fruit, the *defended* fruit.

The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Temple.*

[*This application is nearly obsolete.*]
3. To drive back a foe or danger; to repel from any thing that which assails or annoys; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured or destroyed.

There arose, to *defend* Israel, Tola the son of Puah; Judges x.

4. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured, by force or by argument; as, to *defend* our cause; to *defend* rights and privileges; to *defend* reputation. 5. To secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to set obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy. A garden may be *defended* by a grove. A camp may be *defended* by a wall, a hill, or a river.

DEFEND', *v. i.* To make opposition; as, the party comes into court, *defends,* and says.

DEFEND'ABLE, *a.* That may be *defended.*

DEFEND'ANT, *a.* [French participle of *défendre.*] 1. Defensive; proper for defence.—2. Making defence; being in the character of a defendant.

DEFEND'ANT, *n.* He that defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.—2. In *law,* the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; he that is summoned into court, and *defends,* denies, or opposes the demand or charge, and maintains his own right. It is applied to any party of whom a demand is made in court, whether the party denies and *defends,* or admits the claim and suffers a default.

DEFEND'ED, *pp.* Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured.

DEFEND'ER, *n.* One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates; an assertor; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate.—In *Scots law,* the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—*Defender of the Faith,* a title peculiar to the kings of England. It was first conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther; and it has been used by the kings of England ever since.

DEFEND'ING, *ppr.* Denying; opposing; resisting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DEFENS'ATIVE, *n.* Guard; defence; a bandage, plaster, or the like, to secure a wound from external injury.

DEFENS'IBLE, *a.* That may be defended; as, a *defensible* city.—2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified; as, a *defensible* cause.

DEFENS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *défensif.*] 1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; as, *defensive* armour, which repels attacks or blows, opposed to *offensive* arms, which are used in attack.—2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression; as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.—3. In a state or posture to defend.

DEFENS'IVE, *n.* Safeguard; that which defends.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives.* *Bacon.*

To be on the defensive, or *to stand on the defensive,* is to be or stand in a state or posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

DEFENS'IVELY, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defence.

DEFER', *v. t.* [Lat. *differo; dis,* from, and *fero,* to bear.] 1. To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time; as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

When thou vowest a vow, *defer* not to pay it; Eccles. v.

Hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick; Prov. xiii.

2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination.
[In this sense, *Refer* is now used.]

DEFER', *v. i.* To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion; as, he *defers* to the opinion of his father.

DEF'ERENCE, *n.* A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. We often decline acting in opposition to those for whose wisdom we have a great *deference.*—2. Complaisance; condescension.—3. Submission.

DEF'ERENT, *a.* Bearing; carrying; conveying. [*Lit. us.*]

DEF'ERENT, *n.* That which carries or conveys. The *deferent* of a planet, is an imaginary circle or orb in the Ptolemaic system, that is supposed to carry about the body of the planet.—2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.

DEFEREN'TIAL, *a.* Expressing deference.

DEFER'MENT, *n.* Delay.

DEFER'RED, *pp.* Delayed; postponed.

DEFER'RER, *n.* One who delays or puts off.

DEFER'RING, *ppr.* Delaying; postponing.

DEFI'ANCE, *n.* [French, in a different sense. *See* DEFY.] 1. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare. Goliath bade *defiance* to the army of Israel.—2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one

to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power. Men often transgress the law, and act in *defiance* of authority.

DEFI'ATORY, *a.* Bidding or bearing defiance.

DEFI''CIENCY, DEFI''CIENCE, *n.* [Lat. *deficiens*, from *deficio*, to fail, *de* and *facio*, to do.] 1. A failing; a falling short; imperfection; as, a *deficiency* in moral duties. 2. Want; defect; something less than is necessary; as, a *deficiency* of means; a *deficiency* of revenue; a *deficiency* of blood.

DEFI''CIENT, *a.* Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; as, *deficient* estate; *deficient* strength.—2. Wanting; not having a full or adequate supply; as, the country may be *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.—*Deficient numbers*, in *arith.*, are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.

DEFI''CIENTLY, *adv.* In a defective manner.

DEF'ICIT, *n.* Want; deficiency; as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

DEFI'ED, *pp.* Challenged; dared to combat.

DEFI'ER, *n.* [*See* DEFY.] A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who braves; one who acts in contempt of opposition, law, or authority; as, a *defier* of the laws.

DEFIGURA'TION,† *n.* A disfiguring.

DEFIG'URE,† *v. t.* To delineate.

DEFILAD'ING, *n.* That part of fortification, the object of which is to determine (when the intended work would be commanded by eminences within the range of fire-arms) the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such eminences.

DEFILE, *v. t.* [Sax. *afylan*, *befylan*, *gefylan*, *afulan*, from *ful*, *fula*, *foul*. *See* FOUL. The Syr. *tefal* is almost precisely the English word.] 1 To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; *in a general sense.*—2. To make impure; to render turbid; as, the water or liquor is *defiled*. —3. To soil or sully; to tarnish; as, reputation, &c.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands. *Swift.*

They shall *defile* thy brightness; Ezek. xxviii.

4. To pollute; to make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself; he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith; Lev xxii.

5. To corrupt chastity; to debauch; to violate; to tarnish the purity of character by lewdness.

Shechem *defiled* Dinah; Gen. xxxiv.

6. To taint, *in a moral sense;* to corrupt; to vitiate; to render impure with sin.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt; Ezek. xx.

He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord; Num. xix.

DEFILE, *v. i.* [Fr. *défiler; de* and *file*, a row or line, from L. *filum*, a thread.] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off.

DEFILE, *n.* [Fr. *défilé*, from *fil*, *file*, a thread, a line.] A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

DEFILED, *pp.* Made dirty, or foul; polluted; soiled; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

DEFILED, *pret.* Marched off in a line.

DEFILEMENT, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness.—2. Corruption of morals, principles, or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Addison.*

DEFILER, *n.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

DEFILING, *ppr.* Polluting; making impure.—2. Marching in a file, or with a narrow front.

DEFINABLE, *a.* [*See* DEFINE.] Literally, that may be limited, or have its limits ascertained. Hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined. The extent of the Russian empire is hardly *definable*. The limits are hardly *definable*.—2 That may be defined or described; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision; as, *definable* words.—3. That may be fixed, determined, or ascertained; as, the time or period is not *definable*.

DEFINABLY, *adv.* In a definable manner.

DEFINE, *v. t.* [Lat. *definio; de* and *finio*, to end, to limit, from *finis*, end.] 1. To determine or describe the end or limit; as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country. 2. To determine with precision; to ascertain; as, to *define* the limits of a kingdom.—3. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound—4. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of a word; to ascertain the signification of a term; to explain what a word is understood to express; as, to *define* the words *virtue*, *courage*, *belief*, or *charity*.—5. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing; as, to *define* a line or an angle.

DEFINE,† *v. i.* To determine; to decide.

DEFINED, *pp.* Determined; having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined.—2. Having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; as, the shadow of a body is well *defined*.

DEFINER, *n.* He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

DEFINING, *ppr.* Determining the limits; ascertaining the extent; explaining the meaning; describing the properties.

DEF'INITE, *a.* [Lat. *definitus.*] 1. Having certain limits; bounded with precision; determinate; as, a *definite* extent of land; *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.—2. Having certain limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise; as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—3. Fixed; determinate; exact; precise; as, a *definite* time or period.—4. Defining; limiting; determining the extent; as, a *definite* word.—*Definite Proportions*. In *chem.*, the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds may be expressed by proportional numbers: these have been termed by chemists *definite proportions*, and also, *combining proportions*, *chemical equivalents*, or *equivalents*. [*See* EQUIVALENT.]

DEF'INITE, *n.* Thing defined.

DEF'INITELY, *adv.* In a definite manner.

DEF'INITENESS, *n.* Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

DEFINI''TION, *n.* [Lat. *definitio*. *See* DEFINE.] 1. A brief description of a thing by its properties; as, a *definition* of wit, or of a circle.—2. In *logic*, the explication of the essence of a thing by its genus, or kind, and difference; an expression which explains any term or thing so as to distinguish or separate it from every thing else, as a boundary separates fields, the Latin term *definitio* literally signifying the laying down of a boundary. By the schoolmen, definitions are divided into *nominal* and *real*, according to the objects accomplished by them. A *nominal definition* explains the meaning of a term by some equivalent word or expression supposed to be better known. A *real definition* explains the nature of the thing. A *real definition* is again *accidental*, or a description of the accidents, as causes, properties, effects, &c.; or *essential*, which explains the constituent parts of the essence or nature of the thing. An *essential definition* is, moreover, *metaphysical* or *logical*, defining the genus and difference; as, for example, "*a plant is an organized being, destitute of sensation,*" where the first part of the expression denotes the genus, and the latter the difference; or *physical*, when it distinguishes the physical parts of the essence; thus a plant is distinguished by the leaves, stalk, root, &c. "A man" is defined *nominally* by the derivation of *homo*, man, from *humo*, the ground; *accidentally*, "a biped without wings;" *logically*, "a rational animal;" *physically*, "a natural being consisting of body and soul." The special rules for a good definition are, 1. It must be adequate, that is, it must agree to all the particular species or individuals included under the same idea. 2. It must be proper, and peculiar to the thing defined. 3. A definition should be clear and plain; no word should be used which has any difficulty in it. 4. It should be short, without tautology or superfluous words. 5. Neither the thing defined nor a synonymous name should make any part of the definition. A strictly accurate definition can be given of only a few objects. The most simple things are the least capable of definition, from the difficulty of finding terms more simple and intelligible than the one to be defined. Every large dictionary abounds with definitions which explain nothing, since the thing defined cannot be made clearer by any definition.—3. In *lexicography*, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.

DEFIN'ITIVE, *a.* [Lat. *definitivus.*] 1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; as, a *definitive* term.—2. Limiting; ending; determining; final; opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory;* as, a *definitive* sentence or decree.

DEFIN'ITIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, an adjective used to define or limit the ex-

tent of the signification of an appellative or common noun. Such are the Greek ὁ, ἡ, το: the Latin *hic, ille, ipse*; *the, this*, and *that*, in English; *le, la, les*, in French; *il, la, lo*, in Italian. Thus, *tree* is an appellative or common noun; *the* tree, *this* tree, *that* tree, designate a particular tree, determinate or known. *Homo* signifies man; *hic* homo, *ille* homo, a particular man, &c. But in some languages, the definitives have lost their original use, in a great degree; as in the Greek and French. Thus, "La force de la vertu," must be rendered in English, *the force of virtue*, not the force of *the* virtue. The first *la* is a definitive; the last has no definitive effect.

DEFIN'ITIVELY, *adv.* Determinately; positively; expressly. -2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally; as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

DEFIN'ITIVENESS, *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

DEFIX'† *v. t.* [Lat. *defigo.*] To fix; to fasten.

DEFLAGRABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* DEFLAGRATE.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away, as a metallic wire; *a chemical term.*

DEFLA'GRABLE, *a.* Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning, as alcohol, oils, &c.

DEF'LAGRATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *deflagro; de* and *flagro*, to burn.] To set fire to; to burn; to consume; as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

DEF'LAGRATE, *v. i.* To burn rapidly. Thus, when a mixture of charcoal and nitre is thrown into a red-hot crucible it burns with a kind of explosion, or *deflagrates.*

DEF'LAGRATED, *pp.* Burned; consumed.

DEF'LAGRATING, *ppr.* Burning; consuming.

DEFLAGRA'TION, *n.* A kindling or setting fire to a substance; burning, combustion.

> The strength of spirit is proved by *deflagration.* — *Encyc.*

A rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapour, as of nitre and charcoal, the process for oxidizing substances by means of nitre. This is generally performed by mixing the inflammable body with an equal weight of the nitrate, and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. This term is also applied to the rapid combustion of metals by galvanism.

DEF'LAGRATOR, *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.

DEFLECT', *v. i.* [Lat. *deflecto; de* and *flecto*, to turn or bend.] To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

> The needle *deflects* from the meridian. — *Brown.*

DEFLECT', *v. t.* To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.

DEFLECT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside, or from a direct line or course. In *bot.*, bending downward archwise.

DEFLECT'ING, *ppr.* Turning aside; turning from a right line or regular course.

DEFLEC'TION, *n.* Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course.—2. The departure of a ship from its true course.—3. A deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. In *math.*, a term applied to the distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line; and also to any effect, either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction. In *mech.*, the bending of any material, exposed to a transverse strain.—*Deflective forces*, those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that of its actual course, in consequence of which the body is deflected, or turned from the direction in which it would otherwise have moved.

DEFLEX'ED, *pp.* The same as *Deflected.*

DEFLEX'URE, *n.* A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.

DEF'LORATE, *a.* [Lat. *defloratus*, from *defloro*, to deflour; *de* and *floreo*, *flos.* *See* FLOWER.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the anthers of flowers when they have shed their pollen; and also to plants when their flowers have fallen.

DEFLORA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* DEFLOUR.] 1. The act of deflouring; the act of depriving of the flower, or prime beauties; particularly, the act of taking away a woman's virginity. 2. A selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable.

> The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. — *Hale.*

DEFLOUR', *v. t.* [Lat. *defloro; de* and *floreo*, or *flos*, a flower; Fr. *déflorer* *See* FLOWER.] 1. To deprive a woman of her virginity, either by force or with consent. When by force, it may be equivalent to *ravish* or *violate.*—2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of any thing.

> The sweetness of his soul was *defloured* — *Taylor*

3. To deprive of flowers.

DEFLOUR'ED, *pp.* Deprived of maidenhood; ravished; robbed of prime beauty.

DEFLOUR'ER, *n.* One who deprives a woman of her virginity.

DEFLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauties.

DEFLŌW,† *v. i.* [Lat. *defluo.*] To flow down.

DEF'LUOUS, *a.* [Lat. *defluus; de* and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing down; falling off. [*Lit. us*]

DEFLUX', *n.* [Lat. *defluxus; de* and *fluo, fluxus.* *See* FLOW.] A flowing down; a running downward; as, a *deflux* of humours. [*See* DEFLUXION.]

DEFLUX'ION, *n.* [Lat. *defluxio*, from *defluo*, to flow down; *de* and *fluo*, to flow. *See* FLOW.] 1. A flowing, running or falling of humours or fluid matter, from a superior to an inferior part of the body; properly, an inflammation of a part, attended with increased secretion.—2. A discharge or flowing off of humours; as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh.

DEF'LY,† *adv.* Dexterously; skilfully. [*See* DEFT.]

DEFŒDA'TION, *n.* *See* DEFEDATION.

DEFOLIA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *de* and *foliatio*, foliage, from *folium*, a leaf, or *folior.* *See* FOLIO.] Literally, the fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; but technically, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn; *applied to trees and shrubs.*

DEFŌRCE, *v. t.* [*de* and *force.*] To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner; applied to any possessor whose entry was originally lawful, but whose detainer is become unlawful.

DEFŌRCED, *pp.* Kept out of lawful possession.

DEFŌRCEMENT, *n.* The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right; a general term including abatement, intrusion, disseisin, discontinuance, or any other species of wrong, by which he that hath a right to the freehold is kept out of possession. -2 In *Scotland*, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.

DEFOR'CEOR, or **DEFOR'SOR**, *n.* In *law*, a person who overcomes and casts forth another from his lands and tenements by force.

DEFOR'CIANT, *n.* He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate; he against whom a fictitious action is brought in fine and recovery.

DEFŌRCING, *ppr.* Keeping out of lawful possession.

DEFORM', *v. t.* [Lat. *deformo; de* and *forma*, form.] 1. To mar or injure the form; to alter that form or disposition of parts which is natural and esteemed beautiful, and thus to render it displeasing to the eye; to disfigure; as a hump on the back *deforms* the body.

2. To render ugly or displeasing, by exterior applications or appendages; as, to *deform* the face by paint, or the person by unbecoming dress.—3. To render displeasing.

> Wintry blasts *deform* the year — *Thomson.*

4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to disfigure moral beauty; as, all vices *deform* the character of rational beings. 5. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

DEFORM', *a.* [Lat. *deformis.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

> Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
> Dry-eyed behold? — *Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing.

DEFORM'ED, *pp.* Injured in the form; disfigured; distorted; ugly, wanting natural beauty or symmetry -2. Base; disgraceful.

DEFORM'EDLY, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

DEFORM'EDNESS, *n.* Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.

DEFORM'ER, *n.* One who deforms.

DEFORM'ING, *ppr.* Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or displeasing; destroying beauty.

DEFORM'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *deformitas.*] 1. Any unnatural state of the shape or form; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs, defect, crookedness, &c. Hence, ugliness; as, bodily *deformity.*—2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order, or the established laws of propriety. Thus we speak of *deformity* in an edifice, or *deformity* of character.

DEFŌRSER,† *n.* [from *force.*] One that casts out by force.

DEFOUL', *v. t.* To defile.

DEFOUL'ED, *pp.* Defiled; made dirty.

DEFOUL'ING, *ppr.* Rendering vile.

DEFRAUD', *v. t.* [Lat. *defraudo; de* and *fraudo*, to cheat, *fraus*, fraud.] 1. To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to cozen; followed by *of* before the thing taken; as, to *defraud* a man *of* his right. The agent who embezzles public property *defrauds* the state. The man who by deception obtains a price for a commodity above its value, *defrauds* the purchaser.

We have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man; 2 Cor. vii.

2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him. *Defraud* not the hireling *of* his wages.—3. To prevent one wrongfully from obtaining what he may justly claim.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. *Paley.*

4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted—by the claims *defrauded.* *Paley.*

DEFRAUDA'TION, *n.* The act of defrauding.

DEFRAUD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice or deception; injured by the withholding of what is due.

DEFRAUD'ER, *n.* One who defrauds, one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat; a cozener; an embezzler; a peculator.

DEFRAUD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving another of his property or right by deception or artifice, injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due. *Defrauding the revenue*, evading by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty, imposed by government.

DEFRAUD'MENT, *n.* The act of defrauding.

DEFRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *défrayer; de* and *frais, frair*, expense; Arm. *defraei*.] 1. To pay; to discharge, as cost or expense; to bear, as charge, cost, or expense. It is followed chiefly by *expense, charge*, or *cost*. The acquisitions of war seldom *defray* the expenses. The profits of a voyage will not always *defray* the charges, or even the cost of the first outfits.—2.† To satisfy; as, to *defray* anger. 3.† To fill; as, to *defray* a bottle.

DEFRAYED, *pp.* Paid; discharged; as expense, or cost.

DEFRAYER, *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses.

DEFRAYING, *ppr.* Paying; discharging.

DEFRAYMENT, *n.* Payment.

DEFT,† *a.* [Sax. *dæft*.] Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dexterous; fit; convenient.

DEFT'LY,† *adv.* Neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.

DEFT'NESS,† *n.* Neatness; beauty.

DEFUNCT', *a.* [Lat. *defunctus*, from *defungor*, to perform and discharge; *de* and *fungor*, id.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.

DEFUNCT', *n.* A dead person; one deceased.

DEFUNC'TION,† *n.* Death.

DEFY', *v. t.* [Fr. *défier; de, des*, from, and *fier*, to trust; Arm. *difyal;* Low Lat. *diffidare*, and *diffiduciare*, from *fido*, to trust. [*See* FAITH.] The word *diffidare* seems originally to have signified, to dissolve the bond of allegiance, as between the lord and his vassal; opposed to *affidare*. Hence it came to be used for the denunciation of enmity and of war. Hence, to challenge. If we understand *défier* to signify to *distrust*, then to *defy* is to call in question the courage of another, according to the popular phrase, "you dare not fight me."] 1. To dare; to provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge; as Goliath *defied* the armies of Israel.—2. To dare; to brave; to offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack, or hostile force; as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of the magistrate.

Were we to abolish the common law, it would rise triumphant above its own ruins, deriding and *defying* its impotent enemies. *Duponceau.*

3. To challenge to say or do any thing.

DEFY',† *n.* A challenge.

DEFY'ER, *n.* One who defies. [*See* DEFIER.]

DEFY'ING, *ppr.* Challenging; daring to combat.

DEGÄRN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *dégarnir; de* and *garnir*, to furnish. *See* GARNISH.] 1. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus.—2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defence; as, to *degarnish* a city or fort.

DEGÄRN'ISHED, *pp.* Stripped of furniture or apparatus; deprived of troops for defence.

DEGÄRN'ISHING, *ppr.* Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus, or a garrison.

DEGÄRN'ISHMENT, *n.* The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison.

DEĠEN'DER,† *v. i.* To degenerate.

DEĠEN'ERACY, *n.* [*See* DEGENERATE, the Verb.] 1. A growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; or a state of being less valuable; as, the *degeneracy* of a plant.—2. In *morals*, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestors; desertion of that which is good. We speak of the *degeneracy* of men in modern times, or of the *degeneracy* of manners, of the age, of virtue, &c., sometimes without reason.—3. Poorness; meanness; as, a *degeneracy* of spirit.

DEĠEN'ERATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *degenero*, from *degener*, grown worse, ignoble, base; *de* and *gener, genus*.] To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world. In the natural world, plants and animals *degenerate* when they grow to a less size than usual, or lose a part of the valuable qualities which belong to the species. In the moral world, men *degenerate* when they decline in virtue, or other good qualities. Manners *degenerate* when religion declines. Wit may *degenerate* into indecency or impiety.

DEĠEN'ERATE, *a.* Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost something of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine; Jer. ii.

2. Low; base; mean; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having lost the good qualities of the species. Man is considered a *degenerate* being. A coward is a man of *degenerate* spirit.

DEĠEN'ERATED, *pp.* Grown worse.

DEĠEN'ERATELY, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner.

DEĠEN'ERATENESS, *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.

DEĠEN'ERATING, *ppr.* Decaying in good qualities.

DEĠENERA'TION, *n.* A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth, either in the natural or moral world. In *nat. hist.*, and *phys.*, this term is used to signify a gradual falling of, or deterioration in any class of animals, or of any particular organ in the animal or vegetable body, from the operation of natural causes. In *patho.*, it signifies a morbid change in the structure of parts.—2. The thing degenerated.

DEĠEN'EROUS, *a.* Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. Hence,—2. Low; base; mean; unworthy; as, a *degenerous* passion.

DEĠEN'EROUSLY, *adv.* In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly.

DEGLU'TINATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *deglutino; de* and *glutino*, to glue. *See* GLUE.] To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together.

DEGLU'TINATED, *pp.* Unglued; loosened or separated; as of substances glued together.

DEGLUTI'TION, *n.* [Lat. *deglutio*, to swallow, *de* and *glutio*. *See* GLUTTON.] 1. The act of swallowing; as, *deglutition* is difficult.—2. The power of swallowing; as, *deglutition* is lost.

Deglutition is the most complicated of all the muscular actions that serve for digestion. It is produced by the contraction of a great number of muscles, and requires the concurrence of many important organs.

DEGRADA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* DEGRADE.] 1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honour, of dignity, or of rank; also, deposition; removal or dismission from office; as, the *degradation* of a peer, of a knight, or of a bishop. The canon-law distinguishes *degradation* into two sorts; the one summary, by word only; the other solemn, by stripping the person degraded of those ornaments and rights which are the ensigns of his order or degree.—2. The state of being reduced from an elevated or more honourable station, to one that is low in fact or in estimation; baseness; degeneracy.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*

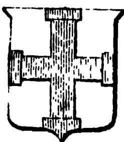
3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy, or value.—4. In *paint.*, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance.—5. Diminution; reduction of altitude or

magnitude.—6. In *geol.*, the lessening or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, &c., by the action of water, or other causes.

DEGRĀDE, *v. t.* [Fr. *dégrader;* Lat. *de* and *gradus*, a step, a degree. *See* GRADE.] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to strip of honours; as, to *degrade* a nobleman, an archbishop, or a general officer.—2. To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to lower; to sink. Vice *degrades* a man in the view of others; often in his own view. Drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast. —3. To reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*. *Journ. of Science.*

DEGRĀDED, *pp.* Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value. — *Degraded cross.* In *her.*, a cross divided into steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the centre.


Degraded Cross.

DEGRĀDEMENT, *n.* Deprivation of rank or office.

DEGRĀDING, *ppr.* Reducing in rank; depriving of honours or offices; reducing in value, estimation, or altitude. —2. *a.* Dishonouring; disgracing the character; as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt.*

DEGRĀDINGLY, *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

DEGRAVA'TION,† *n.* [Lat. *degravo; de* and *gravis*, heavy.] The act of making heavy.

DEGREE', [Fr. *degré;* Norm. *degret;* from Lat. *gradus*, W. *rhaz*, Syr. *radah*, to go. *See* GRADE and DEGRADE.] 1. A step; a distinct portion of space of indefinite extent; a space in progression; as, the army gained the hill by *degrees;* a balloon rises or descends by slow *degrees;* and figuratively, we advance in knowledge by slow *degrees.* Men are yet in the first *degree* of improvement It should be their aim to attain to the furthest *degree*, or the highest *degree*. There are *degrees* of vice and virtue.—2. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity or rank; as, a man of great *degree*. We speak of men of high *degree*, or of low *degree;* of superior or inferior *degree*. It is supposed there are different *degrees* or orders of angels.

They purchase to themselves a good *degree;* 1 Tim. iii.

3. In *genealogy*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood; as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. —4. Measure; extent. The light is intense to a *degree* that is intolerable. We suffer an extreme *degree* of heat or cold.—5. In *geom.*, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference. Hence a *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface north or south of the equator, and a *degree of longitude*, the same part of the surface east or west of any given meridian. In *geom.*, the circumference of every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; degrees are marked by a small ° near the top of the last figure of the number which expresses them; thus, 45° is 45 degrees. The degree is subdivided into 60 equal parts, called minutes; and the minute is again subdivided into 60 equal parts, called seconds. Thus, 45° 12′ 20″, are 45 degrees, 12 minutes, and 20 seconds. The magnitude or quantity of angles is estimated in degrees and parts of a degree, because equal angles at the centre of a circle are subtended by equal arcs, and equal angles at the centres of different circles are subtended by similar arcs, or arcs containing the same number of degrees and parts of a degree. An angle is said to be so many degrees as are contained in the arc of any circle intercepted between the lines which contain the angle, the angular point being the centre of the circle. Thus, we say an angle of 90°, or of 45° 24′. It is also usual to say, that a star is elevated so many degrees above the horizon, or declines so many degrees from the equator; or such a town is situated in so many degrees of latitude or longitude. The length of a degree depends upon the radius of the circle, of the circumference of which it is a part, the length being greater the greater the length of the radius. Hence, the length of a degree of longitude is greatest at the equator, and diminishes continually towards the poles. Under the equator, a degree of longitude contains 60 geographical, and 69½ statute miles. The degrees of latitude are found to increase in length from the equator to the poles, owing to the figure of the earth. *Degree* in *alge.*, is a term applied to equations, to distinguish the highest power of the unknown quantity. Thus, if the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is respectivelyof the 3rd or 4th degree.—6. In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale.—7. In *arith.*, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two degrees.—8. A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument; as, on a thermometer or barometer.—9. In *colleges* and *universities*, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges. This is usually evidenced by a diploma. Degrees are conferred *pro meritis* on the alumni of a college; or they are honorary tokens of respect, conferred on strangers of distinguished reputation. The *first degree* is that of *Bachelor of Arts; the second*, that of *Master of Arts.* In *Germany*, the next degree is Doctor of Philosophy, which is understood to comprehend both Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Honorary degrees are those of *Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws*, &c. Physicians also receive the degree of *Doctor of Medicine.*—*By degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances. Frequent drinking forms *by degrees* a confirmed habit of intemperance.

DEGUST',† *v. t.* [Lat. *degusto*] To taste.

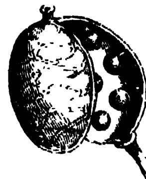
DEGUSTA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *degusto.*] A tasting.

DEGUST'ED, *pp.* Tasted.

DEGUST'ING, *ppr.* Tasting.

DEHISCE', *v. i.* (dehiss'.) [Infra.] To gape; in *bot.*, to open, as the capsules of plants.

DEHIS'CENCE, *n.* [Lat. *dehiscens*, *dehisco*, to gape; *de* and *hisco*, id.] 1. A gaping. In *bot.*, the opening of capsules.—2. The opening of the parts of the capsule in plants, and of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c.


Dehiscent siliculа.

DEHIS'CENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

DEHONES'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dehonesto.*] To disgrace.

DEHONESTA'TION, *n.* A disgracing; dishonouring.

Dehors. [Fr.] (*dehore.*) Without.

DEHORT', *v. t.* [Lat. *dehortor*, to dissuade; *de* and *hortor*, to advise.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary; to counsel not to do nor to undertake.

DEHORTA'TION, *n.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.

DEHORT'ATORY, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORT'ED, *pp.* Dissuaded.

DEHORT'ER, *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEHORT'ING, *ppr.* Dissuading.

DE'ICIDE, *n.* [It. *deicidio;* Lat. *Deus*, God, and *cædo*, to slay.] 1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Saviour.—2. One concerned in putting Christ to death.

DEIF'IC, *a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make.] 1. Divine; pertaining to the gods.—2. Making divine.

DEIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* DEIFY.] The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among the heathen deities.

DE'IFIED, *pp.* Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.

DE'IFIER, **DE'IFYER**, } *n.* One that deifies.

DE'IFORM, *a.* [Lat. *deus*, a god, and *forma*, form.] Like a god; of a godlike form.

These souls exhibit a *deiform* power. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

DE'IFY, *v. t.* [Lat. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities; as, Julius Cesar was *deified.*—2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as, a covetous man *deifies* his treasures.—3. To exalt to a deity in estimation; to reverence or praise as a deity. The pope was formerly extolled and *deified* by his votaries.

DE'IFYING, *ppr.* Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine.

DEIGN, *v. i.* (dane.) [Fr. *daigner;* Lat. *dignor*, from *dignus*, worthy.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats. *Pope.*

DEIGN, *v. t.* (dane.) To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men. *Shak.*

DEIGN'ED, *pp.* Granted; condescended.

DEIGN'ING, *ppr.* (da'ning.) Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.

DE'I GRA'TIA, [L.] By the grace of God, an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial description of the title of a sovereign; as, "*Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina,*" Victoria, *by the grace of God,* Queen of Great Britain.

DEINOTHE'RIUM. *See* DINOTHERIUM.

DEIN'TEGRATE,† *v. t.* To disintegrate. [*See* DISINTEGRATE.]

DEIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *deiparus.*] Bearing or bringing forth a god; *an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.*

DEIPNOS'OPHIST, *n.* [Gr. δειπνον, a feast, and σοφιστης, a sophist.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

DE'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *déisme;* from L. *Deus.* God.] The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation; or deism is the belief in natural religion only, or those truths, in doctrine and practice, which man is to discover by the light of reason, independent and exclusive of any revelation from God. Hence deism implies infidelity or a disbelief in the divine origin of the Scriptures.

DE'IST, *n.* [Fr. *déiste;* It *deista.*] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

DEIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to deism
DEIST'ICAL, } or to deists; embracing deism, as, a *deistical* writer; or containing deism; as, a *deistical* book.

DE'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *déité;* L. *deitas,* from *deus,* Gr. θεος, God; W. *duw;* Ir. *dia;* Fr. *dieu;* Sp. *dios;* Port. *deos;* Gypsy, *dewe, dewel;* Sans. *deva.* The latter orthography coincides with the Gr. διος, ζευς, Jupiter, and L. *divus,* a god, and *dium,* the open air, or light. So in W. *dyw,* is day; Hindoo, *din;* Gipsy, *dives,* day. Qu. Chinese *Ti.* The word is probably contracted from *dg,* and may coincide with *day,* Sax. *dæg,* the primary sense of which is to open, expand, or to shoot forth, as the morning light. But the precise primary meaning is not certain.] 1. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being, as, the *deity* of the Supreme Being is manifest in his works. —2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit.—3. A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature; as, *Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Diana,* &c.—4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god.

DEJECT', *v. t.* [L. *dejicio; de* and *jacio,* to throw.] 1. To cast down; usually, to cast down the countenance; to cause to fall with grief; to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement.

> But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryden.*

2. To depress the spirits; to sink; to dispirit; to discourage; to dishearten.

> Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind. *Pope.*

DEJECT', *a.* [L. *dejectus,* from *dejicio.*] Cast down; low-spirited.

DEJECT'ED, *pp.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.

DEJECT'EDLY, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

DEJECT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being cast down; lowness of spirits.

DEJECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.

DEJEC'TION, *n.* A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune.—2. Weakness; as, *dejection* of appetite. [*Unusual.*]—3. The act of voiding the excrements; or the matter ejected.

DEJECT'LY, *adv.* In a downcast manner.

DEJECT'ORY, *a.* Having power or tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool.

DEJECT'URE, *n.* That which is ejected; excrements.

DEJ'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *dejero,* to take an oath.] To swear deeply.

DEJERA'TION, *n.* The taking of an oath.

DEJEUNE', *n.* (dezunay'.) [Fr.] A breakfast.

DEJEU'NER, *n.* [Fr.] A term wholly naturalized in almost all the languages of modern Europe, not excepting the English, signifying the morning meal. In *France,* however, this term is rapidly losing its original acceptation, being used particularly by the fashionable world as synonymous with the English *luncheon.*

De jure. [L.] By right, according to law, a law term. [*See* DE FACTO.]

DELACERA'TION,† *n.* [L. *delacero.*] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION, *n.* [L. *delacrymatio; de* and *lacrymatio,* a weeping.] A preternatural discharge of watery humours from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.

DELACTA'TION,† *n.* [L. *delactatio.*] A weaning.

DELAPSA'TION, *n.* A falling down.

DELAPSE', *v. i.* (delaps'.) [L. *delabor, delapsus; de* and *labor,* to slide.] To fall or slide down

DELAPS'ED, *pp.* Fallen down.

DELAP'SION, *n.* A falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.

DELATE, *v. t.* [L. *delatus, de* and *latus, part.* of *fero,* to bear] 1. To carry; to convey. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To accuse; to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against.

DELA'TION, *n.* Carriage; conveyance; as, the *delation* of sound. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Accusation; act of charging with a crime; *a term of the civil law.*

DELA'TOR, *n.* [L.] An accuser; an informer.

DELAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *delai,* delay; It *dilata,* delay; *dilatare,* to dilate, to spread; from L. *dilatus, differo.* We see that *delay* is from spreading, extending. *See* DILATE.] 1. To prolong the time of acting, or proceeding; to put off; to defer.

> My Lord *delayeth* his coming; Matt. xxiv.

2. To retard; to stop, detain or hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

> Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delayed*
> The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

3. To allay. [*Not in use, nor proper.*]

DELAY, *v. i.* To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time.

> There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELAY, *n.* A lingering; stay; stop.—2. A putting off or deferring; procrastination; as, the *delay* of trial is not to be imputed to the plaintiff.—3. Hinderance for a time.

DELAYED, *pp.* Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded.

DELAYER, *n.* One who defers; one who lingers.

DELAYING, *ppr.* Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining.

DELAYMENT, *n.* Hinderance.

DELCRED'ERE, *n.* An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guarantee* or the Scotch *warrandice.* It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound, not only to transact sales, or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts. On account of this guarantee, a higher commission, called a *del credere* commission, is paid to the factor or agent.

DE'LE, *v. t.* [L. imperative of *deleo.*] Blot out; erase.

DEL'EBLE, *a.* [L. *delebilis.*] That can be blotted out.

DELEC'TABLE, *a.* [L. *delectabilis,* from *delector,* to delight. *See* DELIGHT.] Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure; as, a *delectable* garden.

DELEC'TABLENESS, *n.* Delightfulness.

DELEC'TABLY, *adv.* Delightfully.

DELECTA'TION, *n.* Great pleasure; delight.

DELEC'TUS PERSO'NÆ, *n.* [L.] In *Scots law,* the choice or selection, either express or presumed, of a particular individual, on account of some personal qualification.

DEL'EGACY, *n.* A number of persons delegated. [We now use *delegation.*]

DEL'EGATE, *v. t.* [L. *delego; de* and *lego,* to send. *See* LEGATE.] 1. To send away; appropriately, to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business, as a representative. —2. To intrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and exercise; as, to *delegate* authority or power to an envoy, representative, or judge.

DEL'EGATE, *n.* A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business as his representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a vicar. In *the United States,* a person elected or appointed to represent a state or a district, in the Congress, or in a convention for forming or altering a constitution. 2. In *Great Britain,* a commissioner appointed by the king, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical court.—*Court of delegates,* was the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes, and from the decisions of the admiralty court. It was so called, because the judges were delegated or appointed by the king's commission under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions transferred to the king in council.—3. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.

DEL'EGATE, *a.* Deputed; sent to act for or represent another; as, a *delegate* judge.

DEL'EGATED, *pp* Deputed; sent

with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authority.—*Delegated jurisdiction.* In *Scots law, delegated jurisdiction*, as contradistinguished from proper jurisdiction, is that which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a depute or deputy. One named by a deputy who has himself the power of deputation, is called a substitute.

DEL'EGATING, *ppr.* Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing; committing; intrusting.

DELEGA'TION, *n.* A sending away: the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by *delegation*. *S. Miller.*

2. In *the United States*, the person deputed to act for another, or for others. Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress are called the *delegation*, or *whole delegation*.—3. In *the civil law*, the assignment of a debt to another, or the substitution of a person as debtor, in place of another, as when a debtor appoints his debtor to answer to the creditor in his place.

DELEN'DA. [L.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be annihilated—our rival must be destroyed.

DELETE,† *v. t.* [L. *deleo.*] To blot out.

DELETE'RIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *deleterius*, from *deleo*, to blot out or destroy; W. *dileaw, dileu.* Qu. Ir. *dallaim*, to blind.] 1. Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous; as, a *deleterious* plant or quality.—2. Injurious; pernicious.

DEL'ETERY, *a.* Destructive; poisonous.

DELE'TION, *n.* [L. *deletio*, from *deleo*, to blot out.] 1. The act of blotting out or erasing.—2. Destruction. [*Lit. us.*]

DEL'ETORY, *n.* That which blots out.

DELF, *n.* [Sax. *delfan*, to delve, to dig.] 1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug. [*Rarely us.*]—2. Earthen ware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of China ware or porcelain, made at Delft in Holland; properly, *Delft-ware.*—Among heraldic writers *delf* is used to signify a square sod of earth, coal, or turf cut up by a spade. When more than one are borne in coat armour they are called *delves.*

DE'LIAC, *n.* [from *Delos.*] In *the arts*, a kind of sculptured vase; also beautiful bronze and silver.

DEL'IBATE, *v. t.* [L. *delibo*; *de* and *libo*, to taste.] To taste; to take a sip. [*Lit. us.*]

DELIBA'TION, *n.* A taste; an essay. [*Lit. us.*]

DELIB'ERATE, *v. i.* [L. *delibero*; *de* and *libro*, to weigh; It. *librare.* *See* LIBRATE.] To weigh in the mind; to consider and examine the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause and consider. A wise prince will *deliberate* before he wages war.

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DELIB'ERATE, *v. t.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider.

DELIB'ERATE, *a.* Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect; slow in determining; *applied to persons*; as, a *deliberate* judge or counsellor.—2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* measure, or result.—3. Slow; as, a *deliberate* death or echo. [*Hardly legitimate.*]

DELIB'ERATED, *pp.* Balanced in the mind; considered.

DELIB'ERATELY, *adv.* With careful consideration, or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly. This purpose was *deliberately* formed.

DELIB'ERATENESS, *n.* Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution.

DELIB'ERATING, *ppr.* Balancing in the mind; weighing; considering.

DELIBERA'TION, *n.* [L. *deliberatio.*] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; consideration. We say, a measure has been taken with *deliberation.*—2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or council.

DELIB'ERATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination; as, the legislature is a *deliberative* body.—2. Having a right or power to deliberate or discuss.

In councils, the bishops have a *deliberative* voice. *Lingard.*

3. Apt or disposed to consider.

DELIB'ERATIVE, *n.* A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

DELIB'ERATIVELY, *adv.* By deliberation.

DEL'ICACY, *n.* [Fr. *délicatesse*; Sp. *delicadeza*; It. *delicatezza*; but more directly from *Delicate*, which see.] In *a general sense*, that which delights or pleases. Hence, 1. Fineness of texture; smoothness; softness; tenderness; as, the *delicacy* of the skin; and nearly in the same sense, applicable to food; as, the *delicacy* of flesh, meat, or vegetables. Hence,—2. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.—3. Elegant or feminine beauty; as, *delicacy* of form.—4. Nicety; minute accuracy; as, the *delicacy* of colouring in painting.—5. Neatness in dress; elegance, proceeding from a nice selection and adjustment of the several parts of dress.—6. Softness of manners; civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety, and a desire to please; as, *delicacy* of behaviour.—7. Indulgence; gentle treatment; as, *delicacy* of education.—8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in nice attention to right, and care to avoid wrong, or offence.—9. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting; hence, figuratively, a nice perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception.

Delicacy of taste tends to invigorate the social affections, and moderate those that are selfish. *Kames.*

10. That which delights the senses, particularly the taste; *applied to eatables*; as, the peach is a great *delicacy*.—11. Tenderness of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury; as, *delicacy* of constitution or frame.—12. Smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenuity; as, the *delicacy* of a thread, or fibre.—13. Tenderness; nice susceptibility of impression; as, *delicacy* of feeling.

DEL'ICATE, *a.* [Fr. *délicat*; L. *delicatus*, connected with *deliciæ*, delight, *delecto*, to delight; probably a compound of *de*, with the root of *like*. *See* DELIGHT and LIKE.] 1. Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear, or fair; as, a *delicate* skin.—2. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour; as, *delicate* food; a *delicate* dish.—3. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty; as, a *delicate* taste; and figuratively, nice and discriminating in beauty and deformity.—4. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye; as, a *delicate* colour.—5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension and attention to the wishes and feelings of others; as, *delicate* behaviour or manners; a *delicate* address.—6. Pleasing to the senses; as, a *delicate* flavour.—7. Fine; slender; minute; as, a *delicate* thread.—8. That cannot be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care; as, a *delicate* point or topic; a *delicate* question.—9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; as, *delicate* texture; hence, soft and smooth to the touch; as, *delicate* silk.—10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; very impressible to injury; as, a *delicate* frame or constitution.—11. Feeble; not sound or robust; as, *delicate* health.

DEL'ICATE,† *n.* Any thing nice; a nicety; Jer. li. 34.

DEL'ICATELY, *adv.* In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others.—2. Daintily; luxuriously.

They that live *delicately* are in kings' courts; Luke vii.

3. With soft elegance; as, an expression *delicately* turned.—4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance and luxury; Prov. xxix.

DEL'ICATENESS, *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy; Deut. xxviii.

DELI''CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *délicieux*; Lat. *delicatus, deliciæ.*] 1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses, affording exquisite pleasure; as, a *delicious* viand; *delicious* fruit or wine.—2. Most pleasing to the mind; very grateful; yielding exquisite delight; as, this poem affords a *delicious* entertainment.

DELI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; as, to feed *deliciously*; to be *deliciously* entertained.

DELI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind; as, the *deliciousness* of a repast.—2. Delight; great pleasure.

DELICT', *n.* [L. *delictum.*] In *Scots law*, a misdemeanour. Crime is generally divided into crimes properly so called and *delicts*. Delicts are commonly understood of slighter offences which do not immediately affect the

public peace, but which incur an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

DELIGA'TION, *n.* [L. *deligatio*, *deligo*; *de* and *ligo*, to bind.] In *sur.*, a binding up; a bandaging.

DELIGHT, *n.* (deli'te.) [Fr. *délice*; L. *deliciæ*, connected with *delector*; probably allied to Eng. *like.*] 1. A high degree of pleasure, or satisfaction of mind; joy.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord; Ps. i.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.

Titus was the *delight* of human kind *Dryden.*

I was daily his *delight*; Prov. viii.

Delight is a more permanent pleasure than *joy*, and not dependent on sudden excitement.

DELIGHT, *v. t.* [Sp. *deleytar*; L. *delector*. Fr. *délecter*. *See* DELIGHT and LIKE.] 1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy; as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear; the good conduct of children, and especially their piety, *delights* their parents.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes, Ps. cxix.

2. To receive great pleasure in.

I *delight* to do thy will; Ps. xl.

DELIGHT, *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; followed by *in*.

I *delight in* the law of God after the inward man; Rom. vii.

DELIGHTED, *pp.* Greatly pleased; rejoiced; followed by *with*.

That ye may be *delighted with* the abundance of her glory; Is. lxvi.

2. *a.* Full of delight.

DELIGHTER, *n.* One who takes delight.

DELIGHTFUL, *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

DELIGHTFULLY, *adv.* In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably; as, we were *delightfully* employed, or entertained.—2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure; as, the lady sings and plays *delightfully*.

DELIGHTFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect, or of scenery.—2. Great pleasure; delight.

DELIGHTING, *ppr.* Giving great pleasure; rejoicing.

DELIGHTLESS, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight.

DELIGHTSOME, *a.* Very pleasing; delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.

DELIN'EAMENT, *n.* [Infra.] Representation by delineation.

DELIN'EATE, *v. t.* [L. *delineo*; *de* and *lineo*, from *linea*, a line.] 1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to mark out with lines; to make a draught; to sketch or design; as, to *delineate* the form of the earth, or a diagram.—2. To paint; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of; as, to *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head.—3. *Figuratively*, to describe; to represent to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words; as, to *delineate* the character of Newton, or the virtue of Aristides.

DELIN'EATED, *pp.* Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described.

DELIN'EATING, *ppr.* Drawing the form; sketching; painting; describing.

DELINEA'TION, *n.* [L. *delineatio.*] 1. First draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines; sketch; design.—2. Representation in words; description; as, the *delineation* of a character.

DELIN'EATOR, *n.* One who delineates.

DELIN'EATORY, *a* Describing; drawing the outline.

DELIN'EATURE,† *n.* Delineation.

DELIN'IMENT,† *n.* [L. *delinimentum.*] Mitigation.

DELIN'QUENCY, *n.* [L. *delinquo*, to fail or omit duty: *de* and *linquo*, to leave.] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and positively, an offence; a crime. It is particularly, but not exclusively applied to neglect of duty in officers of public trust.

DELIN'QUENT, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

DELIN'QUENT, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty, particularly a public officer who neglects his duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed. *Ayliffe.*

DEL'IQUATE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *deliqueo*, to melt.] To melt or be dissolved. [*See* DELIQUESCE and DELIQUIATE.]

DEL'IQUATED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved.

DELIQUA'TION, *n.* A melting. [*See* DELIQUESCENCE and DELIQUATION.]

DELIQUESCE, *v. i.* (deliques .) [Lat. *deliquesco*, to melt; *de* and *liquesco*, from *liqueo*, to melt or become soft. *See* LIQUID.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air; as, certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

DELIQUES'CENCE, *n.* Spontaneous liquefactions in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

DELIQUES'CENT, *a.* Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid; as, *deliquescent* salts.

DELIQ'UIATE, *v. i.* [*See* DELIQUATE.] To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air. [*See* DELIQUESCE.]

DELIQ'UIA'TION, *n.* A melting by attracting water from the air.

DELIQ'UIUM, *n* [L.] In *chem.*, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place. -2. A liquid state; as, a salt falls into a *deliquium*.—3. In *med*, a swooning or fainting; called also *syncope*.

DELI'RACY,† *n.* Delirium.

DELIR'AMENT, *n.* A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. [*Lit. us.*]

DEL'IRATE,† *v. i.* [Lat. *deliro.*] To rave, as a madman.

DELIRA'TION,† *n.* [L. *deliratio.*] A wandering mind; delirium.

DELIR'IOUS, *a.* [L. *delirus*. *See* DELIRIUM.] Roving in mind; light-headed; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular, and unconnected.

DELIR'IOUSLY, *adv.* In a delirious manner.

DELIR'IOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

DELIR'IUM, *n.* [Lat. from *deliro*, to wander in mind, to rave; *de* and *liro*, to make balks in ploughing, that is, to err, wander, miss.] A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected, or do not correspond with the truth or with external objects; a roving or wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect. Fevers often produce *delirium*. An alienation of mind connected with fever. Symptomatic derangement, or that which is dependent on some other disease, in distinction from idiopathic derangement or *mania*.—*Delirium tremens*, an affection of the brain which arises from the inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits; it is therefore almost peculiar to drunkards.

DELITES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *delitescentia*; *de* and *lateo.*] Retirement; obscurity. In *sur.*, when a tumour very suddenly and unexpectedly subsides, it is said to terminate in *delitescence*.

DELIT'IGATE,† *v. i.* [L. *delitigo.*] To chide, or contend in words.

DELITIGA'TION,† *n.* A chiding; a brawl.

DELIV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *délivrer*; *de* and *livrer*, to deliver; L. *liber*, free, disengaged; *delibro*, to free, to peel. *See* LIBERAL, LIBRARY, LIBRATE.] 1. To free; to release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *deliver* one from captivity.—2. To rescue, or save.

Deliver me, O my God, from the hand of the wicked; Ps. lxxi.

3. To give or transfer; to put into another's hand or power; to commit; to pass from one to another.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand; Gen. xl.

So we say, to *deliver* goods to a carrier; to *deliver* a letter; to *deliver* possession of an estate.—4. To surrender; to yield; to give up; to resign; as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy. It is often followed by *up*; as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods.

Th' exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind.
Pope.

5. To disburden of a child.—6. To utter; to pronounce; to speak; to send forth in words; as, to *deliver* a sermon, an address, or an oration.—7.† To exert in motion. *To deliver to the wind*, to cast away; to reject. *To deliver over*, to transfer; to give or pass from one to another; as, to *deliver over* goods to another.—2. To surrender or resign; to put into another's power; to commit to the discretion of; to abandon to.

Deliver me not *over* to the will of my enemies; Ps. xxvii.

To deliver up, to give up; to surrender.

DELIV'ER,† *a.* [L. *liber.*] Free; nimble.

DELIV'ERABLE, *a.* That may be or is to be delivered.

DELIV'ERANCE, *n.* [Fr. *délivrance.*] 1. Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint.

He hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives; Luke iv

2. Rescue from danger or any evil.

God sent me to save your lives by a great *deliverance*; Gen xlv.

3. The act of bringing forth children. —4. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—5. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance. [In the three last senses, *Delivery* is now used.]—6. Acquittal of a prisoner, by the verdict of a jury. God send you a good *deliverance*.

DELIV'ERED, *pp.* Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded; surrendered; rescued; uttered; pronounced.

DELIV'ERER, *n.* One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to Israel; Judges iii.

2. One who relates, or communicates.

DELIV'ERING, *ppr.* Releasing; setting free; rescuing; saving; surrendering; giving over, yielding; resigning.

DELIV'ERY, *n.* The act of delivering. —2. Release; rescue; as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger.—3. Surrender; a giving up.—4. A giving or passing from one to another; as, the *delivery* of goods, or of a deed.—5. Utterance; pronunciation; or manner of speaking. He has a good *delivery*. I was charmed with his graceful *delivery*.—6. Childbirth; Is. xxvi.—7.† Free motion or use of the limbs.

DELL, *n.* [Qu. *dale*, or W. *dell*, a cleft or rift; or is it contracted from Sax. *degle*?] A pit, or a hollow place; a cavity or narrow opening.

DELPH. *See* DELF, No. 2.

DELPHI'AN, **DELPHI'IC**, *a.* [from *Delphi*, a town of Phocis in Greece.] Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

DEL'PHINATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the delphinic acid with a base.

DELPH'INE, *a.* [L. *delphinus*.] 1. Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.—2. Pertaining to the dauphin of France, published for the use of the dauphin; as, the *delphine* edition of the classics.

DELPHI'NIC ACID, *n.* The name of an acid extracted from the oil of the dolphin.

DELPHIN'INA, **DELPHIN'IA**, **DELPHI'NA**, **DELPHI'IA**, **DELPHI'ININE**, **DELPH'INE**, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid discovered in the Delphinium staphysagria. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling becomes hard and brittle like resin. It is analogous in its characters to *veratrine*, and has been used as a substitute for it in nervous affections.

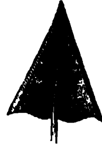
DELPHI'INITE, *n.* A mineral called also pistacite and epidote.

DELPHI'NIUM, *n.* In *bot.*, an extensive genus of the nat. order Ranunculaceæ, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with flowers of a vivid blue colour. The species are often cultivated in gardens, under the name of *larkspurs*. One species, the D. Staphysagria or Stavisagria, commonly called Stavesacre, yields the vegetable alkali Delphinia.

DELPHI'NUS, *n.* The dolphin, a genus of Mammalia, belonging to the order Cetacea. [*See* DOLPHIN.]

DEL'TA, *n.* The name of the Greek letter Δ, answering to the English D. The island formed by the alluvial deposits between the mouths of the Nile, from its resemblance to this letter, was named Delta by the Greeks; and the same name has since been extended to those alluvial tracts at the mouths of great rivers, which like the Nile empty themselves into the sea by two or more diverging branches.

DEL'TOID, *a.* [Gr. δελτα, the letter Δ, and ειδος, form.] 1. Resembling the Greek Δ, triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm forward, upward, and backward. —2. In *bot.*, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb, having three angles, of which the lateral ones are less distant from the base than the other; as, a *deltoid* leaf. Trowel-shaped, having three angles, of which the terminal one is much further from the base than the lateral ones.


Deltoid Leaf.

DELU'DABLE, *a.* [*See* DELUDE.] That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on.

DELU'DE, *v. t.* [Lat. *deludo*; *de* and *ludo*, to play, to mock; Ch. and Heb. לוץ, *liata*.] 1. To deceive; to impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment; to beguile. *Cheat* is generally applied to deception in bargains; *delude*, to deception in opinion. An artful man *deludes* his followers. We are often *deluded* by false appearances.—2. To frustrate or disappoint.

DELU'DED, *pp.* Deceived; misled; led into error.

DELU'DER, *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver, an impostor; one who holds out false pretences.

DELU'DING, *ppr.* Deceiving; leading astray; misleading the opinion or judgment.

DELU'DING, *n.* The act of deceiving; falsehood.

DEL'UGE, *n.* [Fr. *déluge*; L. *diluvies*, *diluvium*, from *diluo*, *diluvio*; *di* and *luo*, *lavo*, to wash. If *deluge* and *diluvium* are the same word, of which there can be little doubt, the fact proves that *luo*, *lavo*, is contracted or changed from *lugo*, and that the primitive word was *lugo*; and it is certain that the radix of *fluo* is *flugo*. *See* FLOW.] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; a swell of water over the natural banks of a river or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land. But appropriately, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water, in the days of Noah; according to the common chronology, Anno Mundi, 1656; Gen. vi.—2. A sweeping or overwhelming calamity.

DEL'UGE, *v. t.* To overflow with water; to inundate; to drown. The waters *deluged* the earth and destroyed the old world.—2. To overwhelm; to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body. The Northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies.—3. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity; as, the land is *deluged* with corruption.

DEL'UGED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DEL'UGING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming.

DELU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *delusio*. *See* DELUDE.] 1. The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. We are all liable to the *delusions* of artifice.—2. False representation; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views.

And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE, *a.* Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

DELU'SIVELY, *adv.* In a delusive manner.

DELU'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

DELU'SORY, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.

DELVE, *v. t.* (delv.) [Sax. *delfan*; D. *delven*; Russ. *dolblyu*; to dig. Qu. Arm. *toulla*, to dig or make a hole, W. *twll*, a hole, and L. *talpa*, a mole, perhaps the *delver*.] 1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor. *Dryden.*

2. To fathom; to sound; to penetrate.

I cannot *delve* him to the root. *Shak.*

DELVE,† *n.* (*delv.*) A place dug; a pit-fall; a ditch; a den; a cave.— *Delve of coals*, a quantity of fossil coals dug. [*Not us. or local.*]

DELV'ED, *pp.* Dug; fathomed.

DELV'ER, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

DELV'ING, *ppr.* Digging.

DEM'AGOGUE, *n.* (dem'agog.) [Gr. δημαγωγος, from δημος, the populace, and αγω, to lead.] 1 A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace and influences them to adhere to him.—2. Any leader of the populace; any factious man who has great influence with the great body of people in a city or community.

DEMA'IN, or **DEME'SNE**, *n.* [Norm. *demainer*. This might be from L. *dominium*, Fr. *domaine*. But in old law books it is written *demesne*, as if derived from *meisan*, *maison*, house. In Norman, it is written also *demaygne*, *demeigne*, as well as *demeine*.] 1. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, called book-land, or charter-land, and folk-land, or estates held in villenage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted *demesnes*, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord. —2. Estate in lands. It is often used in the plural *demesnes*.

DEMA'ND', *v. t.* [Fr. *demander*; Arm. *mennat*; *de* and L. *mando*, to command. The L. *mando* signifies to send; hence, to commit or intrust. To *ask*, is to *press* or *urge*. Sw. *mana*, Dan. *maner*, to put in mind, to urge, press, dun; to admonish, L. *moneo*. It appears that *mando*, *moneo* and *mens*, *mind*, are all of one family; as also Ir. *muinim*, to teach; W. *mynu*, to will, to seek or procure, to insist, to obtain or have; Sax. *manian*; G. *mahnen*.] 1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right. The creditor *demands* principal and interest of his debt. Here the claim is derived from law or justice.—2. To ask by authority; to require; to seek or claim and answer by virtue of a right or supposed right in the interrogator, derived from his office, station, power or authority.

The officers of the children of Israel—were beaten, and *demanded*, wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick? Ex. v.

3. To require as necessary or useful; as, the execution of this work *demands* great industry and care.—4. To ask or require, as a seller of goods; as, what price do you *demand?*—5. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process; as, the plaintiff, in his action, *demands* unreasonable damages. In French, *demander* generally signifies simply to ask, request, or petition, when the answer or thing asked for is a matter of grace or courtesy. But in English, *demand* is now seldom used in that sense, and rarely indeed can the French *demander* be rendered correctly in English by *demand*, except in the case of the seller of goods, who *demands*, [asks, requires,] a certain price for his wares. The common expression, "a king sent to *demand* another king's daughter in marriage," is improper.

DEMÄND′, *n.* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; as, the *demand* of the creditor was reasonable; the note is payable on *demand*.

He that has confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; as, I cannot agree to his *demand*.—3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; as, what are your *demands* on the estate?—4. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess; as, the *demand* for the Bible has been great and extensive; copies are in great *demand*.—5. A desire or a seeking to obtain. We say, the company of a gentleman is in great *demand*; the lady is in great *demand* or request.—6. In *law*, the asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.

DEMÄND′ABLE, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required; as, payment is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit.

DEMÄND′ANT, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

DEMÄND′ED, *pp.* Called for; claimed; challenged as due; requested; required; interrogated.

DEMÄND′ER, *n.* One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.

DEMÄND′ING, *ppr.* Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring; asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating.

DEMÄND′RESS, *n.* A female demandant.

DEMÄRCH′,† *n.* [Fr. *démarche.*] March; walk; gait.

DEMARCA′TION, or **DEMARKA′TION**, *n.* [Sp. *demarcacion*, from *demarcar*; *de* and *marcar*, to mark; *marca*, a mark. *See* MARK.] 1. The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit.—2. A limit or bound ascertained and fixed; line of separation marked or determined.

The speculative line of *demarkation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke.*

3. A line drawn for determining a border, which is not to be passed by foreign powers, or by such as are at war with each other.

DEMÊAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *démener*; Norm. *demesner*, *demener*, to lead, to manage, to govern, to stir.] 1. To behave; to carry; to conduct; *with the reciprocal pronoun*; as, it is our duty to *demean ourselves* with humility.—2. To treat.

DEMÊAN, *v. t.* [*de* and *mean.*] To debase; to undervalue.

DEMÊAN,† *n.* Behaviour; carriage; demeanour.—† 2. Mien.

DEMÊANED, *pp.* Behaved well; in a good sense. Lessened; debased; in a bad sense.

DEMÊANING, *ppr.* Behaving; also, debasing one's self.

DEMÊANOUR, *n.* Behaviour; carriage; deportment; as, decent *demeanour*; sad *demeanour*.

DEMÊANURE,† *n.* Behaviour.

De medietate. [L.] A *jury de medietate* is one composed of half natives and half foreigners—used in actions in which a foreigner is a party, or half of common jurors and half of men of the class to which one of the parties belongs.

DEMEMBRA′TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *membrum*, a member.] In *Scots law*, a term applied to the offence of maliciously cutting off, or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

DE′MENCY,† *n.* [L. *dementia.*] Madness.

DEMEN′TATE, *a.* Mad; infatuated.

DEMEN′TATE, *v. t.* [L. *demento*; *de* and *mens.*] To make mad.

DEMEN′TATED, *pp.* Rendered mad.

DEMENTA′TION, *n.* The act of making frantic.

DEMENT′ED, *a.* Infatuated.

DEMEN′TIA, *n.* [L.] A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind; the powers of continued attention and of reflection are lost, and even the perceptive power at length becomes indistinct. It sometimes accompanies old age.

DEMEPHITIZA′TION, *n.* [*See* DEMEPHITIZE.] The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

DEMEPH′ITIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *mephitis*, foul air, or ill smell.] To purify from foul unwholesome air.

DEMEPH′ITIZED, *pp.* Purified; freed from foul air.

DEMEPH′ITIZING, *ppr.* Purifying from foul air.

DEMER′IT, *n.* [Fr. *démérite*; *de* and *mérite*, merit, L. *meritum*, from *mereo*, to earn or deserve. The Latin *demereo* is used in a good sense. *See* MERIT.] 1. That which deserves punishment, the opposite of *merit*; an ill-deserving; that which is blameable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

2. *Anciently*, merit; desert; *in a good sense*.

DEMER′IT, *v. t.* To deserve blame or punishment.

DEMERS′ED, *a.* [L. *demersus.*] Plunged; situated or growing under water, applied to such leaves of plants as grow under water.

DEMER′SION, *n.* [L. *demersio*, from *demergo*, to plunge or drown.] 1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning.—2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth.—3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.

DEMÊSNE. *See* DEMAIN.

DEM′I, a prefix, Fr. *demi*, from the L. *dimidium*, signifies *half*. It is used only in composition. It occurs very frequently in heraldry, as, a *demi-lion*, *demi-boar*, &c.


Demi.

DEM′I-BAS′TION, *n.* In *fort.*, a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

DEM′I-BRIGÂDE, *n.* A half-brigade.

DEM′I-CADENCE, *n.* In *music*, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key note.

DEM′I-CANNON, *n.* A cannon of different sizes; the *lowest* carries a ball of thirty pounds weight, and six inches diameter; the *ordinary* is twelve feet long, and carries a shot of six inches and one-sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight; that of the greatest size is twelve feet long, and carries a ball of six inches and five-eighths in diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

DEM′I-CROSS, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.

DEM′I-CULVERIN, *n.* A large gun, or piece of ordnance; the least is ten feet long, and carries a ball of nine pounds weight and four inches diameter; that of ordinary size carries a ball of four inches and two-eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces in weight; the largest size is ten feet and a third in length, and carries a ball four inches and a half in diameter, and of twelve pounds eleven ounces in weight.

DEMI-DE′IFY, *v. t.* To deify in part.

DEM′I-DEVIL, *n.* Half a devil.

DEM′I-DISTANCE, *n.* In *fort.*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEM′I-DITONE, *n.* In *music*, a minor third.

DEM′I-GOD, *n.* Half a god; one partaking of the divine nature; a fabulous hero, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal.

DEM′I-GODDESS, *n.* A female demigod.

DEM′I-GORGE, *n.* In *fort.*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space or entrance into a bastion.

DEM′I-GROAT, *n.* A half-groat.

DEM′IJOHN, *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne.*] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work. [*An American name for a* carboy.]

DEM′I-LANCE, *n.* A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

DEM′I-LUNE, *n.* A half moon. In *fort.*, an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks.

DEM′I-MAN, *n.* Half a man; *a term of reproach.*

DEM′I-NATURED, *a.* Having half the nature of another animal.

DEM′I-OFFI′′CIAL, *a.* Partly official, or authorized.

DEM′I-PREMISES, *n. plur.* Half-premises.

DEM′I-QUAVER, *n.* A note in music, of half the length of the quaver.

DEM′I-RILIEVO, *n.* In *sculp.*, a term used when one half of the figure rises from the plane, as if it had been cut in two, and only one half fixed to the plane.

DEM′I-REP, *n.* A woman of suspicious chastity. [Demi-reputation.]

DEM′I-SEM′I-QUAVER, *n.* The

shortest note in music, two of which are equal to a semi-quaver.

DEM'I-TONE, *n.* In *music*, an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone.

DEM'I-VILL, *n.* A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges.

DEM'I-VOLT, *n.* [*demi* and *volt*, *vault*.] One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.

DEM'I-WŎLF, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf: lycisca.

DEM'IGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *demigro.*] To migrate—which see.

DEMIGRA'TION, *n.* Emigration—which see.

DEMISABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* DEMISE.] That may be leased; as an estate *demisable* by copy of court roll.

DEMISE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *démis, démise*, from *démettre*, L. *demitto; demissio; de* and *mitto*, Fr. *mettre*. Literally, a laying down, or sending down; a removing.] 1. A laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority. The *demise* of the crown, is a transfer of the crown, royal authority, or kingdom to a successor. Thus when Edward IV. was driven from his throne for a few months by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was called a *demise*. Hence the natural death of a king or queen came to be denominated a *demise*, as by that event the crown is transferred to a successor.—2. A conveyance or transfer of an estate, by lease or will.—*Demise and redemise*, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it.

DEMISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) To transfer or convey; to lease.—2. To bequeath; to grant by will.

DEMISED, *pp.* Granted or left by will.

DEMISING, *ppr.* Bequeathing, granting by will.

DEMIS'SION, *n.* A lowering; degradation; depression. In *Scots law*, the act of laying down or resigning an office.

DEMISS'IVE, } *a.* Humble. [*Lit. us.*]
DEMISS', }

DEMISS'LY,† *adv.* In a humble manner.

DEMIT',† *v. t.* [L. *demitto.*] To let fall, to depress; to submit. In *Scots law*, to resign or give up, as an office; also, to dismiss, or permit to depart.

DEM'ITINT, *n.* [*Demi* and *tint.*] In *paint.*, a gradation of colour between positive light and positive shade, commonly called *half-tint*.

DEM'IURĠE, *n.* [Gr. δημιος, a public servant, and εργον, work.] In the mythology of Eastern philosophers, an Æon so called; a subordinate agent employed by the supreme deity in the creation of the world.

DEMIURĠ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge, or to creative power.

DEMOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. δημοκρατια: δημος, people, and κρατεω, to possess, to govern.] Government by the people; a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation. Such was the government of Athens.

DEM'OCRAT, or DEMOC'RATIST, *n* One who adheres to a government by the people, or favours the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.

DEMOCRAT'IC, } *a.* Popular; pertaining to
DEMOCRAT'ICAL, } democracy, or government by the people; as, a *democratical* form of government.

DEMOCRAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a democratical manner.

DEMOGO'RGON, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, a demon, and γοργος, terrible.] A mysterious divinity in Pagan mythology, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected; but all concur in viewing him as an object of terror, rather than of worship.

DEMOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *démolir, démolissant*; L. *demolior; de* and *molior*, to build.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing; to ruin; as, to *demolish* an edifice or a mound; to *demolish* a wall or fortification.

DEMOL'ISHED, *pp.* Pulled down; thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.

DEMOL'ISHER, *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste; as, a *demolisher* of towns.

DEMOL'ISHING, *ppr.* Pulling or throwing down; destroying.

DEMOL'ISHMENT, *n.* Ruin; overthrow.

DEMOLI''TION, *n.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction; as the *demolition* of a house, or of military works.

DE'MON, *n.* [L. *dæmon*; Gr. δαιμων: Fr. *démon*; Ir. *deamal* or *deamon*. The origin and primary sense of this word are by no means easy to ascertain. Qu. Ar. *dahima, daima*, to fall suddenly, to rush, to overwhelm, to obscure, to blacken; whence misfortune, black, blackness, evil, a monster; or is it a compound of *dea, dia, deus* and *mon*, a word signifying evil, from the Persian? I place little confidence in these conjectures.] A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the Pagans. The ancients believed that there were good and evil demons, which had influence over the minds of men, and that these beings carried on an intercourse between men and gods, conveying the addresses of men to the gods, and divine benefits to men. Hence demons became the objects of worship. It was supposed also that human spirits, after their departure from the body, became demons, and that the souls of virtuous men, if highly purified, were exalted from demons into gods. In *the Scriptures*, the Greek δαιμων is rendered *devil*, and sometimes at least improperly; for nothing is more certain than that different beings are intended by διαβολος and δαιμων. The demons of the New Testament were supposed to be spiritual beings which vexed and tormented men. And in general, the word, in modern use, signifies an evil spirit or genius, which influences the conduct or directs the fortunes of mankind. [*See* Campbell's Dissert.]

DE'MONESS, *n.* A female demon.

DEMO'NIAC, } *a.* Pertaining to
DEMONI'ACAL, } demons or evil
DEMO'NIAN, } spirits.

From thy *demoniac* holds. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.

Demoniac phrensy. *Milton.*

DEMO'NIAC, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties are overpowered, restrained, or disturbed, in their regular operation, by an evil spirit, or by a created spiritual being of superior power.

DEMONI'ACALLY, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

DEMO'NIACISM, *n.* The state of being demoniac; or the practice of demoniacs.

DEMO'NIACS, *n.* In *Church history*, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet is, that at the end of the world the devil will be saved.

DEMO'NIANISM, *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon.

DE'MONISM, *n.* The belief in demons or false gods

DEMONOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and κρατεω, to hold.] The power or government of demons.

DEMONOL'ATRY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and λατρεια, worship.] The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.

DEMONOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits. So king James entitled his book concerning witches.

DEMON'OMIST, *n* [Gr. δαιμων, demon, and νομος, law.] One that lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits.

DEMON'OMY, *n.* [supra.] The dominion of demons, or evil spirits.

DE'MONSHIP, *n.* The state of a demon.

DEMON'STRABLE, *a.* [*See* DEMONSTRATE.] That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt; as, the principles of geometry are *demonstrable*.

DEMON'STRABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

DEMON'STRABLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

DEM'ONSTRATE, *v. t.* [L. *demonstro; de* and *monstro*, to show; Fr. *démontrer*. *See* MUSTER.] 1. To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity. We *demonstrate* a problem in geometry, or a proposition in ethics, by showing that the contrary is absurd or impossible.—2. In *anat.*, to exhibit the parts when dissected.

DEM'ONSTRATED, *pp.* Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; rendered certain to the mind.

DEM'ONSTRATER, *n.* One who demonstrates.

DEM'ONSTRATING, *ppr.* Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.

DEMONSTRA'TION, *n.* The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof.—2. The highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond a possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible.—3. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition. Thus, we hold that the works of nature exhibit *demonstration* of the existence of a God.—4. In *logic*, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are

either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. Demonstrations are either *positive* or *negative, à priori* or *à posteriori*. A *positive* or direct demonstration is one which, proceeding by positive or affirmative propositions, ends in the thing to be demonstrated. A *negative* or indirect demonstration, is that by which a thing is shown to be true, by proving the absurdity of a contrary supposition. Demonstration *à priori*, is that by which an effect is proved from a necessary cause, or a conclusion is drawn from something previously known or proved, whether a cause or an antecedent. Demonstration *à posteriori*, is one by which either a cause is proved from an effect, or a conclusion by something posterior, either in effect, or a consequent.—5. Show; exhibition.—6. In *anat.*, the exhibition of parts dissected.—7. In *military language*, an operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.

DEMON'STRATIVE, *a.* Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; as, a *demonstrative* argument, or *demonstrative* reasoning.—2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting.

DEMON'STRATIVELY, *adv.* With certain evidence; with proof which cannot be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

DEMON'STRATIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.

DEM'ONSTRATOR, *n.* One who demonstrates; one who proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.—2. In *anat.*, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DEMON'STRATORY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DEMORALIZA'TION, *n.* [*See* DEMORALIZE.] The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DEMOR'ALIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *moralize* or *moral.*] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals.

> The effect would be to *demoralize* mankind. *Grattan on Catholic Petition.*

> The native vigour of the soul must wholly disappear, under the steady influence and the *demoralizing* example of profligate power and prosperous crime. *Walsh, Letters on France.*

DEMOR'ALIZED, *pp.* Corrupted in morals.

DEMOR'ALIZING, *ppr.* Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles.—2. *a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

DEMOSTHEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Demosthenes, the Grecian orator.

DEMOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. δημοτικος, from δημος, people.] Popular; common; pertaining to the common people.—*Demotic alphabet*, the name given by antiquarians to that alphabet which is used by the people, in contradistinction to an alphabet used by a certain class or caste, as, for instance, among the Egyptians.

DEMULCE,† *v. t.* (demuls'.) [L. *demulceo.*] To soothe; to soften or pacify.

DEMUL'CENT, *a.* [L. *demulcens, demulceo; de* and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soften; allied perhaps to *mollis, mellow.*] Softening; mollifying; lenient; as, oil is *demulcent*.

DEMUL'CENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

DEMUR', *v. i.* [Fr. *demeurer;* L. *demoror; de* and *moror*, to stay or delay, *mora*, delay; Arm. *miret*, to hold; Sax. *merran, myrran*, to hinder; allied to L. *miror*, and Eng. to *moor.*] 1. To stop; to pause; to hesitate; to suspend proceeding; to delay determination or conclusion. On receiving this information, the minister *demurred*, till he could obtain further instructions.—2. In *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause. Thus, the defendant may *demur* to the plaintiff's declaration, alleging it to be insufficient in law; the plaintiff may *demur* to the defendant's plea, for a like reason.

DEMUR', *v. t.* To doubt of. [*Not legitimate.*]

DEMUR', *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

> All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope.*

DEMURE, *a.* [perhaps from *demur*, that is, set, fixed, staid, silent.] Sober; grave; modest; downcast; as, a *demure* countenance; a *demure* abasing of the eye.

DEMURE,† *v. i.* To look with a grave countenance.

DEMURELY, *adv.* With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity.

> Esop's damsel sat *demurely* at the board's end. *Bacon.*

DEMURENESS, *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look.

DEMUR'RAGE, *n.* [*See* DEMUR.] An allowance made to the master of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure. This expense is paid by the merchant who causes the detention.

DEMUR'RED, *pp.* Stopped; objected to.

DEMUR'RER, *n.* One who demurs.—2. In *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law. A demurrer confesses the fact or facts to be true, but denies the sufficiency of the facts in point of law to support the claim or defence. A demurrer may be tendered to the declaration, to the plea, to the replication, to the rejoinder, &c.

DEMUR'RING, *ppr.* Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DEMY', *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half.] 1. A particular size of paper; a size of paper intervening between royal and crown, and measuring 22 inches by 18 inches.—2. A half fellow at Magdalen college, Oxford.

DEN, *n.* [Sax. *den, dene, denn*, a valley; It. *tana;* Fr. *tanière;* Ir. *tuinnedhe.*] 1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security; as, a lion's *den;* a *den* of robbers or thieves.

> The beasts go into *dens;* Job xxxvii.

> The children of Israel made themselves *dens;* Judges vi.

2. As a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.

DEN, *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

DENAR'COTIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *narcotic.*] To deprive of narcotine; as, to *denarcotize* opium.

DENA'RIUS, *n.* [L. from *deni*, ten.] A Roman silver coin, worth ten *asses* or ten pounds of brass, (*Deni æris*) originally, and afterwards considered equal to sixteen asses, when the weight of the *as* was reduced to an ounce, on account of the scarcity of silver. The *denarius* was equivalent to about 7½d. English money. There was also a gold denarius equal in value to 25 silver ones.

DEN'ARY, *a.* [L. *denarius.*] Containing ten.

DEN'ARY, *n.* The number ten.

DENA'TIONALIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *nation.*] To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation.

DENA'TIONALIZED, *pp.* Deprived of national rights.

DENA'TIONALIZING, *ppr.* Depriving of national rights.

DENAT'URALIZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *naturalize.*] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.—2. To deprive of naturalization.

DENAT'URALIZED, *pp.* Made unnatural.—2. Depriving of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

DENAT'URALIZING, *ppr.* Making unnatural.—2. Depriving of acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

DENAY,† *n.* Denial; refusal.

DENAY,† *v. t.* To deny.

DEN'DRACHATE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and αχατης, agate.] Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.

DEN'DRITE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and λιθος, a stone, a contraction of *dendrolite.*] A stone or mineral, on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral.

DENDRIT'IC, } *a.* Containing the
DENDRIT'ICAL, } figures of shrubs or trees.—2. Resembling a tree.

DENDRO'BIUM, *n.* An extensive genus of East Indian epiphytes, found in the whole of the damp tropical parts of Asia; class and order gynandria, monandria; nat. order Orchidaceæ. The species are numerous.

DEN'DROID, or **DENDRO'IDAL**, *a.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and ειδος, form.] Resembling a small tree, or shrub.

DEN'DROIT, *n.* A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

DEN'DROLITE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and λιθος, a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

DENDROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and λογος, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

DENDROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees. It consists of a semicircle divided into two quadrants, and graduated from the middle; and upon the diameter there hangs a plum-

met for fixing the instrument in a vertical position. The principal use of it is for measuring the length and diameter of any tree, perpendicular or oblique to the horizontal plane, or in any situation of the plane on which it rests; or of any figure, whether regular or irregular, and also the length, and diameter of the boughs, by mere inspection. There is another dendrometer invented by Roger.

DEND'ROMUS, or DEN'DROMYS, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον, a tree, and μυς, a mouse.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds found in South Africa, which frequent the branches of trees. These animals belong to the family of mice.

DEN'DROPHIS, *n.* A subgenus of serpents, placed by Cuvier under the great genus *Coluber*. The species have a line of wider scales along the back, and narrower scales along the flanks, but their head is not larger than their body, which is very slender and elongated. They are found in India and Africa, and are not venomous.

DEN'EGATE,† *v. t.* [L. *denego.*] To deny.

DENEGA'TION,† *n.* Denial.

DEN'GUE, *n.* [The word *dandy*, a ninny, mistaken by the Spanish for their word *dengue*, prudery.] A peculiar sort of fugitive and erratic epidemic rheumatism.

DENI'ABLE, *a.* [*See* DENY.] That may be denied or contradicted.

DENI'AL, *n.* [*See* DENY.] An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; negation; contradiction. It is often expressed by *no* or *not*, simply.—2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition; the contrary to *grant, allowance*, or *concession*; as, his request or application met with a direct *denial*.—3. A rejection, or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning; as, a *denial* of God; or a refusing to receive or embrace; as, a *denial* of the faith or the truth.—4. A *denial of one's self*, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities. *Denial* in law imports no more than *not confessing*. It does not amount to a positive assertion of the falsehood of that which is denied.

DENI'ER, *n.* One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow, or acknowledge; as, a *denier* of a fact, or of the faith, or of Christ.

DENIÈR, *n.* [Fr. from L. *denarius.*] A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol. [*Not now in use.*]

DEN'IGRATE, *v. t.* [L. *denigro*; *de* and *nigro*, from *niger*, black.] To blacken; to make black.

DENIGRA'TION, *n.* The act of making black; a blackening.

DENITRA'TION,† *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid.

DENIZA'TION, *n.* [*See* DENIZEN.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen. This is done by the king's letters patent.

DEN'IZEN, *n.* (den'izn.) [In W. *dinaswr* is a citizen, from *dinas*, *din*, a fortress or fortified town, a city. But in *denizen*, the last syllable seems to be the same as in *citizen*.] 1. In *England*, an alien who is made a subject by the king's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject. He may take land by purchase or devise, which an alien cannot; but he cannot take by inheritance.—2. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country.

> Ye gods,
> Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes.
> *Dryden.*

3. A citizen.

DEN'IZEN, *v. t.* To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to infranchise.

DEN'IZENED, *pp.* Infranchised.

DEN'IZENSHIP, *n.* State of being a denizen.

DENOM'INABLE, *a.* [*See* DENOMINATE.] That may be denominated, or named.

DENOM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *denomino*; *de* and *nomino*, to name. *See* NAME.] To name; to give a name or epithet to; as, a race of intelligent beings *denominated* MAN. Actions are *denominated* virtuous, or vicious, according to their character.

DENOM'INATED, *pp.* Named; called.

DENOM'INATING, *ppr.* Naming.

DENOMINA'TION, *n.* The act of naming.—2. A name or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express a thing or a quality, in discourse; as, all men fall under the *denomination* of sinners; actions fall under the *denomination* of good or bad.—3. A class, society, or collection of individuals, called by the same name; as, a *denomination* of Christians.

DENOMINA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a denomination, or a number of individuals called by the same name.

DENOM'INATIVE, *a.* That gives a name, that confers a distinct appellation.

DENOM'INATIVELY, *adv.* By denomination.

DENOM'INATOR, *n.* He that gives a name.—2. In *arith.*, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided. Thus in $\frac{3}{5}$, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts; and the numerator 3 shows how many parts are taken, that is, *three fifths*.

DENO'TABLE, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.

DENOTA'TION, *n.* [L. *denotatio*. *See* DENOTE.] The act of denoting.

DENO'TATIVE, *a.* Having power to denote.

DENO'TE, *v. t.* [L. *denoto*; *de* and *noto*, to note or mark; Fr. *dénoter*; Sp. *denotar*; It. *denotare.*] 1. To mark; to signify by a visible sign; to indicate; to express. The character × *denotes* multiplication.—2. To show; to betoken; to indicate; as a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

DENO'TED, *pp.* Marked; signified; indicated.

DENO'TEMENT, *n.* Sign; indication.

DENO'TING, *ppr.* Marking; expressing; indicating.

DENOUEMENT, *n.* (denou'mangh.) [Fr. from *dénouer*, to untie; *de* and *nouer*, to tie; L. *nodo.*] A term completely naturalized in England; and used to designate the development of the plot in a novel or play, and in short, in every department of literature.

DENOUNCE, *v. t.* (denouns'.) [Fr. *dénoncer*; L. *denuncio*; *de* and *nuncio*, to tell, or declare, from *nomen* or its root.] 1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat.

> I *denounce* to you this day, that ye shall surely perish; Deut. xxx.

So we say, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* wrath.—2. To threaten by some outward sign, or expression.

> His look *denounced* revenge. *Milton.*

3. To inform against; to accuse; as to *denounce* one for neglect of duty.

DENOUNC'ED, *pp.* Threatened by open declaration; as, punishment is *denounced* against the ungodly.—2. Accused; proclaimed; as, he was *denounced* as an enemy.

DENOUNCEMENT, *n.* (denouns'ment.) The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation.

DENOUNC'ER, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

> Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate.
> *Dryden.*

DENOUNC'ING, *ppr.* Declaring, as a threat; threatening; accusing.

De novo. [L.] Anew; from the beginning.

DENSE, *a.* (dens.) [L. *densus*; Fr. *dense.*] 1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; applied to solids or fluids; as, a *dense* body; *dense* air.—2. Thick; as, a *dense* cloud or fog.

DENSENESS, *n.* (dens'ness.) The same as *Density.*

DENS'ITY, *n.* [L. *densitas.*] 1. Closeness of constituent parts; compactness. *Density* is opposed to *rarity*; and in philosophy, the *density* of a body indicates the quantity of matter contained in it, under a given bulk. If a body of equal bulk with another is of double the density, it contains double the quantity of matter. Or if a body contain the same quantity of matter as another, but under a less bulk, its density is greater in proportion as its bulk is less than that of the other. Hence, the density is directly proportional to the quantity of matter, and inversely proportional to the bulk or magnitude. The relative quantities of matter in bodies are known by their gravity or weight, and when a body, mass, or quantity of matter is spoken of, its weight, or gravity is always understood, that being the proper measure of the density, or quantity of matter. The weights of different bodies, of equal bulks, indicate their relative densities. No body is absolutely or perfectly dense; that is, no space is perfectly full of matter, so as to have no vacuity or interstices in it; in other words there is no body free from pores.—2. Thickness; as, the *density* of fog.

DENT, *n.* [Arm. *danta*, to gap or notch. It seems to be from *dant*, a tooth; Fr. *dent*; L. *dens*; Gr. οδους; W. *dant*; Pers. *dandan*; Gipsy and Hindoo, *dant*, *danda*. Hence, Fr. *denteler*, to dent or indent, to jag or notch.] 1. Literally, a tooth or projecting point. But it is used to express a gap or notch, or rather a depression or small hollow in a solid body; a hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation.—2. A stroke.

DENT, *v. t.* To make a dent or small hollow. [*See* INDENT.]

DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *dentalis.*] Pertaining to the teeth. In *gram.*, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, D and T are *dental* letters.

DENT'AL, *n.* An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum, that covers the root of the upper teeth, as D, T, and Th.—2. A genus of molluscous animals, Den-

talium, of several species, inhabiting a shell of a tubular form somewhat conical.

DEN'TAL FOR'MULA, *n.* A notation used to signify the number and kind of teeth of a mammiferous animal, and usually forming the main element in its generic character. Thus the *dental formula* of cats or the genus *Felis* is incis. $\frac{6}{6}$; canin. $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$; præmol. $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{2}$; mol. $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$ = 30; which signifies that they have six incisives in both the upper and lower jaw; one canine tooth on each side of both jaws; two præmolars or false molars on each side of each jaw; two true molars on each side of the upper jaw, and one on each side of the lower jaw. The *dental formula* of man is incis. $\frac{4}{4}$; canin. $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$; præmol. $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$: molars $\frac{3}{3}$, $\frac{3}{3}$ = 32.

DENT'ALITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus Dentalium.

DENTA'TA, *n.* [Lat.] In *anat.*, the second vertebra of the neck. It differs from the other cervical vertebræ, in having a tooth-like process at the upper part; whence its name.

DENT'ATE, DENT'ATED, *a.* [L. *dentatus*, from *dens*.] Toothed. Having sharp teeth, with concave edges, as a *dentate* leaf. A *dentated* root is a fleshy branched root having tooth-like prolongations.


Dentate leaf.

DEN'TATE-CILATE, *a.* In *bot.*, having the margin dentate, and tipped with ciliæ.

DEN'TATE-SIN'UATE, *a.* A form intermediate between dentate and sinuate.

DENT'ED, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

DENTEL'LI, *n. plur.* [It. *dentello*. *See* DENTIL.] Ornaments in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; modillions.

DENT'ICLE, *n.* [L. *denticulus*.] A small tooth or projecting point.

DENTIC'ULATE, DENTIC'ULATED, *a.* [L. *denticulatus*, from *dens*, a tooth.] Having small teeth; as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, or seed. In *arch.*, formed into dentils.

DENTICULA'TION, *n.* The state of being set with small teeth.

DENT'IFORM, *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tooth.

DENT'IFRICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *dens*, a tooth, and *frico*, to rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth. Burnt shells and charcoal pulverized make an excellent *dentifrice*.

DENT'ILE, *n.* A small tooth, as that of a saw, a term used in conchology.

DENT'ILS, *n.* [L. *dens*.] The little cubes into which the square member in the bed-moulding of an Ionic or Corinthian cornice is divided.


Dentils

DENT'ING. [*See* INDENTING.]

DENTIROS'TRATE, or **DENTIROS'TRAL**, *a.* Having the beak like a tooth, as in certain birds, the dentirostres.

DENTIROS'TRES, *n.* [L. *dens*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] The name of a tribe of insessorial birds, characterized by having a notch, and tooth-like process on each side of the margin of the upper mandible. These birds are rapacious, and prey on smaller and weaker birds. The butcher birds belong to this tribe.

DENT'IST, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair them when diseased.

DENTI''TION, *n.* [L. *dentitio*, from *dentio*, to breed teeth, from *dens*.] 1. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy.—2. The time of breeding teeth.

DENT'IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *dens*, a tooth.] to renew the teeth, or have them renewed.

DENT'IZED, *pp.* Having the teeth renewed.

DENT'IZING, *ppr.* Renewing the teeth.

DENT'OID, *a.* Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth.

DENŪDATE, DENŪDE, *v. t.* [L. *denudo*; *de* and *nudo*, to make bare; *nudus*, naked.] To strip; to divest of all covering; to make bare or naked.

DENUDATE', DENUDAT'ED, *a.* [L. *denudatus*, naked.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the polish or texture of bodies, and denoting the reverse of hairy, downy, or any similar term.

DENUDA'TION, *n.* The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.—2. In *geol.*, the act of washing away the surface of the earth by the deluge or other flood; the carrying away, by the action of running water, of a portion of the solid materials of the land, by which inferior rocks are laid bare; strata exposed.

DENŪDED, *pp.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.

DENŪDING, *ppr.* Stripping of covering; making bare.

DENUN'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *denuncio*.] To denounce,—which see.

DENUNCIA'TION, *n.* [L. *denunciatio*, from *denuncio*. *See* DENOUNCE.] 1. Publication; proclamation; annunciation; preaching; as, a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel.—2. Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; as, a *denunciation* of war, or of wrath. In *Scots law*, the act by which a person, who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning, is proclaimed a rebel. The proclamation used to be made by a messenger at arms in presence of two witnesses at the cross of Edinburgh, or the market cross of the head burgh of the county within which the party charged resided. The practice is now discontinued.

DENUNCIA'TOR, *n.* He that denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—2. An accuser; one who informs against another.

DENY', *v. t.* [Fr. *dénier*; L. *denego*; *de* and *nego*, to deny; Sw. *neka*; W. *nacu*. Hence, *nay*, Dan. *nej*. The sense is to thrust from.] 1. To contradict; to gainsay; to declare a statement or position not to be true. We *deny* what another says, or we *deny* a proposition. We *deny* the truth of an assertion, or the assertion itself. The sense of this verb is often expressed by *no* or *nay*.—2. To refuse to grant; as, we asked for bread, and the man *denied* us.—3. Not to afford; to withhold.

Who finds not Providence all good and wise,
Alike in what he gives, and what *denies*? *Pope.*

4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess.

He that *denieth* me before men, shall be *denied* before the angels of God; Luke xii.

5. To reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace.

He hath *denied* the faith, and is worse than an infidel; 1 Tim. v.

Denying ungodliness and worldly lusts; Tit. ii.

6. Not to afford or yield. *To deny one's self*, is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain. The temperate man *denies himself* the free use of spirituous liquors. I *deny myself* the pleasure of your company. "God cannot *deny himself*." He cannot act in contradiction to his character and promises. He cannot be unfaithful; 2 Tim. ii.

DENY'ING, *ppr.* Contradicting; gainsaying; disowning; refusing.

DEOBSTRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *de* and *obstruo*, to stop; *ob* and *struo*, to pile.] To remove obstructions, or impediments to a passage; to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body; as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.

DEOBSTRUCT'ED, *pp.* Cleared of obstructions; opened.

DEOBSTRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Removing impediments to a passage.

DEOB'STRUENT, *a.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

DEOB'STRUENT, *n.* Any medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient. Calomel is a powerful *deobstruent*.

DE'ODAND, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.] In *England*, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason, *given to God*, that is, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart runs over a man and kills him, the cart is forfeited as a *deodand*. The crown, however, most frequently granted the right to *deodands*, within certain limits, either to individuals, for an estate of inheritance, or as annexed to lands, in virtue of which grants they are now claimed.

DEON'ERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *deonero*; *de* and *onus*.] To unload.

DEONTOL'OGY, *n.* [δέον, due, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of duty. A term assigned by the followers of Jeremy Bentham to their own doctrine of ethics, which is founded on the tendency of actions to promote happiness.

DEOP'PILATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *oppilo*.] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [*Lit. us.*]

DEOPPILA'TION, *n.* The removal of obstructions. [*Lit. us.*]

DEOP'PILATIVE, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

DEORDINA'TION,† *n.* [L. *de* and *ordinatio*.] Disorder.

DEOS'CULATE,† *v. t.* [L. *deosculor*.] To kiss.

DEOSCULA'TION,† *n.* A kissing.

DEOX'IDATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *oxidate*, from Gr. ὀξύς, acid.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.

DEOX'IDATED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxide.

DEOX'IDATING, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxide.

DEOXIDA'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

DEOXIDIZA'TION, *n.* Deoxidation.

DEOX'IDIZE, *v. t.* To deoxidate.

DEOX'IDIZED, *pp.* Deoxidated.

DEOX'IDIZING, *ppr.* Deoxidating. *Note. Deoxidate* and *deoxidize* are synonymous; but the former is preferable, on account of the length of the word *deoxidization.*

DEOX'YGENATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *oxygenate.*] To deprive of oxygen.

DEOX'YGENATED, *pp.* Deprived of oxygen.

DEOX'YGENATING, *ppr.* Depriving of oxygen.

DEOXYGENA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

DEPAINT, *v. i.* [Fr. *dépeindre, dépeint; de* and *peindre,* L. *pingo,* to paint.] 1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colours, as by painting the resemblance of.—2. To describe in words.

DEPAINTED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colours; described.

DEPAINTER, *n.* A painter.

DEPAINTING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colours; describing.

DEPÄRT', *v. i.* [Fr. *departir; de* and *partir,* to separate; Sp. *departir. See* PART.] 1. To go or move from.

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire; Matt. xxv.

It is followed by *from,* or *from* is implied before the place left. "I will *depart* to my own land," that is, I will depart *from* this place *to* my own land; Num. x.—2. To go from; to leave; to desist, as from a practice. John *departed* not from the sins of Jeroboam. Jehoshaphat *departed* not from the way of Asa his father.—3. To leave; to deviate from; to forsake; not to adhere to or follow; as, we cannot *depart* from our rules.

I have not *departed* from thy judgments; Ps. cxix.

4. To desist; to leave; to abandon; as, he would not *depart* from his purpose, resolution, or demand.—5. To be lost; to perish; to vanish; as, his glory has *departed.*—6. To die; to decease; to leave this world.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word; Luke ii.

To depart this life is elliptical, *from* being understood.—7. To leave; to forsake; to abandon; as, to *depart* from evil.—8. To cease.

The prey *departeth* not; Nah. iii.

9. To deviate; to vary from.

If the plan of the convention be found to *depart* from republican principles. *Madison.*

10. To vary; to deviate from the title or defence in pleading.—11.† To part with. *To depart from God,* is to forsake his service and live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to desert his government and laws. *God departs from men,* when he abandons them to their own sinful inclinations, or ceases to bestow on them his favour; Hosea ix.

DEPÄRT',† *v. t.* To divide or separate; to part.

DEPÄRT',† *n.* The act of going away; death.—2.† Division; separation.

DEPÄRT'ED, *pp.* Gone from; vanished; dead.

DEPÄRT'ER,† *n.* One who refines metals by separation.

DEPÄRT'ING, *ppr.* Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying.

DEPÄRT'ING, *n.* A going away; separation.

DEPÄRT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *departement;* Sp. *departimiento.*] 1. Literally, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion; a division of territory; as, the *departments* of France.—2. A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as, the *department* of state, assigned to the secretary of state; the treasury *department;* the *department* of war.—3. A separate station; as, the admirals had their respective *departments.*

DEPARTMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a department, or division.

DEPÄRT'URE, *n.* The act of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; as, a *departure* from London.—2. Death; decease; removal from the present life.

The time of my *departure* is at hand; 2 Tim. iv.

3. A forsaking; abandonment; as, a *departure* from evil.—4. A desisting; as, a *departure* from a purpose.—5. Ruin; destruction; Ezek. xxvi.—6. A deviation from the title or defence in pleading.—7. In *navigation,* the distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles of the equator. When a ship sails upon a rhumb line, the departure which she makes is the sum of all the intermediate meridian distances, computed on the supposition that the distance sailed is divided into indefinitely small equal parts. [*See* MERIDIAN DISTANCE.]

DEPAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *depascens, depascor; de* and *pascor,* to feed.] Feeding.

DEPÄS'TURE, *v. t.* [Lat. *depascor,* supra.] To eat up; to consume.

DEPÄS'TURE, *v. i.* To feed; to graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment. *Blackstone.*

DEPÄS'TURED, *pp.* Eaten up; consumed by grazing upon.

DEPÄS'TURING, *ppr.* Feeding; grazing; eating up.

DEPAU'PERATE, *v. t.* [L. *depaupero; de* and *paupero,* to beggar, from *pauper,* poor.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to *depauperate* the soil or the blood.

DEPAU'PERATED, *pp.* Impoverished; made poor. In *bot.,* imperfectly developed; looking as if ill-formed from want of sufficient nutriment.

DEPAU'PERATING, *ppr.* Impoverishing; making poor.

DEPEC'TIBLE,† *a.* [Lat. *depecto,* to comb.] Tough; thick.

DEPEINCT',† *v. t.* [L. *depingo.*] To paint.

DEPEND', *v. i.* [L. *dependeo; de* and *pendeo,* to hang; Fr. *dépendre.*] 1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; followed by *from.*

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend.* *Dryden.*

2. To be connected with any thing, as the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to rely on; to have such connection with any thing as a cause, that without it, the effect would not be produced; followed by *on* or *upon.* We *depend on* God for existence; we *depend on* air for respiration; vegetation *depends on* heat and moisture; the infant *depends on* its parents for support; the peace of society *depends on* good laws and a faithful administration.—3. To adhere; to hold to; to be retained. [*See* DEPENDENT.]—4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined; as, the cause still *depends.* But the verb is seldom used in this sense. We use the participle; as, the suit is still *depending* in court. [*See* PENDING.]—5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief. We *depend on* the word or assurance of our friends. We *depend on* the arrival of the mail at the usual hour. *Depend on* it, the knave will deceive us.—*To depend on* or *upon,* to rely; to trust in, with confidence.

DEPEND'ABLE,† *a.* That may be depended on; as, *dependable* friendships.

DEPEND'ENCE, or DEPEND'ANCE, DEPEND'ENCY, or DEPEND'ANCY, *n.* A state of hanging down from a supporter.—2. Any thing hanging down; a series of things hanging to another.

And made a long *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden.*

3. Concatenation; connection by which one thing is sustained by another, in its place, operations, or effects, or is affected by it.

But of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies.* *Pope.*

4. A state of being at the disposal of another; a state of being subject to the will of an intelligent cause, or to the power and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of. We ought to feel our *dependence* on God for life and support. The child should be sensible of his *dependence* on his parents. In the natural and moral world, we observe the *dependence* of one thing on another.—5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.—6. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else; as *modes* which are considered as *dependences* or affections of substances.—7. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; as, this earth and its *dependencies.*—8. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; as distant islands or countries. Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America.

DEPEND'ENT, or DEPEND'ANT, *a.* Hanging down; as, a *dependent* leaf.

The furs in the tails were *dependent.* *Peacham.*

2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of. Thus, we are *dependent* on God and his providence; an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.—3. Relying on for support or favour; unable to subsist or to perform any thing, without the aid of. Children are *dependent* on their parents for food and clothing. The pupil is *dependent* on his preceptor for instruction.

DEPEND'ENT, or DEPEND'ANT, *n.* One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favour; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependents.*

DEPEND'ENTLY, or DEPEND'ANTLY, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

DEPEND'ER, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

DEPEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging down; relying.—2. *a.* Pending; undecided; as a suit, a question, or an action.

DEPER'DIT, *a.* [L. *deperditus.*] That which is lost or destroyed.

DEPERDI''TION, *n.* Loss; destruction. [*See* PERDITION.]

DEPHLEG'MATE, *v. t.* [*de* and Gr. φλεγμα, phlegm, from φλεγω, to burn.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation, used of spirits and acids; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify. [*Dephlegm* is used by Boyle.]

DEPHLEG'MATED, *a.* or *pp.* Purified.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation; called also *concentration*, particularly when acids are the subject. [*The term is now nearly obsolete.*]

DEPHLEG'MEDNESS,† *n.* A state of being freed from water.

DEPHLOGIS'TICATE, *v. t.* [*de* and Gr. φλογιστος, burnt, inflammable, from φλογιζω, to burn. *See* PHLOGISTON.] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

DEPHLOGIS'TICATED, *pp.* Deprived of phlogiston. It is nearly synonymous with *oxygenated.*—*Dephlogisticated air*, is an elastic fluid capable of supporting animal life and flame much longer than common air. It is now called *oxygen, oxygen gas*, or *vital air.*

DEPHLOGIS'TICATING, *ppr.* Depriving of phlogiston.

DEPHLOGISTICA'TION, *n.* The operation by which bodies are deprived of phlogiston. [*Lit. us.*]

DEPICT', *v. t.* [L. *depingo, depictum; de* and *pingo*, to paint.] 1. To paint; to portray; to form a likeness in colours; as, to *depict* a lion on a shield. 2. To describe; to represent in words; as, the poet *depicts* the virtues of his hero in glowing language.

DEPICT'ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colours; described.

DEPICT'ING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colours, or in words.

DEPIC'TION, *n.* A painting or depicting.

DEPIC'TURE, *v. t.* [*de* and *picture.*] To paint; to picture; to represent in colours. [*See* DEPICT.]

DEPIC'TURED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colours.

DEP'ILATE, *v. t.* [L. *depilo; de* and *pilus*, hair.] To strip of hair.

DEP'ILATED, *pp.* Deprived of hair.

DEP'ILATING, *ppr.* Depriving of hair.

DEPILA'TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the hair.

DEPIL'ATORY, *a.* Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald.

DEPIL'ATORY, *n.* Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body, without injuring the texture of the skin; such as lime and orpiment, or a plaster of pitch and rosin.

DEP'ILOUS, *a.* Without hair.

DEPLANTA'TION, *n.* [L. *deplanto.*] The act of taking up plants from beds.

DEPLE'TION, *n.* [L. *depleo; de* and *pleo*, to fill.] The act of emptying; particularly, in the medical art, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; bloodletting.

DEPLE'TORY, *a.* Calculated to obviate fulness of habit.

DEPLICA'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *plico*, to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting.

DEPLŌRABLE, *a.* [*See* DEPLORE.] That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation: hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; as, the evils of life are *deplorable;* the pagan world is in a *deplorable* condition. [*Deplorate*, in a like sense, is not used.]—2. In *popular use*, low; contemptible; pitiable; as, *deplorable* stupidity.

DEPLŌRABLENESS, *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

DEPLŌRABLY, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably; as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

DEPLORA'TION, *n.* The act of lamenting. In *music*, a dirge or mournful strain.

DEPLŌRE, *v. t.* [L. *deploro; de* and *ploro*, to howl, to wail; Fr. *déplorer.*] To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for. We *deplored* the death of Nelson.

DEPLŌRED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; deeply regretted.

DEPLŌREDLY,† *adv.* Lamentably.

DEPLŌRER, *n.* One who deplores, or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

DEPLŌRING, *ppr.* Bewailing; deeply lamenting.

DEPLŌRING, *n.* Act of deploring.

DEPLŌRINGLY, *adv.* In a deploring manner.

DEPLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer; de* and *ployer*, or *plier*, to fold; L. *plico;* Gr. πλεκω: Arm. *plega;* W. *plygu. Deploy* is only a different orthography of *déplier*, Sp. *desplegar*, to *display.*] To display; to open; to extend in a line of small depth, an army, a division or a battalion, which has been previously formed in one or more columns; this may be done either for a review, or preparatory to making a charge upon the enemy; *a military term.*

DEPLOY', *v. i.* To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line. A column is said to deploy, when the divisions open or extend to form a line, on any given division.

DEPLOY'ED, *pp.* Opened; displayed; extended.

DEPLOY'ING, *ppr.* Opening; extending; displaying.

DEPLUMA'TION, *n.* [*See* DEPLUME.] The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.—2. A tumour of the eyelids with loss of hair.

DEPLŪME, *v. t.* [L. *deplumo; de* and *pluma*, a feather.] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.

DEPLŪMED, *pp.* Stripped of feathers or plumes.

DEPLŪMING, *ppr.* Stripping off plumes or feathers.

DEPO'LARIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of polarity. [*See* POLARITY.]

DEPŌNE,† *v. t.* [L. *depono.*] To lay down as a pledge; to wage.

DEPON'E, *v. i.* In *Scots law*, to testify on oath, in a court whether civil or ecclesiastical.—2. To deposit.

DEPO'NENT, *a.* [L. *deponens, depono; de* and *pono*, to lay.] 1. Laying down. —2. A *deponent verb*, in the Latin Grammar, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification, and wants one of the passive participles; as, *loquor*, to speak.

DEPO'NENT, *n.* One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice; one who gives answers under oath to interrogatories exhibited in chancery. —2. A deponent verb.

DEPOP'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *depopulor; de* and *populor*, to ravage or lay waste, from *populus*, people.] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death, or by expulsion. It is not synonymous with laying waste or destroying, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may *depopulate* a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers. The deluge nearly *depopulated* the earth.

DEPOP'ULATE, *v. i.* To become dispeopled.

DEPOP'ULATED, *pp.* Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.

DEPOP'ULATING, *ppr.* Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants.

DEPOPULA'TION, *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

DEPOP'ULATOR, *n.* One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town, or country; a dispeopler.

DEPŌRT, *v. t.* [Fr. *déporter;* L. *deporto; de* and *porto*, to carry.] 1. With *the reciprocal pronoun*, to carry; to demean; to behave.

> Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.

> He told us, he had been *deported* to Spain, with a hundred others like himself. *Walsh.*

DEPŌRT, *n.* Behaviour; carriage; demeanour; deportment; as, goddess-like *deport.* [*A poetic word.*]

DEPORTA'TION, *n.* Transportation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.

DEPŌRTED, *pp.* Carried away; transported; banished.

DEPŌRTING, *ppr.* Carrying away; removing to a distant place or country; transporting; banishing.

DEPŌRTMENT, *n.* [Fr. *déportement.*] Carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behaviour; demeanour; conduct; management.

DEPŌSABLE, *a.* That may be deposed or deprived of office.

DEPŌSAL, *n.* The act of deposing, or divesting of office.

DEPŌSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *déposer;* L. *depono, depositum; de* and *pono*, to lay or *put.*] 1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall; as, the flood *deposed* fine particles of earth on the bank of the river. In this sense, we now use *deposit.*—2. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to degrade; to divest of office; as, to *depose* a king or a pope.—3. To give testimony on oath, especially to give testimony which is committed to writing; to give answers to interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court.—4. To lay aside.—5.† To take away; to strip; to divest.—6.† To examine on oath.

DEPŌSE, *v. i.* To bear witness.

DEPŌSED, *pp.* Dethroned; degraded; testified.

DEPŌSER, *n.* One who deposes or degrades from office.

DEPŌSING, *ppr.* Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.
DEPŌSING, *n.* The act of dethroning.
DEPOS'IT, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*). [L. *depositum*, from *depono*.] 1. To lay down; to lay; to throw down. A crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand. A bird *deposits* eggs in a nest. An inundation *deposits* particles of earth on a meadow.—2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation. We *deposit* the produce of the earth in barns, cellars, or storehouses. We *deposit* goods in a warehouse, and books in a library.—3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust; to commit to one as a pledge. We say, the bond is *deposited* in the hands of an attorney; money is *deposited* as a pledge, or security.—4. To lay aside. [*Lit. us.*]
DEPOS'IT, *n.* 1. That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged. That which having been suspended or carried along in a medium lighter than itself, at length subsides, as mud, gravel, stones, detritus, organic remains, &c. A term much used in geology.

The *deposit* already formed affording to the succeeding portions of the charged fluid, a basis. *Kirwan.*

2. Any thing intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation; as these papers are committed to you as a sacred *deposit;* he has a *deposit* of money in his hands.—3. A place where things are deposited; a depository.—4. A city or town where goods are lodged for safe keeping or for reshipment. [Fr. *dépôt.*] *In deposit*, in a state of pledge, or for safe-keeping.
DEPOS'ITARY, *n.* [Fr. *dépositaire;* Low L. *depositarius.*] 1. A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. The Jews were the *depositaries* of the sacred writings.—2. In *law*, one to whom goods are bailed to be kept for the bailor without a recompence.
DEPOSITA'TION, or DEPO'SIT, *n.* In *Scots law*, a contract by which a subject belonging to one person is entrusted to the gratuitous custody of another, to be re-delivered on demand. He that deposits or gives into custody, is called a *depositor;* and the person with whom the deposit is made, is called the *depositary.* A *proper* depositation is one where a special subject is deposited to be restored without alteration. An *improper* depositation is one where money or other fungibles are deposited to be returned in kind.
DEPOS'ITING, *ppr.* Laying down; pledging; repositing.
DEPOSI''TION, *n.* [L. *depositio.*] 1. The act of laying or throwing down; as, soil is formed by the *deposition* of fine particles, during a flood.—2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged; as, banks are sometimes *depositions* of alluvial matter.—3. The act of giving testimony under oath.—4. The attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.—5. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders. A *deposition* differs from *abdication;* an abdication being *voluntary*, and a deposition *compulsory*.
DEPOS'ITOR, *n.* One who makes a deposit.
DEPOS'ITORY, *n.* A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping. A warehouse is a *depository* for goods; a clerk's office, for records.
DEPOS'ITUM, *n.* A deposit. [*Not English, nor in use.*]
DEPO'T, *n.* (depo'.) [Fr.] 1. A military depository for army stores.—2. An appropriated fort, or place for the reception of recruits, or detached parties belonging to different regiments.—3. In sieges, a particular place at the tail of the trenches out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.
DEPRAVA'TION, *n.* [L. *depravatio.* See DEPRAVE.] 1. The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting.—2. The state of being made bad or worse; degeneracy; a state in which good qualities are lost, or impaired. We speak of the *depravation* of morals, manners or government; of the heart or mind; of nature, taste, &c.—3.† Censure; defamation.
DEPRĀVE, *v. t.* [L. *depravo; de* and *pravus*, crooked, perverse, wicked.] 1. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to vitiate; to corrupt; as, to *deprave* manners, morals, government, laws; to *deprave* the heart, mind, will, understanding, taste, principles, &c.—2.† To defame; to vilify.
DEPRĀVED, *pp.* Made bad or worse; vitiated; tainted; corrupted.—2. *a.* Corrupt; wicked; destitute of holiness or good principles.
DEPRĀVEDLY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.
DEPRĀVEDNESS, *n.* Corruption; taint; a vitiated state.
DEPRĀVEMENT, *n.* A vitiated state.
DEPRĀVER, *n.* A corrupter; he who vitiates; a vilifier.
DEPRĀVING, *ppr.* Making bad; corrupting.
DEPRĀVING,† *n.* A traducing.
DEPRĀVINGLY, *adv.* In a depraving manner.
DEPRAV'ITY, *n.* Corruption; a vitiated state; as, the *depravity* of manners and morals.—2. A vitiated state of the heart; wickedness; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.
DEP'RECABLE, *a.* That is to be deprecated.
DEP'RECATE, *v. t.* [L. *depreco; de* and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY and PREACH.] 1. To pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted. We should all *deprecate* the return of war.

The judgments we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smallridge.*

2. *More generally*, to regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur. This word is seldom used to express actual prayer; but it expresses deep regret that an evil exists or may exist, which implies a strong desire that it may be removed or averted.—3. To implore mercy of. [*Improper.*]
DEP'RECATED, *pp* Prayed against; deeply regretted.
DEP'RECATING, *ppr.* Praying against; regretting.
DEP'RECATINGLY, *adv.* By deprecation.
DEPRECA'TION, *n.* A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented.—2. Entreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.
DEP'RECATOR, *n.* One who deprecates.
DEP'RECATORY, DEP'RECATIVE, *a.* That serves to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; as, *deprecatory* letters.—2. Having the form of prayer.
DEPRE'CIATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *depretio; de* and *pretium*, price; Fr. *déprécier.* See PRICE.] 1. To lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value.—2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; as, one author is apt to *depreciate* the works of another, or to *depreciate* their worth.—3. To lower value. The issue of a superabundance of notes *depreciates* them, or *depreciates* their value.
DEPRE'CIATE, *v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth. A paper currency will *depreciate*, unless it is convertible into specie. Estates are apt to *depreciate* in the hands of tenants on short leases.
DEPRE'CIATED, *pp.* Lessened in value or price; undervalued.
DEPRE'CIATING, *ppr.* Lessening the price or worth; undervaluing.—2. Falling in value.
DEPRECIA'TION, *n.* The act of lessening or crying down price or value.—2. The falling of value; reduction of worth; as, the *depreciation* of bills of credit.
DEPRE'CIATIVE, *a.* Undervaluing.
DEP'REDATE, *v. t.* [L. *deprædor; de* and *prædor*, to plunder, *præda*, prey.] 1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy or of a foreign country by force; as, the army *depredated* the enemy's country.

That kind of war which *depredates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

2. To prey upon; to waste; to spoil.—3. To devour; to destroy by eating; as, wild animals *depredate* the corn.
DEP'REDATE, *v. i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste; as, the troops *depredated* on the country.
DEP'REDATED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered; wasted; pillaged.
DEP'REDATING, *ppr.* Plundering; robbing; pillaging.
DEPREDA'TION, *n.* The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.—2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence. The sea often makes *depredations* on the land. Intemperance commits *depredations* on the constitution.—*Depredation* or *Hership*, in *Scots law*, is the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial by the masterful force of armed persons.
DEP'REDATOR, *n.* One who plunders, or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.
DEP'REDATORY, *a.* Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.
DEPREHEND', *v. t.* [L. *deprehendo; de* and *prehendo*, to take or seize.] 1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.—2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of.
DEPREHEND'ED, *pp.* Taken by surprise; caught; seized; discovered.
DEPREHEND'ING, *ppr.* Taking unawares; catching; seizing; discovering.
DEPREHEN'SIBLE, *a.* That may be caught, or discovered.

DEPREHEN'SIBLENESS, *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.

DEPREHEN'SION, *n.* A catching or seizing; a discovery. [*Deprehend* and its derivatives are little used.]

DEPRESS', *v. t.* [L. *depressus, deprimo; de* and *pressus, premo*, to press.] 1. To press down; to press to a lower state or position; as, to *depress* the end of a tube, or the muzzle of a gun.—2. To let fall; to bring down; as, to *depress* the eye.—3. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish; as, to *depress* commerce.—4. To sink; to lower; to deject; to make sad; as, to *depress* the spirits or the mind.—5. To humble; to abase; as, to *depress* pride.—6. To sink in altitude; to cause to appear lower or nearer the horizon; as, a man sailing toward the equator *depresses* the pole.—7. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate; as, misfortunes and losses have *depressed* the merchants.—8. To lower in value; as, to *depress* the price of stock.

DEPRESS'ED, *pp.* Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid.—2. In *bot.*, a *depressed* leaf is hollow in the middle, or having the disk more depressed than the sides; *used of succulent leaves, and opposed to convex*. In *zool.*, the whole or part of an animal is so called when its vertical section is shorter than the transverse.

DEPRESS'ING, *ppr.* Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abashing; impoverishing; rendering languid.

DEPRESS'INGLY, *adv.* In a depressing manner.

DEPRES'SION, *n.* The act of pressing down; or the state of being pressed down; a low state.—2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inward; as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull. 3. The act of humbling; abasement; as, the *depression* of pride; the *depression* of the nobility.—4. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation; as, *depression* of the mind.—5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease.—6. A low state of business or of property.—7. The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as a person recedes from the pole toward the equator. Also, the distance of a star from the horizon below, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.—8. In *alge.*, the *depression of an equation*, is the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor. In this way a biquadratic equation may be reduced to a cubic equation; a cubic to a quadratic equation.—*Angle of depression*, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object, dips below the horizon. [*See* DIP.]

DEPRESS'IVE, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

DEPRESS'OR, *n.* He that presses down; an oppressor.—2. In *anat.*, a muscle that *depresses* or draws down the part to which it is attached; as, the *depressor* of the lower jaw, or of the eyeball. It is called also *depriment* or *deprimens*.

DEP'RIMENT, *n.* [L. *deprimo*, to depress.] Depression. *Deprimens* is the epithet given to a muscle which depresses the globe of the eye.

DEPRIVABLE, *a.* [*See* DEPRIVE.] That may be deprived.

A chaplain shall be *deprivable* by the founder, not by the bishop. *Encyc.*

[*See* DEPRIVE, No. 4.]

DEPRIVA'TION, *n.* [*See* DEPRIVE.] The act of depriving; a taking away.—2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.—3. In *law*, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition. This is of two kinds; *a beneficio* and *ab officio*. The former is the deprivation of a minister of his living or preferment; the latter, of his order, and otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*.

DEPRIVE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *privo*, to take away, Sp. *privar*, It. *privare*, Fr. *priver*. *See* PRIVATE.] 1. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by *of*; as, to *deprive* a man *of* sight; to *deprive* one *of* strength, *of* reason, or *of* property. This has a general signification, applicable to a lawful or unlawful taking.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom; Job xxxix.

2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; to debar

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
Of his blessed countenance. *Milton.*

[*This use of the word is not legitimate, but common.*] 3. To free or release from.—4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office, to divest of orders; as a bishop, prebend, or vicar.

DEPRIVED, *pp.* Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.

DEPRIVEMENT, *n.* The state of losing or being deprived.

DEPRIVER, *n.* He or that which deprives or bereaves.

DEPRIVING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; deposing.

DEPTH, *n.* [from *deep*.] Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward. The *depth* of a river may be ten feet. The *depth* of the ocean is unfathomable. The *depth* of a wound may be an inch. In a vertical direction, *depth* is opposed to *height*. In *geom.*, *depth* is the third dimension of a body, or it is the distance of one object, below another object or place.—2. A deep place.—3. The sea, the ocean.

The *depth* closed me round about; Jonah ii.

4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity.

When he set a compass on the face of the *depth*; Prov. viii.

5. The middle of a season, as the *depth* of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part, as the *depth* of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border; as the *depth* of a wood or forest.—6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as, the *depth* of a science.—7. Unsearchableness; infinity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God; Rom. xi.

The **breadth** and **depth** of the love of Christ, are its vast extent.—8. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.—9. The *depth* of a squadron or battalion, is the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear; as, a *depth* of three men or six men.—10. *Depth of a sail*, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leech of a stay-sail or boom-sail.

DEPTH'LESS, *a.* Having no depth.

DEPULSE', *v. t.* To drive away.

DEPULS'ED, *pp.* Driven away.

DEPUL'SION, *n.* [L. *depulsio; de* and *pello*, to drive.] A driving or thrusting away. [*See* REPULSION.]

DEPUL'SORY, *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.

DEP'URATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *dépurer*; It. *depurare*; from *de* and *pus, puris.*] To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; *a chemical term.*

DEP'URATED, *pp.* Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities.

DEP'URATING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.

DEPURA'TION, *n.* The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. This is done by decantation, when the feculent matter is deposited on the bottom of the vessel; or by despumation, effected by boiling or fermentation, and skimming; or by filtration; or by fining or clarification.—2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.

DEP'URATORY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify. A *depuratory* fever, is a fever that expels morbid matter by a free perspiration.

DEPURE,† *v. t.* To depurate.

DEPUTA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *deputazione*. *See* DEPUTE.] 1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent, either with a special commission and authority, or with general powers. This word may be used for the election of representatives to parliament; but more generally it is employed to express the appointment of a special agent or commissioner, by an individual or public body, to transact a particular business.—2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; as, this man acts by *deputation* from the sheriff.—3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another; as, the general sent a *deputation* to the enemy to offer terms of peace.

DEPUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *députer*; L. *deputo*, but differently applied; *de* and *puto*. The primary sense of *puto* is to thrust, throw, send; but it has various applications.] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name. The sheriff *deputes* a man to serve a writ.

There is no man *deputed* by the king to hear; 2 Sam. xv.

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe.*

DEPUTED, *pp.* Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.

DEPUTING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute; appointing and sending with a

special commission to transact business for another.

DEP'UTIZE, *v. t.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff.

DEP'UTIZED, *pp.* Appointed to act for another.

DEP'UTIZING, *ppr.* Appointing a person to act for another.

DEP'UTY, *n.* [Fr. *député.*] 1. A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. A prince sends a *deputy* to a diet or council, to represent him and his dominions. A sheriff appoints a *deputy* to execute the duties of his office.—2. In *law*, one that exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanour of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office.

DEP'UTY-COLLEC'TOR, *n.* A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, in place of the collector.

DEP'UTY-MÄRSHAL, *n* One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.

DEP'UTY-PŌST-MÄSTER, *n.* A person who is appointed to act as postmaster, in subordination to the Post-Master General.

DEP'UTY-SHERIFF, *n.* A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use *deputy-commissary, deputy-paymaster,* &c.

DEQUAN'TITATE,† *v. t.* To diminish the quantity of.

DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. *deor*, a wild beast, or from *dur*, water.

DERAC'INATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *déraciner; de* and *racine*, a root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*Lit. us.*]

DERAC'INATED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated.

DERAC'INATING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.

DERĀIGN, } *v. t* [Norm. *derener, de-*
DERĀIN, } *reigner, deraigner*, or *derainer.*] To prove; to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self. [*An old law term, now disused.*]

DERĀIGNMENT, } *n.* The act of de-
DERĀINMENT, } raining; proof; justification. A like word was formerly used in the sense of disordering, derangement, a discharge from a profession, or departure from a religious order. [Fr. *déranger; de* and *ranger.*]

DERĀNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *déranger; de* and *ranger*, to set in order, from *rang*, rank; Arm. *direnqa.*] 1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion; as, to *derange* the plans of a commander, or the affairs of a nation.

I had long supposed that nothing could *derange* or interrupt the course of putrefaction. *Lavoisier, Tran.*

2. To embarrass; to disorder; as, his private affairs are *deranged.* -3. To disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason.—4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer. Thus when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be *deranged.*

DERĀNGED, *pp.* Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.

DERĀNGEMENT, *n.* A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; embarrassment.—2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; delirium; insanity; as, a *derangement* of the mental organs.

DERĀNGING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing regularity or regular course; embarrassment; confusion.—2. Disordering the rational powers.

DERĀY,† *v. t.* [from the French.] Tumult; disorder; merriment.

DER'BYSHIRE SPAR. Fluate of lime, a combination of calcareous earth with fluoric acid. It occurs in Cumberland in nodular masses, and in cubic crystals of a pale sea-green colour. It is found in great beauty and abundance in Derbyshire, whence it has obtained its name; it is also called fluor-spar and blue-john. The large nodules which are peculiar to Derbyshire are often beautifully veined, and admit of being turned in the lathe into vases and small columns.

DERE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *derian.*] To hurt.

DER'ELICT, *a.* [L. *derelictus, derelinquo; de* and *relinquo*, to leave, *re* and *linquo*, id] Left; abandoned.

DER'ELICT, *n.* In *law*, an article of goods, or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished or abandoned by the owner.—2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

DERELIC'TION, *n.* [L. *derelictio.*] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking; abandonment.—2. The state of being left or abandoned. -3. A leaving or receding from; as, the *dereliction* of the sea.

DER'IC, *n.* A stick of timber erected near the hatches of a ship, to sustain a pulley for raising weights.

DERIDE, *v. t.* [L. *derideo; de* and *rideo*, to laugh. In Fr. *dérider* is to unwrinkle, from *ride*, a wrinkle. Probably the primary sense of L. *rideo* is to wrinkle, to grin.] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to mock; to treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also...*derided* him; Luke xvi.

Some, who adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkeley.*

DERIDED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed.

DERIDER, *n.* One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer. —2. A droll or buffoon.

DERIDING, *ppr.* Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing.

DERIDINGLY, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

DER'ING,† *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

DERI''SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *derisio. See* DERIDE.] 1. The act of laughing at in contempt.—2. Contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

I am in *derision* daily; Jer. xx.

3. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people; Lam. iii.

DERI'SIVE, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Derisive taunts. *Pope.*

DERI'SIVELY, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.

DERI'SIVENESS, *n.* The state of being derisive.

DERI'SORY, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, *a.* [*See* DERIVE.] That may be derived; that may be drawn, or received, as from a source. Income is *derivable* from land, money, or stocks. —2. That may be received from ancestors; as, an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.—3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible; as, an argument *derivable* from facts or preceding propositions.—4. That may be drawn from a radical word; as, a word *derivable* from an oriental root.

DERIVABLY, *adv.* By derivation.

DER'IVATE, *n.* [L. *derivatus.*] A word derived from another.

DER'IVATE, *v. t.* [L. *derivo.*] To derive.

DER'IVATED, *pp.* Derived.

DER'IVATING, *ppr.* Deriving.

DERIVA'TION, *n.* [L. *derivatio.*] 1. The act of deriving, drawing or receiving from a source; as, the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital, or of truth or facts from antiquity.—2. In *gram.*, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original; as, *derivation* is from the L. *derivo*, and the latter from *rivus*, a stream. 3. A drawing from, or turning aside from, a natural course or channel; as, the *derivation* of water from its channel by lateral drains.—4. A drawing of humours from one part of the body to another; as, the *derivation* of humours from the eye, by a blister on the neck.—5. The thing derived or deduced.—6. In *mathematical analysis*, the operation by which a derivative is deduced from that which precedes it, or from the function. The method of derivations, in general, consists in discovering the law by which different quantities are connected with each other, and in making use of this law as a method of calculation for passing from one derivative to another.—*Calculus of derivations*, a general method of considering quantities deriving themselves from one another, particularly developed and illustrated by M. Arbogast, professor of mathematics at Strasburg.

DERIV'ATIVE, *a.* Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary; as, a *derivative* perfection; a *derivative* conveyance, as a release. -2. A *derivative* chord, in music, is one derived from a fundamental chord.

DERIV'ATIVE, *n.* That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it. Thus, *depravity* is a *derivative* from the L. *depravo*, and *acknowledge* from *knowledge*, and this from *know*, the primitive word.—2. In *music*, a chord not fundamental.—3. In *mathematical analysis*, derivatives are those quantities or functions that are deduced, the one from the other, by any uniform process of operations. The same name is also applied to the successive differentials.

DERIV'ATIVELY, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

DERIV'ATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being derivative.

DERIVE, *v. t.* [L. *derivo; de* and *rivus*, a stream; Fr. *dériver;* Sp. *derivar;* It. *derivare.*] 1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. The heir *derives* an estate from his ancestors. We *derive* from Adam mortal bodies and natures prone to sin.—2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. We *derive* ideas from the senses, and instruction from good books. —3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. A hundred words are often *derived* from a single mono-

syllabic root, and sometimes a much greater number.—4. To turn from its natural course; to divert; as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.—5. To communicate from one to another by descent.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from your parents. *Felton.*

6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow.

The streams of justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

DERIVE, *v. i.* To come or proceed from. [*Not com.*]

Power from heaven *derives.* *Prior.*

DERIVED, *pp.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmitted.

DERIVER, *n.* One who derives, or draws from a source.

DERIVING, *ppr.* Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel.

DERM, DER'MA, or DER'MIS, *n.* [Gr. δερμα.] The true skin as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf skin.

DERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. δερμα, skin.] Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.

DERMAT'IC, DERM'ATINE, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.

DERMATO'GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. δερμα, skin, and γραφω, to write.] The anatomical description of the skin.

DERMATO'LOGY, *n.* [Gr. δερμα, skin, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the skin, and its diseases.

DERM'ATOID, *a.* Like the skin, without being skin.

DERME'STIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects of the section *necrophaga.* The species of this family are for the most part of small size. Their larvæ are covered with hair, and feed upon animal substances. The principal genera are Dermestes, Ctesias, Megatoma, and Attagenus.

DERMOSKEL'ETON, *n.* [Gr. δερμα, skin, and σκελετον, skeleton; skin-skeleton.] A term applied to the coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or osseous integument; such as covers most invertebrate, and some vertebrate animals; it serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body, and as a fixed point of attachment to the moving powers.

DERN,† *a.* [Sax. *dearn.*] Solitary; sad; cruel.

DERN'FUL,† *a.* Sad; mournful.

DERNIER, *a.* [Fr.] Last; final; ultimate; as, the *dernier* resort.

DERN'LY,† *adv.* Sadly; mournfully.

DER'OGATE, *v. t.* [L. *derogo; de* and *rogo*, to ask, to propose. In ancient Rome, *rogo* was used in proposing new laws, and *derogo*, in repealing some section of a law. Hence the sense is to take from or annul a part.] 1. To repeal, annul, or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; distinguished from *abrogate.*

By several contrary customs, many of the civil and canon laws are controlled and *derogated.* *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage. [*In the foregoing senses, the word is now seldom used.*]

DER'OGATE, *v. i.* To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part; as, say nothing to *derogate* from the merit or reputation of a brave man. [*The word is generally used in this sense.*]—2. To act beneath one's rank, place or birth. [*Unusual.*]

DER'OGATED, *pp.* Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. [Shakspere uses *derogate* in this sense.]

DER'OGATELY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from.

DER'OGATING, *ppr.* Annulling a part; lessening by taking from.

DEROGA'TION, *n.* The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. More generally, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, an act of parliament is passed in *derogation* of the king's prerogative; we cannot do any thing in *derogation* of the moral law.—2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honour; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement; with *from* or *of;* as, I say not this in *derogation of* Virgil; let nothing be said in *derogation from* his merit.

DEROG'ATIVE, *a.* Derogatory. [*The latter is mostly used.*]

DEROG'ATORILY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DEROG'ATORINESS, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

DEROG'ATORY, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value; with *to.* Let us entertain no opinions *derogatory to* the honour of God, or his moral government. Let us say nothing *derogatory* to the merit of our neighbour.—2. A *derogatory* clause in a testament, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator, of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid, unless this clause is inserted word for word; a precaution to guard against later wills extorted by violence or obtained by suggestion.

DER'RICK, *n.* A contrivance to serve the temporary purpose of a crane, for hoisting goods, &c. in or out of a ship. Also, a tackle used at the outer quarter of a mizzen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall.

DER'RING,† *a.* Daring.

DER'VIS, DER'VISE, or DER'WISH, *n.* [Persian.] A Turkish priest or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

DES'CANT, *n.* [Sp. *discante, discantar; dis* and L. *canto*, to sing. See CANT. The Fr. *déchanter* has a different sense.] 1. A song or tune composed in parts.—2. A song or tune with various modulations.

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *descant* sung.
Milton.

3. A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion, comment, or a series of comments.—4. The art of composing music in several parts. Descant is *plain, figurative*, and *double. Plain descant* is the ground-work of musical compositions, consisting in the orderly disposition of concords, answering to simple counterpoint. *Figurative* or *florid descant* is that part of an air in which some discords are concerned. *Double descant* is when the parts are so contrived, that the treble may be made the bass, and the bass the treble.

DESCANT', *v. i.* To run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; to sing.—2. To discourse; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions. *Addison.*

DESCANT'ER, *n.* One who descants.

DESCANT'ING, *ppr.* Singing in parts or with various modulations; discoursing freely; commenting.

DESCANT'ING, *n.* Remark; conjecture.

DESCEND', *v. i.* [L. *descendo; de* and *scando*, to climb; W. *discynu*, from *cynu*, to rise, *cwn*, top. The root *cwn* is from extending, shooting, thrusting, as *gin* in *begin.*] 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come or go downward; to fall; to sink; to run or flow down; *applicable to any kind of motion or of body.* We *descend* on the feet, on wheels, or by falling. A torrent *descends* from a mountain.

The rains *descended*, and the floods came; Matt. vii.

2. To go down, or to enter.

He shall *descend* into battle and perish; 1 Sam. xxvi.

3. To come suddenly; to fall violently.

And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend.* *Pope.*

4. To go in; to enter.

He, with honest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended.* *Milton.*

5. To rush; to invade, as an enemy.

The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town. *Dryden.*

6. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived. The beggar may *descend* from a prince, and a prince from a beggar.—7. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance. Thus, an inheritance *descends* to the son or next of kin; a crown *descends* to the heir.—8. To pass from general to particular considerations; as, having explained the general subject, we will *descend* to particulars.—9. To come down from an elevated or honourable station: *in a figurative sense.* Flavius is an honourable man; he cannot *descend* to acts of meanness.—10. In *music*, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from sharp to flat.

DESCEND', *v. t.* To walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity; as, to *descend* a hill; to *descend* an inclined plane. [But this may be considered as elliptical; *on* or *along* being understood.]

DESCENDANT, *n.* [Fr. *descendant;* L. *descendens.*] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation, *ad infinitum.* We are all the *descendants* of Adam and Eve.

DESCEND'ED, *pp.* Moved downward from a height; proceeded from a source, as a son from a father.

DESCEND'ENT, *a.* Descending; falling; sinking.—2. Proceeding from an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors; as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown.

DESCEND'IBLE, *a.* That may be descended or passed down; as the hill is *descendible.*—2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; as, a *descendible* estate.

DESCEND'ING, *ppr.* Moving down-

ward; proceeding from an ancestor; coming from a higher to a lower place; falling; sinking; proceeding from an original; falling on an enemy; invading a country.—*Descending clock*, a clock so constructed, that, by gradually rolling down an inclined plane, it shows the progress of time.

In *her.*, a term used for a lion or other animal, the head of which is turned towards the base of the shield.


Descending

DESCEN'SION, *n.* [L. *descensio.*] 1. The act of going downward; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.—2. In *astron.*, *right descension* is an arc of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in a right sphere. *Oblique descension*, is an arc of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere. *Oblique descension*, is also an arc of the equator which descends with the sun below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Descension of a sign*, is an arc of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of the zodiac, or any planet in it. *Right descension of a sign*, is an arc of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere; or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere.—*Note.* In *modern astron.*, the terms *descension, right descension, oblique descension*, are discarded.

DESCEN'SIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to descent.—*Descensional difference*, among the older astronomers, the difference between the right and oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

DESCEN'SIVE, *a.* Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

DESCENSO'RIUM, *n.* A chemical furnace.

DESCENT', *n.* [Fr. *descente*; L. *descensus.*] 1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking, or falling.—2. Inclination downward; obliquity; slope; declivity; as, the *descent* of a hill, or a roof.—3. Progress downward; as, the *descent* from higher to lower orders of beings.—4. Fall from a higher to a lower state or station.—5. A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea; as, to make a *descent* on Cuba.—6. A passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance; as, the *descent* of an estate or a title from the father to the son. Descent is *lineal*, when it proceeds directly from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson; *collateral*, when it proceeds from a man to his brother, nephew, or other collateral representative.—7. A proceeding from an original or progenitor. The Jews boast of their *descent* from Abraham. Hence,—8. Birth; extraction; lineage; as, a noble *descent*.—9. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor.

No man is a thousand *descents* from Adam. *Hooker.*

10. Offspring; issue; descendants.

The care of our *descent* perplexes most. *Milton.*

11. A rank in the scale of subordination.—12. Lowest place.—13. In *music*, a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute.—14. *Descent of bodies*, in *mechanics*, is their motion or tendency toward the centre of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves.—*Line of swiftest descent.* [*See* CYCLOID.]

DESCRIBABLE, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

DESCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *describo*; *de* and *scribo*, to write. *See* SCRIBE.] 1. To delineate, or mark the form or figure; as, to *describe* a circle by the compasses.—2. To make or exhibit a figure by motion; as, a star *describes* a circle, or an ellipsis in the heavens.—3. To show or represent to others in words; to communicate the resemblance of a thing, by naming its nature, form, or properties. The poet *describes* the Trojan horse. The historian *describes* the battle of Pharsalia. The moralist *describes* the effects of corrupt manners. The geographer *describes* countries and cities.—4. To represent by signs. A deaf and dumb man may *describe* a distant object. Our passions may be *described* by external motions.—5. To draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material; as, to *describe* the surface of the earth by a map or chart.—6. To define laxly.

DESCRIBED, *pp.* Represented in form by marks or figures; delineated; represented by words or signs.

DESCRI'BENT, *n.* In *geom.*, the line or surface, from the motion of which, a surface, or solid, is supposed to be generated, or described.

DESCRIBER, *n.* One who describes by marks, words, or signs.

DESCRIBING, *ppr.* Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DESCRI'ED, *pp.* [*See* DESCRY.] Espied; discovered; seen.

DESCRIER, *n.* [*See* DESCRY.] One who espies or discovers; a discoverer; a detecter.

DESCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *descriptio.*] 1. The act of delineating, or representing the figure of any thing by a plan, to be presented to the eye.—2. The figure or appearance of any thing delineated, or represented by visible lines, marks, colours, &c.; as, the *description* of a country, or of Solomon's temple.—3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; a representation of names, nature, or properties, that gives to another a view of the thing. Homer abounds with beautiful and striking *descriptions*. Hence,—4. A definition. All definitions must be less perfect *descriptions* of a material thing, than a visible figure or delineation.—5. The qualities expressed in a representation; as, a man of this *description*. Hence,—6. The persons having the qualities expressed; a class of persons to whom a description is applicable, or who are in a similar condition.

The secretary proceeds to examine, whether a difference ought to be permitted to remain between them and another *description* of public creditors. *Hamilton.*

Persons of different *descriptions*. *Scott.*

DESCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing; as, a *descriptive* figure; a *descriptive* narration; a story *descriptive* of the age.

DESCRIP'TIVE GEOMETRY, *n.* A term employed by French geometers, to express that part of science which consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures, and the various relations of the forms of bodies, according to certain conventional methods. In the descriptive geometry, the situation of points in space is represented by their orthographical projections, on two planes, at right angles to each other, called the *planes of projection*. The most immediate application of this kind of geometry is the representation of bodies, of which the forms are susceptible of a rigorous geometrical definition. It has been applied by the French, to civil and military engineering, and fortification, and forms one of the principal departments of study in the polytechnic school.

DESCRIP'TIVELY, *adv.* By description.

DESCRIPTIVENESS, *n.* State of being descriptive.

DESCRY', *v. t.* [Norm. *descrier* or *descriver*, and *discever*, to discover.] 1. To espy; to explore; to examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel; Judges i.

2. To detect; to find out; to discover any thing concealed.—3. To see; to behold; to have a sight of from a distance; as, the seamen *descried* land.—4.† To give notice of something suddenly discovered.

DESCRY', *n.* Discovery; thing discovered. [*Unusual.*]

DESCRY'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; espying.

DES'ECRATE, *v. t.* [L. *desecro*; *de*, and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred.] 1. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; opposed to *consecrate*; as, to *desecrate* a donation to a church.—2. To divest of a sacred character or office.

The clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment, without being previously *desecrated*. *Tooke's Russia.*

DES'ECRATED, *pp.* Diverted from a sacred purpose or appropriation; divested of a sacred character or office.

DES'ECRATING, *ppr.* Diverting from a purpose to which a thing is consecrated; divested of a sacred character or office.

DESECRA'TION, *n.* The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office.

De segno. [It.] In *music*, a direction to repeat from the sign.

DES'ERT, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *desertus*, *desero*; *de* and *sero*, to sow, plant, or scatter; Fr. *désert.*] 1. Literally, forsaken; hence, uninhabited; as, a *desert* island. Hence, wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated; as, a *desert* land or country.—2. Void; empty; unoccupied.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air. *Gray.*

DES'ERT, *n.* [L. *desertum.*] An uninhabited tract of land; a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude;

particularly a vast sandy plain, as the *deserts* of Arabia and Africa. But the word may be applied to an uninhabited country covered with wood.

DESERT', *v. t.* [Fr. *déserter*, from the adjective, and this from the L. *desertus*, *desero*, to forsake.] 1. To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit with a view not to return to; as, to *desert* a friend; to *desert* our country; to *desert* a cause.—2. To leave without permission, a military band, or a ship, in which one is enlisted; to forsake the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty; as, to *desert* the army; to *desert* one's colours; to *desert* a ship.

DESERT', *v. i.* To run away; to quit a service without permission; as, to *desert* from the army.

DESERT', *n.* [from *deserve.*] A deserving; that which gives a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; that which entitles to a recompense of equal value, or demands a punishment equal to the offence; good conferred, or evil done, which merits an equivalent return. A wise legislature will reward or punish men according to their *deserts*.—2. That which is deserved; reward or punishment merited. In a future life, every man will receive his *desert*.

DESERT'ED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken; abandoned; left.

DESERT'ER, *n.* A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party, or friend; particularly, a soldier, or seaman, who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

DESERT'FUL, *a.* High in desert; meritorious.

DESERT'ING, *ppr.* Forsaking utterly; abandoning.

DESER'TION, *n.* The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army or military band, or a ship; the act of quitting, with an intention not to return.—2. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency.

The agonies of a soul under *desertion*. *South.*

Desertion of *the diet*, in *Scots law*, the abandoning judicially, in a criminal process, proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which the pannel has been brought into court.

DESERT'LESS, *a.* Without merit or claim to favour or reward.

DESERT'LESSLY, *adv.* Undeservedly.

DESERT'RICE, DESERT'RIX, *n.* A female who deserts.

DESERVE, *v. t.* (dezerv'.) [L. *deservio*; *de* and *servio*, to serve. The Fr. *desservir* is not used.] 1. To merit; to be worthy of; *applied to good or evil.*—2. To merit by labour or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred. The labourer *deserves* his wages; he *deserves* the value of his services.—3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellence. The virtuous man *deserves* esteem and commendation. A work of value *deserves* praise.—4. To be worthy of, *in a bad sense;* to merit by an evil act; as, to *deserve* blame or punishment.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth;* Job xi.

DESERVE, *v. i.* (dezerv'.) To merit; to be worthy of or deserving; as, he *deserves* well or ill of his neighbour.

DESERV'ED, *pp.* Merited; worthy of.

DESERV'EDLY, *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil. A man may be *deservedly* praised, blamed, or punished.

DESERV'ER, *n.* He who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of; *used generally in a good sense.*

DESERV'ING, *ppr.* Meriting; having a just claim to reward; justly meriting punishment.—2. *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation; as, a *deserving* officer.

DESERV'ING, *n.* The act of meriting; desert; merit.

If ye have done to him according to the *deserving* of his hands; Judges ix.

DESERV'INGLY, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

DESHABILLE, *n.* (deshabil'.) [Fr. from *de* and *habiller*, to clothe.] An undress; a loose morning dress. [*See* DISHABILLE.]

DESIC'CANT, *a.* [*See* DESICCATE.] Drying.

DESIC'CANT, *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.

DES'ICCATE, *v. t.* [L. *desicco*; *de* and *sicco*, to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.

DES'ICCATE, *v. i.* To become dry.

DES'ICCATED, *pp.* Dried.

DES'ICCATING, *ppr.* Drying; exhausting moisture.

DESICCA'TION, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried. In *chem.*, the act of reducing any substance to perfect dryness, and is performed in different modes according to the nature of the substance.

DESIC'CATIVE, *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

DESID'ERATE,† *v. t.* [from the L.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence.

DESIDERA'TUM, *n. plur. Desiderata.* [L. *desideratus*—*um*, from *desidero*, to desire.] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted. The longitude is a *desideratum* in navigation. A tribunal to settle national disputes without war is a great *desideratum*.

DESID'IOSE, *a.* Idle; lazy.

DESIGN, *v. t.* (desi'ne.) [L. *designo*; *de* and *signo*, to seal or stamp, that is, to set or throw.] 1. To delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline, to sketch; as in painting and other works of art.—2. To plan; to form an outline or representation of any thing. Hence,—3. To project; to form in idea, as a scheme. Hence,—4. To purpose or intend; as, a man *designs* to write an essay, or to study law. 5.† To mark out by tokens.—6. To intend to apply or appropriate; with *for*; as, we *design* this ground *for* a garden, and that *for* a park. The word *design* may include an adapting or planning a thing for a purpose, or mere intention or scheme of the mind, which implies a plan. The father *designs* his son *for* the profession of the law, or *for* the ministry. It was formerly followed by *to*, but this use is now uncommon.

DESIGN, *n.* [Fr. *dessein.*] 1. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines; as in painting or architecture.—2. A scheme or plan in the mind. A wise man is distinguished by the judiciousness of his *designs*.—3. Purpose; intention; aim; implying a scheme or plan in the mind. It is my *design* to educate my son for the bar.—4. The idea or scheme intended to be expressed by an artist; as, the *designs* of medals.—5. In *manufactories*, the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from painting or draughts.—6. In *music*, the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole.—7. In *arch.*, the scheme of a building in all its parts, exhibited by plans, elevations, sections, and drawings at large of its details.

DESIGNABLE, *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out.—2. Distinguishable.

DES'IGNATE, *v. t.* [L. *designo*, *designatum.*] 1. To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description, or something known and determinate; as, to *designate* the limits of a country; the limits are *designated* on the map; *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; *designate* the place where the troops landed.—2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication; as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.—3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to assign; with *for*, as to *designate* an officer *for* the command of a station; or with *to*, as, this captain was *designated to* that station.

DES'IGNATE, *a.* Appointed; marked out. [*Lit. us.*]

DES'IGNATED, *pp.* Marked out; indicated; shown; pointed out; appointed.

DES'IGNATING, *ppr.* Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing.

DESIGNA'TION, *n.* The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.—2. Indication; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others.—3. Appointment; direction; as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.—4. Appointment; a selecting and appointing; assignment; as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.—5. Import; distinct application.

Finite and infinite are primarily attributed in their first *designation* to things which have parts. *Locke.*

6. In *Scots law*, addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others; applied also to land set apart as glebe.

DES'IGNATIVE, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.

DES'IGNATOR, *n.* A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

DESIGNED, *pp.* Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.

DESIGNEDLY, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally; opposed to *accidentally*, *ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

DESIGNER, *n.* One who designs, marks out, or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.—2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; *in an ill sense.*

DESIGNFULNESS,† *n.* Abundance of design.

DESIGNING, *ppr.* Forming a design; planning; delineating the outline; drawing figures on a plane.—2. *a.* In *an ill sense*, artful; insidious; intrigu-

ing; contriving schemes of mischief: hence, deceitful. *Designing* men are always liable to suspicion.

DESIGNING, *n.* The art of delineating objects; but the term is more generally understood to apply to the first sketch of a work which it is intended afterwards to execute with greater accuracy of detail, or of finish, or upon a different scale of magnitude.

DESIGNLESS, *a.* Without design or intention; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, *adv.* Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.

DESIGNMENT, *n.* Design; sketch; delineation. — 2. Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme. [*This word is now little used.*]

DES'INENCE, *n.* [L. *desino.*] End; close.

DES'INENT, *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost.

DESIP'IENT, *a.* [L. *desipiens, desipio,* to dote; *de* and *sapio,* to be wise.] Trifling; foolish; playful.

DESIRABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* DESIRE.] Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness. An easy address is a *desirable* accomplishment; real virtue is still more *desirable*.—2. Pleasing; agreeable.

All of them *desirable* young men; Ezek. xxiii.

DESIRABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable.

DESIRABLY, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

DESIRE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *désir;* It. *desio;* Arm. *desir.* Qu. W. *dais.*] 1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession. *Desire* is a wish to possess some gratification or source of happiness which is supposed to be *obtainable.* A *wish* may exist for something that is or is not *obtainable.* Desire, when directed solely to sensual enjoyment, differs little from appetite. In other languages, desire is expressed by longing or reaching toward, [Gr. ορεγω, L. *appeto,*] and when it is ardent or intense, it approaches to longing, but the word in English usually expresses less than longing.

We endeavoured…to see your face with great *desire;* 1 Thess. ii.

Thou satisfiest the *desires* of every living thing; Ps. cxlv.

Desire is that internal act, which, by influencing the will, makes us proceed to action. *El. of Criticism.*

2. A prayer or request to obtain.

He will fulfil the *desire* of them that fear him; Ps. cxlv.

3. The object of desire; that which is desired.

The *desire* of all nations shall come; Hag. ii.

4. Love; affection.

His *desire* is toward me; Cant. vii.

5. Appetite; lust.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh; Eph. ii.

DESIRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *désirer;* Arm. *desira;* supposed to be contracted from L. *desidero,* from *desido,* to sink or settle, to want. The latter seems to be the primary sense.] 1. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to covet. It expresses less strength of affection than *longing.*

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land; Ex. xxxiv.

Follow after charity, and *desire* spiritual gifts; 1 Cor. xiv.

2. To express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my Lord? 2 Kings iv.

3.† To require.

DESIRED, *pp.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

DESIRELESS, *a.* Free from desire.

DESIRER, *n.* One who desires or asks; one who wishes.

DESIRING, *ppr.* Wishing for; coveting; asking; expressing a wish; soliciting.

DESIROUS, *a.* Wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties; Prov. xxiii.

Jesus knew they were *desirous* to ask him; John xvi.

DESIROUSLY, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

DESIROUSNESS, *n.* The state or affection of being desirous.

DESIST', *v. i.* [L. *desisto; de* and *sisto,* to stand.] To stop; to cease to act or proceed; to forbear; with *from;* as he *desisted from* his purpose; let us *desist.*

DESIST'ANCE, *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

DESIST'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to act or proceed.

DES'ITIVE,† *a.* [L. *desitus.*] Final; conclusive.

DESK, *n.* [D. *disch,* a table, a dish; Sax. *disc;* G. *tisch;* L. *discus;* Gr. δισκος. *See* DISH.] 1. An inclining table for the use of writers and readers; usually made with a box or drawer underneath, and sometimes with a book-case above.—2. A part of a pulpit; as, the clerk's or precentor's *desk;* also, a kind of rostrum where the clergyman reads the printed service of the English church.

DESK, *v. t.* To shut up in a desk; to treasure.

DESK'ED, *pp.* Shut up in a desk.

DESK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a desk.

DES'MINE, *n.* A mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts, which accompany spinellane in the lava of extinct volcanoes on the banks of the Rhine.

DESMO'DIUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. Some of them, such as D. gyrans, are remarkable for the peculiar movements of their leaflets.

DESMO'LOGY, *n.* [Gr. δεσμος and λογος.] The name given to that branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

DES'OLATE, *a.* [L. *desolatus. See* the Verb.] 1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; denoting either stripped of inhabitants, or never having been inhabited; as, a *desolate* isle; a *desolate* wilderness.

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate,* without an inhabitant; Jer. ix.

2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; as, *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers. Ezek. Zeph. 3. Solitary; without a companion; afflicted.

Tamar remained *desolate* in Absalom's house; 2 Sam. xiii.

Have mercy on me, for I am *desolate;* Ps. xxv.

4. Deserted by God; deprived of comfort.

My heart within me is *desolate;* Ps. cxliii.

DES'OLATE, *v. t.* [L. *desolo, desolatus; de* and *solo,* to lay waste, *solus,* alone.] 1. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. The earth was nearly *desolated* by the flood. — 2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy improvements or works of art. An inundation *desolates* fields. Whole countries have been *desolated* by armies.

DES'OLATED, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined.

DES'OLATELY, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

DES'OLATENESS, *n.* A state of being desolate.

DES'OLATER, *n.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.

DES'OLATING, *ppr.* Depriving of inhabitants; wasting; ravaging.

DESOLA'TION, *n.* The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; destruction; ruin; waste.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation;* Matt. xii.

2. A place deprived of inhabitants, or otherwise wasted, ravaged and ruined.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations; Jer. i.

3. A desolate state; gloominess; sadness; destitution.—*The abomination of desolation,* Roman armies which ravaged and destroyed Jerusalem; Matt. xxiv.

DES'OLATORY, *a.* Causing desolation.

DESPÂIR, *n.* [Fr. *désespoir. See* the Verb.] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair;* 2 Cor. iv.

All safety in *despair* of safety placed. *Denham.*

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures. *Shak.*

3. Loss of hope in the mercy of God.

DESPÂIR, *v. i.* [Fr. *désespérer; des* and *esperer,* to hope; from L. *despero; de* and *spero,* to hope.] To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; followed by *of.*

We *despaired* even *of* life; 2 Cor. i.

Never *despair of* God's blessings here, or *of* his reward hereafter. *Wake.*

DESPÂIRER, *n.* One without hope.

DESPÂIRFUL, *a.* Hopeless.

DESPÂIRING, *ppr.* Giving up all hope or expectation.

DESPÂIRINGLY, *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; as, he speaks *despairingly* of the sick man's recovery.

DESPÂIRINGNESS, *n.* State of being despairing.

DESPATCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *dépêcher;* Sp. *despachar.* In It. *spacciare* signifies to sell, put off, speed, despatch; *spaccio,* sale, vent, despatch, expedition. The primary sense is to send, throw, thrust, drive, and this is the sense of *pack,* L. *pango, pactus.* Hence our vulgar phrases, *to pack off,* and *to budge.* The same word occurs in *impeach.*] 1. To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste. The king *despatched* an envoy to the court of Madrid. He *despatched* a messenger to his envoy in France. He *despatched* orders or letters to the commander of the forces in

Spain.—2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

The company shall stone them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords; Ezek. xxiii.

3. To perform; to execute speedily; to finish; as, the business was *despatched* in due time.

DESPATCH′,† *v. i.* To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish.

They have *despatched* with Pompey. *Shak.*

DESPATCH′, *n.* Speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence.—2. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence; as, the business was done with *despatch; go*, but make *despatch*.—3.† Conduct; management.—4. A letter sent or to be sent with expedition, by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state, or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer, on public business. It is often used in the plural. A vessel or a messenger has arrived with *despatches*. A *despatch* was immediately sent to the admiral. The secretary was preparing his *despatches*.

DESPATCH′ED, *pp.* Sent with haste or by a courier express; sent out of the world; put to death. performed; finished.

DESPATCH′ER, *n.* One that despatches; one that kills.—2. One that sends on a special errand.

DESPATCH′FUL, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business; as *despatchful* looks.

DESPATCH′ING, *ppr.* Sending away in haste; putting to death; executing; finishing.

DESPEC′TION, *n.* [L. *despectio.*] A looking down; a despising. [*Lit. us.*]

DESPERA′DO, *n.* [from *desperate.*] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless, or regardless of safety.

DES′PERATE, *a.* [L. *desperatus*, from *despero*, to despair.] 1. Without hope.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*

2. Without care of safety; rash; fearless of danger; as, a *desperate* man. Hence,—3. Furious, as a man in despair.—4. Hopeless; despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn. We speak of a *desperate* case of disease, *desperate* fortunes, a *desperate* situation or condition.—5. In *a popular sense*, great in the extreme; as, a *desperate* sot or fool.

DES′PERATELY, *adv.* In a desperate manner, as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety; as, the troops fought *desperately*.—2. In *a popular sense*, greatly; extremely; violently.

She fell *desperately* in love with him. *Addison.*

DES′PERATENESS, *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance.

DESPERA′TION, *n.* A despairing; a giving up of hope; as, *desperation* of success.—2. Hopelessness; despair; as, the men were in a state of *desperation*. Hence,—3. Fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger; as, the men fought with *desperation;* they were urged to *desperation*.

DES′PICABLE, *a.* [Low L. *despicabilis*, from *despicio*, to look down, to despise; *de* and *specio*, to look.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; *applicable equally to persons and things;* as, a *despicable* man; *despicable* company; a *despicable* gift.

DES′PICABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

DES′PICABLY, *adv.* Meanly; vilely; contemptibly; as, *despicably* stingy.

DESPI′′CIENCY, *n.* [L. *despicio.*] A looking down; a despising. [*Lit. us.*]

DESPISABLE, *a.* Despicable; contemptible.

DESPISAL,† *n.* Contempt.

DESPISE, *v. t.* (despi′ze.) [It is doubtful whether this word is formed from the L. *despicio*. In Sp. and Port. *pisar* is to tread down, and to *despise*. It appears to be of different origin from *despite*, and to be formed on the root of the Spanish word. We probably see its affinities in Sp. *pison*, a rammer, and the L. *piso*, to stamp, whence *pistillum*, Eng. *pestle, piston*, &c. The primary sense then is to thrust, drive, and hence to cast off or tread down, to despise.] 1. To contemn; to scorn; to disdain; to have the lowest opinion of.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction; Prov. i.

Else he will hold to the one, and *despise* the other; Matt. vi.

2. To abhor.

DESPISED, *pp.* Contemned; disdained; abhorred.

DESPISEDNESS, *n.* The state of being despised.

DESPISER, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.

DESPISING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning; disdaining.

DESPISING, *n.* Contempt.

DESPISINGLY, *adv.* With contempt.

DESPITE, *n.* [Fr. *dépit;* Norm. *despite*. Qu. from L. *despectus, despicio*. *See* SPITE.] 1. Extreme malice; violent hatred; malignity; malice irritated or enraged; active malignity; angry hatred.

With all thy *despite* against the land of Israel; Ezek. xxv.

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee. *Shak.*

2. Defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition. He will rise to fame in *despite* of his enemies. [*See* SPITE.]—3. An act of malice or contempt; as, a *despite* to the Most High.

DESPITE, *v. t.* To vex; to offend; to tease.

DESPITED, *pp.* Vexed; offended.

DESPITEFUL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant; as, a *despiteful* enemy.

Haters of God, *despiteful*, proud, boasters; Rom. i.

DESPITEFULLY, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you; Matt. v.

DESPITEFULNESS, *n.* Malice; extreme hatred; malignity.

DESPIT′EOUS,† *a.* Malicious.

DESPIT′EOUSLY,† *adv.* Furiously.

DESPITING, *ppr.* Offending; teasing.

DESPOIL′, *v. t.* [L. *despolio; de* and *spolio*, to spoil; Fr. *dépouiller*. *See* SPOIL.] 1. To strip; to take from by force; to rob; to deprive; followed by *of;* as, to *despoil* one *of* arms; to *despoil of* honours; to *despoil of* innocence.—2. To strip or divest by any means.

DESPOIL′ED, *pp.* Stripped; robbed; bereaved; deprived.

DESPOIL′ER, *n.* One who strips by force; a plunderer.

DESPOIL′ING, *ppr.* Depriving; stripping; robbing.

DESPOIL′MENT, *n.* The act of despoiling; a plundering.

DESPOLIA′TION, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.

DESPOND′, *v. i.* [L. *despondeo; de* and *spondeo*, to promise; literally, to throw to or forward.] 1. To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fail in spirits.

I should despair, or at least *despond*. *Scott's Letters.*

2. To lose all courage, spirit, or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.

Others depress their own minds, and *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke.*

Note. The distinction between *despair* and *despond* is well marked in the foregoing passage from Scott. But although *despair* implies a total loss of hope, which *despond* does not, at least in every case, yet *despondency* is followed by the abandonment of effort, or cessation of action, and *despair* sometimes impels to violent action, even to rage.

DESPOND′, *n.* Despondency; as in the phrase, The Slough of *Despond*.

DESPOND′ENCY, *n.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

DESPOND′ENT, *a.* Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.

DESPOND′ER, *n.* One destitute of hope.

DESPOND′ING, *ppr.* Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection; despairing, with depression of spirits.

DESPOND′INGLY, *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.

DESPONS′ATE,† *v. t.* [L. *desponso.*] To betroth.

DESPONSA′TION,† *n.* A betrothing.

DES′POT, *n.* [Gr. δεσποτης, a master or lord; It. *despoto;* Fr. *despote;* Sp. *despoto.*] An emperor, king, or prince, invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws. Hence, in a general sense, a tyrant.

DESPOT′IC, } *a.* Absolute in
DESPOT′ICAL, } power; independent of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power; as, a *despotic* prince.—2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; absolute; arbitrary; as, *despotic* authority or power.—3. Tyrannical.

DESPOT′ICALLY, *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.

DESPOT′ICALNESS, *n.* Absolute or arbitrary authority.

DES′POTISM, *n.* [Sp. *despotismo;* Fr. *despotisme.*] 1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince; as, the *despotism* of a Turkish sultan.—2. An arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.

DES′PUMATE, *v. i.* [L. *despumo; de* and *spuma*, froth or scum.] To foam: to froth; to form froth or scum.

DESPUMA′TION, *n.* The act of throwing off excrementitious matter and

forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming.

DESQUA'MATE, *v. t.* To scale off; to separate scales from the skin or bones.

DESQUAMA'TION, *n.* [L. *desquamo; de* and *squama*, a scale.] A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.

DESS,† for *Desk*.

DESSERT', *n.* (dezzert'.) [Fr. *dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table; *de* and *servir*, to serve.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment; the last course at the table, after the meat is removed.

DESTEM'PER, *n.* [Fr. *détrempe*.] A sort of painting with opaque colours, ground and diluted with water and gluten; used in decorative and scene painting. When on a small scale on paper or pasteboard, it is called body-colour painting.

DES'TINATE, *v. t.* [L. *destino, destinatus*.] To design or appoint. [*Seldom us. See* DESTINE.]

DES'TINATE, *a.* Appointed; destined; determined.

DESTINA'TING, *ppr.* Designing; appointing.

DESTINA'TION, *n.* [L. *destinatio*.] 1. The act of destining or appointing.—2. The purpose for which any thing is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design. Every animal is fitted for its *destination*.—3. The place to which a thing is appointed, as, the ship left her *destination*; but it is more usual to say, the place of her *destination*. In *Scots law*, the term *destination* is, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, either by the provision of the law, or by the will of the proprietor; but it is usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor.

DES'TINE, *v. t.* [L. *destino*; probably *de* and *stino* or *stano*. There seems to have been a root of this orthography, different from L. *sto*, which we find in *obstinate, obstino, præstino*, and in Russ. *stanovlyu*, is to set or place, *stan* is stature, and we have *stanchion*, and *stone*, Sax. *stan*, perhaps from the same root. The words beginning with *st*, as *stable, steady, stage, stand*, signify to *set*, but the difference of final articulation seems to indicate a difference of roots—*stab, stad, stag, stan*.] 1. To set, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place. We *destine* a son *to* the ministerial office; a house *for* a place of worship; a ship *for* the London trade, or *to* Lisbon; and we are all *destined* to a future state of happiness or misery.—2. To fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; as, the *destined* hour of death.—3. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably.

DES'TINED, *pp.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.

DES'TINING, *ppr.* Ordaining; appointing.

DES'TINIST, *n.* A believer in destiny.

DES'TINY, *n.* [Fr. *destin*; It. *destino*; Sp. *id*.] 1. State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; as, men are solicitous to know their future *destiny*, which is, however, happily concealed from them.—2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree, or by an indissoluble connection of causes and effects.

But who can turn the stream of *destiny*? *Spenser.*

Destinies, the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, and determine it; called by the Latins, *Parcæ*.

DES'TITUTE, *a.* [L. *destitutus, destituo; de* and *statuo*, to set. Literally, set from or away.] 1. Not having or possessing; wanting; as, *destitute* of virtue, or of piety; *destitute* of food and clothing. It differs from *deprived*, as it does not necessarily imply previous possession.- 2. Needy; abject; comfortless; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*; Ps. cii.

DES'TITUTE, *n.* One who is without friends or comfort.

DES'TITUTE,† *v. t.* To forsake.—2. To deprive.

DESTITU'TION, *n.* Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty.

DESTROY', *v. t.* [L. *destruo; de* and *struo*, to pile, to build; Fr. *détruire*. *See* STRUCTURE.] 1. To demolish; to pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing; as, to *destroy* a house or temple; to *destroy* a fortification.—2. To ruin; to annihilate a thing by demolishing or by burning; as, to *destroy* a city.—3. To ruin; to bring to naught: to annihilate; as, to *destroy* a theory or scheme; to *destroy* a government; to *destroy* influence.—1. To lay waste; to make desolate.

Go up against this land, and *destroy* it; Is. xxxvi.

5. To kill; to slay; to extirpate; *applied to men or other animals*.

Ye shall *destroy* all this people; Num. xxxii.

All the wicked will he *destroy*; Ps. cxlv.

6. To take away; to cause to cease; to put an end to; as, pain *destroys* happiness.

That the body of sin might be *destroyed*; Rom. vi.

7. To kill; to eat; to devour; to consume. Birds *destroy* insects. Hawks *destroy* chickens.—8. In *general*, to put an end to; to annihilate a thing, or the form in which it exists. An army is *destroyed* by slaughter, capture, or dispersion; a forest, by the axe, or by fire; towns, by fire, or inundation, &c.—9. In *chem.*, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.

DESTROY'ABLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.

Plants scarcely *destroyable* by the weather. *Derham.*

[*Lit. us.*]

DESTROY'ED, *pp.* Demolished; pulled down; ruined; annihilated; devoured; swept away, &c.

DESTROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys, or lays waste; one who kills a man, or an animal, or who ruins a country, cities, &c.

DESTROY'ING, *ppr.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.

DESTROY'ING, *n.* Destruction.

DESTRUCT', for *Destroy*, is not used.

DESTRUCTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

DESTRUCT'IBLE, *a.* [L. *destruo, destructum*.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

DESTRUCT'IBLENESS, *n.* The state of being destructible.

DESTRUC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *destructio*. *See* DESTROY.] 1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; ruin, by whatever means; as, the *destruction* of buildings, or of towns. Destruction consists in the annihilation of the form of any thing, that form of parts which constitutes it what it is; as, the *destruction* of grass or herbage by eating; of a forest, by cutting down the trees; or it denotes a total annihilation; as, the *destruction* of a particular government; the *destruction* of happiness.—2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city; 1 Sam. v.

3. Ruin.

Destruction and misery are in their ways; Rom. iii.

4. Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*; Matt. vii.

5. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day; Ps. xci.

DESTRUC'TIONIST, *n.* One aiming to destroy.

DESTRUCT'IVE, *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; with *of* or *to*; as, a *destructive* fire or famine. Intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth

DESTRUCT'IVE DISTILLATION *n.* A term applied to the distillation of organic products at high temperatures, by which the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations. The *destructive* distillation of coal produces gas; that of bone, ammonia; and that of wood, vinegar.

DESTRUCT'IVELY, *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously, with power to destroy; as, *destructively* lewd or intemperate.

DESTRUCT'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of destroying or ruining. Among *phrenologists*, a propensity of the mind whose organ is situated immediately above the ear. Its function is to produce the impulse to destroy in general, exciting the individual to exterminate objects that combativeness leads to resist and overcome. Anger and rage are manifestations. When it is very energetic, wanton cruelty will result, if uncontrolled by the higher moral feelings; and when feeble, there is a want of fire in the constitution, and a feebleness of resentment.

DESTRUCT'OR,† *n.* A destroyer; a consumer.

DESUDA'TION, *n.* [L. *desudo; de* and *sudo*, to sweat.] A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat-pimples.

DES'UETUDE, *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, from *desuesco; de* and *suesco*, to accustom one's self.] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion. Habit is contracted by practice, and lost by *desuetude*. Words in every language are lost by *desuetude*. By the law of Scotland, acts of parliament passed before the Union were held to lose their force by *disuse*, without any express repeal, or to go into *desuetude* as it was termed. The same is still understood to be the case with regard to the acts of sederunt of the court of session before the Union.

DESUL'PHURATE, *v. t.* [*de* and *sulphurate*, or *sulphur*.] To deprive of sulphur.
DESUL'PHURATED, *pp.* Deprived of sulphur.
DESUL'PHURATING, *ppr.* Depriving of sulphur.
DESULPHURA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of sulphur.
DES'ULTORILY, *adv.* [*See* DESULTORY.] In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.
DES'ULTORINESS, *n.* A desultory manner; unconnectedness; a passing from one thing to another without order or method.
DESULTO'RIOUS, *a.* Desultory.
DES'ULTORY, *a.* [Lat. *desultorius*, from *desilio*; *de* and *salio*, to leap.] 1. Leaping; passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; immethodical; as, a *desultory* conversation.—2. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes; as, a *desultory* thought.
DESÜME,† *v. t.* [L. *desumo*.] To take from; to borrow.
DETACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *détacher*; *de* and the root of Eng. *tack*. *See* ATTACH.] 1. To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; as, to *detach* the coats of a bulbous root from each other; to *detach* a man from the interest of the minister, or from a party. —2. To separate men from their companies or regiments; to draw from companies or regiments, as a party of men, and send them on a particular service.—3. To select ships from a fleet, and send them on a separate service.
DETACH'ED, *pp.* Separated; parted from; disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service. In *painting*, figures, buildings, trees, &c., are said to be detached, when they are painted so as to appear standing out from the back ground in a natural manner, while the other parts appear in proper relative situations.—2. *a.* Separate; as, *detached* parcels or portions.
DETACH'ING, *ppr.* Separating; parting from; drawing and sending on a separate employment.
DETACH'MENT, *n.* The act of detaching or separating.—2. A body of troops, selected or taken from the main army, and employed on some special service or expedition.—3. A number of ships taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.
DETĀIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *détailler*, to cut in pieces; *de* and *tailler*, to cut.] 1. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; as, he *detailed* all the facts in due order. In *arch.*, when a moulding is exhibited in profile by abutting against a plane, it is said to *detail* on the plane.
DETĀIL, *n.* [Fr.] A narration or report of particulars; a minute and particular account. He related the story in *detail*. He gave a *detail* of all the transactions.—*Details* in the *fine arts*, are minute and particular parts of a picture, statue, or building, as distinguished from the general conception, or larger parts of a composition.
DETĀILED, *pp.* Related in particulars; minutely recited.
DETĀILER, *n.* One who details.
DETĀILING, *ppr.* Relating minutely; telling the particulars.

DETĀIN, *v. t.* [L. *detineo*; *de* and *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *détenir*. *See* TENANT.] 1. To keep back or from; to withhold; to keep what belongs to another. *Detain* not the wages of the hireling.—2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming; to stay or stop. We were *detained* by the rain.

Let us *detain* thee, till we have made ready a kid; Judges xiii.

3. To hold in custody.
DETĀINDER, *n.* A writ. [*See* DETINUE.]
DETĀINED, *pp.* Withheld; kept back; prevented from going or coming; held; restrained.
DETĀINER, *n.* One who withholds what belongs to another; one who detains, stops, or prevents from going. 2. In *law*, a holding, or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful.
DETĀINING, *ppr.* Withholding what belongs to another; holding back; restraining from going or coming; holding in custody.
DETĀINMENT, *n.* The act of detaining; detention.
DETECT', *v. t.* [L. *detego*, *detectus*; *de* and *tego*, to cover, W. *toi*, Eng. to *deck*, which see.] Literally, to uncover; hence, to discover; to find out; to bring to light; as, to *detect* the ramifications and inosculations of the fine vessels. But this word is especially applied to the discovery of secret crimes and artifices. We *detect* a thief, or the crime of stealing. We *detect* the artifices of the man, or the man himself. We *detect* what is concealed, especially what is concealed by design.
DETECT'ED, *pp.* Discovered; found out; laid open; brought to light.
DETECT'ER, *n.* A discoverer: one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.
DETECT'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; finding out.
DETEC'TION, *n.* The act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed; as, the *detection* of a thief or a burglar; the *detection* of fraud or forgery; the *detection* of artifice, device, or a plot.—2. Discovery of any thing before hidden, or unknown.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DETEN'EBRATE,† *v. t.* [L. *de* and *tenebræ*.] To remove darkness.
DETENT', *n.* [L. *detentus*; Fr. *détente*.] A stop in a clock, which by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking.
DETEN'TION, *n.* [*See* DETAIN.] The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another, and ought to be restored.—2. Confinement; restraint; as, *detention* in custody.—3. Delay from necessity; a detaining; as, the *detention* of the mail by bad roads.
DETER', *v. t.* [L. *deterreo*; *de* and *terreo*, to frighten.] 1. To discourage and stop by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty, or other consideration which disheartens, or countervails the motive for an act. We are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties. The state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

2. To prevent by prohibition or danger.
DETERĠE, *v. t.* (deterj'.) [L. *detergo*; *de* and *tergo*, to wipe or scour.] To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter, from the body, or from an ulcer.
DETER'ĠED, *pp.* Cleansed; purged.
DETER'ĠENT, *a.* Cleansing; purging.
DETER'ĠENT, *n.* A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.
DETER'ĠING, *ppr.* Cleansing; carrying off obstructions or foul matter.—2. *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.
DETE'RIORATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *détériorer*; L. *deterior*.] To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate; opposed to *meliorate*.
DETE'RIORATE, *v. t.* To make worse; to reduce in quality; as, to *deteriorate* a race of men or their condition.
DETE'RIORATED, *pp.* Made worse; impaired in quality.
DETE'RIORATING, *ppr.* Becoming worse or inferior in quality.
DETERIORA'TION, *n.* A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.
DETERIOR'ITY, *n.* Worse state or quality; as, *deteriority* of diet.
DETER'MENT, *n.* [*See* DETER.] The act of deterring; the cause of deterring; that which deters.
DETERM'INABLE, *a.* [*See* DETERMINE.] 1. That may be decided with certainty.—2. That may end or be determined.
DETERM'INATE, *a.* [L. *determinatus*.] 1. Limited; fixed; definite; as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.—2. Established; settled; positive; as, a *determinate* rule or order.

The *determinate* counsel of God; Acts ii.

3. Decisive; conclusive; as, a *determinate* resolution or judgment.—4. Resolved on.—5. Fixed; resolute.—*Determinate problem* in *geom.* and *analysis*, is that which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions, being thus opposed to an *indeterminate* problem, which admits of an infinite number of solutions.
DETERM'INATE,† *v. t.* To limit. [*See* DETERMINE.]
DETERM'INATELY, *adv.* With certainty.

The principles of religion are *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.
DETERM'INATENESS, *n.* The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.
DETERMINA'TION, *n.* The act of determining or deciding.—2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their *determination*.—3. Judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court. Justice is promoted by a speedy *determination* of causes, civil and criminal.—4. Absolute direction to a certain end.

Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of the will to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

5. An ending; a putting an end to; as, the *determination* of a will.—*Determination of blood*. In *med.* and *surg.*, when there is apparently a more copi-

ous and rapid flow of blood to any part, it is said to suffer under a determination of blood; as, to the brain, liver, &c.

DETERM'INATIVE, *a.* That uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

The *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bramhall.*

2. Limiting; that limits or bounds; as, a word may be *determinative* and limit the subject.

DETERM'INATOR, *n.* One who determines.

DETERM'INE, *v. t.* [L. *determino; de* and *termino*, to bound; *terminus*, a boundary or limit; W. *tervyn*, an extremity, or limit; *terv*, outward, extreme; *tervynu*, to fix a bound, to limit; to determine; *term*, a term; extreme point; *terminaw*, to limit; Ir. *teora*, a border, or limit; Gr. τέρμα, τέρμων. *See* TERM.] 1. To end; particularly, to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point; applicable to the decisions of the mind, or to judicial decisions. We say, I had *determined* this question in my own mind; the court has *determined* the cause.—2. To end and fix; to settle ultimately; as, this event *determined* his fate.—3. To fix on; to settle or establish; as, to *determine* the proper season for planting seeds.

God...hath *determined* the times before appointed; Acts xvii.

4. To end; to limit; to bound; to confine. Yonder hill *determines* our view. Knowledge is *determined* by the sight.—5. To give a direction to; to influence the choice; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction; as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law. Also, to give a direction to material bodies in their course; as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.—6. To resolve, that is, to end or settle a point in the mind, *as in definition first.*

I *determined* this with myself; 2 Cor. ii.

Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus; Acts xx.

7.† To destroy.—8. To put an end to; as, to *determine* a will.—9. To settle or ascertain, as something uncertain.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *J. Edwards.*

DETERM'INE, *v i.* To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision.

He shall pay as the judges *determine*; Ex. xxi.

It is indifferent how the learned shall *determine* concerning this matter. *Anon.*

2. To end; to terminate. The danger *determined* by the death of the conspirators. Revolutions often *determine* in setting up tyranny at home, or in conquest from abroad.

Some estates may *determine*, on future contingencies. *Blackstone.*

DETERM'INED, *pp.* Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed. -2. *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose, as a *determined* man; or manifesting a firm resolution, as a *determined* countenance.

DETER'MINEDLY, *adv.* In a determined manner.

DETER'MINER, *n.* One who decides or determines.

DETERM'INING, *ppr.* Ending; deciding; fixing; settling; resolving; limiting; directing.

DETERRA'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *terra*, earth.] The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth; a taking from out of the earth.

DETER'RED, *pp.* [*See* DETER.] Discouraged or prevented from proceeding or acting, by fear, difficulty, or danger.

DETER'RING, *ppr.* Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil.—2. *a.* Discouraging; frightening.

DETER'SION, *n.* [L. *detersus*, *detergo.* *See* DETERGE.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

DETER'SIVE, *a.* [It. *detersivo;* Fr. *detersif.* *See* DETERGE.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offensive matter.

DETER'SIVE, *n.* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.

DETEST', *v. t.* [L. *detestor; de* and *testor*, to affirm or bear witness. The primary sense of *testor* is to set, throw, or thrust. To *detest* is to thrust away.] To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely; as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

DETEST'ABLE, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things; Ezek. v.

DETEST'ABLENESS, *n.* Extreme hatefulness.

DETEST'ABLY, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

DETESTA'TION, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; with *of.* The good man entertains uniformly a *detestation of* sin.

DETEST'ED, *pp.* Hated extremely; abhorred.

DETEST'ER, *n.* One who abhors.

DETEST'ING, *ppr.* Hating extremely; abhorring; abominating.

DETHRONE, *v. t.* [Fr. *détrôner; de* and *throne*, L. *thronus.*] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity. — 2. To divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.

The Protector was *dethroned.* *Hume.*

DETHRONED, *pp.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

DETHRONEMENT, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor, or prince.

DETHRONER, *n.* One who dethrones.

DETHRONING, *ppr.* Driving from a throne; depriving of regal power.

DET'INUE, *n.* [Fr. *détenu*, detained; *détenir*, to detain.] In *law*, a writ of *detinue* is one that lies against him who wrongfully *detains* goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession. This writ lies for a thing certain and valuable, as for a horse, cow, sheep, plate, cloth, &c., to recover the thing itself or damages for the detainer.

DET'ONATE, *v. t.* [L. *detono; de* and *tono*, to thunder.] In *chem.*, to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

DET'ONATE, *v i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report. Nitre *detonates* with sulphur.

DET'ONATED, *pp.* Exploded; burnt with explosion.

DET'ONATING, *ppr.* Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.—*Detonating powders*, or *fulminating powders;* certain chemical compounds, which, on being exposed to heat or friction, explode with a loud report owing to one or more of the constituent parts assuming the elastic state with such rapidity, as to strike the displaced air with great violence. The chloride of azote and the iodine of the same element, are very powerful detonating substances. The ammoniuret of silver and gold, fulminate of silver and of mercury, detonate by slight friction, by means of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.

DET'ONATING TUBE, *n.* A Eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemistry for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and which are confined within it over mercury and water.



DETONA'TION, *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold. The result of *detonation* may be either combination or decomposition. *Detonation* is not *decrepitation.*

DETONIZA'TION, *n.* The act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

DET'ONIZE, *v. t.* [*See* DETONATE.] To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.

DET'ONIZE, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

This precipitate...*detonizes* with a considerable noise.

DET'ONIZED, *pp.* Exploded, as a combustible body.

DET'ONIZING, *ppr.* Exploding with a sudden report.

DETORT', *v. t.* [L. *detortus*, of *detorqueo; de* and *torqueo*, to twist.] To twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning.

DETORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted; wrested; perverted.

DETORT'ING, *ppr.* Wresting; perverting.

DETOR'TION, *n.* A turning or wresting; perversion.

DETOUR', *n.* [Fr.] A turning; a circuitous way.

DETRACT', *v. t.* [L. *detractum; detrecto; detraho; de* and *traho*, to draw. *See* DRAW and DRAG.] 1. Literally, to draw from. Hence, to take away from reputation or merit, through envy, malice, or other motive: hence, to *detract from*, is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth; to derogate from.

Never circulate reports that *detract from* the reputation or honour of your neighbour, without obvious necessity to justify the action.

2. To take away; to withdraw, *in a literal sense.*

DETRACT'INGLY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DETRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *detractio.*] The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; censure; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice. Detraction may consist in representing merit as less than it really is; or in the imputation of faults, vices, or crimes, which impair reputation; and if such imputation is false, it is slander or defamation.

DETRAC'TIOUS,† *a.* Containing detraction; lessening reputation.

DETRACT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DETRACT'OR, *n.* One who takes

away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honour of another. —2. In *anat.*, the name given to a muscle, the office of which is to draw the part, to which it is attached, away from some other part.

DETRACT'ORY, *a.* Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert; with *from.*

DETRACT'RESS, *n.* A female detractor; a censorious woman.

DETRECT',† *v. t.* [L. *detrecto.*] To refuse.

DET'RIMENT, *n.* [L. *detrimentum.* Qu. *deter*, worse, or *detero, detritum*, worn off.] Loss; damage; injury; mischief; harm; diminution. We speak of *detriment* to interest, property, religion, morals, reputation, and to land or buildings. *It is a word of very general application.*

DETRIMENT'AL, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

A spirit of speculation may be *detrimental* to regular commerce. *Anon.*

DET'RIMENTED, *a.* Injured; made worse.

DETRI'TAL, *a.* Composed of detritus, or partaking of the nature of detritus. *Detrital rocks*, the name given to such rocks as appear to have been derived from pre-existing solid mineral matter by some abrading power.

DETRI"TION, *n.* [L. *detero.*] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

DETRI'TUS, *n.* [L. *detritus*, worn; *detero*, to wear.] In *geol.*, a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition; as, diluvial *detritus*. Disintegrated materials of rocks. Properly speaking, *detritus* is *debris*, finely comminuted or pulverized by attrition. By *debris*, in geological language, is meant generally, the fragments of rocks, boulders, gravel, sand, trunks of trees, carcasses of animals, &c., detached from the summits and sides of mountains, by the effect of the elements, or resulting from sudden convulsions at the surface of the earth. *Debris* in general comprises *detritus;* but *detritus* excludes the idea of the larger *debris.*

DETRŪDE, *v. t.* [L. *detrudo; de* and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down with force.

DETRŪDED, *pp.* Thrust or forced down.

DETRŪDING, *ppr.* Thrusting or forcing down.

DETRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *detrunco; de* and *trunco*, to cut shorter; *truncus*, cut short. *See* TRENCH.] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

DETRUNC'ATED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened.

DETRUNC'ATING, *ppr.* Cutting or lopping off.

DETRUNCA'TION, *n.* The act of cutting off.

DETRU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* DETRUDE.] The act of thrusting or driving down.

DETURP'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *deturpo.*] To defile. [*Lit. us.*]

DEUCE, *n.* [Fr. *deux*, two.] Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots; *a term used in gaming.*

DEUCE, DUSE, or DEUSE, *n.* A demon.—2. A deviling, or little devil. The ancient Germans gave the name of *dusii* to certain demons, and it is supposed that the singular *dusius* is a corruption of Drusus, the son of Tiberius, who was famous, or rather infamous for his German victories; and his name may have been perpetuated as a name of terror among that people; and from the corruption Dusius, our word may have sprung. [*See* DUSE.]

DEUC'ED, *a.* Devilish. [Vulgar.]

DEUC'EDLY, *adv.* Devilishly. [Vulgar.]

DEUTEROG'AMIST, *n.* [Infra.] One who marries the second time.

DEUTEROG'AMY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second, and γαμος, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.

DEUTERON'OMY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second; and νομος, law.] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

DEUTEROPA'THY, *n.* [δευτερος and παθος.] A sympathetic affection, where a second part suffers from consent with the part originally affected; as, when the stomach is disturbed from an injury of the head.

DEUTEROS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second, and σκοπεω, to see.] The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEUTHYDROG'URET, or DEUTOHYDROG'URET, *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen, with one of some other element.

DEUTOX'IDE, or DEUTOX'YDE, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, second, and *oxide.*] Literally, the second oxide; but the term is usually employed in chemistry to denote a compound, containing two atoms, or two prime equivalents of oxygen to one or more of a metal; as the *deutoxide* of copper, the *deutoxide* of mercury, &c.

DEVAPORA'TION, *n.* [*de* and L. *vaporatio.*] The change of vapour into water, as in the generation of rain.

DEVĀST',† *v. t.* [L. *devasto.*] To lay waste; to plunder.

DEV'ASTATE, *v. t.* [L. *devasto; de* and *vasto*, to waste; Fr. *dévaster.* *See* WASTE.] To lay waste; to waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy improvements.

DEV'ASTATED, *pp.* Laid waste; ravaged.

DEV'ASTATING, *ppr.* Laying waste; desolating.

DEVASTA'TION, *n.* [L. *devastatio.*] 1. Waste; ravage; desolation; destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man; havoc; as by armies, fire, flood, &c.—2. In *law*, waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor, or administrator.

DEVEL'OPE, or DEVEL'OP, *v. t.* [Fr. *développer;* It. *sviluppare*, to unfold, to display; *viluppo*, a packet or bundle, intricacy.] 1. To uncover; to unfold; to lay open; to disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice. The general began to *develope* the plan of his operations.

These serve to *develope* its tenets. *Milner.*

2. To unravel; to unfold what is intricate; as, to *develope* a plot.

DEVEL'OPED, *pp.* Unfolded; laid open; unravelled.

DEVEL'OPER, *n.* One who developes, or unfolds.

DEVEL'OPING, *ppr.* Unfolding; disclosing; unravelling.

DEVEL'OPEMENT, or DEVEL'OPMENT, *n.* An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; disclosure; full exhibition.—2. The unravelling of a plot.—3. Among modern analysts a term in frequent use to denote the transformation of any function into the form of a series. Also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form, is termed a *developement.*—4. A term applied to express the organic changes which take place in animal and vegetable bodies, from their embryo state until they arrive at maturity.—5. In *geol.*, applied to those progressive changes in fossil genera and species which have followed one another during the deposition of the strata of the earth, in the course of the gradual advancement of the grand system of creation.

DEVENUS'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *venustas*, beauty.] To deprive of beauty or grace.

DEVER'GENCY. *See* DIVERGENCE.

DEVEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *dévêtir; de* and *vêtir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*, id., *vestis*, a vest, a garment. Generally written *divest.*] 1. To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to take off.—2. To deprive; to take away; as, to *devest* a man or nation of rights. [*See* DIVEST.] —3. To free from; to disengage.—4. In *law*, to alienate, as title or right.

DEVEST', *v. i.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate. [This word is generally written *divest*, except in the latter and legal sense.]

DEVEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothes; deprived; freed from; alienated or lost, as title.

DEVEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothes; depriving; freeing from; alienating.

DEVEX',† *a.* [L. *devexus.*] Bending down.

DEVEX'ITY, *n.* [L. *devexitas*, from *de* and *veho*, to carry.] A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward.

DE'VIATE, *v. i.* [It. *deviare;* L. *devius; de*, from, and *via*, way.] 1. To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course, or line, either in a literal or figurative sense; as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*

2. To stray from the path of duty; to wander, in a moral sense; to err; to sin.

DEVIA'TION, *n.* A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course, or line.—2. Variation from a common or established rule, or from analogy.—3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.—4. In *com.*, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. This discharges the underwriters from their responsibility.—*Deviation of a falling body*, that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent, which falling bodies experience in their descent, in consequence of the rotation of the earth on its axis.

DEVICE, *n.* [Fr. *devis, devise;* It. *divisa;* from L. *divisus, divido.*] 1. That which is formed by design, or invented; scheme; artificial contrivance; stratagem; project: *sometimes in a good sense; more generally in a bad sense, as arti-*

fices are usually employed for bad purposes. In *a good sense:*

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it; Jer. li.

In *a bad sense:*

He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty; Job v.

They imagined a mischievous *device*; Ps. xxi.

2. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry. It consists in a metaphorical similitude between the things representing and represented, as the figure of a plough representing agriculture.

Knights-errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addison.*

3. Invention; genius; faculty of devising; as a man of noble *device*.—4.† A spectacle or show.

DEVICEFUL, *a.* Full of devices; inventive.

DEVICEFULLY, *adv.* In a manner curiously contrived.

DEV'IL, *n.* (dev'l.) [Sax. *diafol*; D. *duivel*; G. *teufel*; Sw. *djefvul*; Dan. *diævel*; Russ. *diavol*; Tartar, *diof*; L. *diabolus*; Gr. διαβολος, said to be from διαβαλλω, to calumniate; Fr. *diable*; Sp. *diablo*; Port. *diabo*; It. *diavolo*. The Armoric is *diaul*; W. *diawl*, which Owen supposes to be compounded of *di*, a negative, and *awl*, light—one without light, (prince of darkness.) The Irish is *diabhail*, which, according to O'Brien, is composed of *dia*, deity, and *bhal*, air, (god of the air.) If these Celtic words are justly explained, they are not connected with *diabolus*, or the latter is erroneously deduced.] 1. In the *Christian theology*, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In our translation of the New Testament the word is frequently and erroneously used for demon.—2. A very wicked person, and in ludicrous language, any great evil. In profane language, it is an expletive expressing wonder, vexation, &c.—3. An idol, or false god; Lev. xvii.; 2 Chron. xi.

DEV'IL, *v. t.* To pepper excessively, a term used in cookery.

DEV'ILED, *pp.* or *a.* Peppered excessively; as a *deviled* chicken.

DEV'IL FISH, *n.* The popular name of a large species of ray, occasionally captured on the coast of America.

DEV'IL IN A BUSH, or **DEV'IL IN A MIST.** In *bot.*, the vulgar names of the genus Nigella.

DEV'ILING,† *n.* A young devil.

DEV'ILISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous; malicious; as, a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* wickedness.—2. Having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil.—3. Excessive; enormous; *in a vulgar and ludicrous sense*; as, a *devilish* cheat.

DEV'ILISHLY, *adv.* In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly.—2. Greatly; excessively; *in a vulgar sense.*

DEV'ILISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DEV'ILISM,† *n.* The state of devils.

DEV'ILIZE,† *v. t.* To place among devils.

DEV'ILKIN, *n.* A little devil.

DEV'ILRY, *n.* Extreme wickedness.

DEV'IL'S ADVOCATE, *n.* In the *Church of Rome*, a person appointed to raise doubts against the genuineness of the miracles of a candidate for canonization.

DEV'IL'S BIT, *n.* The vulgar name given to a plant of the genus Scabiosa Succisa, class Tetrandria, and order monogynia of Linn., nat. order Dipsaceæ. It has heads of blue flowers nearly globular, and a fleshy root, which is as it were cut or bitten off abruptly. It flowers in June and July, and is common in meadows and pastures. Old writers report that the devil bit its root out of envy, because it was an herb that possessed so many virtues, and was so beneficial to mankind. Hence the name. It is said to yield a green dye, and to be sufficiently astringent for tanning.

DEV'IL'S GUTS, *n.* The lesser dodder, or *Cuscuta epithymum* of Linnæus, a plant which is parasitic on furze, heath, thyme, and other plants. Class and order Pentandria digynia, nat. order Convolvulaceæ.

DEV'ILSHIP, *n.* The character of a devil.

DEV'ILTRY, *n.* Diabolical act. [Low.]

DE'VIOUS, *a.* [L. *devius*; *de* and *via*, way.] 1. Out of the common way or track; as, a *devious* course.—2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk *Thomson.*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

One *devious* step at first may lead into a course of habitual vice. *Anon.*

DEVIR'GINATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *devirgino*.] To deflower.

DEVIR'GINATED, *pp.* Deprived of virginity.

DEVISABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [*See* the Verb.] 1. That may be bequeathed or given by will.—2. That can be invented or contrived.

DEVISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *deviser*, to talk or interchange thoughts; It. *divisare*, to think, divide, or share; from L. *divisus*, *divido*.] 1. To invent; to contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to excogitate; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to project; as, to *devise* an engine or machine; to *devise* a new mode of writing; to *devise* a plan of defence; to *devise* arguments.

To *devise* curious works in gold and silver; Ex. xxxv.

In *a bad sense:*

Devise not evil against thy neighbour; Prov. iii.

2. To give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate.

DEVISE, *v. i.* To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme.

Devise how you will use him, when he comes. *Shak.*

Formerly followed by *of*; as, let us *devise of* ease.

DEVISE, *n.* Primarily, a dividing or division; hence, the act of bequeathing by will; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator.—2. A will or testament.—3. A share of estate bequeathed.

DEVISE,† *n.* Contrivance; scheme invented.

DEVISED, *pp.* Given by will; bequeathed; contrived.

DEVISEE', *n.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DEVISER, *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

DEVISING, *ppr.* Contriving; inventing; forming a scheme or plan.—2. Giving by will; bequeathing.

DEVISOR, *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements.

DEV'ITABLE,† *a.* Avoidable.

DEVITA'TION,† *n.* An escaping.

DEVOCA'TION,† *n.* [L. *devocatio*.] A calling away; seduction.

DEVOID', *a.* [*de* and *void*, Fr. *vuide*, *vide*. *See* VOID.] 1. Void; empty; vacant; *applied to place.*—2. Destitute; not possessing; as, *devoid* of understanding.—3. Free from; as, *devoid* of fear or shame.

DEVOIR', *n.* [Fr. *devoir*; It. *dovere*; from L. *debeo*, to owe.] Primarily, service or duty. Hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another; as, we paid our *devoirs* to the queen, or to the ladies.

DEVOLU'TION, *n.* [L. *devolutio*.] 1. The act of rolling down; as, the *devolution* of earth into a valley.—2. Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor. In *Scots law*, the term sometimes applied to the reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion, to an oversman, or umpire, to determine the difference. [*See* JUS DEVOLUTUM.]

DEVOLVE, *v. t.* (devolv'.) [L. *devolvo*; *de* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow*.] 1. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings.

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze. *Thomson.*

2. To move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.

The king *devolved* the care and disposition of affairs on the duke of Ormond. *Temple. Gibbon.*

DEVOLVE, *v. i.* (devolv'.) Literally, to roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. In the absence of the commander in chief, the command *devolved* on the next officer in rank. On the death of the prince, the crown *devolved* on his eldest son.

DEVOLV'ED, *pp.* Rolled down; passed over to another.

DEVOLV'EMENT, *n.* The act of devolving.

DEVOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling down; falling to a successor.

DEVORA'TION, *n.* The act of devouring.

DEVO'TARY,† *n.* A votary.

DEVŌTE, *v. t.* [L. *devoveo*, *devotus*; *de* and *voveo*, to vow; Fr. *dévouer*.] 1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* to the Lord, shall be sold or redeemed. Every *devoted* thing is most holy to the Lord; Lev. xxvii.

2. To give up wholly; to addict; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to attach; as, to *devote* one's self to science; to *devote* ourselves to our friends, or to their interest or pleasure.—3. To give up; to resign; as aliens were *devoted* to rapine; the city was *devoted* to the flames.—4. To doom; to consign over; as, to *devote* one to destruction.—5. To execrate; to doom to evil.

DEVOTE, *a.* Devoted.

DEVŌTE, *n.* A devotee.

DEVŌTED, *pp.* Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up; doomed; consigned.

DEVŌTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness; as, *devotedness* to religion.

DEVOTEE′, *n.* [Fr. *dévot.*] One who is wholly devoted; particularly, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

DEVŌTEMENT, *n.* Devotedness; devotion.—2. Vowed dedication.

DEVŌTER, *n.* One that devotes; also, a worshipper.

DEVŌTING, *ppr.* Giving or appropriating by vow; solemnly setting apart or dedicating; consecrating; giving wholly; addicting; dooming; consigning.

DEVO′TION, *n.* The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose.—2. A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness.—3. External worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties.

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions;* Acts xvii.

4. Prayer to the Supreme Being. A Christian will be regular in his morning and evening *devotions.*—5. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.—6. Ardent love or affection; attachment manifested by constant attention; as, the duke was distinguished by his *devotion* to the king, and to the interest of the nation.—7. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. *Shak.*

8. Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon.*

DEVO′TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises.—2. Suited to devotion; as, a *devotional* frame of mind.

DEVO′TIONALIST, } *n.* A person given to devotion; or one superstitiously or formally devout.
DEVO′TIONIST, }

DEVO′TO,† *n.* [It.] A devotee.

DEVO′TOR,† *n.* One who reverences or worships.

DEVOUR′, *v. t.* [L. *devoro; de* and *voro*, to eat; It. *vorare, divorare;* Arm. *devori;* W. *pori*, to feed; Gr. βορα, pasture; Heb. Ch. בער, *bahar*, to consume.] 1. To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously, as a beast of prey, or as a hungry man.

We will say, some evil beast hath *devoured* him; Gen. xxxvii.

In the morning he shall *devour* the prey; Gen. xlix.

2. To destroy; to consume with rapidity and violence.

I will send a fire into the house of Hazael, which shall *devour* the palaces of Ben-Hadad; Amos i.

Famine and pestilence shall *devour* him; Ez. vii.

3. To destroy; to annihilate; to consume.

He seemed in swiftness to *devour* the way. *Shak.*

4. To waste; to consume; to spend in dissipation and riot.

As soon as this thy son had come, who hath *devoured* thy living with harlots; Luke xv.

5. To consume wealth and substance by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions.

Ye *devour* widows' houses; Matt. xxiii.

6. To destroy spiritually; to ruin the soul.

Your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may *devour;* 1 Pet. v.

7. To slay.

The sword shall *devour* the young lions; Nah. ii.

8. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight, *Devour* her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

DEVOUR′ED, *pp.* Eaten; swallowed with greediness; consumed; destroyed; wasted; slain.

DEVOUR′ER, *n.* One who devours; he or that which eats, consumes, or destroys; he that preys on.

DEVOUR′ING, *ppr.* Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating. In *her*, all fish borne in coat armour are termed in blazon *devouring*, because they swallow their food whole without chewing.

DEVOUR′INGLY, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

DEVOUT′, *a.* [It. *devoto;* Fr. *dévot;* L. *devotus. See* DEVOTE.] 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of God. *Rogers.*

2. Pious; devoted to religion; religious.

Simeon was a just man and *devout;* Luke ii.

Devout men carried Stephen to his burial; Acts viii.

3. Expressing devotion or piety; as, with eyes *devout.*—4. Sincere; solemn; earnest; as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety.

DEVOUT′,† *n.* A devotee.

DEVOUT′LESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion.

DEVOUT′LESSNESS, *n.* Want of devotion.

DEVOUT′LY, *adv.* With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion.

He was *devoutly* engaged in prayer. *Anon.*

2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts; as, he viewed the cross *devoutly.*—3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly; as, a consummation *devoutly* to be wished.

DEVOUT′NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

DEVOW′,† *v. t.* To give up.

DEW, *n.* [Sax. *deaw;* G. *thau.* It is probably from the same primary root as *thaw;* G. *thau*, dew, *thauen*, to thaw.] The aqueous vapour or moisture which is deposited from the air, in the form of minute globules, on the surfaces of bodies during the night. This happens when the surface of the ground is colder than the lower strata of the atmosphere. Dew is vapour condensed on the surface of bodies; it does not fall like rain and rest there, but its existence depends entirely on the power which the surface has of becoming sufficiently reduced in temperature to effect the condensation. Dew appears chiefly on calm and clear nights. It is never seen on nights both cloudy and windy. It is much more copiously deposited on some surfaces than on others. In winter, dew becomes hoar-frost.

DEW, *v. t.* To wet with dew; to moisten.

DEW′BENT, *a.* Bent by the dew.

DEW′-BERRY, *n.* The vulgar name of the *Rubus cæsius*, a species of bramble. It is a small trailing plant which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields. The fruit is black, with a bluish bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

DEW-BESPAN′GLED, *a.* Spangled with dew-drops.

DEW-BESPRENT′,† *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

DEW-BESPRINK′LED, *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

DEW′-DRENCHED, *a.* Drenched with dew.

DEW′-DROP, *n.* A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew.

DEW′-DROPPING, *a.* Wetting as with dew.

DEW′ED, *pp.* Moistened with dew.

DEW-IMPEARL′ED, *a.* [*See* PEARL.] Covered with dew-drops, like pearls.

DEW′INESS, *n.* State of being dewy.

DEW′ING, *ppr.* Wetting or moistening with dew.

DEW′LAP, *n.* [*dew* and *lap*, to lick.] The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.—2. In *Shakspeare*, a lip flaccid with age.

DEW′LAPT, *a.* Furnished with a dewlap.

DEW′LESS, *a.* Having no dew.

DEW′-POINT, *n.* The degree indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited. It varies with the degree of the humidity of the atmosphere. The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and *vice versa.* When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface. As we ascend into the atmosphere, the dew-point remains stationary to great heights, and then falls suddenly to a large amount.

DEW′-RETTING, *n.* In *husbandry*, the spreading of hemp or flax on grass to expose it to the action of the dews, which expedite the separation of the fibre from the feculent matter.

DEW′-STONE, *n.* A species of limestone in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface.

DEW′-WORM, *n.* A worm, called otherwise earth-worm, a species of Lumbricus, which lives just under the surface of the ground.

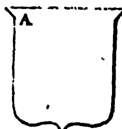
DEW′Y, *a.* Partaking of dew; like dew; as, *dewy* mist.—2. Moist with dew; as, *dewy* fields.

His *dewy* locks distilled
Ambrosia. *Milton.*

DEXA′MINE, *n.* A genus of amphipodous crustaceans. The *D. spinosa* is very common on the southern coasts of England. It has fourteen legs, and is about three quarters of an inch in length.

DEXIA′RIÆ, *n.* A family of dipterous insects of the section *creophilæ.* These flies are of inoffensive habits, and are usually seen on flowers.

DEX'TER, *a.* [L. *dexter;* Gr. δεξιος; Ir. *deas.*] Right as opposed to left; a term used in *her.*, to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms; as, *bend-dexter; dexter-point.*



A, Dexter point.

DEXTER'ITY, *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*, right, fit, prompt.] 1. Readiness of limbs; adroitness; activity; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action, which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion. We say, a man handles an instrument, or eludes a thrust, with *dexterity*.—2. Readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations. We say, a negotiation is conducted with *dexterity*

DEX'TRAL, *a.* Right, as opposed to left. In *conchol.*, shells are divided into *dextral* and *sinistral.* The more common turn of shells is with the apparent motion of the sun, or as the hand of a clock moves. These are termed *dextral* shells. A reverse or *sinistral* shell, when placed in a perpendicular position, has its spiral volutions in an opposite direction to the motion of the index of a clock, and resembles what is called a sinistral or left-handed screw. The sinistral shells are sometimes termed heteroclitical, and heterostrophe shells.

DEXTRAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being on the right side.

DEX'TRINE, *n.* [from L. *dexter*, right as opposed to left.] In *chem.*, the soluble or gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by diastase, or by certain acids. It is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is white, insipid, and without smell. It is a good substitute for gum arabic in medicine.

DEXTROR'SAL, *a.* [*dexter* and *vorsus, versus*, from *verto*, to turn.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

DEX'TEROUS, or **DEX'TROUS**, *a.* Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skilful and active in manual employment; adroit; as, a *dextrous* hand; a *dextrous* workman.—2. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; as, a *dextrous* manager.

Dextrous the craving, fawning crowd to quit. *Pope.*

3. Skilful; artful; done with dexterity; as, *dextrous* management.

DEX'TEROUSLY, or **DEX'TROUSLY**, *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

DEX'TEROUSNESS, or **DEX'TROUSNESS**, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.

DEY, *n.* The title of the old governors or sovereigns of Algiers, under the protection of the Grand Seignior.

DI-DIF-DIS. The same prefix under different forms. It is immediately from the Latin, but originally from the Greek, *dis* or *dicha* (δις or διχα) in some words, and *dia* (δια) (*see* below) in others. It signifies separation, sometimes two or twofold, manifold, different, or various. Sometimes it expresses negation, and sometimes it is merely intensive.

DIA, [Gr. δια.] A prefix in words originally Greek, which in some words signifies through, by, or throughout, in others division or diversity. Sometimes it is merely intensive, increasing the positive meaning of the word.

DI'ABASE, *n.* Another name of greenstone.

DIABATE'RIAL, *a.* [Gr. διαβαινω.] Border-passing.

DIABE'TES, *n.* [Gr. διαβητης, from διαβαινω, to pass through; δια and βαινω, to go or pass.] An immoderate flow of urine. There are two varieties of this disorder; the one is merely a superabundant discharge of ordinary urine, and is termed *diabetes insipidus;* in the other the urine has a sweet taste, and contains abundance of a peculiar saccharine matter; it is called *diabetes mellitus.* This disease usually attacks persons of a debilitated constitution towards the decline of life, and generally without any obvious cause. Thirst and a voracious appetite are its first symptoms; the urine gradually increases in quantity; and then there is a sense of weight and uneasiness in the loins, emaciation, œdematous legs, and hectic fever. There are very few cases on record of the cure, or even of the relief of confirmed diabetes.

DIABET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

DIAB'LERY, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie.*] Devilry.

DIABOL'IC, **DIABOL'ICAL**, *a.* [L. *diabolus*, the devil.] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; hence, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil; as, a *diabolical* temper; a *diabolical* scheme or action.

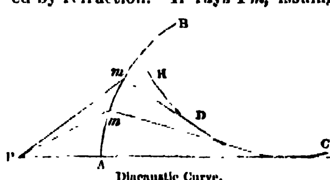
DIABOL'ICALLY, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously.

DIABOL'ICALNESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DIAB'OLISM, *n.* The actions of the devil.—2. Possession by the devil.

DIACATHOL'ICON, *n.* [Gr. δια and καθολικος, universal.] A laxative electuary, so called from its general usefulness.

DIACAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακαιω, to burn or inflame.] Belonging to curves formed by refraction. If rays P*m*, issuing



Diacaustic Curve.

from a luminous point P, be refracted by the curve A*m*B, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction, in a given ratio; the curve CDH, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic* or *caustic* by refraction. [*See* CAUSTIC.]

DIACAUS'TIC, *n.* A diacaustic curve.

DIACH'YLUM, or **DIACH'YLON**, *n.* [Gr. δια and χυλος, juice.] The name given by the Greeks to an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs. The term is still retained and applied to a plaster made by beating together olive oil and finely pounded litharge. It is used for curing ulcers, and is the basis of most officinal plasters.

DIACO'DIUM, *n.* The sirup of poppies.

DIAC'ONAL, *a.* [L. *diaconus;* Gr. διακονος.] Administering by assiduous offices pertaining to a deacon.

DIA'COPE, *n.* A genus of fishes of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Percidæ. Many large and beautiful species of this genus inhabit the Indian seas. Some of them are upwards of three feet long.

DIACOUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακουω, to hear; δια and ακουω, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

DIACOUS'TICS, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called also *diaphonics.*

DIA'CRISIS, *n.* Lat. from Gr. διακρινω, to distinguish.] The distinguishing of diseases, one from another, by their symptoms.

DIACRIT'ICAL, or **DIACRIT'IC**, *a.* διακριτικος: διακρινω, to separate; δια and κρινω, to separate.] That separates or distinguishes; distinctive; as, a *diacritical* point or mark.

The short vowel is never signified by any *diacritical* mark. *Encyc.*

DI'ADELPH, *n.* [Gr. δις, δι, twice, and αδελφος, a brother.] In *bot.*, a plant whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments. *Diadelphia* is the name given by Linn.


Diadelph.

to his seventeenth class of plants. It consists chiefly of leguminous genera, and it is customary to place in it all the papilionaceous plants which have united stamens, whether in one parcel or two.

DIADELPH'IAN, or **DIADELPH'OUS**, *a.* In *bot.*, having its stamens united in two bodies by their filaments.

DI'ADEM, *n.* [Gr. διαδημα, from διαδεω, to gird; δια and δεω, to bind; L. *diadema.*] 1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and tied round the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind and let fall on the neck. It was usually white and plain; sometimes embroidered with gold, or set with pearls and precious stones.—2. In *modern usage*, the mark or badge of royalty, worn on the head; a crown; and *figuratively*, empire; supreme power.—3. A distinguished or principal ornament.

A *diadem* of beauty; Is. xxviii.

DI'ADEMED, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented.

DI'ADROM, *n.* [Gr. διαδρομη, a running about; διαδρεμω: δια and τρεχω, to run.] A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

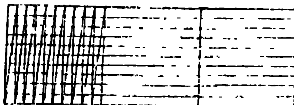
DIÆR'ESIS, or **DIER'ESIS,** *n.* [Gr.] Separation, particularly of one syllable into two; also the mark ¨ which signifies a division, as in aërial.

DIAGNO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. διαγνωσις, διαγινωσκω, to distinguish.] The distinctive or discriminating knowledge of any thing, but especially the art of distinguishing one disease from another.

DIAGNOS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διαγνωστικος: διαγινωσκω: δια and γινωσκω, to know.] Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

DIAGNOS'TIC, *n.* The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others. *Diagnostics* are of two kinds; the *adjunct,* or such as are common to several diseases; and the *pathognomonic,* which always attend the disease, and distinguish it from all others.

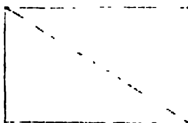
DIAG'ONAL, *a.* [Gr. διαγωνιος: δια and γωνια, a corner.] 1. In *geom.,* extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts.—2. Being in an angular direction.—*Diagonal scale,* a scale which consists of a set of parallel lines



Diagonal scale.

drawn on a ruler, with lines crossing them at right angles, and at equal distances. One of these equal divisions, namely, that at the extremity of the ruler, is subdivided into a number of equal parts, and lines are drawn through the points of division obliquely across the parallels. With the help of the compasses such a scale facilitates the laying down of lines of any required length to the two hundredth part of an inch.

DIAG'ONAL, *n.* A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral



Diagonal.

figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two equal parts. It is sometimes called the *diameter,* and sometimes the *diametral.*

DIAG'ONALLY, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

DIAG'ONOUS, *a.* In *bot.,* having four corners.

DI'AGRAM, *n.* [Gr. διαγραμμα: δια and γραφω, to write.] In *geom.,* a figure, draught, or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties

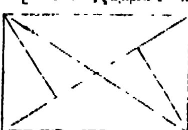


Diagram.

of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c. Anciently, a musical scale.

DI'AGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. δια and γραφω, to describe.] A name given by the French artists to a recently invented instrument used in perspective.

DIAGRAPH'IC, } *a.* [Gr. δια and
DIAGRAPH'ICAL, } γραφω, to describe.] Descriptive.

DI'AL, *n.* [Ir. *diail;* probably from *day, dies.*] An instrument for measuring time, by the aid of the sun; being a plate or plane surface, on which lines are drawn in such a manner, that the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of another plane erected perpendicularly on the former, may show the true time of the day. The edge of



Dial.

the plane which shows the time, is called the *stile* of the dial, and this must be parallel to the axis of the earth. The line on which this plane is erected, is called the *substile;* and the angle included between the *substile* and *stile,* is called the elevation or height of the stile. A dial may be horizontal, vertical, or inclining. Before the invention of clocks and watches, dials were generally to be seen in most places of public resort, as churches, crossways, markets, &c. Since that time, they have fallen gradually into disuse, and indeed the variable nature of our climate materially limits their utility.

DI'AL-PLATE, *n.* The plate of a dial on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.

DI'ALECT, *n.* [Gr. διαλεκτος; δια and λεγω, to speak; Fr. *dialecte.*] 1. The form or idiom of a language, peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state; consisting chiefly in differences of orthography or pronunciation. The Greek language is remarkable for four dialects, the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Eolic. A dialect is the branch of a parent language, with such local alterations as time, accident, and revolutions may have introduced among descendants of the same stock or family, living in separate or remote situations. But in regard to a large portion of words, many languages which are considered as distinct, are really dialects of one common language.—2. Language; speech, or manner of speaking.

DIALEC'TICAL, or **DIALEC'TIC,** *a.* Pertaining to a dialect, or dialects, not radical.—2. Logical; argumental.

DIALEC'TICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a dialect.

DIALECTI''CIAN, *n.* A logician; a reasoner.

DIALEC'TICS, *n.* The name given by the ancients to the art of reasoning or disputing; or that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.

DIALEC'TOR, *n.* One learned in dialectics.

DI'ALING, *n.* The art of constructing dials, or of drawing dials on a plane. The sciateric science, or knowledge of showing the time by shadows.

DI'ALLING LINES, or **SCALE,** *n.* Graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants, and other instruments to expedite the construction of dials.—*Dialling sphere,* an instrument made of brass, with several semicircles sliding over each other upon a movable horizon, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes.

DI'ALIST, *n.* A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialling.

DI'ALLAGE, *n.* [Gr. διαλλαγη, difference, alluding to the difference of lustre between its natural joints.] A mineral, the smaragdite of Saussure, of a lamellar or foliated structure. Its subspecies are green diallage, metalloidal diallage, and bronzite. The metalloidal subspecies is called schillerstein, or shiller spar.

DIAL'OGISM, *n.* A feigned speech between two or more.

DIAL'OGIST, *n.* [*See* DIALOGUE.] A speaker in a dialogue; also, a writer of dialogues.

DIALOGIST'IC, *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.

DIALOGIST'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of dialogue.

DIAL'OGIZE, *v. i.* [*See* DIALOGUE.] To discourse in dialogue.

DI'ALOGUE, *n.* (di'alog.) [Fr. *dialogue;* from Gr. διαλογος, from διαλεγομαι, to dispute; δια and λεγω, to speak.] 1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.—2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic; as, the *dialogues* of Cicero de Oratore, and de Natura Deorum.

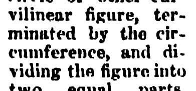
DI'ALOGUE,† *v. i.* To discourse together; to confer.

DI'ALOGUE-WRITER, *n.* A writer of dialogues or feigned conversations.

DIAL'YSIS, *n.* [Gr. διαλυσις; διαλυω, to dissolve; δια and λυω, to dissolve.] 1. A mark in writing or printing, consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation; as, *aër, mosaïc.*—2. In *med.,* debility; also, a solution of continuity.

DIAMAN'TINE,† for *Adamantine.*

DIAM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. διαμετρος, δια and μετρον, measure through.] 1. A right line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts.



Diameter.

Whenever any point of a figure is called a centre, any straight line drawn through the centre, and terminated by opposite boundaries is called a *diameter.* And any point which bisects all lines drawn through it from opposite boundaries is called a centre. Thus, the circle, the

conic sections, the parallelogram, the sphere, the cube, and the parallelopiped, all have centres, and by analogy *diameters*. In *arch.*, the measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column, which being divided into 60 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of the order are measured. The 60th part of the diameter is called a minute, and 30 minutes make a module. —2. A right line passing through the centre of a piece of timber, a rock, or other object, from one side to the other; as, the *diameter* of a tree or of a stone.

DIAM'ETRAL, *a.* Diametrical—which see.

DIAM'ETRAL, *n.* A diameter.

DIAM'ETRALLY, *adv.* Diametrically.

DIAMET'RICAL, *a.* Describing a diameter.—2. Observing the direction of a diameter; direct; as, *diametrical* opposition.

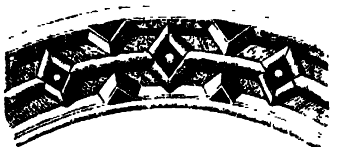
DIAMET'RICALLY, *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; as, *diametrically* opposite.

DI'AMOND, *n.* (di'mond.) [Fr *diamant;* G. and D. *diamant;* L. *adamas;* Gr. ἀδάμας, ἀδάμαντος, whence *adamant*, from the Celtic; W. *chedraen*, moving stone; *ehed*, to fly or move, and *maen*, stone; a name first given to the lodestone. *See* ADAMANT.] 1. A mineral, gem, or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes coloured. In its rough state, it is commonly in the form of a roundish pebble, or of octahedral crystals. It consists of pure carbon, and when heated to 14° Wedgwood, and exposed to a current of air, it is gradually, but completely combustible. When pure and transparent, it is said to be of the first water. The weight, and consequently the value of diamonds, is estimated in carats, one of which is equal to four grains; and the price of one diamond compared to that of another of equal colour, transparency, purity, form, &c., is as the squares of the respective weights estimated in carats. Thus, a diamond of two carats is worth four times as much as one of one carat, both being of the same quality. Diamonds are valuable for many purposes. Their powder is the best for the lapidary and the gem engraver. Glaziers cut glass with them; and glass cutters, looking-glasses, and other articles of window and plate-glass. 2. A very small printing letter.—3. A figure, otherwise called a rhombus.

DI'AMOND, *a.* Resembling a diamond, as, a *diamond* colour; or consisting of diamonds, as a *diamond* chain.

DI'AMONDED, *a.* Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, or rhombus.

DI'AMOND FRET, *n.* In *arch.*, a species of moulding consisting of fillets intersecting each other, so as to form diamonds or rhombuses.



Diamond Fret.

DI'AMOND-HILTED, *a.* Having a hilt with diamonds, as a dagger.

DI'AMOND-MINE, *n.* A mine in which diamonds are found.

DI'AMOND-SHAPED, *a.* Leaves are so called, when approaching to a square of which those sides that are opposite are equal; the angles being generally, two obtuse and two acute.

DIAN'CHORA, *n.* A genus of fossil conchifers.

DIA'NA, *n.* In *mytho.*, the Latin name of the goddess known to the Greeks by the name of Artemis (Αρτεμις), the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and

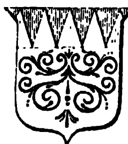


Diana.

sister of Apollo. She was the virgin goddess of the chase, and also presided over health.

DIAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. δις, δι, twice, and ανηρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a plant having two stamens.

DIAN'DRIA, *n.* The second class in the Linnæan system of arranging plants. It comprehends all genera with flowers having only two stamens, provided the stamens are neither united at their base, nor combined with the style and stigma, nor separated from the pistil.



Diandria (Speedwell).

DIAN'DRIAN, or **DIAN'DROUS**, *a.* Having two stamens.

DIAN'THUS, *n.* A very numerous and beautiful tribe of dicotyledonous plants, much esteemed for the elegance of their flowers and for their fine scent. Class and order Decandria digynia, nat. order Caryophillaceæ. The pink, clove, carnation, and sweet William, are all well-known favourites.

DI'APASM,† *n.* [Gr. διαπασσω, to sprinkle.] A perfume.

DIAPA'SON, } *n.* [Gr. δια πασων, through
DI'APASE, } all.] 1. In *music*, the octave, or interval which includes all the tones.—2. Among *musical instrument makers*, a rule, or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones.

Diapáson-diapen'te, a compound consonance in a triple ratio, as 3 to 9, consisting of 9 tones and a semitone, or 19 semitones; a twelfth.

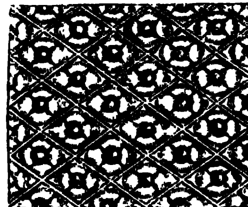
Diapáson-diates'saron, a compound concord, founded on the proportion of 8 to 3, consisting of eight tones and a semitone.

Diapáson-ditone, a compound concord, whose terms are as 10 to 4, or 5 to 2.

Diapáson-semiditone, a compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of 12 to 5.

DIAPEN'TE, *n.* [Gr. δια and πεντε, five.] 1. A fifth; an interval making the second of the concords, and with the diatessaron, an octave.—2. In *med.*, a composition of five ingredients.

DI'APER, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, diapered; said to be from Ypres, in the Netherlands.] Figured linen cloth; a cloth woven in flowers or figures, much used



Diaper Westminster Abbey

for towels, or napkins. Hence, a towel, or napkin.—2. The flowering either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a panel, or flat surface.

DI'APER, *v. t.* To variegate, or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower.

DI'APER, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you diaper on folds. *Peacham.*

DI'APERED, *pp.* Flowered.

DI'APERING, or **DI'APER**, *ppr.* In *her.*, covering the field with little squares, and filling them with a variety of figures, or with a running ornament, as in the figure, formerly much used in arms painted on glass.

Diapering.

DI'APHANED, *a.* Transparent. [*Lit. us.*]

DIAPHANE'ITY, *n.* [Gr. διαφανεια: διαφαινω, to shine through; δια and φαινω, to shine.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness.

DIAPHAN'IC, *a.* [Gr. διαφανης. *See* supra.] Having power to transmit light; transparent.

DIAPH'ANOUS, *a.* [*See* supra.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

DIAPHON'IC, *a.* [Gr. δια and φωνη, to sound.] Diacoustic.

DIAPHO'NICS, *n. plur.* The science, or doctrine of refracted sounds. [*See* DIACOUSTICS.]

DIAPHORE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. διαφορησις: διαφορεω, to carry through; δια and φορεω, to carry.] Augmented perspiration or sweat; or an elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

DIAPHORET'IC, *a.* [supra.] Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific; sweating.

DIAPHORET'IC, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific. Diaphoretics differ from sudorifics; the former only increase the insensible perspiration, the latter excite the sensible discharge called *sweat*.

DI'APHRAGM, *n.* (di'afram.) [Gr. διαφραγμα: δια and φρασσω, to break off, to defend.] 1. In *anat.*, the midriff, a

muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen, or lower belly.—2. A partition or dividing substance.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC, *a.* Appertaining to the diaphragm.

DIAPORE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. διαπόρησις: διαπορέω, to doubt.] In *rhet.*, doubt; hesitation; a figure in which the speaker seems to be in doubt which of two subjects he ought to begin with.

DIA'RIAN, *a.* [*See* DIARY.] Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DI'ARIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DIARRHŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. διαῤῥοια: διαῤῥέω, to flow through; δια and ῥέω, to flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines; a lax.

DIARRHŒT'IC, *a.* Producing diarrhœa, or lax.

DIARTHRO'SIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. διάρθρωσις.] A kind of movable articulation.

DI'ARY, *n.* [L. *diarium*, from *dies*, a day.] An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations; as, a *diary* of the weather. A *diary fever* is a fever of one day.

DIAS'CHISM, *n.* [Gr. διασχισμα, a piece cut off; διασχιζω: δια and σχιζω, to cut off.] In *music*, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the *lesser comma.*

DI'ASPORE, *n.* [Gr. διασπείρω, to disperse.] A mineral occurring in lamellar concretions, of a pearly gray colour, and infusible. A small fragment, placed in the flame of a candle, almost instantly decrepitates, and is dispersed; whence its name. It is a mineral little known.

DIASTAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διασταλτικο., dilating.] Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music, as the major third, major sixth, and major seventh.

DI'ASTASE, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted by water from crushed malt, and precipitated from that infusion by alcohol. It effects the conversion of starch into dextrine and grape sugar. The amount of diastase in malted barley is not more than the 500th part. It is, however, by the action of this small proportion that the starch of the barley is converted into sugar, in the first stage of brewing, preparatory to the fermentation by which ale or malt spirits are obtained.

DI'ASTEM, *n.* [Gr. διαστημα.] In *music*, a simple interval.

DIAS'TOLE, DIAS'TOLY, *n.* [Gr. διαστολη, διαστελλω, δια and στελλω, to set, or send from.] 1. Among *physicians*, a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *systole*, or contraction.—2. In *gram.*, the extension of a syllable; or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DI'ASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. δια and στυλος.] In *arch.*, that mode of arranging columns in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

DIATES'SARON, *n.* [Gr. δια and τεσσαρα, four.] Among *musicians*, a concord, or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one greater semitone. Its proportion is as 4 to 3, and it is called a perfect fourth.—2. A harmony of the four Gospels; the four Gospels.

DIATHER'MAL, or DIATHER'MANOUS, *a.* [Gr. δια and θερμαινω, to heat.] A term applied to certain substances, such as transparent pieces of rock salt, &c., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent or diaphonous bodies allow of the passage of light.

DIATH'ESIS, *n.* [Gr.] Particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad.

DIAT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. δια, through, and, τεμνω, to cleave.] In *miner.*, having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

DIATON'IC, *a.* [Gr. δια, by or through, and τονος, sound.] Ascending, or descending, as in sound, or from sound to sound. This epithet is given to a scale or gamut, to intervals of a certain kind, or to music composed of these intervals; as, a *diatonic* series; a *diatonic* interval; *diatonic* melody or harmony. It is applied to ordinary music, containing only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semitone.

DI'ATRIBE, *n.* [Gr. διατριβη.] A continued discourse, or disputation.

DI'ATRIBIST, *n.* One who prolongs his discourse, or discussion.

DIAZEU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διαζευγνυμι, to disjoin.] A *diazeutic* tone, in ancient Greek music, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from A to B.



DIB'BLE, *n.* [probably from the root of *top*, *tip*, a point, and denoting a little sharp point; or allied to *dip*, to thrust in.] A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

Dibble.

DIB'BLE, *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; or to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. i.* To make holes; to dip, as *in angling.*

DIB'BLER, *n.* One who makes holes in the ground to receive seed.

DIB'STONE, *n.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *dicacitas.*] Pertness. [*Lit. us.*]

DI'CAST, *n.* [Gr. δικαστης, from δικαζω, to judge, from δικη, justice.] In *ancient Greece*, an officer answering nearly to our juryman.

DICE, *n. plur.* of *Die;* also, a game with dice.

DICE, *v. i.* To play with dice

DICE-BOX, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

DICE COAL, *n.* A species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments.

DICE-MAKER, *n.* A maker of dice.

DICEPH'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις, and κεφαλη, head.] Having two heads on one body.

DICER, *n.* A player at dice.

DICHLAMYD'EOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις, and χλαμυς, a garment.] In *bot.*, having two coverings, a calyx and a corol.

DICHOT'OMIZE, *v. t.* [*See* the next word.] To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.

DICHOT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. διχα, doubly, by pairs, and τεμνω, to cut.] In *bot.*, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom; as, a *dichotomous* stem.

DICHOT'OMOUS-CORYMBED, *a.* Composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs.

DICHOT'OMOUSLY, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.

DICHOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. διχοτομια, a division into two parts; διχα and τεμνω, to cut.] 1. Division or distribution of ideas by pairs. [*Lit. us.*]—2. In *astr.*, that phase of the moon, in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.—3. In *bot.*, a term employed to express a mode of branching by constant forking, as when the first stem or vein of a plant divides into two branches, each branch into two others, and so on. This is seen in the veins of fern leaves, and in the stems of the lycopodiaceous plants.

Dichotomous Branch and Leaves.

DI'CHROISM, *n.* [Gr. δις, double, and χρωμα, colour.] A term in optics used to designate a property possessed by several crystallized bodies, of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them. Thus the muriate of palladium appears of a deep red colour along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction.

DICH'ROIT. *See* IOLITE.

DICING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where dice is played; a gaming house. [*Lit.us.*]

DICK'ENS, *interj.* Devil. [*Vulgar.*]

DICK'ER, *n.* [probably from Gr. δεκα, ten, W. *deg*, L. *decem.*] In *old authors*, the number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins; but applied to other things, as a *dicker* of gloves, &c.

DICOC'COUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and κοκκος, Lat. *coccus*, a grain.] Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each; as, a *dicoccous* capsule.

DICOTYLE'DON, *n.* [Gr. δις, two, and κοτυληδων, a cavity.] A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating. *Dicotyledons* form a nat. class of plants, deriving their name from the embryo having in general two seed-leaves, or cotyledons. But as there are some exceptions to this character, botanists associate with it others derived from the mode of growth, leaves, flowers, &c., and the whole taken together give the real diagnosis of the class to which the name of *dicotyledons* is applied.

DICOTYLED'ONOUS, *a.* Having two lobes. A *dicotyledonous* plant is one whose seeds have two lobes, or cotyledons.

DICRANO'CERUS, *n.* [Gr. δικρανος, and κερας.] The name of a species of fossil stag, having the horn two-forked.

DICRO'TOS, *n.* [Gr. δις, and κροτος.] A double or rebounding pulse.

DICTAM'NUS, *n.* The botanical name of the fragrant herbaceous plant called Fraxinella, or bastard dittany, by gardeners. The flowers are decandrious, and accord in character with those of the nat. order Rutaceæ. When rubbed the plant emits an odour like lemon-peel. It yields a large quantity of oily matter, and in warm and calm evenings it is said to impart so much oily vapour to the air around it as to render it inflammable.

DIC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *dicto*, from *dico*, to speak; Fr. *dicter;* Ir. *deachtaim.*] 1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; as, what God has *dictated*, it is our duty to believe.—2. To order, or instruct

what is to be said or written; as, a general *dictates* orders to his troops.—3. To suggest; to admonish; to direct by impulse on the mind. We say, the Spirit of God *dictated* the messages of the prophets to Israel. Conscience often *dictates* to men the rules by which they are to govern their conduct.

DIC'TATE, *n.* An order delivered; a command.—2. A rule, maxim, or precept, delivered with authority.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*

3. Suggestion; rule or direction suggested to the mind; as, the *dictates* of reason or conscience.

DIC'TATED, *pp.* Delivered with authority; ordered; directed; suggested.

DIC'TATING, *ppr.* Uttering or delivering with authority; instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind.

DICTA'TION, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing.

It affords security against the *dictation* of laws. *Paley.*

DICTA'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others.—2. One invested with absolute authority. In *ancient Rome*, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power. His term of office was six months.

DICTATO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable.—2. Imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, the officer assumed a *dictatorial* tone.

DICTA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.—2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism.

DIC'TATORY, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.

DIC'TATURE, *n* The office of a dictator; dictatorship.—2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *dictio*, from *dico*, to speak.] Expression of ideas by words; style; manner of expression.

DIC'TIONARY, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire;* from L. *dictio*, a word, or a speaking.] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word book.—2. Any work which professes to communicate information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under words or heads arranged alphabetically, as an encyclopedia.

DIC'TUM, *n.* [Lat.] In *old writings*, an arbitrament, an award, the sentence of an arbitrator.—2. A positive assertion.

DID, *pret.* of *Do*, contracted from *doed.* I did, thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye did, they did.

Have ye not read what David *did* when he was hungry? Matt. xii.

The proper signification is, made, executed, performed; but it is used also to express the state of health.

And Mordecai walked every day before the court of the women's house, to know how Esther *did;* Esth. ii.

Did is used as the sign of the past tense of verbs, particularly in interrogative and negative sentences; as, *did* he command you to go? He *did* not command me. It is also used to express emphasis; as, I *did* love him beyond measure.

DIDAC'TIC, **DIDAC'TICAL**, *a.* [Gr. διδακτικος, from διδασκω, to teach.] Adapted to teach; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct; as, a *didactic* poem or essay.

DIDAC'TICALLY, *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.

DIDAC'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. δι, δις, double, and δακτυλος, the finger.] An animal having two toes only.

DIDAC'TYLOUS, *a.* Two-toed, or two-fingered; having two toes only.

DI'DAPPER, *n.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water, a species of Colymbus.

DIDAS'CALIC, *a.* [Gr. διδασκαλικος, from διδασκω, to teach.] Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [*Lit. us.*]

DID'DER,† *v. i.* [Teut. *diddern;* qu. *titter, totter.*] To shiver with cold.

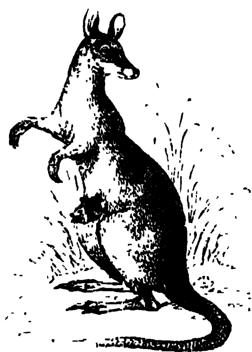
DID'DLE, *v. t.* In *low language*, to cheat.

DID'DLE, *v. i.* To totter, as a child in walking.

DIDECAHE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *decahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a decahedral prism with pentahedral summits.

DIDEL'PHYC, *a.* Relating to animals of the genus Didelphys, to which the opossum belongs.

DIDEL'PHYS, *n.* [Gr. δις, double; and δελφυς, womb.] A genus of mammiferous animals, which includes the opossum and kangaroo. The females are



Didelphys (Kangaroo).

distinguished by having a *marsupium* or pouch, for the protection and preservation of the young.

DIDODECAHE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *dodecahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.

DIDRACH'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

DIDST. The second person of the preterite of *do.*

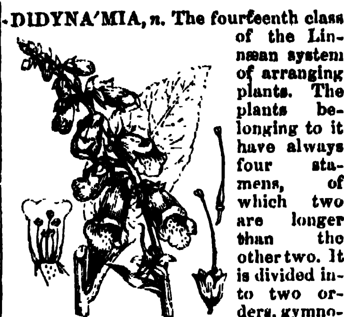
DIDUC'TION, *n.* [L. *diductio; di* and *duco*, to draw.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

DI'DUS, *n.* The generic name for the Dodo, which see.

DID'YMOUS, *a.* [Gr. διδυμος, double.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the anthers and germens of flowers, &c., when upon one filament there are two anthers united, like a double nut, as in the anemone, ranunculus, galium, &c. The term is also applied to the tubercles at the root of some orchises.

DID'YNAM, *n.* [Gr. δι, δις, and δυναμις, power.] In *bot.*, a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.

DIDYNA'MIA, *n.* The fourteenth class of the Linnæan system of arranging plants. The plants belonging to it have always four stamens, of which two are longer than the other two. It is divided into two orders, gymnospermia and angiospermia.



Didynamia (Digitalis purpurea).

DIDYNAM'IAN, DIDYNAM'OUS, or **DIDYNA'MIC**, *a.* Containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

DIE, *v. i.* [Sw. *dö;* Dan. *döer.* This appears to be a contracted word, and the radical letter lost is not obvious. The word *dye*, to tinge, is contracted from Dg, and the Arabic root signifies not only to *tinge*, but to *perish.* The Saxon *deadian* is evidently a derivative of the participle *dead.* *See* DYE.] 1. To be deprived of respiration, of the circulation of blood, and other bodily functions, and rendered incapable of resuscitation, as animals, either by natural decay, by disease, or by violence; to cease to live; to expire; to decease; to perish; and with respect to man, to depart from this world.

All the first born in the land of Egypt shall *die;* Ex. xi.

The fish that is in the river shall *die;* Ex. vii.

This word is followed by *of* or *by.* Men *die of* disease; *of* a fever; *of* sickness; *of* a fall; *of* grief. They die *by* the sword; *by* famine; *by* pestilence; *by* violence; *by* sickness; *by* disease. In some cases, custom has established the use of the one, to the exclusion of the other; but in many cases, either *by* or *of* may be used at the pleasure of the writer or speaker. The use of *for*, he died *for* thirst, is not elegant nor common.—2. To be punished with death; to lose life for a crime, or for the sake of another. I will relieve my master, if I *die* for it.

Christ *died* for the ungodly; Rom. v.

Christ *died* for our sins; 1 Cor. xv.

3. To come to an end; to cease; to be lost; to perish or come to nothing; as, let the secret *die* in your own breast.—4. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone; 1 Sam. xxv.

5. To languish with pleasure or tenderness; followed by *away.*

To sounds of heavenly harp she *dies away.* *Pope.*

6. To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

7. To recede as sound, and become less distinct; to become less and less; or to vanish from the sight, or disappear gradually. Sound or colour *dies away.*—8. To lose vegetable life; to wither; to perish; as plants or seeds. Plants *die* for want of water. Some plants *die* annually.—9. To become vapid or spiritless, as liquors; mostly used in the participle, as the cider or beer is *dead.*—10. In *theol.*, to perish everlastingly; to suffer divine wrath and pun-

ishment in the future world.—11. To become indifferent to, or to cease to be under the power of; as, to *die* to sin.—12. To endure great danger and distress.

I *die* daily; 1 Cor. xv.

To die away, to decrease gradually; to cease to blow; as, the wind *dies away*. And in an analogous sense among *workmen*, plaster is said to die when it loses its strength.

DIE, *n. plur. Dice.* [Fr. *dé*; It. *dado*; Arm. *diçz*; Ir. *disle*.] 1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box.

He ventured his all on the cast of a *die*.

2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet.—3. In *arch.*, the cubical part of the pedestal, between its base and cornice.—4. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser.*

DIE, *n. plur. Dies.* A stamp used in coining money, in foundries, &c.

DIE'CIAN, *n.* *See* DIŒCIAN.

DI'ER, *n.* *See* DYER.

DIER'ESIS, *n.* *See* DIÆRESIS.

DIERVILL'A, *n.* A genus of caprifoliaceous plants, consisting of a single North American species, [*D. lutea*,] a common hardy shrub growing from two to three feet high.

DI'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. διεσις, a division.] In *music*, the division of a tone, less than a semitone; or an interval consisting of a less or imperfect semitone.

DI'ET, *n.* [L. *diæta*; Gr. διαιτα, manner of living, mode of life prescribed by a physician, food, a room, parlour, or bedroom. In *the middle ages*, this word was used to denote the provision or food for one day, and for a journey of one day. Hence it seems to be from *dies*, day, or its root; and hence the word may have come to signify a meal or supper, and the room occupied for eating.] 1. Food or victuals; as, milk is a wholesome *diet*; flesh is a nourishing *diet*.—2. Food regulated by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity. I restrained myself to a regular *diet* of flesh once a day.—3. Allowance of provision.

For his diet there was a continual *diet* given him by the king; Jer. lii.

4. Board, or boarding; as, to pay a certain sum for *diet*, washing, and lodging.

DI'ET, *n.* [D. *rykdag*; G. *reichstag*; Sw. *riksdag*; Dan. *rigsdag*; empire's day, imperial diet. These words prove that *diet* is from *dies*, day.] Meetings of dignitaries, or delegates, holden *from day to day*, for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; as, the *diet* of the German confederation, the *diet* of Poland, the *diets* of Worms (1495 and 1521), the *diet* of Spiros (1529), of Augsburgh (1530), the *diets* of the Swiss cantons, &c.—*Diets of compearance*, in *Scots law*, the days to which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court.

DI'ET, *v. t.* To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for; as, the master *diets* his apprentice.—2. To take food by rules prescribed; as, an invalid should carefully *diet* himself.—3. To feed; to furnish aliment; as, to *diet* revenge.

DI'ET, *v. i.* To eat according to rules prescribed.—2. To eat; to feed; as, the students *diet* in commons.

DI'ETARY, *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

DI'ET-DRINK, *n.* Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

DI'ETED, *pp.* Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules.

DI'ETER, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.

DIETET'IC, **DIETET'ICAL**, *a.* [Gr. διαιτητικη.] Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DIETET'ICS, *n. plur.* That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

DI'ETINE, *n.* A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

DI'ETING, *ppr.* Taking food; prescribing rules for eating; taking food according to prescribed rules.

DIEU ET MON DROIT. [Fr.] God and my right. In *her.*, the motto of the royal arms of England, first assumed by Richard I.

DIFFARREA'TION, *n.* [L. *dis* and *farreatio*.] The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of man and wife.

DIF'FER, *v. i.* [L. *differo*; *dis* and *fero*, to bear or move apart. *See* BEAR.] 1. Literally, to be separate. Hence, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities; followed by *from*. Men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differs from* a picture; wisdom *differs from* folly.

One star *differeth* from another star in glory; 1 Cor. xv.

2. To disagree; not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion. We are all free to *differ* in opinion, and sometimes our sentiments *differ* less than we at first suppose.—3. To contend; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words; to dispute; to quarrel.

We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

DIF'FER, *v. t.* To cause to be different or various. A different dialect and pronunciation *differs* persons of divers countries. [*This transitive use of the verb is not common, nor to be commended.*]

DIF'FERED, *pp.* Made different; disagreed.

DIF'FERENCE, *n.* The state of being unlike or distinct; distinction; disagreement; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity. *Difference* may be total or partial, and exist in the nature and essence of things, in the form, the qualities or degrees. There is a *difference* in nature between animals and plants; a *difference* in form between the genera and species of animals; a *difference* of quality in paper; and a *difference* in degrees of heat, or of light.—2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another.—3. Dispute; debate; contention; quarrel; controversy.

What was the *difference*? It was a contention in public. *Shak.*

4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy.—5. A logical distinction.—6. Evidences or marks of distinction.

The marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

7. Distinction.

There is no *difference* between the Jew and the Greek; Rom. x.

8. In *math.*, the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.—9. In *logic*, an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species.—10. In *her.*, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.—Difference of Latitude; *see* LATITUDE. Difference of Longitude; *see* LONGITUDE.

DIF'FERENCE, *v. t.* To cause a difference or distinction. A regular administration of justice according to fixed laws *differences* a civilized from a savage state.

DIF'FERENCED, *pp.* Caused to differ; separated.

DIF'FERENCING, *ppr.* Causing a difference; making different.

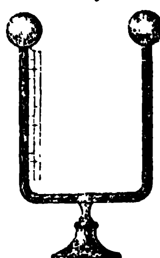
DIF'FERENT, *a.* Distinct; separate; not the same; as, we belong to *different* churches or nations.—2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar; as, *different* kinds of food or drink; *different* states of health; *different* shapes; *different* degrees of excellence.

DIFFEREN'TIAL, *a.* An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity. This is called a *differential* quantity. The *differential* method is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetic of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing them. Hence it is called the *differential calculus*, or analysis of infinitesimals.—*Differential equation*, an equation involving or containing differential quantities.

DIFFEREN'TIAL, *n.* A differential quantity.

DIFFEREN'TIAL COEFFICIENT. In *analysis*, the ratio of the differential of any function of a variable to the differential of the variable.

DIFFEREN'TIAL THERMO'METER, *n.* An ingenious instrument of great use in experimental philosophy, for measuring very small differences of temperature, invented and first applied by Sir John Leslie. Two glass tubes, each terminating in a hollow ball, and having their bores somewhat widened at the other ends, a small portion of sulphuric acid tinged with carmine being introduced into the ball of one, are joined together by the flame of a blow-pipe, and afterwards bent into nearly the shape of the letter U. To one of the legs of the thermometer a scale is attached; and the liquid contained in the tube is so disposed that it stands in the graduated leg opposite the zero of the scale, when both balls are exposed to the same temperature so that the instrument is affected only by the difference of heat of the two balls. As long as both balls are of the same temperature, the coloured liquid remains stationary; but if, for instance, the ball which holds a portion of the liquid be warmer than the other, the superior elasticity of the confined air will drive it forwards and make it rise in the opposite branch above the zero, to an elevation proportional to the excess of elasticity, or of heat.



Differential thermometer.

DIF'FERENTLY, *adv.* In a different

manner; variously. Men are *differently* affected with the same eloquence.

DIF'FERING, *ppr.* Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing; contending.

DIF'FERINGLY, *adv.* In a different manner.

DIF'FICILE,† *a.* [L. *difficilis.*] Difficult; hard; scrupulous.

DIF'FICILENESS,† *n.* Difficulty to be persuaded.

DIF'FICULT, *a.* [L. *difficilis; dis* and *facilis*, easy to be made or done, from *facio*, to make or do; Sp. *dificultoso*; It. *difficoltoso.*] 1. Hard to be made, done, or performed; not easy; attended with labour and pains; as, our task is *difficult*. It is *difficult* to persuade men to abandon vice. It is *difficult* to ascend a steep hill, or travel a bad road. — 2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere; not easily managed or persuaded; as, a *difficult* man; a person of a *difficult* temper.—3. Hard to be ascended as a hill, travelled as a road, or crossed as a river, &c. We say, a *difficult* ascent; a *difficult* road; a *difficult* river to cross, &c.

DIF'FICULTLY, *adv.* Hardly; with difficulty.

DIF'FICULTY, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*; Lat. *difficultas.*] 1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of any thing which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; as, the *difficulty* of a task or enterprise; a work of labour and *difficulty*.—2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted. We often mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities. To overcome *difficulties* is an evidence of a great mind.—3. Perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; whatever renders progress or execution of designs laborious. We lie under many *difficulties*, by reason of bad markets, or a low state of trade.—4. Objection; obstacle to belief; that which cannot be easily understood, explained, or believed. Men often raise *difficulties* concerning miracles and mysteries in religion, which candid research will remove. -5. In *a popular sense*, bodily complaints; indisposition.

DIF'FIDE, *v. i.* [L. *diffido; dis* and *fido*, to trust.] To distrust; to have no confidence in. [*Lit. us.*]

DIF'FIDENCE, *n.* [Sp. *difidencia*; from L. *diffidens, diffido; dis* and *fido*, to trust. *See* FAITH.] 1. Distrust; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others. It is said there was a general *diffidence* of the strength and resources of the nation, and of the sincerity of the king. —2. More generally, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness, or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification. We speak or write with *diffidence*, when we doubt our ability to speak or write correctly or to the satisfaction of others. The effect of diffidence is some degree of reserve, modesty, timidity, or bashfulness. Hence,—3. Modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness; as, he addressed the audience or the prince with *diffidence*.

DIF'FIDENT, *a.* Distrustful; wanting confidence; doubting another's power, disposition, sincerity, or intention.

> Be not *diffident* of wisdom. *Milton.*
> Be *diffident* in dealing with strangers. *Anon.*

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency.

> Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Clarissa.*

3. Reserved; modest; timid; as, a *diffident* youth.

DIF'FIDENTLY, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

DIFFIND', *v. t.* [L. *diffindo*, to cleave.] To cleave in two. [*Lit. us.*]

DIFFIS'ION, *n.* The act of cleaving asunder. [*Lit. us.*]

DIFFLA'TION, *n.* [From L. *difflo*, to blow away.] A blowing or blasting to different parts. [*Lit. us.*]

DIF'FLUENCE, } *n.* [Lat. *diffluo.*] A
DIF'FLUENCY, } flowing or falling away on all sides.

DIF'FLUENT, *a.* Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

DIF'FORM, *a.* [L. *dis* and *forma*. But it appears to have been adopted from the French or Italian, *difforme*, which we write *deform.*] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; as, a *difform* flower or corol, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion; so, *difform* leaves. - 2. Unlike; dissimilar.

> The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

DIF'FORM'ITY, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity.

DIFFRACT', *v. t.* [L. *diffractum*, diffringo.] To break in pieces.

DIFFRACT'ED, *pp.* Broken in pieces.

DIFFRACT'ING, *ppr.* Breaking in pieces.

DIFFRAC'TION, *n.* The act of breaking in pieces.

DIFFRAC'TION OF LIGHT, *n.* The peculiar modifications which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body. Light when it meets with no obstacle proceeds in straight lines, but if it be made to pass by the boundaries of an opaque body, it is turned from its rectilineal course, and this deviation is termed *diffraction*, or more properly *inflection*.

DIFFRAN'CHISE, } [See *Dis-*
DIFFRAN'CHISEMENT, } *franchise*, which is the word in use.]

DIFFÛSE, *v. t.* (diffu'ze.) [L. *diffusus; diffundo; dis* and *fundo*, to pour, to spread.] 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread. The river rose and *diffused* its waters over the adjacent plain.—2. To spread; to send out or extend in all directions. Flowers *diffuse* their odours. The fame of Wellington is *diffused* over Europe. The knowledge of the true God will be *diffused* over the earth.

DIFFUSE, *a.* Widely spread; dispersed. — 2. Copious; prolix; using many words; giving full descriptions; as, Livy is a *diffuse* writer —3. Copious; verbose; containing full or particular accounts; not concise; as, a *diffuse* style.—4. In *patho.*, applied to diseases which spread widely, and have no distinctively defined limits, as opposed to those which are circumscribed. - 5. In *bot.*, applied to panicles and stems. A *diffuse* panicle is one that is lax and spreading, as in the London pride and the common oat.

DIFFÛSED, *pp.* (diffu'zed.) Spread; dispersed.—2. Loose; flowing; wild.

DIFFÛSEDLY, *adv.* (diffu'zedly.) In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

DIFFÛSEDNESS, *n.* (diffu'zedness.) The state of being widely spread.

DIFFÛSELY, *adv.* Widely; extensively. — 2. Copiously; with many words; fully.

DIFFÛSER, *n.* One who diffuses.

DIFFUSIBIL'ITY, *n.* (diffusibil'ity.) The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread; as, the *diffusibility* of clay in water.

DIFFU'SIBLE, *a.* (diffu'zible.) That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed; as, *diffusible* stimuli.

DIFFU'SIBLENESS, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Diffusibility.

DIFFÛSING, *ppr.* Spreading; extending.

DIFFU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance, or fluid, in a lateral as well as a lineal direction; as, the *diffusion* of water; the *diffusion* of air or light.—2. A spreading, or scattering; dispersion; as, a *diffusion* of dust or of seeds.—3. A spreading; extension; propagation; as, the *diffusion* of knowledge, or of good principles.—4. Copiousness; exuberance, as of style. [*Lit. us.*]

DIFFU'SION OF GASES, *n.* When two gaseous bodies which do not act chemically upon each other, are mixed together in any relative proportions, they gradually diffuse themselves through each other; so that after a sufficient time has elapsed for the purpose, whatever may have been their relative densities, they are found intimately blended; the heavier gas does not fall, nor does the lighter one rise.

DIFFU'SIVE, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as minute particles. Water, air, and light; dust, smoke, and odours, are *diffusive* substances.—2. Extended; spread widely; extending in all directions; extensive; as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

DIFFU'SIVELY, *adv.* Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, *n.* The power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion. — 2. Extension, or extensiveness; as, the *diffusiveness* of benevolence. 3. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

DIG, *v. t. pret. digged* or *dug; pp. digged* or *dug.* [Sw. *dika;* Dan. *diger*, to dig, to *ditch;* Sw. *dike*, a ditch, Dan. *dige;* D. *dyk*, a *dyke;* G. *deich*, Sax. *dic*, id.; Sax. *dician*, to ditch. The Irish, *tochlaim, tachlaim*, to dig, may be from the same root.] 1. To open and break, or turn up the earth with a spade, or other sharp instrument.

> Be first to *dig* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; as, to *dig* a well, a pit, or a mine.—3. To pierce or open with a snout, or by other means, as swine or moles.—4. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.

> Still for the growing liver *digged* his breast. *Dryden.*

To dig down, is to undermine and cause to fall by digging; as, to *dig down* a wall.—*To dig out*, or *to dig from*, is to obtain by digging; as, to *dig* coals *from* a mine; to *dig out* fossils. But the preposition is often omitted, and it is said, the men are *digging* coals, or *digging* iron ore. In such phrases, some word is understood; they are *digging out* ore, or *digging for* coals, or *digging* ore *from* the earth.—*To dig up*,

is to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument, or to force out from the earth by a bar; as, to *dig up* a stone.

DIG, *v. i.* To work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work.

I cannot *dig*; I am ashamed to beg; Luke xvi.

2. To work in search of; to search.

They *dig* for it, more than for hid treasures; Job iii.

To dig in, is to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument.

Son of man, *dig* now *in* the wall; Ezek. viii.

To dig through, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

DIGAM'MA, *n.* [Gr. δις and γαμμα, double gamma.] The double gamma so named by grammarians from its form F. One gamma set upon another. A letter which once belonged to the ancient alphabet of the Greeks, and remained longest among the Æolians. It was a true consonant, and appears to have had the force of *f* or *v*. It was attached to several words, which in the more familiar dialect had the smooth or rough breathing.

DIG'AMY,† *n.* Second marriage.

DIGAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. δις and γαστηρ, belly.] Having a double belly.—*Digastric muscle*, a double muscle, situated externally between the lower jaw and mastoid process. It pulls the lower jaw downwards and backwards, and when the jaws are shut, it draws the larynx, and with it the pharynx, upwards in the act of swallowing.

DIĠ'ERENT,† *a.* [L. *digerens*.] Digesting.

DI'ĠEST, *n.* [L. *digestus*, put in order.] 1. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian. A pandect.—2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles; as, the *Digest* of Comyns.

DIĠEST', *v. t.* [L. *digestum*, from *digero*, to distribute, or to dissolve; *di* or *dis* and *gero*, to bear, carry, or wear.] 1. To distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to arrange in convenient order; to dispose in due method; as, to *digest* the Roman laws or the common law.—2. To arrange methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; as, to *digest* a plan or scheme. —3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to concoct; to convert into chyme.—4. In *chem.*, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations.—5. To bear with patience; to brook; to receive without resentment; not to reject; as, say what you will, he will *digest* it.—6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties; as, to *digest* a discourse or sermon.— 7. To dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate.—8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.

DIĠEST', *v. i.* To be prepared by heat. —2. To suppurate; to generate laudable pus; as an ulcer or wound.—3. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

DIĠEST'ED, *pp.* Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach, or by a gentle heat; received without rejection; borne; disposed for use.

DIĠEST'ER, *n.* He that digests, or disposes in order.—2. One who digests his food.—3. A medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach.—4. A strong vessel contrived by Papin, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat and reduce them to a fluid state, or in general, to increase the solvent power of water. It is made of iron, or other metal, with a screwed-down air-tight lid, in which is a safety valve. Into this vessel animal or other substances are placed, immersed in water, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which the solvent power of the water is so increased, that bones are converted into a jelly. The safety-valve prevents the bursting of the vessel.

DIĠESTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being digestible.

DIĠEST'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being digested.

DIĠEST'ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order, or under proper heads; dissolving and preparing for circulation in the stomach; softening and preparing by heat; disposing for practice; disposing to generate pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid state.

DIĠES'TION, *n.* [L. *digestio*.] 1. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of decomposing aliment in the stomach and recomposing it in a new form, and thus preparing it for circulation and nourishment. According to Liebig, digestion is effected without the aid of the vital force, by a metamorphosis analogous to fermentation, by which a new arrangement of the particles is effected. The gastric juice is found to contain a small quantity of a matter derived from the living membrane of the stomach, which is in a state of progressive change, and the change or motion is propagated from this to the particles of the food under certain conditions, such as a certain temperature, &c. The oxygen introduced with the saliva, during mastication, assists in the process. A good *digestion* is essential to health.—2. In *chem.*, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance. —3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturation of a design.—4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter.—5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

DIĠEST'IVE, *a.* Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as, a *digestive* preparation of medicine.—2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat.—3. Methodizing; reducing to order; as, *digestive* thought.—4. Causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.— 5. Dissolving.

DIĠEST'IVE, *n.* In *med.*, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant. —2. In *surg.*, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.—*Digestive salt*, the muriate of potash.

DIĠEST'URE, *n.* Concoction; digestion. [*Lit. us.*]

DIG'GED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Dig.*

DIG'GER, *n.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up and breaks the earth; one who opens a well, pit, trench, or ditch.—2. A sort of trowel for digging out plants from the crevices of rocks, &c., used by botanists.

DIG'GING, *ppr.* Opening or turning the earth with a spade.

DIG'GING, *n.* Among *miners*, the operation of freeing ore from the stratum in which it lies, where every stroke of their tools turns to account; in contradistinction to the openings made in search of such ore, which are called *hatches*, or *essay-hatches*.

DIGHT, *v. t.* (dite.) [Sax. *diht*, disposition, order, command; *dihtan*, to set, establish, prepare, instruct, dictate. This seems to be from the same source as the L. *dico*, *dicto*.] To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn. [*Obsolete, or used only in poetry.*]

DIGHT,† *pp.* (dite.) Dressed; adorned.

DIĠ'IT, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger, that is, a shoot; Gr. δακτυλος.] 1. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch.—2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse; as, an eclipse of six *digits* is one which hides one half of the disk.— 3. In *arith.*, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are called digits.

DIĠ'ITAL, *a.* [L. *digitalis*.] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

DIĠITA'LINA, or **DIĠITA'LINE**, *n.* A vegetable alkali said to be procured from the *Digitalis purpurea*, or Foxglove. It is said to be a very strong poison, but little is known respecting it. Its existence is doubted by many chemists.

DIĠITA'LINE, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of the sub-kingdom Acrita, belonging to the infusorial animals Vorticellidæ. The *Digitalines* commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceous animals which live in fresh water; as the Cyclopes, Monoculi, and Daphnes, covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about. At a particular time the urns of this genus separate from their stems, and float freely about in the water.

DIĠITA'LIS, *n.* A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, of the Didynamia angiosperma class and order, Linn., including among other species the purple foxglove, *D. purpurea*, a vegetable which possesses important medicinal properties. The plant, when fresh, possesses a bitter nauseous taste, and is a powerful sedative. The leaves are used medicinally; and the plant is employed in the form of a powder, infusion, tincture, and extract. It is recommended in dropsical affections from its diuretic properties, and in diseases of the heart, from its sedative effects on the circulation.

DIĠITA'RIA, *n.* Finger-grass, a genus of British plants, of the class Triandria, order digynia, nat. order Gramineæ. There are two species, *D. sanguinalis*, or cock's-foot-finger grass, and *D. humifusa*, or smooth-finger grass.

DIG'ITATE, } a. In *bot.*, applied DIG'ITATED, } chiefly to roots and leaves. A *digitate* leaf is one which branches into several distinct leaflets like fingers; or when a simple, undivided petiole connects several leaflets at the end of it. A *digitate root* is one in which the tubercles are divided into lobes like fingers, the division extending nearly to the base of the root, as in some species belonging to the genus Orchis.

DIGITA'TION, *n.* In *anat.*, a term applied to parts which are more or less finger-shaped.

DIG'ITIFORM, *a.* Formed like fingers, as a *digitiform* leaf, root, &c.

DIG'ITIGRADA, *n.* In *Cuvier's arrangement*, the second tribe of carnivora, including those animals which walk on the toes only, such as the cat, dog, &c.

DIG'ITIGRADE, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, and *gradior*, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on his toes, or digits, as the lion, wolf, &c.

DIG'ITIGRADE, *a.* Walking on the toes, as the cat and dog.

DIGLA'DIATE, *v. t.* [L. *digladior.*] To fence; to quarrel. [*Lit. us.*]

DIGLADIA'TION, *n* A combat with swords; a quarrel.

DI'GLYPH, *n.* [From Gr. διγλυφω.] In *arch.*, a tablet with two furrows or channels.

DIGNIFICA'TION, *n* [*See* DIGNIFY.] The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

DIG'NIFIED, *pp.* [*See* DIGNIFY.] Exalted; honoured; invested with dignity; as, the *dignified* clergy.—2. *a.* Marked with dignity; noble; as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

> To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*. *Buckminster.*

DIG'NIFY, *v. t.* [Sp. *dignificar;* Lat. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank; to promote; to elevate to a high office.—2. To honour; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

> Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

DIG'NITARY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, &c.

DIG'NITY, *n.* [L. *dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy; Fr. *digne;* Arm. *dign* or *din.* Qu. its relation to Sax. *dugan*, to be good, to avail, to be worth, to be profitable. It is probable that *g* and *n* are not both radical, but it is uncertain which.] 1. True honour; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth, and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions; opposed to *meanness.* In this sense, we speak of the *dignity* of mind, and *dignity* of sentiments. This *dignity* is based on moral rectitude; all vice is incompatible with true *dignity* of mind. The man who deliberately injures another, whether male or female, has no true *dignity* of soul.—2. Elevation; honourable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation, or in the order of nature. Man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.—3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mien; as, a man of native *dignity.*—4. Elevation of deportment; as, *dignity* of manners or behaviour.—5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it. We say, a man enjoys his *dignity* with moderation, or without haughtiness. Among *ecclesiastics, dignity* is office or preferment joined with power or jurisdiction. Civil dignities have been divided into superior and inferior. The titles of duke, earl, baron, &c., are the highest names of dignity; and those of baronet, knight, &c., the lowest.—6. The rank or title of a nobleman.—7. In *oratory*, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.—8. In *astrol.*, an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets.—9.† A general maxim, or principle.

DIGNO'TION,† *n.* [L. *dignosco.*] Distinguishing mark; distinction.

DIG'ONOUS, *a* [Gr. δις, and γωνια, an angle.] In *bot.*, having two angles, as a digonous stem.

DI'GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. δις, and γραφω, to write.] A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in *head, breath.*

DIGRESS', *v. i.* [L. *digressus, digredior; di* or *dis* and *gradior*, to step. *See* GRADE.] 1. Literally, to step, or go from the way, or road; hence, to depart, or wander from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration; *used only of speaking or writing.*

> In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

2.† To go out of the right way, or common track; to deviate; *in a literal sense.*

DIGRESS'ING, *ppr.* Departing from the main subject.

DIGRES'SION, *n.* [L. *digressio.*] 1. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.—2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument, or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor, or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.—3. Deviation from a regular course; as, the *digression* of the sun is not equal. [*Lit. us.*]—4. In *astron.*, the apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun.

DIGRES'SIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose, or subject.

DIGRESS'IVE, *a.* Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

DIGRESS'IVELY, *adv.* By way of digression.

DI'GYN, *n.* [Gr. δις, two, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having two pistils. *Digynia* is the systematic name given by Linnæus, in his artificial system, to such plants as have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts.

DIGYN'IAN, DIGY'NOUS, *a.* Having two pistils.

DIHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. δις, supra, and ἑδρα, a seat or face.] Having two sides, as a figure.

DIHE'DRON, *n.* [supra.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DIHEXAHE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *hexahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

DIJU'DICATE, *v. t.* [L. *dijudico.*] To judge or determine by censure.

DIJU'DICATED, *pp.* Judged or determined by censure.

DIJU'DICATING, *ppr.* Judging or determining by censure.

DIJUDICA'TION, *n.* Judicial distinction.

DIKE, *n.* [Sax. *dic;* D. *dyk;* G. *deich;* Ir. *diog;* Scot. *dike, dyk;* Fr. *digue;* from *digging. See* DIG. It is radically the same word as *ditch*, and this is its primary sense; but by an easy transition, it came to signify also the bank formed by digging and throwing up earth. *Intrenchment* is sometimes used both for a ditch and a rampart.] 1. A ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir of water, a drain, or for other purpose.—2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river. The low countries of Holland are thus defended by *dikes.*—3. A vein of basalt, greenstone, or other stony substance; or an intrusion of melted matter into rents or fissures of rocks. When a mass of the unstratified or igneous rocks, such as granite, trap, and lava, appears as if injected into a great rent in the stratified rocks, cutting across the strata, it forms a *dike;* and as these masses are sometimes seen running along the ground, and projecting like a *wall*, from the softer strata on both sides having wasted away, they are called, in the north of England and in Scotland, *dikes* or *walls.*

DIKE, *v. t.* To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank.

DIKE,† *v. i.* To dig.

DIKED, *pp.* Surrounded with a dike.

DIKING, *ppr.* Surrounding with a dike.

DILAC'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *dilacero; di* and *lacero*, to tear.] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force.

DILAC'ERATED, *pp.* Torn; rent asunder.

DILAC'ERATING, *ppr.* Tearing; rending in two.

DILACERA'TION, *n.* The act of rending asunder; a tearing, or rending. [In lieu of these words, *lacerate, laceration*, are generally used.]

DILA'NIATE, *v. t.* [L. *dilanio; di* and *lanio*, to rend in pieces.] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [*Lit. us.*]

DILANIA'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces.

DILAP'IDATE, *v. i.* [L. *dilapido; di* and *lapido*, to stone, from *lapis*, a stone. It seems originally to have signified to pull down stone-work, or to suffer such work to fall to pieces.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAP'IDATE, *v. t.* To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin.

> If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. *Blackstone.*

2. To waste; to squander.

DILAP'IDATED, *pp.* Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to go to ruin.

DILAP'IDATING, *ppr.* Wasting; pulling down; suffering to go to ruin.

DILAPIDA'TION, *n.* Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting or suffer-

ing to go to decay any building in possession of an incumbent. Dilapidation is *voluntary* or active, when an incumbent pulls down a building; *permissive* or passive, when he suffers it to decay and neglects to repair it. Dilapidation extends to the waste or destruction of wood, and other property of the church.—2. Destruction; demolition; decay; ruin.—3. Peculation.

DILAP'IDATOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

DILATABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* DILATE.] The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it; opposed to *contractibility*.

DILĀTABLE, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic. A bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat. It is opposed to *contractible*.

DILATA'TION, *n.* The act of expanding; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded; opposed to *contraction*. *Dilatation* differs from *extension*, as the latter is applied to lines and surfaces; the former to bodies that spread, open, or enlarge in all directions. A line or a plain is *extended*; a bladder, an artery, a balloon is *dilated*.

DILĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dilato*; *di* and *latus*, wide; Fr. *dilater*. *See* DELAY.] 1. To expand; to distend; to enlarge or extend in all directions; opposed to *contract*. The air *dilates* the lungs; air is *dilated* by rarefaction.—2. To enlarge; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely; as, to *dilate* upon the policy of a measure. In this sense, it is generally used intransitively. Spenser and Shakspeare have used it in a transitive sense; as, to *dilate* a theme.

DILĀTE, *v. i.* To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

2. To speak largely and copiously; to dwell on in narration. An advocate may weaken his argument by *dilating* on trivial circumstances.

DILĀTE, *a.* Expanded; expansive.

DILĀTED, *pp.* Expanded; distended; enlarged so as to occupy a greater space.

DILĀTER, *n.* One who enlarges; that which expands.

DILĀTING, *ppr.* Expanding; enlarging; speaking largely.

DILA'TION, *n.* Delay.

DILĀTOR, *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.

DIL'ATORILY, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

DIL'ATORINESS, *n.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

DIL'ATORY, *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire*; Low L. *dilatorius*, from *differo*, *dilatus*. *See* DELAY and DILATE.] 1. Literally, drawing out or extending in time: hence, slow; late; tardy; *applied to things*; as, *dilatory* councils or measures.—2. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late; *applied to persons*; as, a *dilatory* messenger. A man is *dilatory* when he delays attendance, or performance of business, beyond the proper time.—3. In *law*, intended to make delay; tending to delay; as, a *dilatory* plea, which is designed or which tends to delay the trial of a cause.—*Dilatory defence*, in *Scots law*, a plea offered by a defender for eliding the conclusions of the action, without entering into the merits of the cause; and the effect of which, if sustained, is to absolve from the *lis pendens* without necessarily cutting off the pursuer's grounds of action.

DILEC'TION, *n.* [L. *dilectio*.] A loving.

DILEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. διλημμα, a syllogism which strikes on each side; δις and λημμα, an assumption, from λαμβανω, to take.] 1. In *logic*, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician said to an old sophist: "Instruct me in pleading, and I will pay you, when I gain a cause." The master sued for the reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude the claim by a *dilemma*. "If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the award of the judge will be against you. If I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause." The master replied: "If you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me, when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it." 2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

DILETTAN'TE, *n.* [It.] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; one who delights in promoting science or the fine arts. In the plur. *Dilettanti*.

DIL'IGENCE, *n.* [L. *diligentia*, from *diligo*, to love earnestly; *di* and *lego*, to choose.] 1. Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; exertion of body or mind without unnecessary delay or sloth; due attention; industry; assiduity. *Diligence* is the philosopher's stone that turns every thing to gold.

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure; 2 Pet. i.

2. Care; heed; heedfulness.

Keep thy heart with all *diligence*; Prov iv.

3. The name of a stage-coach, used in France.—4. A term in *Scots law*, used to signify, 1. The nature and extent of the attention incumbent on the parties to a contract with regard to the care of the subject matter of the contract. 2. It means the warrants issued by courts for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. 3. It is applied generally to the process of law, by which person, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt.

DIL'IGENT, *a.* [L. *diligens*.] 1. Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent; *applied to persons*.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings; Prov. xxii.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; assiduous; as, make *diligent* search.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition; Judges xix.

DIL'IGENTLY, *adv.* With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God; Deut. vi.

DILL, *n.* [Sax. *dil*, *dile*; G. *dill*.] An annual plant of the genus Anethum, *A. graveolens*, and native of the middle and southern countries of Europe, the seeds of which are moderately warming, pungent, and aromatic. It is cultivated as a pot or sweet herb in gardens, and employed medicinally as a carminative. It belongs to the same family as the fennel. *Dill-seeds* yield *dill-water*, and an essential oil, when distilled with water. *Dill-water* is a useful remedy in flatulency and gripes of children.

DILLENIA'CEÆ, *n.* [from *Dillenia*, one of the genera.] A natural order of plants belonging to polypetalous, albuminous exogens. The plants of this order are chiefly Asiatic trees or shrubs, and usually yellow-flowered. They possess, in general, astringent properties.

DILU'CID,† *a.* [L. *dilucidus*.] Clear.

DILU'CIDATE,† *v. t.* To make clear. [*See* ELUCIDATE.]

DILUCIDA'TION, *n.* The act of making clear.

DILU'CIDLY, *adv.* Clearly.

DIL'UENT, *a.* [L. *diluens*. *See* DILUTE.] 1. Making liquid or more fluid; making thin; attenuating.—2. Weakening the strength of, by mixture with water.

DIL'UENT, *n.* That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid.—2. That which weakens the strength of; as water, which mixed with wine or spirit, reduces the strength of it.—3. In *med.*, *diluents* are those substances which increase the proportion of fluid in the blood. They consist of water and watery liquors.

DILŪTE, *v. t.* [L. *diluo*, *dilutus*; *di*, *dis*, and *lavo*, *luo*, to wash, contracted from *lago* or *lugo* *See* DELUGE.] 1. Literally, to wash; but appropriately, to render liquid, or more liquid; to make thin, or more fluid. Thus sirup or molasses is made thin or more liquid by an admixture with water; and the water is said to *dilute* it. Hence,—2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated. Thus, we *dilute* spirit, wine, or a decoction, by adding to it water.—3. To make weak or weaker, as colour, by mixture.—4. To weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of; as, to *dilute* virtue.

DILŪTE, *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or colour.

DILŪTED, *pp.* Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened, made thin, as liquids.

DILŪ'TEDLY, *adv.* In a diluted form.

DILŪTER, *n.* That which makes thin, or more liquid.

DILŪTING, *ppr.* Making thin or more liquid; weakening.

DILU'TION, *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid. Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening.

DILU'VIAL, DILU'VIAN, } *a.* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluo*. *See* DILUTE.] 1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days.—2. Effected or produced by a deluge, particularly by the great flood in the days of Noah; as, *diluvial* beds, which consist of gravel, clay, and sand, spread over the surface of plains, or accumulated in the bottoms of valleys.

DILU'VIALIST, *n.* One who attributes certain effects, denied by others, as consequent on the Noachian deluge.

DILU'VIATE, *v. i.* To run as a flood. [*Not mu. us.*]

DILU'VIUM, *n.* [L.] In *geol.*, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by the deluge, or ancient currents of water.

DIM, *a.* [Sax. *dim;* Dan. *dum*, dark, obscure, dim, and dumb; *dummer*, to dim; *dummes*, to grow dim or dull, to stupify; Eng. *dumps, dumpish;* Sw. *dimba*, fog, mist, a cloud; Ir. *deimhe*, darkness; Russ. *tuman*, fog; *temnei*, dark, obscure; Sans. *tama*, black; Finn. *tumma*. It seems to be allied to *damp*, vapour, Russ *dim* or *deim*. *See* DAMP. If *dim* and *dumb* are of the same family, the sense is *close, thick.*] 1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct.

When Isaac was old, and his eyes were *dim;* Gen. xxvii.

2. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; as, a *dim* prospect.—3. Somewhat dark; dusky; not luminous; as, a *dim* shade.—4. Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions.

The understanding is *dim.* *Rogers.*

5. Having its lustre obscured; sullied; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim!* Lam. iv.

DIM, *v. t.* To cloud; to impair the powers of vision; as, to *dim* the eyes. —2. To obscure; as, to *dim* the sight; to *dim* the prospect.—3. To render dull the powers of conception. -4. To make less bright; to obscure.

Each passion *dimmed* his face. *Milton.*

5. To render less bright; to tarnish or sully; as, to *dim* gold.

DIM'BLE,† *n.* A bower; a cell or retreat.

DIME, *n.* [Fr. contracted from *dixième* or *disme*, Norm. *dieme*, tenth.] A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar, or about 5*d.*

DIMEN'SION, *n.* [Lat. *dimensio*, from *dimetior*, to measure; *di* or *dis* and *metior*, to *mete;* Gr. μετρέω. *See* METE and MEASURE.] In *geom.*, the extent of a body, or length, breadth and thickness, or depth. A line has one dimension or length; a superficies has two dimensions, length and breadth; and a solid has three dimensions, length, breadth and thickness, or depth. The word is generally used in the plural, and denotes the whole space occupied by a body, or its capacity, size, measure; as, the *dimensions* of a room, or of a ship; the *dimensions* of a farm, of a kingdom, &c.—2. In *all the arts*, the definite bulk or size of a picture, a figure, a statue, building, column, or other work of art.—3. In *alge.*, a term used in the same sense as degree. Thus, in a simple equation, the unknown quantity is of one dimension or degree; in a quadratic equation, it is of two dimensions; in a cubic equation it is of three dimensions, and so on. In general, an equation is said to be of as many *dimensions* as there are units in the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity.

DIMEN'SIONLESS, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless.

DIMEN'SITY, *n.* Extent; capacity.

DIMEN'SIVE, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.

Who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines? *Davies.*

DIM'ETER, *a.* [L.] Having two poetical measures.

DIM'ETER, *n.* A verse of two measures.

DIMICA'TION, *n.* [L. *dimicatio.*] A battle or fight; contest.

DIMID'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *dimidio.*] To divide into two equal parts. In *bot.*, applied to the splitting of the calyptra, or covering of the theca, in mosses.

DIMID'IATED, *pp.* [L. *dimidiatus; di* and *medius*, middle.] Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DIMID'IATING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts; halving.

DIMIDIA'TION, *n.* The act of halving; division into equal parts.

DIMIN'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *diminuo; di* and *minuo*, to lessen; *minor*, less; It. *diminuire;* Ir. *min*, fine; *mion*, small; W. *main, meinw*, small, slender; Ar. *manna*, to cut off, to weaken, to diminish.] 1. To lessen; to make less or smaller, by any means; opposed to *increase* and *augment;* as, to *diminish* the size of a thing by contraction, or by cutting off a part; to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by limiting commerce, or reducing the customs; to *diminish* strength or safety; to *diminish* the heat of a room. It is particularly applied to bulk and quantity, as *shorten* is to length.—2. To lessen; to impair; to degrade.

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations; Ezek. xxix.

3. In *music*, to take from a note by a sharp, flat, or natural.—† *To diminish from*, to take away something.

Neither shall you *diminish* aught *from* it; Deut. iv.

DIMIN'ISH, *v. i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller. The apparent size of an object *diminishes*, as we recede from it.

DIMIN'ISHABLE, *a.* Capable of being reduced in size or quality.

DIMIN'ISHED, *pp.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.—*Diminished arch*, an arch less than a semicircle.—*Diminished bar*, in *joinery*, the bar of a sash which is thinnest on its inner edge.

DIMIN'ISHER, *n.* That which diminishes.

DIMIN'ISHING, *ppr.* Lessening; contracting; degrading.

DIMIN'ISHINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation.

DIMINUEN'DO, [It.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft, usually marked thus .

DIMIN'UENT, *a.* Lessening. [*Lit. us.*]

DIM'INUTE,† *a.* Small.

DIMINU'TION, *n.* [L. *diminutio.*] 1. The act of lessening; a making smaller; opposed to *augmentation;* as, the *diminution* of size, of wealth, of power, of safety.—2. The state of becoming or appearing less; opposed to *increase;* as, the *diminution* of the apparent diameter of a receding body.—3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. —4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.—5. In *music*, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.—6. In *law*, an omission in the record, or in some point of the proceedings, which is certified in a writ of error, on the part of either plaintiff or defendant.—7. In *her.*, the defacing of some particular point in the escutcheon. In *arch.*, the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. [*See* ENTASIS.]

DIMIN'UTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif;* It. *diminuitivo.*] Small; little; narrow; contracted; as, a *diminutive* race of men or other animals; a *diminutive* thought.

DIMIN'UTIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind; as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis; cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*.

DIMIN'UTIVELY, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen; as, to speak *diminutively* of another.

DIMIN'UTIVENESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DIM'ISH, *a.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim, or obscure.

DIMIS'SION, *n.* Leave to depart.

DIM'ISSORY, *a.* [L. *dimissorius.* *See* DISMISS.] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. A *letter dimissory* is one given by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.—2. Granting leave to depart.

DIMIT',† *v. t.* [L. *dimitto.*] To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let.

DIM'ITY, *n.* [D. *diemit.*] A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured

DIM'LY, *adv.* [*See* DIM.] In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight. —2. Not brightly or clearly; with a faint light.

DIM'MED, *pp.* Clouded; obscured; rendered dull.

DIM'MING, *ppr.* Clouding; obscuring the sight or conception.

DIM'MING, *n.* Obscurity.

DIM'NESS, *n.* Dulness of sight; as, the *dimness* of the eyes.—2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight; as, the *dimness* of a view.—3. Faintness; imperfection; as, the *dimness* of a colour.— 4. Want of brightness; as, the *dimness* of gold or silver.—5. Want of clear apprehension; stupidity; as, the *dimness* of perception.

DIM'PLE, *n.* [Qu. G. *taumeln*, to reel, to indent.] A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek or other part of the face.

DIM'PLE, *v. i.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

DIM'PLED, *a.* Set with dimples; as, a *dimpled* cheek.

DIMP'LY, *a.* Full of dimples, or small depressions; as, the *dimply* flood.

DIM'-SIGHTED, *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.

DIM'-TWINKLING, *a.* Twinkling dimly.

DIN, *n.* [Sax. *dyn*, noise; *dyna*, to sound; Ice. *dyna*, to thunder; L. *tinnio, tonus, tono.* This word probably belongs to the root of *tone* and *thunder*, and denotes a rumbling or rattling noise. Sax. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake.] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering or rumbling sound, long continued; as, the *din* of arms, the *din* of war.

DIN, *v. t.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to

harass with clamour; as, to *din* the ears with cries; to *din* with clamour.

DI'NAR, *n*. A coin.

DIN'ARCHY, *n*. [Gr. δις and αρχη.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

DINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dynan*, to dine. The Fr. *diner* is supposed to be contracted from It. *desinare*, to dine; L. *desino*, to cease; in which case, *dinner* must have been so named from the intermission of business. The Saxon and the French, in this case, are probably from different sources. The Gr. has δαινυμαι, and θοιναω, to feast.] To eat the chief meal of the day. This meal seems originally to have been taken about the middle of the day, at least in northern climates, as it still is by labouring people. Among people in the higher walks of life, and in commercial towns, the time of dining is from two to five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

DINE, *v. t.* To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed; as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

DINED, *pp*. Having eaten a dinner, or entertained with a dinner.

DINET'ICAL,† *a*. [Gr. δινητικος.] Whirling round.

DING, *v. t.* *pret. dung* or *dinged*. [Sax. *dencgan*, to beat.] To thrust or dash with violence. [*Lit. us.*] In *Scotch*, ding signifies to drive; to beat; to strike; to overcome; to excel.

DING, *v. i.* To bluster; to bounce. [*A low word.*] In *Scotch*, to drive; to descend; to fall with violence. The phrase "*It's dingin on*," is applied to a fall of rain, hail, or snow.

DING'-DONG. Words used to express the sound of bells.

DIN'GINESS, *n*. [*See* DINGY.] A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DIN'GLE, *n* A narrow dale or valley between hills.

DIN'GLE-DANGLE. Hanging loosely, or something dangling.

DIN'GY, *a*. Soiled; sullied; of a dark colour; brown; dusky; dun.

DINING, *ppr*. Eating the principal meal in the day; giving a dinner.

DINING-ROOM, *n*. A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments.

DIN'NED, *pp*. Stunned with a loud noise.

DIN'NER, *n*. [Fr. *diner*; Ir. *dinner*. *See* DINE.] 1. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening.—2. An entertainment; a feast.

> Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*; Matt. xxii.

DIN'NERLESS, *a*. Having no dinner.

DIN'NER-TIME, *n*. The usual time of dining.

DINOTHE'RIUM, *n*. [Gr. δεινος, terrible, and θηριον, wild beast.] A genus of



Dinotherium restored.

gigantic, extinct herbivorous mammifers, found in the strata of the tertiary formation. The remains have been found most abundantly at Epplesheim in Hesse Darmstadt, but fragments occur also in several parts of France, Bavaria, and Austria. The largest species hitherto discovered (*D. giganteum*,) is calculated to have attained the length of eighteen feet. It had a proboscis and two tusks placed at the anterior extremity of the lower jaw, and curved downwards somewhat after the manner of those in the upper jaw of the walrus. It seems to have been destined to live in water, its tusks having been used as instruments for raking and grubbing up large aquatic vegetables from the bottom. The tusks may have also been applied to hook on the head of the animal to the bank, so as to allow it to breathe securely during sleep, while the rest of the body remained floating. They may have been further used to assist in dragging the body out of the water, and also as formidable instruments of defence. It is nearly related to the hippopotamus, forming a connecting link between the *Cetacea* and *Pachydermata*.

DINT, *n*. [Sax. *dynt*, a blow or striking. It may be connected with *din* and *ding*.] 1. A blow; a stroke.—2. Force; violence; power exerted; as, to win by *dint* of arms, by *dint* of war, by *dint* of argument or importunity.—3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; often pronounced *dent*.

> His hands had made a *dint*. *Dryden*.

DINT, *v. t.* To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. [*See* INDENT.]

DINT'ED, *pp*. Marked by a blow or by pressure; as, *deep dinted* furrows.

DINT'ING, *ppr*. Impressing marks or cavities.

DINUMERA'TION, *n* The act of numbering singly. [*Lit. us.*]

DI'OCESAN, *a*. [*See* DIOCESE. The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal.] Pertaining to a diocese.

DIO'CESAN, *n*. A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

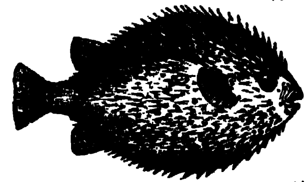
DI'OCESE, *n*. [Gr. διοικησις, administration, a province or jurisdiction; δια and οικησις, residence; οικεω, to dwell; οικος, a house.] The circuit or extent of an archbishop's or a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of an archbishop or a bishop. In England there are two provinces or circuits of archbishops' jurisdiction, Canterbury and York. Every diocese is divided into archdeaconries; each archdeaconry, (nominally) into rural deaneries [*see* DEAN]; and every deanery into parishes. A diocese was, in the Roman empire, a governmental jurisdiction; but the term is now exclusively ecclesiastical.

DIOCESS. *See* DIOCESE.

DIODIA, *n*. In *bot.*, a genus of the class Tetrandria, order monogynia, nat. order Rubiaceæ; of which there are eight species, natives of North America and the West Indies.

DIOCTAHE'DRAL, *a*. [*dis* and *octahedral*.] In *crystallography*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

DI'ODON, *n*. [Gr. δις, twice, and οδους, a tooth.] In *zool.*, a genus of fish of the family Gymnodontes, and order Plectognathes. These fish, of which Lacépède enumerates five species, are all natives of the seas of hot climates, living upon the Crustacea and sea-weed. Like the other fish of the same family, they



Diodon Hystrix.

have the power of inflating the belly, which then gives them the appearance of the bristly husk of a chestnut; hence, the French call them *orbes épineux*. In this country they are trivially called *sea-hedgehogs*.

DIŒCIA, *n*. [Gr. δις, double, and οικος, house.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. It comprehends such genera as have



Diœcia (Vallisneria spiralis).

male or *stamen-bearing* flowers on one plant, and female or *pistil-bearing* flowers on another, as willows.

DIŒ'CIOUS, or **DIŒ'CIAN**, *a*. In *bot.*, having stamens on one plant, and pistils on another. The willow, the fir, the poplar, &c., are diœcious.

DIOIC'OUS, *a*. Diœcian.

DIOME'DEA, *n*. A genus of Anseres, having a straight bill, the upper mandible hooked at the extremity, and the lower one truncated. This genus includes the Albatros and Magellanic goose.

DIONÆ'A, *n*. A singular herbaceous plant, remarkable for the irritability of its leaves which, when brushed against by an insect, will suddenly close upon it, and hold it fast; whence it is called *D. muscipula* or Venus's fly-trap, and



Dionæa muscipula.

the Carolina catch-fly plant. This irritability is due to three hairs situated on the lobe of each leaf. It is botanically related to the drosera or sundew

which has also the property of seizing insects by its viscid hairs. It is found in Carolina, North America, and belongs to the Decandria monogynia class and order of Linn., and to the nat. order Droseraceæ.

DION'TE, *n.* A variety of trap-rock, composed of feldspar and amphibole.

DIOPHAN'TINE PROBLEMS. In *math.*, certain questions relating to square and cubic numbers, right-angled triangles &c., which were first treated of by Diophantes in his Algebra.

DIOP'SIDE, *n.* [Gr. διοψις.] A rare mineral, regarded by Haüy as a variety of augite, and called by Jameson a subspecies of oblique-edged augite, occurring in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous lustre, and of a pale green, or a greenish or yellowish white. The variety with four-sided prisms has been called Mussite, from Mussa in Piedmont. It resembles the Sahlite.

DIOP'SIS, *n.* A genus of dipterous in-



Diopsis.

sects of the family *sepsidæ*. The insects of this genus are remarkable for the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, the head appearing as if it were furnished with two long horns, each having a knot at its apex. All the known species are from the tropical parts of the old world.

DIOP'TASE, *n.* Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

DIOP'TRIC, **DIOP'TRICAL**, *a.* [Gr. διοπτρικος, from διοπτομαι, to see through; δια and οπτομαι, to see.] 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; as, a *dioptric* glass.—2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

DIOP'TRICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water or glass, and especially through lenses.

DIORA'MA, *n.* [Gr. δια and ὁραμα, from ὁραω.] A mode of painting and of scenic exhibition invented of late years by Messrs. Daguerre and Bouton. It produces a far greater degree of optical illusion than the panorama, and is equally suitable for architectural and interior views as for landscape. The peculiar and almost magical effect of the diorama arises in a considerable measure from the contrivance employed in exhibiting the painting, which is viewed through a large aperture or proscenium, partly by reflected and partly by transmitted light, and light and shade are produced by coloured screens or blinds.

DIORAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diorama.

DI'ORISM, *n.* [Gr. διορισμα.] Definition. [*Rarely used.*]

DIORIS'TIC, *a.* Distinguishing; defining. [*Rarely used.*]

DIORIS'TICALLY, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner. [*Rarely used.*]

DIOR'THOSIS, *n.* [Gr.] A surgical operation, by which crooked or distorted limbs are restored to their proper shape.

DIOSCOREA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of endogenous plants, referred to the retose group, and having the genus *Dioscorea* for their type. All the species are twining shrubs, with alternate or spuriously opposite leaves. They consist chiefly of tropical plants. [*See* DIOSCOREA.]

DIOSCO'REA, *n.* The genus of plants which furnish the tropical esculents called yams. They are perennial fleshy, rooted, or tuberous diœcious plants with annual twining stems, and loose clusters of small green flowers. The species are found in both Indies, and the roots or tubers of three species, the *alata*, *bulbifera*, and *sativa*, are considered an important article of food in tropical climates, and are eaten as the potato is with us. They belong to the nat. order Dioscoreaceæ.

DIOS'MA, *n.* A genus of rutaceous plants inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope. They have alternate simple leaves, strongly marked with dots of transparent oil, and diffusing a powerful odour when bruised. The *Diosma crenata* or Barosma crenata, furnishes the Buchu leaves which are used medicinally in some affections of the bladder.

DIOS'MINE, *n.* A bitter matter detected in the leaves of the *Diosma crenata*, and supposed to be their active principle.

DIOS'PYROS, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Polygamia, order diœcia, and nat. order Ebenaceæ. The *Diospyros lotos* is the Indian date plum. The *D. ebenum* yields the valuable timber called ebony.

DIO'TA, *n.* [L. and Gr.] In *ancient sculpture*, a sort of vase with two handles, used for wine.

DIO'TIS, *n.* Sea-cotton weed; a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order polygamia æqualis, nat. order Compositæ. The whole plant is white and cottony, the flowers yellow. It grows in sand on the sea-coast of the south of England.

DIOX'IDE, *n.* An oxide consisting of two equivalents of a metal, and one of oxygen. It is also termed suboxide.

DIP, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. dipped* or *dipt.* [Sax. *dippan*; G. *tupfen*; Sw. *döpa*, *doppa*; Dan. *dypper*; It. *tuffare*; Gr. δυπτω: allied probably to *dive*, Heb. Ch. טבע, *tabah*. The primary sense is to thrust or drive, for the same word in Syr. and Ar. signifies to stamp or impress a mark, Gr. τυπτω, whence *type*; and τυπτω, to strike, Eng. *tap*, seems to be of the same family.] 1. To plunge or immerse, for a moment or short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid and withdraw.

> The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood; Lev. iv.
>
> Let him *dip* his foot in oil; Deut. xxxiii.
>
> One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*

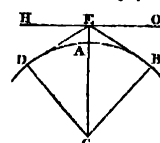
2. To take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid; as, to *dip* water from a boiler; often with *out*, as to *dip out* water.—3. To engage; to take concern; *used intransitively, but the passive participle is used.*

> He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden.*

4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage. [*Lit. us.*]—5. To moist; to wet. [*Unusual.*]—6. To baptize by immersion.

DIP, *v. i.* To sink; to immerge in a liquid.—2. To enter; to pierce.—3. To engage; to take a concern; as, to *dip* into the funds.—4. To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there; as, to *dip* into a volume of history.—5. To choose by chance; to thrust and take.—6. To incline downward; as, the magnetic needle *dips*. [*See* DIPPING.]

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.—*Dip of the needle*, the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its centre of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is more scientifically termed the *inclination* of the needle.—*Dip or depression of the horizon*, the angle contained by two straight lines drawn from the observer's eye, the one to a point in the visible horizon, and the other parallel to the horizon, the eye of the observer being supposed to be elevated above the level of the sea. Hence the greater the elevation of the observer's eye, the greater the dip of the horizon. In the fig. C represents the earth's centre, E the observer's eye, EA its height above the level of the sea, B and D points in the visible horizon, HEO a horizontal line; the angle BEO or DEH the dip of the horizon.—The *dip of a stratum*, in *geology*, is its greatest inclination to the horizon, or that on a line perpendicular to its direction or course; called also the *pitch*.



Dip of the horizon.

DIP'-CHICK, *n.* A small bird that dives.

DIPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and πεταλον, a leaf or *petal*.] Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

DIPH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. διφθογγος; δις and φθογγος, sound; L. *diphthongus*.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a diphthong, both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out*. [This word is pronounced *dip-thong*.]

DIPHTHONG'AL, *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

DIPHTHONG'ALLY, *adv* In a diphthongal manner.

DIPHUCE'PHALA, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the *lamellicornes*. It is confined to Australia.

DI'PHYDES, or **DI'PHYDÆ**, *n.* A family of zoophytes, placed between the *physograda* and *ciliograda*.

DIPHYL'LOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and φυλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

DIPLODAC'TYLUS, *n.* A genus of lizards established by Mr. Gray, and regarded by him as forming a new genus of the family of *geckos*.

DIP'LOE, *n.* [Gr. διπλοος, double.] The soft medullary substance, or porous part existing between the plates of the skull.

DIPLOLEP'IS GALLÆ TINCTORIÆ, *n.* The insect which pricks the young twigs of Quercus infectoria for the purpose of depositing its eggs, and thus gives rise to the formation of galls.

DIPLO'MA, *n.* [Gr. διπλωμα, from διπλοω, to *double* or fold. Anciently, a

letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded; afterwards, any letter, literary monument, or public document.] A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honour. Diplomas are given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees; to clergymen who are licensed to exercise the ministerial functions; to physicians who are licensed to practise their profession; and to agents who are authorized to transact business for their principals. A diploma then is a writing or instrument, usually under seal and signed by the proper person or officer, conferring merely honour, as in the case of graduates, or authority, as in the case of physicians, agents, &c.

DIPLO'MACY, *n.* [This word, like *supremacy*, retains the accent of its original.] 1. The customs, rules and privileges of ambassadors, envoys and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation.—2. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court.—3. The agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.

DIPLO'MATE, *v. t.* To invest with a privilege.

DIP'LOMATE, *n.* Diplomacy.

DIP'LOMATED, *a.* Made by diplomas.

DIPLOMAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas; privileged.—2. Furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court. Ministers at a court are denominated a *diplomatic* body.—3. Pertaining to ministers at a foreign court, or to men authorized by diploma; as, a *diplomatic* character; *diplomatic* management.

DIPLOMAT'IC, *n.* A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court.

DIPLOMAT'ICS, *n.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, &c., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, &c.

DIPLO'MATIST, *n.* A person skilled in diplomacy.

DIP'PED, *pp.* Plunged; immersed.

DIP'PER, *n.* One that dips; he or that which dips.—2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle.

DIP'PER, *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the dentirostral division of Cuvier's great order *passeres*, and to the thrush family in that order. The dip-



Dipper (Cinclus aquaticus).

per has received a great many popular names. In *England* it is the water-owzel, the Penrith owzel, the water-crake, and a variety of other names. In *Scotland* it is the water-pyet, the water-craw, and various other names. It has received the name *dipper* from its usual action of bending down the head, and flirting up the tail at the same time when sitting.

DIP'PING, *ppr.* Plunging or immersing into a liquid and speedily withdrawing; as, to ascertain the temperature of water by *dipping* the finger in it; baptizing by immersion.—2. Engaging or taking a concern in.—3. Looking into, here and there; examining in a cursory, slight, or hasty manner.—4. Inclining downward, as the magnetic needle.—5. Breaking; inclining; as a vein of ore.

DIP'PING, *n.* The act of plunging or immersing.—2. The act of inclining toward the earth; inclination downward; as, the *dipping* of the needle.—3. The interruption of a vein of ore, or stratum of a fossil, in a mine; or a sloping downward.—4. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.

DIP'PING-NEEDLE, *n.* A needle that dips; a magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth; an instrument which shows the magnetic inclination at the different points of the earth's surface. In the equatorial regions, the needle takes a horizontal position; but, as we recede from the equator toward either pole, it dips or inclines one end to the earth, the north end, as we proceed northward, and the south end, as we proceed southward, and the farther north or south we proceed, the greater is the dip or inclination. This is on the supposition that the poles of the earth and the magnetic poles coincide, which is not the case. The above statement is strictly true only of the magnetic equator and its poles.

DIPRISMAT'IC, *a.* [*di* and *prismatic*.] Doubly prismatic.—2. Having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

DIPSA'CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of exogenous plants with monopetalous flowers, nearly allied to Compositæ. None of the species are of any importance except the common teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum*, whose prickly flower-heads are extensively employed in carding wool, and in the process of dressing woollen cloths.

DIP'SAS, *n.* [Gr. διψας, dry, thirsty; διψαω, to thirst.] A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst. *See* Deut. viii. Cuvier gives this name to a genus of serpents, which he places under the great genus *Coluber*.

DIP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. δις and πτερον, a **DIP'TERA,** } wing.] The *dipters* are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the common house-fly, and the blue-bottle fly.

DIPTERA'CEÆ, or **DIPTERO-CARP'EÆ**, *n.* An important order of East Indian exogenous polypetalous trees, allied to Malvaceæ. The different species produce a number of resinous, oily, and other substances; one a sort of camphor; another a fragrant resin used in temples; a third, gum Animi; while some of the commonest produce pitches, and varnishes of India are produced from others.

DIP'TERAL, *a.* Having two wings only.

DIP'TERAL, *n.* In *arch.*, a building having double wings.

DIPTERO'CARPUS, *n.* A genus of East Indian, and chiefly insular trees, the type of Dipterocarpeæ. The species are enormous trees, abounding in resinous juice, with erect trunks, an ash-coloured bark, strong spreading limbs, and oval leathery entire leaves with pinnated veins.

DIP'TEROS, *n.* In *arch.*, a double-winged temple, a portico projecting two columns, and their interspaces are of dipteral or pseudo-dipteral arrangement.

DIP'TERUS, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes, having two fins.

DIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. from δις and πιπτω, to fall.] In *gram.*, a noun which has only two cases; as, *suppetiæ, suppetias*.

DIP'TYCH, *n.* [Gr. διπτυχος: δις and πτυσσω, πτυξω, to fold.] A public register of the names of consuls, and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs and others, among Christians; so called because it consisted of two leaves folded, but it sometimes contained three or more leaves. The sacred diptych was a double catalogue, in one of which were registered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, which were to be rehearsed during the office.

DIP'TYCHUS, *n.* [Gr.] In *ancient hist.*, a sort of book or tablet that was folded with two leaves.

DI'PUS, *n.* Jerboa, a genus of quadrupeds of the *glires* order. [*See* Jerboa.]

DIPYRE, *n.* A mineral occurring in minute prisms, either single or adhering to each other in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe, it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name, from Gr. δυο, two, and πυρ, fire, indicates the double effect of fire, in producing fusion and phosphorescence.

DIRADIA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *diradiatio*.] The rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

DIRE, *a.* [L. *dirus*. If the primary sense is terrible, this word may belong to the root of *terreo*. But it may be great, wonderful, Syr. *ther*, to wonder; or it may be raging, furious, as in L. *diræ*.] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans.

Milton.

DIRECT', *a.* [L. *directus*, from *dirigo*; *di* and *rego*, *rectus*, to make straight. *See* Right.] 1. Straight; right; as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another. It is opposed to *crooked, winding, oblique*. It is also opposed to *refracted*; as, a *direct* ray of light.—2. In *astr.*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac, according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east; opposed to *retrograde*; as, the motion of a planet is *direct*.—3. In the line of father and son; opposed to *collateral*; as, a descendant in the *direct* line.—4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous. Thus we speak of *direct* means to effect an object; a *direct* course; a *direct* way.—5. Open; not ambiguous or doubtful.—6. Plain; express; not ambiguous; as, he said this in *direct* words; he made a *direct* acknowledgment.—7. In *music*, a *direct* interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as, the fifth, major third, and octave.—*Direct tax* is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands.—*Direct ratio*, or *direct proportion*. [*See* Ratio, Proportion.]

DIRECT', *v. t.* [L. *directum, directus,* from *dirigo.*] 1. To point or aim in a straight line, toward a place or object; as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.—2. To point; to show the right road or course; as, he *directed* me to the left hand road.—3. To regulate; to guide or lead; to govern; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; as, to *direct* the affairs of a nation.

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*; Eccles. x.

4. To prescribe a course; to mark out a way; Job xxxvii.—5. To order; to instruct; to point out a course of proceeding, with authority; to command. But *direct* is a softer term than *command.*

DIRECT', *n.* In *music*, a character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave.

DIRECT'ED, *pp.* Aimed; pointed; guided; regulated; governed; ordered; instructed.

DIRECT'ER, *n.* A director—which see.

DIRECT'ING, *ppr.* Aiming; pointing; guiding; regulating; governing; ordering.

DIRECT'ING PLANE, *n.* In *persp.*, a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.

DIRECT'ING POINT, *n.* In *persp.*, the point where any original line meets the directing plane.

DIREC'TION, *n.* [L. *directio.*] 1. Aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course; as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—2. The line in which a body moves by impulse; course. Matter or body cannot alter the *direction* of its own motion.—3. A straight line or course. A star appeared in the *direction* of a certain tower. The ship sailed in a south-easterly *direction.*—4. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; as, the *direction* of public affairs; *direction* of domestic concerns; the *direction* of a bank.—5. Regularity; adjustment.

All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

6. Order; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed. The employer gives *directions* to his workmen; the physician to his patient.—7. The superscription of a letter, including the name, title, and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended.—8. A body or board of directors.—*Line of direction*, in *gunnery*, is the direct line in which a piece is pointed.—*Line of direction*, in *mech.*, the line in which a body moves, or endeavours to proceed according to the force impressed upon it. If a body fall freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's centre; also, a line drawn from the centre of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon is called the *line of direction* of that centre.—*Angle of direction* is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.

DIRECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of direction; as, a *directive* rule.—*Directive power of a magnet*, its polarity, or the property which it has of pointing towards the north.—*Directive force*, in *magnetism*, is the tendency in one magnet, to assume a particular position with relation to another magnet.—2. Informing; instructing; showing the way.

DIRECT'LY, *adv.* In a straight line or course; rectilineally; not in a winding course. Aim *directly* at the object. Gravity tends *directly* to the centre of the earth. As a direct line is the shortest course; hence,—2. Immediately; soon; without delay; as, he will be with us *directly.*—3. Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity; or without a train of inferences.

No man hath been so impious, as *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

In *math.*, quantities are said to be directly proportional, when the proportion is according to the order of the terms in contradistinction to *inversely*, or *reciprocally* proportional, which is taking the proportion contrary to the order of the terms. [*See* RATIO, PROPORTION.] In *mech.*, a body is said to strike or impinge directly against another body, when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface, at the point of contact. Also a sphere is said to strike directly against another, when the line of direction passes through both their centres.

DIRECT'NESS, *n.* Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way.

DIRECT'OR, *n.* One who directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; one who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counsellor.—2. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance.—3. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company; as, the *director* of a bank, or of the East India Company.—4. That which directs or controls by influence.

Safety from external danger is the most powerful director of national conduct. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

5. In *surg.*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision-knife.

DIRECTO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

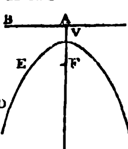
DIRECT'ORY, *a.* Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

DIRECT'ORY, *n.* A guide; a rule to direct; particularly, a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. The Bible is our best *directory*, in faith and practice.—2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of business and abode.—3. The executive power of the French republic, A.D. 1795-6.—4. Board of directors.

DIRECT'RESS, *n.* A female who directs, or manages.

DIRECT'RIX, *n.* A female who governs, or directs.

DIREC'TRIX OF A PARABOLA, *n.* A line perpendicular to the axis produced, and whose distance from the vertex is equal to the distance of the vertex from the focus. Thus AB is the directrix of the parabola VED, of which F is the focus.



Directrix of a parabola.

DIREFUL, *a.* [*See* DIRE.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; as, *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

DIREFULLY, *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

DIREFULNESS, *n.* Calamitousness.

DIRE-LOOKING, *a.* Looking direfully.

DIREMP'TION, *n.* [L. *diremptio.*] A separation.

DIRENESS, *n.* Terribleness; horror; dismalness.

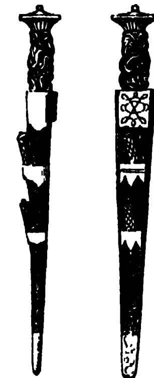
DIREP'TION, *n.* [L. *direptio.*] The act of plundering.

DIRGE, *n.* (durj.) [Usually supposed to be a contraction of L. *dirige* a word used in the funeral service. In Sw. *dyrka*, Dan. *dyrker*, signifies to worship, honour, reverence.] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning; as, a funeral *dirge.*

DIR'IGENT, } **DIRECT'RIX**, } *n.* [*See* DIRECT.] In *geom.*, the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure. [*See* DIRECTRIX.]

DIR'IGENT, *a.* Directing.

DIRK, *n.* (durk.) [Scot. *durk.*] A kind of dagger or poniard; a weapon formerly much used in the Highlands of Scotland.


Dirk, front and profile.

DIRK,† *a.* (durk.) Dark.

DIRK,† *v. t.* (durk.) To darken.—2. To poniard; to stab.

DIRK'ED, *pp.* Stabbed.

DIRK'ING, *ppr.* Stabbing.

DIRT, *n.* (durt.) [Sax. *gedritan*; D. *dryten*; Ico. *drit*, cacare.] 1. Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever adhering to any thing, renders it foul or unclean.

The fat closed, and the *dirt* came out; Judges iii.

Whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*; Is. lvii.

2.† Meanness; sordidness.—*Dirt-bed of Portland*, a layer of mould with the remains of trees, found in working the freestone in the oolite formation of that island.

DIRT, *v. t.* (durt.) To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile.

DIRT'IED, *pp.* Made filthy.

DIRT'ILY, *adv.* (durt'ily.) [from *dirty.*] In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

DIRT'INESS, *n.* (durt'iness.) Filthiness; foulness; nastiness.—2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRT'Y, *a.* (durt'y.) Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; as, *dirty* hands.—2. Not clean; not pure; turbid; as, *dirty* water.—3. Cloudy; dark; dusky; as, a *dirty* white.—4. Mean; base; low; despicable; grovelling; as, a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* employment.

DIRT'Y, *v. t.* (durt'y.) To foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.—2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; *applied to reputation.*

DIRT'YING, *ppr.* Making filthy; soiling.

DIRUP'TION, *n.* [L. *diruptio; dirum-*

po, to burst.] A bursting or rending asunder. [*See* DISRUPTION.]

DIS, a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. *des*, Sp. *dis*, and *de* may in some instances be the same word contracted. *Dis* denotes separation, a parting from; hence it has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm, disoblige, disagree*. In some cases, it still signifies separation, as in *distribute, disconnect*.

DI'SA, *n*. An interesting genus of orchideous plants, from the Cape of Good Hope: one of the species is said to be peculiar to Table Mountain.

DISABIL'ITY, *n*. [from *disable*.] Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength, or ability; weakness; impotence; as, *disability* arising from infirmity or broken limbs.—2. Want of competent intellectual power, or strength of mind; incapacity; as, the *disability* of a deranged person to reason or to make contracts.—3. Want of competent means or instruments. [In this sense, *inability* is generally used.]—4. Want of legal qualifications; incapacity; as, a *disability* to inherit an estate, when the ancestor has been attainted. [*In this sense, it has a plural*.] *Disability* differs from *inability*, in denoting *deprivation* of ability; whereas *inability* denotes *destitution* of ability, either by deprivation or otherwise.

DISA'BLE, *v. t*. [*dis* and *able*.] To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power. A man is *disabled* to walk by a broken or paralytic leg, by sickness, &c.—2. To deprive of mental power, as by destroying or weakening the understanding.—3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources. A nation may be *disabled* to carry on war by want of money. The loss of a ship may *disable* a man to prosecute commerce, or to pay his debts.—4. To destroy the strength; or to weaken and impair so as to render incapable of action, service, or resistance. A fleet is *disabled* by a storm, or by a battle. A ship is *disabled* by the loss of her masts or spars.—5. To destroy or impair and weaken the means which render any thing active, efficacious, or useful; to destroy or diminish any competent means.—6. To deprive of legal qualifications, or competent power; to incapacitate; to render incapable.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Eng. Law*.

DISA'BLED, *pp*. Deprived of competent power, corporeal or intellectual; rendered incapable; deprived of means.

DISA'BLEMENT, *n*. Weakness; disability; legal impediment.

DISA'BLING, *ppr*. Rendering unable or incapable; depriving of adequate power or capacity, or of legal qualifications.

DISA'BLING, *a*. That disables or disqualifies; depriving of moral power or right; as, a *disabling* statute.

DISABÛSE, *v. t*. (disabu'ze.) [Fr. *désabuser*. *See* ABUSE.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disentangle from fallacy or deception; to set right. It is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

If men are now sufficiently enlightened to *disabuse* themselves of artifice, hypocrisy, and superstition, they will consider this event as an era in their history. *J. Adams*.

DISABÛSED, *pp*. (disabu'zed.) Undeceived.

DISABÛSING, *ppr*. (disabu'zing.) Undeceiving.

DISACCOM'MODATE, *v. t*. [*dis* and *accommodate*.] To put to inconvenience.

DISACCOM'MODATED, *pp*. Put to inconvenience.

DISACCOM'MODATING, *ppr*. Putting to inconvenience.

DISACCOMMODA'TION, *n*. [*dis* and *accommodation*.] A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared.

DISACCORD',† *v. i*. [*dis* and *accord*.] To refuse assent.

DISACCUS'TOM, *v. t*. [*dis* and *accustom*.] To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.

DISACCUS'TOMED, *pp*. Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use.

DISACCUS'TOMING, *ppr*. Disusing; neglecting familiar or customary practice.

DISACKNOWL'EDGE, *v. t*. [*dis* and *acknowledge*.] To deny; to disown.

DISACKNOWL'EDGED, *pp*. Denied; disowned.

DISACKNOWL'EDGING, *ppr*. Denying; disowning.

DISACQUÂINT, *v. t*. [*See* ACQUAINT.] To dissolve acquaintanceship. [*Lit. us*.]

DISACQUÂINTANCE, *n*. Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of.

DISADORN', *v. t*. To deprive of ornaments.

DISADORN'ED, *pp*. Deprived of ornaments.

DISADORN'ING, *ppr*. Depriving of ornaments.

DISADVĂNCE',† *v. t*. or *i*. To check; to halt.

DISADVĂNT'AGE, *n*. [Fr. *désavantage*.] 1. That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favourable to successful operation. The army commenced an attack on the enemy, notwithstanding the *disadvantage* of its position.—2. Any unfavourable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained. Hence,—3. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

DISADVĂNT'AGE, *v. t*. To injure in interest; to prejudice.

DISADVĂNT'AGEABLE,† *a*. Not advantageous.

DISADVĂN'TAGED, *pp*. Injured in interest.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, *a*. Unfavourable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; as, the situation of an army is *disadvantageous* for attack or defence. We are apt to view characters in the most *disadvantageous* lights.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *adv*. In a manner not favourable to success, or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, *n*. Unfavourableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

DISADVENT'URE,† *n*. Misfortune.

DISADVENT'UROUS,† *a*. Unprosperous.

DISAFFECT', *v. t*. [*dis* and *affect*.] To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party, or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly; as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army.—2. To disdain, or dislike.—3. To throw into disorder.

DISAFFECT'ED, *pp*. or *a*. Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet*.

DISAFFECT'EDLY, *adv*. In a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECT'EDNESS, *n*. The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECT'ING, *ppr*. Alienating the affections; making less friendly.

DISAFFEC'TION, *n*. Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; want of affection; or more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or unfriendliness; disloyalty. It generally signifies more than indifference; as, the *disaffection* of people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.—2. Disorder; bad constitution; *in a physical sense*. [*Lit. us*.]

DISAFFEC'TIONATE, *a*. Not well disposed; not friendly.

DISAFFIRM', *v. t*. (disafferm'.) [*dis* and *affirm*.] To deny; to contradict.—2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DISAFFIRM'ANCE, *n*. Denial; negation; disproof; confutation.—2. Overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal; as, *disaffirmance* of judgment.

DISAFFIRM'ED, *pp*. Denied; contradicted; overthrown.

DISAFFIRM'ING, *ppr*. Denying; contradicting; annulling.

DISAFFOR'EST, *v. t*. [*dis* and *afforest*.] To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

By Charter 9 Henry III., many forests were *disafforested*. *Blackstone*.

DISAFFOR'ESTED, *pp*. Stripped of forest privileges.

DISAFFOR'ESTING, *ppr*. Depriving of forest privileges.

DISAG'GREGATE, *v. t*. [*dis* and *aggregate*.] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

DISAG'GREGATED, *pp*. Separated, as an aggregate mass.

DISAG'GREGATING, *ppr*. Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.

DISAGGREGA'TION, *n*. The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

DISAGREE', *v. i*. [*dis* and *agree*.] To differ; to be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke*.

Two ideas *disagree*, when they are not the same, or when they are not exactly alike. The histories of the same fact often *disagree*.—2. To differ, as in opinion; as, the best judges sometimes *disagree*.

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*? *Pope*.

3. To be unsuitable. Medicine sometimes *disagrees with* the patient; food often *disagrees with* the stomach or the taste.—4. To differ; to be in opposition.

Men often reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it *disagrees* with their reason or preconceived opinions.

DISAGREE'ABLE, *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [*Lit. us.*]

This conduct was *disagreeable* to her natural sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind, or to the senses; but expressing less than *disgusting* and *odious*. Behaviour may be *disagreeable* to our minds; food may be *disagreeable* to the taste; many things are *disagreeable* to the sight; sounds may be *disagreeable* to the ear, and odours to the smell. Whatever is *disagreeable* gives some pain or uneasiness.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; contrariety.—2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses; as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

DISAGREE'ABLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

DISAGREED, *pp.* of *Disagree.*

DISAGREE'ING, *ppr.* Differing; not according or coinciding.

DISAGREE'MENT, *n.* Difference, either in form or essence; dissimilitude; diversity; as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two pictures, of two stories or narrations.—2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.—3. Unsuitableness.

DISALLI'ED, *pp.* Improperly allied; separated from alliance.

DISALLIEGE,† *v. t.* To alienate from allegiance.

DISALLOW', *v. t.* [*dis* and *allow.*] To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to disprove. God *disallows* that Christians should conform to the immoral practices of the world. A good man *disallows* every kind of profaneness.—2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent.

But if her father shall *disallow* her in the day that he heareth, not any of her vows or her bonds···shall stand; Num. xxx.

3. Not to approve; not to receive; to reject.

To whom coming, as to a living stone, *disallowed* indeed by men, but chosen by God, and precious; 1 Pet. ii.

4. Not to allow or admit as just; to reject; as, to *disallow* an account or charge.

DISALLOW'ABLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DISALLOW'ANCE, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal to admit or permit; prohibition; rejection.

DISALLOW'ED, *pp.* Not granted, permitted, or admitted; disapproved; rejected.

DISALLOW'ING, *ppr.* Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.

DISALLY', *v. t.* [*dis* and *ally.*] To form an improper alliance.

DISALLY'ING, *ppr.* Forming a disadvantageous alliance.

DISAN'CHOR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *anchor.*] To force from its anchors, as a ship.

DISAN'CHORED, *pp.* Forced from its anchors.

DISAN'CHORING, *ppr.* Forcing a ship from its anchors.

DISANGEL'ICAL,† *a.* Not angelical.

DISAN'IMATE,† *v. t.* [*dis* and *animate.*] To deprive of life.—2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject.

DISAN'IMATED, *pp.* Discouraged; dispirited.

DISAN'IMATING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening.

DISANIMA'TION, *n.* The act of discouraging; depression of spirits.—2.† Privation of life.

DISANNEX', *v. t.* To separate; to disunite.

DISANNUL'. An improper word. [*See* ANNUL.]

DISANOINT', *v. t.* To render consecration invalid.

DISAPPAR'EL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

DISAPPAR'ELED, *pp.* Disrobed; stripped of garments.

DISAPPAR'ELING, *ppr.* Disrobing.

DISAPPEAR, *v. i.* [*dis* and *appear.*] To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible by vanishing or departing, or by being enveloped in any thing that conceals, or by the interposition of an object. Darkness *disappears* at the access of light, and light *disappears* at the approach of darkness. A ship *disappears* by departure to a distance; the sun *disappears* in a fog, or behind a cloud, or in setting.—2. To cease; as, the epidemic has *disappeared.*—3. To withdraw from observation. The debtor *disappears* when he absconds.

DISAPPEARANCE, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.

DISAPPEARED, *pp.* Removed from sight; vanished; become invisible.

DISAPPEARING, *ppr.* Vanishing; receding from the sight; becoming invisible.

DISAPPEARING, *n.* A vanishing or removal from sight.

DISAPPOINT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *appoint*: properly, to unfix or *unsettle.*] 1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected. We say, a man is *disappointed of* his hopes or expectations, or his hopes, desires, intentions or expectations are *disappointed.* A bad season *disappoints* the farmer *of* his crops; a defeat *disappoints* an enemy *of* his spoil. The man promised me a visit, but he *disappointed* me.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed*; Prov. xv.

2. To frustrate; to prevent an effect intended.

The retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow. *Addison.*

DISAPPOINT'ED, *pp.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire or design; frustrated.

DISAPPOINT'ING, *ppr.* Defeating of expectation, hope, desire or purpose; frustrating.

DISAPPOINT'MENT, *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire or intention; miscarriage of design or plan.

We are apt to complain of the *disappointment* of our hopes and schemes; but *disappointments* often prove blessings, and save us from calamity or ruin.

DISAPPRE'CIATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *appreciate.*] To undervalue; not to esteem.

DISAPPRE'CIATED, *pp.* Undervalued.

DISAPPRE'CIATING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.

DISAPPROBA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] A disapproving; dislike; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong, whether the act is expressed or not. We often *disapprove* when we do not express *disapprobation.*

DISAP'PROBATORY, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

DISAPPRO'PRIATE, *a.* [*dis* and *appropriate.*] Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property; a *disappropriate* church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. *Blackstone.*

DISAPPRO'PRIATE, *v. t.* To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated.* *Blackstone.*

2. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church.

DISAPPRÖVAL, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

DISAPPRÖVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *désapprouver*; *dis* and *approve.*] 1. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong. We often *disapprove* the conduct of others, or public measures, whether we express an opinion or not. It is often followed by *of*; as, to *disapprove of* behaviour. But modern usage inclines to omit *of.*—2. To manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction. The sentence of the court-martial was *disapproved* by the commander-in-chief.

DISAPPRÖVED, *pp.* Disliked; condemned; rejected.

DISAPPRÖVING, *ppr.* Disliking; condemning; rejecting from dislike.

DISAPPRÖVINGLY, *adv.* By disapprobation.

DIS'ARD,† *n.* [Sax. *dysig*, foolish.] A prattler; a boasting talker.

DISÄRM', *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *désarmer*; Sp. and Port. *desarmar*; *dis* and *arm.*] 1. To deprive of arms; to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; as, he *disarmed* his foes; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects. With *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *disarm* one *of* his weapons.—2. To deprive of means of attack or defence; as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.—3. To deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell; as, to *disarm* rage or passion.—4. To strip; to divest of any thing injurious or threatening; as, piety *disarms* death *of* its terrors.

DISÄRM'AMENT, *n.* Act of disarming.

DISÄRM'ED, *pp.* Deprived of arms; stripped of the means of defence or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued. In *her.*, a term applied to an animal or bird of prey, without claws, teeth, or beak.

DISÄRM'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of arms or weapons; subduing; rendering harmless.

DISARRÄNGE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *arrange.*] To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. [*See* DERANGE, which is more generally used.]

DISARRÄNGED, *pp.* Put out of order; disturbing.

DISARRÄNGEMENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder.

DISARRÄNGING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing the arrangement of.

DISARRAY, *v. t.* [*dis* and *array.*] To

undress; to divest of clothes.—2. To throw into disorder; to rout; as, troops.
DISARRĀY, *n.* Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order. —2. Undress.
DISARRĀYED, *pp.* Divested of clothes or array; throwing into disorder.
DISARRĀYED, *ppr.* Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder.
DISASSIDU'ITY,† *n.* Want of assiduity or care.
DISASSO'CIATE, *v. t.* To disunite; to disconnect things associated.
DISASSO'CIATED, *pp.* Disunited.
DISASSO'CIATING, *ppr.* Disuniting.
DISÄS'TER, *n.* (diz'aster.) [Fr. *désastre;* It. *disastro; dis* and *astre*, Gr. *αστηρ*, a star; a word of astrological origin.] 1.† A blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.—2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune; as, we met with many *disasters* on the road.
DISÄS'TER, *v. t.* To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; also, to injure; to afflict.
DISÄS'TERED, *pp.* Blasted; injured; afflicted.
DISÄS'TROUS, *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; as, the day was *disastrous;* the battle proved *disastrous;* their fate was *disastrous*.

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden.*

2. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

The moon
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds. *Milton.*

DISÄS'TROUSLY, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.
DISÄS'TROUSNESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.
DISAU'THORIZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority. [*Lit. us.*]
DISAVOUCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *avouch. See* Vow.] To retract profession; to deny; to disown. [*Lit. us.*]
DISAVOW', *v. t.* [*dis* and *avow. See* Vow.] To deny; to disown; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; as, he was charged with embezzlement, but he *disavows* the fact. A man may *disavow* his name or signature; he may *disavow* a knowledge of a fact, or his concern in a transaction. Opposed to *own* or *acknowledge*.—2. To deny; to disown; to reject.
DISAVOW'AL, *n.* Denial; disowning.

A *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear. *Clarissa.*

2. Rejection.
DISAVOW'ED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.
DISAVOW'ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning; rejecting as something not to be maintained or vindicated.
DISAVOW'MENT, *n.* Denial; a disowning.
DISBAND', *v. t.* [*dis* and *band;* Fr. *débander.*] 1. To dismiss from military service; to break up a band, or body of men enlisted; as, to *disband* an army or a regiment; to *disband* troops.—2. To scatter; to disperse.
DISBAND', *v. i.* To retire from military service; to separate; to break up; as, the army, at the close of the war, *disbands*.—2. To separate; to dissolve connection.

Human society may *disband*. [*Improper.*] *Tillotson.*

3.† To be dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall *disband*. *Herbert.*

DISBAND'ED, *pp.* Dismissed from military service; separated.
DISBAND'ING, *ppr.* Dismissing from military service; separating; dissolving connection.
DISBÄRK', *v. t.* [Fr. *débarquer*, or *dis* and *bark;* a word not well formed, and little used. We now use *debark* and *disembark.*] To land from a ship; to put on shore.—2. To strip off the bark.
DISBÄRK'ED, *pp.* Deprived of the bark, as timber.
DISBELIEF, *n.* [*dis* and *belief.*] Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

DISBELIĒVE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit. Some men *disbelieve* the inspiration of the scriptures, and the immortality of the soul.
DISBELIĒVED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
DISBELIĒVER, *n.* One who refuses belief; one who denies a thing to be true or real.
DISBELIEVING, *ppr.* Withholding belief; discrediting.
DISBENCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *bench.*] To drive from a bench or seat.
DISBLĀME,† *v. t.* To exonerate from blame.
DISBOD'IED, *a.* Disembodied, *which is the word now used.*
DISBOW'EL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *bowel.*] To take out the intestines.
DISBOW'ELLED, *pp.* Eviscerated; deprived of intestines.
DISBOW'ELLING, *ppr.* Taking out the intestines.
DISBRÄNCH', *v. t* [*dis* and *branch.*] To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. [*Lit. us.*]
DISBUD', *v. t.* To deprive of buds or shoots.
DISBUD'DING, *n.* In *horticulture*, the operation of removing the buds of a tree, before they have had time to grow into young branches. This is done not only for the purpose of training, but also, in order that there may be a greater supply of nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.
DISBURD'EN, *v. t* [*dis* and *burden. See* Burden.] To remove a burden from; to unload; to discharge.—2. To throw off a burden; to disencumber; to clear of any thing weighty, troublesome or cumbersome; as, to *disburden* one's self of grief or care; to *disburden* of superfluous ornaments.
DISBURD'EN, *v. i.* To ease the mind; to be relieved.
DISBURD'ENED, *pp.* Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered.
DISBURD'ENING, *ppr.* Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.
DISBURSE', *v. t.* (disburs'.) [Fr. *débourser; de* or *dis* and *bourse*, a purse.] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; primarily, to pay money from a public chest or treasury, but applicable to a private purse.
DISBURS'ED, *pp.* Paid out; expended.
DISBURSE'MENT, *n.* (disburs'ment.) [Fr. *déboursement.*] 1. The act of paying out, as money from a public or private chest.—2. The money or sum paid out; as, the annual *disbursements* exceed the income.
DISBURS'ER, *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

DISBURS'ING, *ppr.* Paying out or expending.
DISBUR'THEN, *v. t.* and *i.* A different and a preferable orthography of *Disburden*, which see.
DISC, *n.* [L. *discus. See* Disk.] The face or breadth of the sun or moon; also, the width of the aperture of a telescope glass.
DISCAL'CEATE, *v. t.* [L. *discalceatus; dis* and *calceus*, a shoe.] To pull off the shoes or sandals.
DISCAL'CEATED, *pp.* Stripped of shoes.
DISCALCEA'TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.
DISCAN'DY, *v. i.* [*dis* and *candy.*] To melt; to dissolve. [*An Americanism.*]
DISCÄRD', *v. t.* [Sp. *descartar;* Port. *id.; dis* and *card.*] 1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.—2. To dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off; as, to *discard* spies and informers; to *discard* an old servant; to *discard* an associate.—3. To thrust away; to reject; as, to *discard* prejudices.
DISCÄRD'ED, *pp.* Thrown out; dismissed from service; rejected.
DISCÄRD'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting.
DISCÄRN'ATE, *a.* [*dis* and L. *caro*, flesh.] Stripped of flesh.
DISCĀSE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *case.*] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress.
DISCEPTA'TION, *n.* Controversy.
DISCEPTA'TOR,† *n.* [L.] One who arbitrates or decides.
DISCERN', *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *discerno; dis* and *cerno*, to separate, or distinguish, Gr. *κρινω*: Fr. *discerner;* Eng. *screen*. The sense is to separate.] 1. To separate by the eye, or by the understanding. Hence,—2. To distinguish; to see the difference between two or more things; to discriminate; as, to *discern* the blossom-buds from the leaf-buds of plants.

Discern thou what is thine; Gen. xxxi.

3.† To make the difference.

For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or the vice. *B. Jonson.*

4. To discover; to see; to distinguish by the eye.

I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding; Prov. vii.

5. To discover by the intellect; to distinguish; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge.

So is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad; 2 Sam. xiv.

A wise man's heart *discerneth* time and judgment; Eccles. viii.

DISCERN', *v. i.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; as, to *discern* between good and evil, truth and falsehood.—2.† To have judicial cognizance.
DISCERN'ED, *pp.* Distinguished; seen; discovered.
DISCERN'ER, *n.* One who sees, discovers, or distinguishes; an observer. —2. One who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours. *Clarendon.*

3. That which distinguishes; or that which causes to understand.

The word of God is quick and powerful—a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart; Heb. iv.

DISCERN'IBLE, *a.* That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable. A

star is *discernible* by the eye; the identity or difference of ideas is *discernible* by the understanding

DISCERN'IBLENESS, *n.* Visibleness.

DISCERN'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen or discovered; visibly.

DISCERN'ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging. —2. *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; as, a *discerning* man or mind.

DISCERN'ING, *n.* The act of discerning; discernment.

DISCERN'INGLY, *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

DISCERN'MENT, *n.* The act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations and tendencies. The errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment.*

DISCERP',† *v. t.* [L. *discerpo.*] To tear in pieces; to separate.

DISCERPIBIL'ITY, or DISCERPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited.

DISCERP'IBLE, or DISCERP'TIBLE, *a.* [L. *discerpo; dis* and *carpo*, to seize, to tear.] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.

DISCERP'TION, *n.* The act of pulling to pieces or of separating the parts.

DISCES'SION,† *n.* [L. *discessio.*] Departure.

DISCHÄRGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *décharger; Sp. descargar; dis* and *charge* or *cargo*, from *car*, a cart or vehicle.] 1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo; *applied both to the ship and the loading.* We say, to *discharge* a ship; but more generally, to *discharge* a cargo or the lading of the ship.—2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate; as, *discharged* of business. —*Discharge*, in *arch*, a term used to signify the relief or distribution of a weight or load to be borne.—3. To throw off a load or charge; to let fly; to shoot; *applied to fire-arms;* as, to *discharge* a pistol or a cannon; or to *discharge* a ball or grape-shot; applied also to an electrical jar, battery, &c., charged with electricity, to signify the removing of the charge.—4. To pay; as, to *discharge* a debt, a bond, a note. 5.—To send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him. He *discharged* his creditors.—6. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor. The creditor *discharged* his debtor.—*Discharge*, in *Scots law*, usually signifies the written instrument by which the creditor discharges the debtor of his obligation.—7. To free from an obligation; as, to *discharge* a man from further duty or service; to *discharge* a surety.—8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; with *of*, as, to *discharge* a man *of* all blame.—9. To throw off or out; to let fly; to give vent to; as, to *discharge* a horrible oath; to *discharge* fury or vengeance.—10. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge. One man *discharges* the office of a sheriff; another that of a priest. We are all bound to *discharge* the duties of piety, of benevolence, and charity.—11. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service; as, to *discharge* a steward or a servant; to *discharge* a soldier or seaman; to *discharge* a jury. —12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

> *Discharge* your powers to their several counties. *Shak.*

13. To emit or send out; as, an ulcer *discharges* pus; a pipe *discharges* water. —14. To release; to liberate from confinement; as, to *discharge* a prisoner. —15. To put away; to remove; to clear from; to destroy. In general, to throw off any load or encumbrance; to free or clear.—*Discharge of fluids*, the name given to that branch of Hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.

DISCHÄRGE', *v. i.* To break up.

> The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge.* *Bacon.*

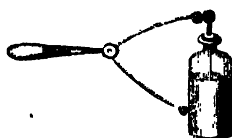
DISCHÄRGE', *n.* An unloading, as of a ship; as, the *discharge* of a cargo.—2. A throwing out; vent; emission; *applied to a fluid*, a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; as, the *discharge* of water from a spring, or from a spout; *applied to fire-arms*, an explosion; as, a *discharge* of cannon; applied also to an electrical jar, battery, &c., to signify the removal of the charge by forming a communication between the positive and negative surfaces.—3. That which is thrown out; matter emitted; as, a thin serous *discharge;* a purulent *discharge.*—4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. The general, the soldier, obtains a *discharge.*—5. Released from obligation, debt or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; as, the debtor has a *discharge.*—6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance. —7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance.—8. Performance; execution; *applied to an office, trust or duty.* A good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties, public and private.—9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement. 10. Exemption; escape.

> There is no *discharge* in that war; Eccles. viii.

11. Payment, as of a debt.

DISCHÄRG'ED, *pp.* Unloaded; left off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.

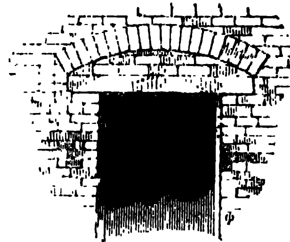
DISCHÄRG'ER, *n.* He that discharges in any manner.—2. One who fires a gun.—3. In *electricity*, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.



Discharger and Leyden Jar.

DISCHÄRG'ING, *ppr.* Unlading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emitting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation, or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DISCHÄRG'ING ARCH, *n.* In *arch.*, an arch formed in the substance of a wall to relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight. Such arches are commonly used over lintels and flat-headed openings.



Discharging Arch.

DISCHID'IA, *n.* A genus of Asclepiadaceæ found in East India. One species, D. Rafflesiana, is remarkable for its numerous pitcher-like appendages.

DISCHURCH', *v. t.* To deprive of the rank of a church.

DISCHURCH'ED, *pp.* Deprived of the rank of a church.

DISCIDE,† *v. t.* To divide; to cut in pieces.

DIS'CIFORM, *a.* [L. *disciformis.*] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape. Applied in natural history, botany, and anatomy, to various objects from their shape.

DISCINCT', *a.* Ungirded.

DISCIND',† *v. t.* To cut in two.

DISCI'PLE, *n.* [L. *discipulus*, from *disco*, to learn.] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; as the *disciples* of Plato.—2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another. Hence the constant attendants of Christ were called his *disciples;* and hence all Christians are called his *disciples*, as they profess to learn and receive his doctrines and precepts.

DISCI'PLE, *v. t.* To teach; to train or bring up.—2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.

> This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3.† To punish; to discipline.

DISCI'PLED, *pp.* Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple.

DISCI'PLE-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple.

DISCI'PLESHIP, *n.* The state of being a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts.

DISCIPLINABLE, *a.* [*See* DISCIPLINE.] 1. Capable of instruction and improvement in learning.—2. That may be subjected to discipline; as, a *disciplinable* offence, in church government. —3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of receiving instruction by education. —2. The state of being subject to discipline.

DIS'CIPLINANT, *n.* One of a religious order so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, *n.* One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles,

and practice, and who teaches them with precision; particularly, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres. It is chiefly used in the latter sense, and especially for one who is well versed in, or teaches with exactness, military exercises and evolutions.—2. A puritan or presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. [*Very seldom now used.*]

DIS'CIPLINARY, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline; as, certain canons of the church are *disciplinary*.—2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction.

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial. *Buckminster.*

DIS'CIPLINE, *n.* [L. *disciplina*, from *disco*, to learn.] 1. Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals and manners, and due subordination to authority.—2. Instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; as, military *discipline*, which includes instruction in manual exercise, evolutions, and subordination. —3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church. —4. Subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts, or regulations; as, the troops are under excellent *discipline*; the passions should be kept under strict *discipline*.—5. Correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; as, the *discipline* of the strap.—6. In *eccles. affairs*, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed, and infliction of its penalties.—7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Romish church, or that chastisement or external mortification which a penitent inflicts on himself.—8. The scourge he uses in self-fustigation; or that wielded by his confessor, or his confessor's substitute.

DIS'CIPLINE, *v. t.* To instruct or educate; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; as, to *discipline* youth for a profession, or for future usefulness.—2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; as, to *discipline* troops or an army.—3. To correct; to chastise; to punish.—4. To execute the laws of the church on offenders with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life.—5. To advance and prepare by instruction.

DIS'CIPLINED, *pp.* Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DIS'CIPLINER, *n.* One who disciplines or teaches.

DIS'CIPLINING, *ppr.* Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DISCLAIM, *v. t.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To disown; to disavow; to deny the possession of; to reject as not belonging to one's self. A man *disclaims* all knowledge of a particular transaction; he *disclaims* every pretension to eloquence; he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbour; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill. It is opposed to *claim* or *challenge*.—2. To renounce; to reject; as, to *disclaim* the authority of the pope. —3. To deny all claim. A tenant may *disclaim* to hold of his lord.

DISCLAIM, *v. i.* To disavow all part or share. [*Unusual.*]

Nature *disclaims* in thee. *Shak.*

DISCLAIMA'TION,† *n.* The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. In the *ancient law of Scotland*, a vassal's disavowing or disclaiming of a person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

DISCLAIMED, *pp.* Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.

DISCLAIMER, *n.* A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—2. In *law*, an express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

DISCLAIMING, *ppr.* Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing.

DISCLOSE, *v. t.* (disclo'ze.) [*dis* and *close*; Fr. *déclorre, déclos*; L. *discludo*. *See* CLOSE.] 1. To uncover; to open; to remove a cover from, and lay open to the view.

The shells being broken, the stone included in them is *disclosed*. *Woodward.*

2. To cause to appear; to lay open to the view; to bring to light. Events have *disclosed* the designs of the ministry.—3. To reveal by words; to tell; to utter; as, to *disclose* the secret thoughts of the heart.—4. To make known; to show in any manner. A blush may *disclose* a secret passion in the breast.—5.† To open; to hatch.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

DISCLOSE, *n.* An uncovering.

DISCLOSED, *pp.* Uncovered; opened to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered. In *her.*, a term used to express the wings of an eagle, or other bird, spread open on either side of the head, but with the points of the wings downwards.—*Disclosed elevated*, is when the wings are spread out in such a way that the points are elevated.



Disclosed.

DISCLOSER, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

DISCLOSING, *ppr.* Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; telling.

DISCLOSURE, *n.* (disclo'zhur.) The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view.—2. The act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling.—3. The act of making known what was concealed.—4. That which is disclosed or made known.

DISCLU'SION, *n.* (disclu'zhun.) [Lat. *disclusus, discludo*; *dis* and *claudo.*] An emission; a throwing out. [*Lit. us.*]

DISCOAST,† *v. i.* To depart from; to quit the coast.

DISCOB'OLUS, *n.* [Gr. δισκος, a quoit or disk, and βαλλω, to throw.] The name given by Cuvier to his third family of soft-finned fishes with the ventrals under the pectorals. They are so called from the ventral fins forming a disk on the under part of the body, by means of which the fishes are enabled to hold on upon the points of rocks, and there catch their food. The Cornish sucker, and the circular fin, belong to this family.

DISCOHE'RENT, *a.* Incoherent. [*The latter is generally used.*]

DIS'COID, *n.* [*discus* and ειδος.] Something in the form of a discus or disk.

DIS'COID, DISCOID'AL, *a.* Having the form of a disk.—*Discoid* or *discous flowers*, are compound flowers, not radiated, but with florets all tubular, as the tansy, southern-wood, &c. —*Discoid pith*, is when there are numerous air cavities dividing the pith into compartments which are separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut.—In *conchology*, a term applied to those univalve shells of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the pearly nautilus and planorbis.

DISCOLORA'TION, *n.* The act of altering the colour; a staining.—2. Alteration of colour; stain; as spots and *discolorations* of the skin.—3. Alteration of complexion or appearance.

DISCOL'OUR, *v. t.* [L. *discoloro*; *dis* and *coloro*, from colour.] 1. To alter the natural hue or colour of; to stain; to tinge. A drop of wine will *discolour* a glass of water; silver is *discoloured* by sea-water.—2. To change any colour, natural or artificial; to alter a colour partially. It differs from *colour* and *dye*, in denoting a partial alteration, rather than an entire change of colour.—3. *Figuratively*, to alter the complexion; to change the appearance; as, to *discolour* ideas.

DISCOL'OURED, *pp.* Altered in colour; stained.—2. *a.* Variegated; being of diverse colours.

DISCOL'OURING, *ppr.* Altering the colour or hue; staining; changing the complexion.

DISCOM'FIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *déconfire, déconfit*; from *dis* and the Lat. *configo*, to fasten, to nail; *con* and *figo*, to fix.] To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword; Ex. xvii.
He, fugitive, declined superior strength,
Discomfited, pursued. *Philips.*

DISCOM'FIT, *n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

DISCOM'FITED, *pp.* Routed; defeated; overthrown.

DISCOM'FITING, *ppr.* Routing; defeating.

DISCOM'FITURE, *n.* Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*; 1 Sam. xiv.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

DISCOM'FORT, *n.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude.

DISCOM'FORT, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

DISCOM'FORTABLE, *a.* Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad. [*Lit. us.*]—2.† Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort. [Instead of this word, *uncomfortable* is used.]

DISCOM'FORTED, *pp.* Made uneasy; disturbed; pained; grieved.

DISCOM'FORTING, *ppr.* Disturbing peace and happiness; making uneasy; grieving.

DISCOMMEND', *v. t.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

I do not *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy. *Dryden.*

DISCOMMEND'ABLE, *a.* Blameable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

DISCOMMEND'ABLENESS, *n.* — Blameableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DISCOMMENDA'TION, *n.* Blame; censure; reproach.

DISCOMMEND'ER, *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser.

DISCOMMEND'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

DISCOM'MODATE,† *v. t.* To incommode.

DISCOMMŌDE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to molest; to trouble.

DISCOMMŌDED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested; incommoded.

DISCOMMŌDING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome.

DISCOMMO'DIOUSLY, *adv.* In a discommodious manner.

DISCOMMOD'ITY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

DISCOM'MON, *v. t.* [*dis* and *common.*] To appropriate common land; to separate and inclose commons.—2. To deprive of the privileges of a place.

DISCOM'MONED, *pp.* Appropriated, as land.

DISCOM'MONING, *ppr.* Appropriating; separating or inclosing common land.

DISCOMPLEX'ION,† *v. t.* To change the complexion or colour.

DISCOMPŌSE, *v. t.* (discompo'ze.) [*dis* and *compose.*] 1. To unsettle; to disorder; to disturb; *applied to things*—2. To disturb peace and quietness; to agitate; to ruffle; *applied to the temper or mind*: expressing less agitation than *fret* and *vex*, or expressing vexation with decorum.—3.† To displace; to discard.

DISCOMPŌSED, *pp.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

DISCOMPŌSING, *ppr.* Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquillity.

DISCOMPOSI''TION,† *n.* Inconsistency.

DISCOMPŌSURE, *n.* (discompo'zhur.) Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation; as, *discomposure* of mind.

DISCONCERT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To break or interrupt any order, plan, or harmonious scheme; to defeat; to frustrate. The emperor *disconcerted* the plans of his enemy. Their schemes were *disconcerted.*—2. To unsettle the mind; to discompose; to disturb; to confuse. An unexpected question may *disconcert* the ablest advocate in his argument.

DISCONCERT'ED, *pp.* Broken; interrupted; disordered; defeated; unsettled; discomposed; confused.

DISCONCERT'ING, *ppr.* Disordering; defeating; discomposing; disturbing.

DISCONCER'TION. *n.* The act of disconcerting.

DISCONFORM'ITY, *n.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

DISCONGRU'ITY, *n.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

DISCONNECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve connection.

The commonwealth would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke.*

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

DISCONNECT'ED, *pp.* Separated; disunited. This word is not synonymous with *unconnected*, though often confounded with it. *Disconnected* implies a previous connection; *unconnected* does not necessarily imply any previous union.

DISCONNECT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DISCONNEC'TION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion. *Burke.*

DISCONSENT', *v. i.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To differ; to disagree; not to consent.

DISCON'SOLANCE, *n.* Disconsolateness.

DISCON'SOLATE, *a.* [*dis* and L. *consolatus.* *See* CONSOLE.] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; as, a parent, bereaved of an only child and *disconsolate.*—2. Not affording comfort; cheerless; as, the *disconsolate* darkness of a winter's night.

DISCON'SOLATELY, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

DISCON'SOLATENESS, *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

DISCONSOLA'TION, *n.* Want of comfort.

DISCONTENT', *n.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things.

DISCONTENT', *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.

DISCONTENT', *v. t.* To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

DISCONTENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet; as, *discontented* citizens make bad subjects.

DISCONTENT'EDLY, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

DISCONTENT'EDNESS, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENT'FUL, *a.* Full of discontent.

DISCONTENT'ING, *a.* Giving uneasiness.

DISCONTENT'MENT, *n.* The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.

DISCONTIN'UABLE, *a.* That may be discontinued.

DISCONTIN'UANCE, *n.* [*See* DISCONTINUE.] Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; as, a *discontinuance* of conversation or intercourse.—2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption. 3. In *law*, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffee is lawful during the life of the feoffor; but if he retain possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a *discontinuance*, the legal estate of the heir in tail being *discontinued*, till a recovery can be had in law.—4. *Discontinuance of a suit*, is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day; in which case the defendant is not bound to attend. Formerly the demise of the king caused a *discontinuance* of all suits; but this is remedied by statute 1 Edw. VI.

DISCONTINUA'TION, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

DISCONTIN'UE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *continue.*] To leave off; to cause to cease as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; as, to *discontinue* the intemperate use of spirits. Inveterate customs are not *discontinued* without inconvenience.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued.* *T. Pickering.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.—3. To cease to take or receive; as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

DISCONTIN'UE, *v. i.* To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right.

Thyself shall *discontinue* from thine heritage; Jer. xvii.

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance. [*Lit. us.*]

DISCONTIN'UED, *pp.* Left off; interrupted; broken off.

DISCONTIN'UER, *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

DISCONTIN'UING, *ppr.* Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off.

DISCONTINU'ITY, *n.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

DISCONTIN'UOUS, *a.* Broken off; interrupted.—2. Separated; wide; gaping.

DISCONVĒNIENCE, *n.* [*dis* and *convenience.*] Incongruity; disagreement. [*Lit. us.*]

DISCONVĒNIENT, *a.* Incongruous.

DIS'CORD, *n.* [L. *discordia*; Fr. *discorde*; from L. *discors*; *dis* and *cor.*] 1. Disagreement among persons or things. Between persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation, or war. *Discord* may exist between families, parties, and nations.—2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing.

All *discord*, harmony not understood. *Pope.*

3. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating and disagreeable to the ear; or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce. Thus the second and the seventh, when sounded together, make a *discord.* The term *discord* is applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval; but more properly to the mixed sound of dissonant tones. It is opposed to *concord* and *harmony.*

DISCORD',† *v. i.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident.

DISCORD'ANCE, DISCORD'ANCY, *n.* [L. *discordans.*] Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; as, a *discordance* of opinions, or of sounds.

DISCORD'ANT, *a.* [L. *discordans.*] 1. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.—2. Opposite; contrarious; not coincident; as, the *discordant* attractions of comets, or of different planets.—3. Dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring; as, *discordant* notes or sounds.

DISCORD'ANTLY, *adv.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with another, or with itself.

DISCORD'FUL, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

DISCOUN'SEL,† *v. t.* To dissuade.

DIS'COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *décompte* (*escompte*); *de* or *dis* and *compte*; Arm. *discount* or *digont.* See COUNT. Literally, a counting back or from.] 1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent. deducted from the credit price of goods sold, on account of prompt payment; or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time. Thus the merchant who gives a credit of three months, will deduct a certain rate per cent. for payment in hand, and the holder of a note or bill of exchange will deduct a certain rate per cent. of the amount of the note or bill for advanced payment, which deduction is called a *discount.*—2. Among *bankers,* the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; particularly, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending. The discounts at banking institutions are usually the amount of legal interest paid by the borrower, and deducted from the sum borrowed, at the commencement of the credit.—3. The sum deducted or refunded; as, the *discount* was five per cent.—4. The act of discounting. A note is lodged in the bank for *discount.* The banks have suspended *discounts.*

DISCOUNT', *v. t.* [Sp. *descontar*; Fr. *décompter*; Arm. *discounta, digontein.*] 1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum. Merchants *discount* five or six per cent. for prompt or for advanced payment.—2. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance. The banks *discount* notes and bills of exchange, on good security.

> The first rule—to *discount* only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

DISCOUNT', *v. i.* To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan. The banks *discount* for sixty or ninety days, sometimes for longer terms.

DISCOUNT'ABLE, *a.* That may be discounted. Certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank. A bill may be *discountable* for more than sixty days.

DIS'COUNT-DAY, *n.* The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.

DISCOUNT'ED, *pp.* Deducted from a principal sum; paid back; refunded or allowed; as, five per cent. was *discounted.*—2. Having the amount lent on discount or deduction of a sum in advance; as, the bill was *discounted* for sixty days.

DISCOUN'TENANCE,† *v. t.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] To abash; to ruffle or discompose the countenance; to put to shame; to put out of countenance.

> How would one look from his majestic brow
> *Discountenance* her despised. *Milton.*

2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment. The good citizen will *discountenance* vice by every lawful means.

DISCOUN'TENANCE, *n.* Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect: unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

> He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

DISCOUN'TENANCED, *pp.* Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.

DISCOUN'TENANCER, *n.* One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure, or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

DISCOUN'TENANCING, *ppr.* Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards.

DISCOUNT'ER, *n.* One who advances money on discounts.

DISCOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment.—2. Lending on discount.

DISCOUNT'ING, *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts.

> The profitable business of a bank consists in *discounting.* *Hamilton.*

DISCOUR'AGE, *v. t.* (discur'age.) [*dis* and *courage*; Fr. *décourager.* See COURAGE.] 1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits; to deject; to deprive of confidence.

> Fathers provoke not your children, lest they be *discouraged*; Col. iii.

2. To deter from any thing; with *from.*

> Why *discourage* ye the hearts of the children of Israel *from* going over into the land which the Lord hath given them? Numb. xxxii.

3. To attempt to repress or prevent; to dissuade from; as, to *discourage* an effort.

DISCOUR'AGED, *pp.* (discur'aged.) Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked.

DISCOUR'AGEMENT, *n.* (discur'agement.) The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence.—2. That which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of any thing. Evil examples are great *discouragements* to virtue. The revolution was commenced under every possible *discouragement.*

DISCOUR'AGER, *n.* (discur'ager.) One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.

DISCOUR'AGING, *ppr.* (discur'aging.) Disheartening; depressing courage.—2. *a.* Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage; as, *discouraging* prospects.

DISCOURSE, *n.* (discōrs.) [Fr. *discours*; L. *discursus,* from *discurro,* to ramble; *dis* and *curro,* to run; It. *discorso.*] 1.† The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences; the act which connects propositions, and deduces conclusions from them.—2. Literally, a running over a subject in speech: hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, to companies, or to public assemblies. *Discourse* to an individual or to a small company is called *conversation* or *talk*; mutual interchange of thoughts; mutual intercourse of language. It is applied to the familiar communication of thoughts by an individual, or to the mutual communication of two or more. We say, I was pleased with *his discourse,* and he heard *our discourse.*

> The vanquished party with the victors joined,
> Nor wanted sweet *discourse,* the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effusion of language; speech.—4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation; as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity; of Cicero on old age.—5. A sermon, uttered or written. We say, an extemporaneous *discourse,* or a written *discourse.*

DISCOURSE, *v. i.* To talk; to converse; but it expresses rather more formality than *talk.* He *discoursed* with us an hour on the events of the war. We *discoursed* together on our mutual concerns.—2. To communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner; as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.—3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

DISCOURSE,† *v. t.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

> Let us *discourse* our fortunes. *Shak.*

DISCOURSED, *pp.* Discussed at length; treated of.

DISCOURSER, *n.* One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.—2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation.

DISCOURSING, *ppr.* Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length or formally.

DISCOURSIVE, *a.* Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences.—2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

> The epic is interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden.*

3. Conversable, communicative.

DISCOURTEOUS, *a.* [*dis* and *courteous.*] Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners; as, *discourteous* knight.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DISCOURTESY, *n.* (curt'esy.) [*dis* and *courtesy.*] Incivility; rudeness of behaviour or language; ill manners; act of disrepect.

> Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
> Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy.* *Herbert.*

DISCOURTSHIP,† *n.* Want of respect.

DISC'OUS, *a.* [from L. *discus.*] Broad; flat; wide; used of the middle, plain and flat part of some flowers.

DISCOV'ENANT, *v. t.* To dissolve covenant with.

DISCOV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *découvrir*; *de,* for *des* or *dis,* and *couvrir,* to cover. See COVER.] 1. Literally, to uncover; to remove a covering; Is. xxii.—2. To lay open to view; to disclose; to show; to make visible; to expose to view something before unseen or concealed.

> Go, draw aside the curtains and *discover*
> The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*

> He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness; Job xii.

> Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

[In these passages, the word should

be *uncover*.] - 3. To reveal; to make known.

We will *dis over* ourselves to them; 1 Sam. xiv.

Discover not a secret to another; Prov. xxv.

4. To espy; to have the first sight of; as, a man at mast-head *discovered* land.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand; Acts xxi.

5. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown. Columbus *discovered* the variation of the magnetic needle. We often *discover* our mistakes, when too late to prevent their evil effects.—6. To detect; as, we *discovered* the artifice; the thief, finding himself *discovered*, attempted to escape. *Discover* differs from *invent*. We *discover* what before existed, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist.

DISCŎV'ERABLE, *a.* That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view.—2. That may be seen; as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope.—3. That may be found out, or made known; as, the scriptures reveal many things not *discoverable* by the light of reason.—4. Apparent; visible; exposed to view.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered. *Bentley.*

DISCŎV'ERED, *pp.* Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected.

DISCŎV'ERER, *n.* One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something.—2. A scout; an explorer.

DISCŎV'ERING, *ppr.* Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying; finding out; detecting.

DISCŎV'ERTURE, *n.* [Fr *découvert*, uncovered.] A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DISCŎV'ERY, *n.* The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; as, by the *discovery* of a plot, the public peace is preserved.—2. Disclosure; a making known; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects.—3. The action of finding something hidden; as, the *discovery* of lead or silver in the earth.—4. The act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of; as, the *discovery* of truth; the *discovery* of magnetism.—5. The act of espying; first sight of; as, the *discovery* of America by Columbus, or of Hawaii by Capt. Cook.—6. That which is discovered, found out or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen or known. The properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*. Redemption from sin was a *discovery* beyond the power of human philosophy.—7. In *dramatic poetry*, the unravelling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.—8. In *law*, the act of revealing, or disclosing any matter by a defendant in his answer to a bill of chancery.

DISCRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *discrédit*. *See* the verb.] 1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem; *applied to persons or things*. Frauds in manufactures bring them into *discredit*.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief; as, later accounts have brought the story into *discredit*.

DISCRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *décréditer*; *de*, *des*, *dis*, and *credit*.] 1. To disbelieve; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe; as, the report is *discredited*.—2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honourable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute.

He least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*

Our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

3. To deprive of credibility.

DISCRED'ITABLE, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

DISCRED'ITABLY, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

DISCRED'ITED, *pp.* Disbelieved; brought into disrepute; disgraced.

DISCRED'ITING, *ppr.* Disbelieving; not trusting to; depriving of credit; disgracing.

DISCREET', *a.* [Fr. *discret*; L. *discretus*, the participle assigned to *discerno*, *dis* and *cerno*, but probably from the root of *riddle*, W. *rhidyll*, from *rhidiaw*, to secrete, as *screen* is from the root of *secerno*, or *excerno*, Gr. κρινω, L. *cerno*; Gr. διακρισις. It is sometimes written *discrete*; the distinction between *discreet* and *discrete* is arbitrary, but perhaps not entirely useless. The literal sense is, separate, reserved, wary; hence discerning.] 1. Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

Let Pharaoh look out a man *discreet* and wise; Gen. xli.

DISCREET'LY, *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

DISCREET'NESS, *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DIS'CREPANCE, } **DIS'CREPANCY**, } *n.* [L. *discrepantia*, *discrepans*, from *discrepo*, to give a different sound, to vary, to jar; *dis* and *crepo*, to creak. *See* CREPITATE.] Difference; disagreement; contrariety; *applicable to facts or opinions*.

There is no real *discrepancy* between these two genealogies. *Faber.*

DIS'CREPANT, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DISCRĒTE, *a.* [L. *discretus*. *See* DISCREET.] 1. Separate; distinct; disjunct. *Discrete proportion* is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as, 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16, 3 bearing the same proportion to 6, as 8 does to 16. But 3 is not to 6 as 6 to 8. It is thus opposed to continued or continual proportion, as, 3 : 6 : : 12 : 24.—2. Disjunctive; as, I resign my life, but not my honour, is a *discrete* proposition. A *discrete quantity* is such as is not continued and joined together in its parts. Such, for instance, is any number; for its parts being distinct units, cannot be united into one continuum or continued quantity; for in a continuum there are no actual determinate parts before division, but they are potentially infinite.

DISCRĒTE,† *v. t.* To separate; to discontinue.

DISCRE''TION, *n.* [Fr. *discrétion*; from the L. *discretio*, a separating; *discretus*, *discerno*. *See* DISCREET.] 1. Prudence, or knowledge and prudence; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct.

A good man…will guide his affairs with *discretion*; Ps. cxii.

My son, keep sound wisdom and *discretion*; Prov. iii.

2. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; as, the management of affairs was left to the *discretion* of the prince; he is left to his own *discretion*. Hence, *To surrender at discretion*, is to surrender without stipulation or terms, and commit one's self entirely to the power of the conqueror. It is a rule of the law of England, that, where any thing is left to another to be done according to his *discretion*, it must be done with sound discretion, and according to law. This rule is also fully recognized in the law of Scotland.—3. Disjunction; separation. [*Not mu. us.*]

DISCRE''TIONARY, } **DISCRE''TIONAL**, } *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is, to be directed or managed by discretion only. Thus, an ambassador at a foreign court is, in certain cases, invested with *discretionary* powers, to act according to circumstances.

DISCRE''TIONARILY, } **DISCRE''TIONALLY**, } *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.

DISCRE'TIVE, *a.* [*See* DISCREET and DISCRETE.] Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition. In *logic*, a *discretive* proposition expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c.; as, travellers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.—2. In *grammar*, *discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition or difference; as, not a man, *but* a beast.—3. Separate; distinct.

DISCRE'TIVELY, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

DISCRIM'INABLE, *a.* That may be discriminated.

DISCRIM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *discrimino*, from *discrimen*, difference, distinction; *dis* and *crimen*, differently applied; coinciding with the sense of Gr. διακρινω, κρινω, L. *cerno*.] 1. To distinguish; to observe the difference between; as, we may usually *discriminate* true from false modesty.—2. To separate; to select from others; to make a distinction between; as, in the last judgment, the righteous will be *discriminated* from the wicked.—3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark. We *discriminate* animals by names, as nature has *discriminated* them by different shapes and habits.

DISCRIM'INATE, *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; as, in the application of law, and the punishment

of crimes, the judge should *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.—2. To observe or note a difference; to distinguish; as, in judging of evidence, we should be careful to *discriminate* between probability and slight presumption.

DISCRIM'INATE, *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked.

DISCRIM'INATED, *pp.* Separated; distinguished.

DISCRIM'INATELY, *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.

DISCRIM'INATENESS, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference.

DISCRIM'INATING, *ppr.* Separating; distinguishing; marking with notes of difference.—2. *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences; as, the *discriminating* doctrines of the gospel.—3. *a.* That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions; as, a *discriminating* mind.

DISCRIMINA'TION, *n.* The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; distinction; as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.—2. The state of being distinguished.—3. Mark of distinction.

DISCRIM'INATIVE, *a.* That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic; as, the *discriminative* features of men.—2. That observes distinction; as, *discriminative* providence.

DISCRIM'INATIVELY, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

DISCRIM'INATOR, *n.* One who discriminates.

DISCRIM'INOUS,† *a.* Hazardous.

DISCROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

DISCROWN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a crown.

DISCROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.

DISCS, *n.* In *bot.*, the name sometimes given to markings on the wood, as seen in longitudinal sections of coniferous trees. These vary in their arrangement in different genera.

DISCU'BITORY, *a.* [L. *discubitorius*: *discumbo*; *dis* and *cubo*, to lie down or lean.] Leaning; inclining; or fitted to a leaning posture.

DISCULP'ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *disculper*; *dis* and L. *culpa*, a fault.] To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.

Neither does this effect of the independence of nations *disculpate* the author of an unjust war.

Trans. of Vattel. Hist. of California.

DISCULP'ATED, *pp.* Cleared from blame; exculpated.

DISCULP'ATING, *ppr.* Freeing from blame; excusing.

DISCULPA'TION, *n.* Exculpation.

DISCULP'ATORY, *a.* Tending to exculpate.

DISCUM'BENCY, *n.* [L. *discumbens*. *See* DISCUBITORY.] The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients.

DISCUM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To unburden; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage from any troublesome weight, or impediment; to disencumber. [*The latter is generally used.*]

DISCORE,† *v. t.* To discover; to reveal.

DISCUR'RENT,† *a.* Not current.

DISCUR'SION, *n.* [L. *discurro*; *dis* and *curro*, to run.] A running or rambling about.

DISCURS'IST,† *n.* [*See* DISCOURSE.] A disputer.

DISCURS'IVE, *a.* [Sp. *discursivo*, from L. *discurro*, supra.] 1. Moving or roving about; desultory.—2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; sometimes written *discoursive*. Whether brutes have a kind of *discursive* faculty.

DISCURS'IVELY, *adv.* Argumentatively; in the form of reasoning or argument.

DISCURS'IVENESS, *n.* Range or gradation of argument.

DISCURS'ORY, *a.* Argumental; rational.

DISC'US, *n.* [L. *See* DISH and DISK.] 1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play; *used by the ancients.*—2. In *bot.*, the middle plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets, with a hollow regular petal, as in the marigold and daisy.—3. The face or surface of the sun or moon. [*See* DISK.]



Discobolus throwing the Discus.

DISCUSS', *v. t.* [L. *discutio*; *discussum*; *dis* and *quatio*; Fr. *discuter*. *Quatio* may be allied to *quasso*, and to *cudo* and *cædo*, to strike.] Literally, to drive; to beat or to shake in pieces; to separate by beating or shaking.—1. To disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; as, to *discuss* a tumour; *a medical use of the word.*—2. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on, for the purpose of separating truth from falsehood. We *discuss* a subject, a point, a problem, a question, the propriety, expediency, or justice of a measure, &c.—3. To break in pieces.—4.† To shake off.—5. The primary sense of the word is heard in the colloquial phrases, to *discuss a fowl*, to *discuss a bottle of wine.*

DISCUSS'ED, *pp.* Dispersed; dissipated; debated; agitated; argued.

DISCUSS'ER, *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.

DISCUSS'ING, *ppr.* Dispersing; resolving; scattering; debating; agitating; examining by argument.

DISCUSS'ING, *n.* Discussion; examination.

DISCUS'SION, *n.* In *sur.*, resolution; the dispersion of a tumour or any coagulated matter.—2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument, to clear it of difficulties, and separate truth from falsehood.—*Discussion* in the *law of Scotland* is a technical term signifying, the doing diligence against a person. It may be applied either to a principal debtor, or to heirs. The person, if a debtor, is *discussed* by denunciation, his movables by poinding, arrestment, and forthcoming, and his heritage by adjudication and sale. By *discussing* an heir is meant charging him to enter, in order that any debts or obligations which the heirship may have entailed upon him may be discharged; and if he do not renounce the succession, obtaining decree against him, and raising diligence both against his person and his estate, whether belonging to himself, or derived from his ancestor.

DISCUSS'IVE, *a.* Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse tumours or coagulated matter.

DISCUSS'IVE, *n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

DISCU'TIENT, *a.* [L. *discutiens*.] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.

DISCU'TIENT, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body; sometimes it is equivalent to *carminative*.

DISDAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *dédaigner*; Sp. *desdeñar*; L. *dedignor*; *de*, *des* and *dignor*, to think worthy; *dignus*, worthy. *See* DIGNITY.] To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn. The man of elevated mind *disdains* a mean action; he *disdains* the society of profligate, worthless men; he *disdains* to corrupt the innocent, or insult the weak. Goliath *disdained* David.

Whose fathers I would have *disdained* to set with the dogs of my flock; Job xxx.

DISDĀIN, *n.* Contempt; scorn; a passion excited in noble minds, by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonourable, and implying a consciousness of superiority of mind, or a supposed superiority. In ignoble minds, *disdain* may spring from unwarrantable pride or haughtiness, and be directed toward objects of worth. It implies hatred, and sometimes anger.

How my soul is moved with just *disdain*.

Pope.

DISDĀINED, *pp.* Despised; contemned; scorned.

DISDĀINFUL, *a.* Full of disdain; as, *disdainful* soul.—2. Expressing disdain; as, a *disdainful* look.—3. Contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

DISDĀINFULNESS, *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

DISDĀINING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning.

DISDĀINING, *n.* Contempt; scorn.

DISDIACLAS'TIC, *a.* An epithet given by Bartholine and others to a substance supposed to be crystal, but which is a fine pellucid spar, called also Iceland crystal, and by Dr. Hill, from its shape, *parallelopipedum*.

DISDIAPA'SON, } *n.* [*See* DIAPASON.]
BISDIAPA'SON, } In *music*, a compound concord in the quadruple ratio of 4 : 1 or 8 : 2.

Disdiapason diapente, a concord in the sextuple ratio of 1 : 6.

Disdiapason semi-diapente, a compound concord in the proportion of 16 : 3.
Disdiapason ditone, a compound consonance in the proportion of 10 : 2.
Disdiapason semi-ditone, a compound concord in the proportion of 24 : 5.

DISĒASE, *n.* (dize'ze.) [*dis* and *ease*.] In *its primary sense*, pain, uneasiness, distress, and so used by Spenser; but in this sense, obsolete.—2. Any deviation from health in function or structure; the cause of pain or uneasiness; distemper; malady; sickness; disorder; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, either by defective or preternatural action, without a disruption of parts by violence, which is called a *wound*. The first effect of disease is uneasiness or pain, and the ultimate effect is death. A disease may affect the whole body, or a particular limb or part of the body. We say, a *diseased* limb; a *disease* in the head or stomach. Diseases may be local, constitutional, specific, idiopathic, symptomatic or sympathetic, periodical, acute, chronic, sporadic, epidemic, endemic, intercurrent, contagious or infectious, congenital, hereditary, acquired, sthenic, asthenic. The word is also applied to the disorders of other animals, as well as to those of man; and to any derangement of the vegetative functions of plants.

The shafts of *disease* shoot across our path in such a variety of courses, that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number, and the escape of an individual becomes almost miraculous. *Buckminster.*

3. A disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired.—4. In *society*, vice; corrupt state of morals. Vices are called *moral diseases*.

A wise man converses with the wicked, as a physician with the sick, not to catch the *disease*, but to cure it. *Maxim of Antisthenes.*

5. Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state; any practice which tends to disturb the peace of society, or impede or prevent the regular administration of government.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have every where perished. *Federalist, Madison.*

DISĒASE, *v. t.* (dize'ze.) To interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; used chiefly in the passive participle, as a *diseased* body, a *diseased* stomach; but *diseased* may here be considered as an adjective.—2. To interrupt or render imperfect the regular functions of the brain, or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange.—3. To infect; to communicate disease to, by contagion. —4. To pain; to make uneasy.

DISĒASED, *pp.* or *a.* (dize'zed.) Disordered; distempered; sick.

DISĒASEDNESS, *n.* (dize'zedness.) The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

DISĒASEFUL, *a.* (dize'zeful.) Abounding with disease; producing disease; as, a *diseaseful* climate. —2. Occasioning uneasiness.

DISĒASEMENT, *n.* (dize'zement.) Uneasiness; inconvenience.

DISĒASING, *ppr.* Disordering; infecting.

DISEDǴED, *a.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; made dull.

DISEMBĀRK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *embark*; Fr. *désembarquer*.] To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus; as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sun-rise.

DISEMBĀRK', *v. i.* To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore; as, the light infantry and cavalry *disembarked*, and marched to meet the enemy.

DISEMBĀRK'ED, *pp.* Landed; put on shore.

DISEMBĀRK'ING, *ppr.* Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.

DISEMBĀRK'MENT, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DISEMBAR'RASS, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

DISEMBAR'RASSED, *pp.* Freed from embarrassment; extricated from difficulty.

DISEMBAR'RASSING, *ppr.* Freeing from embarrassment or perplexity; extricating.

DISEMBAR'RASSMENT, *n.* The act of extricating from perplexity.

DISEMBĀY, *v. t.* To clear from a bay.

DISEMBĀYED, *pp.* Cleared from a bay.

DISEMBĀYING, *ppr.* Clearing from a bay.

DISEMBEL'LISHED, *a.* Deprived of embellishment.

DISEMBIT'TER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant.

DISEMBIT'TERED, *pp.* Freed from bitterness.

DISEMBŌCHURE, *n.* [Fr. *embouchure*, from *bouche*, mouth.] The mouth of a river, or discharge of the waters of a river.

DISEMBOD'IED, *a.* [*dis* and *embodied*.] Divested of the body; as, *disembodied* spirits or souls. —2. Separated; discharged from keeping in a body.

DISEMBOD'Y, *v. t.* To divest of body; to free from flesh.—2. To discharge from military array.

DISEMBOD'YING, *ppr.* Divesting of body.

DISEMBŌGUE, *v. t.* (disembōg.) [*dis* and the root of Fr. *bouche*, mouth. The French has *emboucher* and *débouquer*. See VOICE.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves. *Addison.*

DISEMBŌGUE, *v. i.* To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean, or into a lake. Innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.—2. To pass out of a gulf or bay, as a ship.

DISEMBŌGUED, *pp.* Discharged at the mouth of a river.

DISEMBŌGUEMENT, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.

DISEMBŌSOM, *v. t.* To separate from the bosom.

DISEMBŌSOMED, *pp.* Separated from the bosom.

DISEMBOW'EL, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embowel*.] To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider.

DISEMBOW'ELLED, *pp.* Taken, or drawn from the bowels.

Disembowelled web. *Philips.*

DISEMBOW'ELLING, *ppr.* Taking or drawing from the bowels

DISEMBOW'ERED, *a.* Removed from a bower, or deprived of a bower.

DISEMBRAN'GLE,† *v. t.* To free from litigation.

DISEMBROIL', *v. t.* [*dis* and *embroil*.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.

DISEMBROIL'ED, *pp.* Disentangled; cleared from perplexity or confusion.

DISEMBROIL'ING, *ppr.* Disentangling; freeing from confusion.

DISEMPLOY'ED, *a.* Thrown out of employment.

DISENA'BLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *enable*.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means. A man may be *disenabled* to walk by lameness; and by poverty he is *disenabled* to support his family.

DISENA'BLED, *pp.* Deprived of power, ability, or means.

DISENA'BLING, *ppr.* Depriving of power, ability, or means.

DISENCHĀNT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

DISENCHĀNT'ED, *pp.* Delivered from enchantment, or the power of charms.

DISENCHĀNT'ER, *n.* He or that which disenchants.

DISENCHĀNT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from enchantment, or the influence of charms.

DISENCHĀNT'MENT, *n.* Act of disenchanting.

DISENCUM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *encumber*.] To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden; as, to *disencumber* troops of their baggage; to *disencumber* the soul of its body of clay; to *disencumber* the mind of its cares and griefs.—2. To free from any obstruction; to free from any thing heavy or unnecessary; as, a *disencumbered* building.

DISENCUM'BERED, *pp.* Freed from encumbrance.

DISENCUM'BERING, *ppr.* Freeing from encumbrance.

DISENCUM'BRANCE, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome.

DISENGĀǴE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *engage*.] To separate, as a substance from any thing with which it is in union; to free; to loose; to liberate; as to *disengage* a metal from extraneous substances.

Caloric and light must be *disengaged* during the process. *Lavoisier.*

2. To separate from that to which one adheres, or is attached; as, to *disengage* a man from a party.—3. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear from impediments, difficulties or perplexities; as, to *disengage* one from broils or controversies.—4. To detach; to withdraw; to wean; as, to *disengage* the heart or affections from early pursuits.—5. To free from any thing that commands the mind, or employs the attention; as, to *disengage* the mind from study; to *disengage* one's self from business.—6. To release or liberate from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement; as, the men, who were enlisted, are now *disengaged*; the lady, who had promised to give her hand in marriage, is *disengaged*. Let it be observed, that

disengaged properly implies previous engagement; and is not to be confounded with *unengaged*, which does not always imply prior engagement. This distinction is sometimes carelessly overlooked.

DISENGĀGED, *pp.* Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled.—2. *a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object. [This word is thus used by mistake for *unengaged, not engaged.*]

DISENGĀGEDNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction.—2. Vacuity of attention.

DISENGĀGEMENT, *n.* A setting free; separation; extrication.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses. *Lavoisier.*

2. The act of separating or detaching.—3. Liberation or release from obligation.—4. Freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

DISENGĀGING, *ppr.* Separating; loosing; setting free; detaching; liberating; releasing from obligation.

DISENNO'BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles.

DISENNO'BLED, *pp.* Deprived of title or of that which ennobles.

DISENRŌLL, *v. i.* To erase from a roll or list.

DISENRŌLLED, *pp.* Erased from a roll.

DISENRŌLLING, *ppr.* Erasing from a roll or list.

DISENSLĀVE, *v. t.* To free from bondage.

DISENTAN'GLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *entangle.*] To unravel; to unfold; to untwist; to loose, separate, or disconnect things which are interwoven, or united without order; as, to *disentangle* net-work; to *disentangle* a skein of yarn.—2. To free; to extricate from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or difficulties; as, to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.—3. To disengage; to separate.

DISENTAN'GLED, *pp.* Freed from entanglement; extricated.

DISENTAN'GLING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement; extricating.

DISENTER'. *See* DISINTER.

DISENTHRALL', *v. t.* [*dis* and *enthrall.*] To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

DISENTHRALL'ED, *pp.* Set free from bondage.

DISENTHRALL'ING, *ppr.* Delivering from slavery, or servitude.

DISENTHRALL'MENT, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.

DISENTHRONE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority; as, to *disenthrone* a king.

DISENTHRONED, *pp.* Deposed; deprived of sovereign power.

DISENTHRONING, *ppr.* Deposing; depriving of royal authority.

DISENTI'TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title.

DISENTI'TLED, *pp.* Deprived of title.

DISENTRĀNCE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a revery.

DISENTRANC'ED, *pp.* Awakened from a trance, sleep, or revery.

DISENTRĀNC'ING, *ppr.* Arousing from a trance, sleep, or revery.

DISESPOUSE, *v. t.* (disespouz'.) [*dis* and *espouse.*] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce.

DISESPOUS'ED, *pp.* Separated after espousal; released from obligation to marry.

DISESPOUS'ING, *ppr.* Separating after plighted faith.

DISESTAB'LISH, *v. t.* To remove from establishment.

DISESTEEM', *n.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard. It expresses less than *hatred* or *contempt.*

DISESTEEM', *v. t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem.* *Denham.*

DISESTEEM'ED, *pp.* Disliked; slighted.

DISESTEEM'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; slighting.

DISESTIMA'TION, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

DISFA'VOUR, *n.* [*dis* and *favour.*] Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavourable regard; disesteem; as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavour* of his sovereign.—2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favoured, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended; as, to be in *disfavour* at court.—3. An ill or disobliging act; as, no generous man will do a *disfavour* to the meanest of his species.

DISFA'VOUR, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one, kindness, friendship, or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation; as, let the man be countenanced or *disfavoured*, according to his merits.

DISFA'VOURED, *pp.* Discountenanced; not favoured.

DISFA'VOURER, *n.* One who discountenances.

DISFA'VOURING, *ppr.* Discountenancing.

DISFEATURE, *v. t.* To deprive of features: to disfigure.

DISFIGURA'TION, *n.* [*See* DISFIGURE.] The act of disfiguring, or marring external form.—2. The state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.

DISFIG'URE, *n.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form and render it less perfect and beautiful; as, the loss of a limb *disfigures* the body.—2. To mar; to impair; to injure beauty, symmetry, or excellence.

DISFIG'URED, *pp.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.

DISFIG'UREMENT, *n.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty.

DISFIG'URER, *n.* One who disfigures.

DISFIG'URING, *ppr.* Injuring the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form.

DISFOREST. *See* DISAFFOREST.

DISFRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise, as of the right of voting in elections, &c.

DISFRAN'CHISED, *pp.* Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.

DISFRAN'CHISEMENT, *n.* The act of disfranchising, or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DISFRAN'CHISING, *ppr.* Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DISFUR'NISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage.

DISFUR'NISHED, *pp.* Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus.

DISFUR'NISHING, *ppr.* Depriving of furniture or apparatus.

DISGÄRN'ISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *garnish.*] To divest of garniture or ornaments. —2. To deprive of a garrison, guns and military apparatus; to degarnish.

DISGAR'RISON, *v. t.* To deprive of a garrison.

DISGAR'RISONED, *pp.* Deprived of a garrison.

DISGAR'RISONING, *ppr.* Depriving of a garrison.

DISGAV'EL, *v. t.* [*See* GAVELKIND.] To take away the tenure of gavelkind.

DISGAV'ELLED, *pp.* Deprived of the tenure by gavelkind.

DISGAV'ELLING, *ppr.* Taking away tenure by gavelkind.

DISGLO'RIFY, *v. t.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. The participle *disglorified* is used by Milton; but the word is little used.

DISGORĠE, *v. t.* (disgorj'.) [Fr. *dégorger; de, dis,* and *gorge*, the throat.] 1. To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit.—2. To throw out with violence; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place. Thus, volcanoes are said to *disgorge* streams of burning lava, ashes, and stones. Milton's infernal rivers *disgorge* their streams into a burning lake.

DISGORĠ'ED, *pp.* Ejected; discharged from the stomach or mouth; thrown out with violence and in great quantities.

DISGORĠE'MENT, *n.* (disgorj'ment.) The act of disgorging; a vomiting.

DISGORĠ'ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat or mouth; vomiting; ejecting with violence and in great quantities.

DISGRĀCE, *n.* [*dis* and *grace.*] A state of being out of favour; disfavour; disesteem; as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace.*—2. State of ignominy; dishonour, shame.—3. Cause of shame; as, to turn the back to the enemy is a foul *disgrace;* every vice is a *disgrace* to a rational being.—4.† Act of unkindness.

DISGRĀCE, *v. t.* To put out of favour; as, the minister was *disgraced.*—2. To bring a reproach on; to dishonour; as *an agent.* Men are apt to take pleasure in *disgracing* an enemy and his performances.—3. To bring to shame; to dishonour; to sink in estimation; as *a cause;* as, men often boast of actions which *disgrace* them.

DISGRĀCED, *pp.* Put out of favour; brought under reproach; dishonoured.

DISGRĀCEFUL, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonourable; procuring shame; sinking reputation. Cowardice is *disgraceful* to a soldier. Intemperance and profaneness are *disgrace-*

ful to a man, but more *disgraceful* to a woman.

DISGRACEFULLY, *adv.* With disgrace.

The senate have cast you forth *disgracefully.* *B. Jonson.*

2. Shamefully; reproachfully; ignominiously; in a disgraceful manner; as, the troops fled *disgracefully.*

DISGRACEFULNESS, *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

DISGRACER, *n.* One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame, or contempt.

DISGRACING, *ppr.* Bringing reproach on; dishonouring.

DISGRA'CIOUS, *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Ungracious; unpleasing.

DIS'GREGATE, *v. t.* To separate; to disperse. [*Lit. us.*]

DISGUISE, *v. t.* (disgi'ze.) [Fr. *déguiser; de, dis,* and *guise,* manner.] 1. To conceal by an unusual habit, or mask. Men sometimes *disguise* themselves for the purpose of committing crimes without danger of detection. They *disguise* their faces in a masquerade.—2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner; as, to *disguise* anger, sentiments, or intentions.—3. To disfigure; to alter the form, and exhibit an unusual appearance.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguised* in death. *Dryden.*

4. To disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.

DISGUISE, *n.* A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it. By the laws of England, persons doing unlawful acts in *disguise* are subjected to heavy penalties, and in some cases, declared felons. —2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance intended to deceive the beholder. A treacherous design is often concealed under the *disguise* of great candour. —3. Change of manner by drink; intoxication. [*Colloquial.*]

DISGUISED, *pp.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance; intoxicated.

DISGUISEMENT, *n.* Dress of concealment; false appearance.

DISGUISER, *n.* One who disguises himself or another.—2. He or that which disfigures.

DISGUISING, *ppr.* Concealing by a counterfeit dress, or by a false show; intoxicating.

DISGUISING, *n.* The act of giving a false appearance.—2. Theatrical mummery or masking.

DISGUST', *n.* [Fr. *dégoût; de, dis,* and *goût,* taste, L. *gustus.*] 1. Disrelish; distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; an unpleasant sensation excited in the organs of taste by something disagreeable, and when extreme, producing loathing or nausea.—2. Dislike; aversion; an unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language, or opinions of others. Thus, obscenity in language and clownishness in behaviour excite *disgust.*

DISGUST', *v. t.* To excite aversion in the stomach; to offend the taste.—2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste; with *at* or *with;* as, to be *disgusted at* foppery, or *with* vulgar manners. To *disgust from* is unusual and hardly legitimate.

DISGUST'ED, *pp.* Displeased; offended.

DISGUST'FUL, *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.

DISGUST'ING, *ppr.* Provoking aversion; offending the taste.—2. *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful; as, *disgusting* servility.

DISGUST'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust.

DISH, *n.* [Sax. *disc,* a dish, and *dixas,* dishes; Lat. *discus;* Gr. δισκος; Fr. *disque;* W. *dysgyl.* It is the same word as *dish* and *desk,* and seems to signify something flat, plain or extended.] 1. A broad open vessel, made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table. It is sometimes used for a deep hollow vessel for liquors.—2. The meat or provisions served in a dish. Hence, any particular kind of food:

I have here a *dish* of doves. *Shak.*

We say, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish;* a warm *dish;* a delicious *dish.*—3. Among *miners,* a trough in which ore is measured, about twenty-eight inches long, four deep, and six wide.—*Dishes,* in *farming,* are hollow places in the fields in which water lies.

DISH, *v. t.* To put in a dish; as, the meat is all *dished,* and ready for the table.—2. Among *mech.,* to make concave; a carriage wheel is said to be dished when the spokes are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side, or of the form of a dish, while the other side, which is placed next the carriage, is convex.—*To dish out,* is to form coves by wooden ribs.—In *cant language,* to dish, signifies to destroy; to render useless; to damage; to ruin.

DISH'-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth used
DISH'-CLOUT, } for washing and wiping dishes.

DISH'-WASHER, *n.* The name of a bird, the mergus.

DISH'-WATER, *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

DISHABIL'LE, } *n.* (disabil'.) [Fr.
DESHABIL'LE, } *déshabillé; des* and *habiller,* to dress. *See* HABIT.] An undress; a loose negligent dress for the morning. Dryden uses the word as a participle, "Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille.*" In this use he is not followed. To be in *dishabille* is to be negligently dressed.

DISHAB'IT,† *v. t.* To drive from a habitation.

DISHARMO'NIOUS, *a.* Incongruous. [*See* UNHARMONIOUS.]

DISHAR'MONY,† *n.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

DISHEART'EN, *v. t.* (dishart'n.) [*dis* and *heart.*] To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits; to deject; to impress with fear; as, it is weakness to be *disheartened* by small obstacles.

DISHEARTENED, *pp.* (dishart'ned.) Discouraged; depressed in spirits; cast down.

DISHEARTENING, *ppr.* (dishart'ning.) Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

DISH'ED, *pp.* Put in a dish or dishes.

DISHEIR,† *v. t.* (diza're.) To debar from inheriting.

DISHER'ISON, *n.* [*See* DISHERIT.] The act of disinheriting, or cutting off from inheritance.

DISHER'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *déshériter; des, dis,* and *hériter. See* HEIR.] To disinherit; to cut off from the possession or enjoyment of an inheritance. [*See* DISINHERIT, which is more generally used.]

DISHER'ITANCE, *n.* The state of disheriting, or of being disinherited.

DISHER'ITED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance or hereditary succession.

DISHER'ITING, *ppr.* Cutting off from an inheritance.

DISHEV'EL, *v. t.* [Fr. *décheveler; de, dis,* and *cheveu,* hair, *chevelu,* hairy, L. *capillus.*] To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement; *used chiefly in the passive participle.*

DISHEV'EL, *v. i.* To spread in disorder.

DISHEV'ELLED, *pp.* or *a.* Hanging loosely and negligently without confinement; flowing in disorder; as, *dishevelled* locks.

DISHEV'ELLING, *ppr.* Spreading loosely.

DISH'ING, *ppr.* [*See* DISH.] Putting in a dish or dishes.—2. *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish.

DISH'ING-WHEELS, *n.* Wheels which are concave on one side, having the spokes inclined to the nave.

DISHON'EST, *a.* (dizon'est.) [*dis* and *honest.*] Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat and defraud; *applied to persons;* as, a *dishonest* man.—2. Proceeding from fraud or marked by it; fraudulent; knavish; as, a *dishonest* transaction.—3. Disgraced; dishonoured; *from the sense in Latin.*

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears. *Dryden.*

4. Disgraceful; ignominious; *from the Latin sense.*

Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

5. Unchaste; lewd.

DISHON'ESTLY, *adv.* (dizon'estly.) In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity, or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly.—2. Lewdly; unchastely.

DISHON'ESTY, *n.* (dizon'esty.) Want of probity, or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray; *applied to persons.*—2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity; *applied to acts.*—3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.—4. Deceit; wickedness; shame; 2 Cor. iv.

DISHON'ORARY, *a.* (dizon'orary.) Bringing dishonour on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation.

DISHON'OUR, *n.* (dizon'or.) [*dis* and *honour.*] Reproach; disgrace; ignominy; shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish in the reputation.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonour;* Ezra iv.

It may express less than *ignominy* and *infamy.*

DISHON'OUR, *v. t.* To disgrace; to bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation. The duellist *dishonours* himself to maintain his honour. The impunity of the crimes of great men *dishonours* the administration of the laws.—2. To

treat with indignity.—3. To violate the chastity of; to debauch.—4. To refuse or decline to accept or pay; as, to *dishonour* a bill of exchange.

DISHON'OURABLE, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character, and lessening reputation. Every act of meanness, and every vice is *dishonourable.*—2. Destitute of honour; as, a *dishonourable* man.—3. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty? *Ecclesiasticus.*

DISHON'OURABLY, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonourable manner.

DISHON'OURED, *pp.* Disgraced; brought into disrepute.

DISHON'OURER, *n.* One who dishonours or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

DISHON'OURING, *ppr.* Disgracing; bringing into disrepute; treating with indignity.

DISHORN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To deprive of horns.

DISHORN'ED, *pp.* Stripped of horns.

DISHORN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of horns.

DISHU'MOUR, *n.* [*dis* and *humour.*] Peevishness; ill humour.

DISIMPÄRK', *v. t.* [*dis, in* and *park.*] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion. [*Lit. us.*]

DISIMPRÖVEMENT, *n.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to *improvement* or *melioration;* as, the *disimprovement* of the earth. [*Lit. us.*]

DISINCÄR'CERATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *incarcerate.*] To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [*Not mu. us.*]

DISINCLINA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *inclination.*] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection; slight dislike; aversion; expressing less than hate.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex. *Arbuthnot.*

DISINCLINE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected; to alienate from. His timidity *disinclined* him from such an arduous enterprise.

DISINCLINED, *pp.* Not inclined: averse.

DISINCLINING, *ppr.* Exciting dislike or slight aversion.

DISINCLOSE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *inclose.*] To open an inclosure; to throw open what has been inclosed; to dispark.

DISINCOR'PORATE, *v. t.* To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate body, or an established society.—2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

DISINCOR'PORATED, *pp.* Deprived of corporate powers.

DISINCOR'PORATING, *ppr.* Depriving of corporate powers.

DISINCORPORA'TION, *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.

DISINFECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *infect.*] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

DISINFECT'ED, *pp.* Cleansed from infection.

DISINFECT'ING, *ppr.* Purifying from infection.—*Disinfecting liquor*, solution of chloride of soda, or of chloride of lime.

DISINFEC'TION, *n.* Purification from infecting matter.

DISINGENU'ITY, *n.* [*dis* and *ingenuity.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candour. [This word is little used, or not at all, in the sense here explained. [*See* INGENUITY.] We now use in lieu of it, *disingenuousness.*]

DISINGEN'UOUS, *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; illiberal; *applied to persons*—2. Unfair; meanly artful; unbecoming true honour and dignity; as, *disingenuous* conduct; *disingenuous* schemes.

DISINGEN'UOUSLY, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.

DISINGEN'UOUSNESS, *n.* Unfairness; want of candour; low craft; as, the *disingenuousness* of a man, or of his mind.—2. Characterized by unfairness, as conduct or practices.

DISINHAB'ITED, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants.

DISINHER'ISON, *n.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting. —2. The state of being disinherited.

DISINHER'IT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir from coming into possession of any property or right, which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent. A father sometimes *disinherits* his children by will. In *England*, the crown is descendible to the eldest child, who cannot be *disinherited* by the will of the parent.

DISINHER'ITED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance.

DISINHER'ITING, *ppr.* Depriving of an hereditary estate or right.

DISINHUME, *v. t.* To disinter.

DISIN'TEGRABLE, *a.* [*dis* and *integer.*] That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration.

Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. *Kirwan.*

DISIN'TEGRATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *integer.*] To separate the integrant parts of.

Marlites are not *disintegrated* by exposure to the atmosphere, at least in six years. *Kirwan.*

DISIN'TEGRATED, *pp.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.

DISIN'TEGRATING, *ppr.* Separating into integrant parts.

DISINTEGRA'TION, *n.* The act of separating *integrant* parts of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of *constituent* parts. The wearing down of rocks by atmospheric action.

DISINTER', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inter.*] To take out of a grave, or out of the earth; as, to *disinter* a dead body that is buried.—2. To take out as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher—may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred.* [*Unusual.*] *Addison.*

DISIN'TERESSED, **DISIN'TERESSMENT**, } *See* DISINTERESTED, &c.

DISIN'TEREST, *n.* [*dis* and *interest.*] What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury. [*Little used or not at all.*]—2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

DISIN'TEREST, *v. t.* To disengage from private interest or personal advantage. [*Lit. us.*]

DISIN'TERESTED, *a.* Uninterested; indifferent; free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair. It is important that a judge should be perfectly *disinterested.*—2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage; as, a *disinterested* decision. [This word is more generally used than *uninterested.*]

DISIN'TERESTEDLY, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

DISIN'TERESTEDNESS, *n.* The state or quality of having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice, on account of private interest; indifference.

DISIN'TERESTING, *a.* Uninteresting. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

DISINTER'MENT, *n.* The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.

DISINTER'RED, *pp.* Taken out of the earth or grave.

DISINTER'RING, *ppr.* Taking out of the earth, or out of a grave.

DISINTHRALL', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inthrall.*] To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

DISINTHRALL'ED, *pp.* Set free from bondage.

DISINTHRALL'ING, *ppr.* Delivering from slavery or servitude.

DISINTHRALL'MENT, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.

DISINURE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom.

DISINURED, *pp.* Deprived of familiar custom.

DISINVITE, *v. t.* To recall an invitation.

DISINVITING, *ppr.* Retracting an invitation.

DISINVOLVE, *v. t.* (disinvolv'.) [*dis* and *involve.*] To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle.

DISINVOLV'ED, *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.

DISINVOLV'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement.

DISJEC'TION, *n.* Act of overthrowing or dissipating.

DISJOIN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *join.*] To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder.

DISJOIN'ED, *pp.* Disunited; separated.

DISJOIN'ING, *ppr.* Disuniting; severing.

DISJOINT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *joint.*] To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints; as, to *disjoint* the limbs; to *disjoint* bones; to *disjoint* a fowl in carving.—2. To put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate. 3. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement; as, *disjointed* columns.—4. To break in pieces; to separate united parts; as, to *disjoint* an edifice; the *disjointed* parts of a ship. —5. To break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent; as, a *disjointed* speech.

DISJOINT', *v. i.* To fall in pieces.

DISJOINT', *a.* Disjointed.

DISJOINT'ED, *pp.* Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; put out of joint; not coherent.

DISJOINT'ED, *a.* Unconnected; incoherent; as, a *disjointed* discourse.

DISJOINT'EDNESS, *n.* State of being disjointed.

DISJOINT'ING, *ppr.* Separating joints; disjoining limb from limb; breaking at the seams or junctures; rendering incoherent.

DISJOINT'LY, *adv.* In a divided state.

DISJUDICA'TION,† *n.* [L. *dijudicatio.*] Judgment; determination.

DISJUNCT', *a.* [L. *disjunctus, disjungo; dis* and *jungo*, to join.] Disjoined; separated.

DISJUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *disjunctio.*] The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting; as, the *disjunction* of soul and body.

DISJUNC'TIVE, *a.* Separating; disjoining.—2. Incapable of union. [*Unusual.*]—3. In *gram.*, a *disjunctive* conjunction or connective, is a word which unites sentences or the parts of discourse in construction, but *disjoins* the sense, noting an alternative or opposition; as, I love him, *or* I fear him; I neither love him, *nor* fear him.—4. In *logic*, a *disjunctive proposition*, is one in which the parts are opposed to each other, by means of disjunctives; as, *it is either day or night.* A *disjunctive syllogism*, is when the major proposition is *disjunctive;* as, *the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis;* but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.

DISJUNC'TIVE, *n.* A word that disjoins; as, *or, nor, neither.*

DISJUNC'TIVELY, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.

DISK, *n.* [L. *discus.* *See* DISH and DESK.] 1. The body and face of the sun, moon, or a planet, as it appears to us on the earth; or the body and face of the earth as it appears to a spectator in the moon.—2. A quoit; a piece of stone, iron, or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leathern thong tied round the person's hand, and put through a hole in the middle.

> Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

3. In *bot.*, the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower. Certain bodies or projections situated between the base of the stamens and the base of the ovary, but forming part with neither, and taking a variety of forms. The *disk* is usually supposed to consist of rudimentary stamens. *Epigynous disk*, that which is observed upon the summit of the ovary when the latter is inferior; as in the Umbelliferæ. *Hypogynous disk*, that which is under the ovary. *Perigynous disk*, one formed by a more or less thick fleshy substance spread out upon the inner wall of the calyx; as in the cherry and almond.

DISKINDNESS, *n.* [*dis* and *kindness.*] Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection. 2. Ill turn; injury; detriment.

DISLIKE, *n.* [*dis* and *like.*] Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred. A man shows his *dislike* to measures which he disapproves, to a proposal which he is disinclined to accept, and to food which he does not relish. All wise and good men manifest their *dislike* to folly.—2.† Discord; disagreement.

DISLIKE, *v. t.* To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. We *dislike* proceedings which we deem wrong; we *dislike* persons of evil habits; we *dislike* whatever gives us pain.—2. To disrelish; to regard with some disgust; as, to *dislike* particular kinds of food.

DISLIKED, *pp.* Disapproved; disrelished.

DISLIKEFUL,† *a.* Disliking; disaffected.

DISLIKEN, *v. t.* To make unlike.

DISLIKENED, *pp.* Made unlike.

DISLIKENESS, *n.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

DISLIKER, *n.* One who disapproves, or disrelishes.

DISLIKING, *ppr.* Disapproving; disrelishing.

DISLIMB', *v. t.* (dislim'.) To tear the limbs from.

DISLIMB'ED, *pp.* Torn limb from limb.

DISLIMN',† *v. t.* (dislim'.) To strike out of a picture.

DIS'LOCATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *locate*, L. *locus*, place; Fr. *disloquer;* It. *dislocare.*] To displace; to put out of its proper place; particularly, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

DIS'LOCATE, *a.* Dislocated.

DIS'LOCATED, *pp.* Removed from its proper place; put out of joint.

DIS'LOCATING, *ppr.* Putting out of its proper place, or out of joint.

DISLOCA'TION, *n.* The act of moving from its proper place; particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence, it is called *primitive* or *accidental;* and when it happens as a consequence of disease, which has destroyed the textures forming the joint, it is called *consecutive* or *spontaneous.*—2. The state of being displaced. 3. A joint displaced.—4. In *geol.*, the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied.

DISLODGE, *v. t.* (dislodj'.) [*dis* and *lodge.*] To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. Shells resting in the sea at a considerable depth, are not *dislodged* by storms.—2. To drive from a place of retirement or retreat; as, to *dislodge* a cony or a deer.—3. To drive from any place of rest or habitation, or from any station; as, to *dislodge* the enemy from their quarters, from a hill or wall. 4. To remove an army to other quarters.

DISLODGE', *v. i.* To go from a place of rest.

DISLODG'ED, *pp.* Driven from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station.

DISLODG'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lodge, from a place of rest or retreat, or from any station.

DISLOY'AL, *a.* [*dis* and *loyal.*] 1. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; as, a *disloyal* subject.—2. False; perfidious; treacherous; as, a *disloyal* knave.—3. Not true to the marriage bed.—4. False in love; not constant.

DISLOY'ALLY, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

DISLOY'ALTY, *n.* Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance, or duty to a prince or sovereign authority.—2. Want of fidelity in love. [*Disloyalty is now used only in the sense of our first definition; loyalty also.*]

DIS'MAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Dark; gloomy; as, a *dismal* shade.—2. Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate; as, a *dismal* accident; *dismal* effects.—3. Frightful; horrible; as, a *dismal* scream.

DIS'MALLY, *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DIS'MALNESS, *n.* Gloominess; horror.

DISMAN'TLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mantle:* Fr. *démanteler.*] 1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest.—2. To loose; to throw open.—3. More generally, to deprive or strip of apparatus or furniture; to unrig; as, to *dismantle* a ship. 4. To deprive or strip of military furniture; as, to *dismantle* a fortress.—5. To deprive of outworks or forts; as, to *dismantle* a town.—6. To break down; as, his nose *dismantled.* [*Vulgar.*]

DISMAN'TLED, *pp.* Divested; stripped of furniture; unrigged.

DISMAN'TLING, *ppr.* Stripping of dress; depriving of apparatus or furniture.

DISMÄSK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mask;* Fr. *démasquer.*] To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals.

DISMÄSK'ED, *pp.* Divested of a mask; stripped of covering or disguise; uncovered.

DISMÄSK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of a mask or covering.

DISMÄST', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mast;* Fr. *démâter.*] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from; as, a storm *dismasted* the ship.

DISMÄST'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a mast or masts.

DISMÄST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of masts.

DISMÄST'MENT, *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.

DISMÄY, *v. t.* [Sp. *desmayar;* Port. *desmaiar;* probably formed by *des* and the Teutonic *magan*, to be strong or able. The sense then is to deprive of strength. Sp. *desmayarse*, to faint; It. *smagarsi*, to despond.] To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to sink or depress the spirits or resolution; hence, to affright or terrify.

> Be strong, and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed;* Josh. i.

DISMÄY, *n.* [Sp. *desmayo;* Port. *desmaio*, a swoon or fainting fit.] Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror; fear impressed; terror felt.

> And each
> In other's countenance read his own *dismay.* *Milton.*

DISMÄYED, *pp.* Disheartened; deprived of courage.

DISMÄYEDNESS, *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness. [*A useless word, and not used.*]

DISMÄYFUL, *a.* Full of dismay.

DISMÄYING, *ppr.* Depriving of courage.

DISME, } *n.* [Fr.] A tenth part; a
DIME, } tithe.

DISMEM'BER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide limb from limb; to separate a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces; to dilacerate; to mutilate.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To separate a part from the main body; to divide; to sever; as, to *dismember* an empire, kingdom, or republic. Poland was *dismembered* by the neighbouring powers.

DISMEM'BERED, *pp.* Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body. In *her.*, a term applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs; and also to lions and other animals whose members are separated.

DISMEM'BERING, *ppr.* Separating a limb or limbs from the body; dividing by taking a part or parts from the body.

DISMEM'BERING, *n.* Mutilation.

DISMEM'BERMENT, *n.* The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.

He pointed out the danger of a *dismemberment* of the republic. *Hist. of Poland. Encyc.*

DISMET'TLED, *a.* Destitute of fire or spirit. [*Not mu. us.*]

DISMISS', *v. t.* [L. *dimissus, dimitto; di, dis,* and *mitto*; to send; Fr. *démettre.*] 1. To send away; properly, to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keep. The town clerk *dismissed* the assembly; Acts xix.—2. To discard; to remove from office, service, or employment. The king *dismisses* his ministers; the master *dismisses* his servant; and the employer his workmen. Officers are *dismissed* from service, and students from college.—3. To send; to despatch.

He *dismissed* ambassadors from Pekin to Tooshoo Loomboo. [*Improper.*] *Encyc.*

4. To send or remove from a docket; to discontinue; as, to *dismiss* a bill in chancery.

DISMISS',† *n.* Discharge; dismission.

DISMISS'AL, *n.* Dismission.

DISMISS'ED, *pp.* Sent away; permitted to depart; removed from office or employment.

DISMISS'ING, *ppr.* Sending away; giving leave to depart; removing from office or service.

DISMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *dimissio*] 1. The act of sending away; leave to depart; as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.—2. Removal from office or employment; discharge, either with honour or disgrace.—3.† An act requiring departure.—4. Removal of a suit in equity.

DISMISS'IVE, *a.* Giving dismission.

DISMORT'GAGE, *v. t.* (dismor'gage.) To redeem from mortgage.

DISMORT'GAGED, *pp.* Redeemed from mortgage.

DISMORT'GAGING, *ppr.* Redeeming from mortgage.

DISMOUNT', *v. i.* [*dis* and *mount;* Fr. *démonter.*] 1. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount.*—2. To descend from an elevation.

DISMOUNT', *v. t.* To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.—2. To throw or bring down from any elevation.—3. To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.

DISMOUNT'ED, *pp.* Thrown from a horse, or from an elevation; unhorsed, or removed from horses by order; as, *dismounted* troops. Applied to horses, it signifies unfit for service.—2. Thrown or removed from carriages.

DISMOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages.

DISMOUNT'ING, *n.* In *the military art,* the rendering the enemy's cannon unfit for further service by breaking their carriages and axle-trees; also shattering the parapet of a retrenchment or of a wall by balls, so that it cannot be defended.—*Dismounting batteries* are such as are intended to throw down the parapets of fortifications, and disable the enemy's cannons.

DISNAT'URALIZE, *v. t.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNAT'URALIZED, *pp.* Deprived of the privileges of birth.

DISNA'TURED, *a.* Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.

DISOBE'DIENCE, *n.* [*dis* and *obedience.*] Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's *disobedience,* many were made sinners; Rom. v.

2. Non-compliance.

This *disobedience* of the moon. *Blackmore.*

DISOBE'DIENT, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority; as, children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not *disobedient* to the heavenly vision; Acts xxvi.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or power.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Darwin.*

DISOBE'DIENTLY, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

DISOBEY', *v. t.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction. Refractory children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* their Maker and the laws; and we all *disobey* the precepts of the Gospel. [*The word is applicable both to the command and to the person commanding.*]

DISOBEY'ED, *pp.* Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.

DISOBEY'ING, *ppr.* Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law.

DISOBLIGA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] The act of disobliging; an offence; cause of disgust.

DISOB'LIGATORY, *a.* Releasing obligation.

DISOBLIGE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; *a term by which offence is tenderly expressed.*

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige.* *Addison.*

2.† To release from obligation.

DISOBLIGED, *pp.* Offended; slightly injured.

DISOBLIGEMENT, *n.* The act of disobliging.

DISOBLIGER, *n.* One who disobliges.

DISOBLIGING, *ppr.* Offending; contravening the wishes of; injuring slightly.—2. *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating; as, a *disobliging* coachman.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, *n.* Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

DISOPIN'ION, *n.* Difference of opinion. [*A bad word, and not used.*]

DISORB'ED, *a.* [*dis* and *orb*] Thrown out of the proper orbit; as, a star *disorbed.*

DISOR'DER, *n.* [*dis* and *order;* Fr. *désordre*]. 1. Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion; *a word of general application;* as, the troops were thrown into *disorder;* the papers are in *disorder.*—2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; as, the city is sometimes troubled with the *disorders* of its citizens.—3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4 Breach of laws; violation of standing rules, or institutions.—5. Irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy; disease; distemper; sickness. [*See* DISEASE.] *Disorder* however is more frequently used to express a slight disease.—6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions.—7. Irregularity in the functions of the brain; derangement of the intellect or reason.

DISOR'DER, *v. t.* To break order; to derange; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to confuse; *applicable to every thing susceptible of order.*—2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition; as, to *disorder* the head or stomach.—3. To discompose or disturb the mind; to ruffle.—4. To disturb the regular operations of reason; to derange; as, the man's reason is *disordered.*—5. To depose from holy orders. [*Unusual.*]

DISOR'DERED, *pp.* Put out of order; deranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed.

DISOR'DERED, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour.

DISOR'DEREDNESS, *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

DISOR'DERING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing the arrangement of; discomposing.

DISOR'DERLINESS, *n.* State of being disorderly.

DISOR'DERLY, *a.* Confused; immethodical; irregular; being without proper order or disposition; as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.—2. Tumultuous; irregular; as, the *disorderly* motions of the spirits.—3. Lawless; contrary to law; violating or disposed to violate law and good order; as, *disorderly* people; *disorderly* assemblies.—4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly; as, *disorderly* cattle.

DISOR'DERLY, *adv.* Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Ralegh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw from every brother that walketh *disorderly*; 2 Thess. iii.

DISOR'DINATE, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly.

DISOR'DINATELY, *adv.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.

DISORGANIZA'TION, *n.* [*See* DISORGANIZE.] The act of disorganizing; the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system; the act of destroying order.—2. The state of being disorganized. We speak of the *disorganization* of the body, or of government, or of society, or of an army.

DISOR'GANIZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *organize. See* ORGAN.] To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts; as, to *disorganize* a government or society; to *disorganize* an army.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dict.*

DISOR'GANIZED, *pp.* Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.

DISOR'GANIZER, *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

DISOR'GANIZING, *ppr.* Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion.—2. *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize; as, a *disorganizing* spirit.

DISOWN, *v. t.* [*dis* and *own.*] To deny; not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. A parent can hardly *disown* his child. An author will sometimes *disown* his writings.—2. To deny; not to allow.

To *disown* a brother's better claim. *Dryden.*

DISOWNED, *pp.* Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.

DISOWNING, *ppr.* Not owning; denying; disallowing.

DISOWN'MENT, *n.* Act of disowning.

DISOX'IDATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxidate.*] To reduce from oxidation; to reduce from the state of an oxide, by disengaging oxygen from a substance; as, to *disoxidate* iron or copper.

DISOX'IDATED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxide.

DISOX'IDATING, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxide.

DISOXIDA'TION, *n.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen and reducing from the state of an oxide. [*This word seems to be preferable to* deoxidate.]

DISOXY'GENATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxygenate.*] To deprive of oxygen.

DISOX'YGENATED, *pp.* Freed from oxygen.

DISOX'YGENATING, *ppr.* Freeing from oxygen.

DISOXYGENA'TION, *n.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

DISPACE,† *v. i.* [*dis* and *spatior,* L.] To range about.

DISPAIR, *v. t.* [*dis* and *pair.*] To separate a pair or couple.

DISPAIRED, *pp.* Parted; separated.

DISPAIRING, *ppr.* Parting a couple or pair.

DISPAND',† *v. t.* [L. *dispando.*] To display.

DISPAN'SION,† *n.* The act of spreading or displaying.

DISPAR'ADISED, *a.* [*dis* and *paradise.*] Removed from paradise.

DISPAR'AGE, *v. t.* [Norm. *desperager; des, dis,* and *parage,* from *peer, par,* equal.] 1. To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonour by an unequal match or marriage, against the rules of decency.—2. To match unequally; to injure or dishonour by union with something of inferior excellence.—3. To injure or dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excellence.—4. To treat with contempt; to undervalue; to lower in rank or estimation; to vilify; to bring reproach on; to reproach; to debase by words or actions; to dishonour.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms. *Milton.*

DISPAR'AGED, *pp.* Married to one beneath his or her condition; unequally matched; dishonoured or injured by comparison with something inferior; undervalued; vilified; debased; reproached.

DISPAR'AGEMENT, *n.* The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.—2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.—3. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonour; followed by *to.*

It ought to be no *disparagement to* a star that it is not the sun. *South.*

To be a humble Christian is no *disparagement to* a prince, or a nobleman.

DISPAR'AGER, *n.* One who disparages or dishonours; one who vilifies or disgraces.

DISPAR'AGING, *ppr.* Marrying one to another of inferior condition; dishonouring by an unequal union or comparison; disgracing; dishonouring.

DISPAR'AGINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonour.

DIS'PARATE, *a.* [L. *disparata,* things unlike; *dispar; dis* and *par,* equal.] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.

DIS'PARATES, *n. plur.* Things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPAR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *disparité;* from L. *dispar,* unequal; *dis* and *par,* equal.] 1. Irregularity; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence; as, a *disparity* of years or of age; *disparity* of condition or circumstances; followed by *of* or *in.* We say, *disparity in* or *of* years.—2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

DISPÄRK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *park.*] To throw open a park; to lay open.—2. To set at large; to release from enclosure or confinement.

DISPÄRK'ED, *pp.* Released from enclosure; set at large.

DISPÄRKING, *n.* Act of throwing open a park, or of freeing from enclosure.

DISPÄRT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *part;* Fr. *départir;* L. *dispartior. See* PART. *Dis* and *part* both imply *separation.*] To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split; as, *disparted* air; *disparted* towers; *disparted* chaos. [*An elegant poetic word.*]

DISPÄRT', *v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

DISPÄRT', *n.* In *gunnery,* the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and breech.

DISPÄRT', *v. t.* In *gunnery,* to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder.

DISPÄRT'ED, *pp.* Divided; separated; parted; rent asunder.

DISPÄRT'ING, *ppr.* Severing; dividing; bursting; cleaving.

DISPAS'SION, *n.* [*dis* and *passion.*] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

DISPAS'SIONATE, *a.* Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; moderate; temperate; unmoved by feelings; *applied to persons;* as, *dispassionate* men or judges.—2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial; *applied to things;* as, *dispassionate* proceedings.

DISPAS'SIONATELY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

DISPATCH'. *See* DESPATCH.

DIS'PATHY, *n.* Want of passion.

DISPAU'PER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *pauper.*] To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing *in forma pauperis;* to reduce back from the state of a pauper.

A man is *dispaupered,* when he has lands fallen to him or property given him. *Encyc.*

DISPAU'PERED, *pret.* and *pp.* Brought from the state of a pauper.

DISPAU'PERING, *ppr.* Bringing from the condition of a pauper.

DISPEL', *v. t.* [L. *dispello; dis* and *pello,* to drive; Gr. βαλλω. *See* APPEAL, PEAL, PULSE and BAWL.] To scatter by driving or force; to disperse; to dissipate; to banish; as, to *dispel* vapours; to *dispel* darkness or gloom; to *dispel* fears; to *dispel* cares or sorrows; to *dispel* doubts.

DISPEL'LED, *pp.* Driven away; scattered; dissipated.

DISPEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving away; dispersing; scattering.

DISPEND, *v. t.* [L. *dispendo; dis* and *pendo,* to weigh.] To spend; to lay out; to consume. [*See* EXPEND, which is generally used.]

DISPEND'ER, *n.* One that distributes.

DISPENS'ABLE, *a.* That may be dispensed with.

DISPENS'ABLENESS, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with.

DISPENS'ARY, *n.* A house, place, or store, in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis; also the shop or place in which medicines are prepared.

DISPENSA'TION, *n.* [L. *dispensatio. See* DISPENSE.] 1. Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places; as, the *dispensation* of water indifferently to all parts of the earth.—2. The dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural and moral, in the divine government.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

3. The granting of a licence, or the licence itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded; that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its in-

junctions. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the church, but has no right to grant *dispensations* to the injury of a third person.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined; as, the *Mosaic dispensation;* the *Gospel dispensation;* including, the former the Levitical law and rites; the latter the scheme of redemption by Christ.

DISPENS'ATIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DISPENS'ATIVELY, *adv.* By dispensation.

DISPENSA'TOR, *n.* [L.] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser; *the latter word is generally used.*

DISPENS'ATORY, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.

DISPENS'ATORY, *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

DISPENSE, *v. t.* (dispens'.) [Fr. *dispenser;* from L. *dispenso; dis* and *penso,* from *pendo,* to weigh, primarily to move; and perhaps the original idea of expending was to weigh off, or to distribute by weight.] 1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute. The steward *dispenses* provisions to every man, according to his directions. The society *dispenses* medicines to the poor gratuitously or at first cost. God *dispenses* his favours according to his good pleasure.—2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To dispense with, to permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something required, established, or customary; as, to *dispense with* the law, in favour of a friend; I cannot *dispense with* the conditions of the covenant. So we say, to *dispense with* oaths; to *dispense with* forms and ceremonies.—2. To excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded. The court will *dispense with* your attendance, or *with* your compliance.—3. To permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient; or in the vulgar phrase, to do without. I can *dispense with* your services. I can *dispense with* my cloak. In this application, the phrase has an allusion to the requisitions of law or necessity; the thing dispensed with being supposed, in some degree, necessary or required.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Capree. [*Not to be imitated.*] *Addison.*

Canst thou *dispense with* heaven for such an oath? [*Not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

DISPENSE,† *n.* (dispens'.) Dispensation.—2.† Expense; profusion.

DISPENS'ED, *pp.* Distributed; administered.

DISPENS'ER, *n.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers; as, a *dispenser* of favours or of the laws.

DISPENS'ING, *ppr.* Distributing; administering.—2. *a.* That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; as, a *dispensing* power.

DISPEOPLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means.

DISPEOPLED, *pp.* Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.

DISPEOPLER, *n.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

DISPEOPLING, *ppr.* Depopulating.

DISPERGE,† *v. t.* (disperj'.) [L. *dispergo.*] To sprinkle.

DISPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. δι, δις and σπερμα, seed.] In *bot.,* two-seeded; containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are *dispermous.*

DISPERSE, *v. t.* (dispers'.) [L. *dispersus,* from *dispergo; di, dis* and *spargo,* to scatter; Fr. *disperser.*] 1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations. —2. To diffuse; to spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge; Prov. xv

[It should be *diffuse.*]—3. To dissipate; as, the fog or the cloud is *dispersed.*—4. To distribute.

DISPERSE, *v. i.* (dispers'.) To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts; as, the company *dispersed* at ten o'clock.—2. To be scattered; to vanish; as fog or vapours.

DISPERS'ED, *pp.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated.

DISPERS'EDLY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately.

DISPERS'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

DISPERSE'NESS, *n.* (dispers'ness.) Thinness; a scattered state. [*Lit. us.*]

DISPERS'ER, *n.* One who disperses; as, the *disperser* of libels.

DISPERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; dissipating.

DISPER'SION, *n.* The act of scattering.—2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts; as, the Jews, in their *dispersion,* retain their rites and ceremonies.—3. *By way of eminence,* the scattering or separation of the human family, at the building of Babel.—4. In *optics,* the divergency of the rays of light, or rather the separation of the different coloured rays, in refraction, arising from their different refrangibilities. The point of *dispersion,* is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of the sun's light is made to pass through prisms of different substances, it is found that *spectra* are formed of different lengths; which is occasioned by the prisms refracting the coloured rays at different angles. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia, is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism. The oil of cassia is therefore said to *disperse* the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater *dispersive* power. It is also found, that in *spectra* formed by prisms of different substances, the coloured spaces have not the same ratio to one another as the length of the *spectra* which they compose: and this property has been called the *irrationality of dispersion* or of the coloured spaces in the spectrum.—5. In *med.* and *surg.,* the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.

DISPERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate.

DISPIR'IT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *spirit.*] To depress the spirits; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. We may be *dispirited* by afflictions, by obstacles to success, by poverty, and by fear. When fear is the cause, *dispirit* is nearly equivalent to *intimidate* or *terrify.*—2. To exhaust the spirits or vigour of the body. [*Not usual.*]

DISPIR'ITED, *pp.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.

DISPIR'ITEDNESS, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

DISPIR'ITING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.

DISPIT'EOUS,† *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious.

DISPLACE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *place;* Fr. *déplacer.*] 1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the books in the library are all *displaced.*—2. To remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity; as, to *displace* an officer of the revenue.—3. To disorder.

You have *displaced* the mirth. *Shak.*

DISPLACED, *pp.* Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state.

DISPLACEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *déplacement.*] The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition, or office.

The *displacement* of the centres of the circles. *Asiat. Researches,* v. 185.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *Hamilton's, Rep.* ii.

DISPLA'CENCY, *n.* [L. *displicentia,* from *displiceo,* to displease; *dis* and *placeo,* to please.] Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges.

DISPLACING, *ppr.* Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state, or condition.

DISPLANT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *plant.*] To pluck up or to remove a plant.—2. To drive away or remove from the usual place of residence; as, to *displant* the people of a country.—3. To strip of inhabitants; as, to *displant* a country.

DISPLANTA'TION, *n.* The removal of a plant.—2. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

DISPLANT'ED, *pp.* Removed from the place where it grew, as a plant.—2. Removed from the place of residence; *applied to persons.*—3. Deprived of inhabitants; *applied to a country.*

DISPLANT'ING, *ppr.* Removing, as a plant.

DISPLANT'ING, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.

DISPLAT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *plat.*] To untwist; to uncurl.

DISPLAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *déployer,* and *deploy* is the same word. It is a different orthography of *déplier,* to unfold; Arm. *displega; dis* and Fr. *plier;* Sp. *plegar,* to fold; L. *plico,* W. *plygu,* Gr. πλεκω: and απλοω, απλοω, to unfold, may be from the same root.] 1. Literally, to unfold; hence, to open; to spread wide; to expand.

The northern wind his wings did broad display. *Spenser.*

2. To spread before the view; to show; to exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind; to make manifest. The works of nature *display* the power and wisdom of the Supreme Being. Christian charity *displays* the effects of true piety. A dress, simple and elegant, *displays* fe-

male taste and beauty to advantage.—3. To carve; to dissect and open.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

4. To set to view ostentatiously.—5.† To discover.—6.† To open; to unlock.

DISPLAY, *v. i.* To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words.

DISPLAY, *n.* An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view.—2. Show; exhibition; as, they make a great *display* of troops; a great *display* of magnificence.

DISPLAYED, *pp.* Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested. In *her.*, a term used to express the position of an eagle, or any other bird, when it is erect, with its wings expanded or spread forth.


Displayed.

DISPLAYER, *n.* He or that which displays.

DISPLAYING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.

DISPLEASANCE,† *n.* [Fr. *déplaisance.*] Anger; discontent.

DISPLEAS'ANT, *a.* (displez'ant) [*See* DISPLEASE.] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

DISPLEASE, *v. t.* (disple'ze.) [*dis* and *please.*] 1. To offend: to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree. It usually expresses less than *anger, vex, irritate* and *provoke.* Applied to the Almighty in Scripture, it may be considered as equivalent to *anger.*

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel; 1 Chron. xxi.

2. To disgust; to excite aversion in; as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste.—3. To offend; to be disagreeable to. A distorted figure *displeases* the eye.

DISPLEASED, *pp.* Offended; disgusted.

DISPLEASEDNESS, *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness.

DISPLEASING, *ppr.* Giving offence.

DISPLEASING, *a.* Offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.

DISPLEASINGNESS, *n.* Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.

DISPLEAS'URE, *n.* (displezh'ure.) Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety. A man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum. *Displeasure* is anger, but it may be slight anger. It implies disapprobation or hatred, and usually expresses less than *vexation* and *indignation.* Thus, slighter offences give *displeasure*, although they may not excite a violent passion. 2. Offence; cause of irritation.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*; Judges xv.

3. State of disgrace or disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham.*

DISPLEAS'URE, *v. t.* To displease. [*An unnecessary word, and not used.*]

DIS'PLICENCE,† *n.* [L. *displicentia.*] Dislike.

DISPLŌDE, *v. t.* [L. *displodo; dis* and *plaudo*, to break forth.] To vent, discharge, or burst with a violent sound.

In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DISPLŌDE, *v. i.* To burst with a loud report; to explode; as, a meteor *disploded* with a tremendous sound.

DISPLŌDED, *pp.* Discharged with a loud report.

DISPLŌDING, *ppr.* Discharging or bursting with a loud report.

DISPLO'SION, *n* (*s* as *z.*) The act of disploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; an explosion.

DISPLO'SIVE, *a.* Noting displosion.

DISPLŪME, *v. t.* [*dis* and *plume.*] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honour.

DISPLŪMED, *pp.* Stripped of plumes.

DISPLŪMING, *ppr.* Depriving of plumes.

DISPON'DEE, *n.* In *Greek* and *Latin poetry*, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

DISPONE, *v. t.* [L. *dispono.*] 1.† To dispose; to put in order.—2. In *Scots law*, to make over, or convey to another in a legal form.

DISPONEE', *n.* In *Scots law*, one to whom any thing is disponed or made over.

DISPONGE', *v. t.* (despunj'.) [*dis* and *sponge.*] To expunge; to discharge, as from a sponge.

DISPŌRT, *n.* [*dis* and *sport.*] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

DISPŌRT, *v. i.* To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety; as, lambs *disporting* on the mead.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPŌRT, *v. t.* To divert or amuse; as, he *disports* himself.—2. To remove from a port.

DISPŌRTED, *pp.* Played; moved lightly and without restraint.

DISPŌRTING, *ppr.* Playing; wantoning.

DISPŌRTMENT, *n.* Act of disporting; play.

DISPO'SABLE, *a.* [*See* DISPOSE.] Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed as occasion may require. The whole *disposable* force consisted of a regiment of light infantry, and a troop of cavalry.

DISPOS'AL, *n.* [*See* DISPOSE.] The act of disposing; a setting or arranging. This object was effected by the *disposal* of the troops in two lines.—2. Regulation, order, or arrangement of things, in the moral government of God; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal.* *Milton.*

3. Power of ordering; arranging or distributing; government; management; as, an agent is appointed, and every thing is left to his *disposal.* The effects in my hands are entirely at my *disposal.*—4. Power or right of bestowing. Certain offices are at the *disposal* of the premier. The father has the *disposal* of his daughter in marriage.—5. The passing into a new state or into new hands.

DISPŌSE, *v. t.* (dispo'ze.) [Fr. *disposer; dis* and *poser*, to place; L. *dispositus, dispono.*] 1. To set; to place or distribute; to arrange; *used with reference to order.* The ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent. The general *disposed* his troops in three lines. The trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.—2. To regulate; to adjust; to set in right order; Job xxxiv. and xxxvii.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose.* *Dryden.*

3. To apply to a particular purpose; to give; to place; to bestow; as, you have *disposed* much in works of public piety. In this sense, *to dispose of* is more generally used.—4. To set, place, or turn to a particular end or consequence.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

5. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

Then must thou thee *dispose* another way. *Hubberd's Tale.*

6. To set the mind in a particular frame; to incline. Avarice *disposes* men to fraud and oppression.

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*

He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia; Acts xviii; 1 Cor. x. 27.

To dispose of, to part with; to alienate; as, the man has *disposed of* his house, and removed.—2. To part with to another; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; as, the father has *disposed of* his daughter to a man of great worth.—3. To give away or transfer by authority.

A rural judge *disposed* of beauty's prize. *Waller.*

4. To direct the course of a thing; Prov. xvi. 5. To place in any condition; as, how will you *dispose of* your son?—6. To direct what to do or what course to pursue; as, they know not how to *dispose of* themselves.—7. To use or employ; as, they know not how to *dispose of* their time.—8. To put away. The stream supplies more water than can be *disposed of.*

DISPŌSE,† *v. i.* To bargain; to make terms.

DISPŌSE, *n.* 1.† Disposal; power of disposing; management.—2.† Dispensation; act of government.—3.† Disposition; cast of behaviour.—4.† Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

DISPŌSED, *pp.* Set in order; arranged; placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed; inclined.

DISPŌSER, *n.* One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as, a *disposer* of gifts.—2. A director; a regulator. The Supreme Being is the rightful *disposer* of all events, and of all creatures.—3. That which disposes.

DISPŌSING, *ppr.* Setting in order; arranging; distributing; bestowing; regulating; adjusting; governing.

DISPŌSING, *n.* The act of arranging; regulation; direction; Prov. xvi. 33.

DISPOSI''TION, *n.* [L. *dispositio.*] 1. The act of disposing, or state of being disposed.—2. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement. We speak of the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, of the parts of a discourse, or of the figures in painting.—3. Natural fitness or tendency. The refrangibility of the rays

of light is their *disposition* to be refracted. So we say, a *disposition* in plants to grow in a direction upward; a *disposition* in bodies to putrefaction. 4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind; as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.—5. Inclination; propensity; the temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects. We speak of the *disposition* of a person to undertake a particular work; the *dispositions* of men toward each other; a *disposition* friendly to any design.—6. Disposal; alienation; distribution; a giving away or giving over to another; as, he has made *disposition* of his effects; he has satisfied his friends by the judicious *disposition* of his property. In *Scots law*, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, either heritable or movable, is conveyed.—*Disposition and settlement*, the name usually given to a deed, by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death. In *arch.*, *disposition* is one of the six essentials of the art. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view); and differs from distribution, which signifies the particular arrangements of the internal parts of a building.

DISPOSI′′TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to disposition.

DISPOS′ITIVE, *a.* That implies disposal.—*Dispositive clause*, in *Scots law*, the clause of conveyance in any deed, by which property, whether heritable or movable, is transferred, either absolutely, or in security *inter vivos* or *mortis causa;* that is, between the living or in contemplation of death.

DISPOS′ITIVELY,† *adv.* In a dispositive manner; distributively.

DISPOS′ITOR,† *n.* A disposer; in *astrol.*, the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is.

DISPOSSESS′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *possess.*] To put out of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize.

> Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein; Num. xxxiii.

Usually followed by *of*, before the thing taken away; as, to *dispossess* a king *of* his crown.

DISPOSSESS′ED, *pp.* Deprived of possession or occupancy.

DISPOSSESS′ING, *ppr.* Depriving of possession; disseizing

DISPOSSES′SION, *n.* The act of putting out of possession.

DISPO′SURE, *n.* (dispo′zhur.) [*See* DISPOSE.] Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction. [The use of this word is superseded by that of *disposal.*]—2.† State; posture; disposition.

DISPRAISE, *n.* (dispra′ze.) [*dis* and *praise.*] Blame; censure. Be cautious not to speak in *dispraise* of a competitor.—2. Reproach; dishonour.

> The general has seen Moors with as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryden.*

DISPRAISE, *v. t.* To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.

> I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*

DISPRAISED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.

DISPRAISER, *n.* One who blames or dispraises.

DISPRAISING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

DISPRAISINGLY, *adv.* By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.

DISPREAD′, *v. t.* (dispred′.) [*dis* and *spread.* *See* SPREAD.] To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions.

DISPREAD′, *v. i.* To expand or be extended.

DISPREAD′ER, *n.* A publisher; a divulger.

DISPRIZE, *v. t.* To undervalue.

DISPROFESS′, *v. i.* To renounce the profession of.

DISPROF′IT, *n.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Loss; detriment; damage. [*Lit. us.*]

DISPROOF′, *n.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of a fact, argument, principle, or allegation.

DISPROP′ERTY,† *v. t.* To deprive of property; to dispossess.

DISPROPORTION, *n.* [*dis* and *proportion.*] 1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry. We speak of the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body; of the *disproportion* of the length of an edifice to its height.—2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; as, the *disproportion* of the ingredients in a compound.—3 Want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness; as, the *disproportion* of strength or means to an object.

DISPROPORTION, *v. t.* To make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly.

> To shape my legs of an unequal size,
> To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*

DISPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity to something else; inadequate. *Note.* The sense in which this word is used is generally anomalous. In its true sense, *that may be made disproportional*, it is rarely or never used. The regular word which ought to be used *is disproportional*, as used by Locke.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else.

DISPROPORTIONAL, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate. A *disproportional* limb constitutes deformity in the body. The studies of youth should not be *disproportional* to their capacities. [This is the word which ought to be used for *disproportionable.*]

DISPROPORTIONAL′ITY, *n.* The state of being disproportional.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately; unequally.

DISPROPORTIONATE, *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form, or value; inadequate. In a perfect form of the body, none of the limbs are *disproportionate*. It is wisdom not to undertake a work with *disproportionate* means.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value; inadequacy.

DISPRO′PRIATE, *v. t.* To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. [*See* DISAPPROPRIATE, which is more regularly formed, and more generally used.]

DISPROV′ABLE, *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted.

DISPROVE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *prove.*] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to *disprove* an assertion, a statement, an argument, a proposition. —2.† To convict of the practice of error.—3.† To disallow or disapprove.

DISPROV′ED, *pp.* Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted.

DISPROV′ER, *n.* One that disproves or confutes.

DISPROV′ING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting; refuting.

DISPUNGE′, *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *pungo.*] To expunge; to erase. [*Ill formed and little used.*]

DISPUN′ISHABLE, *a.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint; not punishable.

DISPURSE′,† for *Disburse.*

DISPURVEY,† *v. t.* To unprovide.

DISPURVEYANCE,† *n.* Want of provisions.

DIS′PUTABLE, or **DISPUT′ABLE**, *a.* [*See* DISPUTE.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty. We speak of *disputable* opinions, statements, propositions, arguments, points, cases, questions, &c.

DIS′PUTANT, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.

DIS′PUTANT, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

DISPUTA′TION, *n.* [L. *disputatio.*] 1. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument.—2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.

DISPUTA′TIOUS, *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert; as, a *disputatious* person or temper.

> The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Buckminster.*

DISPU′TATIVE, *a.* Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition; as, a *disputative* temper.

DISPUTE, *v. i.* [L. *disputo; dis* and *puto.* The primary sense of *puto* is to throw, cast, strike, or drive, as we see by *imputo*, to impute, to throw on, to charge, to ascribe. *Amputo*, to prune, is to strike off, to throw off from all sides; *computo*, to *compute*, is to throw together, to cast. *Dispute* then is radically very similar to *debate* and *discuss*, both of which are from beating, driving, agitation.] 1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; and to *dispute violently* is to wrangle. Paul *disputed* with the Jews in the synagogue. The disciples of Christ *disputed* among themselves who should be the greatest. Men often *dispute* about

trifles.—2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; as, we *disputed* for the prize.

DISPŪTE, *v. t.* To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. We *dispute* assertions, opinions, arguments, or statements, when we endeavour to prove them false or unfounded. We *dispute* the validity of a title or claim. Hence to *dispute* a cause or case with another, is to endeavour to maintain one's own opinions or claims, and to overthrow those of his opponent.—2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions; as, to *dispute* the honour of the day; to *dispute* a prize. But this phrase is elliptical, being used for *dispute for*, and primarily the verb is intransitive. *See* the Intransitive Verb, No. 2.—3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. An officer is never to *dispute* the orders of his superior. 4. To strive to maintain; as, to *dispute* every inch of ground.

DISPŪTE, *n.* Strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments, or claims of another; controversy in words. They had a *dispute* on the lawfulness of slavery, a subject which, one would think, could admit of no *dispute*. *Dispute* is usually applied to verbal contest; *controversy* may be in words or writing. *Dispute* is between individuals; *debate* and *discussion* are applicable to public bodies.—2. The possibility of being controverted; as in the phrase, this is a fact, *beyond all dispute*.

DISPŪTED, *pp.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.

DISPŪTELESS, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.

DISPŪTER, *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 Cor. i

DISPŪTING, *ppr.* Contending by words or arguments; controverting.

DISPŪTING, *n.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.

Do all things without murmurings or *disputings*; Phil. ii.

DISQUALIFICA′TION, *n.* [*See* DISQUALIFY.] The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit; unsuitable or inadequate; as, sickness is a *disqualification* for labour or study.—2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. Conviction of a crime is a *disqualification* for office.—3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly. In strictness, *disqualification* implies a previous qualification; but careless writers use it for the want of qualification, where no previous qualification is supposed. Thus, I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications*, which you have been pleased to overlook.

DISQUẠL′IFIED, *pp.* Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

DISQUẠL′IFY, *v. t.* [*dis* and *qualify*.] To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; with *for*. Indisposition *disqualifies* the body *for* labour, and the mind *for* study. Piety does not *disqualify* a person *for* any lawful employment.—2. To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable. A conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man for a witness. A direct interest in a suit *disqualifies* a person to be a juror in the cause.

DISQUẠL′IFYING, *ppr.* Rendering unfit; disabling.

DISQUAN′TITY,† *v. t.* To diminish.

DISQUI′ET, *a.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [*Seldom used.*]

DISQUI′ET, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety.

DISQUI′ET, *v. t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.

That he may *disquiet* the inhabitants of Babylon; Jer. l.

Why hast thou *disquieted* me? 1 Sam. xxviii.

O my soul, why art thou *disquieted* within me? Ps xlii.

DISQUI′ETED, *pp.* Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed.

DISQUI′ETER, *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.

DISQUI′ETFỤL, *a.* Producing inquietude.

DISQUI′ETING, *ppr.* Disturbing; making uneasy; depriving of rest or peace.—2. *a.* Tending to disturb the mind; as, *disquieting* apprehensions.

DISQUI′ETIVE, *a.* Tending to disquiet.

DISQUI′ETLY, *adv.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously; as, he rested *disquietly* that night. [*Unusual.*]

DISQUI′ETMENT, *n.* Act of disquieting.

DISQUI′ETNESS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind.

DISQUI′ETOUS,† *a.* Causing uneasiness.

DISQUI′ETUDE, *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety. It is, I believe, most frequently used of the mind. Religion is our best security from the *disquietudes* that imbitter life.

DISQUISI′′TION, *n.* [L. *disquisitio*; *disquiro*; *dis* and *quæro*, to seek.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; as, a *disquisition* on government or morals; a *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. [*It is usually applied to a written treatise.*]

DISQUISI′′TIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to disquisition.

DISRANK′,† *v. t.* To degrade from rank.—2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.

DISREGÄRD′, *n.* [*dis* and *regard*.] Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt; as, to pass one with *disregard*.

DISREGÄRD′, *v. t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice. We are never to *disregard* the wants of the poor, nor the admonitions of conscience.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*

DISREGÄRD′ED, *pp.* Neglected; slighted; unnoticed.

DISREGÄRD′ER, *n.* One who neglects.

DISREGÄRD′FỤL, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

DISREGÄRD′FỤLLY, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.

DISREGÄRD′ING, *ppr.* Neglecting; overlooking; omitting to notice.

DISREL′ISH, *n.* [*dis* and *relish*.] Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust. Men generally have a *disrelish* for tobacco, till the taste is reconciled to it by custom.—2. Bad taste; nauseousness.—3. Distaste or dislike, in *a figurative sense;* dislike of the mind, or of the faculty by which beauty and excellence are perceived.

DISREL′ISH, *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food.—2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste. [*In this sense, I believe, the word is little used.*]—3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at; as, to *disrelish* vulgar jests.

DISREL′ISHED, *pp.* Not relished; disliked; made nauseous.

DISREL′ISHING, *ppr.* Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.

DISREPÂIR, *n.* [*dis* and *repair*.] A state of being not in repair or good condition and wanting reparation.

DISREP′UTABLE, *a.* [*dis* and *reputable*.] Not reputable; not in esteem; not honourable; low; mean; as, *disreputable* company.—2. Dishonourable; disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem. It is *disreputable* to associate familiarly with the mean, the lewd, and the profane.

DISREPUTA′TION, *n.* [*dis* and *reputation*.] Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonour; disgrace; discredit. Ill success often brings an enterprising man, as well as his project, into *disreputation*.

DISREPŪTE, *n.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonour. The alchemist and his books have sunk into *disrepute*.

DISREPŪTE, *v. t.* To bring into disreputation.

DISREPŪTED, *pp.* Brought into disreputation.

DISREPŪTING, *ppr.* Bringing into disreputation.

DISRESPECT′, *n.* [*dis* and *respect*.] Want of respect or reverence; disesteem. *Disrespect* often leads a man to treat another with neglect or a degree of contempt.—2. *As an act*, incivility; irreverence; rudeness.

DISRESPECT′, *v. t.* To show disrespect to.

DISRESPECT′ED, *pp.* Treated with disrespect.

DISRESPECT′FỤL, *a.* Wanting in respect; irreverent; as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion.—2. Manifesting disesteem or want of respect; uncivil; as, *disrespectful* behaviour.

DISRESPECT′FỤLLY, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

DISRESPECT′ING, *ppr.* Showing disrespect to.

DISRŌBE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *robe*.] To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress.—2. To strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage. Autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

These two peers were *disrobed* of their glory. *Wotton.*

DISRŌBED, *pp.* Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.

DISROBER, *n.* One that strips of robes or clothing.

DISROBING, *ppr.* Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering.

DISROOT′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *root*.] To tear up the roots, or by the roots.—2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

DISROOT′ED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots; undermined.

DISROOT′ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; undermining.

DISRUPT′, *a.* [L. *disruptus; dis* and *rumpo*, to burst.] Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking.

DISRUPT′ED, *a.* Rent asunder.

DISRUP′TION, *n.* [L. *disruptio*, from *disrumpo*.] 1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating.—2. Breach; rent; dilaceration; as, the *disruption* of rocks in an earthquake; the *disruption* of a stratum of earth; *disruption* of the flesh.

DISRUP′TURE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *rupture*.] To rend; to sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [*Unnecessary, as it is synonymous with* rupture.]

DISRUP′TURED, *pp.* Rent asunder; severed by breaking.

DISRUP′TURING, *ppr.* Rending asunder; severing.

DISSATISFAC′TION, *n.* [*dis* and *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.

The ambitious man is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison.*

DISSATISFAC′TORINESS, *n.* Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

DISSATISFAC′TORY, *a.* Unable to give content. Rather, giving discontent; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states, to one uniform rule, would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states, as difficult for the convention. *Hamilton. Mitford*

DISSAT′ISFIED, *pp.* Made discontented; displeased.—2. *a.* Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

DISSAT′ISFY, *v. t.* To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes, or expectations.

DISSAT′ISFYING, *ppr.* Exciting uneasiness, or discontent.

DISSEAT, *v. t.* To remove from a seat.

DISSECT′, *v. t.* [L. *disseco, dissectus; dis* and *seco*, to cut; Fr. *disséquer*.] To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body, with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints; as, to *dissect* a fowl. Hence appropriately,—2. To cut in pieces, as an animal, or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to anatomize. Also, to open any part of a body to observe its morbid appearances, or to ascertain the cause of death, or the seat of a disease.—3. To divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination; as, *dissect* your mind; *dissect* a paragraph.

DISSECT′ED, *pp.* Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined. In *bot.*, a term applied synonymously with *incised* and *lascinated* to leaves which are cut as it were into numerous irregular portions.

DISSECT′ING, *ppr.* Cutting in pieces; dividing the parts; separating constituent parts for minute examination.

DISSEC′TION, *n.* [Lat. *dissectio*.] 1. The act of cutting in pieces an animal, or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and uses of its parts; anatomy.

Dissection was held sacrilege till the time of Francis I. *Encyc.*

2. The act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

DISSECT′OR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DISSEIZE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *seize*; Fr. *dessaisir*.] In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin, or possession; followed by *of*; as, to *disseize* a tenant *of* his freehold.

A man may suppose himself *disseized*, when he is not so. *Blackstone.*

DISSEIZED, *pp.* Put out of possession wrongfully, or by force; deprived of actual possession.

DISSEIZEE′, *n.* A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DISSEIZIN, *n.* The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin.

DISSEIZING, *ppr.* Depriving of actual seizin, or possession; putting out of possession.

DISSEIZOR, *n.* One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another.

DISSEM′BLANCE, *n.* [*dis* and *semblance*.] Want of resemblance. [*Lit. us.*]

DISSEM′BLE, *v. t.* [L. *dissimulo; dis* and *simulo*, from *similis*, like; Fr. *dissimuler*.] 1. To hide under a false appearance; to conceal; to disguise; to pretend that not to be which really is; as, I will not *dissemble* the truth; I cannot *dissemble* my real sentiments. [*This is the proper sense of this word.*]—2. To pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of. This is the sense of *simulate*.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shak.*

DISSEM′BLE, *v. i.* To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence.

Ye have stolen and *dissembled* also; Josh. vii.

He that hateth *dissembleth* with his lips; Prov. xxvi.

DISSEM′BLED, *pp.* Concealed under a false appearance; disguised.

DISSEM′BLER, *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance.

DISSEM′BLING, *ppr.* Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite.

DISSEM′BLINGLY, *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely.

DISSEM′INATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissemino; dis* and *semino*, to sow, from *semen*, seed.] 1. Literally, to sow; to scatter seed; but seldom or never used in its literal sense. But hence,—2. To scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread. Thus, principles, opinions, and errors are *disseminated*, when they are spread and propagated. To *disseminate* truth or the gospel is highly laudable.—3. To spread; to diffuse.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

4. To spread; to disperse.

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison.*

[The second is the most proper application of the word, as it should always include the idea of growth or taking root. The fourth sense is hardly vindicable.]

DISSEM′INATED, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; propagated; spread.—2. In *miner.*, occurring in portions less than a hazel nut; being scattered.

DISSEM′INATING, *ppr.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

DISSEMINA′TION, *n.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence. We trust the world is to be reformed by the *dissemination* of evangelical doctrines.

DISSEM′INATOR, *n.* One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

DISSEN′SION, *n.* [Lat. *dissensio; dis* and *sentio*, to think; Fr. *dissension*.] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.

Debates, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joys. *Dryden.*

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* with them; Acts xv.

We see *dissensions* in church and state, in towns, parishes, and families, and the word is sometimes applied to differences which produce war; as, the *dissensions* between the houses of York and Lancaster, in England.

DISSEN′SIOUS, *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious. [*Lit. us.*]

DISSENT′, *v. i.* [L. *dissensio; dis* and *sentio*, to think.] 1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; with *from*. There are many opinions in which men *dissent from* us, as they *dissent from* each other.—2. To differ from an established church, in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.—3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. [*Less proper.*]

DISSENT′, *n.* Difference of opinion; disagreement.—2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion; as, they entered their *dissent* on the journals of the house.—3.† Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

DISSENTA′NEOUS, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

DIS′SENTANY,† *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

DISSENTA′TION, *n.* Act of dissenting.

DISSENT′ER, *n.* One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.—2. One who separates from the service and worship of any established church. The word is in England particularly applied to those who separate from, or who do not unite with, the church of England.

DISSEN′TIENT, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

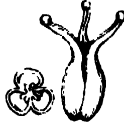
DISSEN′TIENT, *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

DISSENT′ING, *ppr.* Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church. It

is used as an adjective; as, a *dissenting* minister, or congregation.

DISSEN'TIOUS, *a*. Disposed to disagreement, or discord.

DISSEP'IMENT, *n*. [L. *dissepimentum*; *dissepio*, to separate; *dis* and *sepio*, to inclose, or guard.] In *bot.*, the partitions that are formed in ovaries, by the united sides of cohering carpels, and which separate the inside into cells.—*Spurious dissepiments*, are divisions in ovaries not formed by the sides of the carpels.


Dissepiment.

DISSERT', *v. i.* [L. *dissero*, *diserto*.] To discourse, or dispute. [*Little in use.*]

DISSERTA'TION, *n*. [L. *dissertatio*, from *disserto*, to discourse, from *dissero*, id.; *dis* and *sero*, to sow, that is, to throw. *Dissero* is, to throw out, to cast abroad.] 1. A discourse, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject.—2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition; as, Plutarch's *dissertation* on the poets; Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies.

DISSERTA'TOR, *n*. One who writes a dissertation; one who debates.

DISSERVE', *v. t.* (disserv'.) [*dis* and *serve*.] To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury, or mischief to.

He took the first opportunity to *disserve* him. *Clarendon.*

Too much zeal often *disserves* a good cause. [*Little used.*]

DISSERV'ED, *pp.* Injured.

DISSERV'ICE, *n*. Injury; harm; mischief; as, violent remedies often do a *disservice*. [*Little used.*]

DISSERV'ICEABLE, *a*. Injurious; hurtful.

DISSERV'ICEABLENESS, *n*. The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm.

DISSERV'ING, *ppr.* Injuring.

DISSET'TLE,† *v. t.* To unsettle.

DISSEV'ER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *sever*. In this word, *dis*, as in *dispart*, can have no effect, unless to augment the signification, as *dis* and *sever* both denote separation.] To dispart; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not. When with force, it is equivalent to *rend* and *burst*. It may denote either to *cut*, or to *tear* asunder. In *beheading*, the head is *dissevered* from the body. The lightning may *dissever* a branch from the stem of a tree. Jealousy *dissevers* the bonds of friendship. The reformation *dissevered* the Catholic church; it *dissevered* Protestants from Romanists.

DISSEV'ERANCE, *n*. The act of dissevering; separation.

DISSEVERA'TION, *n*. Act of dissevering.

DISSEV'ERED, *pp.* Disparted; disjoined; separated.

DISSEV'ERING, *ppr.* Dividing asunder; separating; tearing or cutting asunder.

DISSEV'ERING, *n*. The act of separating; separation.

DIS'SHEATH,† *v. t.* To unsheath; *v. i.* to drop or fall from a sheath.

DIS'SHIP,† *v. t.* To remove from a ship.

DIS'SIDENCE, *n*. [Infra.] Discord.

DIS'SIDENT, *a*. [L. *dissideo*, to disagree; *dis* and *sedeo*, to sit.] Not agreeing.

DIS'SIDENT, *n*. A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion.

DISSIL'IENCE, *n*. [Lat. *dissilio*; *dis* and *salio*, to leap.] The act of leaping, or starting asunder.

DISSIL'IENT, *a*. Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant; as, a *dissilient* pericarp.

DISSILI''TION, *n*. The act of bursting open; the act of starting, or springing different ways.

DISSIM'ILAR, *a*. [*dis* and *similar*.] Unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous. Newton denominates as *dissimilar* the rays of light of different refrangibility. The tempers of men are as *dissimilar* as their features.

DISSIMILAR'ITY, *n*. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; as, the *dissimilarity* of human faces and forms.

DISSIM'ILE, *n*. (dissim'ily.) Comparison, or illustration by contraries. [*Lit. us.*]

DISSIMIL'ITUDE, *n*. [L. *dissimilitudo*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

DISSIMULA'TION, *n*. [L. *dissimulatio*; *dis* and *simulatio*, from *simulo*, to make like, *similis*, like.] The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy. Dissimulation may be simply concealment of the opinions, sentiments, or purpose; but it includes also the assuming of a false or counterfeit appearance which conceals the real opinions or purpose. *Dissimulation* among statesmen is sometimes regarded as a necessary vice, or as no vice at all.

Let love be without *dissimulation*; Rom. xii.

DISSIM'ULE,† *v. t.* To dissemble.

DIS'SIPABLE, *a*. [*See* DISSIPATE.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered, or dispersed.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*. *Bacon.*

DIS'SIPATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissipatus*; *dissipo*; *dis* and an obsolete verb, *sipo*, to throw. We perhaps see its derivatives in *siphon*, *prosapia* and *sept*; and *sepio*, to enclose, may be primarily to repel, and thus to guard.] 1. To scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder. Wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapour; mirth *dissipates* care and anxiety; the cares of life tend to *dissipate* serious reflections. *Scatter*, *disperse*, and *dissipate* are in many cases synonymous; but *dissipate* is used appropriately to denote the dispersion of things that vanish, or are not afterward collected; as, to *dissipate* fog, vapour, or clouds. We say, an army is *scattered* or *dispersed*, but not *dissipated*. Trees are *scattered*, or *dispersed* over a field, but not *dissipated*.—2. To expend; to squander; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to waste; to consume; as, a man has *dissipated* his fortune in the pursuit of pleasure.—3. To scatter the attention.

DIS'SIPATE, *v. i.* To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish. A fog or cloud gradually *dissipates*, before the rays or heat of the sun. The heat of a body *dissipates*; the fluids *dissipate*.

DIS'SIPATED, *pp.* Scattered; dispersed; wasted; consumed; squandered.—2. *a*. Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

DIS'SIPATING, *ppr.* Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing.

DISSIPA'TION, *n*. The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed; as, the *dissipation* of vapour or heat.—2. In *physics*, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed.—3. Scattered attention; or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject.—4. A dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure; a course of life usually attended with careless and exorbitant expenditures of money, and indulgence in vices, which impair or ruin both health and fortune.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

Circle of Dissipation in *optics*, the circular space upon the retina, which is taken up by one of the extreme pencils of rays issuing from any object.—*Radius of dissipation*, the radius of the circle of dissipation.

DISSO'CIABLE, *a*. [*See* DISSOCIATE.] Not well associated, united, or assorted.

They came in two and two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner. *Spectator*, No. 4.

2. Incongruous; not reconcilable with.

DISSO'CIAL, *a*. [*dis* and *social*.] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish; as, a *dissocial* passion.

DISSO'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissociatus*, *dissocio*; *dis* and *socio*, to unite, *socius*, a companion.] To separate; to disunite; to part; as, to *dissociate* the particles of a concrete substance.

DISSO'CIATED, *pp.* Separated; disunited.

DISSO'CIATING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DISSOCIA'TION, *n*. The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.

It will add to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics. *Burke.*

DISSOLUBIL'ITY, *n*. Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

DIS'SOLUBLE, *a*. [L. *dissolubilis*. *See* DISSOLVE.] 1. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid.—2. That may be disunited.

DIS'SOLUTE, *a*. [L. *dissolutus*, from *dissolvo*.] 1. Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice and dissipation; wanton; lewd; luxurious; debauched; not under the restraints of law; as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—2. Vicious; wanton; devoted to pleasure and dissipation; as, a *dissolute* life.

DIS'SOLUTELY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint; as, to live *dissolutely*.

DIS'SOLUTENESS, *n*. Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

DISSOLU'TION, *n*. [L. *dissolutio*, from *dissolvo*.] In *a general sense*, the separation of the parts of a body which, in the natural structure, are united; or the reduction of concrete bodies

into their smallest parts, without regard to solidity or fluidity. Thus we speak of the *dissolution* of salts in water, of metals in nitro-muriatic acid, and of ice or butter by heat; in which cases, the dissolution is effected by a menstruum or particular agent. We speak also of the *dissolution* of flesh or animal bodies, when the parts separate by putrefaction. Dissolution then is, 1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing; as, the *dissolution* of snow and ice, which converts them into water.—2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitro-muriatic acid, or of salts in water. —3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition.—4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum. [This is now called a *solution.*]—5. Death; the separation of the soul and body.—6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system, or body; as, the *dissolution* of the world, or of nature; the *dissolution* of government.—7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

Dissolution is the civil death of parliament. *Blackstone.*

8. Looseness of manners; dissipation. In the latter sense the word is obsolete, *dissoluteness* being substituted.—9. *Dissolution of the blood*, in *med.*, that state of the blood, in which it does not readily coagulate, on its cooling out of the body, as in malignant fevers.

DISSOLV'ABLE, *a.* (dizzolv'able.) [*See* DISSOLVE.] That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid. Sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies.

DISSOLV'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being dissolvable.

DISSOLVE, *v. t.* (dizzolv'.) [L. *dissolvo; dis* and *solvo*, to loose, to free.] 1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture. To dissolve by heat, is to loosen the parts of a solid body and render them fluid or easily movable. Thus ice is converted into water by dissolution. To dissolve in a liquid, is to separate the parts of a solid substance, and cause them to mix with the fluid; or to reduce a solid substance into minute parts which may be sustained in that fluid. Thus water *dissolves* salt and sugar.—2. To disunite; to break; to separate.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy deportment and godliness? 2 Pet. iii.

3. To loose; to disunite.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolved*. *Fairfax.*

4. To loose the ties or bonds of any thing; to destroy any connected system; as, to *dissolve* a government; to *dissolve* a corporation.—5. To loose; to break; as, to *dissolve* a league; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.—6. To break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to; as, to *dissolve* the parliament: to *dissolve* an assembly.—7. To clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate, or to explain; as, to *dissolve* doubts. We usually say, to *solve* doubts and difficulties.—8. To break; to destroy; as to *dissolve* a charm, spell, or enchantment. —9. To loosen or relax; to make languid; as, *dissolved* in pleasure.—10. To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish.

Thou *dissolvest* my substance; Job xxx.

11. To annul; to rescind; as, to *dissolve* an injunction.

DISSOLVE, *v. i.* (dizzolv'.) To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; as sugar *dissolves* in water.—2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness. 3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid.—4. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken. A government may *dissolve* by its own weight or extent.—5. To waste away; to perish; to be decomposed. Flesh *dissolves* by putrefaction.—6. To come to an end by a separation of parts.

DISSOLV'ED, *pp.* Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended. *Dissolved blood*, is that which does not readily coagulate.

DISSOLV'ENT, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve; as, the *dissolvent* juices of the stomach.

DISSOLV'ENT, *n.* Any thing which has the power or quality of melting, or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid; as, water is a *dissolvent* of salts and earths. It is otherwise called a *menstruum.*—2. In *med.*, a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c.

DISSOLV'ER, *n.* That which dissolves or has the power of dissolving. Heat is the most powerful *dissolver* of substances.

DISSOLV'ING, *ppr.* Melting; making or becoming liquid.

DIS'SONANCE, *n.* [Fr. *dissonance*, from L. *dissonans, dissono*, to be discordant; *dis* and *sono*, to sound.] 1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasant to the ear; as, the *dissonance* of notes, sounds, or numbers.—2. Disagreement.

DIS'SONANT, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; as, *dissonant* notes or intervals.—2. Disagreeing; incongruous; usually with *from;* as, he advanced propositions very *dissonant from* truth.

DISSUĀDE, *v. t.* [L. *dissuadeo; dis* and *suadeo*, to advise or incite to any thing.] 1. To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure, by reason or offering motives; as, the minister *dissuaded* the prince from adopting the measure; he *dissuaded* him from his purpose.—2. To represent as unfit, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or concealed, alike My voice *dissuades*. *Milton.*

This phraseology is probably elliptical, and merely poetical; *from* being understood.

DISSUĀDED, *pp.* Advised against; counselled or induced by advice not to do something; diverted from a purpose.

DISSUĀDER, *n.* He that dissuades; a dehorter.

DISSUĀDING, *ppr.* Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purpose.

DISSUA'SION, *n.* (disua'zhun.) Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; the act of attempting, by reason or motives offered, to divert from a purpose or measure; dehortation.

DISSUA'SIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade, or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.

DISSUA'SIVE, *n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit. The consequences of intemperance are powerful *dissuasives* from indulging in that vice.

DISSUN'DER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *sunder.*] To separate: to rend.

DISSUN'DERED, *pp.* Separated; rent.

DISSUN'DERING, *ppr.* Separating; rending.

DISSWEET'EN,† *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness.

DISSYLLA'BIC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

DISSYL'LABLE, *n.* [Gr. διςυλλαβος: δις, two or twice, and συλλαβος, a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only; as, *paper, whiteness, virtue.*

DIS'TAFF, *n.* [Junius and others give this as a Saxon word, *distæf*, but it does not occur in Lye's Dictionary. Skinner refers it to the Dutch *towstaff.*] 1.



Spinning with the Distaff.

The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the *distaff;* Prov. xxxi.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

DIS'TAFF-THISTLE, *n.* The popular name of certain species of Atractylis and Carthamus.

DISTĀIN, *v. t.* [*dis* and *stain.* This seems to be from the French *déteindre*, from the L. *tingo;* but see STAIN.] 1. To stain; to tinge with any different colour from the natural or proper one; to discolour. We speak of a sword *distained* with blood; a garment *distained* with gore. It has precisely the signification of *stain*, but it is used chiefly or appropriately in poetry and the higher kinds of prose.—2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.

She *distained* her honourable blood. *Spenser.*

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth. *Shak.*

DISTĀINED, *pp.* Stained; tinged; discoloured; blotted; sullied.

DISTĀINING, *ppr.* Staining; discolouring; blotting; tarnishing.

DIS'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *distance;* L. *distantia*, from *disto*, to stand apart; *dis* and *sto*, to stand.] 1. An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between two things that are separate; as, a great or small *distance*. *Distance* may be a line, an inch, a mile, or any indefinite length; as, the *distance* between the sun and Saturn.—2. Preceded by *at*, remoteness of place.

He waits *at distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addison.*

3. Preceded by *thy, his, your, her, their*, a suitable space, or such remoteness as is common or becoming; as, let him keep *his distance; keep your distance.* [*See* No. 8.]—4. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This horse ran the whole field out of *distance*. *L'Estrange.*

5. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as, the *distance* of an hour, of a year, of an age.—6. Ideal space or separation.

Qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

7. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So he is mine, and in such bloody *distance*. *Shak.*

8. The remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect.

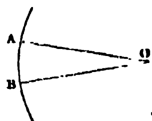
I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

9. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart.

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste. *Milton.*

10. Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor.—11. In *music*, the interval between two notes; as, the *distance* of a fourth or seventh.—12. *Distance* in *astr.*, as of the sun, planets, &c., is either real or proportional; it is farther distinguished into mean, perihelion, and aphelion distances. [*See* APHELION, PERIHELION.]—*Mean distance* of the planets, is a mean between their aphelion and perihelion distances. —*Proportional distances* of the planets, are the distances of the several planets from the sun, compared with the distance of any one of them considered as unity.—*Real distances*, are the absolute distances of those bodies, as compared with any terrestrial measure, as miles, leagues, &c.—*Curtate distance.* [*See* CURTATE.]—*Accessible distances*, such distances as may be measured by the application of any lineal measure.—*Inaccessible distances*, such as cannot be measured by the application of any lineal measure, but by means of angles, and trigonometrical rules and *formulæ*. —*Apparent distance*, in *optics; that* distance at which we judge an object to be placed when seen far off, and which is usually very different from the true distance.—*Distance* in *navigation*, the number of miles or leagues that a ship has sailed from one point to another. The arch of a rhomb line intercepted between two places is called their *nautical distance*. — *Meridian distance.* [*See* MERIDIAN.]—*Line of distance*, in *perspect.*, a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane.—*Point of distance*, in *perspect.*, that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is from the same. —*Angular distance*, the angle of separation which the directions of two bodies include. Thus, if the spectator's eye be at any point O, and straight lines be drawn from that point to two objects A and B separated from each other, the angle AOB contained by these lines is called the *angular distance* of the two objects. In the apparent sphere of the heavens, distance always means angular distance. The term *apparent distance* is frequently applied in the same case.



Angular distance.

DIS'TANCE, *v. t.* To place remote; to throw off from the view.—2. To leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority.—3. To leave at a great distance behind.

He *distanced* the most skilful of his cotemporaries. *Milner.*

DIS'TANCED, *pp.* Left far behind; cast out of the race.

DIS'TANCING, *ppr.* Leaving far behind.

DIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *distans*, standing apart.] 1. Separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. One point may be less than a line or a hair's breadth *distant* from another. Saturn is supposed to be nearly nine hundred million miles *distant* from the sun.—2. Remote in place; as, a *distant* object appears under a small angle.—3. Remote in time, past or future; as, a *distant* age or period of the world.—4. Remote in the line of succession or descent, indefinitely; as, a *distant* descendant; a *distant* ancestor; *distant* posterity.—5. Remote in natural connection or consanguinity; as, a *distant* relation; *distant* kindred; a *distant* collateral line.—6. Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to; as, practice very *distant* from principles or profession.—7. Remote in view; slight; faint; not very likely to be realized; as, we have a *distant* hope or prospect of seeing better times.—8. Remote in connection; slight; faint; indirect; not easily seen or understood; as, a *distant* hint or allusion to a person or subject. So also we say, a *distant* idea; a *distant* thought; a *distant* resemblance.—9. Reserved; shy; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect; as, the manners of a person are *distant*.

DIS'TANTLY, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

DISTĂSTE, *n.* [*dis* and *taste*.] Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it. *Distaste* for a particular kind of food may be constitutional, or the effect of a diseased stomach.—2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes. *Bacon.*

3. Dislike; displeasure; alienation of affection.

DISTĂSTE, *v. t.* To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe; as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.—2. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

3. To vex; to displease; to sour. [*The two latter significations are rare.*]

DISTĂSTED, *pp.* Disrelished; disliked; offended; displeased.

DISTĂSTEFUL, *a.* Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste.—2. Offensive; displeasing; as, a *distasteful* truth.—3. Malevolent; as, *distasteful* looks.

DISTĂSTEFULNESS, *n.* Disagreeableness; dislike.

DISTĂSTING, *ppr.* Disrelishing; disliking; offending; displeasing.

DISTĂSTIVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion.

DISTEM'PER, *n.* [*dis* and *temper*.] Literally, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. Hence,—2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; a state in which the animal economy is deranged or imperfectly carried on. [*See* DISEASE.] It is used of the slighter diseases, but not exclusively. In general, it is synonymous with *disease*, and is particularly applied to the diseases of brutes. The disease called the *distemper* in dogs, is commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder, and in general a running from the nose and eyes is one of the first and leading symptoms, it is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh, and loss of strength and spirits.—3. Want of due temperature, applied to climate; *the literal sense of the word, but not now used.*

Countries under the tropic of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Ralegh.*

4. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite. —5.† Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; as, the temper and *distemper* of an empire consist of contraries.—6.† Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.—7. Political disorder; tumult.—8. Uneasiness; ill humour or bad temper.

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper*. *Shak.*

But you [Lilburne] are now going to manifest the rancour of your *distemper*. *State Trials.*

9. In *paint.*,—*see* DESTEMPER; which is the better spelling of the word, though *distemper* is the more common.

DISTEM'PER, *v. t.* To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind.—2. To disturb; to ruffle. 3. To deprive of temper or moderation.—4. To make disaffected, ill-humoured, or malignant. [This verb is seldom used, except in the participles.]

DISTEM'PERANCE, *n.* Distemperature.

DISTEM'PERATE, *a.* Immoderate. [*Lit. us.*]

DISTEM'PERATURE, *n.* Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state; as, the *distemperature* of the air or *climate*.—2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.—3. Perturbation of mind.—4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.—5. Slight illness; indisposition.

DISTEM'PERED, *pp.* or *a.* Diseased in body, or disordered in mind. We speak of a *distempered* body, a *distempered* limb, a *distempered* head or brain. —2. Disturbed; ruffled; as, *distempered* passions.—3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; as, *dis-*

tempered zeal.—4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; perverted; as, minds *distempered* by interest or passion.

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

5. Disaffected; made malevolent.

Distempered lords. *Shak.*

DISTEM'PERING, *ppr.* Affecting with disease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation.

DISTEND', *v. t.* [L. *distendo*; *dis* and *tendo*, to tend, to stretch, from the root of *teneo*, to hold, Gr. τεινω, to stretch.] 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate; to enlarge; to expand; to swell; as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the bowels; to *distend* the lungs. [*This is the appropriate sense of the word.*]—2. To spread apart; to divaricate; as, to *distend* the legs. We seldom say, to *distend* a plate of metal, and never, perhaps, to *distend* a line; *extend* being used in both cases. We use *distend* chiefly to denote the stretching, spreading, or expansion of any thing, by means of a substance inclosed within it, or by the elastic force of something inclosed. In this case the body distended swells or spreads in all directions, and usually in a spherical form. A bladder is *distended* by inflation, or by the expansion of rarefied air within it. The skin is *distended* in boils and abscesses, by matter generated within them. This appropriation of the word has not always been observed.

DISTEND'ED, *pp.* Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DISTEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding.

DISTENSIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

DISTEN'SIBLE, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

DISTEN'SION, *n.* The act of stretching. [*See* DISTENTION.]

DISTEN'SIVE, *a.* That may be distended.

DISTENT',† *a.* Spread.

DISTENT',† *n.* Breadth.

DISTEN'TION, *n.* [L. *distentio.*] 1. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; as, the *distension* of the lungs or bowels.—2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.—3. An opening, spreading, or divarication; as, the *distention* of the legs.

DISTER',† *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *terra.*] To banish from a country.

DISTERM'INATE,† *a.* [L. *disterminatus.*] Separated by bounds.

DISTERMINA'TION,† *n.* Separation.

DIS'THENE, *n.* [Gr. δις, two, and σθενος, force.] A mineral so called by Haüy, because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. It is the sappare of Saussure, and the kyanite of Werner.

DISTHRŌNIZE,† *v. t.* To dethrone.

DIS'TICH, *n.* [L. *distichon;* Gr. δις and στιχος, a verse.] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

DIS'TICHOUS, } *a.* Having two rows,
DIS'TICH, } or disposed in two rows; as the grains in an ear of barley, and the florets in a spikelet of quaking grass. A *distichous* spike has all the flowers pointing two ways.

DISTIL, *v. i.* [L. *distillo; dis* and *stillo*, to drop; *stilla*, a drop; Fr. *distiller;* Gr. σταλαω.] 1. To drop; to fall in drops.

Soft showers *distilled*, and suns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently, or in a small stream.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Ralegh.*

3. To use a still; to practise distillation.

DISTIL', *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. The clouds *distil* water on the earth.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

2. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor by heat or evaporation, and convert that vapour into a liquid by condensation in a refrigeratory; to separate the volatile parts of a substance by heat; to rectify; as, to *distil* brandy from wine, or spirit from molasses.—3. To extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; as, to *distil* cider or molasses; to *distil* wine.—4. To extract the pure part of a fluid; as, to *distil* water.—5. To dissolve or melt. [*Unusual.*]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distilled*. *Addison.*

DISTILL'ABLE, *a.* That may be distilled; fit for distillation.

DISTILLA'TION, *n.* The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops.—2. The vaporization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refrigeratory, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification. In the commercial language of this country, distillation means the manufacture of intoxicating spirits, under which are comprehended the four processes of *mashing* the vegetable materials, *cooling* the worts, exciting the *vinous fermentation*, and separating, by a peculiar vessel, called a still, the alcohol, combined with more or less water. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation, consists in placing the liquid to be distilled in a copper vessel, called the still, having a movable head with a swan-like neck, which is so formed as to fit a coiled tube, packed away in a tub of water, constantly kept cold, and which is termed a *refrigeratory*. The fire is applied either immediately to the still, or mediately by means of a water or sand bath. The liquid to be obtained rises, in vapour, into the head of the still, and passing down the curved tube or worm, becomes condensed, by the cold water, and makes its exit in a liquid state. This liquid consists of alcohol mixed with a large portion of water. It then undergoes the process of *rectification*, in which the spirit is concentrated and purified principally by means of re-distillation. *Distillation* is of great importance, not only in obtaining spirituous liquors, but also in procuring essences, essential oils, &c. In *practical chemistry*, it is indispensably necessary.—*Destructive distillation*, the decomposition of bodies by a strong heat in one vessel, and the collection of the products in another.—3. The substance extracted by distilling.—4. That which falls in drops.

DISTILL'ATORY, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used for distilling; as, *distillatory* vessels.

DISTILL'ED, *pp.* Let fall or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation; extracted by evaporation.

DISTILL'ER, *n.* One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

DISTILL'ERY, *n.* The act or art of distilling.—2. The building and works where distilling is carried on.

DISTILL'ING, *ppr.* Dropping; letting fall in drops; extracting by distillation.

DISTIL'MENT, *n.* That which is drawn by distillation. [*Little used.*]

DISTINCT', *a.* [L. *distinctus*, from *distinguo*. *See* DISTINGUISH.] 1. Literally, having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; as, a place *distinct* by name.—2. Different; separate; not the same in number or kind; as, he holds two *distinct* offices; he is known by *distinct* titles.—3. Separate in place; not conjunct; as, the two regiments marched together, but had *distinct* encampments.—4. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; clear; not confused. To reason correctly we must have *distinct* ideas. We have a *distinct* or indistinct view of a prospect.—5. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-visag'd four,
Distinct with eyes. *Milton.*

DISTINCT',† *v. t.* To distinguish.

DISTINC'TION, *n.* [L. *distinctio.*] 1. The act of separating or distinguishing.—2. A note or mark of difference. [*Seldom used.*]—3. Difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another. We observe a *distinction* between matter and spirit; a *distinction* between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; a *distinction* between good and evil, right and wrong; between sound reasoning and sophistry.—4. Difference regarded; separation; preference; as in the phrase, *without distinction*, which denotes promiscuously, all together, alike.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction* fall. *Dryden.*

5. Separation; division; as, the *distinction* of tragedy into acts. [In this sense, *division* would be preferable.] 6. Notation of difference; discrimination; as, a *distinction* between real and apparent good.

In classing the qualities of actions, it is necessary to make accurate *distinctions*. *Anon.*

7. Eminence; superiority; elevation of rank in society, or elevation of character; honourable estimation. Men who hold a high rank by birth or office, and men who are eminent for their talents, services, or worth, are called men of *distinction*, as being raised above others by positive institutions, or by reputation. So we say, a man of *note*.—8. That which confers eminence or superiority; office, rank, or public favour.—9. Discernment; judgment.

DISTINCT'IVE, *a.* That marks distinction or difference; as, *distinctive* names or titles.—2. Having the power to distinguish and discern. [*Less proper.*]

DISTINCT'IVELY, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

DISTINCT'LY, *adv.* Separately; with distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined.

Hence,—2. Clearly; plainly; as to view an object *distinctly*.

DISTINCT'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; as, the *distinctness* of two ideas, or of distant objects.—2. Nice discrimination; whence, clearness; precision; as, he stated his arguments with great *distinctness*.

DISTIN'GUISH, *v. t.* [L. *distinguo*: *dis* and *stingo*, or *stinguo*, *n* not radical. This seems to be Gr. *στιζω*, *στιξω*, for the second future is *στιγω*, and the derivatives prove the primary elements to be *stg*, as in *στιγμη*, *στιγμα*, *στικτος*. Hence also, L. *stigo*, whence *instigo*, to *instigate*. The primary sense is, to prick, to pierce with a sharp point, to thrust in or on; and we retain the precise word in the verb to *stick*, which see. The practice of making marks by puncturing, or sticking, gave rise to the applications of this word, as such marks were used to note and ascertain different things, to *distinguish* them. *See* EXTINGUISH.] 1. To ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark. The farmer *distinguishes* his sheep by marking their ears. The manufacturer *distinguishes* pieces of cloth by some mark or impression.—2. To separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference.—*First*, by sight; as, to *distinguish* one's own children from others by their features.—*Secondly*, by feeling. A blind man *distinguishes* an egg from an orange, but rarely *distinguishes* colours. *Thirdly*, by smell; as, it is easy to *distinguish* the smell of a peach from that of an apple.—*Fourthly*, by taste; as, to *distinguish* a plum from a pear.—*Fifthly*, by hearing; as, to *distinguish* the sound of a drum from that of a violin.—*Sixthly*, by the understanding; as, to *distinguish* vice from virtue, truth from falsehood.—3. To separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. We *distinguish* sounds into high and low, soft and harsh, lively and grave. We *distinguish* causes into direct and indirect, immediate and mediate.—4. To discern critically; to judge.

> Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
> Than of his outward show. *Shak.*

5. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference. Homer and Virgil are *distinguished* as poets; Demosthenes and Cicero, as orators.—6. To make eminent or known.

DISTIN'GUISH, *v. i.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference. It is the province of a judge to *distinguish* between cases apparently similar, but differing in principle.

DISTIN'GUISHABLE, *a.* Capable of being distinguished: that may be separated, known, or made known, by notes of diversity, or by any difference. A tree at a distance is *distinguishable* from a shrub. A simple idea is not *distinguishable* into different ideas.—2. Worthy of note or special regard.

DISTIN'GUISHED, *pp.* Separated or known by a mark of difference, or by different qualities.—2. *a.* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; whence, eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated. Thus, we admire *distinguished* men, *distinguished* talents or virtues, and *distinguished* services.

DISTIN'GUISHER, *n.* He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity.—2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer.

DISTIN'GUISHING, *ppr.* Separating from others by a note of diversity; ascertaining difference by a mark.—2. Ascertaining, knowing, or perceiving a difference.—3. *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar; as, the *distinguishing* doctrines of Christianity.

DISTIN'GUISHINGLY, *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference.

DISTIN'GUISHMENT, *n.* Distinction; observation of difference.

DISTI'TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of right.

DISTI'TLED, *pp.* Deprived of right.

DISTI'TLING, *ppr.* Depriving of right.

DISTORT', *v. t.* [L. *distortus*, *distorqueo*; *dis* and *torqueo*, to twist.] 1. To twist out of natural or regular shape; as, to *distort* the neck, the limbs, or the body; to *distort* the features.—2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction.

> Wrath and malice, envy and revenge *distort* the understanding. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning; to pervert; as, to *distort* passages of scripture, or their meaning.

DISTORT', *a.* Distorted.

DISTORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested; perverted.

DISTORT'ING, *ppr.* Twisting out of shape; wresting; perverting.

DISTOR'TION, *n.* [L. *distortio*.] 1. The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion; as, the *distortions* of the face or body; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause; as a curved spine, a wry mouth, squinting, &c.—2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; grimace.—3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.

DISTRACT', *v. t.* [L. *distractus*, *distraho*; *dis* and *traho*, to draw. *See* DRAW and DRAG. The old participle *distraught* is obsolete.] 1. Literally, to draw apart; to pull in different directions, and separate. Hence, to divide; to separate; and hence, to throw into confusion. Sometimes in a literal sense. Contradictory or mistaken orders may *distract* an army.—2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point, toward another point, or toward various other objects; as, to *distract* the eye or the attention.

> If he cannot avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

3. To draw toward different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass; as, to *distract* the mind with cares; you *distract* me with your clamour.

> While I suffer thy terrors, I am *distracted*; Ps lxxxviii.

4. To disorder the reason; to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious; most frequently used in the participle *distracted*.

DISTRACT',† *a.* Mad.

DISTRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn apart; drawn in different directions; diverted from its object; perplexed; harassed; confounded.—2. *a.* Deranged; disordered in intellect; raving; furious; mad; frantic.

DISTRACT'EDLY, *adv.* Madly; furiously; wildly.

DISTRACT'EDNESS, *n.* A state of being mad; madness.

DISTRACT'ER, *n.* One who distracts.

DISTRACT'ILE, *n.* In *bot.*, a term invented by Richard to denote a connective which divides into two unequal portions, one of which supports a cell, and the other not; as in *salvia*.

DISTRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing apart; separating; diverting from an object; perplexing; harassing; disordering the intellect.

DISTRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *distractio*.] 1. The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation.—2. Confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; perplexity; as, the family was in a state of *distraction*. [*See* 1 Cor. vii.]—3. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder; as, political *distractions*.

> Never was known a night of such *distraction*. *Dryden.*

4. Madness; a state of disordered reason; franticness; furiousness. [*We usually apply this word to a state of derangement which produces raving and violence in the patient.*]—5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.

> On the supposition of the truth of the birth, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, irreligion is nothing better than *distraction*. *Buckminster*

DISTRACT'IVE, *a.* Causing perplexity; as, *distractive* cares.

DISTRAIN, *v. t.* [L. *distringo*; *dis* and *stringo*. *See* STRAIN. Blackstone writes *distrein*.] 1. To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty; as, to *distrain* goods for rent, or for an amercement.—2.† To rend; to tear.

DISTRAIN, *v. i.* To make seizure of goods.

> On whom I cannot *distrain* for debt. *Camden.*

> For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right. *Blackstone.*

[In this phrase, however, some word seems to be understood; as, to *distrain goods*.]

DISTRAINABLE, *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress.

DISTRAINED, *pp.* Seized for debt, or to compel the performance of duty.

DISTRAINING, *ppr.* Seizing for debt, or for neglect of suit and service.

DISTRAINOR, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service.

DISTRAINT', *n.* A distress, or distraining.

DISTRAUGHT',† *See* DISTRACT.

DISTREAM, *v. i.* [*dis* and *stream*.] To spread or flow over.

> Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear. *Shenstone.*

DISTRESS', *n.* [Fr. *détresse*; Norm. *id.*; from the Celtic, W. *trais*, violence, *treisiaw*, to strain or force. *See* STRESS.] 1. The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrongdoer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed.—2. The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

A *distress* of household goods shall be impounded under cover. If the lessor does not find sufficient *distress* on the premises, &c. *Blackstone.*

3. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; as, to suffer great *distress* from the gout, or from the loss of near friends.—4. Affliction; calamity; misery.

On earth *distress* of nations; Luke xxi.

5. A state of danger; as, a ship in *distress*, from leaking, loss of spars, or want of provisions or water, &c.

DISTRESS', *v. t.* To pain; to afflict with pain or anguish; *applied to the body or the mind.* Literally, to press or strain.—2. To afflict greatly; to harass; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable.

Distress not the Moabites; Deut. ii.

We are troubled on every side, but not *distressed;* 2 Cor. iv.

DISTRESS'ED, *pp.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.

DISTRESS'EDNESS, *n.* A state of being greatly pained.

DISTRESS'FUL, *a.* Inflicting or bringing distress; as, a *distressful* stroke.—2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; as, *distressful* cries.—3. Calamitous; as, a *distressful* event.—4. Attended with poverty; as, *distressful* bread.

DISTRESS'FULLY, *adv.* In a painful manner.

DISTRESS'ING, *ppr.* Giving severe pain; oppressing with affliction.—2. *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain; as, a *distressing* sickness.

DISTRIB'UTABLE, *a.* [*See* DISTRIBUTE.] That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions.

DISTRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *distribuo; dis* and *tribuo*, to give or divide.] 1. To divide among two or more; to deal; to give or bestow in parts or portions. Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel. Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples.—2. To dispense; to administer; as, to *distribute* justice. 3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species.—4. To give in charity.

Distributing to the necessities of the saints; Rom. xii.

5. In *printing*, to separate types, and place them in their proper boxes or compartments in the cases.

DISTRIB'UTED, *pp.* Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed. In *logic*, a term is said to be *distributed*, when it is employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significates, or every thing to which it is applicable.

DISTRIB'UTER, *n.* One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.

DISTRIB'UTING, *ppr.* Dividing among a number; dealing out; dispensing.

DISTRIBU'TION, *n.* [L. *distributio.*] 1. The act of dividing among a number; a dealing in parts or portions; as, the *distribution* of an estate among heirs or children.—2. The act of giving in charity; a bestowing in parts.—3. Dispensation; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals; as, the *distribution* of justice.—4. The act of separating into distinct parts or classes; as, the *distribution* of plants into genera and species. In *logic*, the word *distribution* is used when we distinguish an universal whole into its several kinds or species; and it thus differs from division, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts.—5. In *arch.*, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.—6. In *rhet.*, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.—7. In *general*, the division and disposition of the parts of any thing.—8. In *printing*, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper box or compartment in the cases.

DISTRIB'UTIVE, *a.* That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share; as, *distributive* justice.—2. That assigns the various species of a general term.—3. That separates or divides; as, a *distributive* adjective.

DISTRIB'UTIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

DISTRIB'UTIVELY, *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively.

DISTRIB'UTIVENESS, *n.* Desire of distributing. [*Lit. us.*]

DIS'TRICT, *n.* [Lat. *districtus*, from *distringo*, to press hard, to bind. *See* DISTRAIN.] 1. Properly, a limited extent of country; a circuit or territory within which a person may be compelled to legal appearance, or within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a word applicable to any portion of land or country, or to any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement.—2. A region; a territory within given lines; as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle.—3. A region; a country; a portion of territory without very definite limits; as, the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.

DISTRIC'TION, *n.* Sudden display. [*Unusual.*]

DISTRIN'GAS, *n.* In *law*, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

DISTRUST', *v. t.* [*dis* and *trust*. The Danes have *miströster;* the Swedes, *misströsta*. *See* MISTRUST.] 1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on. We *distrust* a man, when we question his veracity, &c. We may often *distrust* our own firmness.—2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm. We *distrust* a man's courage, friendship, veracity, declarations, intentions, or promises, when we question their reality or sincerity. We cannot *distrust* the declarations of God. We often have reason to *distrust* our own resolutions.

DISTRUST', *n.* Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance. Sycophants should be heard with *distrust*. *Distrust* mars the pleasures of friendship and social intercourse.—2. Discredit; loss of confidence.

DISTRUST'ED, *pp.* Doubted; suspected.

DISTRUST'FUL, *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious.—2. Not confident; diffident; as, *distrustful* of ourselves.—3. Diffident; modest.

DISTRUST'FULLY, *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

DISTRUST'FULNESS, *n.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DISTRUST'ING, *ppr.* Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.

DISTRUST'LESS, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion.

DISTUNE,† *v. t.* To put out of tune.

DISTURB', *v. t.* [Sp. *disturbar;* It. *disturbare;* L. *disturbo; dis* and *turbo*, to trouble, disorder, discompose; *turba*, a crowd, a tumult; Gr. τυρβη or συρβη: θορυβος, id. The primary sense seems to be to stir, or to turn or whirl round. The word *trouble* is probably from the L. *turbo*, by transposition. If *tr* are the primary elements, as I suppose, the word coincides in origin with *tour* and *turn.*] 1. To stir; to move; to discompose; to excite from a state of rest or tranquillity. We say, the man is asleep, do not *disturb* him. Let the vessel stand, do not move the liquor, you will *disturb* the sediment. *Disturb* not the public peace.—2. To move or agitate; to disquiet; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to ruffle. The mind may be *disturbed* by an offence given, by misfortune, surprise, contention, discord, jealousy, envy, &c.—3. To move from any regular course, or operation; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular. It has been supposed that the approach of a comet may *disturb* the motions of the planets in their orbits. An unexpected cause may *disturb* a chemical operation, or the operation of medicine.—4. To interrupt; to hinder; to incommode. Care *disturbs* study. Let no person *disturb* my franchise.—5. To turn off from any direction; with *from*. [*Unusual.*]

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels *from* their destined aim.
Milton.

DISTURB',† *n.* Confusion; disorder.

DISTURB'ANCE, *n.* A stirring, or excitement; any disquiet, or interruption of peace; as, to enter the church without making *disturbance*.—2. Interruption of a settled state of things; disorder; tumult. We hear much of *disturbances* in Spain and Ireland.—3. Emotion of the mind; agitation; excitement of passion; perturbation. The merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.—4. Disorder of thoughts; confusion.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas, without fatigue, or *disturbance*.
Watts.

5. In *law*, the hindering, or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right; as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, of tenure, of patronage.

DISTURB'ED, *pp.* Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.

DISTURB'ER, *n.* One who disturbs, or disquiets; a violater of peace; one who causes tumults or disorders.—2. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation.—3. In *law*, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

DISTURB'ING, *ppr.* Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of.

DISTURN',† *v. t.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn aside.

DIS'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. διστυλος.] A portico of two columns. It applies rather to a portico with two columns in antis, than to the mere two-columned porch.

DISU'NIFORM,† *a.* (disyu'niform.) Not uniform.

DISU'NION, *n.* (disyu'nion.) [*dis* and *union.*] Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention.

DISU'NIONIST, *n.* An advocate of disunion.

DISUNITE, *v. t.* (disyuni'te.) [*dis* and *unite.*] To separate; to disjoin; to part; as, to *disunite* two allied countries; to *disunite* particles of matter; to *disunite* friends.

DISUNITE, *v. i.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separate. Particles of matter may spontaneously *disunite.*

DISUNITED, *pp.* Separated; disjoined.

DISUNITER, *n.* He or that which disjoins.

DISUNITING, *ppr.* Separating; parting.

DISU'NITY, *n.* (disyu'nity.) A state of separation.

DISU'SAGE, *n.* (disyu'zage.) [*dis* and *usage.*] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice. We lose words by *disusage.*

DISÜSE, *n.* (disyu'ce.) [*dis* and *use.*] Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; as, the limbs lose their strength and pliability by *disuse;* language is altered by the *disuse* of words.—2. Cessation of custom; desuetude.

DISÜSE, *v. t.* (disyu'ze.) [*dis* and *use.*] To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practise.—2. To disaccustom; with *from, in* or *to;* as, *disused to* toils; *disused from* pain.

DISÜSED, *pp.* (disyu'zed.) No longer used; obsolete, as words, &c.

Priam in arms *disused.* *Dryden.*

2. Disaccustomed.

DISÜSING, *ppr.* (disyu'zing.) Ceasing to use; disaccustoming.

DISVALUA'TION, *n.* [*See* DISVALUE.] Disesteem; disreputation.

DISVAL'UE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue; to disesteem.

DISVAL'UE, *n.* Disesteem; disregard.

DISVEL'OP,† *v. t.* To develop.

DISVELL'OPED, *pp.* A term in *her.*, used to signify *displayed,* as an ensign or colours, when open and flying, are said to be *disvelloped.*

DISVOUCH', *v. t.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To discredit; to contradict.

DISWARN',† *v. t.* [*dis* and *warn.*] To direct by previous notice.

DISWIT'TED, *a.* Deprived of wits or understanding.

DISWÖNT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *wont.*] To wean; to deprive of wonted usage.

DISWOR'SHIP, *n.* [*dis* and *worship.*] Cause of disgrace.

DIT,† *n.* A ditty.

DIT,† *v. t.* [Sax. *dyttan.*] To close up.

DITA'TION,† *n.* [L. *ditatus.*] The act of making rich.

DITCH, *n.* [Sax. *dic,* a *ditch;* D. *dyk,* a *dike;* G. *deich,* a *dike; deicher,* a *ditcher;* Fr. *digue.* The *primary sense* is a digging or place dug. After the practice of embanking commenced, the word was used for the bank made by digging, the *dike.*] 1. A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress. In the latter sense, it is called also a *fosse* or *moat,* and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp.—2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.

DITCH, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

DITCH, *v. t.* To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; as, to *ditch* moist land.—2. To surround with a ditch.

DITCH-DELIV'ERED, *a.* Brought forth in a ditch.

DITCH'ER, *n.* One who digs ditches.

DITCH'ING, *ppr.* Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches; as, *ditching* a swamp.

DITETRAHE'DRAL, *a.* [*dis* and *tetrahedral.*] In *crystallography,* having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

DITH'YRAMB, } **DITHYRAMB'US,** } *n.* [Gr. διθυραμβος, a title of Bacchus, the signification of which is not settled.] In *ancient poetry,* a hymn in honour of Bacchus, full of transport and poetical rage. Of this species of writing we have no remains.

DITHYRAMB'IC, *n.* A song in honour of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated.—2. Any poem written in wild enthusiastic strains.

DITHYRAMB'IC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic.

DI'TION, *n.* [L. *ditio.*] Rule; power; government; dominion.

DI'TONE, *n.* [Gr. δις and τονος, tone.] In *music,* an interval comprehending two tones. The proportion of the sounds that form the ditone is 4 : 5, and that of the semiditone, 5 : 6.

DITRICHOT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις, τρεις, διχα, and τεμνω, to cut.] Divided into twos and threes. In *bot.*, a term applied to a stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.

DI'TRIGLYPH, *n.* [Gr. δις and τρεις, three, γλυφη, channel.] In *arch.*, an intercolumniation containing two triglyphs.

DITRIHE'DRIA, *n.* [Gr. δις, τρεις and εδρα, twice three sides.] In *mineralogy,* a genus of spars with six sides or planes; being formed of two trigonal pyramids joined base to base, without an intermediate column.

DITTAN'DER, *n.* Pepper-wort, the popular name of a species of Lepidium. The common dittander has a hot biting taste, and is sometimes used in lieu of pepper.

DIT'TANY, *n.* [L. *dictamnus;* Gr. δικταμνος, or δικταμον.] The *white* and the *red dittany* are plants of the genus Dictamnus. Their leaves are covered with a white down; in smell, they resemble lemon-thyme, but are more aromatic. When fresh, they yield an essential oil. The *dittany of Crete* is a species of Origanum, and the *bastard dittany* is a species of Marrubium.

DITT'AY, *n.* [L. *dictum.*] A technical term in *Scots criminal law,* signifying the matter of charge, or ground of indictment against a person accused of a crime.

DIT'TIED, *a.* [*See* DITTY.] Sung; adapted to music.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *dittied* song. *Milton.*

DIT'TO, contracted into *Do.* in books of accounts, is the Italian *detto,* from L. *dictum, dictus,* said. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.

DIT'TY, *n.* [supposed to be from the D. *dicht,* a poem, Sax. *diht, dihtan.* If so, it coincides in origin with the Lat. *dico, dictum.*] A song; a sonnet; or a little poem to be sung.

And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys.*

DIT'TY, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

DIURE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Excretion of urine.

DIURET'IC, *a.* [Gr. διουρητικος, from διουρεω, δια and ουρεω, urinam reddo, ουρον, urine.] Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.

DIURET'IC, *n.* A medicine that provokes urine, or increases its discharges. —*Diuretics* are agents which augment the urinary secretion, and facilitate its expulsion from the bladder, such as digitalis, scilla; some of the alliaceæ, and siliquosæ; the balsams and resins, cantharides, and the diuretic salts.

DIUR'NA, *n.* According to Latreille, a section of lepidopterous insects, corresponding with the Linnæan genus *Papilio,* or butterflies.

DIURN'AL, *n.* [L. *diurnus,* daily, from Lat. *dies;* W. *diwrnod,* a day.] 1. Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours. —2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day; as, a *diurnal* task.—3. Performed in 24 hours; as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth.—4. In *med*, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the day-time; as, a *diurnal* fever.—*Diurnal arc,* the apparent arc described by the heavenly bodies, in consequence of the rotation of the earth.—*Diurnal motion of a planet,* the number of degrees, minutes, &c., which a planet moves in 24 hours.

DIURN'AL, *n.* A day-book; a journal. [*See* JOURNAL, which is mostly used.]

DIURN'AL FLOWERS, *n.* Flowers which open during the day, and close during the night.

DIURN'ALIST,† *n.* A journalist.

DIURN'ALLY, *adv.* Daily; every day.

DIUTURN'AL, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance.

DIUTURN'ITY, *n.* [L. *diuturnitas,* from *diu, dies.*] Length of time; long duration.

DIVAGA'TION,† *n.* [L. *divagor.*] A going astray.

DIVAN', *n.* [Ar. Per. *diwan.* The Arabic verb *dauna* is rendered, to be low, mean, vile, contemptible, [qu. *down,*] and also, to write on a white table. Hence *divan* is a register or table of names or accounts, and hence it came to signify a court or council assembled, as we use *board* and *exchequer.*] 1. Among the Turks and other Orientals, a court of justice, or a council.—2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court.—3. Any council assembled.—4. A new kind of coffeehouse, where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment; as, the *Divan* in the Strand.

DIVAR'ICATE, *v. i.* [L. *divaricatus, divarico; di, dis,* and *varico,* to straddle.] To open; to fork; to part into two branches.

DIVAR'ICATE, *v. t.* To divide into two branches.

DIVAR'ICATE, *a.* In *bot.*, turning off from any thing irregularly, and almost at a right angle. Turning off so as to form an obtuse angle above, and an acute angle below.

DIVAR'ICATED, *pp.* Parted into two branches.

DIVAR'ICATING, *ppr.* Parting into two branches.

DIVARICA'TION, *n.* A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches.—2. A crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles. Applied in anatomy and botany.

DIVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dyfan*, *ge-dufian*; Gr. δυπτω; It. *tuffare*; coinciding with *dip*, Heb. Ch. טבע, *tabah*. The same word in Syr. and Ar. signifies to stamp, strike, print, impress. The sense then is, to thrust or drive.] 1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or if already in water, to plunge deeper. In the pearl fishery, men are employed to *dive* for shells.—2. To go deep into any subject; as, to *dive* into the nature of things, into arts or science.—3. To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it.—4. To sink; to penetrate.

Dive, thoughts, down to my soul. *Shak.*

DIVE, *v. t.* To explore by diving. [*Rare.*]

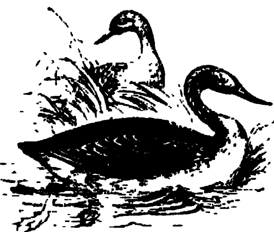
The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame. *Denham.*

DI'VEL, *n.* A large cartilaginous fish, with a bifurcated snout; the sea *duvvil* of Nienhoff.

DIVEL'LENT, *a.* [L. *divellens*, *divello*; *dis* and *vello*, to pull.] Drawing asunder; separating.—*Divellent affinity.* In cases of double elective affinity in chemistry, Kirwan applied the terms *quiescent* and *divellent*, to denote the tendency of the opposing affinities; the action of the former being to prevent a change, the latter to produce it.

DIVEL'LICATE, *v. t.* To pull in pieces.

DI'VER, *n.* One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort; as, a *diver* in the pearl fishery.—2. One who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study.—3. A fowl, so called from diving. The divers (*Colymbidæ*) are a family of swimming birds (*natatores*), having a smooth, straight, compressed, and pointed bill. Cuvier makes the divers



Red throated Diver (Colymbus septentrionalis).

a family consisting of three genera, the divers properly so called, the grebes, and the guillemots, but the word diver is in this country restricted to the genus *Colymbus*. The leading species are the great northern diver, the red-throated diver, and the black-throated diver. These birds inhabit the arctic seas of the New and Old World; they are very abundant in the Hebrides, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

DIVERBERA'TION, *n.* [L. *diverbero*, to beat through.] A sounding through.

DIVERGE, *v. i.* (diverj') [L. *divergo*; *di*, *dis*, and *vergo*, to incline. To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot, extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines. Rays of light proceed from the sun and continually *diverge*. It is opposed to *converge*.

DIVERGE'MENT, *n.* Act of diverging.

DIVERG'ENCE, *n.* A receding from each other; a going farther apart; as, the *divergence* of lines, or the angle of *divergence*.

DIVERG'ENT, *a.* Separating or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point; opposed to *convergent*. Concave lenses render the rays of light divergent, and convex ones convergent. Concave mirrors make the rays converge, and convex ones make them diverge.

DIVERG'ING, *ppr.* Receding from each other, as they proceed, as rays. Diverging series, are those series the terms of which increase more and more the further they are continued.

DIVERG'INGLY, *adv.* In a diverging manner.

DI'VERS, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *divers*; L. *diversus*, from *diverto*; *di*, *dis*, and *verto*, to turn.] 1. Different; various.

Thou shalt not sow thy fields with *divers* seeds; Deut. xxii.

Nor let thy cattle gender with *divers* kinds; Lev. xix.

[This is now generally written *diverse*.]—2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number. We have *divers* examples of this kind. [This word is not obsolete even in common discourse, and is much used in law proceedings.]

DI'VERS-COLOURED, *a.* Having various colours.

DI'VERSE, *a.* [L. *diversus*.] 1. Different; differing.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another; Dan vii.

2. Different from itself; various; multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson*

3. In different directions.

And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

DIVERSIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* DIVERSIFY.] The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various.—2. Variation; variegation.—3. Variety of forms.—4. Change; alteration.

DIVERS'IFIED, *pp.* Made various in form or qualities; variegated; altered.—2. *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape.

DIVERS'IFORM, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *forma*.] Of a different form; of various forms

DIVERS'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *diversifier*; L. *diversus* and *facio*.] 1. To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate; as, to *diversify* the colours of a robe; to *diversify* a landscape with mountains, plains, trees, and lakes.—2. To give diversity to; to distinguish by different things; as, a council *diversified* by different characters.—3. In *oratory*, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c.

DIVERS'IFYING, *ppr.* Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

DIVERSIL'OQUENT, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *eloquor*.] Speaking in different ways.

DIVER'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *diverto*, to divert.] 1. The act of turning aside from any course, as the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of a purpose to another object; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study.—2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; whatever unbends the mind; as, the *diversions* of youth. Works of wit and humour furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.—3. In *war*, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army, when the other wing or centre is intended for the principal attack. The enemy, if deceived, is thus induced to withdraw a part of his force from the part where his foe intends to make the main impression.

DIVERS'ITY, *n.* [L. *diversitas*; Fr. *diversité*; from L. *diversus*, *diverto*.] 1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. There may be *diversity* without contrariety. There is a great *diversity* in human constitutions.—2. Variety; as, a *diversity* of ceremonies in churches.—3. Distinct being, as opposed to identity.—4. Variegation.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

Diversity, in *paint.*, consists in giving every part or figure in a piece its proper air and attitude.

DI'VERSLY, or **DI'VERSELY**, *adv.* [from *diverse*.] In different ways; differently; variously; as, a passage of Scripture *diversely* interpreted or understood.—2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail. *Pope.*

DIVERT', *v. t.* [L. *diverto*; *di*, *dis*, and *verto*, to turn; Fr. *divertir*.] 1. To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; as, to *divert* a river from its usual channel; to *divert* commerce from its usual course; to *divert* appropriated money to other objects; to *divert* a man from his purpose.—2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain; to exhilarate. Children are *diverted* with sports; men are *diverted* with works of wit and humour; low minds are *diverted* with buffoonery in stage-playing.—3. To draw the forces of an enemy to a different point.—4.† To subvert.

DIVERT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course, or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained.

DIVERT'ER, *n.* He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

DIVERT'ICLE,† *n.* [L. *diverticulum*.] A turning; a by-way.

DIVERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining.—2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining; as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

DIVERTISE,† *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *divertir*, *divertissant*.] To divert; to please.

DIVERT'ISEMENT, *n.* Diversion. [*Lit. us.*] Originally, a certain air or dance between the acts of the French opera, or a musical composition

DIVERT'IVE, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.

DIVEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *dévêtir*; *de* and *vêtir*, to clothe, L. *vestio*. It is the same word as *devest*, but the latter is appropriately used as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; opposed to *invest*.—2. To deprive; as, to *divest* one of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.—3. To deprive or strip of any thing that covers, surrounds, or attends; as, to *divest* one of his glory; to

divest a subject of deceptive appearances, or false ornaments.

DIVEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed; deprived.

DIVEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping; putting off; depriving.

DIVEST'ITURE, } *n.* The act of stripping, putting off,
DIVEST'URE, } or depriving.—*Divestiture*, or *Divesting*, in *law*, is used to express the act of surrendering one's effects. It stands opposed to *investiture*.

DIVIDABLE, *a.* [*See* DIVIDE.] That may be divided.—2. Separate; parted. [*Not used nor proper.*]

DIVIDE, *v. t.* [L. *divido; di* or *dis*, and *iduo*, that is, *viduo*, to part. The Greek, *διος*, *διωια*, *διωτης*, are from the same root, as is the L. *individuus, viduus, vidua*, Eng. *widow*, and *wide* and *void*. *See* the latter words.] 1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces.

Divide the living child in two; I Kings iii.

2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition or by an imaginary line or limit. A wall *divides* two houses. The equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let the firmament *divide* the waters from the waters; Gen. i.

3. To make partition of, among a number.

Ye shall *divide* the land by lot; Numb xxxiii.

4. To open; to cleave.

Thou didst *divide* the sea; Neh. ix.

5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two; Luke xii.

6. To distribute; to separate and bestow in parts or shares.

And he *divided* to them his living; Luke xv.

7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors; as, the bank *divides* six per cent.—8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure; as, to *divide* a legislative house in voting.

DIVIDE, *v. i.* To part; to open; to cleave.—2. To break friendship; as, brothers *divide*.—3. To vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals. *Gibbon.*

DIVIDED, *pp.* Parted; disunited; distributed.

DIVIDEDLY, *adv.* Separately.

DIV'IDEND, *n.* A part or share: particularly, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital.—In *bankruptcy*, the share of any inadequate fund realized from the assets or effects of a bankrupt, and apportioned according to the amount of the debt for which a creditor is ranked upon the estate.—*Dividend of stocks*, the share or proportion of the interest of stocks erected on public funds, divided among, and paid to, the proprietors, half-yearly.—2. In *arith.*, the number to be divided into equal parts.

DIVIDER, *n.* He or that which divides; that which separates into parts.—2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? Luke xii.

3. He or that which disunites.—4. A kind of compasses.

DIVIDING, *ppr.* Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting; apportioning to each his share.—2. *a.* That indicates separation or difference; as, a *dividing* line.

DIVIDING, *n.* Separation.

DIVIDINGLY, *adv.* By division.

DIVID'UAL, *a.* [L. *dividuus*, from *divido.*] Divided, shared or participated in common with others. [*Lit. us.*]—In *arith.* and *alge.*, the several parts of a dividend, from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found, are sometimes termed *dividuals*.

DIVID'UALLY, *adv.* By dividing.

DIVINA'TION, *n.* [L. *divinatio*, from *divino*, to foretell, from *divinus*. *See* DIVINE.] 1. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. The ancient heathen philosophers divided divination into two kinds, *natural* and *artificial*. *Natural* divination was supposed to be effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; *artificial* divination was effected by certain rites, experiments, or observations, as by sacrifices, cakes, flour, wine, observation of entrails, flight of birds, lots, verses, omens, position of the stars, &c.—2. Conjectural presage; prediction.

DIV'INATOR, *n.* One who pretends to divination.

DIVIN'ATORY, *a* Professing divination.

DIVINE, *a.* [L. *divinus*, from *divus*, a god, coinciding in origin with *deus*, *θεος*.] 1. Pertaining to the true God; as, the *divine* nature; *divine* perfections.—2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods.—3. Partaking of the nature of God.

Half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

4. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments.—5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human. In this application the word admits of comparison; as, a *divine* intervention; a *divine* genius; the *divinest* mind.

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king; Prov. xvi.

6.† Presageful; foreboding; prescient.—7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; as, *divine* service; *divine* songs; *divine* worship.—*Divine right of kings*. In *politics*, the absolute and unqualified claim set up by sovereigns to the obedience of their subjects; insomuch that, although, they may themselves submit to restrictions on their authority, yet subjects endeavouring to enforce those restrictions, by resistance to their unlawful acts, are considered guilty of a sin. This doctrine, so celebrated in English constitutional history, has been maintained on very different grounds, but in this country it may now be considered to be exploded.

DIVINE, *n.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.—2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian; as, a great *divine*.

DIVINE, *v. t.* [L. *divino.*] 1. To foreknow; to foretell; to presage.

Dar'st thou *divine* his downfall? *Shak.*

2.† To deify.

DIVINE, *v. i.* To use or practise divination.—2. To utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money; Micah iii.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts. *Shak.*

4. To guess or conjecture.

Could you *divine* what lovers bear. *Granville.*

DIVINELY, *adv.* In a divine, or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.—2. By the agency or influence of God; as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.—3. Excellently; in the supreme degree; as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

DIVINENESS, *n.* Divinity; participation of the divine nature; as, the *divineness* of the scriptures. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER, *n.* One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means.

These nations hearkened to *diviners*; Deut. xviii.

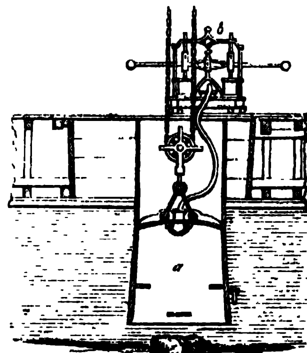
2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

DIVINERESS, *n.* A female diviner; a woman professing divination.

DI'VING, *ppr.* [*See* DIVE.] Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; applied to animals only.—2. Going deep into a subject.

DI'VING, *n.* The art or act of descending under water to considerable depths, and remaining there for a competent time. The uses of *diving* are very considerable, particularly in the fishing for pearls, corals, sponges, &c. Various methods have been proposed, and engines contrived, to render the business of diving more safe and easy. The great point in all these is to furnish the diver with fresh air, without which he must either make but a short stay or perish.

DI'VING-BELL, *n.* A contrivance for the purpose of enabling persons to descend and to remain below the surface of water for a great length of time, to perform various operations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering



Diving-Bell.

treasure from sunken vessels, &c. Diving-bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, a hollow truncated cone, or pyramid, with the smaller end close, and the larger one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within these vessels prevents them from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in them and breathe freely for a long time, provided he can be furnished with a new supply of fresh

air, when the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast iron in the form of an oblong chest (*a*) open at the bottom. It has several strong convex lenses set in the upper side or roof of the bell, to admit light to the persons within. It is suspended by chains from two lighters, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure upon signals being given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flexible pipe by means of forcing pumps (*b*) placed in the lighters, while the heated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. There is also an apparatus for enabling a person to quit the bell, and remove to a considerable distance when requisite.

DI'VING-STONE, *n.* A species of jasper.

DIVIN'ITY, *n.* [L. *divinitas;* Fr. *divinité;* from *divinus*, *divus*.] 1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. Christians ascribe *divinity* to one Supreme Being only.—2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being.

'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us. *Addison.*

3. A false God; a pretended deity of pagans.

Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. A celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. Many nations believe in these inferior *divinities*.—5. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers. *Shak.*

6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology; as, the study of *divinity;* a system of *divinity*.

DIVISIBIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *divisibilité;* from L. *divisibilis.* See DIVIDE.] The quality of being divisible; that general property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation. All bodies which possess sensible extension may be divided into several parts, and these again may be subdivided into particles more or less small, and so on to an extreme degree of minuteness; but whether or not bodies are infinitely divisible is a question which, owing to the imperfection of our senses, cannot be determined. Numerous examples of the division of matter to a degree almost exceeding belief, may be found in experimental inquiries in physical science; the useful arts furnish many not less striking; but perhaps the most conspicuous proofs of the extreme minuteness of which the parts of matter are susceptible, are to be found in the organized world.

DIVIS'IBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido.* See DIVIDE.] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable. Matter is *divisible* indefinitely.

DIVIS'IBLENESS, *n.* Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

DIVI"SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *divisio*, from *divido, divisi.* See DIVIDE.] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts any entire body.—2. The state of being divided.—3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; partition.—4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; as, the *divisions* of a field. —5. A separate body of men; as, communities and *divisions* of men.—6. A part or distinct portion; as, the *divisions* of a discourse.—7. A part of an army or militia; a body consisting of a certain number of brigades, usually two, and commanded by a major-general. But the term is often applied to other bodies or portions of an army, as to a brigade, a squadron, or platoon. —8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant.—9. Disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a *division* among the people; John vii.

10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones.—11. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people; Ex. viii.

12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.—13. In *arith.*, the dividing of a number or quantity into any parts assigned; one of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find how often one number is contained in another. The number to be divided is the *dividend*, the number which divides is the *divisor*, and the result of the division is the *quotient.* Division is the converse of multiplication.—14. In *logic*, the enumeration of several things signified by a common name; thus, tree is said to be divided into oak, ash, elm, &c. A common term may be divided in several ways, according to the various points of view in which it may be regarded for the purpose of qualification. Thus, a bookbinder may divide books into folios, quartos, &c.; a librarian into theological, historical, &c.

DIVI"SIONAL, } *a.* Pertaining to
DIVI"SIONARY, } division; noting or making division; as, a *divisional* line.

DIVI"SIONER,† *n.* One who divides.

DIVI'SIVE, *a.* Forming division or distribution.—2. Creating division or discord.

DIVI'SOR, *n.* In *arith.*, the number by which the dividend is divided.—*Common divisor*, that number which will exactly divide two or more given numbers.

DIVŌRCE, *n.* [Fr. *divorce;* L. *divortium*, from *divorto*, a different orthography of *diverto*, to turn away. See DIVERT.] A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In *England*, there are two kinds of legal separation between man and wife, called *divorces.* These are, first, that *à mensa et thoro* (more correctly designated *separation* "from bed and board"), and pronounced, after due inquiry, by the spiritual courts. Secondly, *divorce à vinculo matrimonii;* which can alone be done by a special act of parliament for each case. This last is a really complete divorce, as only by its means can parties set free from "the marriage chain" legally marry again. *Divorces* in *England* are based on pleas of too close relationship, idiocy, adultery, cruelty, &c. In *Scotland*, the grounds for *divorce* are the same, with the added plea of *desertion;* and the jurisdiction in divorce cases, by act Wm. IV., c. 69, was given to the Court of Session.—2. Separation; disunion of things closely united.—3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

DIVŌRCE, *v. t.* To dissolve the marriage contract.—2. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder.—3. To take away; to put away.

DIVŌRCEABLE, *a.* That can be divorced.

DIVŌRCED, *pp.* Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated; parted; forced asunder.

DIVŌRCELESS, *a.* Destitute of divorce; that cannot be divorced.

DIVŌRCEMENT, *n.* Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement;* Deut. xxiv.

DIVŌRCER, *n.* A person who advocates divorce; cause that produces divorce.

DIVŌRCING, *ppr.* Dissolving the marriage contract; separating; disuniting.

DIVŌRCIVE, *a.* Having power to divorce.

Divoto, in *music*, directs to sing in a devout manner.

DIVUL'GATE, *a.* Published. [*Lit. us.*]

DIVULGA'TION, *n.* The act of divulging or publishing.

DIVULGE, *v t.* (divulj'.) [L. *divulgo;* *di* or *dis* and *vulgo*, to make public, from *vulgus*, the common people, as *publish, public*, from L. *populus*, people.] 1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; as, to *divulge* the secret sentiments of a friend; to *divulge* the proceedings of the cabinet. *Divulge* is more generally applied to verbal disclosures, and *publish* to printed accounts. But they may be used synonymously. We may *publish* by words, and *divulge* by the press. —2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim. [*Unusual.*]

DIVULG'ED, *pp.* Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.

DIVULG'ER, *n.* One who divulges or reveals.

DIVULG'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; publishing; revealing.

DIVUL'SION, *n.* [L. *divulsio*, from *divellor; di, dis*, and *vello*, to pull.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

And dire *divulsion* shook the changing world. *J. Barlow.*

DIVUL'SIVE, *a.* That pulls asunder; that rends.

DIZ'EN, *v. t.* (diz'n.) To dress gaily, to deck. [This word is not esteemed elegant, and is nearly obsolete. Its compound *bedizen* is used in burlesque.]

DIZZ,† *v. t.* [See DIZZY.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy.

DIZ'ZARD,† *n.* [See DIZZY.] A blockhead.

DIZ'ZIED, *pp.* Whirled round; made dizzy.

DIZ'ZINESS, *n.* [See DIZZY.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZ'ZY, *a.* [Sax. *dysi* or *dysig*, foolish; *dysignesse*, folly; *dysian*, to be foolish; *gedisigan*, to err; G. *dusel*, dizziness; *duselig*, dizzy; D. *deuzig*, stupid; *dysig*, misty, hazy; Dan. *taasse*, a foolish person; qu. *döser*, to make sleepy.] 1. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.—2. Causing giddiness; as, a *dizzy* height.—3. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless; as, the *dizzy* multitude.

DIZ'ZY, *v. t.* To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.

DIZ'ZYING, *ppr.* Whirling round; confusing.

DŌ, *v. t.* or *auxiliary: pret. did; pp. done*, pronounced *dun.* This verb, when

transitive, is formed in the indicative, present tense, thus: I *do*, thou *doest*, he *does* or *doth*; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost*. [Sax. *don;* G. *thun;* Goth. *tauyan*. This is probably a contracted word, for in Saxon *dohte* signifies *made* or *did*, as if the pret. of this verb. If the elements are *dg*, it coincides in elements with Sax. *dugan*, to be able, and with *teagan*, to taw, as leather.] 1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to exert labour or power for bringing any thing to the state desired, or to completion; or to bring any thing to pass. We say, this man *does* his work well; he *does* more in one day than some men will *do* in two days.

In six days thou shalt *do* all thy work; Ex. xx.

I will teach you what ye shall *do*; Ex. iv.

I the Lord *do* all these things; Is. xlv.

2. To practise; to perform; as, to *do* good or evil.—3. To perform for the benefit or injury of another; with *for* or *to; for*, when the thing is beneficial; *to*, in either case.

Till I know what God will *do for* me; 1 Sam. xxii.

Do to him neither good nor evil. But *to* is more generally omitted. *Do* him neither good nor harm.—4. To execute; to discharge; to convey; as, *do* a message to the king.—5. To perform; to practise; to observe.

We lie and *do* not the truth; 1 John i.

6. To exert.

Do thy diligence to come shortly to me; 2 Tim. iv.

7. To transact; as, to *do* business with another.—8. To finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion. The sense of completion is often implied in this verb; as, we will *do* the business and adjourn; we *did* the business and dined.—9. To perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; as, in this crisis we know not what to *do*.

What will ye *do* in the day of visitation? Is. x.

10.† To make or cause.

Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. *Spenser.*

11.† To put.

Who should *do* the duke to death? *Shak.*

12. To answer the purpose.

I'll make the songs of Durfey *do*.

To have to do, to have concern with.

What *have I to do* with you? 2 Sam. xvi.

What *have I to do* any more with idols? Hos. xiv.

To do with, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ. Commerce is dull; we know not what to *do with* our ships. Idle men know not what to *do with* their time or *with* themselves. Also, to gain; to effect by influence.

A jest with a sad brow will *do with* a fellow who never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shak.*

I can *do* nothing *with* this obstinate fellow.

Also, to have concern with; to have business; to deal. [*See* No. 12.] *To do away*, to remove; to destroy, as, to *do away* imperfections; to *do away* prejudices.

DO, *v. i.* To act or behave, in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self.

They fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment; 2 Kings xvii.

2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health. We asked him how he *did*. How do you *do*, or how *do* you?

How *dost thou?* *Shak.*

3. To succeed; to accomplish a purpose. We shall *do* without him. Will this plan *do?* Also, to fit; to be adapted; to answer the design; with *for;* as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post; this tenon will *do for* the mortise; the road is repaired and will *do for* the present.—*To have to do with*, to have concern or business with; to deal with. *Have* little to *do with* jealous men. Also, to have carnal commerce with.—*Do* is used for a verb to save the repetition of it. I shall probably come, but if I *do* not, you must not wait; that is, if I *do* not *come*, if I *come* not.—*Do* is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command; as, *do* come; help me, *do;* make haste, *do*. In this case, *do* is uttered with emphasis. As an auxiliary, *do* is used in asking questions. *Do* you intend to go? *Does* he wish me to come?—*Do* is also used to express emphasis. She is coquettish, but still I *do* love her.—*Do* is sometimes a mere expletive.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

[The latter use of *do* is nearly obsolete.]—*Do* is sometimes used by way of opposition; as, I *did* love him, but he has lost my affections.

DO, *n.* In *music*, the name given by the Italians and the English to the first of the syllables used in solmization, and answering to the ut of the French.

DOAT. *See* DOTE.

DOCIBIL'ITY, } *n.* Teachableness;
DO'CIBLENESS, } docility; readiness to learn.

DO'CIBLE, *a.* [*See* DOCILE.] Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed.

DO'CILE, *a.* [L. *docilis*, from *doceo*, to teach. *Doceo* and *teach* are the same word. *See* TEACH.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed. Some children are far more *docile* than others. Dogs are more *docile* than any other animals.

DOCIL'ITY, *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught. The *docility* of elephants is remarkable.

DO'CIMACY, *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασια. *See* the next word.] The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy.

DOCIMAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικος, from δοκιμαζω, to try, essay, examine, from δοκιμος, proved, from δοκεω, to prove. Ch. דוק, *duk*.] Properly, essaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of metals. The docimastic art is otherwise called metallurgy. It is the art of assaying metals, or the art of separating them from foreign matters, and determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral.

DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *docce;* L. *daucus;* Gr. δαυκος: from Ar. Syr.] The common name of many perennial tap-rooted species of the genus Rumex. They do not multiply by division of the roots; but the seeds are dispersed in such abundance that they become a serious nuisance in cultivated lands if they are not extirpated. Including the different sorts of sorrel, there are about a dozen species of Rumex in Britain; the large leaved are called docks, and the small leaved sorrels. Class Hexandria, order trigynia, nat. order Polygonaceæ.—2. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.—3. A case of leather to cover a horse's dock.—4. The place where a criminal stands in court.—5. A place artificially formed on the side of a harbour or the bank of a river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates. In *America*, the spaces between wharves are called *docks*. There are two kinds of docks, *dry-docks* and *wet-docks*. The former are used for receiving ships in order to their being inspected and repaired. For this purpose the dock must be so contrived that the water may be admitted or excluded at pleasure, so that a vessel can be floated in when the tide is high, and that the water may run out with the fall of the tide, or be pumped out, the closing of the gates preventing its return. *Wet-docks* are formed for the purpose of keeping vessels always afloat. The name of *dock* has sometimes been applied to an excavation, from which the water, or a considerable part of it runs in and out with the tide, but such an excavation is more properly an artificial basin or harbour than a dock. One of the chief uses of a dock is to keep a uniform level of water, so that the business of loading and unloading ships can be carried on without any interruption.

DOCK, *v. t.* [W. *tociaw*, and *twciaw*, to clip, to cut off; whence *docket* and *ticket*.] 1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.—2. To cut off a part; to shorten; to deduct from; as, to *dock* an account.—3. To cut off, destroy, or defeat; to bar; as, to *dock* an entail.—4. To bring, draw or place a ship in a dock.

DOCK'-MASTER, *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

DOCK'-YARD, *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbour, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. *Dock-yards* belonging to the government usually consist of dry-docks for repairing ships, and of *slips* on which new vessels are built; besides which they comprise naval store-houses and workshops in which different processes relative to shipbuilding are carried on.

DOCK'ED, *pp.* Clipped; cut off, as the end of a thing.

DOCK'ET, } *n.* [W. *tociaw*, to cut
DOC'QUET, } off, to clip, to *dock;* hence *docket* is a piece.] 1. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing. Also, a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets.—2. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent. [*See* TICKET.]—3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court. In some of the United States, this is the principal or only use of the word.

DOCK'ET, } *v. t.* To make an abstract
DOC'QUET, } or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; as, judgments regularly *docketed*.—2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them.—3. To mark with a docket.

DOCK'ETED, *pp.* Abstracted and entered in a book. [*See* DOCKET.]

DOCK'ING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock.

DOCK'ING, *n.* The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock.

DOC'TOR, *n.* [L. from *doceo*, to teach.] 1. A teacher.

There stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of the law; Acts v.

2. One who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practise and teach it; as, a *doctor* in divinity, in physic, in law; or according to modern usage, a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty. The degree of *doctor* is conferred by universities and colleges, as an honorary mark of literary distinction. It is also conferred on physicians, as a professional degree.—3. A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition.—4. A physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.—5. The title, *doctor*, is given to certain fathers of the church whose opinions are received as authorities, and in the Greek church, it is given to a particular officer who interprets the Scriptures. *Doctors' Commons*, the college of civilians in London, founded for the professors of the civil law. The official residences of the judges of the Arches' court of Canterbury, of the judge of the admiralty, and the judge of the Prerogative court of Canterbury, are situated there. The doctors of the civil law once lived there in a collegiate manner, and commoned, or ate in *common*, together; hence the name.

DOC'TOR, *v. t.* To apply medicines for the cure of diseases; and, *v. i.* to practise physic. [*This word, when used as a verb, is vulgar.*]

DOC'TORAL, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOC'TORALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor.

DOC'TORATE, *n.* Degree of a doctor.

DOC'TORATE, *v. t.* To make a doctor by conferring a degree.

DOC'TORED, *pp.* Administered to by a physician; cured.

DOC'TORING, *ppr.* Applying medicines; curing.

DOC'TORLY, *a.* Like a learned man.

DOC'TORSHIP, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor. [*Doctorate* is more general.]

DOC'TRESS, **DOC'TORESS**, *n.* A female physician.

DOC'TRINNAIRE, **DOC'TRINARY**, **DOC'TRINIST**, *n.* One fond of new systems.

DOC'TRINNAIRES, *n. plur.* [Fr.] In French politics, the nickname of a class of statesmen who maintain the *doctrines* attendant on the theory of representative government in a mixed monarchy, especially such as that of Britain. They are therefore opposed to sudden changes; above all, to such as, in their opinion, tend to inflict another republic on their country; while, at the same time, they profess themselves to be friends to cautious progress. As a natural result, they are much attacked and maligned. The party has comprised, and yet comprises, some of the best and most accomplished men of our times.

DOC'TRINAL, *a.* [*See* DOCTRINE.] Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine or something taught; as, a *doctrinal* observation; a *doctrinal* proposition.—2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

The word of God serveth no otherwise, than in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

DOC'TRINAL, *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine.

DOC'TRINALLY, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.

DOC'TRINE, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, from *doceo*, to teach.] 1. *In a general sense*, whatever is taught. Hence, a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master. The *doctrines* of the gospel are the principles or truths taught by Christ and his apostles. The *doctrines* of Plato are the principles which he taught. Hence a *doctrine* may be true or false; it may be a mere tenet or opinion.—2. The act of teaching.

He taught them many things by parables, and said to them in his *doctrine*; Mark iv.

3. Learning; knowledge.

Whom shall he make to understand *doctrine*? Is xxviii.

4. The truths of the gospel in general.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Saviour in all things; Tit. ii.

5. Instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel; 2 Tim. iii.

DOC'UMENT, *n.* [L. *documentum*, from *doceo*, to teach.] 1. Precept; instruction; direction.—2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma.—3. *More generally, in present usage*, written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts.

DOC'UMENT, *v. t.* To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts. A ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.—2. To teach; to instruct; to direct.

DOCUMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents; as, *documental* testimony.

DOCUMENT'ARY, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

DOC'UMENTED, *pp.* Furnished with papers and documents, necessary to establish facts.

DOD'DER, *n.* [G. *dotter.*] A plant of the genus Cuscuta, one species of which is called hell-weed. It is almost destitute of leaves, parasitical, creeping, and fixing itself to some other plant, as to hops, flax, and particularly to the nettle. It decays at the root, and is nourished by the plant that supports it, by means of little vesicles or papillæ, which attach themselves to the stalk. Pentandria, digynia, Linn., nat. order Convolvulaceæ.

DOD'DERED, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants.

DODEC'AGON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and γωνια, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.

DODEC'AGYN, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve pistils. *Dodecagynia* is the name given, in the Linnæan classification of plants, to any order wherein the number of styles is twelve.

DODECAGYN'IAN, *a.* Having twelve pistils.

DODECAHE'DRAL, *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.—*Dodecahedral corundum*, a mineral, the Spinelle and Pleonaste of Haüy; there are two varieties, the Ceylanite, and Spinel ruby. —*Dodecahedral garnet*, a species of garnet, containing ten subspecies or varieties, amongst which is the common garnet, or brown and green variety.—*Dodecahedral mercury*, a mixture of mercury and silver in which the former is to the latter in the proportion of three to one nearly. It is called also native amalgam, and is found in quicksilver mines together with cinnabar.

DODECAHE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve; and ἑδρα, a base.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.

DODECAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα, twelve, and ανηρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class Dodecandria. But this class includes all plants that have any number of stamens from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not adhere by their filaments.



Dodecandria

DODECAN'DRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the plants or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.

DODECAN'DROUS, *a.* Having twelve stamens.

DODECAS'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα and στυλος, a column.] In *arch.*, a portico having twelve columns in front.

DODECATEMO'RION, *n.* [Gr. composed of δωδεκατος, twelfth, and μοριον, part.] A twelfth part. [*Lit. us.*]

DODECATEM'ORY, *n.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

DODGE, *v. i.* (doj.) [From some root signifying to shoot, dart or start, and not improbably from the same root as *dog*, as *d* is not radical.] 1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start.—2. To play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble.

DODGE, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; as, to *dodge* a blow aimed; to *dodge* a cannon ball. [*This is a common word, very expressive and useful, but not admissible in solemn discourse or elegant composition.*]

DODG'ED, *pp.* Evaded by a sudden shift of place.

DODG'ER, *n.* One who dodges or evades.

DODG'ING, *ppr.* Starting aside; evading.

DOD'KIN, *n.* [*doit*, D. *duit*, and *kin.*] A little doit; a small coin.

DOD'MAN, *n.* A fish that casts its shell like the lobster and crab.

DO'DO, *n.* A genus of birds now extinct, and whose very existence has

been doubted. It is said to have inhabited the island of Madagascar, and to have been discovered by the Dutch when they first visited that part of the world. It is said to have been one of the largest of the feathered race, but the most uncouth and unwieldy of the whole. It had only four or five short black feathers in the place of wings, and a tuft of curly feathers instead of a tail; the toes very short, webbed, and without claws, and the bill very large.

DOD'RANS, *n.* [L.] A Roman measure equal to about nine inches, being the space between the end of the thumb and little finger when both are fully extended. It is about equal to the *palm.*

DOE, *n.* (do.) [Sax. *da;* Dan. *daa.*] A she deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a *buck.*

DOE,† *n.* A feat.

DŌER, *n.* [from *do.*] One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent.—2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps or obeys, in practice.

The *doers* of the law shall be justified; Rom. ii.

DOES, the third person of the verb *do*, indicative mode, present tense, contracted from *Doeth.*

DOFF, *v. t.* [Qu. *do-off.* Rather D. *doffen*, to push, to thrust.] 1. To put off, as dress.

And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace. *Shak.*

2. To strip or divest; as, he *doffs* himself.—3. To put or thrust away; to get rid of.

To *doff* their dire distresses. *Shak.*

4. To put off; to shift off; with a view to delay.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device. *Shak.*

[*This word is become obsolete in discourse, but is retained in poetry.*]

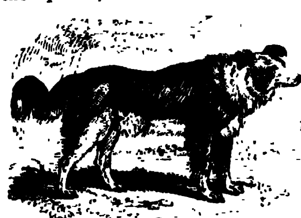
DOFF'ED, *pp.* Put off; stripped; thrust away.

DOG, *n.* [Fr. *dogue*, a bull dog or mastiff; *se doguer*, to butt; Arm. *dog* or *dogues;* D. *dog;* probably, the runner or starter.] 1. A species of quadru-



Newfoundland Dog.

peds, belonging to the genus Canis, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the



Shepherd's Dog.

terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound, &c.—2. It is used for *male*, when applied to several other animals; as, a *dog-fox;* a *dog-otter; dog-ape.* It is prefixed to other words, denoting what is mean, degenerate, or worthless; as, *dog-rose.*—3. An andiron, so named from the figure of a dog's head on the top. [Russ. *tagan.*] 4. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man.—5. A constellation called Sirius or Canicula. [*See* DOG-DAY.]—6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, used by seamen.—7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit. —8.† A gay young man; a buck. *To give* or *throw to the dogs*, is to throw away, as useless. *To go to the dogs*, is to be ruined.

DOG, *v. t.* To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope.*

DO'GATE, *n.* [*See* DOGE.] The office or dignity of a doge.

DOG'BANE, *n.* A plant.

DOG'BELT, *n.* A term used in some coal mines for a strong broad piece of leather round the waist, to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing the dans or sledges in the low works.

DOG'BERRY, *n.* The berry of the dogwood, a species of Cornus.

DOG'BERRY-TREE, *n.* The dogwood, a species of Cornus.

DOG'BRIER, *n.* The brier that bears the hip; the Rosa canina.

DOG'-CABBAGE, *n.* A plant growing in the south of Europe, a species of Theligonum.

DOG'CHEAP, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat, or offal; very cheap.

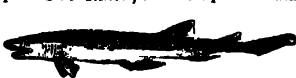
DOG'DAY, *n.* One of the days when Sirius or the dogstar rises and sets with the sun. The dogdays commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.

DOG'DRAW, *n.* A manifest deprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand. *English forest law.*

DOGE, *n.* [It.; L. *dux;* Eng. *duke;* from L. *duco*, to lead; Sax. *toga, teoche.*] The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOG'FIGHT, *n.* A battle between two dogs.

DOG'FISH, *n.* A name given to several species of shark, as the spotted shark



Small spotted Dogfish, (Scyllium canicula).

or greater dogfish, the piked dogfish, &c. They are arranged by Cuvier under his subgenus Scyllium.

DOG'FLY, *n.* A voracious biting fly, common among woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly which infests cattle.

DOG'GED, *pp.* Pursued closely; urged frequently and importunately.—2. *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe.

DOG'GEDLY, *adv.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; severely.

DOG'GEDNESS, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

DOG'GER, *n.* A Dutch fishing vessel used in the German Ocean, particularly in the herring fishery. It is equipped with two masts, a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, somewhat resembling a ketch.

DOG'GEREL, *a.* An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras; as, *doggerel* verse or rhyme.

DOG'GEREL, *n.* A loose, irregular kind of poetry; *used in burlesque.*

DOG'GERMAN, *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

DOG'GERS, *n.* In *English alum works*, a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock, containing some alum.

DOG'GING, *ppr.* [from *dog.*] Hunting; pursuing incessantly or importunately.

DOG'GISH, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish; brutal.

DOG'-GRASS, *n.* The triticum repens, Linn., a perennial plant very common in uncultivated grounds. The root is creeping, the stems straight, about two feet high, and the leaves soft and green. The root is used in medicine.

DOG'HEARTED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

DOG'HOLE, *n.* A place fit only for dogs; a vile, mean habitation.

DOG'HOUSE, *n.* A kennel for dogs.

DOG'KENNEL, *n.* A kennel or hut for dogs.

DOG'LATIN, *n.* Barbarous Latin.

DOG'LEACH, *n.* A dog-doctor.

DOG'-LEGGED STAIRS. In *arch.*, such stairs as have no well hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

DOG'LOUSE, *n.* An insect that is found on dogs.

DOG'LY,† *a.* Like a dog.

DOG'MA, *n.* [Gr. δογμα, from δοκεω, to think; L. *dogma.*] A settled opinion, a principle, maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy; as, the *dogmas* of the church; the *dogmas* of Plato.

Compliment *my dogma*, and I will compliment *yours.* *J. M. Mason.*

DOG'-MAD, *a.* Mad as a dog.

DOGMAT'IC, DOGMAT'ICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a dogma, or to settled opinion.—2. Positive; magisterial; asserting or disposed to assert with authority or with overbearing and arrogance; *applied to persons;* as, a *dogmatic* schoolman or philosopher.—3. Positive; asserted with authority; authoritative; as, a *dogmatical* opinion. —4. Arrogant; overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions.

DOGMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.

DOGMAT'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

DOGMAT'ICS, *n.* Doctrinal theology; a term used by German writers.

DOG'MATISM, *n.* Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion.

DOG'MATIST, *n.* A positive assertor; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.

DOG'MATIZE, *v. i.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.

Men often *dogmatize* most, when they are least supported by reason.

DOG'MATIZER, *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial teacher.

DOG'MATIZING, *ppr.* Asserting with excess of confidence.

DOG'-POISON, *n.* The Æthusa cynapium, or fool's parsley, Linn., a common British weed.

DOG'ROSE, *n.* The Rosa canina, Icosandria polygynia, Linn., nat. order,

Rosaceæ. It is a common British plant growing in thickets and hedges. The fruit is used in medicine as a conserve beat up with sugar.

DOG'S'-BANE, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόκυνον.] The popular name of certain species of Apocynum, and also of Asclepias. The dog's-bane is lactescent; the root is intensely bitter and nauseous, and is much employed by the American country physicians instead of ipecacuanha. It is found in North America, from Canada to Carolina.

DOG'S'-EAR, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like a dog's ear.

DOG'S'-EAR, *v. t.* To turn down in dog's-ears, as the corners of leaves in a book.

DOG'-SICK, *a.* Sick as a dog.

DOG'SKIN, *a.* Made of the skin of a dog.

DOG'SLEEP, *n.* Pretended sleep.

DOG'S'-MEAT, *n.* Refuse; offal; meat for dogs.

DOG'S'-RUE, *n.* A plant, a species of Scrophularia.

DOG'STAR, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dogdays.

DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, *n.* The Cynosurus Cristatus, a well-known British pasture grass, exceedingly abundant in all natural and artificial grass land. It is excellently adapted for making straw-plait. It is sometimes called gold seed. Class and order Triandria digynia of Linn.; nat. order Gramineæ.

DOG'STONES, *n.* A plant, fool-stones, a species of orchis.

DOG'S-TOOTH, *n.* An ornament peculiar to Norman architecture.

DOG'S TOOTH-VIOLET, or **DOG'S TOOTH GRASS**, *n.* The *Erythronium dens canis* of Linn., a beautiful tuberous-rooted perennial herb belonging to Hexandria monogynia, nat. order Liliaceæ.

DOG'TOOTH, *n.* plur. *Dogteeth.* A sharp-pointed human tooth situated between the foreteeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth. It is called also an eye tooth.

DOG'TRICK, *n.* A currish trick; brutal treatment.

DOG'TROT, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOG'VANE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a small vane composed of thread, cork, and feathers, fastened to a half-pike and placed on the weather gun-wale, to assist in steering a ship on the wind.

DOG'WATCH, *n.* Among *seamen*, a watch of two hours. The dogwatches are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

DOG'WEARY, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.

DOG-WHEAT, *n.* The popular name of a species of triticum belonging to the class and order Triandria digynia of Linn.; nat. order Gramineæ. It grows in woods and hedges.

DOG'WOOD, *n.* A common name of different species of the Cornus or cornelian cherry. They are cultivated as ornamental plants, for the sake of their bright red shoots, which are an embellishment of plantations in the winter; and also for the sake of the charcoal obtained from them, which is one of the best sorts for the manufacture of gunpowder. Class and order Tetrandria monogynia; nat. order Cornaceæ.

DOG'WOOD-TREE, *n.* The Piscidia erythrina, a tree growing in Jamaica.

DOI'LY, *n.* A species of woollen stuff, said to be so called from the first maker.—2. Linen made into a small napkin.

DŌING, *ppr.* [*See* Do.] Performing; executing.

DŌINGS, *n. plur.* Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad.—2. Behaviour; conduct.—3. Stir; bustle.

DOIT, *n.* [D. *duit;* G. *deut.* Qu. Fr. *doigt*, a finger, a point; L. *digitus.*] A small Dutch copper coin, being the eighth part of a stiver, in value half a farthing.—2. A trifle. Hence the vulgar phrase, I care not a doit. *Doit* was the ancient Scottish penny piece, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling.

DOLAB'RIFORM, *a.* [L. *dolabra*, an axe, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of an axe or hatchet. A term applied in *bot.* to certain fleshy leaves, which are straight at the front, taper at the base, compressed, dilated, rounded, and thinned away at the upper end at the back.

Dolce, *Dolcemente*, } pron. *dolcha, dolchamenta.* [It.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer, that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

DOLE, *n.* [Sax. *dal;* Russ. *dolia*, a part or portion; Ir. *dail;* from the root of *deal. See* Deal.] 1.† The act of dealing or distributing; as, the power of *dole* and donative.—2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion.—3. That which is given in charity; gratuity.—4. Blows dealt out.—5.† Boundary.—6. A void space left in tillage. A part or portion of a meadow, where several persons have shares. In the law of Scotland *dole* [*L. dolus*] is used for malevolent intention, and is an essential ingredient to constitute an action criminal.

DOLE,† *n.* [L. *dolor*, pain, grief.] Grief; sorrow.

DOLE, *v. t.* To deal; to distribute. [*Not us.*]

DŌLEFUL, *a.* [*dole* and *full.*] Sorrowful; expressing grief; as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry.—2. Melancholy; sad; afflicted; as, a *doleful* sire.—3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; gloomy; as, *doleful* shades.

DŌLEFULLY, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

DŌLEFULNESS, *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.

DO'LENT,† *a.* [L. *dolens.*] Sorrowful.

DOL'ERITE, *n.* One of the varieties of the trap-rocks, composed of augite and feldspar.

DŌLESŌME, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

> The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky. *Pope*

DŌLE'SŌMELY, *adv.* In a dolesome manner.

DŌLESŌMENESS, *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

DO'LICHOS, *n.* The name given by Linnæus to the greater part of those tropical twining leguminous plants which bear eatable fruit, like the kidney-beans cultivated in Europe. They are now broken up into several genera. Class and order Diadelphia decandria. [*See* Cowhage.]

DOLICHU'RUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. δολιχουρος, long-tailed.] In *poetry*, a long-tailed verse; a verse with a redundant foot or syllable.

DOLL, *n.* [W. *delw*, form, image, resemblance, an idol, a false god; *dull*, form, figure; Arm. *dailh*, or *tailh*, which seems to be the L. *talis.* Also Ir. *dealbh*, an image. But qu. Gr. εἴδωλον, an idol, from εἴδω, to see.] A puppet or baby for a child; a small image in the human form, for the amusement of little girls.

DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *thaler;* D. *daalder;* Sp. *dalera;* said to be from *Dale*, the town where it was first coined.] A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or rather above four shillings sterling. The dollar seems to have been originally a German coin, and in different parts of Germany the name is given to coins of different values.

DOL'OMITE, *n.* A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, so called from the French geologist Dolomieu. Its structure is granular.—*Dolomite marble*, a variety of dolomite of a white colour occurring in granular concretions, often very loosely united.

DOLOMIT'IC, *a.* Containing dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.

DO'LOR, *n.* [L.] Pain; grief; lamentation.

DOLORIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing pain.

DOLORIF'IC, *a.* [L. *dolorificus; dolor* and *facio.*] 1. That causes pain or grief.—2. Expressing pain or grief.

Doloroso. [It.] In *music*, pathetic.

DOL'OROUS, *a.* [L. *dolor*, pain, grief.] 1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; impressing sorrow or grief; as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region.—2. Painful; giving pain.

> Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *More.*

3. Expressing pain or grief; as, *dolorous* sighs.

DOL'OROUSLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

DOL'PHIN, *n.* [L. *delphin* or *delphinus;* Gr. δελφιν; Ir. *deilf;* Fr. *dauphin;* W. *dolfyn*, from *dolf*, a curve or winding.] 1. The popular name of several species of Delphinus, a genus of cetaceous mammalia, comprehending, according to some naturalists, the dolphin pro-



Common Dolphin, (Delphinus Delphis).

per, the sword-fish, the porpoise, the grampus, &c. But the fish to which seamen give this name is the Coryphæna hippuris of Linnæus.—2. In *ancient Greece*, a machine suspended over the sea, to be dropped on any vessel passing under it.—*Dolphin of the mast*, in ships, a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts as a support to the puddening. [*See* Puddening.]

DOL'PHINET, *n.* A female dolphin.

DOLT, *n.* [G. *tölpel;* Sax. *dol;* W. *dol.* Qu. *dull.* The Gothic has *dwala*, foolish, stupid; Sax. *dwolian*, to wander. The Sw. has *dvala*, to sleep or be drowsy; Dan. *dvale*, sound sleep; D. *doolen*, and *dwaalen*, to wander.] A

heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-skull.

DŌLT, *v. i.* To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly.

DŌLTISH, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish; as, a *doltish* clown.

DŌLTISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity.

DOM, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; primarily, *doom*, judgment; as in *kingdom, earldom*. Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality, as in *wisdom, freedom*.

DO'MABLE, *a.* That may be tamed.

DOMĀIN, *n.* [Fr. *domaine;* Arm. *domany*. This would seem to be from L. *dominium*. Qu. is it the same word as *demain*, which is from the old French *demesne*. The latter cannot be regularly deduced from *dominium, domino*. The Norman French has *demesner*, to rule, to *demean;* and the phrase, "de son demainer," in his demain, would seem to be from a different source. *Mainor*, in Norman, is tenancy or occupation, from *main*, the hand. *Domain* seems to be the L. *dominium*, and to have been confounded with *demain, demesne*.] 1. Dominion; empire; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign; as, the vast *domains* of the Russian emperor.—2. Possession; estate; as, the portion of the king's *domains*.—3. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. In this sense, the word coincides with *demain, demesne*.

DO'MAL, *a.* [L. *domus*.] Pertaining to house in astrology.

DOM'BEY, *n.* A name given by botanists to a sterculiaceous genus of shrubs or trees, inhabiting the East Indies, and the Isle of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar. Class and order Monadelphia dodecandria, nat. order Byttneriaceæ.

DOME, *n.* [Fr. *dôme;* L. *domus;* Gr. δόμος: Ir. *dom;* supposed to be from δέμω, to build. The Greek has also δῶμα, a house, a plain roof. Qu Sax. *timbrian*, Goth. *timbryan*, to build] 1. A building; a house; a fabric; *used in poetry*.—2. A cathedral.—3. In *arch.*, in a limited sense, a tholus or cupola in the form of an inverted cup; the hemispherical coving of a building This restriction of the application of the term appears to have arisen from the Italian custom of calling an archiepiscopal church *Il duomo*. It was to a church of this rank that the tholus or cupola was first applied in modern practice. [*See* CUPOLA.]—4. In *chem.*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. This form serves to reflect or reverberate a part of the flame: hence these furnaces are called *reverberating* furnaces.

DŌMED, *a.* Furnished with a dome.

DŌMESDAY. *See* DOOMSDAY.

DŌME-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a dome.

DŌMESMAN,† *n.* [*See* DOOM.] A judge; an umpire.

DOMES'TIC, *a.* [L. *domesticus*, from *domus*, a house.] 1. Belonging to the house, or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family; as, *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* affairs; *domestic* contentions; *domestic* happiness; *domestic* worship.—2. Remaining much at home; living in retirement; as, a *domestic* man or woman.—3. Living near the habitations of man; tame; not wild; as, *domestic* animals.—4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; intestine; not foreign; as, *domestic* troubles; *domestic* dissensions.—5. Made in one's own house, nation, or country; as, *domestic* manufactures.—*Domestic architecture;* the art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use; as, cottages, farm houses, villas, mansions, &c.—*Domestic medicine;* medicine as practised by unprofessional persons in their own families.

DOMES'TIC, *n.* One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain or secretary. Also, a servant or hired labourer, residing with a family.

DOMES'TICALLY, *adv.* In relation to domestic affairs.

DOMES'TICANT, *a.* Forming part of the same family.

DOMES'TICATE, *v. t.* To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home; as, to *domesticate one's self*.—2. To make familiar, as if at home.—3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame; as, to *domesticate* wild animals.

DOMES'TICATED, *pp.* Made domestic; accustomed to remain at home.

DOMES'TICATING, *ppr.* Making domestic.

DOMESTICA'TION, *n.* The act of withdrawing from the public notice and living much at home—2. The act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.

DOMESTIC'ITY, *n.* State of being domestic.

DOM'ICILE, *n.* [L. *domicilium*, a mansion.] In general, a place of residence of an individual or family; in a narrower sense, where one lives in opposition to where one only remains for a time.

DOM'ICILE, } *v. t.* To establish
DOMICIL'IATE, } a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy.

DOM'ICILED, } *pp.* Having
DOMICIL'IATED, } gained a permanent residence or inhabitancy.

DOMICIL'IARY, *a.* Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or family. A *domiciliary* visit is a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it, under authority.

DOMICILIA'TION, *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

DOM'ICILING, } *ppr.* Gaining or
DOMICIL'IATING, } taking a permanent residence.

DOM'IFY,† *v. t.* [L. *domus*, a house, and *facio*, to make.] 1. In *astrol.*, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope, by means of six great circles, called circles of position.—2. To tame. [*Not in use, and improper.*]

DOM'INANT, *a.* [L. *dominans*, from *dominor*, to rule; *dominus*, lord, master; either from *domus*, a house, or from *domo*, δαμάω, to overcome, to tame, to subdue, W. *dovi*. Both roots unite in the sense to set, to press, to fix.] 1. Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant; as, the *dominant* party or faction.—2. In *music*, the *dominant* or sensible chord is that which is practised on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence. Every perfect major chord becomes a dominant chord, as soon as the seventh minor is added to it.—*Dominant tenement*, in *Scots law*, the name given to the tenement or subject, in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted.

DOM'INANT, *n.* In *music*, of the three notes essential to the tone, the dominant is that which is a fifth from the tonic.

DOM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *dominatus, dominor*. *See* DOMINANT.] To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.

> We every where meet with Sclavonian nations either dominant or *dominated*. *Tooke, Russ.*

DOM'INATE, *v. i.* To predominate. [*Lit. us.*]

DOM'INATED, *pp.* Ruled; governed.

DOM'INATING, *ppr.* Ruling; prevailing; predominating.

DOMINA'TION, *n.* [L. *dominatio*.] 1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government.—2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny.—3. One highly exalted in power; or the fourth order of angelic beings.

> Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers. *Milton.*

DOM'INATIVE, *a.* Governing; also imperious.

DOM'INATOR, *n.* A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power.

> Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this north-west part of the world. *Camden.*

2. An absolute governor.

DOMINĒER, *v. i.* [L. *dominor;* Fr. *dominer*. *See* DOMINANT.] 1. To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway.

> To *domineer* over subjects or servants is evidence of a low mind.

2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness.

> Go to the feast, revel, and *domineer*. *Shak.*

DOM'INĒERED, *pp.* Ruled over with insolence.

DOM'INĒERING, *ppr* Ruling over with insolence; blustering; manifesting haughty superiority.—2. *a.* Overbearing.

DOMIN'ICAL, *a.* [Low L. *dominicalis*, from *dominicus*, from *dominus*, lord.] 1. That notes the Lord's day or Sabbath. The *Dominical* letter is the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or *dies Domini*, the Lord's day. The first seven letters of the alphabet are used for this purpose.—2. Noting the prayer of our Lord.

DOMIN'ICAL, *n.* [supra.] The Lord's day.

DOMIN'ICAN, *a.* or *n.* [from *Dominic*, the founder.] The *Dominicans*, or Dominican Friars, are an order of *religieux* or monks, called also *Jacobins*, or Predicants, preaching friars; an order founded about the year 1215.

DOM'INICIDE, *n.* [L. *dominus* and *cædo*.] One who kills his master.

DOMIN'ION, *n.* [L. *dominium*. *See* DOMINANT.] 1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.

> The *dominion* of the Most High is an everlasting *dominion;* Dan. iv.

2. Power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; as, the private *dominion* of individuals.—3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as, the British *dominions*.—4. Government; right of governing. Jamaica is under the dominion of Great Britain.—5. Predominance; ascendant.—6. An order of angels.

Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers; Col. i.
7. Persons governed.
Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his *dominion*; Ps. cxiv.

DOM'INO, *n.* A kind of hood; a long dress; a masquerade dress worn by ladies and gentlemen, consisting of a long silk mantle, with a cap and wide sleeves; a kind of play.

DO'MITE, *n.* A mineral named from the Puy-de-Dôme in Auvergne, in France, of a white or grayish white colour, having the aspect and gritty feel of a sandy chalk.

DON. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes. It is commonly supposed to be contracted from *dominus, dom*; and the Portuguese *dono*, the master or owner of any thing, gives some countenance to the opinion. It coincides nearly with the Heb. דין, *daian*, and אדון, *adon*, a judge, ruler, or lord. It was formerly used in England, and written by Chaucer *Dan*. [*See* SPELMAN.] *Dona*, or *duena*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady, in Spain and Portugal.

DON,† *v. t.* [To *do on*; opposed to *doff*.] To put on; to invest with.

DO'NABLE, *a.* That may be given.

DO'NACITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Donax.

DO'NARY, *n.* [L. *donarium*, from *dono*, to give.] A thing given to a sacred use. [*Lit. us.*]

DONA'TION, *n.* [L. *donatio*, from *dono*, to give, Fr. *donner*.] 1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.
That right we hold by his *donation*. *Milton.*
2. In *law*, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person or corporation, as a free gift. To be valid, a *donation* supposes capacity both in the donor to give and donee to take, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.—*Donation mortis causa*; literally, a gift by reason of death; a gift made of personal property in the last illness of the donor.—3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration; a gift; a grant. *Donation* is usually applied to things of more value than *present*.

DON'ATISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Donatists.

DON'ATIST, *n.* One of the sect founded by Donatus. Donatists held their church to be the only pure one, and that baptism and ordination, unless by their church, were invalid.

DON'ATISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.

DON'ATIVE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *donativo*; L. *donativum*, from *dono*, to give.] 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.
The Romans were entertained with shows and *donatives*. *Dryden.*
2. In *the canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

DON'ATIVE, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson.

DON'ATORY, or DON'ATARY, *n.* In *Scots law*, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over.

DO'NAX, *n.* A genus of molluscous animals. The shell has two valves with a very obtuse margin in the forepart.

DONE, *pp.* (dun.) [*See* Do.] Performed; executed; finished.—2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says *done*; that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.

DONEE', *n.* [from L. *dono*, to give.] 1. The person to whom a gift or a donation is made.—2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as a *donee* in fee-simple, or fee-tail.

DONIF'EROUS, *a.* Bearing gifts.

DON'JON, or DON'GEON, *n.* [from *dun* or *dune*, a hill.] The principal tower of a castle, which was usually



Donjon-keep, Castle Hedingham

raised on a natural or artificial mound, and situated in the innermost court or ballium. Its lower part was commonly used as a prison. It was sometimes called the donjon-keep, or tower. [*See* DUNGEON.]

DON'KEY, *n.* An ass or mule for the saddle.—2. An ass of any kind.

DON'NAT,† *n.* [*do* and *naught*.] An idle fellow.

DON'NED, *pp.* Put on; invested with.

DO'NOR, *n.* [from L. *dono*, to give.] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers any thing gratuitously; a benefactor.—2. One who grants an estate; as, a conditional fee may revert to the *donor*, if the *donee* has no heirs of his body.

DON'SHIP, *n.* [*See* DON.] The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

DON'ZEL, *n.* [It.] A young attendant; a page.

DOO'DLE, *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow. [Qu. *dote*, Fr. *radoter*; Port. *doudo*, mad, foolish.]

DOOKS, *n.* Pieces of wood inserted into walls for attaching finishings to. The term is confined to Scotland; its English synonyme is plugs or wooden bricks.

DOOLE. *See* DOLE.

DOOM, *v. t.* [Sax. *dom*, judgment; *deman*, to deem; *gedeman*, to judge; D. *doemen*, to doom, to condemn. *Doom* is from the root of *deem*, which seems to coincide also with L. *æstimo*, to esteem, and perhaps with the root of *condemn*. *See* DEEM.] 1. To judge. [*Unusual.*]
Thou didst not *doom* so strictly. *Milton.*
2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; as, the criminal is *doomed* to chains.—3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on.
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls. *Dryden.*
4. To command authoritatively.
Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death? *Shak.*
5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of; as, we are *doomed* to suffer for our sins and errors.—6. To condemn, or to punish by a penalty.

DOOM, *n.* [Sax. *dom*; D. *doem*.] 1. Judgment; judicial sentence.
To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* applied. *Milton.*
Hence, the *final doom* is the last judgment. In *the more ancient law of Scotland*, *doom* was used to signify judicial sentence, both in civil and criminal cases.—*Falsing of dooms* was an expression formerly used to signify protesting against the sentence and taking an appeal to a higher tribunal.—2. Condemnation; sentence; decree; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; usually a determination to inflict evil, sometimes otherwise.
Revoke that *doom* of mercy. *Shak.*
3. The state to which one is doomed or destined. To suffer misery is the *doom* of sinners. To toil for subsistence is the *doom* of most men.—4. Ruin; destruction.
From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*. *Pope.*
5.† Discrimination.

DOOM, or DOUM, *n.* A remarkable palm tree, exclusively inhabiting Upper Egypt. Its stem, instead of growing without branches like other palms, forks two or three times, thus assuming the appearance of a Pandanus. The fruit is about the size of an orange, irregularly formed, of a reddish colour, and has a spongy, tasteless, but nutritious rind. The albumen of the seed is hard and transparent, and is turned into beads and other little ornaments.

DOOM'ED, *pp.* Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated.

DOOM'FUL, *a.* Full of destruction.

DOOM'ING, *ppr.* Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining.

DOOMS'DAY, *n.* [*doom* and *day*.] The day of the final judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged and consigned to endless happiness or misery.—2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

DOOMS'DAY-BOOK, } *n.* A book
DOMES'DAY-BOOK, } compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England. It consists of two volumes; a large folio, and a quarto. The folio contains 382 double pages of vellum written in a small but plain character. The quarto contains 450 double pages of vellum, written in a large fair character. It was begun in 1080, finished 1086.

DOOM'STER, or DEMP'STER, *n.* In *Scotland*, the name formerly given to the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction in the court of justiciary, the doom or sentence was in use to be pronounced by the public executioner; hence the name *doomster*.

DOOR, *n.* [Sax. *dora*, *dur*, *dure*; Ger. *thür*; Gr. θυρα; W. *dôr*; Ir. *doras*. The verb תרע, *taro*, in Ch. and Syr. signifies to *tear* or cut open, to open or break open; in Syr. also, to pray, to supplicate, to burst, to crack; in Ar. to rush headlong, to drive, to crowd, to fill. In Dutch, *door* is *through*, G. *durch*. In Tartar, *thurne* is a door. The Hebrew שער, *sahar*, a gate, seems to be the same word dialectically varied, and the verb coin-

cides in sense with the Arabic, supra, to rush. The primary sense of the verb is to pass, to drive, to rush. Hence a door is a passage or break.] 1. An opening or passage into a house or other building, or into any room, apartment, or closet, by which persons enter. Such a passage is seldom or never called a *gate*.—2. The frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank that shuts the opening of a house, or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.—3. In *familiar language*, a house; often in the plural, *doors*. My house is the first *door* from the corner. We have also the phrases, *within doors*, in the house; *without doors*, out of the house, abroad.—4. Entrance; as, the *door* of life.—5. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access. An unforgiving temper shuts the *door* against reconciliation, or the *door* of reconciliation.

I am the *door*; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved; John x.

A *door* was opened to me by the Lord; 2 Cor. ii.

To lie at the door, in a figurative sense, is to be imputable or chargeable to one. If the thing is wrong, the fault *lies at my door*.—*Next door to*, near to, bordering on.

A riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Estrange.*

†*Out of door* or *doors*, quite gone; no more to be found. *In doors*, within the house; at home.—*Chalking* of a *door*. In *Scotland*, in the removing of tenants of urban tenements, the chalking of the principal door of the house forty days before Whitsuntide, by a town-officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates, is held to be a legal warning to remove.

DŌOR-CASE, *n.* The frame which incloses a door.

DŌORING,† *n.* A door-case.

DŌOR-KEEPER, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

DŌOR-NAIL, *n.* The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck. Hence the phrase, *dead as a door-nail*.

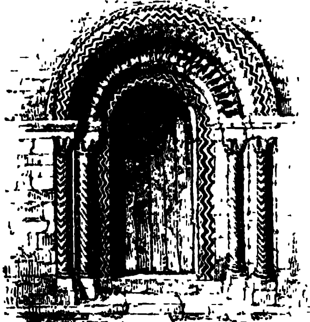
DŌOR-PŌST, *n.* The post of a door.

DŌOR-SILL, *n.* The sill of a door.

DŌOR-STEAD, *n.* Entrance or place of a door.

DŌOR-STOPS, *n.* Pieces of wood against which the door shuts in its frame.

DŌORWAY, *n.* In *arch.*, the entrance



Doorway, Earl's Barton Church, Northamptonshire

into a building. The forms and designs of doorways are found to participate in the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they have been used. In the religious edifices of the middle ages much attention was bestowed upon the designs and adornment of the entrances or doorways, particularly those in the west fronts of cathedrals.

DŌORWAY-PLANE, *n.* The space frequently found between the doorway, properly so called, and the larger door archway within which it is placed: this space is frequently richly ornamented with sculpture, figures in niches, &c.

DOQ'UET, *n.* (dok'et.) A warrant; a paper granting licence. [*See* DOCKET.]

DOR, } *n.* [Qu. Ir. *dord*, humming,
DORR, } buzzing, also rough.] The name of the black-beetle, or the hedge-chafor, a species of Scarabæus. We usually say, the *dor-beetle*.

DORA'DO, *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt, from *dorar*, to gild.] 1. A southern constellation, containing six stars, called also *xiphias*; not visible in our latitude.—2. A large fish resembling the dolphin.

DOREE', or DORY', *n.* The French popular name of the fish Zeus Faber, of Linnæus. It is an acanthopterygious fish, occasionally found in the seas of



Doree.

Great Britain, and is esteemed very delicate eating. The popular name in English is John-Dory, well-known to be a corruption of *Jaune dorée*, *i. e.* golden-yellow.

DO'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Doris in Greece. [*See* DORIC.]

DOR'IC, *a.* [from *Doris* in Greece.] In *general*, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece, who dwelt near Parnassus.—*Doric order*, in *arch.*, the



Doric Capital.

first of the Grecian and second of the Roman orders. The *Doric* dialect of the Greek language was the dialect of the Dorians, and little different from that of Lacedemon. The *Doric* mode, in *music*, was the first of the authentic modes of the ancients. Its character is severe, tempered with gravity and joy.

DOR'ICISM, } *n.* A phrase of the Doric
DO'RISM, } dialect.

DORIP'PE, *n.* A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, belonging to the subdivision which have the feet of the fourth and fifth pairs elevated on the back and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes supported upon simple peduncles.

DO'RIS, *n.* The *sea-lemon*, a genus of molluscous animals.

DOR'MANCY, *n.* [infra.] Quiescence.

DOR'MANT, *a.* [Fr. from *dormir*, L. *dormio*, to sleep.] 1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action; as, *dormant* passions.—2. Being in a sleeping posture; as the lion *dormant*, in *her*.—3. Neglected; not used; as, a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.—4. Concealed; not divulged; private. [*Unusual.*]—5. Leaning; inclining; not perpendicular; as, a *dormant* window, supposed to be so called from a beam of that name. This is now written *dormer* or *dormar*.—*Dormant partner*, in commerce and manufactories, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses. He is called also *sleeping partner*.—*Dormant state of animals*. Certain animals remain in a dormant or apparently lifeless state, at least in a state of utter inactivity, during some months in the year. Such are the hedgehog, the bat, the jerboa, the hamster, the marmot; frogs, and many other amphibious reptiles, snails, and insects.

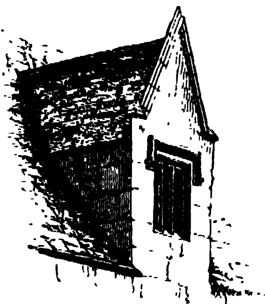


Dormant.

DOR'MANT, *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

DOR'MAR, *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

DOR'MAR, } *n.* A window
DOR'MER-WINDOW, } standing vertically on a sloping roof.



Dormer-Window, Oxford.

DOR'MITIVE, *n.* [L. *dormio*, to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate.

DOR'MITORY, *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, from *dormio*, to sleep.] 1. A place, building, or room to sleep in.—2. A gallery in convents divided into several cells, where the *religieux* sleep.—3. A burial-place.

DOR'MOUSE, *n. plur. Dormice.* [L.



Common Dormouse, (Myoxus avellanarius).

dormio, to sleep, and mouse.] The popular name of the several species of

Myoxus, a genus of Mammalia of the order Rodentia.

DORN, *n.* [G. *dorn*, a thorn.] A fish; the thornback.

DOR'NOCK, *n.* A species of figured linen of stout fabric which derives its name from a town in Scotland, where it was first manufactured for table-cloths. It is the most simple in pattern of all varieties of the diaper or damask style.

DO'RON, *n.* [Gr. δωρον, a gift; δωρεω, Russ. *dariyu*, to give.] 1.† A gift; a present.—2. A measure of three inches.

DORO'NICUM, *n.* *Leopard's bane*, a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order polygamia superflua, Linn. and nat. order Compositæ.

DORP, *n.* [G. *dorf*; D. *dorp*; W. *trev*. *See* TRIBE.] A small village.

DORR. *See* DOR.

DORR,† *v. t.* To deafen with noise.

DOR'RER,† *n.* A drone.

DOR'SAL, *a.* [from L. *dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back; as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* awn in botany.

DORSE, *n.* A canopy.

DOR'SEL. *See* DOSSER.

DORSIBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* Cuvier's appellation for the second order of annelidans, which have their branchiæ distributed along the back.

DORSI-BRAN'CHIATE, *a.* Having the branchiæ distributed along the back, as an order of annelidans.

DORSIF'EROUS, } *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the
DORSIP'AROUS, } back, and *fero*, or *pario*, to bear.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing seeds on the back of their leaves; an epithet given to ferns.

DORSTE'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Urticaceæ, and Monœcia tetrandria, Linn. The roots of several species of this genus are all confounded under the appellation of contrayorva root, and as all the species bear a great resemblance to each other in their properties, it is of little importance which particular species yields what is used for medical purposes. The root is diaphoretic and stimulant, and was formerly much used in low fevers and other asthenic diseases. It is now used as an aromatic tonic.

DOR'SUM, *n.* [L.] The ridge of a hill. In *anat.*, the back.

DOR'TURE,† *n.* [contraction of *dormiture*.] A dormitory.

DOSE, *n.* [Fr. *dose*; It. *dosa*; Gr. δοσις, that which is given, from διδωμι, to give: W. *dodi*, to give.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time.—2. Any thing given to be swallowed; any thing nauseous, that one is obliged to take.—3. A quantity; a potion.—4. As much as a man can swallow.

DOSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *doser*.] 1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses.—2. To give in doses; to give medicine or physic.—3. To give any thing nauseous.

DŌSED, *pp.* Given in doses; formed into suitable doses.

DŌSING, *ppr.* Forming into doses; physicking.

DOS'SER, *n.* [Fr. *dos*, the back; *dossier*, a bundle.] A pannier or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men.

DOS'SIL, *n.* In *surg.*, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.

DOST, the second person of *Do*, used in the solemn style; thou *dost*.

DOT, *n.* [The origin or affinities of this word are doubtful. It would be naturally deduced from a verb signifying to set, or to prick, like *punctum*, *point*. It coincides in elements with *tatoo*, and W. *dodi*, to give, that is, to thrust or cause to pass.] A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing.—In *music*, a point or speck placed after a note or rest, in order to make such note or rest half as long again. In modern music a double dot is often used, in which case the second is equal to half of the first.

DOT, *v. t.* To mark with dots.—2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects; as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages or clumps of trees.

DOT, *v. i.* To make dots or spots.

DO'TAGE, *n.* [from *dote*.] Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; as, a venerable man now in his *dotage*.—2. A doting; excessive fondness.—3. Deliriousness. [*See* the verb, to *dote*.]

DO'TAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *dotalis*, from *dos*, dower.] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it; as, a *dotal* town.

DO'TARD, *n.* [*dote* and *ard*, kind.] A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood.

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife. *Prior.*

2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond.

DO'TARDLY, *a.* Like a dotard; weak.

DOTA'TION, *n.* [L. *dotatio*, from *dos*, dower, *doto*, to endow.] 1. The act of endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion on a woman.—2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support; as of an hospital or eleemosynary corporation.

DOTE, *v. i.* [D. *dutten*, to dote, to doze; W. *dotiaw*, to put out, to cause to mistake, to err, to dote; *dotian*, to be confused; Fr. *radoter*, to rave, to talk idly or extravagantly. The French word is rendered in Armoric, *rambreal*, which seems to be our *ramble*.] 1. To be delirious; to have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

2. To be excessively in love; usually with *on* or *upon*; to *dote on*, is to love to excess or extravagance.

What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope*

Aholah *doted* on her lovers, the Assyrians; Ezek. xxiii.

3. To decay.

DŌTED, *pp.* Regarded with excessive fondness.—2. *a.* Stupid.

DŌTER, *n.* One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.—2. One who is excessively fond, or weakly in love.

DŌTING, *ppr.* Regarding with excessive fondness.

DŌTINGLY, *adv.* By excessive fondness.

DOTS, *n.* Patches of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays.

DOT'TARD, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting.

DOT'TED, *pp.* Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small detached objects.—2. In *bot.*, sprinkled with hollow dots or points.

DOT'TEREL, } *n.* The popular name
DOT'TREL, } of Charadrius Morinellus of Linnæus, a fowl of his order Grallæ. Sea Dottrel is the popular name of Tringa Interpres of Linnæus; likewise of his order Grallæ. Most of the species of Charadrius are called popularly Plovers.

DOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with dots or spots; diversifying with small detached objects.

DŌUANIER, } *n.* [Fr.] An officer of
DŌUANEER, } the customs.

DOUB'LE, *a.* (dub'l.) [Fr. *double*; W. *dyblyg*; G. *doppelt*; L. *duplus*, *duplex*; Gr. διπλοος: compounded of *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold, *plexus*, a fold. *See* Two.] 1. Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs; as *double* chickens in the same egg; *double* leaves connected by one petiole.—2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity or length repeated.

Take *double* money in your hand; Gen. xliii.

Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be on me; 2 Kings ii.

3. Having one added to another; as, a *double* chin.

Double, *double*, toil and trouble. *Shak.*

4. Two-fold; also, of two kinds.

Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

5. Two in number; as, *double* sight or sound. [*See* No. 1.] 6. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

And with a *double* heart do they speak; Ps. xii.

DOUB'LE, *adv.* (dub'l.) Twice.

I was *double* their age. *Swift.*

DOUB'LE, in *composition*, denotes two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

DOUB'LE-BANKED, or **DOUB'LE-BENCHED**, *a.* In *seamanship*, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar.

DOUB'LE-BAR'RELLED, *a.* Having two barrels as a gun.

DOUB'LE-BASS, or **BASE**, *n.* The largest musical instrument of the viol kind. In England, France, and Italy the double base has three strings, which are tuned in fourths. In Germany a fourth string is used.

DOUB'LE-BITING, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side; as, a *double-biting* axe.

DOUB'LE-BUTTONED, *a.* Having two rows of buttons.

DOUB'LE-CHARGE, *v. t.* To charge or intrust with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-CHARGED, *pp.* Charged or intrusted with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-CHARGING, *ppr.* Charging or intrusting with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-DEALER, *n.* One who acts two different parts, in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

DOUB'LE-DEALING, *n.* Artifice; duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

DOUB'LE DISTRESS, *n.* In *Scots law*, the name given to those arrestments which are used by two or more creditors, in order to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third party.

DOUB'LE-DYE, *v. t.* To dye twice over.

DOUB'LE-EDGED, *a.* Having two edges.

DOUB'LE-ENTEN'DRE, *n.* (doob'l ang-tang'-dr) [Fr.] A phrase with a double meaning, the covert meaning being frequently an obscene one.

DOUB'LE-EYED, *a.* Having a deceitful countenance.

DOUB'LE-FACE, *n.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same transaction.

DOUB'LE-FACED, *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces.

DOUB'LE-FLOOR, *n.* A floor constructed with binding and bridging joists.

DOUB'LE-FORMED, *a.* Of a mixed form.

DOUB'LE-FORTIFIED, *a.* Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.

DOUB'LE-FOUNTED, *a.* Having two sources.

DOUB'LE-FRONTED, *a.* Having a double front.

DOUB'LE-GILD, *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold.

DOUB'LE-GILDED, *pp.* Overlaid with double coatings of gold.

DOUB'LE-HANDED, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful.

DOUB'LE-HEADED, *a.* Having two heads.—2. Having the flowers growing one to another.

DOUB'LE-HEARTED, *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

DOUB'LE-LOCK, *v. t.* To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security.

DOUB'LE-LOCKED, *pp.* Twice locked.

DOUB'LE-LOCKING, *ppr.* Fastening with double security.

DOUB'LE-MANNED, *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

DOUB'LE-MEANING, *a.* Having two meanings.

DOUB'LE-MINDED, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.

DOUB'LE-MOUTHED, *a.* Having two mouths.

DOUB'LE-NATURED, *a.* Having a twofold nature.

DOUB'LE-OCTAVE, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.

DOUB'LE-PLEA, *n.* In *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.

DOUB'LE-QUARREL, *n.* A complaint of the clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

DOUB'LE-REFRACTION. *See* REFRACTION.

DOUB'LE-SECURITY, *n.* Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt.

DOUB'LE-SHADE, *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of a place.

DOUB'LE-SHADED, *pp.* Made doubly dark.

DOUB'LE-SHADING, *ppr.* Doubling the natural darkness of a place.

DOUB'LE-SHINING, *a.* Shining with double lustre.

DOUB'LE STARS, *n.* In *astr.*, those luminous bodies which, though they appear single to the naked eye, are found by the help of the telescope to be composed of two stars. [*See* STAR.]

DOUB'LE-THREADED, *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together.

DOUB'LE-TONGUE, *n.* A deceitful tongue.

DOUB'LE-TONGUED, *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*; 1 Tim. iii.

DOUB'LE, *v. t.* (dub'l.) [Fr. *doubler*; D. *dubbelen*; G. *doppeln*; Ir. *dublaighim*; W. *dyblygu*; L. *duplico*; Gr. διπλόω.] 1. To fold; as, to *double* the leaf of a book; to *double* down a corner.—2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length; as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the amount; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* the length; to *double* dishonour.—3. To contain twice the sum, quantity, or length, or twice as much; as, the enemy *doubles* our army in numbers.—4. To repeat; to add; as, to *double* blow on blow.—5. To add one to another in the same order.

Thou shalt *double* the sixth curtain in the fore front of the tabernacle; Ex. xxvi.

6. In *navigation*, to *double* a cape or point, is to sail round it, so that the cape or point shall be between the ship and her former situation.—7. In *milit. affairs*, to unite two ranks or files in one.—*To double and twist*, is to add one thread to another and twist them together.—*To double upon*, in *tactics*, is to inclose between two fires.

DOUB'LE, *v. i.* To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity, or length; to increase or grow to twice as much. A sum of money *doubles* by compound interest in a little more than eleven years. The inhabitants of the United States *double* in about twenty-five years.—2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid.

I am resolved to *double* till I win. *Dryden.*

3. To turn back or wind in running.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

DOUB'LE, *n.* Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity, or length.

If the thief be found, let him pay *double*; Ex. xxii.

2. A turn in running to escape pursuers.—3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

DOUB'LED, *pp.* Folded; increased by adding an equal quantity, sum, or value; repeated; turned or passed round.

DOUB'LENESS, *n.* The state of being doubled.—2. Duplicity.

DOUB'LER, *n.* He that doubles.—2. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

DOUB'LES, *n.* In *slating*, slates of the smallest size, measuring about 1 ft. 1 in. by 6 in. In *printing*, several words, sentences, or lines twice set.

DOUB'LET, *n.* [Ir. *duibleud*; Fr. *doublet*.] 1. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest.—2. Two; a pair.—3. Among *lapidaries*, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a colour between them, so that they have the same appearance as if the whole substance of the crystal were coloured.

DOUB'LETS, *n.* A game on dice within tables.—2. The same number on both dice.—3. A double meaning.

DOUB'LING, *ppr.* Making twice the sum, number, or quantity; repeating; passing round; turning to escape.

DOUB'LING, *n.* The act of making double; also, a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift.—*Doubling upon*, in a naval engagement, is the act of enclosing any part of a hostile fleet between two fires, or of cannonading it on both sides. In *her.*, *doublings* are the linings



Doubling.

of the mantles borne around the shield of arms. In *slating*, the course of slates at the eaves of a house; sometimes applied to the eaves-board.

DOUBLOON', *n.* [Fr. *doublon*.] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole.

DOUB'LY, *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, *doubly* wise or good; to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

DOUBT, *v. i.* (dout.) [Fr. *douter*; L. *dubito*. According to Ainsworth, this is composed of *duo* and *bito*, to go. It is evidently from the root of *dubius*, and of *two*; but the manner of formation is not clear.] 1. To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty, respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment. *Hooker.*

So we say, I *doubt* whether it is proper; I *doubt* whether I shall go; sometimes with *of*, as we *doubt of* a fact.—2. To fear; to be apprehensive; to suspect.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind. *Otway.*

DOUBT, *v. t.* (dout.) To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it.—2. To fear; to suspect.

If they turn not back perverse;
But that I *doubt*. *Milton.*

3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from; as, to *doubt* our ability to execute an office.

T'admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

4.† To fill with fear.

DOUBT, *n.* (dout.) A fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion; as, to have *doubts* respecting the theory of the tides.

Joseph is without *doubt* rent in pieces; Gen. xxxvii.

2. Uncertainty of condition.

Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; Deut. xxviii.

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension.

I stand in *doubt* of you; Gal. iv.

4. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

5.† Dread; horror and danger.

DOUBT'ABLE, *a.* That may be doubted.
DOUBT'ED, *pp.* Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.
DOUBT'ER, *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.
DOUBT'FUL, *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating; *applied to persons*; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure.—2. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a *doubtful* expression.—3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not decided; as, a *doubtful* case; a *doubtful* proposition; it is *doubtful* what will be the event of the war.—4. Of uncertain issue.

We have sustained one day in *doubtful* flight. *Milton.*

5. Not secure; suspicious; as, we cast a *doubtful* eye.—6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.

With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution. *Milton.*

7 Not certain or defined; as, a *doubtful* hue.
DOUBT'FULLY, *adv.* In a doubtful manner; dubiously.—2. With doubt; irresolutely.—3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare. *Dryden.*

4.† In a state of dread.
DOUBT'FULNESS, *n.* A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.—2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.—3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.
DOUBT'ING, *ppr.* Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating.
DOUBT'INGLY, *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.
DOUBT'LESS,† *a.* Free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure. *Shak.*

DOUBT'LESS, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably. The histories of Christ by the evangelists are *doubtless* authentic.
DOUBT'LESSLY, *adv.* Unquestionably.
DŌUCE, *a.* [Fr. *doux*, from L. *dulcis.*] Sober, sedate; not light or frivolous; applied both to persons and animals. (*Scotch.*)
DÖU'CED,† *n.* [from Fr. *douce.*] A musical instrument.
DÖU'CET,† *n.* [Fr.] A custard.
DÖU'CEUR, *n.* [Fr. from *doux*, sweet, L. *dulcis.*] A present or gift; a bribe.
DÖUCHE, *n.* [Fr.] A jet or current of water, directed upon some part of the body; employed in bathing establishments.
DÖU'CINE, *n.* [Fr.] A moulding concave above and convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula.
DÖUCK'ER, *n.* [*See* DUCK.] A fowl that dips or dives in water.
DŌUGH, *n.* (do.) [Sax. *dah*; D. *deeg*; G. *teig.* Probably a soft mass, and perhaps allied to *thick.*] Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.—*My cake is dough*, that is, my undertaking is not come to maturity.
DŌUGH-BAKED, *a.* Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.
DŌUGH-KNEADED, *a.* Soft; like dough.
DŌUGH-NUT, *n.* [*dough* and *nut.*] A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard.
DOUGHTINESS, *n.* (dou'tiness.) [*See* DOUGHTY.] Valour; bravery.
DOUGHTY, *a.* (dou'ty.) [Sax. *dohtig*, brave, noble; Dan. *dygtig*, able, fit; Sax. *dugan*, to be able or strong, to be good; D. *deugen*; G. *taugen*; hence, Sax. *dugoth*, valour, strength, or virtue; Ir. *deagh*, *diagh*, good; allied probably to L. *deceo.* *See* DECENT.] Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious; as, a *doughty* hero. It is now seldom used except in irony or burlesque.
DŌUGHY, or DŌUGHEY, *a.* (dōy.) Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale.
DOUSE, *v. t.* [This word seems to accord with *dowse*, or rather with the Gr. δυω, δυσις.] 1. To thrust or plunge into water.—2. In *seamen's language*, to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly.—*Douse* the top-sail.
DOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly into water.
DOUS'ED, *pp.* Plunged into water.
DOUS'ING, *ppr.* Plunging into water.
DOUS'ING-CHOCKS, *n.* In *ship-building*, pieces fayed across the apron, and lapped on the knight-heads or inside stuff above the upper-deck.
DOUT, *v. t.* [Qu. *do out.*] To put out; to extinguish.
DOUT'ER, *n.* An extinguisher for candles.
DÖUZEAVE, *n.* (doo'zeve.) [Fr. *douze*, twelve.] In *music*, a scale of twelve degrees.
DŎVE, *n.* [Sax. *duua*; D. *duif*; G. *taube*; Scot. *dow*; probably from cooing, Heb. דבב, *dubab*, to murmur, or Ar. *hatafa*, to coo, as a dove.] 1. The popular name of several species of Columba of Linnæus, a genus of fowls of his order Passeres, most of which are called Pigeons. The different species, which are popularly called Doves, are distinguished by some additional term prefixed.—2. A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence; Cant. ii. 14.
DŎVE'-COT, *n.* A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed.
DŎVE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for doves.
DŎVE'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a dove.
DŎVE'S'-FOOT, *n.* The popular name of the *Geranium molle*, a common native plant.
DŎVE'SHIP, *n.* The qualities of a dove.
DŎVE'-TAIL, *n.* In *carpentry*, the manner of fastening boards and timbers

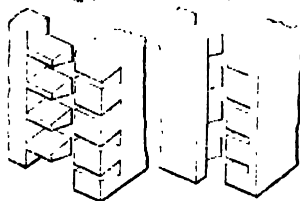
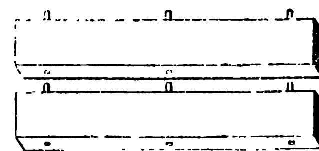


Fig. 1.—Common Dove-tailing. Fig. 2.—Lap Dove-tailing.

together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed, so that it cannot be drawn out. This is the strongest of all the fastenings or jointings.—*Dove-tails* are either exposed or concealed; concealed dove-tailing is of two kinds, lapped, and mitred. The term is used in *her.*—*Dove-tail moulding*, an ornament in the form of dove-tails, used in Norman architecture.—*Dove-tail plates*, in *ship-building*, are of metal, and let into the heel of the sternpost and keel of a vessel, to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore-end of the keel.


Dove-tail Moulding.

DŎVE'-TAIL, *v. t.* To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.
DŎVE'-TAILED, *pp.* United by a tenon in the form of a dove's tail.
DŎVE'-TAILING, *ppr.* Uniting by a dove-tail. A method of joining wood by cutting projections on one piece in the form of a dove's tail, and inserting them into corresponding hollows in the other piece.
DŎVE'-TAIL SAW. A saw used for dove-tailing. Its plate is about nine inches long, and contains about fifteen teeth to the inch; it is stiffened by a rigid iron or brass back.
DŎV'ISH,† *a.* Like a dove; innocent.
DOW, *v. i.* [A. Sax. *dugan.*] To be able; to possess strength; to avail; to profit. [*Scotch.*]
DOW'ABLE, *a.* [*See* DOWER.] That may be endowed; entitled to dower.
DOW'AĠER, *n.* [Fr. *douairière*, from *douaire*, dower.] A widow with a jointure; a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called *queen dowager*.
DOW'CETS, *n.* The testicles of a hart or stag.
DOW'DY, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie*, perhaps from *daw*, a sluggard, or its root.] An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.
DOW'DY, *a.* Awkward; slovenly; *applied to females.*
DOW'DYISH, *a.* Like a dowdy.
DOW'EL, *n.* A wooden or iron pin or tenon used in joining together two pieces of any substance. Similar and corresponding holes fitting the pin or dowel being made in each of the two pieces, one-half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it.
DOW'EL, *v. t.* To fasten two boards together by pins inserted in the edges;


Doweling.

as, a cooper *dowels* pieces for the head of a cask. [Qu. its alliance to *double.*]
DOW'ELED, *pp.* Fastened by pins in the edges.
DOW'ELING, *ppr.* Fastening together by dowel-pins.
DOW'ELING, *n* Joining with dowels.

DOW'EL-PIN, *n.* A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

DOW'ER, *n.* [W. *dawd*, a gift; *dawni*, to endow; Fr. *douaire*, from *douer*, to endow. Supposed to be from L. *dos, dotis, dotatio;* Gr. δως, a gift, from διδωμι, to give, W. *dodi*, L. *do.* It is written in the Latin of the middle ages, *dodarium, dotarium, douarium.* In Ir. *diobhadth* is dower.] 1. That portion of the lands or tenements of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, after the death of her husband. [*This is the usual present signification of the word.*]—2. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage.—3. The gift of a husband for a wife.

> Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift; Gen. xxxiv.

4. Endowment; gift.

> How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower*. *Davies.*

DOW'ERED, *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion.

DOW'ERLESS, *a.* Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

DOW'ERY. *See* DOWRY.

DOWF, or **DOLF,** *a.* [Fr. Sax. *dofe*, stupor.] Dull, flat; denoting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy, gloomy, inactive, lethargic, hollow, applied to sound, pithless, wanting force, silly, frivolous. [*Scotch.*]

DOW'LAS, *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth.

DOWLE,† *n.* A feather.

DOWN, *n.* [Sw. *dun;* Dan. *duun.* In Sw. *dyna* is a feather-bed or cushion; Arm. *dum*, down. But the primitive orthography and signification are uncertain.] 1. The fine soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. The eider duck yields the best kind. Also, fine hair; as, the *down* of the chin.—2. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance.—3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind; as in dandelion and thistle.—4. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.

> Thou bosom softness; *down* of all my cares. *Southern.*

DOWN, or **DUNE,** *n.* [Sax. *dun;* D. *duin*, a sandy hill; G. *düne;* Fr. *dune*, *plur. dunes.* In *French, dunette* is the highest part of the poop of a ship, and as this appears to be a diminutive of *dune*, it proves that the primary sense is a hill or elevation.] 1. A bank or elevation of sand, thrown up by the sea.—*Downs*, or *dunes*, are low hills of blown sand that skirt the shores of Holland, England, Spain, and other countries.—2. A large open plain, primarily on elevated land. Sheep feeding on the *downs.*

DOWN, *prep.* [Sax. *dun, adun.* In W. *dwvyn* is deep, Ir. *domhain;* and in Welsh, *dan* is under, beneath. In Russ. *tonu* is to sink.] 1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to run *down* a hill; to fall *down* a precipice; to go *down* the stairs.—2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake. We sail or swim *down* a stream; we sail *down* the Thames from London to the Nore. Hence figuratively, we pass *down* the current of life or of time.—*Down the sound*, in the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea.—*Down the country*, toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

DOWN, *adv.* In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place; as, he is going *down.*—2. On the ground, or at the bottom; as, he is *down;* hold him *down.*—3. Below the horizon; as, the sun is *down.*—4. In the direction from a higher to a lower condition; as, his reputation is going *down.*—5. Into disrepute or disgrace. A man may sometimes preach *down* error; he may write *down* himself or his character, or run *down* his rival; but he can neither preach nor write *down* folly, vice, or fashion.—6. Into subjection; into a due consistence; as, to boil *down*, in decoctions and culinary processes.—7. At length; extended or prostrate, on the ground or on any flat surface; as, to lie *down;* he is lying *down.*—*Up and down*, here and there; in a rambling course. It is sometimes used without a verb, as *down, down;* in which cases, the sense is known by the construction.—*Down* with a building, is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.—*Down with him*, signifies, throw him.—*Down, down*, may signify, come down, or go down, or take down, lower. It is often used by seamen, *down* with the fore-sail, &c. Locke uses it for *go down*, or be received; as, any kind of food will *down;* but the use is not elegant, nor legitimate. Sidney uses it as a verb, "To *down* proud hearts," to subdue or conquer them; but the use is not legitimate.

DOWN'-BEAR, *v. t.* To bear down; to depress.

DOWN'-BEARING, *pp.* Bearing down.

DOWN'-BED, *n.* A bed of down.

DOWN'CAST, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; as, a *downcast* eye or look, indicating bashfulness, modesty, or dejection of mind.

DOWN'CAST,† *n.* Sadness; melancholy look.

DOWN'CASTING, *a.* Casting down; dejecting.

DOWN'ED, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down.

DOWN'FALL, *n.* A falling, or body of things falling; as, the *downfall* of a flood.—2. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall, or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension; as, the *downfall* of the Roman empire, occasioned by the conquests of the Northern nations; the *downfall* of a city.—3. The sudden fall, depression, or ruin of reputation or estate. We speak of the *downfall* of pride or glory, and of distinguished characters.

DOWN'FALLEN, *a.* Fallen; ruined.

DOWN'GYVED, *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters.

DOWN'-HAUL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a rope passing along a stay, through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down.

DOWN'HEARTED, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

DOWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.

> And though 'tis *downhill* all. *Dryden.*

DOWN'HILL, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.

> A *downhill* greensward. *Congreve.*

DOWN'LOOKED, *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen; as, jealousy *downlooked.*

DOWN'LYING, *n.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.

DOWN'LYING, *a.* About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWN'RIGHT, *adv.* Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

> A giant cleft *downright.* *Hudibras.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

> We shall chide *downright.* *Shak.*

3. Completely; without stopping short; as, she fell *downright* into a fit.

DOWN'RIGHT, *a.* Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; as, *downright* madness; *downright* nonsense; *downright* wisdom; *downright* falsehood; *downright* atheism.—2. Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt; as, he spoke in his *downright* way.

DOWN'RIGHTLY, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.

DOWNSETT' or **DANCETT'E,** *n.* In *her.*, the separated part of an ordinary.

DOWN'-SHARES, *n.* In *agri.*, breast ploughs employed to pare off the turf on downs.

DOWN'-SITTING, *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

> Thou knowest my *down-sitting* and my up-rising; Ps. cxxxix.

DOWN'TROD, } *a.* Trodden
DOWN'TRODDEN, } down; trampled down.

DOWN'WARD or **DOWN'WARDS,** *adv.* [Sax. *duneweard.* *See* WARD.] 1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the centre of the earth, or not; as, to tend *downward;* to move or roll *downward;* to look *downward;* to take root *downward.*—2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source. Water flows *downward* toward the sea; we sailed *downward* on the stream.—3. In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor, considered as a head; as, to trace successive generations *downward* from Adam or Abraham.—4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.

DOWN'WARD, *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its centre; as, a *downward* course; he took his way with *downward* force.—2. Declivous; bending; as, the *downward* heaven.—3. Descending from a head, origin, or source.—4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected; as *downward* thoughts.

DOWN'WEED, *n.* Cottonweed, a downy plant.

DOWN'Y, *a.* [*See* DOWN.] Covered with down or nap; as, a *downy* feather; *downy* wings.—2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant.—3. Made of down or soft feathers; as, a *downy* pillow.—4. Soft, calm, soothing; as, *downy* sleep.—5. Resembling down.

DOW'RY, *n.* [*See* DOWER. This word differs not from *dower.* It is the same word differently written, and the distinction made between them is arbitrary.] 1. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife.—2. The reward paid for a wife.—3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOWSE,† *v. t.* [Sw. *daska.*] To strike on the face.

DOWST,† *n.* A stroke.

DOXOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

DOXOL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To give glory to God, as in doxology.

DOXOL'OGIZING, *ppr.* Giving glory to God.

DOXOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. δοξολογια: δοξα, praise, glory, and λεγω, to speak.] In *Christian worship*, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.

DOX'Y, *n.* [Qu. Sw. *docka*, a baby, doll, or plaything.] A prostitute; a mistress.

DOZE, *v. i.* [Dan. *doser*, to stifle, suppress, or quiet; to make heavy, sleepy or drowsy; *dysser*, to lull to sleep. The Saxon has *dwæs*, *dwes*, dull, stupid, foolish, D. *dwaas*. The Saxon *dysig* is rendered foolish or *dizzy*. See DOTE.] 1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep; as, to *doze* over a work.

DOZE, *v. t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time.—2. To make dull; to stupify. Dryden uses the participle *dozed*, "*Dozed* with his fumes."

DŌZED, *pp.* Slept lightly.

DŌZ'EN, *a.* (duz'n.) [Fr. *douzaine*; Arm. *douzenn*; from Fr. *douze*, twelve; G. *duzend* or *dutzend*. Qu. *two* and *ten*, G. *zehn*. The composition of the word is not obvious.] Twelve in number, applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract. We say, a *dozen* men; a *dozen* pair of gloves. It is a word much used in common discourse and in light compositions; rarely in the grave or elevated style.

DŌZ'EN, *n.* The number twelve of things of a like kind; as, a *dozen* of eggs; twelve *dozen* of gloves; a *dozen* of wine.

DŌZER, *n.* One that dozes or slumbers.

DŌZINESS, *n.* [from *dozy*.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.

DŌZING, *ppr.* Slumbering.

DŌZING, *n.* A slumbering; sluggishness.

DŌZ'Y, *a.* [See DOZE.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish; as, a *dozy* head.

DRAB, *n.* [Sax. *drabbe*, lees, dregs; D. *drabbe*, dregs. This seems to be the Dan. *draabe*, a *drop*.] 1. A strumpet; a prostitute.—2. A low, sluttish woman.—3. A kind of wooden box, used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

DRAB, *n.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth; It. *drappo*; Sp. *trapo*, and without the prefix *t*, *ropa*, cloth; Port. *roupa*, whence *robe*. From the French we have *draper*, *drapery*, as the Spanish have *ropage*, for drapery. This word seems allied to the L. *trabea*.] A kind of thick woollen cloth.

DRAB, *a.* Being of a dun colour, like the cloth so called.

DRAB, *v. i.* To associate with strumpets.

DRA'BA, *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Cruciferæ, consisting of herbaceous annuals, biennials, and perennials. The only species of importance is the verna or early whitlow-grass, which grows on old walls and dry banks. It is one of the earliest flowering plants we have.

DRAB'BING, *ppr.* Keeping company with lewd women.

DRAB'BING, *n.* An associate with strumpets.

DRAB'BLE, *v. t.* To draggle; to make dirty by drawing in mud and water; to wet and befoul; as, to *drabble* a gown or cloak. In *Scotch*, this word signifies to dirty by slabbering, as if it were allied to *dribble*, *drivel*, from the root of *drip*, which coincides with *drop*.

DRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To fish for barbels with a long line and rod.

DRAB'BLING, *a.* Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbels.

DRAB'BLING, *n.* A method of angling for barbels with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.

DRAB'LER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail, in sloops and schooners. It is the same to a bonnet, as a bonnet is to a course.

DRACÆ'NA, *n.* A genus of endogenous plants, belonging to the nat. order Asphodeleæ. The species are evergreens, either of a shrubby or arboreous nature; and having long slender, often columnar stems, they emulate palms in habit. The best known species is the D. Draco, not only from its producing dragon's blood, but also from one specimen of huge dimensions having been so frequently described or noticed in the works of visitors to the Canary islands [See DRAGON'S BLOOD.]

DRACHM, *n.* (dram.) A drachma.

DRACH'MA, *n.* [L. from Gr. δραχμη; Fr. *dragme*; It. *dramma*, by contraction, Eng. *dram*.] 1. A Grecian coin, of the value of sevenpence three farthings sterling.—2. The eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains, or three scruples; a weight used by apothecaries, but usually written *dram*.

DRA'CINE, *n.* A name given to the red colouring matter of the resinous substance called dragon's blood. It has been also called *draconine*.

DRA'CO, *n.* [See DRAGON.] In *astr.*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing, according to Flamsteed, eighty stars.—2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds.—3. A genus of animals of two species. [See DRAGON.]

DRACOCEPH'ALUM, *n.* Dragon's head; a genus of odoriferous annual and perennial herbs, mostly found in the north of Asia, Europe, and America. Class and order Didynamia gymnospermia; nat. order Labiatæ. The best known and most generally cultivated species is the D. Canariense, or Canary Balm of Gilead.

DRACON'TIUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Gynandria and order polyandria, nat. order Aroideæ. They are natives of India. The D. Fœtidum, or stink cabbage, exhales a very fetid odour, which is impaired by keeping. The powder of the root is used as an antispasmodic.

DRACON'TIC, *a.* [L. *draco*.] In *astr.*, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

DRACUN'CULUS, *n.* [from L. *draco*, dragon.] 1. In *bot.*, a plant, a species of Arum, with a long stalk, spotted like a serpent's belly.—2. A fish of the Linnean genus Callionymus.—3. The Filaria Medinensis, Linn., or Guinea-worm, supposed to be a worm which penetrates the skin, and insinuates itself between the muscles of the human species.

DRAD,† *a.* Terrible. [See DREAD.] This was also the old pret. of *Dread*.

DRĂFF, *n.* [D. *draf*, *droef*, dregs, grains. Shakspere wrote *draugh*, and the French have *drague*, grains. The latter coincides in elements with *draw*, *drag*.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter. In *Scotland*, it signifies the refuse of malt which has been brewed from.

DRĂFF'ISH, *a.* Worthless.

DRĂFF'Y, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

DRĂFT, *n.* [Corrupted from *draught*, from *drag*, *draw*, but authorized by respectable use.] 1. A drawing; as, this horse is good for *draft*. In this sense, *draught* is perhaps most common.—2. A drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post. Sometimes a drawing of men from other companies or societies. These important posts, in consequence of *heavy drafts*, were left weakly defended.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Marshall.*

3. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts*, till advice was received of the progress of the loan. *Hamilton.*

4. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated. [See DRAUGHT.]—5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. [See DRAUGHT.]—6. A writing composed.

DRĂFT, *v. t.* To draw an outline; to delineate.—2. To compose and write; as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.—3. To draw men from a military band or post; to select; to detach.—4. To draw men from any company, collection, or society.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell's Dict.*

DRĂFT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads or in ploughing.

DRĂFT'-OX, *n.* An ox employed in drawing.

DRĂFT'ED, *pp.* Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRĂFT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; delineating; detaching.

DRĂFTS, *n.* A game played on checkers.

DRĂFT'SMAN, *n.* One who draws plans or designs. [See DRAUGHTSMAN.]

DRAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *dragan*; W. *dragiaw*; G. *tragen*; also Sax. *dreogan*; L. *traho*; Fr. *traire*; Sp. *trago*, a draught; *tragar*, to swallow; Eng. to *drink*. See DRINK and DRENCH.] 1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; applied particularly to drawing heavy things with labour, along the ground or other surface; as, to *drag* stone or timber; to *drag* a net in fishing; John xxi. 8.—2. In *New England*, to break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to harrow.—3. To draw along slowly or heavily; to draw any thing burdensome; as, to *drag* a lingering life.—

4. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried.

He drags me at his chariot-wheels. — *Stillingfleet.*

To *drag* one in chains.—5. To pull or haul about roughly and forcibly. In *seamen's language*, to *drag* an anchor is to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship.—6. A machine employed to search for drowned persons.

DRAG, *v. i.* To hang so low as to trail on the ground.—2. To fish with a drag; as, they have been *dragging* for fish all day, with little success.—3. To be drawn along; as, the anchor *drags*.—4. To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; as, this business *drags*.—5. To hang or grate on the floor, as a door.

DRAG, *n.* Something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook.—2. A particular kind of harrow.—3. A car; a low cart.—4. An apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of one wheel, or of several wheels, of a carriage, in descending hills, slopes, &c. [*See* SKID.]—5. In *sea-language*, a machine consisting of a sharp square frame of iron, encircled with a net, used to take the wheel off from the platform or bottom of the decks.—6. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way. In *masonry*, a thin plate of steel indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit. Metaphorically, in *familiar language*, a *drag* means a person or thing who or which is an obstacle to progress or prosperity.

DRAG-CHAIN, *n.* Part of the apparatus of a drag.

DRAG'GED, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; drawn with labour or force; drawn along slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or harrow.

DRAG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; drawing with labour or by force; drawing slowly or heavily; raking with a drag.

DRAG'GLE, *v. t.* [dim. of *drag*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

DRAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

DRAG'GLED, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the ground or mire.

DRAG'GLE-TAIL, *n.* A slut.

DRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; making dirty by drawing on the ground or wet grass.

DRAG'MAN, *n.* A fisherman that uses a dragnet.

DRAG'NET, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

DRAG'OMAN, DROGMAN, *n.* [It. *dragomanno;* Fr. *trucheman;* Ch. תורגמן, *turgaman*, from תרגם, *turgam*, Ch. Ar. Syr. Eth. to interpret.] An interpreter; a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East.

DRAG'ON, *n.* [L. *draco;* Gr. δρακων: Fr. *dragon;* G. *drache;* Ir. *draic* or *draig;* W. *draig.* The origin of this word is not obvious. In Ir. *drag* is fire; in W. *dragon* is a leader, chief, or sovereign, from *dragiaw*, to draw. In Scotch, the word signifies a paper kite, as also in Danish; probably from the notion of flying or shooting along, like a fiery meteor. In Welsh, *draig* is rendered by Owen a procreator or generating principle, a fiery serpent, a dragon, and the Supreme; and the plural *dreigiau*, silent lightnings, *dreigiaw*, to lighten silently. Hence I infer that the word originally signified a shooting meteor in the atmosphere, a fiery meteor, and hence a fiery or flying serpent, from a root which signified to shoot or draw out.] 1. A kind of winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. In *her.*, it is borne both in coats, crests, and supporters.—2. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent.



Dragon.

Swift, swift, ye dragons of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. — *Shak.*

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; as, this man or woman is a *dragon*.—4. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. [*See* DRACO.] In *scripture*, *dragon* seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent, Is. xxvii., where the leviathan is also mentioned; also Ps. lxxiv. Sometimes it seems to signify a venomous land serpent; Ps. xci., "The *dragon* shalt thou trample under foot." It is often used for the devil, who is called the old serpent; Rev. xx. 2.

DRAG'ON, *n.* *Draconidæ;* a genus of Saurians, distinguished from their congeners in having their first six false ribs, instead of hooping the abdomen, extending in a nearly straight line, and sustaining a production of the skin,



Flying Dragon (Draco volans).

which forms a kind of wing comparable to that of the bats, but independent of the four feet. This wing sustains the animal like a parachute when it leaps from branch to branch, but does not possess the faculty of beating the air, and thus raising the reptile into flight like a bird. All the species are small and inoffensive.

DRAG'ON BEAM, DRAG'ON PIECE, *n.* In *arch.*, a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall plate at corners, used to receive and support the foot of the hip rafter.

DRAGO'NET, *n.* A little dragon.—2. The popular name of the species of a genus of fishes called by Linnæus Callionymus.

DRAG'ON-FLY, *n.* The popular name of a genus of insects called Libellula by Linnæus.

DRAG'ONISH, *a.* In the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

DRAG'ONLIKE, *a.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious.

DRAG'ONS, *n.* The popular name of certain plants which are species of the Linnæan genus Dracontium.

DRAG'ON'S-BLOOD, *n.* [Sax. *dracanblod.*] The vague popular name of the inspissated juice of various plants, as



Dragon's-Blood Tree (Dracæna draco).

Calamus Draco, Dracæna Draco, Pterocarpus Draco, &c. Obtained from such various sources, it has various properties, and is of diverse composition.

DRAG'ON'S-HEAD, *n.* A popular name of certain plants of the genus Dracocephalum, of which term it is a translation.—*Dragon's head and tail.*, in *astr.*, are the nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic.

DRAG'ON-SHELL, *n.* A name given to a species of Patella or Limpet.

DRAG'ON'S-WATER, *n.* A name given to a plant belonging to the genus Calla.

DRAGOON', *n.* [Fr. *dragon;* G. *dragoner;* L. *draconarius*, an ensign bearer, from *draco*, dragon; an appellation given to horsemen, perhaps for their rapidity or fierceness.] A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require. Their arms are a sword, a musket, and a bayonet.

DRAGOON', *v. t.* To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.—2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers.—3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force. [*This is the more usual sense.*]

The colonies may be influenced to any thing, but they can be dragooned to nothing. — *Price.*

DRAGOONADE, *n.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.

DRAGOON'ED, *pp.* Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed.

DRAGOON'ING, *ppr.* Abandoning to the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing; vexing.

DRAG'-SHEET, *n.* The name given to a contrivance for lessening the drift of vessels in heavy gales of wind. It is a sort of floating anchor, formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and having a beam attached to it, which serves as a float to the apparatus.

DRAIL,† *v. t.* To trail.

DRAIL,† *v. i.* To draggle.

DRAIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *drehnigean*, to drain, to strain. This may be a derivative from the root of *draw*. Qu. Sax. *dry-*

gan, to dry.] 1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon.*

2. To empty or clear of liquor, by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; as, to *drain* a vessel of its contents.—3. To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor, by causing it to flow off in channels, or through porous substances; as, to *drain* land; to *drain* a swamp or marsh.—4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually; as, a foreign war *drains* a country of specie.

DRAIN, *v. i.* To flow off gradually; as, let the water of low ground *drain* off.—2. To be emptied of liquor, by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain*; let the cloth hang and *drain*.

DRAIN, *n.* A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; particularly, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink. Drains receive different names according to their constructions and uses: thus there are walled or box drains, barrel drains, triangular drains, arched drains, stone drains, brick drains, wood drains, turf drains, earth drains, &c.

DRĀINABLE, *a.* Capable of being drained.

DRĀINAGE, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid.

DRĀINED, *pp.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing or dropping; exhausted; drawn off.

DRĀINER, *n.* In *cookery*, a perforated plate for letting fluids escape.—2. A stream from a lake, morass, &c.; as, the Leven is the *drainer* of Lochlomond.

DRĀINING, *ppr.* Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration or flowing in small channels.

DRĀINING, *n.* In *agri.*, the process of drawing off the water from bogs, marshes, wet lands, and lands liable to be flooded by excessive rains, by means of drains or trenches cut to some depth below the surface, which serve to collect the waters, and convey them to a lower level.—*Draining-plough*, an implement used in forming drains.

DRAKE, *n.* 1. The male of the duck kind.—2. [L. *draco*, dragon.] A small piece of artillery.—3. The drake-fly.

DRAM, *n.* [contracted from *drachma*,—which see.] 1. Among druggists and physicians, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains. In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce.—2. A small quantity; as, no *dram* of judgment.—3. As much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; as, a *dram* of brandy.—*Drams* are the slow poison of life.—4. Spirit; distilled liquor.

DRAM, *v. i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [*A low word expressing a low practice.*]

DRAMMEN-TIMBER, } *n.* The name
DRAM-TIMBER, } given to battens, from Drammen, a port in Norway.

DRAM'-DRINKER, *n.* One who habitually drinks spirits.

DRÄM'A, *n.* [Gr. δρᾶμα, from δράω, to make.] A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragicomedy, opera, &c.

DRAMAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
DRAMAT'ICAL, } the drama; represented by action; theatrical; not narrative.

DRAMAT'ICALLY, *a.* By representation; in the manner of the drama.

Dramatis personæ, *n.* [L.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play.

DRAM'ATIST, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

DRAM'ATIZE, *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play, that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke's Russia.*

DRAM'ATIZED, *pp.* Composed in the form of a play.

DRAM'ATIZING, *ppr.* Composing in the form of a play.

DRAMATUR'GY, *n.* [δραματουργία, from δρᾶμα and ἔργον, work.] The science which treats of the rules of composing a drama, and representing it on the stage, as far as the subject can be brought under general rules.

DRANK, *pret.* of *Drink*.

DRAPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *draper.*] 1.† To make cloth.—2.† To banter.—3. To dispose drapery for use or ornament.

DRA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *drapier; draper*, to make cloth; from *drap*, cloth.] One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths; as, a *linen-draper* or *woollen-draper*.

DRA'PERY, *n.* [Fr. *draperie*; It. *drapperia*; from *drap*, *drappo*; Sp. *ropage*, from *ropa*, cloth.] 1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.—2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.—3. In *sculp.* and *paint.*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, &c.

DRA'PET,† *n.* Cloth; coverlet.

DRAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, from δράω, to make.] Powerful; acting with strength or violence; efficacious; as, a *drastic* cathartic.

DRAUGH. *See* DRAFF.

DRAUGHT, *n.* (draft.) [from *draw*, *drag.*] 1. The act of drawing; as, a horse or ox fit for *draught*.—2. The quality of being drawn; as, a cart or plough of easy *draught*.—3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking.—4. The quantity of liquor drunk at once.—5. The act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c. described on paper. [Qu. Ir. *dreach*, W. *dryç*.]—6. Representation by picture; figure painted, or drawn by the pencil.—7. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish.—8. That which is taken by sweeping with a net; as, a *draught* of fishes; Luke v.—9. The drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.—10. The act of drawing men from a military band, army, or post; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. [*See* DRAFT, which is more generally used.]—11. A sink or drain; Matt. xv.—12. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [*See* DRAFT.]—13. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; as, a ship of twelve feet *draught*.—14. A small allowance on weighable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight.—15. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy. [Qu.]—16. A writing composed.—17. *Draughts*, a kind of game resembling chess.—18. A sinapism; a mild vesicatory.—*Angle of draught.* When a power is applied to drag, or roll a body over a plain surface, it has to overcome two obstacles: one is the friction of the surface over which the body slides or rolls; and the other is the weight of the body itself. There is in every case a certain direction of the drawing power which is best adapted to overcome these conjoined obstacles; and the angle made by the line of draught, with a line upon the plane over which the body is drawn, is termed the *angle of draught*. If a body be required to be drawn upon a plane subject to friction, the best direction for the traces is to be inclined to the plane at that angle at which the plane itself should be inclined to the horizon, in order to make the body move down it without any drawing force. In *masonry*, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—*Draught* in *carpentry* and *joinery*. When a tenon is to be secured in a mortise by a pin passed through the side, and the holes to receive the pin are made nearer to the shoulder of the tenon than to the cheeks of the mortice; the insertion of the pin draws the shoulder of the tenon up to the cheeks of the mortise, and it is said to have a *draught*.

DRAUGHT, *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. [*See* DRAFT.]

DRAUGHT'-HOOKS, *n.* Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side, one near the trunnion hole and the other at the train; used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draught ropes.

DRAUGHT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing a plough, cart, or other carriage, as distinguished from a saddle-horse.

DRAUGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHTS'MAN, *n.* A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.—2. One who drinks drams; a tippler.

DRAVE, the old preterite of *Drive*. We now use *Drove*.

DRAW, *v. t.* (pret. *drew*; pp. *drawn*.) [Sax. *dragan*; L. *traho*. It is only a dialectical spelling of *drag*,—which see.] 1. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain. It differs from *drag* only in this, that *drag* is more generally applied to things moved along the ground by sliding, or moved with greater toil or difficulty, and *draw* is applied to all bodies moved by force in advance, whatever may be the degree of force.—*Draw* is the more general or generic term, and *drag* more specific. We say, the horses *draw* a coach or waggon, but they *drag* it through mire; yet *draw* is properly used in both cases.—2. To pull out, as to *draw* a sword or dagger from its sheath; to unsheath. Hence, to *draw the sword* is to wage war.—3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seat? James ii.

4. To pull up or out; to raise from any depth; as, to *draw* water from a well.—5. To suck; as, to *draw* the breasts.—6. To attract; to cause to move or tend toward itself; as, a magnet or other attracting body is said to *draw* it.—7. To attract; to cause to turn toward itself; to engage; as, a beauty or a popular speaker *draws* the eyes of an

assembly, or *draws* their attention.—8. To inhale; to take air into the lungs; as, there I first *drew* air; I *draw* the sultry air.—9. To pull or take from a spit, as a piece of meat.—10. To take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out; as, to *draw* wine or cider.—11. To take a liquid from the body; to let out; as, to *draw* blood or water.—12. To take from an oven; as, to *draw* bread.—13. To cause to slide, as a curtain, either in closing or unclosing; to open or unclose and discover, or to close and conceal. To *draw the curtain* is used in both senses.—14. To extract; as, to *draw* spirit from grain or juice.—15. To produce; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause; usually followed by a modifying word; as, piety *draws down* blessings; crimes *draw down* vengeance; vice *draws on* us many temporal evils; war *draws after* it a train of calamities.—16. To move gradually or slowly; to extend.

They *drew* themselves more westerly. *Ralegh.*

17. To lengthen; to extend in length.

How long her face is *drawn.* *Shak.*

In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton.*

18. To utter in a lingering manner; as, to *draw* a groan.—19. To run or extend, by marking or forming; as, to *draw* a line on paper, or a line of circumvallation. Hence,—20. To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; as, to *draw* the figure of a man; to *draw* the face. Hence,—21. To describe; to represent by words; as, the orator *drew* an admirable picture of human misery. 22. To represent in fancy; to image in the mind.—23. To derive; to have or receive from some source, cause, or donor; as, to *draw* the rudiments of science from a civilized nation; to *draw* consolation from divine promises.—24. To deduce; as, to *draw* arguments from facts or inferences from circumstantial evidence.—25. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion.

Draw me; we will run after thee; Cant. i

Men shall arise, speaking perverse things, to *draw* away disciples after them; Acts xx.

26. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move.

My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Shak.*

27. To induce; to persuade; to attract toward; *in a very general sense.*—28. To win; to gain; *a metaphor from gaming.*—29. To receive or take, as from a fund; as, to *draw* money from a bank or from stock in trade.—30. To bear; to produce; as, a bond or note *draws* interest from its date.—31. To extort; to force out; as, his eloquence *drew* tears from the audience; to *draw* sighs or groans.—32. To wrest; to distort; as, to *draw* the scriptures to one's fancy.—33. To compose; to write in due form; to form in writing; as, to *draw* a bill of exchange; to *draw* a deed or will.—34. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery. We say, to *draw* a lottery, or to *draw* a number in the lottery.—35. To receive or gain by drawing; as, to *draw* a prize. We say also, a number *draws* a prize or a blank, when it is drawn at the same time.—36. To extend; to stretch; as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a piece of metal by beating, &c.—37. To sink into the water; or to require a certain depth of water for floating; as, a ship *draws* fifteen feet of water.—38. To bend; as, to *draw* the bow; Is. lxvi.—39. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels; as, to *draw* poultry.—40.† To withdraw.—*To draw back,* to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.—*To draw in,* to collect; to apply to any purpose by violence.

A dispute, in which every thing is *drawn in* to give colour to the argument. *Locke.*

2. To contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back; as, to *draw in* the reins.—3. To entice, allure, or inveigle; as, to *draw in* others to support a measure.—*To draw off,* to draw from or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract; as, to *draw off* the mind from vain amusements.—2. To draw or take from; to cause to flow from; as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel.—3. To extract by distillation.—*To draw on,* to allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow. The reluctant may be *drawn on* by kindness or caresses.—2. To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on,* or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*

To draw over, to raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.—2. To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party. Some men may be *drawn over* by interest, others by fear.—*To draw out,* to lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend.—2. To beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal.—3. To lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue.

Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxxv. 5.

4. To cause to issue forth; to draw off; as liquor from a cask.—5. To extract, as the spirit of a substance.—6. To bring forth; to pump out, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared, or brought to light; as, to *draw out* facts from a witness.—7. To induce by motive; to call forth.

This was an artifice to *draw* out from us an accusation. *Anon.*

8. To detach; to separate from the main body; as, to *draw out* a file or party of men.—9. To range in battle; to array in a line.—*To draw together,* to collect or be collected.—*To draw up,* to raise; to lift; to elevate.—2. To form in order of battle; to array.—3. To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing; as, to *draw up* a deed; to *draw up* a paper. In this use, it is often more elegant to omit the modifying word. [*See* No. 33.]

DRAW, *v. i.* To pull; to exert strength in drawing. We say, a horse or an ox *draws* well.—2. To act as a weight.

Watch the bias of the mind, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*

3. To shrink; to contract into a smaller compass.—4. To move; to advance. The day *draws* toward evening.—5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course; as, the sails *draw.*—6. To unsheathe a sword. His love *drew* to defend him. In this phrase, *sword* is understood.—7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures; as, he *draws* with exactness.—8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge; as, an epispastic *draws* well.—*To draw back,* to retire; to move back; to withdraw.—2. To renounce the faith; to apostatize; Heb. x.—*To draw near* or *nigh,* to approach; to come near.—*To draw off,* to retire; to retreat; as, the company *drew off* by degrees.—*To draw on,* to advance; to approach; as, the day *draws on.*—2. To gain on; to approach in pursuit; as, the ship *drew on* the chase.—3. To demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draft.* He *drew on* his factor for the amount of the shipment.

You may *draw on* me for the expenses of your journey. *Jay.*

To draw up, to form in regular order; as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle.—*Draw,* in most of its uses, retains some shade of its original sense, to pull, to move forward by the application of force in advance, or to extend in length. And Johnson justly observes, that it expresses an action gradual or continuous, and leisurely. We *pour* liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We write a letter with haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow caution, and regard to a precise form. We *draw* a bar of metal by continued beating.

DRAW, *n.* The act of drawing.—2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAW'ABLE, *a.* That may be drawn.

DRAW'BACK, *n.* Money or an amount paid back. Usually, a certain amount of duties or customs paid back or remitted to an importer on the exportation of his goods; for instance, sugar, &c.; or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures.—2. In *a popular or moral sense,* any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit or enjoyment.

DRAW'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or in a bridge over a navigable river. In



Draw-bridge.

the latter, the draw-bridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be raised to let a vessel pass through.

DRAW'-NET, *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.

DRAW'-WELL, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

DRAW'EE, *n.* The person on whom an

order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

DRAW'ER, *n.* One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquor from a cask.—2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction.—3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.—4. A sliding box in a table, desk, &c., which is drawn out at pleasure; one of a set of such boxes in a case or bureau.—*Chest of drawers*, a case of sliding boxes or *drawers* for holding various articles of dress, bed and table linen, &c.—5. *Drawers*, in *the plural*, a close under garment worn on the lower limbs.

DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating.

DRAW'ING, *n.* The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting.—2. The act of representing the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation.

DRAWING'-KNIFE, *n.* In *joinery*, an edge tool used to make an incision into the surface of a piece of wood along the path which the saw is to follow; it prevents the teeth of the saw from tearing the surface.

DRAW'ING-MÄSTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties. It is written by Coxe, *withdrawing-room*, a room to which company *withdraws* from the dining-room.—2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

DRAWING'-SLATE, *n.* A fine-grained soft stone, pretty nearly allied to clay, slate, or argillite, a rock along with which it always occurs. It is sometimes called *black-chalk*, and is used as a marking or drawing material.

DRAWL, *v. t.* [D. *draalen*, to linger.] To utter words in a slow lengthened tone.

DRAWL, *v. i.* To speak with slow utterance.

DRAWL, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

DRAWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering words slowly.

DRAWN, *pp.* [*See* DRAW.] Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.—2. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; as, a *drawn* game.—3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory; as, a *drawn* battle.—4. With a sword *drawn*.—5. Moved aside, as, a curtain; unclosed, or closed.—6. Eviscerated; as, a *drawn* fox.—7. Induced, as by a motive; as, men are *drawn* together by similar views, or by motives of interest.—*Drawn and quartered*, drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.

DRAWN-BAT'TLE, *n.* A battle from which the parties withdraw without a defeat, or the victory of either.

DRAWN-BUT'TER, *n.* Melted butter.

DRĀY, *n.* [Sax. *dræge*, L. *trahea*, from *draw*, *traho*.] 1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse.—2. A sledge.

DRĀY-CÄRT, *n.* A dray.

DRĀY-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

DRĀY-MAN, *n.* A man who attends a dray.

DRĀY-PLOUGH, *n.* A particular kind of plough.

DRAZ'EL, *n.* (draz'l.) A dirty woman; a slut. [*This is a vulgar word.*]

DREAD, *n.* (dred.) [Sax. *dræd*. Qu. from the root of the L. *terreo*, or that of Sw. *rädd*, fearful, *rädas*, to dread, Dan. *ræd*, fearful, Sp. *arredrar*, to terrify, or Ir. *cratham*, to tremble. The primary sense is probably to tremble, or to shrink.] 1. Great fear, or apprehension of evil or danger. It expresses more than fear, and less than terror or fright. It is an uneasiness or alarm excited by expected pain, loss, or other evil. We speak of the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure. It differs from terror also in being less sudden or more continued.—2. Awe; fear united with respect.—3. Terror.

Shall not his *dread* fall on you? Job xiii.

4. The cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your *dread*; Is. viii.

DREAD, *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension.—2. Terrible; frightful.—3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree; as, *dread* sovereign; *dread* majesty; *dread* tribunal.

DREAD, *v. t.* To fear in a great degree; as, to *dread* the approach of a storm.

DREAD, *v. i.* To be in great fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them; Deut. i.

DREAD'ABLE,† *a.* That is to be dreaded.

DREAD'ED, *pp.* Feared.

DREAD'ER, *n.* One that fears, or lives in fear.

DREAD'FUL, *a.* Impressing great fear; terrible; formidable; as, a *dreadful* storm, or *dreadful* night.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord; Mal. iv.

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place; Gen. xlviii.

DREAD'FULLY, *adv.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.

DREAD'FULNESS, *n.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.

DREAD'LESS, *a.* Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid.

DREAD'LESSNESS, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness.

DREAM, *n.* [D. *droom*; G. *traum*. In Russ. *dremlyu*, is to sleep. Some take the primary sense to be, to rove, and the word to be allied to Gr. δρόμη, a running, which seems to be from the root of *roam*, *ramble*. If not, it may signify to form images, and be allied to *frame*.] 1. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep. We apply *dream*, in the singular, to a series of thoughts, which occupy the mind of a sleeping person, in which he imagines he has a view of real things or transactions. A *dream* is a series of thoughts not under the command of reason, and hence wild and irregular.—2. In *scripture*, *dreams* were sometimes impressions on the minds of sleeping persons, made by divine agency. God came to Abimelech in a *dream*; Joseph was warned by God in a *dream*; Gen. xx; Matt. ii.—3. A vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.

DREAM, *v. i. pret. dreamed* or *dreamt*. [D. *droomen*; G. *träumen*.] 1. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep; with *of* before a noun; as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.—2. To think; to imagine; as, he little *dreamed* of his approaching fate.—3. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a course of reading, without digesting. *Locke.*

4. To be sluggish; to waste time in vain thoughts; as, to *dream* away life.

DREAM, *v. t.* To see in a dream.

And *dreamt* the future fight. *Dryden.*

It is followed by a noun of the like signification; as, to *dream* a *dream*.

DREAMER, *n.* One who dreams.—2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; as, a political *dreamer*.—3. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.

DREAMFUL, *a.* Full of dreams.

DREAMING, *ppr.* Having thoughts or ideas in sleep.

DREAMLESS, *a.* Free from dreams.

DREAMLESSLY, *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

DREAMT, *pp.* (dremt.) From *Dream*.

DREAMY, *a.* Full of dreams.

DREAR,† *n.* Dread; dismalness.

DREAR, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig*, dreary.] Dismal; gloomy with solitude.

A *drear* and dying sound. *Milton.*

DREARIHEAD,† *n.* Dismalness; gloominess.

DREARILY, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.

DREARIMENT,† *n.* Dismalness; terror.

DREARINESS, *n.* Dismalness; gloomy solitude.

DREARY, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig*.] 1. Dismal; gloomy; as, a *dreary* waste; *dreary* shades. This word implies both solitude and gloom.—2. Sorrowful; distressing; as, *dreary* shrieks.

DREDGE, *n.* [Fr. *drege*; Arm. *drag*, as in English.] 1. A dragnet for taking oysters, &c.—2. A mixture of oats and barley sown together.

DREDGE, *v. t.* To take, catch, or gather with a dredge.

DREDGE, *v. t.* [This seems to be connected with the Fr. *drague*, grains, *dragée*, sugar plums, small shot, meslin.] To sprinkle flour on roast meat.

DREDG'ED, *pp.* Caught or gathered with a dredge; sprinkled, as flour on roasting meat.

DREDG'ER, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge; also, an utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting.

DREDG'ING, *n.* The operation of removing mud, silt, and other depositions from the bottom of harbours, canals, rivers, docks, &c.

DREDG'ING-BOX, *n.* A box used for dredging meat.

DREDG'ING-MACHINE, *n.* An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c. Such are the spoon dredging-boat, and bucket dredging-machine. For clearing the bottoms and bars of harbours, scouring basins are often very effectual.

DREE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *dreah*.] To suffer, to endure; as, to *dree* penance.

DREG'GINESS, *n.* [from *dreggy*.] Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

DREG'GISH, *a.* Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

DREG'GY, *a.* [*See* DREGS.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

DREGS, *n. plur.* [Sw. *drägg*; Dan. *drank*; Gr. τρύξ, τρυγία. That which is drained or thrown off, or that which subsides.] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel.—2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; re-

fuse. Hence, the most vile and despicable part of men; as, the *dregs* of society.—*Dreg*, in *the singular*, is found in Spenser, but is not now used.

DREIN. *See* DRAIN.

DRENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *drencean*, to drench, to soak, to inebriate, and *drencan*, to *drink*, to give drink; *drenc*, drench, and drink; G. *tränken*, to water, to soak; Sw. *dränckia*, to plunge, to soak; Scot. *drouk;* W. *troci. Drench*, *drink*, *drown*, and probably *drag*, are from the same root. *See* DRINK and DRAG.] 1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid; as, garments *drenched* in rain or in the sea; the flood has *drenched* the earth; swords *drenched* in blood.—2. To saturate with drink.—3. To purge violently.

DRENCH, *n.* A draught; a swill; also, a portion of medicine to purge a beast, particularly a horse. Hence, a violent dose of physic to be forced down the throat.

DRENCH'ED, *pp.* Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.

DRENCH'ER, *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.

DRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging.

DRENT,† *pp.* Drenched.

DRESS, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. dressed* or *drest.* [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to set up, to erect. It. *rizzare*, to erect, to make straight; *dirizzare*, to direct, to address. The primary sense is, to make straight, to strain, or stretch to straightness. The It. *rizzare* is supposed to be formed from *ritto*, straight, L. *erectus*, *rectus*, from *erigo*, *rego.*] 1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line. We have the primary sense in the military phrase, *dress* your ranks. Hence the sense, to put in order.—2. To adjust; to put in good order; as, to *dress* the beds of a garden. Sometimes, to till or cultivate; Gen. ii.; Deut. xxviii.—3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. The surgeon *dresses* the limb or the wound.—4. To prepare, in *a general sense;* to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit; as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* leather or cloth; to *dress* a lamp; but we, in the latter case, generally use *trim.* To *dress* hemp or flax, is to break and clean it.—5. To curry, rub, and comb; as, to *dress* a horse; or to break or tame and prepare for service, as used by Dryden; *but this is unusual.*—6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes; as, he *dressed* himself for breakfast.—7. To put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; to embellish; as, the lady *dressed* herself for a ball.—*To dress up*, is to clothe pompously or elegantly; as, to *dress up* with tinsel. The sense of *dress* depends on its application. To *dress* the body, to *dress* meat, and to *dress* leather, are very different senses, but all uniting in the sense of preparing or fitting for use.

DRESS, *v. i.* To arrange in a line; as, look to the right and *dress.*—2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment.

DRESS, *n.* That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; habit; as, the *dress* of a lady is modest and becoming; a gaudy *dress* is evidence of a false taste.—2. A suit of clothes; as, the lady has purchased an elegant *dress.*—3. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony; as, a full *dress.*—4. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing; as, a man of *dress.*

DRESS'ED, *pp.* Adjusted; made straight; put in order; prepared; trimmed; tilled; clothed; adorned; attired.

DRESS'ER, *n.* One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting any thing.—2. [Fr. *dressoir.*] A side-board; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting to a line; putting in order; preparing; clothing; embellishing; cultivating.

DRESS'ING, *n.* Raiment; attire.—2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore.—3. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land. When it remains on the surface, it is called a *top-dressing.*—4. In *popular language*, correction; a flogging or beating.—*Dressing of ores*, the breaking and powdering them in the stamping-mill, and afterwards washing them in a wooden trough.—*Dressing of letters*, a process among letter-founders, by which they fit the letters which have been cast for the immediate use of the compositor, by scraping, bearding, &c.—*Dressing* in *masonry*, signifies the preparing of a stone for building in the wall, whether by the hammer only, or by the mallet and chisel, and the rubbing the face smooth.—*Dressing* is also a term applied to gum, starch, and other articles used in stiffening, or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics.

DRESS'INGS, *n.* In *arch.*, the name given to all mouldings which are applied as ornaments, and project beyond the face of the walls.

DRESS'ING-ROOM, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

DRESS-MĀKER, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantuamaker.

DRESS'Y, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses. [*Colloquial.*]

DREST, *pp.* of *Dress.*

DREUL. *v. i.* [Qu. *drivel*, or Ar. *raula*, to slaver.] To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.

DRIB, *v. t.* [Qu. from *dribble*, but the word is not elegant nor much used.] To crop or cut off; to defalcate.

DRIB,† *n.* A drop.

DRIB'BLE, *v. i.* [A diminutive from *drip*, and properly *dripple.*] 1. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.—2. To slaver as a child or an idiot.—3. To fall weakly and slowly.

> The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*

DRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To throw down in drops.

DRIB'BLET, *n.* [W. *rhib.*] A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum; as, the money was paid in *dribblets.*

DRIB'BLING, *ppr.* Falling in drops or small drops.

DRIB'BLING, *n.* A falling in drops

DRI'ED, *pp.* of *Dry.* Freed from moisture or sap. [*Colloquial.*]

DRI'ER, *n.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative. The sun and a north-westerly wind are great *driers* of the earth. [Better written *dryer.*]

DRIFT, *n.* [Dan. *drift;* from *drive.*] 1. That which is driven by wind or water, as *drift* seems to be primarily a participle. Hence,—2. A heap of any matter driven together; as, a *drift* of snow, called also a *snow-drift;* a *drift* of sand.—3. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; as, the *drift* of a passion.—4. Course of any thing; tendency; aim; main force; as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.—5. Any thing driven by force; as, a *drift* of dust; a log or a raft driven by a stream of water, without guidance.—6. A shower; a number of things driven at once; as, a *drift* of bullets.—7. In *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth.—8. In *navigation*, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian, when she drives with her side to the wind and waves, and is not governed by the helm. Also, the distance which the ship drives on that line.—9. The *drift* of a current, is its angle and velocity.—10. Among ship carpenters, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven.—*Drifts in the sheer draught*, those pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scores, and called *drift-pieces.*—*Drift* of a *forest*, in *law*, a view or examination of the cattle that are in a forest, in order to know whether it be surcharged or not, or whether the beasts be commonable, &c.—11. In *arch.* the horizontal force which an arch exerts with a tendency to overset the piers.

DRIFT, *v. i.* To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; as, snow or sand *drifts.*—2. To float or be driven along by a current of water; as, the ship *drifted* astern; a raft *drifted* ashore.

DRIFT, *v. t.* To drive into heaps; as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.

DRIFT'ED, *pp.* Driven along; driven into heaps.

DRIFT'ING, *ppr.* Driving by force; driving into heaps.

DRIFT'ING, *n.* The act of drifting; a drift.

DRIFT'-SAIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets. It serves to keep the ship's head right upon the sea, and to prevent her driving too fast in a current.

DRIFT'-WAY, *n.* A common way for driving cattle in.

DRIFT'-WIND, *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

DRIFT'-WOOD, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

DRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thirlian;* G. and D. *drillen;* Sw. *drilla;* to turn, wind, or twist; W. *rhill*, a row or drill; *rhilliaw*, to drill, to trench; *truliaw*, to drill, as a hole; *troel*, a whirl; *troelli*, to turn or whirl. The latter is evidently connected with *roll.*] 1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. We say, to *drill* a hole through a piece of metal, or to *drill* a cannon.—2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off.

She *drilled* him on to five and fifty. [*Not elegant.*] *Addison.*

3. To draw on from step to step. [*Not elegant.*]—4. To draw through; to drain; as, waters *drilled* through a sandy stratum.—5. In *a milit. sense,* to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty, by frequent exercises; *a common and appropriate use of the word.* Hence, to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.—6. In *husbandry,* to sow grain in rows, drills, or channels.

DRILL, *v. i.* To sow in drills.—2. To flow gently.—3. To muster for exercise.

DRILL, *n.* A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances.—2. An ape or baboon.—3. The act of training soldiers to their duty.—4. A small stream; now called a *rill.*—[*Drill* is formed on the root of *rill,* G. *rille,* a channel.]—5. In *husbandry,* a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plough; also the trench or channel in which the grain or seed is deposited.—6. A machine for sowing seeds in regular rows, as a *turnip-drill.*

DRILL'-BOX, *n.* A box containing the seed.

DRILL'ED, *pp.* Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.

DRILL'-HAR'ROW, *n.* A small harrow employed in drill-husbandry for extirpating weeds, and pulverizing the earth between the rows of plants.

DRILL'-HUSBANDRY, *n.* A mode of cultivation in which the sowing of seeds in drills is adopted instead of the method of broad-casting. A great variety of machines is employed in this branch of agriculture.

DRILL'ING, *ppr.* Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills.

DRILL'ING, *n.* A coarse cloth.—2. In *husbandry,* that mode of sowing in which the seed is deposited in regular equidistant rows at such a depth as each kind requires for its most perfect vegetation.

DRILL'-PLOUGH, *n.* A plough for sowing grain in drills.

DRI'LY, *adv.* Without moisture; coldly; frigidly; sarcastically; barrenly. [*See* DRYLY.]

DRI'MYS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the class Polyandria, order tetragynia, Linn., and to the nat. order Magnoliaceæ. D. aromatica, found at the straits of Magellan, furnishes the winter's bark of commerce. It is used as an aromatic, and in many respects resembles Canella bark. [*See* CANELLA.]

DRINK, *v. i. pret. drank* or *drunk; past participle drunk* or *drunken.* [Sax. *drincan, drican, drycian,* to give drink; G. *trinken;* Dan. *drikker,* to drink; Sp. *tragar,* to swallow; *trago,* a draught. The latter, and probably *drink,* is from *drawing;* or the latter may be more nearly allied to W. *trocni,* or *troçi,* to plunge, bathe, immerse. *Drink* and *drench* are radically the same word, and probably *drown.* We observe that *n* is not radical.] 1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; as, to *drink* of the brook.

Ye shall indeed *drink* of my cup; Matt. xx.

2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be an habitual drunkard. —3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.—*To drink to,* to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; as, I *drink* to your grace.—2. To wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.

DRINK, *v. t.* To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; as, to *drink* water or wine.—2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe.

And let the purple violets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see; as, to *drink* words or the voice.

I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To take in air; to inhale.—*To drink down,* is to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue; as, to *drink down* unkindness.—*To drink off,* to drink the whole at a draught; as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.—*To drink in,* to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.—*To drink up,* to drink the whole.—*To drink health,* or *to the health,* a customary civility in which a person at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.

DRINK, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach, for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes; as water, wine, beer, cider, decoctions, &c.

DRINK'ABLE, *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

DRINK'ABLE, *n.* A liquor that may be drunk.

DRINK'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being drinkable.

DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practises drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

DRINK'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.

DRINK'ING, *a.* Addicted to an excessive use of spirituous liquors.

DRINK'ING, *n.* The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing.—2. The practice of drinking to excess. We say, a man is given to *drinking.*

DRINK'ING-HORN, *n.* A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used.

DRINK'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house frequented by tipplers; an alehouse.

DRINK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of drink.

DRINK'-MONEY, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.

DRIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *drypan, driopan, dropian,* to drip, to drop; G. *triefen.* This seems to be of the same family as *drop.* Hence *dribble, dripple, drivel.* The Ar. has the precise word *tharafa,* to drop or distill. Qu. רהף, *rahaph,* Heb. and Ar. to drop. The Persic has *tirabidan,* to exude.] 1. To fall in drops; as, water *drips* from eaves.—2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops; as, a wet garment *drips.*

DRIP, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

The thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

So we say, roasting flesh *drips* fat.

DRIP, *n.* A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops. In building avoid the *drip* of your neighbour's house.—2. The edge of a roof; the eaves; the corona of the cornice.

DRIP'PED, *pp.* Let fall in drops.

DRIP'PING, *ppr.* Falling or letting fall in drops.—*Dripping* eaves, in *arch.,* the lower edges of a roof without gutters, wherefrom the water drips or drops to the ground.

DRIP'PING, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

DRIP'PING-PAN, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

DRIP'PLE,† *a.* Weak or rare.

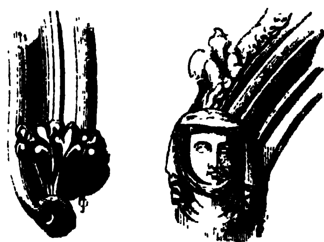
DRIPS, *n.* Steps made in flat roofs or leaded gutters.

DRIP'STONE, *n.* In *arch.,* a projecting moulding or cornice over door-ways, windows, &c., to throw off the rain. It is also called label, and weather-



Dripstone, Westminster Abbey.

moulding, and water table. It is of various forms, and when a head is not



Dripstone terminations

St Cross, Winchester. Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire

used as a termination or support, an ornament or simple moulding is adopted.

DRIVE, *v. t. pret. drove,* [formerly *drave;*] *pp. driven.* [Sax. *drifan;* D. *dryven;* G. *treiben;* also Sax. *dryfan,* to vex; *adrifan,* to drive. From the German we have *thrive.*] 1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force. We *drive* a nail into wood with a hammer; the wind or a current *drives* a ship on the ocean.—2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; as, to *drive* cattle to market. A smoke *drives* company from the room. A man may be *driven* by the necessities of the times, to abandon his country.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee. *Franklin.*

3. To chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn. *Chevy Chase.*

4. To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them. We say, to *drive* a team, or to *drive* a carriage drawn by a team.—5. To impel to greater speed.—6. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

To *drive* the country, force the swains away. *Dryden.*

7. To force; to compel; in a general sense.—8. To hurry on inconsiderately; often with *on.* In this sense it is more generally intransitive.—9. To distress; to straiten; as, desperate men far *driven.*—10. To impel by the influence of passion. Anger and lust often *drive* men into gross crimes.—11. To urge; to press; as, to *drive* an argu-

ment.—12. To impel by moral influence; to compel; as, the reasoning of his opponent *drove* him to acknowledge his error.—13. To carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion; as, to *drive* a trade; to *drive* business.—14. To make light by motion or agitation; as, to *drive* feathers.

His thrice *driven* bed of down. *Shak.*

The sense is probably to *beat*.—*To drive away*, to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter.—*To drive off*, to compel to remove from a place; to expel; to drive to a distance.—*To drive out*, to expel.

DRIVE, *v. i.* To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a ship *drives* before the wind.—2. To rush and press with violence; as, a storm *drives* against the house.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

3. To pass in a carriage; as, he *drove* to London. This phrase is elliptical. He *drove* his horses or carriage to London.—4. To aim at or tend to; to urge toward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain; as, we know the end the author is *driving* at.—5. To aim a blow; to strike at with force.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shak.*

Drive, in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is opposed to *lead*. To *drive* a body is to move it by applying a force behind; to *lead* is to cause to move by applying the force before, or forward of the body.

DRIVE, *n.* Passage in a carriage; short excursion in riding.

DRIV'EL, *v. i.* (driv'l.) [from the root of *drip*.] 1. To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard.—2. To be weak or foolish; to dote; as, a *drivelling* hero; *drivelling* love.

DRIV'EL, *n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.—2.† A driveller; a fool; an idiot.

DRIV'ELLER, *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool.

DRIV'ELLING, *ppr.* Slavering; foolish.

DRIV'ELLING, *n.* An involuntary flow of saliva which happens in infancy, in old age, and in idiocy.

DRIV'EN, *pp.* (driv'n.) [from *drive*.] Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity.

DRIVER, *n.* One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any thing else to move.—2. The person who drives beasts.—3. The person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team.—4. A large sail occasionally set on the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom. Also the foremost spur in the bulgeways.—*Driver-boom*, the boom on which the driver is extended. —5. In *machinery*, a wheel which communicates motion to another; used in composition, as in *screw-driver*.—6. A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver*.

DRIVING, *ppr.* Urging forward by force; impelling; being forced along or impelled, as a ship by a storm or current.

DRIVING, *n.* The act of impelling.—2. Tendency.

DRIVING-NOTES. In *music*, such notes as connect the last note of one bar with the first of the following one, so as to make only one note of both. They are also used in the middle of a measure, and when a note of one part terminates in the middle of the note of another, in which case it is called *binding* or *ligature*.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [G. *rieseln*. The sense is probably to sprinkle, or to scatter. Qu. L. *ros*, dew, and Fr. *arroser*. *See* Heb. Ch. רסס, *rasas*, Ar. *rassa*.] To rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles. We say, it *drizzles*; *drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain; *drizzling* tears.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak.*
Winter's *drizzled* snow. *Shak.*

DRIZ'ZLED, *pp.* Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.

DRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Falling in fine drops or particles; shedding in small drops or particles.

DRIZ'ZLING, *n.* The falling of rain or snow in small drops.

DRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

The winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden*

DROCK, *n.* Part of a plough. [*Local.*]

DROG'MAN. *See* DRAGOMAN.

DROIL, *v. i.* [D. *druilen*, to mope.] To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod. [*Not mu. us.*]

DROIL, *n.* A mope; a drone; a slug gard; a drudge. [*Lit. us.*]

DROIT, *n.* (drwa.) [Fr.] Right or law, justice, equity. Among *old law writers*, a writ of right, which is the highest of all real writs.—*Droits of admiralty*, the perquisites attached to the office of lord high admiral of England, and belonging, when that office is vacant, to the crown.

DROLL, *a.* [Fr. *drôle*; G. *drollig*; Sw. *troll*, a satyr; *trolla*, to use magic arts, to enchant. Qu. its alliance to *roll*, *troll*.] Odd; merry; facetious; comical; as, a *droll* fellow.

DROLL, *n.* One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon.—2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.

DROLL, *v. i.* To jest; to play the buffoon.

DROLL, *v. t.* To cheat.

DRÖLLER, *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

DRÖLLERY, *n.* Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales adapted to raise mirth.—2. A puppet-show.

DRÖLLING, *n.* Low wit; buffoonery.

DRÖLLINGLY, *adv.* In a jesting manner.

DRÖLLISH, *a.* Somewhat droll.

DRÖM'EDARY, *n.* [Fr. *dromedaire*; Sp. *dromedario*; Ir. *droman*; Gr. δρομας: from swiftness, running, Gr. δρομος,



Dromedary (Camelus dromedarius).

δραμειν, δρεμω. This explanation supposes the word to be of Greek origin.] 1. A species of camel, called also the Arabian camel, with one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two bunches. It is more swift of foot than the camel, being capable of travelling upwards of a hundred miles a day, and of continuing its journey at that rate for several successive days. — 2. Any quick travelling camel.

DRO'MIA, *n.* A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, with great and strong claws, and found in the seas of warm climates.

DRONE, *n.* [Sax. *drane*, *dræn*; G. *drohne*, whence *dröhnen*, to tinkle, to shake, to tingle.] 1. The male of the



Drone Bee.

honey bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks, they are killed or driven from the hive. Hence,—2. An idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry.—3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming.—4. The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits continued deep note.

DRONE, *v. i.* To live in idleness; as, a *droning* king.—2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound; as, the cymbal's *droning* sound.

DRONE-FLY, *n.* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.

DRONING, *ppr.* Living in idleness; giving a dull sound.

DRONISH, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow.

DRONISHLY, *adv.* In a dronish manner

DRONISHNESS, *n.* State of being dronish.

DROOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *drepan*; Ice. *driupa*. This word is probably from the root of the L. *torpeo*, the letters being transposed; or from the root of *drop*, D. *druipen*, to drip, drop, or droop. Indeed all may be of one family.] 1. To sink or hang down; to lean downward, as a body that is weak or languishing. Plants *droop* for want of moisture; the human body *droops* in old age or infirmity.—2. To languish from grief or other cause.—3. To fail or sink; to decline; as, the courage or the spirits *droop*.—4. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited; as, the soldiers *droop* from fatigue.

DROOP'ED, *pp.* Languished; grown weak.

DROOP'ING, *ppr.* Sinking; hanging or leaning downward; declining; languishing; failing.

DROOP'INGLY, *adv.* In a languishing manner.

DROP, *n.* [Sax. *dropa*, a drop; *dropian*, to drop; G. *tropfen*; Heb. נטף, *raaf*, Ar. *raafa*, and *tharafa*, to drop.] 1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; as, a *drop* of water; a *drop* of blood

a *drop* of laudanum.—2. A diamond hanging from the ear; an earring; something hanging in the form of a drop.—3. A very small quantity of liquor; as, he had not drunk a *drop*.—4. The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped.—5. In *arch.*, *drops* are small cylinders or truncated cones, used in the mutules of the Doric cornice, and in the member immediately under the triglyph of the same order.


Drops, or Guttæ.

DROP, *v. t.* [Sax. *dropian; G. traüfen* or *tropfen*.] 1. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distil.

The heavens shall *drop* down dew; Deut. xxxiii.

2. To let fall as any substance; as, to *drop* the anchor; to *drop* a stone.—To *drop anchor*, the same as, to anchor.—3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; as, to *drop* an affair; to *drop* a controversy; to *drop* a pursuit.—4. To utter slightly, briefly, or casually; as, to *drop* a word in favour of a friend.—5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to *drop* a word of instruction in a letter.—6. To lay aside; to dismiss from possession; as, to *drop* these frail bodies.—7. To leave; as, to *drop* a letter at the post-office.—8. To set down and leave; as, the coach *dropped* a passenger at the inn.—9. To quit; to suffer to cease; as, to *drop* an acquaintance.—10. To let go; to dismiss from association; as, to *drop* a companion.—11. To suffer to end or come to nothing; as, to *drop* a fashion.—12. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; as, a coat *dropped* with gold.—13. To lower; as, to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.

DROP, *v. i.* To distil; to fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid. Water *drops* from the clouds or from the eaves.—2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God; Ps. lxviii.

3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly.—4. To fall spontaneously; as, ripe fruit *drops* from a tree.—5. To die, or to die suddenly. We see one friend after another *dropping* round us. They *drop* into the grave.—6. To come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; as, the affair *dropped*.—7. To come unexpectedly; with *in* or *into;* as, my old friend *dropped in* a moment.—8. To fall short of a mark. [*Not us.*]

Often it *drops* or overshoots — *Collier.*

9. To fall lower; as, the point of the spear *dropped* a little.—10. To be deep in extent.

Her main top-sail *drops* seventeen yards. — *Mar. Dict.*

To drop astern, in *seamen's language*, is to pass or move toward the stern; to move back; or to slacken the velocity of a vessel to let another pass beyond her.—*To drop down*, in *seamen's language*, is to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea.

DROPS, *n. plur.* In *med.*, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.

DROP'-SERENE, *n.* [*gutta serena.*] A disease of the eye; amaurosis, or blindness from a diseased retina.

DROP'-STONE, *n.* Spar in the shape of drops.

DROP'-WORT, *n.* The name of a plant, the *Spiræa Filipendula*, Icosandria pentagynia, Linn., nat. order Rosaceæ, a common British plant, a species of queen-of-the-meadow, found on the banks of rivers, or on damp meadow ground. The hemlock drop-wort, and the water drop-wort, are species of Œnanthe.

DROP'LET, *n.* A little drop.

DROP'PED, *pp.* Let fall; distilled; laid aside; dismissed; let go; suffered to subside; sprinkled or variegated.

DROP'PING, *ppr.* Falling in globules; distilling; falling; laying aside; dismissing; quitting; suffering to rest or subside; variegating with ornaments like drops.

DROP'PING, *n.* The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling.—2. That which drops.

DROP'PINGLY, *adv.* In drops.

DROP'PING-TUBE. A glass tube with a hollow bulb near its lower end, which terminates in a small orifice: when the bulb is filled with a liquid, the liquid passes through the orifice in drops.

DROP'SICAL, *a.* [*See* DROPSY.] Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; *applied to persons.*—2. Partaking of the nature of the dropsy; *applied to disease.*

DROP'SIED, *a.* Diseased with dropsy.

DROP'SY, *n.* [L. *hydrops;* Gr. ὑδρωψ, from ὑδωρ, water, and ωψ, the face. Formerly written *hydropisy;* whence by contraction, *dropsy.*] In *med.*, an unnatural collection of water, in any part of the body, proceeding from a greater effusion of serum by the exhalent arteries than the absorbents take up. It occurs most frequently in persons of lax habits, or in bodies debilitated by disease. The dropsy takes different names, according to the part affected; as, *ascites*, or dropsy of the abdomen; *hydrocephalus*, or water in the head; *anasarca*, or a watery swelling over the whole body, &c.

DROSERA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of albuminous, exogenous plants, consisting of marsh herbs, whose leaves are usually covered with glands or glandular hairs. There are many species of the genus *Drosera*, called in English *Sundews*, more remarkable for the singular structure of their glandular hairiness than for the beauty of their flowers. One of the species is said to be an ingredient in an Italian liqueur, which is hence called Rossoli; otherwise they are of no known use.

DROS'KY, *n.* A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used by the Russians. [*This name is now applied to several kinds of vehicles.*]

DROSO'METER, *n.* [Gr. δροσος, dew, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew which falls. It consists of a balance, one end of which is furnished with a plate fitted to receive the dew, and the other with a weight protected from it.

DROSS, *n.* [Sax. *dros;* G. *druse*, strangles, glanders; D. *droessem*, G. *drusen*, dregs; perhaps from rejecting or throwing off.] 1. The recrement or despumation of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting.—2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxidation.—3. Waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

The world's glory is but *dross* unclean. — *Spenser.*

DROSS'INESS, *n.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy.

DROSS'LESS, *a.* Free from dross.

DROSS'Y, *a.* Like dross; pertaining to dross.—2. Full of dross; abounding with scorious or recrementitious matter; as, *drossy* gold.—3. Worthless; foul; impure.

DROTCH'EL,† *n.* An idle wench; a sluggard.

DROUGHT, *n.* (drowt.) Dryness; dry weather; want of rain; thirst; want of drink. [*See* DROUTH.]

DROUGHT'INESS, *n.* (drowt'iness.) Dryness; drouthiness.

DROUGHT'Y, *a.* (drowt'y.) Wanting rain; thirsty; drouthy.

DROUM'Y,† *a.* Troubled; dirty. Chaucer has *drovy*.

DROUTH, *n.* [contracted from Sax. *drugothe*, D. *droogte*, from *drigan* or *drygan*, to dry. *See* DRY. This is usually written *drought*, after the Belgic dialect.] 1. Dryness; want of rain or of water; particularly, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity.—2. Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.

DROUTH'INESS, *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

DROUTH'Y, *a.* Dry, as the weather; arid; wanting rain.—2. Thirsty; dry; wanting drink.

DROVE, *pret.* of *Drive.*

DROVE, *n.* [Sax. *draf;* from *drive.*] 1. A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body. We speak of a *herd* of cattle, and a *flock* of sheep, when a number is collected; but properly a *drove* is a herd or flock *driven*. It is applicable to any species of brutes. Hence,—2. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward; as, a finny *drove*.—3. A crowd of people in motion.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass. — *Dryden.*

4. A road for driving cattle.

DRŌVER, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who buys cattle in one place to sell in another.—2. A boat driven by the tide.

DROVING, *n.* In *masonry*, a term used in Scotland for tooling.

DROWN, *v. t.* [Dan. *drugner;* Sax. *adrencan*, to drown, to *drench;* from the root of *drench* and *drink.*] 1. Literally, to overwhelm in water; and appropriately, to extinguish life by immersion in water or other fluid; *applied to animals:* also, to suspend animation by submersion.—2. To overwhelm in water; as, to *drown* weeds.—3. To overflow; to deluge; to inundate; as, to *drown* land.—4. To immerse; to plunge and lose; to overwhelm; as, to *drown* one's self in sensual pleasure.—5. To overwhelm; to overpower.

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate. — *Addison.*

DROWN, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

Methought what pain it was to *drown*. — *Shak.*

DROWN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of life by

immersion in a fluid; overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which drowns.

DROWN'ING, *ppr.* Destroying life by submersion in a liquid; overflowing; overwhelming.

DROWN'ING, *a.* Perishing in water, as a *drowning* man.

DROWN'ING, *n.* That sort of death which is caused by immersing the exterior opening of the respiratory tube in water or other liquid. If the state of immersion has not continued too long, it is possible to resuscitate a person apparently drowned, and this circumstance has led to careful investigations of the nature of drowning, and also, in the neighbourhood of seas and large rivers, to the erection of public institutions for the resuscitation of persons apparently drowned. In general, if the body has not been in the water longer than from five to eight minutes, the prompt and persevering use of the proper means for restoring animation will succeed.

DROWSE, *v. i.* (drowz.) [Old Belgic, *droosen.*] 1. To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness.—2. To look heavy; to be heavy or dull.

DROWSE, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.

DROW'SIHED,† *n.* Sleepiness.

DROW'SILY, *adv.* Sleepily; heavily; in a dull, sleepy manner.—2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

DROW'SINESS, *n.* Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.—2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity.

DROW'SY, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose.—2. Dull; sluggish; stupid.—3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; as, a *drowsy* couch.

DROW'SY-HEADED, *a.* Heavy; having a sluggish disposition.

DRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *drabba*, to touch, hit, beat; *träffa*, to hit, touch, reach, find; Dan. *dræber*, to kill; *treffer*, to hit; G. D. *treffen*; Gr. τρίβω, to beat; Sax. *tribulan, trifelan*; L. *tribula*; allied probably to *throb*. These words seem to be from the same root as the French *trouver*, to find, that is, to hit, to strike on, and *attraper* and *frapper*, Eng. to *rap*. But perhaps there may be two different roots. *Drubbing* is a particular form of *driving*.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

> The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a cudgel. *L'Estrange.*

DRUB, *n* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

DRUB'BED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.

DRUB'BING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly.

DRUB'BING, *n.* A cudgelling; a sound beating.

DRUDĠE, *v. i.* (druj.) [Scot. *drug*, to *drag*, to tug, to pull with force; whence *druggare*, drudging; Ice. *droogur*, a drawer or carrier; Ir. *drugaire*, a drudge or slave. This seems to be a dialectical form of *drag, draw.*] To work hard; to labour in mean offices; to labour with toil and fatigue.

> In merriment did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*

DRUDĠE, *n.* One who works hard, or labours with toil and fatigue; one who labours hard in servile employments; a slave.

DRUDĠ'ER, *n.* A drudge.—2. A drudging-box. [*See* DREDGING-BOX.]

DRUDĠ'ERY, *n.* Hard labour; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

> Paradise was a place of bliss···without *drudgery* or sorrow. *Locke.*

DRUDĠ'ING, *ppr.* Labouring hard; toiling.

DRUDĠ'ING-BOX. *See* DREDGING-BOX.

DRUDĠ'INGLY, *adv.* With labour and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*. In *Dutch*, *droogery* is a *drug* and a drying place, so that *drug* is a *dry* substance, and from the root of *dry*. Junius supposes it to have signified, originally, spices or aromatic plants. *See* the verb, to *dry.*] 1. The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines. It is also applied to dyeing materials, and to materials used in tanning and various other arts.—2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not saleable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in the market.—3. A *mortal drug*, or a *deadly drug*, is poison.—4. A drudge. [Scot. *drug.*]

DRUG, *v. i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

DRUG, *v. t.* To season with drugs or ingredients.—2. To tincture with something offensive.—3. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.

DRUG'GED, *pp.* Seasoned with drugs.—2. Tinctured with something offensive.

DRUG'GER,† *n.* A druggist.

DRUG'GET, *n.* [Fr. *droguet.*] A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain.

DRUG'GING, *ppr.* Seasoning with ingredients.—2. Tincturing with offensive matter.

DRUG'GIST, *n.* [Fr. *droguiste*; from *drug.*] One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation. But the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

DRUG'-MILL, *n.* A machine for triturating drugs.

DRUG'STER,† *n.* A druggist.

DRU'ID, *n.* [Ir. *draoi*, formerly *drui*, a magician, a druid; plu. *draoithe*; Sax. *dry*, a magician; W. *derwyz*, [*derwyth*,] which Owen supposes to be a compound of *dar*, *derw*, an oak, and *gwyz*, knowledge, presence. The Welsh derivation accords with that of Pliny, who supposes the druids were so called, because they frequented or instructed in the forest, or sacrificed under an oak. But some uncertainty rests on this subject.] A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany. The druids possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, &c., superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. They had a wonderful reverence for the misletoe, which they looked upon as the holiest object in nature, and as a panacea; they likewise esteemed the oak sacred. They had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own number, and who enjoyed his dignity for life.

DRU'IDESS, *n.* A female druid.

DRUID'IC, **DRUID'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the druids; as, *druidical* circles.—*Druidical circles* are usually formed of large upright stones, and consist, in some cases, of a single round; in others of several, and concentric. Nearly all examples but that of Stonehenge, Wiltshire, are formed of rough unhewn stones, without imposts.



Druidical Circle, Orkney.

DRU'IDISH, *a.* Pertaining to or like druids.

DRU'IDISM, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the druids, or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.

DRUM, *n.* [D. *trom, trommel*; G. *trommel*; Ir. *druma*; probably from its sound, and the root of *rumble*, Gr. βρέμω, L. *fremo.*] 1. A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure by means of cords with sliding knots. The cylinders are usually made of wood, but sometimes of brass. There are three kinds of drums;—the *side drum*, the *bass* or *Turkish drum*, and the *double drum*, or *kettle drum*. In *arch.*, the solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called the vase or basket; also, the upright part under or above a cupola.—2. In *machinery*, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery.—3. The *drum of the ear*, the tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. The latter is a tense membrane, which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibrations of the air.—4. A quantity packed in the form of a drum; a round box containing figs; as, a *drum* of figs.—5. Sheet-iron in the shape of a drum, to receive heat from a stove pipe.

DRUM, *v. i.* To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum.—2. To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; as, to *drum* on the table.—3. To beat as the heart.—*To drum out*, to expel ignominiously.—*To drum up*, to assemble as by beat of drum.

DRUM, *v. t.* To expel with beat of drum.

DRUM'BLE,† *v. i.* To drone; to be sluggish.

DRUM'-FISH, *n.* A fish, found on the coast of North America.

DRUM'LY,† *a.* [W. *trom*, heavy.] Thick; stagnant; muddy.

DRUM'-MAJOR, *n.* The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM'-MAKER, *n.* One who makes drums.

DRUM'MER, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum, in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUM'MING, *ppr.* Beating a drum; expelling with beat of drum.

DRUM'-STICK, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten; any thing supposed to resemble a drumstick.

DRUNK, *pp.* and *a.* [from *drunken. See* DRINK.] Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; stupefied or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain. It is brutish to be *drunk*.

Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess. *St. Paul.*

2. Drenched, or saturated with moisture or liquor.

I will make my arrows *drunk* with blood; Deut. xxxii.

Note. Drank the preterite is frequently but erroneously, used for *drunk*, the past participle of *to drink*. The older forms of *drank, drunk, and drunken*, are *dronk* and *dronken*.

DRUNK'ARD, *n.* One given to ebriety or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

A *drunkard* and a glutton shall come to poverty; Prov. xxiii.

DRUNK'EN, *a.* (drunk'n.) [Participle of *drink*, but now used chiefly as an adjective, and often contracted to *drunk*.] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor.—2. Given to drunkenness; as, a *drunken* butler.—3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shak.*

4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness; as, a *drunken* quarrel.

A *drunken* slaughter. *Shak.*

DRUNK'ENLY, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [*Lit. us.*]

DRUNK'ENNESS, *n.* Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking. Drunkenness renders some persons stupid, others gay, others sullen, others furious.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and *drunkenness.* *St. Paul.*

2. Habitual ebriety or intoxication.—3. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind. *Spenser.*

DRUPA'CEOUS, *a.* Producing drupes; as, *drupaceous* trees.—2. Pertaining to drupes; or consisting of drupes; as, *drupaceous* fruit.

DRUPE, *n.* [L. *drupæ*, Gr. δρυπετης, olives ready to fall; Gr. δρυς, a tree, and πιπτω, to fall.] In *bot.*, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel; as the plum, cherry, apricot, peach, almond, olive, &c.

DRUSE, *n.* [G. *druse*, a gland, glanders.] Among *miners*, a cavity in a rock having its interior surface studded with crystals, or filled with water.

DRŪSED, *a.* Containing a druse.

DRU'SY, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Abounding with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be *drusy*, when composed of very small prominent crystals nearly equal in size to each other.

DRȲ, *a.* [Sax. *dri, drig*, or *dryg*; D. *droog*; G. *trocken. See* the Verb.] 1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; as, *dry* land; *dry* clothes.—2. Not rainy; free from rain or mist; as, *dry* weather; a *dry* March or April.—3. Not juicy; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not green; as, *dry* wood; *dry* stubble; *dry* hay; *dry* leaves.—4. Without tears; as, *dry* eyes; *dry* mourning.—5. Not giving milk; as, the cow is *dry*.—6. Thirsty; craving drink.—7. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests; as, a *dry* style; a *dry* subject; a *dry* discussion.—8. Severe; sarcastic; wiping; as, a *dry* remark or repartee; a *dry* rub.—9. Severe; wiping; as, a *dry* blow; a *dry* basting. *See* the Verb, which signifies properly to wipe, rub, scour.—*Dry goods*, in commerce, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.—*Dry stone walls*, walls built of stone without mortar. A drawing is said to be *hard* and *dry* when its outline is too forcibly expressed, meagre, and in bad taste; the opposite to free, undulating, round. A picture is said to be *dry* in style when its colouring is meagre and ill arranged, the very opposite to "the bloom of beauty and the warmth of life."

DRȲ, *v. t.* [Sax. *drigan, adrigan*, or *drygan, adrygan, adrugan, gedrigan*; D. *droogen*; G. *trocknen*, to dry, to wipe; Gr. τερυγω: L. *tergo, tergeo*; Fr. *torcher*; Sw. *torcha*. The German has also *dürr*, Sw. *torr*, Dan. *tör*, but these seem to be connected with L. *torreo*, Russ. *obterayu* or *oterayu*. The primary sense is to *wipe, rub, scour*.] 1. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; originally by wiping, as to *dry* the eyes; to exsiccate.—2. To deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation; as, the sun *dries* a cloth; wind *dries* the earth.—3. To deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air. We *dry* cloth in the sun.—4. To deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; as, to *dry* hay or plants.—5. To scorch or parch with thirst; with *up*.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst; Isa. v.

6. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust; as, to *dry* a meadow.—*To dry up*, to deprive wholly of water.

DRȲ, *v. i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice. The road *dries* fast in a clear windy day. Hay will *dry* sufficiently in two days.—2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled; sometimes with *up*; as, the stream *dries* or *dries up*.

DRY'AD, *n.* [L. *dryades*, plur. from Gr. δρυς, a tree.] In *mythology*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.

DRYAN'DRA, *n.* A genus of Australian shrubs, with hard dry evergreen serrated leaves and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers. Class and order Tetrandria monogynia, Linn., nat. order Proteaceæ. The species are much esteemed by cultivators for their beautiful evergreen leaves.

DRY'AS, *n.* Mountain avens, a genus of plants of the class Icosandria, order polygynia, nat. order Rosaceæ. These plants grow on the higher mountains of Scotland, England, and Ireland.

DRY'-BONED, *a.* Having dry bones, or without flesh.

DRY DISTILLA'TION, *n.* A term applied to the distillation of substances *per se*, or without the addition of water.

DRY'ED, *pp.* of *Dry*. [*See* DRIED.]

DRY'ER, *n.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.

DRY'ĒYED, *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.

DRY'FAT, *n.* A dry vat or basket.

DRY'FOOT, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.

DRY'ING, *ppr.* Expelling or losing moisture, sap, or greenness.

DRY'ING, *a.* Adapted to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind or day.—*Drying house*, an apartment fitted up in a peculiar manner for drying calicoes and other textile fabrics.

DRY'ING, *n.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

DRY'ING OIL, *n.* A term generally applied to linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxide of lead; they are the bases of many paints and varnishes. When exposed to the air they absorb oxygen, and are converted into a transparent, tough, dry mass or varnish.

DRY'ITE, *n.* [Gr. δρυς, an oak.] Fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized.

DRY'LY, } *adv.* Without moisture.—2.
DRI'LY, } Coldly; frigidly; without affection.—3. Severely; sarcastically.—4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without any thing to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

DRY'-MUL'TURE, *n.* In *Scots law*, a yearly sum of money, or quantity of corn paid to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. [*See* THIRLAGE.]

DRY'NESS, *n.* Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccity; aridity; aridness; as, the *dryness* of a soil; *dryness* of the road.—2. Want of rain; as, *dryness* of weather.—3. Want of juice or succulence; as, *dryness* of the bones or fibres.—4. Want of succulence or greenness; as, the *dryness* of hay or corn.—5. Barrenness; jejuneness; want of ornament or pathos; want of that which enlivens and entertains; as, the *dryness* of style or expression; the *dryness* of a subject.—6. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; as, *dryness* of spirit.

DRY'NURSE, *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast.—2. One who attends another in sickness.

DRY'NURSE, *v. t.* To feed, attend, and bring up without the breast.

DRYOBAL'ANOPS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the class Polyandria, order monogynia, Linn., and to the nat. order Guttiferæ. D. Camphora or aromatica is a magnificent fruit tree which furnishes the Borneo camphor.



Dryobalanops Camphora (Camphor-tree).

DRY'-ROT, *n.* A well-known disease affecting timber, and particularly the oak employed for naval purposes. There are a great many causes for producing this disease; some of which are quite simple; others very complicated. One great cause is the attack of fungi, (especially *Merulius lacrymans*,) which exhibit themselves at first in small white points, and spread by degrees through every part of the timber, so as to destroy its elasticity and toughness, and render it useless. Damp, unventilated situations, and a subacid state of the wood, are circumstances most favourable to the development of dry-rot fungi. Various methods have been proposed for the prevention of dry-rot, but that discovered by Mr. Kyan seems to be the most successful, in so far as dry-rot is produced by a fungus. [*See* KYANIZING.] *Animal dry-rot* is also found to be occasioned by the attack of fungi.

DRY'RUB, *v. t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting.

DRY'RUBBED, *pp.* Cleansed without wetting.

DRY'RUBBING, *ppr.* Cleaning without wetting.

DRYS, *n.* In *masonry*, fissures in a stone intersecting it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit for supporting a load.

DRYSALT'ER, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c.—2. A dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.

DRY'SHOD, *a.* Without wetting the feet.

DRY'STOVE, *n.* A glazed structure for containing the plants of dry climates.

DRY'VAT, *n.* A basket or other vessel not holding water.

DU'AD, *n.* Union of two.

DU'AL, *a.* [L. *dualis*, from *duo*, two.] Expressing the number two. The Greek, Sanscrit, and Gothic, of ancient, and the Lithuanian of modern languages, possess forms of the verb and noun in which two persons or things are denoted, called the *dual* numbers.

DU'ALISM, *n.* [supra.] 1. The philosophical exposition of the nature of things by the adoption of two dissimilar primitive principles, not derived from each other. Dualism is chiefly confined to the adoption of two fundamental beings, a good and an evil one, as is done in the oriental religions; and to the adoption of two different principles in man, viz., a spiritual and a corporeal principle.—2. In *theol.*, the doctrine of those who maintain that only certain elected persons are capable of admission to eternal happiness, and that all the rest will be subjected to eternal condemnation.

DU'ALIST, *n.* He who adopts the notion that there are two separate independent principles in man.

DUALIS'TIC, *a.* Consisting of two. The *dualistic* system of Anaxagoras and Plato taught that there are two principles in nature, one active, the other passive.

DUAL'ITY, *n.* That which expresses two in number.—2. Division; separation.—3. State or quality of being two.

DU'ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. δυο and αρχη.] Government by two persons.

DUB, *v. t.* [Sax. *dubban*; coinciding with Gr. τυπτω, and Eng. *tap*.] Literally, to strike. Hence, 1. To strike a blow with a sword, and make a knight.—2. To confer any dignity or new character.

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth. *Pope.*

3. Among *ship-carpenters*, to work with an adze.

DUB, *v. i.* To make a quick noise.

DUB, *n.* A blow. Hence the ancient mode of knighting, by a box on the ear: "implying that the knight was then free to maintain his prowess, that being the last blow he should receive." *Dr. Trusler.*—In modern times, the blow is superseded by the accolade.—2. In *Irish*, a puddle.

DUB'BED, *pp.* Struck; made a knight.

DUB'BER, *n.* A leathern vessel, bottle, or jar, used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c.—*Dubbers* are made of thin untanned goat skins.

DUB'BING, *ppr.* Striking; making a knight.—*Dubbing out*; a term used by plasterers, to signify the bringing of an uneven surface to a plane by pieces of tiles, slate, plaster, or the like.

DUB'BING, *n.* In *ship-carpentry*, the act of reducing or diminishing a piece of timber by means of an adze.—2. A kind of greasy dressing used by curriers.

DUBI'ETY, *n.* [*See* DOUBT.] Doubtfulness. [*Little used.*]

DUBIOS'ITY, *n.* Dubiousness; doubtfulness.

DU'BIOUS, *a.* [L. *dubius*. *See* DOUBT. The primary sense is probably to turn or to waver.] 1. Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined; as, the mind is in a *dubious* state.—2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not ascertained or known; as, a *dubious* question.—3. Not clear; not plain; as, *dubious* light.—4. Of uncertain event or issue.

In *dubious* battle. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY, *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; without any determination.

DU'BIOUSNESS, *n.* Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; as, he speaks with *dubiousness*.—2. Uncertainty; as, the *dubiousness* of the question.

DU'BITABLE, *a.* [L. *dubito*. *See* DOUBT.] Doubtful; uncertain. [*Little used.*] But the derivative *indubitable* is often used.

DU'BITABLY, *adv.* In a dubitable manner. [*Little used.*]

DU'BITANCY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. [*Little used.*]

DUBITA'TION, *n.* [L. *dubitatio*, from *dubito*, to *doubt*.] The act of doubting; doubt. [*Little used.*]

DU'BITATIVE, *a.* Tending to doubt. [*Little used.*]

DU'CAL, *a.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal* coronet.

DUC'AT, *n.* A coin common in several continental states, but more especially in Italy. They are either of silver or gold: average value of the former, 4*s.*, of the latter 8*s.* sterling.—Since the twelfth century, *ducats* have been constantly current, but where they were first struck is uncertain, and the origin of their name doubtful. It is said they appeared earliest in Venice, and that they bore the following motto; "*Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste* DUCATUS," whence the name.

DUCATOON', *n.* [Fr. *ducaton*; from *ducat*.] A silver coin once common in Italy, of the value of about four shillings and eight pence sterling.

DUCH'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, from *duc*, duke.] The consort or widow of a duke. Also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCH'Y, *n.* [Fr. *duché*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom; as, the *duchy* of Lancaster.

DUCH'Y-COURT, *n.* The court of the duchy of Lancaster in England.

DUCK, *n.* [Sw. *duk*, a cloth; G. *tuch*; allied perhaps to L. *toga*, and to *tego*, to cover, or *texo*, to weave.] A species of coarse cloth or canvass, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.

DUCK, *n.* [from the verb, to *duck*.] The *anas* of Linnæus; a very extensive and natural genus of water birds, found in all parts of the world. There are many species or varieties of the duck, some wild, and others tame. Wild ducks are divided into two classes, *sea-ducks* and *pond-ducks*.—2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.—3. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to rebound; as, in *duck*-and-drake.

DUCK, *n.* [Dan. *dukke*, a baby or puppet.] A word of endearment or fondness. [*Vulgar.*]

DUCK, *v. t.* [G. *ducken*, and *tauchen*; D. *duiken*, pret. *dook*, to stoop, dive, plunge. Qu. Sax. *theachan*, to wash, and its alliance to *tingo* and *dye*.] 1. To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; as, to *duck* a seaman. It differs from *dive*, which signifies to plunge one's self without immediately emerging.—2. To plunge the head in water and immediately withdraw it; as, *duck* the boy.—3. To bow, stoop, or nod.—*Duck up*, at sea, a term used by the steersman, when the mainsail, foresail, or spritsail hinders his seeing to steer by a land-mark; upon which he calls out, "Duck up the clew-lines of these sails;" that is, haul the sails out of the way.

DUCK, *v. i.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid.—2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

Duck with French nods. *Shak.*

DUCK' BILL, *n.* Ornithorhynchus; a genus of monotrematous mammals, characterized by the form of the mouth, which resembles the bill of a duck. It is peculiar to the fresh-water rivers and lakes of Australia and Van Diemen's land. [*See* PLATYPUS.]

DUCK BILLS, *n.* The broad toed shoes of the fifteenth century.

DUCK'ED, *pp.* Plunged; dipped in water.

DUCK'ER, *n.* A plunger; a diver; a cringer.

DUCK'ING, *ppr.* Plunging; thrusting suddenly into water and withdrawing; dipping.

DUCK'ING, *n.* The act of plunging or putting in water and withdrawing.

Ducking was practised as a legal punishment among the Celtæ and Franks. *Dr. Trusler.*

In *England*, and also in *Scotland*, it was long used as a punishment for scolds, and as an ordeal for witches and wizards. In *Britain*, it was once a recognised punishment for offences at sea, and called *keel-hauling*.—*which see.* Among English seamen, to this day, *ducking* is a penalty to which sailors are subject on passing, for the first time, the equator or tropic.

DUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.

DUCK'LEGGED, *a.* Having short legs like a duck.

DUCK'LING, *n.* A young duck.

DUCK'-MEAT, DUCK'S'-MEAT, *n.* The popular name of several species of Lemna, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, and floating on the surface, and serving for food for ducks and geese. It belongs to the class and order Diandria monogynia, nat. order Fluviales. The starry duck's-meat is a species of Callitriche.

DUCK'OY. *See* DECOY.

DUCKS'-FOOT, *n.* The popular name of a plant, the Podophyllum; called also May-apple.

DUCK'-WEED, *n.* *See* DUCK-MEAT.

DUCT, *n.* [L. *ductus*, from *duco*, to lead. *See* DUKE.] 1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed. It is particularly used to denote the vessels of an animal body, by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are carried from one part to another, and the vessels of plants in which the sap is conveyed —2. Guidance; direction. [*Little used.*]

DUC'TILE, *a.* [L. *ductilis*, from *duco*, to lead.] 1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; as, the *ductile* minds of youth; a *ductile* people. —2. Flexible; pliable.

The *ductile* rind, and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden.*

3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads.—Gold is the most *ductile* of the metals.—4. That may be extended by beating.

DUC'TILELY, *adv.* In a ductile manner.

DUC'TILENESS, *n.* The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility.

DUCTILIM'ETER, *n.* [Ductility and μετρον, a measure.] An instrument contrived for the purpose of showing with precision the ductility of metals.

DUCTIL'ITY, *n.* The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, while their thickness or diameter is diminished, without any actual fraction or separation of their parts. On this property the wire-drawing of metals depends. The following is nearly the order of ductility of the metals which possess the property in the highest degree; that of the first mentioned being the greatest: gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, zinc, tin, lead, nickel, palladium, cadmium. Dr. Wollaston succeeded in obtaining a wire of platinum only 1-30,000th of an inch in diameter.—2. Flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.

DUC'TURE,† *n.* [L. *duco.*] Guidance.

DUDG'EON, *n.* [G. *degen.*] A small dagger.

DUDG'EON, *n.* [W. *dygen.*] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

DUDS, *n.* [Scot. *dud*, a rag; *duds*, clothes, or old worn clothes; D. *tod*, a rag, qu. *tozzi*; It. *tozzi*, scraps.] Old clothes; tattered garments. [*A vulgar word.*]

DUE, *a.* (du.) Fr. *dû* pp. of *devoir*, L. *debeo*. Qu. Gr. δεω, to bind. It has no connection with *owe.*] 1. Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another. That is *due* from me to another, which contract, justice, or propriety requires me to pay, and which he may justly claim as his right. Reverence is *due* to the Creator; civility is *due* from one man to another. Money is *due* at the expiration of the credit given, or at the period promised.—2. Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances; as, the event was celebrated with *due* solemnities. Men seldom have a *due* sense of their depravity.—3. Seasonable; as, he will come in *due* time.—4. Exact: proper; as, the musicians keep *due* time.—5. Owing to; occasioned by. [*Lit. us.*]—6. That ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified; as, two mails are now *due.*

DUE, *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, a *due* east course.

DUE, *n.* That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done. The money that I contract to pay to another is his *due;* the service which I covenant to perform to another is his *due;* reverence to the Creator is his *due.*- 2. That which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid, or done. Respect and obedience to parents and magistrates are their *due.* —3. That which law or custom requires; as, toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites.—4. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due*...
I keep. *Milton.*

DUE,† *v. t.* To pay as due.

DUEFUL, *a.* Fit; becoming. [*Lit. us.*]

DU'EL, *n.* [L. *duellum;* Fr. *duel.* In Armoric, the word is *dufell*, or *duvell*, and Gregoire supposes the word to be compounded of *dou*, two, and *bell*, bellum, war, combat. So in Dutch, *tweegeveget*, two-fight; in G. *zweikampf*, id.] 1. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. A sudden fight, not premeditated, is called a *rencounter*. A duel is fought with deadly weapons, and with a purpose to take life.—2. Any contention or contest.

DU'EL, *v. i* To fight in single combat.

DU'EL, *v. t.* To attack or fight singly.

DU'ELLER, *n.* A combatant in single fight.

DU'ELLING, *ppr.* Fighting in single combat.

DU'ELLING, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat. The origin of the practice of duelling is to be referred to the trial of battle which obtained in early ages. This trial by battle or duel was resorted to, in accordance with the superstitious notions of the times, as a sure means of determining the guilt or innocence of a person charged with a crime, or of adjudicating a disputed right. It was thought that God took care to superintend, and to see that in every case innocence was vindicated and justice observed.

DU'ELLIST, *n.* One who fights in single combat.

The *duellist* values his *honour* above the life of his antagonist, his own life, and the happiness of his family. *Anon.*

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

DUEL'LO,† *n.* Duel; or rule of duelling.

DUENESS, *n.* (du'ness.) [*See* DUE.] Fitness; propriety; due quality.

DUEN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *dueña*, fem. of *dueño;* Fr. *duegne;* the same as *dona*, the feminine of *don*. Qu. W. *dyn*, Ir. *duine*, man, a person. *See* DON.] An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess.

DUET', DUET'TO, *n.* [It. *duetto*, from *duo*, two.] A song or air in two parts. A musical composition for either two voices or two instruments.

DUF'FEL, *n.* [D.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

DUG, *n.* [Ice. *deggia*. This word corresponds with the root of L. *digitus*, Eng. *toe*, Norm. *doy*, a finger, signifying a shoot or point.] The pap or nipple of a cow or other beast. It is applied to a human female in contempt, but it seems to have been used formerly of the human breast without reproach.

From tender *dug* of common nurse. *Spenser.*

DUG, *pret.* and pp. of *Dig;* as, they *dug* a ditch; a ditch was *dug.*

DUKE, *n.* [Fr. *duc;* Sp. and Port. *duque;* Sax. *teoche*, and in composition, *toga*, *toge*, as in *heretoga*, an army-leader, a general; D. *hertog;* G. *herzog;* Dan. *hertug;* Venetian, *doge;* L. *dux*, from *duco*, to lead, as in Saxon, *tiogan*, *teon*, to draw, to *tug;* Gr. ταγος.] 1. In *Great Britain*, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honour or nobility next below that of a prince; as, the *Duke* of Bedford, or of Argyle. A *Duke's* coronet consists of a richly chased gold circle, having on the edge eight strawberry-leaves; the cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with sarsnet, and turned up with ermine.—2. In some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, without the title of king; as, the *Duke* of Holstein, of Savoy, of Parma, &c.—3. A chief; a prince; as, the *dukes* of Edom; Gen. xxxvi.



Ducal Coronet.

DUKEDOM, *n.* The seignory or possessions of a duke: the territory of a duke.—2. The title or quality of a duke.

DULL'BRAINED, *a.* [*dull* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltish; of dull intellects. [*See* DULL-BRAINED.]

DULCAM'ARA, *n.* The *Solanum dulcamara* of Linn., class and order Pentandria monogynia, nat. order Solanaceæ a common British hedge plant, otherwise called bitter-sweet, or woody nightshade. The twigs have a peculiar bitter-sweet taste, and are used in decoction for the cure of diseases in the skin.



Solanum dulcamara.

DUL'CET, *a.* [Lat. *dulcis*, sweet.] 1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.

She tempers *dulcet* creams. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; har-

monious; as, *dulcet* sounds; *dulcet* symphonies.

DULCIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* DULCIFY.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

DUL'CIFIED, *pp.* Sweetened; purified from salts.—*Dulcified spirit*, a term formerly applied to the different ethers; as, *dulcified spirit* of nitre and vitriol, hyponitrous and sulphuric ethers.

DULCIF'LUOUS, *a.* [Lat. *dulcis* and *fluo.*] Flowing sweetly.

DUL'CIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *dulcifier*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

DUL'CIFYING, *ppr.* Sweetening; purifying from acidity.

DUL'CIMER, *n.* [It. *dolcimello*, from *dolce*, sweet.] An ancient musical instrument, the name of which has been used by our Bible translators in rendering Daniel chap. iii. ver. 5. What its precise nature and shape was is uncertain. In *modern times* the name is given to divers instruments, used by street musicians and others, of various shapes.

DUL'CINESS,† *n.* [L. *dulcis*.] Softness; easiness of temper.

DUL'CITUDE, *n.* [Lat. *dulcitudo.*] Sweetness.

DUL'CORATE, *v. t.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet; Low Lat. *dulco*, to sweeten.] 1. To sweeten.—2. To make less acrimonious.

DULCORA'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening.

DU'LEDGE, *n.* In *mech.*, a peg of wood which joins the end of the six fellocs that form the round of the wheel of a gun carriage.

DU'LIA, *n.* [Gr. δουλεια, service.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration. [*Not an English word.*]

DULL, *a.* [W. *dol, dwl;* Sax. *dol*, a wandering; also *dull*, foolish, stupid: D. *dol*, mad; G. *toll*, and *tölpel*, a dolt; Sax. *dwolian*, to wander, to rave. Qu. Dan. *dvæler*, to loiter; Sw. *dvälias*, id., or *dvala*, a trance.] 1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as, a lad of *dull* genius.—2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; as, a surfeit leaves a man very *dull*.—3. Slow of motion; sluggish; as, a *dull* stream.—4. Slow of hearing or seeing; as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.—5. Slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward; as, a *dull* scholar.—6. Sleepy; drowsy.—7. Sad; melancholy.—8. Gross; cloggy; insensible; as, the *dull* earth.—9. Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless; as, to make dictionaries is *dull* work.—10. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; as, the mirror is *dull*.—11. Not bright; not briskly burning; as, a *dull* fire.—12. Dim; obscure; not vivid; as, a *dull* light.—13. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; as, a *dull* knife or axe.—14. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; as, *dull* weather.—15. With *seamen*, being without wind; as, a ship has a *dull* time.—16. Not lively or animated; as, a *dull* eye.

DULL, *v. t.* To make dull; to stupify; as, to *dull* the senses.—2. To blunt; as, to *dull* a sword or an axe.—3. To make sad or melancholy.—4. To hebetate; to make insensible or slow to perceive; as, to *dull* the ears; to *dull* the wits.—5. To damp; to render lifeless; as, to *dull* the attention.—6. To make heavy or slow of motion; as, to *dull* industry.—7. To sully; to tarnish or cloud; as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

DULL, *v. i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

DULL'-BRAINED, *a.* Stupid; of dull intellect.

DULL'-BROWED, *a.* Having a gloomy look.

DULL'-DISPOSED, *a.* Inclined to dulness or sadness.

DULL'-EYED, *a.* Having a downcast look.

DULL'-HEAD, *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

DULL'-SIGHTED, *a.* Having imperfect sight; purblind.

DULL'-WITTED, *a.* Having a dull intellect; heavy.

DULL'ARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid.

DULL'ARD, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

DULL'ED, *pp.* Made dull; blunted.

DULL'ER, *n.* That which makes dull.

DULL'ING, *ppr.* Making dull.

DUL'NESS, *n.* Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility; as, the *dulness* of a student.—2. Want of quick perception or eager desire.—3. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. 4. Heaviness; disinclination to motion.—5. Sluggishness; slowness.—6. Dimness; want of clearness or lustre.—7. Bluntness; want of edge.—8. Want of brightness or vividness; as, *dulness* of colour.

DUL'LY, *adv.* Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DULOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. δουλος, and κρατεω.] Predominance of slaves.

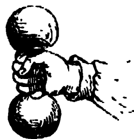
DULSE, *n.* A kind of sea-weed, Rhodomenia palmata, used in some parts of Scotland as an edible.

DU'LY, *adv.* [from *due.*] Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; as, let the subject be *duly* considered.—2. Regularly; at the proper time; as, a man *duly* attended church with his family.

DUMB, *a.* (dum.) [Sax. *dumb;* G. *dumm;* Heb. Ch. דום *dum*, to be silent; Ar. *dauma*, to continue or be permanent, to appease, to quiet.] 1. Mute; silent; not speaking.

> I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace; Ps. xxxix.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; as, the *dumb* brutes. There are various institutions in this country, where the deaf and *dumb* are taught to read and write, and communicate their ideas by means of signs.—3. Mute; not using or accompanied with speech; as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.—*To strike dumb*, is to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or it may be to deprive of the power of speech.


Dumb-Bell.

DUMB, *v. t.* To silence.

DUMB'-BELLS, *n.* Weights swung in the hands for exercise.

DUMBERCANE, *n.* A plant, the Caladium seguinum of the West Indies, so called from its acridity causing swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroying the power of speech.

DUMB'LY, *adv.* (dum'ly.) Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

DUMB'NESS, *n.* (dum'ness.) Muteness; silence or holding the peace; omission of speech. *This is voluntary dumbness.*—2. Incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds. *This is involuntary dumbness.* The most general and frequently the sole cause of dumbness, is the want of the sense of hearing [*See* DEAFNESS]; language being originally acquired by imitating articulate sounds. Persons deprived of the sense of hearing are often found to possess the organs of speech in such perfection, that nothing further is necessary in order to make them articulate, than to teach them how to use these organs. Such persons are more properly called *deaf-mutes*, than *deaf* and *dumb persons.*

DUM'FOUND, *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confuse. [*A low word.*]

DUMFOUND'ER, *v. t.* To confuse, to stupify, to stun. [*Scotch.*]

DUM'MERER,† *n.* One who feigns dumbness.

DUM'MY, *n.* One who is dumb.—2. The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist. *Note.* This word is used in low or very familiar language.

DU'MOUS, or DUMO'SE, *a.* [L. *dumosus*, from *dumus*, a bush.] In *bot.*, having a compact bushy form.—2. Abounding with bushes and briers.

DUMP, *n.* [from the root of *dumb;* D. *dom;* G. *dumm.*] 1. A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart.

> In doleful *dumps.* — *Gay.*

2. Absence of mind; revery.—3. A melancholy tune or air.

DUMP, *n.* A clumsy leaden counter used by boys at chuck farthing.

DUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits; as, he lives a *dumpish* life.

DUMP'ISHLY, *adv.* In a moping manner.

DUMP'ISHNESS, *n.* A state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

DUMP'LING, *n.* [from *dump.*] A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it. Thus, there are suet, yeast, apple, currant, Norfolk, and several other *dumplings.*

DUMPS, *n. plur.* Melancholy; gloom.

DUMP'Y, *a.* Short and thick.

DUN, *a.* [Sax. *dunn;* W. *dwn;* Ir. *donn;* qu. *tan, tawny.*] 1. Of a dark colour; of a colour partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown colour; swarthy. 2. Dark; gloomy.

> In the *dun* air sublime. — *Milton.*

DUN, *v. t.* To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun colour. [*See* DUNNING.]

DUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *dynan*, to clamour, to din. *See* DIN. Qu. Gr. δονεω.] 1. Literally, to clamour for payment of a debt. Hence, to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to urge for payment with importunity. But in common usage, *dun* is often used in a milder sense, and signifies to call for, or ask for payment.—2. To urge importunately, *in a general sense, but not an elegant word.*

DUN, *n.* An importunate creditor who urges for payment.—2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing; as, he sent his debtor a *dun*.—3. An eminence or mound. [*See* DOWN and TOWN.]

DUNCE, *n.* (duns.) [G. *duns.*] A person of weak intellects; a dullard; a dolt; a thick-skull.

> I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure. — *Swift.*

"*Dunce* is said by Johnson to be a word of unknown etymology. Stanihurst explains it. The term *Dunce*

from *Scotus*, 'so famous for his subtill quidditties,' he says, 'is so trivial and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling sophistrie, or subtill philosophie, is forthwith nicknamed a *Duns*.' This, he tells us in the margin, is the reason 'why schoolmen are called *Dunses*.' (*Description of Ireland*, p. 2.) The word easily passed into a term of scorn, just as a blockhead is called *Solomon*; a bully, *Hector*; and as *Moses* is the vulgar name of contempt for a Jew."—*Dr. Southey's Omniana*, vol. i. p. 5.

DUN'CERY, *n.* Dulness; stupidity.

DUN'CIFY,† *v. t.* To make stupid in intellect.

DUN'CISH, *a.* Like a dunce; sottish.

DUN'DER, *n.* [Sp. *redundar*, to overflow; L. *redundo*.] Lees; dregs; a word used in Jamaica.

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Edwards, West Indies.*

DUN'DERPATE, or **DUN'DERHEAD**, *n.* A dunce; a dull head.

DUNE, *n.* A hill. [*See* DOWN.]—*Dune* is the same as the Celtic *dun*, a hill or eminence, which enters into the composition of the names of several places, as Dunbar, Dundee, Dunkeld, Dunottar, &c.—2. A circular building with a hemispherical or conical roof formed of rough stones without cement.

DUN'-FISH, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner. [*See* DUNNING.]

DUNG, *n.* [Sax. *dung*, or *dincg*, or *dinig*; G. *dung*, *dünger*.] The excrement of animals.

DUNG, *v. t.* To manure with dung.

DUNG, *v. i.* To void excrement.

DUNG'ED, *pp.* Manured with dung.

DUN'GEON, *n.* [Fr. *donjon*, or *donjon*, a tower or platform in the midst of a castle, a turret or closet on the top of a house. In one Armoric dialect it is *domjou*, and Gregoire suggests that it is compounded of *dom*, lord or chief, and *jou*, Jupiter, Jove, an elevated or chief tower consecrated to Jupiter; but qu. In *Scotch*, it is written *doungeoun*, and denotes the keep or strongest tower of a fortress, or an inner tower surrounded by a ditch. To this tower, in cases of emergency, the besieged retreated, and there made their last efforts of defence. It was also used for confining prisoners, and hence its application to prisons of eminent strength.] 1. A close prison; or a deep, dark place of con nement.

And in a *dungeon* deep. *Spenser.*

They brought Joseph hastily out of the *dungeon*; Gen. xli.

2. A subterraneous place of close confinement.

DUN'GEON, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon.

DUN'GEONED, *pp.* Confined in a dungeon.

DUNG'FORK, *n.* A fork used to throw dung from a stable or into a cart, or to spread it over land.

DUNG'HILL, *n.* A heap of dung.—2. A mean or vile abode.—3. Any mean situation or condition.

He lifteth the beggar from the *dunghill*; 1 Sam. ii.

4.† A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

DUNG'HILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.

DUNG'ING, *n.* In *calico-printing*, the application of a bath of cow-dung, diffused through hot water, to cotton goods in a particular stage of the manufacture.

DUNG'Y, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile.

DUNG'YARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

DUNIWAS'SAL, *n.* [Gael. *duine* and *uasal*.] A nobleman, a yeoman, a gentleman of secondary rank among the Highlanders, a cadet of a family of rank. [*Scotch*.]

DUN'LIN, *n.* A fowl, a species of sandpiper,—*which see.*



Dunlin (Tringa variabilis).

DUN'NAGE, *n.* Fagots, boughs, or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom.

DUN'NED, *pp.* [from *dun*.] Importuned to pay a debt; urged.

DUN'NER, *n.* [from *dun*.] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

DUN'NING, *ppr.* [from *dun*.] Urging for payment of a debt, or for the grant of some favour, or for the obtaining of any request; importuning.

DUN'NING, *ppr.* or *n.* [from *dun*, a colour.] In *America*, the operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a particular colour and quality. Fish for dunning are caught early in spring, and often in February. At the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, the cod are taken in deep water, split and slack-salted; then laid in a pile for two or three months, in a dark store, covered, for the greatest part of the time, with salt hay or eel-grass, and pressed with some weight. In April or May, they are opened and piled again as close as possible in the same dark store, till July or August, when they are fit for use.

DUN'NISH, *a.* Inclined to a dun colour; somewhat dun.

DUN'NY, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension. [*Local*.]

DU'O, *n.* [L. two.] A song in two parts.

DUODECAHE'DRAL, } *See* DODECAHEDRAL,
DUODECAHE'DRON, } DODECAHEDRON.

DUODEC'IMALS, or **DUODEC'IMAL MULTIPLICATION**, *n.* A term applied to an arithmetical method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular area or surface, whose sides are given in feet and inches. It is used by artificers.

DUODEC'IMFID, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *findo*, to cleave.] Divided into twelve parts.

DUODEC'IMO, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim*, twelve.] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a book of *duodecimo* form or size.

DUODEC'IMO, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DUODEC'UPLE, *a.* [L. *duo*, two, and *decuplus*, tenfold.] Consisting of twelves.

DUODE'NARY ARITHMETIC, *n.* That system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of the tenfold proportion in the common ordinary arithmetic.—*Duodenary scale*, or *Duodecimal scale* of notation, that in which the local value of the digits increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left.

DUODE'NUM, *n.* [L.] The first of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.

DUOLIT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *duo*, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

DUP,† *v. t.* To open.

DUPE, *n.* [Fr. *dupe*. *See* the Verb.] A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity; as, the *dupe* of a party.

DUPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *duper*; Sw. *tubba*. Qu. Sp. and Port. *estafar*.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to be *duped* by flattery.

DUPEABLE, *a.* That can be duped.

DUPED, *pp.* Deceived; tricked.

DUPERY, *n.* The art or practice of duping.

DUPING, *ppr.* Tricking; cheating.

DU'PION, *n.* A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

DU'PLE, *a.* [L. *duplus*.] Double.—*Duple* ratio is that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c.—*Sub-duple* ratio is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c.

DU'PLICATE, *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, from *duplico*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold; *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. *See* DOUBLE.] Double; twofold.—*Duplicate proportion* or *ratio*, is the proportion or ratio of squares. Thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a *duplicate* of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 is to the square of 4; also the duplicate ratio of *a* to *b*, is the ratio of *aa* to *bb* or of a^2 to b^2.

DU'PLICATE, *n.* Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind.—2. A copy; a transcript. Thus a second letter or bill of exchange exactly like the first is called a *duplicate*.

DU'PLICATE, *v. t.* [L. *duplico*.] To double; to fold.

DU'PLICATED, *pp.* Made double.

DU'PLICATING, *ppr.* Making double; folding.

DUPLICA'TION, *n.* The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2.—*Duplication of the cube*, in *math.* a problem for determining the side of a cube which shall be double in solidity to a given cube.—2. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold; as, the *duplication* of a membrane.

DU'PLICATURE, *n.* A doubling; a fold. In *anat.*, the fold of a membrane or vessel.

DUPLIC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *duplicité*; Sp. *duplicidad*; It. *duplicità*; from L. *duplex*, double.] 1. Doubleness; the number two.—2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments, at different times, in relation to the same thing; or the act of dissembling one's real opinions for the purpose of concealing them and misleading persons in the conversation and intercourse of life; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.—3. In *law*, duplicity is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.

DUP'PER, or **DUB'BER**, *n.* A globular short-necked vessel made of buf-

falo's hide, in which castor oil is imported from India. Each dupper holds about 80 lbs. of oil.

DURABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* DURABLE.] The power of lasting or continuing, in any given state, without perishing; as, the *durability* of cedar or oak timber; the *durability* of animal and vegetable life is very limited.

DU'RABLE, *a.* [L. *durabilis*, from *duro*, to last, *durus*, hard; W. *dur*, steel; *duraw*, to harden.] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out; as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

DU'RABLENESS, *n.* Power of lasting; durability; as, the *durableness* of honest fame.

DU'RABLY, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

Dura mater. [L.] The outer membrane of the brain; so named from its hardness compared with the membrane which lies under it, called *pia mater*, and which also surrounds the brain. Both these membranes receive the name of *mater* (mother), from an old notion that they were the mothers of all other membranes, or because they protected the brain.

DURA'MEN, *n.* The name given by physiologists to the central wood or heartwood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is the oldest part of the wood, and called by ship-carpenters the *spine*.

DU'RANCE, *n.* [from Fr. *dur*, *durer*, L. *duro*.] 1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer.—2. Continuance; duration. [*See* ENDURANCE.]

DURANT', *n.* A glazed woollen stuff; called by some *Everlasting*.

DURA'TION, *n.* Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; as the *duration* of life; the *duration* of a partnership; the *duration* of any given period of time; everlasting *duration*. This holding on or continuance of time is divided by us arbitrarily into certain portions, as minutes, hours, and days; or it is measured by a succession of events, as by the diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth, or any other succession; and the interval between two events is called a part of *duration*. This interval may be of any inde nite length, a minute or a century.—2. Power of continuance.

DUR'BÄR, *n.* An audience room in India.

DURE, *v. i.* [L. *duro*; Fr. *durer*. *See* DURABLE.] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure. [This word is obsolete; *endure* being substituted.]

DUREF'UL,† *a.* Lasting.

DURELESS,† *a.* Not lasting; fading.

DURESS', *n.* [Norm. *duresse*, *durette*, from *dur*, hard, grievous; L. *durities*, *durus*. *See* DURABLE.] 1. Literally, hardship; hence, constraint. Technically, duress, in *law*, is of two kinds; *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress by menaces or threats* [*per minas*], when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no duress. Duress then is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed; or to commit an offence; in which cases the act is voidable or excusable.—2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

DURING, *ppr.* of *Dure*. Continuing; lasting; holding on; as, *during* life, that is, life continuing; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year; *during* this or that. These phrases are the case absolute, or independent clauses; *durante vita*, *durante hoc*.

DU'RIO, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Bombaceæ. The *D. Zibethinus* or civet Durio, which is the only species, is a large and lofty tree growing in the Malayan archipelago. Its fruit, which is the size of a



Durio (D zibethinus.)

man's head, is a favourite food of the natives, during the time (May and June) when it is in season, but there is usually a second crop in November. The smell is at first disagreeable, but ultimately persons become accustomed to it and relish the fruit.

DU'RITY, *n.* [Fr. *dureté*, from *dur*, L. *durus*, *duro*.] 1. Hardness; firmness. —2. Hardness of mind; harshness. [*Lit. us.*]

DU'ROUS,† *a.* Hard.

DUR'RA, *n.* A kind of millet, cultivated in N. Africa.

DURST, *pret.* of *Dare*. [D. *dorst*.]

DUSE, *n.* A demon or evil spirit. "Quosdam dæmones quos *dusios* Galli nuncupant." August. De Civ. Dei, 15, 23. What the *duse* is the matter? The *duse* is in you. [*Vulgar.*] It is more frequently written *deuce*.

DUSK, *a.* [D. *duister*; G. *düster*; Russ. *tusk*, tarnish; *tusknu*, to tarnish, to become dull or obscure. Qu. Gr. δασυς.] 1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark.—2. Tending to a dark or black colour; moderately black.

DUSK, *n.* A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as, the *dusk* of the evening. —2. Tendency to a black colour; darkness of colour.

> Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

DUSK, *v. t.* To make dusky. [*Lit. us.*]

DUSK, *v. i.* To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [*Lit. us.*]

DUSK'ILY, *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness.

DUSK'INESS, *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.

DUSK'ISH, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black; as, *duskish* smoke.

> *Duskish* tincture. *Wotton.*

DUSK'ISHLY, *adv.* Cloudily; darkly.

DUSK'ISHNESS, *n.* Duskiness; approach to darkness.

DUSK'Y, *a.* Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; as, a *dusky* valley.

> A *dusky* torch. *Shak.*

2. Tending to blackness in colour; partially black; dark-coloured; not bright; as, a *dusky* brown.

3. Gloomy; sad.

> This *dusky* scene of horror. *Bentley.*

4. Intellectually clouded; as, a *dusky* sprite.

DUST, *n.* [Sax. *dust*, *dyst*; Scot. *dust*; Teut. *doest*, *duyst*, dust, fine flower.] 1. Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder; as, clouds of *dust* and seas of blood.—2. Fine dry particles of earth; fine earth.

> The peacock warmeth her eggs in the *dust*; Job xxxix.

3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter.

> *Dust* thou art, and to *dust* shalt thou return; Gen. iii.

4. The grave.

> For now shall I sleep in the *dust*; Job vii.

5. A low condition.

> God raiseth the poor out of the *dust*; 1 Sam. ii.

6. In *bot.*, the pollen of the anther.

DUST, *v. t.* To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; as, to *dust* a table or floor.—2. To sprinkle with dust.—3. To levigate.

DUST'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture.

DUST'ED, *pp.* Freed from dust.

DUST'ER, *n.* A utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve.

DUST'INESS, *n.* The state of being dusty.

DUST'ING, *ppr.* Brushing; freeing from dust.

DUST'-MAN, *n.* One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth.

DUST'-PAN, *n.* A utensil to convey dust brushed from furniture.

DUST'Y, *a.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust.—2. Like dust; of the colour of dust; as, a *dusty* white; a *dusty* red.

DUTCH, *n.* [G. *deutsch*, German.] The people of Holland; also, their language.

DUTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.

DUTCH CLOVER, *n.* The *Trifolium repens* of Linn., commonly called white clover, a valuable pasture plant. Class and order Diadelphia decandria, nat. order Leguminosæ.

DUTCH'ESS, *n.* *See* DUCHESS.

DUTCH GOLD, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, called also pinchbeck and tombac.

DUTCH MYRTLE, *n.* Sweet gale; a species of myrica (*M. Gale*), which exhales a rather pleasant aromatic odour.

DUTCH RUSHES, *n.* The *Equisetum hyemale*, used for polishing mahogany. The plant contains a large quantity of silica, to which is due the hardness of its outer surface.

DUTCH'Y, *n.* *See* DUCHY.

DU'TEOUS, *a.* [from *duty*.] Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; obedient; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority to require service or duty; as, a *duteous* child or subject.—2. Obedient; obsequious; *in a good or bad sense*.

> *Duteous* to the vices of thy mistress. *Shak.*

3. Enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another; as, *duteous* ties. [*Lit. us.*]

DU'TEOUSLY, *adv.* In a duteous manner.

DU'TIABLE, *a.* [*See* DUTY.] Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as *dutiable* goods.

DU'TIED, *a.* In *America*, subjected to duties or customs.

DU'TIFUL, *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive to natu-

ral or legal superiors; respectful; as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.—2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; reverential; required by duty; as, *dutiful* reverence; *dutiful* attention.

DU'TIFULLY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

DU'TIFULNESS, *n.* Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; as, *dutifulness* to parents.—2. Reverence; respect.

DU'TY, *n.* [from *due*, Fr. *dû*.] That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform. Obedience to princes, magistrates, and the laws, is the *duty* of every citizen and subject; obedience, respect, and kindness to parents are *duties* of children; fidelity to friends is a *duty;* reverence, obedience, and prayer to God are indispensable *duties;* the government and religious instruction of children are *duties* of parents which they cannot neglect without guilt.—2. Forbearance of that which is forbid by morality, law, justice, or propriety. It is our *duty* to refrain from lewdness, intemperance, profaneness, and injustice.—3. Obedience; submission.—4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both did *duty* to their lady. *Spenser.*

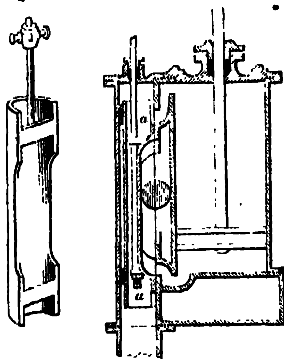
5. The business of a soldier or marine on guard; as, the company is on *duty*. It is applied also to other services or labour.—6. The business of war; military service; as, the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.—7. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods. An impost on land or other real estate, is not called a *duty*, but a *direct tax*.—8. In *mechs.*, the amount of weight which is lifted by a steam-engine, by a certain quantity of coal.

DU'UMVIR, *n.* [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, man.] One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

DUUM'VIRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the duumvirs or duumvirate of Rome.

DUUM'VIRATE, *n.* The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated; as in ancient Rome.

D-VALVE, *n.* A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction



D-valve.

passages of a steam-engine cylinder, so called from its plan resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at *a a*, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam cylinder and nozzles.

DWALE, *n.* In *her.*, a sable or black colour.—2. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa lethalis*, a plant; or a sleepy potion.

DWANGS, *n.* The Scotch term for struts inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them.

DWARF, *n.* [Sax. *dwerg, dweorg;* D. *dwerg.*] 1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. A man that never grows beyond two or three feet in height, is a *dwarf.*

The *dwarfs* which actually exist are deviations of nature from her general rule; and the term *dwarf* is a vague one, as we cannot say how small a person must be to be so called. *Pop. Ency.*

This word when used alone usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as, a *dwarf-tree; dwarf-elder, dwarf-palm.* Among gardeners, *dwarf* is a term employed to distinguish fruit trees, whose branches proceed from close to the ground, from *riders*, or standards, whose original stocks are several feet in height.—2. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

DWARF, *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small.

DWARF'ED, *pp.* Hindered from growing to the natural size.

DWARF'ING, *n.* The art of producing dwarf trees. There are various ways in which this can be effected; such as pruning, grafting, bending the branches, withdrawing the proper nourishment, selecting dwarf individuals, and obtaining seed from them.

DWARF'ISH, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable; as, a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub.

DWARF'ISHLY, *adv.* Like a dwarf.

DWARF'ISHNESS, *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

DWARF-WALLS, *n.* Walls of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to those which support the sleeper joists under the lowest floor of a building.

DWAUL,† *v. i.* [Sax. *dwelian, dwolian*, to wander.] To be delirious.

DWELL, *v. i.* pret. *dwelled*, usually contracted into *dwelt.* [Dan. *dvæler*, to stay, wait, loiter, delay; Sw. *dvala*, a trance; *dvälias*, to delay, abide, remain, or linger. Teut. *dualla;* Ice. *duelia;* Scot. *duel, dwell.* Qu. W. *attal, dal*, to hold, stop, stay, and Ir. *tuilim*, to sleep. This word coincides nearly with *dally* in its primitive signification, and may be of the same family. Its radical sense is probably to *draw out in time;* hence, to hold, rest, remain. We see like senses united in many words, as in *teneo, τεινω, continue. See* DALLY.] 1. To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanence.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall *dwell* in the tents of Shem; Gen. ix.

Dwell imports a residence of some continuance. We use *abide* for the resting of a night or an hour; but we never say, he *dwelt* in a place a day or a night.—*Dwell* may signify a residence for life or for a much shorter period, but not for a day. In *scripture*, it denotes a residence of seven days during the feast of tabernacles.

Ye shall *dwell* in booths seven days; Lev. xxiii.

The Word was made flesh, and *dwelt* among us; John i.

2. To be in any state or condition; to continue.

To *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

3. To continue; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness.

The attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith.*

They stand at a distance, *dwelling* on his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Buckminster.*

4. To continue long; as, to *dwell* on a subject, in speaking, debate, or writing; to *dwell* on a note in music.—*Dwell*, as a verb transitive, is not used. "We who *dwell* this wild," in Milton, is not a legitimate phrase.

DWELL'ED, *pp.* Inhabited.

DWELL'ER, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

DWELL'ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention.

DWELL'ING, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; abode.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons; Jer. xlix.

2. Continuance; residence; state of life.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field; Dan. iv.

DWELL'ING-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one lives.

DWELL'ING-PLACE, *n.* The place of residence.

DWIN'DLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwinan*, to pine, to vanish; Sw. *trina;* G. *schwinden.* It may be founded on the root of *wane* or *vain, vanish.*] 1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away. The body *dwindles* by pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles* by waste, by want of industry or economy; an object *dwindles* in size as it recedes from view; an army *dwindles* by death or desertion.

Our drooping days have *dwindled* down to naught. *Thomson.*

2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away.

Religious societies may *dwindle* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

DWIN'DLE, *v. t.* To make less; to bring low.—2. To break; to disperse.

DWIN'DLED, *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.

DWIN'DLING, *ppr.* Falling away; becoming less; pining; consuming; mouldering away.

DWINE. To pine away, to decline, especially by sickness; to fade, *applied to nature;* to decline in whatever respect. [*North of England and Scotland.*]

DYE, *v. t.* [Sax. *deagan;* L. *tingo*, for *tigo;* Gr. *τεγγω:* Fr. *teindre*, whence *tint, taint, attaint.* The primary sense is to throw down, to dip, to plunge.] To stain; to colour; to give a new and permanent colour to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk, and linen; also to hats, leather, &c. It usually expresses more or a deeper colour than *tinge.*

DYE, *n.* A colouring liquor; colour; stain; tinge.

DYED, *pp.* Stained; coloured.

DYEING, *ppr.* Staining; giving a new and permanent colour.

DYEING, *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colours; the art of impregnating wool, silk, cotton, linen, hair, and skins, with colours not removable by washing, or the ordinary

usage to which these fibrous bodies are exposed when worked up into articles of furniture or raiment. The simple colours employed in dyeing are mostly either of animal or vegetable origin. The great diversity of tint which is obtained is the result of the combination of two or more simple colouring substances with one another, or with certain chemical re-agents.

DY'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.

DY'ER'S-WEED, *n.* A species of the Linnæan genus *Reseda* (R. Luteola), otherwise called yellow weed or wild woad. Class and order Dodecandria trigynia; nat. order Resedaceæ. This plant grows in waste ground; it affords a beautiful yellow dye, and is cultivated for that purpose. Dyer's green-weed is Genista tinctoria.

DY'ING, *ppr.* [from *die.*] Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing.—2. *a.* Mortal; destined to death; as, *dying* bodies.—3. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death; as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.—4. Supporting a dying person; as, a *dying* bed.—5. Pertaining to death; as, a *dying* hour.

DY'INGLY, *adv.* In an expiring manner.

DYKE. *See* DIKE.

DYNAM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. δυναμις, strength, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescope, in order to measure exactly the diameter of the distinct image of the eye-glass.

DYNAMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

DYNAM'ICAL, or **DYNAM'IC**, *a.* [Gr. δυναμις, power.] Pertaining to strength, power, or force; relating to dynamics. —*Geological dynamics*, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and mode of operation of all kinds of physical agents, that have at any time, and in any manner, affected the surface and interior of the earth.

DYNAM'ICALLY, *adv.* In a dynamical manner.

DYNAM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. δυναμις, force or power.] Literally, the doctrine of force or power; but as force or power is known to us in no other way than by its effect, that is, by the *motion* which it produces in the body on which it acts, and is measured by that motion, *dynamics* may be defined to be the science which treats of the motion of bodies. It is, however, usually restricted to those circumstances of motion in which the moving bodies are at liberty to obey the impulses communicated to them; the opposite cases, or those in which the bodies, whether by external circumstances, or by their connection with one another, are not at liberty to obey the impulses given, being comprehended in the science of *mechanics*. Thus the motion of a stone falling freely to the ground, or of a celestial body in its orbit, belongs to dynamics; while that of a body descending an inclined plane would properly belong to mechanics. Some writers, however, define dynamics to be that division of the science of mechanics, which considers bodies as acted upon by forces which are not *in equilibrium;* that branch of the science which considers bodies as influenced by forces that are in equilibrium being termed *statics*.

DYNAMOM'ETER, } *n.* [*See* DYNA-
DYNO'METER, } METER.] An instrument for measuring the relative strength of men and other animals, and for ascertaining the force required in drawing carriages upon roads, and vessels upon canals. Various forms have been given to this instrument, but in general it acts upon the principle of the spring steel-yard.

DY'NAST, *n.* [*See* DYNASTY.] A ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.

DYNAST'IC, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

DYNASTID'IAN, *n.* [Gr. δυναστης, a lord or chief.] The dynastidians are a tribe of beetles of a gigantic size.

DY'NASTY, *n.* [Gr. δυναστεια, power, sovereignty, from δυναστης, a lord or chief, from δυναμαι, to be able or strong, to prevail; Ir. *tanaiste*. The W. *dyn*, man, is probably from the same root.] Government; sovereignty; or rather a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; as, the *dynasties* of Egypt or Persia.

The obligation of treaties and contracts is allowed to survive the change of *dynasties*. *E. Everett.*

DYS. An inseparable Greek prefix (δυς) signifying ill or evil, bad, hard, difficult.

DYS'CRASY, *n.* [Gr. δυσκρασια: δυς, evil, and κρασις, habit.] In *med.*, an ill habit or state of the humours; distemperature of the juices.

DYSENTER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery.—2. Afflicted with dysentery; as, a *dysenteric* patient.

DYS'ENTERY, *n.* [L. *dysenteria;* Gr. δυσεντερια: δυς, bad, and εντερον, intestines.] A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus.

DYS'NOMY, *n.* [Gr. δυς and νομος.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

DYS'ODILE, *n.* A species of coal of a greenish or yellowish gray colour, in masses composed of thin layers. When burning, it emits a very fetid odour.

DYSOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. δυς, and οψ.] Dimness of sight.

DYS'OREXY, *n.* [Gr. δυς, bad, and ορεξις, appetite.] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.

DYSPEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. δυσπεψια: δυς, bad, and πεπτω, to concoct.] Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion. A very common and troublesome disease, and frequently accompanied by a long train of nervous symptoms.

DYSPEP'TIC, *a.* Afflicted with bad digestion; as, a *dyspeptic* person.—2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy; as, a *dyspeptic* complaint.

DYSPHA'GY, *n.* [Gr. δυς and φαγω.] Difficulty of swallowing.

DYS'PHONY, *n.* [Gr. δυσφωνια: δυς, bad, hard, and φωνη, voice.] A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

DYSPHO'RIA, *n.* [Gr. δυς and φερω.] Impatience under affliction.

DYSPNŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. δυσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing.

DYSTHET'IC, *a.* Relating to a nonfebrile morbid state of the blood vessels, or to a bad habit of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

DYS'TOME, *a.* [Gr. δυς, with difficulty, and τεμνω, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, cleaving with difficulty.

DYS'URY, *n.* [Gr. δυσουρια: δυς and ουρον, urine.] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

DYTIS'CUS, or **DY'TICUS**, *n.* The water-beetle; a genus of coleopterous insects consisting of several species.

DY'VOUR, *n.* [Fr. *devoir.*] In *old Scots law*, a bankrupt who has made a *cessio bonorum* to his creditors.

E

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, seems to be the ancient Phœnician and Hebrew ה inverted, corresponding nearly with the Chaldaic and later Hebrew ה. Its long and natural sound in English coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages, and is formed by a narrower opening of the glottis than that of *a*. It has a long sound, as in *here, mere, me;* a short sound, as in *met, men;* and the sound of *a* open or long, in *there, prey, vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or at least to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in *mane, cane, plume*, which, without the final *e*, would be pronounced *man, can, plum*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to indicate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g* as *j*. Thus without the final *e*, in *mace* [mase,] this word would be pronounced *mac* [mak,] and *rage* [raj] would be pronounced *rag*. In a numerous class of words, indeed in almost every word, except a few from the Greek, the final *e* is silent, serving no purpose whatever, unless to show from what language we have received the words, and in many cases it does not answer this purpose. In words ending in *ive*, as *active;* in *ile*, as *futile;* in *ine*, as in *sanguine, examine;* in *ite*, as in *definite;* *e* is, for the most part, silent. In some of these words, the use of *e* is borrowed from the French; in most or all cases, it is not authorized by the Latin originals; it is worse than useless, as it leads to a wrong pronunciation; and the retaining of it in such words is, beyond measure, absurd. When two of this vowel occur together, the sound is the same as that of

the single *e* long, as in *deem, esteem, need;* and it occurs often with *a* and *i*, as in *mean, hear, siege, deceive*, in which cases, when one vowel only has a sound, the combination I call a digraph [*double written*.] In these combinations, the sound is usually that of *e* long, but sometimes the short sound of *ĕ*, as in *lĕad*, a metal, *rĕad*, pret. of *rēad*, and sometimes the sound of *a* long, as in *reign, feign*, pronounced *rane, fane*. Irregularities of this kind are not reducible to rules. As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar, it is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, it stands for *East*, as in charts; E. by S., East by South. It is often placed with *g* as a contraction, [as *e. g., exempli gratia*,] to signify, for example. It is also placed after *i*, [as *i. e., id est*,] to signify, that is. E, in *music*, is the third note or degree of the diatonic scale, answering to the *mi* of the Italians and French.

E. A prefix, the same as *ex*, signifying from or out of, and in many words having a privative meaning.

EACH, *a.* [Scot. *eik*. This word is either a contraction of the Sax. *ælc, elc*, D. *elk*, or the Ir. *ceach*, or *gach*, Basque *gucia*, Fr. *chaque*, with the loss of the first articulation. With the Celtic corresponds the Russ. *kajdei*, each. Some etymologists believe both the English and Scotch words to be contractions of the Celtic *ceuch*.] Every one of any number separately considered or treated. The emperor distributed to *each* soldier in his army a liberal donative.

To all of them he gave *each* man changes of raiment; Gen. xlv.

And the princes of Israel, being twelve men, *each* one was for the house of his fathers; Num. i.

Simeon and Levi took *each* man his sword; Gen. xxxiv.

To *each* corresponds *other*. Let *each* esteem *other* better than himself. It is our duty to assist *each other;* that is, it is our duty to assist, *each* to assist the *other*.

EACHWHERE,† *adv.* Every where.

EAD, ED, in names, is a Saxon word, signifying happy, fortunate; as, in *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror; *Eadulph*, happy assistance; like *Macarius* and *Eupolemus* in Greek, and *Fausta, Fortunatus, Felicianus*, in Latin.

ĒAGER, *a.* [Fr. *aigre;* W. *egyr;* It. *agro;* L. *acer*, fierce, brisk, sharp, sour.] 1. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing. The soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy. Men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth. The lover is *eager* to possess the object of his affections.—2. Ardent; vehement; impetuous; as, *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal; *eager* clamours.—3. Sharp; sour; acid; as, *eager* droppings into milk. [*Lit. us*.]—4. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; as, *eager* air; *eager* cold. [*Lit. us*.]—5. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile; as, the gold is too *eager*. [*Local*.]

ĒAGERLY, *adv.* With great ardour of desire; ardently; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal; as, he *eagerly* flew to the assistance of his friend.—2. Hastily; impetuously.—3. Keenly; sharply.

ĒAGERNESS, *n.* Ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain any thing; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardour of inclination. Men pursue honour with *eagerness*. The lover's *eagerness* often disappoints his hopes.—2.† Tartness; sourness.

ĒAGLE, *n.* [Fr. *aigle;* L. *aquila*. Qu. from his beak, Ch. Heb. עקל, *akal*, to be crooked.] 1. A rapacious fowl of the genus Falco. The beak is crooked and furnished with a cere at the base,



Golden Eagle.

and the tongue is cloven or bifid. There are several species, as the bald or white-headed eagle, the sea-eagle or ossifrage, the golden eagle, &c. The eagle is one of the largest species of fowls, has a keen sight, and preys on small animals, fish, &c. He lives to a great age; and it is said that one died at Vienna, after a confinement of a hundred and four years. On account of the elevation and rapidity of his flight, and of his great strength, he is called the king of birds. Hence the figure of an eagle was made the standard of the Romans, and a spread eagle is a principal figure in the arms of the United States of America. Hence also, in *her.*, it is one of the most noble bearings in armoury. —2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or forty-two shillings sterling.—3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial.

ĒAGLE-EYED, *a.* Sharpsighted as an eagle; having an acute sight.—2. Discerning; having acute intellectual vision.

ĒAGLE-FLIGHTED, *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high.

ĒAGLE-SIGHTED, *a.* Having acute sight.

ĒAGLE-SPEED, *n.* Swiftness like that of an eagle.

ĒAGLESS, *n.* A female or hen eagle.

ĒAGLE-STONE, *n.* Ætite, a variety of argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. Their form is spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes like a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. These nodules often embrace at the centre a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in colour, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the ancients gave the name of *eagle-stones*, from an opinion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs.

ĒAGLET, *n.* A young eagle or a diminutive eagle.

ĒAGLE-WINGED, *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

ĒAGLE-WOOD, *n.* A highly fragrant wood, much esteemed by Asiatics for burning as incense. It grows abundantly in the Malayan islands, and in the kingdom of Siam. Its Malayan name is *agilla*, which has been corrupted into Eagle. It is a kind of agallochum.

ĒAGRE, *n.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn.

EAL'DERMAN. *See* ALDERMAN.

EAME,† *n.* [Sax. *eam*.] Uncle.

ĒAN, *v. t.* or *i.* To yean. [*See* YEAN.]

ĒANLING,† *n.* A lamb just brought forth.

ĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *ear, eare;* G. *ohr* or *öhr;* L. *auris*, whence *auricula*, Fr. *oreille*. The sense is probably a shoot or limb. It may be connected with *hear*, as the L. *audio* is with the Gr. οὖς, ὠτός.] 1. The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived; and, in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. The external ear is a cartilaginous funnel, attached, by ligaments and muscles, to the temporal bone.—2. The sense of hearing, or rather the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound, or of consonances and dissonances. She has a delicate *ear* for music, or a good *ear*.—3. In the *plural*, the head or person.

It is better to pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than to draw a herd about one's *ears*. *L'Estrange*.

4. The top, or highest part.

The cavalier was up to the *ears* in love. [*Low*.] *L'Estrange*.

5. A favourable hearing; attention; heed; regard. Give no *ear* to flattery. He could not gain the prince's *ear*.

I cried to God...and he gave *ear* to me; Ps. lxxvii.

6. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer...according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Denham*.

7. Any part of a thing resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of any thing; as, the *ears* of a vessel used as handles.—8. The spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds; as, an *ear* of wheat or maize.

To be by the ears, } to fight or
To fall together by the ears, } scuffle; to
To go together by the ears, } quarrel.

—*To set by the ears*, to make strife; to cause to quarrel.—*An ear for music*, an ear that relishes music, or that readily distinguishes tones or intervals.

ĒAR, *v. i.* To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

ĒAR,† *v. t.* [L. *aro*.] To plough or till.

ĒARABLE,† *a.* Used to be tilled.

ĒARĀCHE, *n.* [*See* ACHE.] Pain in the ear.

ĒARAL,† *a.* Receiving by the ear.

ĒAR-BORED, *a.* Having the ear perforated.

ĒAR-CAP, *n.* A cover for the ears against cold.

ĒAR-DEAFENING, *a.* Stunning the ear with noise.

ĒARED, *pp.* Having ears; having spikes formed, as corn.—In *her.*, animals borne in coat armour with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body, are blazoned *eared* of such a metal or colour. The term eared is likewise applied to corn when the stalk or blade differs from the ear or colour.

ĒAR-ERECTING, *a.* Setting up the ears.

ĒARING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a

small rope employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to its yard.

EARING, *n.* A ploughing of land; Gen. xlv. Our translators have here employed an old English word which may occasionally be misunderstood, as *earing* seems to suggest the idea of gathering ears of corn after they have arrived at maturity; whereas, Joseph intends to say, "there shall be neither *ploughing* nor harvest during five years."

EARLAP, *n.* The tip of the ear.

EAR'LESS, *a.* Without ears; not inclined to hear or listen.

EARLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *ear-loca.*] A lock or curl of hair, near the ear.

EARMARK, *n.* A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known.

EARMARK, *v. t.* To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

EARMARKED, *pp* Marked on the ear.

EARMARKING, *ppr.* Marking on the ear.

EARPICK, *n.* An instrument for cleansing the ear.

EAR-PIERCING, *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

EAR-RING, *n.* A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe. Ear-rings were worn by men as well as women, as amulets against sickness and other misfortunes, 1855 B.C., by the Romans and Hebrews they were a mark of servitude; among the Athenians, a sign of nobility.

EARSHOT, *n.* Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard.

EAR'-TRUM'PET, *n.* A contrivance for the benefit of deaf persons. As usually constructed, it resembles in shape a marine speaking-trumpet, but smaller, seldom exceeding six or eight inches in length. The party using the trumpet inserts the small end within his ear, and the speaker applies his mouth to the wide end. Ear-trumpets, however, are used of various forms.

EARWAX, *n.* The cerumen; a thick viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

EARWIG, *n.* [Sax. *ear-wigga, earwicga;* ear and worm or grub.] The popular name of certain species of Forficula, which are orthopterous insects of the family Cursoria. The English name was given from an ill founded notion that these animals creep into the ear and cause injury.



Earwig (Forficula auricularia).

EAR-WITNESS, *n.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

EARL, *n.* (erl.) [Sax. *eorl;* Ir. *iarla,* an earl; *earlamh,* noble. This word is said to have been received from the Danes, although not now used in Denmark. Formerly this title among the Danes was equivalent to the English *alderman.*] A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The title answers to *count* [*comte*] in France, and *graf* in Germany. The earl formerly had the government of a *shire,* and was called *shireman.* After the Conquest, earls were called counts, and from them shires have taken the name of *counties.* —*Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction. An *earl's coronet* consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its edge eight strawberry leaves, and between each pair a pearl raised on a spire higher than the leaves, cap, &c., as in a duke's coronet.



Earl's Coronet.

EARLDOM, *n.* (erl'dom.) The seignory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

EARL-MAR'SHAL, *n.* An officer in Great Britain, who has the superintendence of courtly solemnities. He is the eighth great officer of state. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards. [*See* MARSHAL.]

EARLINESS, *n.* (er'liness.) [*See* EARLY and ERE.] A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before any thing, or at the beginning; as, the *earliness* of rising in the morning is a rising at the dawn of the morning, or before the usual time of rising. So we speak of the *earliness* of spring, or the *earliness* of plants, to express a state somewhat in advance of the usual time of spring, or growth of plants.

EARLY, *a.* (er'ly.) [From Sax. *ær, er,* before, in time, Eng. *ere* which indicates the root of the word to signify, to advance, to pass along or shoot up. It is probably connected with the D. *eer,* G. *ehre,* Sw. *ähra,* Dan. *ære,* honour, denoting the highest point.] 1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward; as *early* fruit, that is, fruit that comes to maturity before other fruit; *early* growth; *early* manhood; *early* old age or decrepitude, that is, premature old age. So an *early* spring; an *early* harvest.—2. First; being at the beginning; as *early* dawn. —3. Being in good season; as, the court met at an *early* hour.

EARLY, *adv.* (er'ly.) Soon; in good season; betimes; as, rise *early;* come *early;* begin *early* to instil into children principles of piety.

> Those that seek me *early* shall find me; Prov. viii.

EARN, *v. t.* (ern.) [Sax. *ear iun, ærnian, gearnian,* to earn, to merit. It is connected in origin with *earnest* and *yearn*—which see. The primary sense is to strive or urge, implying an effort to advance or stretch forward.] 1. To merit or deserve by labour, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not. Men often *earn* money or honour which they never receive. *Earn* money before you spend it, and spend less than you *earn.*—2. To gain by labour, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to *earn* a crown a-day; to *earn* a good living; to *earn* honours or laurels.

EARNED, *pp.* (ern'ed.) Merited by labour or performance; gained.

EARNEST, *a.* (ern'est.) [Sax. *eornest,* or *geornest,* from *georn,* desirous, studious, diligent, assiduous, whence *geornian, gyrnan,* to desire, to *yearn;* Dan. *gierne,* willingly, freely, gladly, cheerfully; *gierning,* a deed, act, exploit; Ger. *ernst;* W. *ern,* earnest-money. The radical sense is, to strive to advance, to reach forward, to urge, to strain.] 1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited.

> They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

2. Ardent; warm; eager; zealous; animated; importunate; as, *earnest* in love; *earnest* in prayer.—3. Intent; fixed.

> On that prospect strange
> Their *earnest* eyes were fixed. *Milton.*

4. Serious; important; that is, really intent or engaged; whence the phrase, *in earnest.* To *be in earnest,* is to be really urging or stretching toward an object; intent on a pursuit. Hence, from fixed attention, comes the sense of *seriousness* in the pursuit, as opposed to trifling or jest. Are you *in earnest* or *in jest?*

EARNEST, *n.* (ern'est.) Seriousness; a reality; a real event; as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

> Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest.* *Sidney.*
> And give *in earnest* what I begg'd in jest. *Shak.*

2. First-fruits; that which is in advance, and gives promise of something to come Early fruit may be an *earnest* of fruit to follow. The first success in arms may be an *earnest* of future success. The Christian's peace of mind in this life is an *earnest* of future peace and happiness. Hence, *earnest* or *earnest-money* is a first payment or deposit giving promise or assurance of full payment. Hence the practice of giving an *earnest* to ratify a bargain.—In the *law of Scotland,* earnest is held merely as evidence of the completion of the contract; and the party who resiles, besides losing the earnest he has paid, may be compelled to perform his obligation. In ordinary cases the earnest paid is trifling in value, and is not taken into account in the reckoning. This sense of the word is primary, denoting that which goes before, or in advance. Thus, the *earnest* of the Spirit is given to saints, as a pledge or assurance of their future enjoyment of God's presence and favour.

EARNESTLY, *adv.* (ern'estly.) Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire.

> Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly;* Luke xxii.
> That ye should *earnestly* contend for the faith once delivered to the saints; Jude 3.

2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.

> A certain maid looked *earnestly* upon him; Luke xxii.

EARNESTNESS, *n.* (ern'estness.) Ardour or zeal in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness; animated desire; as, to seek or ask with *earnestness;* to engage in a work with *earnestness.*—2. Anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire. —3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness; as, the charge was maintained with a show of gravity and *earnestness.*

EARNFUL,† *a.* (ern'ful.) Full of anxiety.

EARNING, *ppr.* (ern'ing.) Meriting by services; gaining by labour or performance.

EARNING, *n.* (ern'ing.) [plur. *Earnings.*] That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labour, services or performance; wages; reward. The folly of young men is to spend their *earnings* in dissipation or extravagance. It is wise for the poor

to invest their *earnings* in a productive fund.

EARSH,† *n.* [*See* Ear, to plough.] A ploughed field.

EARTH, *n.* (erth.) [Sax. *eard, eorth, yrth;* G. *erde;* Scot. *erd, yerd, yird, yerth;* Tartaric, *yirda.* It coincides with the Heb. ארץ, *eretz.* The Ar. *aratza,* from which the Arabic and Hebrew words corresponding to the Teutonic above, are derived, signifies to eat, gnaw, or corrode as a worm, or the teredo. It is obvious then that the primary sense of *earth* is fine particles, like *mould.* The verb may be from רצץ, *ratzatz,* to break or bruise. The Ch. and Syr. ארעא, *areha,* earth, may be contracted from the same word. *See* Corrode.] 1. Earth, in its primary sense, signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the fine mould on the surface of the globe; or it denotes any indefinite mass or portion of that matter. We throw up *earth* with a spade or plough; we fill a pit or ditch with *earth;* we form a rampart with *earth.* This substance being considered, by ancient philosophers, as simple, was called an element; and in popular language, we still hear of the four elements, *fire, air, earth,* and *water.*—2. In *chem.*, the term earth was, till lately, employed to denote a supposed simple elementary body or substance, defined to be tasteless, inodorous, uninflammable and infusible. But it has also been applied to substances which have a very sensible alkaline taste, as lime. The primitive earths were reckoned ten in number, viz. *silex, alumine, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontia, zircon, glucina, yttria,* and *thorina.* Recent experiments prove that all of them are compounds of oxygen with metallic bases. The earths are now to be considered as metallic oxides. Almost the whole surface of the globe is composed of the three earths, silica, or silex, alumine, and lime, combined in an infinite diversity of forms.—3. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is reckoned, in *astr.*, one of the planets, and is the third in order from the sun, its orbit embracing those of Mercury and Venus, but being within the orbits of all the other planets. The earth is endowed with a double motion; first a motion round its axis, from west to east, in 24 hours; and secondly, a motion of revolution round the sun. It is the first of these motions which produces the phenomena of day and night, and the apparent diurnal revolution of the heavenly bodies. The time in which the earth's rotation is performed is measured by the interval which elapses, between two transits of the same fixed star over the meridian of any place, and this interval is always precisely the same. It is called a *sidereal* day, and forms a perfectly uniform measure of time. The revolution of the earth about the sun is performed in an elliptic orbit, having the sun in one of the foci, and its mean distance from the sun is nearly 95 millions of miles. The time in which the earth performs a revolution in its orbit with respect to the fixed stars, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9.6 seconds. This is called the *sidereal* year. [*See* Year.] The plane which contains the earth's orbit is called the *ecliptic.* The earth's axis is inclined to this plane in an angle of 66°, 32′, 4″, whence the earth's *equator* is inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of 23°, 27′, 56″. This inclination, which is called *the obliquity of the ecliptic,* gives rise to the phenomena of the seasons. The figure of the earth is that of an oblate spheroid of revolution, the polar axis being to the equatorial diameter in the ratio of 301 to 302. The equatorial diameter is nearly 7925 English miles, the polar diameter about 7898 miles, and the mean diameter, 7912 miles. Two-thirds of the earth's surface are covered with water; its mass compared with that of the sun is nearly as 1 to 355,000; its mean density is to that of water as 5. to 1.—4. The world, as opposed to other scenes of existence.—5. The inhabitants of the globe.

The whole *earth* was of one language; Gen. xi.

6. Dry land, opposed to the sea.

God called the dry land *earth;* Gen. i.

7. Country; region; a distinct part of the globe. In this sense, *land* or *soil* is more generally used. In *scripture, earth* is used for a part of the world; Ezra i. 2.—8. The ground; the surface of the earth. He fell to the *earth.* The ark was lifted above the *earth.*

In the second month—was the *earth* dried; Gen. viii.

9. In *scripture, things on the earth,* are carnal, sensual, temporary things; opposed to heavenly, spiritual, or divine things.—10. Figuratively, a low condition; Rev. xii.—11.† [From *ear,* Sax. *erian,* L. *aro,* to plough.] The act of turning up the ground in tillage.

EARTH, *v. t.* To hide in the earth.

The fox is *earthed.* *Dryden.*

2. To cover with earth or mould.

EARTH, *v. i.* To retire under ground; to burrow. Here foxes *earthed.*

EARTH′BAG, *n.* A bag filled with earth, used for defence in war.

EARTH′BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

EARTH′BOARD, *n.* The board of a plough that turns over the earth; the mould-board.

EARTH′BORN, *a.* Born of the earth; terrigenous; springing originally from the earth; as the fabled *earthborn* giants.—2. Earthly; terrestrial.

All *earthborn* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

EARTH′BOUND, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTH′BRED, *a.* Low; abject; grovelling.

EARTH-CREA′TED, *a.* Formed of earth.

EARTH′DIN,† *n.* An earthquake.

EARTH′ED, *pp.* Hid in the earth.

EARTH′EN, *a.* (erth′n.) Made of earth; made of clay; as, an *earthen* vessel.

EARTH′EN-WARE, *n.* Crockery; every sort of household utensil made of clay hardened in the fire. Staffordshire in England is the principal seat of the manufacture of earthen-ware.

EARTH′FED, *a.* Low; abject.

EARTH′FLAX, *n.* Amianth; a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance, consisting of short interwoven, or long parallel filaments.

EARTH′INESS, *n.* The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness.

EARTH′ING, *ppr.* Hiding in the earth.

EARTH′LINESS, *n.* [from *earthly.*] The quality of being earthly: grossness.—2. Worldliness; strong attachment to worldly things.

EARTH′LING, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature.

EARTH′LY, *a.* Pertaining to the earth, or to this world.

Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle; 2 Cor. v.

2. Not heavenly; vile; mean.

This *earthly* load
Of death called life. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to our present state; as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.—4 Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile; as opposed to spiritual or heavenly.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things; Phil. iii.

5. Corporeal; not mental.

EARTHLY-MINDED, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects.

EARTH′NUT, *n.* The *Bunium bulbocastanum,* an umbelliferous plant very common on elevated and hilly grass pastures in Britain; hence its name of *bunium,* the Greek word for a hill. Linn. class and order Pentandria digynia. It has a few deeply pinnated root leaves, and a slender stem with a white cluster of flowers at the top. The tuber or nut is found about four or six inches below the surface, at the termination of a long slender root. It is about the size of a chestnut, of a sweetish farinaceous nature, resembling in taste the common chestnut. Swine are very fond of them, and fatten rapidly where they are procured in abundance. The same name is given in Egypt to the round tuber of *Cyperus rotundus,* and other species of the same genus; in China, to the subterranean pods of *Arachis hypogæa,* a leguminous plant; and in other countries to similar pods; produced by various plants.

EARTH′QUAKE, *n.* A shaking, trembling or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. Earthquakes are usually preceded by a general stillness in the air, and an unnatural agitation of the waters of the ocean and of lakes. The shock comes on with a deep rumbling noise like that of a carriage over a rough pavement, or with a tremendous explosion resembling the discharge of artillery, or the bursting of a thunder cloud; and sometimes heaves the ground perpendicularly upwards, and sometimes rolls it from side to side. The single shocks of an earthquake seldom last more than a minute, but they frequently follow one another at short intervals for a considerable length of time. During these shocks, large chasms are made in the ground, from which sometimes smoke and flames, but more frequently stones and torrents of water, are discharged. In violent earthquakes, these chasms are sometimes so extensive as to overwhelm whole cities at once. In consequence of these shocks, also, whole islands are frequently sunk, and new ones raised; the course of rivers is changed, and seas overflow the land. All observations go to prove that earthquakes arise from certain powers operating within the crust of the earth. The phenomena of earthquakes bear so close an affinity to those of volcanoes, that both without doubt pro-

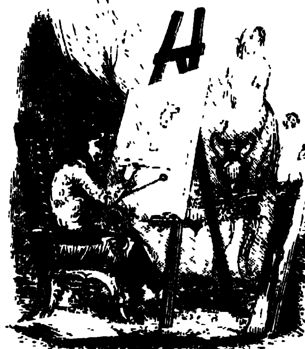
ceed from the same causes. [*See* VOLCANO.]
EARTH'S-CRUST, *n.* That portion of the solid surface of the earth which is accessible to human observation and inspection.
EARTH'SHAKING, *a.* Shaking the earth; having power to shake the earth.
EARTH'-SHINE, *n.* The name given by astronomers to that phenomenon which, in common language, is said to be "the old moon in the new moon's arms." It happens when the visible or enlightened part of the moon is small, or about the new moon. The whole of the moon's disk is then frequently seen, the unenlightened part being visible by a pale and delicate light. This is occasioned by the light of the enlightened part of the earth, which, falling upon the moon's disk, is reflected back to the earth.
EARTH'-TABLE, *n.* In *Gothic buildings*, the lowest course of stones seen, but more correctly the first *table*, that is, the first horizontal or slightly inclined surface. It corresponds with the top of the plinth. It is also called grass table and ground table.
EARTH-WAN'DERING, *a.* Roving over the earth.
EARTH'WORK. In *engineering*, a term applied to all operations where earth has to be removed or collected together, as in cuttings, embankments, &c.
EARTH'WORM, *n.* The dew worm, a species of Lumbricus; a worm that lives under ground.—2. A mean sordid wretch.
EARTH'Y, *a.* Consisting of earth; as, *earthy* matter.—2. Resembling earth; as, an *earthy* taste or smell.—3. Partaking of earth; terrene.—4. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial; as, *earthy* spirits.—5. Relating to earth; as, an *earthy* sign.—6. Gross; not refined; as, an *earthy* conceit.—7. *Earthy fracture*, in *mineralogy*, is when the fracture of a mineral is rough, with minute elevations and depressions.
EASE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *aise;* W. *hawz;* Sax. *eth* or *eath*, easy; L. *otium;* Ir. *easgaidh.*] 1. Rest; an undisturbed state. *Applied to the body*, freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance. He sits at his *ease.* He takes his *ease.*—2. *Applied to the mind*, a quiet state; tranquillity; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or any thing that frets or ruffles the mind.

His soul shall dwell at *ease;* Ps. xxv.
Woe to them that are at *ease* in Zion; Amos vi.

3. Rest from labour.—4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labour. One man will perform this service with *ease.* This author writes with *ease.*—5. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; as, the *ease* of style.—6. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; as, *ease* of behaviour. —*At ease*, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.
EASE, *v. t.* To free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance, *as the body;* to relieve; to give rest to; as, the medicine has eased the patient.—2. To free from anxiety, care, or disturbance, *as the mind;* as, the late news has *eased* my mind.—3. To remove a burden from, either of body or mind; to relieve; with *of. Ease* me *of* this load; *ease* them *of* their burdens.—4. To mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to abate or remove in part any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father; 2 Chron. x.

5. To quiet; to allay; to destroy; as, to *ease* pain.—*To ease off* or *ease away*, in *seamen's language*, is to slacken a rope gradually.—*To ease a ship*, is to put the helm hard a-lee, to prevent her pitching, when close hauled.
EASED, *pp.* Freed from pain; alleviated.
EASEFUL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.
EASEFULLY, *adv.* With ease or quiet.
EASEFULNESS, *n.* State of being easeful.
EASEL, *n* The frame on which painters place their canvas.—*Easel-pieces*, among *painters*, are the smaller pieces,



Painting at an Easel

either portraits or landscapes, which are painted on the easel, as distinguished from those which are drawn on walls, ceilings, &c.
EASELESS, *a.* Wanting ease.
EASEMENT, *n.* Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief, or assistance.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements.* *Swift.*

2. In *law*, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit; as a way through his land, &c.
EASILY, *adv.* [From *easy.*] Without difficulty or great labour; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labour or expense; as, this task may be *easily* performed; that event might have been *easily* foreseen.—2. Without pain, anxiety or disturbance; in tranquillity; as, to pass life well and *easily.*—3. Readily; without the pain of reluctance.

Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior.*

4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord.—5. Without violent shaking or jolting; as, a carriage moves *easily.*
EASINESS, *n.* Freedom from difficulty; ease.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson.*

2. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness.* *South.*

So we say, a man's *easiness* of temper is remarkable.—3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality; *applied to manners or to the style of writing.*—4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.—5. Freedom from shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle.—6. Softness; as, the *easiness* of a seat.
EASING, *ppr.* Relieving; mitigating.
EAST, *n.* [Sax. *east;* G. *ost;* Fr. *est.* If the radical sense coincides with that of the L. *oriens*, this word may belong to the root of *hoise, hoist.*] 1. The point in the heavens, where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points. The east and the west are the points where the equator intersects the horizon. But to persons under the equinoctial line, that line constitutes east and west.—2. The eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other country. In this indefinite sense, the word is applied to Asia Minor, Syria, Chaldea, Persia, India, China, &c. We speak of the riches of the *east*, the diamonds and pearls of the *east*, the kings of the *east.*

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

EAST, *a.* Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial; as, the *east* gate; the *east* border; the *east* side. The *east* wind is a wind that blows from the east.
EASTER, *n.* [Sax. *easter;* G. *ostern;* supposed to be from *Eostrè*, the goddess of love or Venus of the north, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated by our pagan ancestors, in April; whence this month was called *Eostermonath. Eoster* is supposed by Beda and others, to be the *Astarte* of the Sidonians. *See* BEDA, CLUVER, and the authorities cited by Cluver, and by Jamieson, under *Paysyad.* But query.] A festival of the Christian church observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection. It answers to the pascha or passover of the Hebrews, and most nations still give it this name, *pascha, pask, paque.*
EASTERLING, *n.* A native of some country eastward of another.—2. A species of waterfowl.
EASTERLY, *a.* Coming from the eastward; as, an *easterly* wind.—2. Situated toward the east; as, the *easterly* side of a lake or country.—3. Toward the east; as, to move in an *easterly* direction.—4. Looking toward the east; as, an *easterly* exposure.
EASTERLY, *adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.
EASTERN, *a.* [Sax. *eastern.*] 1. Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; as, *eastern* kings; *eastern* countries; *eastern* nations.—2. Situated toward the east; on the east part; as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* gate.—3. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east; as, an *eastern* voyage.
EAST INDIA COMPANY, *n.* A famous association originally established for prosecuting the trade between England and India, which they acquired a right to carry on exclusively. The association was formed in London, in 1599, and obtained their charter in 1600. Since the middle of the last century, the company's political concerns have become of more importance than their commercial concerns, and by an act of parliament passed in

1833, their functions have been rendered wholly political, the trade to India, China, and the East, being opened to free mercantile enterprise.

EAST INDIA FLY, *n.* A species of cantharides, of a deep azure or sea-blue colour, and about double the size of the common cantharides. These insects are found to be much more active as vesicatories than the Spanish flies.

EASTWARD, *adv.* [*east* and *ward.*] Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place. Edinburgh lies *eastward* from Glasgow. Turn your eyes *eastward.*

EASY, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* EASE.] Quiet; being at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance. The patient has slept well and is *easy.*—2. Free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; quiet; tranquil; as, an *easy* mind.—3. Giving no pain or disturbance; as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage.—4. Not difficult; that gives or requires no great labour or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; as, an *easy* task. It is often more *easy* to resolve, than to execute.

Knowledge is *easy* to him that understandeth; Prov. xiv.

5. Not causing labour or difficulty. An *easy* ascent or slope, is a slope rising with a small angle.—6. Smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be travelled with ease; as, an *easy* road.—7. Gentle; moderate; not pressing; as, a ship under *easy* sail.—8. Yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous.

With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts. *Dryden.*

9. Ready; not unwilling; as, *easy* to forgive.—10. Contented; satisfied. Allow hired men wages that will make them *easy.*—11. Giving ease; freeing from labour, care, or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent; as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.—12. Not constrained; not stiff or formal; as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; *easy* movements in dancing.—13. Smooth; flowing; not harsh; as, an *easy* style.—14. Not jolting; as, the horse has an *easy* gait.—15. Not heavy or burdensome.

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden light; Matt. xi.

EAT, *v. t. pret. ate; pp. eat* or *eaten.* [Sax. *hitan, etan, ytan* and *etan;* D. *eeten, pp. gegeeten;* G. *essen, pp. gegessen;* Russ. *ida, iado,* the act of eating; L. *edo, esse, esum;* Gr. εδω; W. *ysu;* Ir. *ithim, itheadh;* Sans. *ada.* The Dutch and German, with the prefix *ge*, form the pass. part. *gegeeten, gegessen,* which indicates that the original was *geeten, gessen.* *Etch* is from the same root.] 1. To bite or chew and swallow, as food. Men *eat* flesh and vegetables.

They shall make thee to *eat* grass as oxen; Dan. iv.

2. To corrode; to wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually, as an animal by gnawing. We say, a cancer *eats* the flesh.—3. To consume; to waste.

When goods increase, they are increased that *eat* them; Eccl. v.

4. To enjoy.

If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall *eat* the good of the land; Is. i.

5. To consume; to oppress.

Who *eat* up my people as they *eat* bread; Ps. xiv.

6. To feast.

Let us *eat* and drink, for to-morrow we shall die; Is. xxii.

In *scripture*, to *eat* the flesh of Christ, is to believe on him and be nourished by faith.—*To eat one's words*, is to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract.

EAT, *v. i.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table; 2 Sam. ix.

Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners? Matt. ix.

2. To take food; to be maintained in food.—*To eat*, or *to eat in* or *into*, is to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance. A cancer *eats into* the flesh.

Their word will *eat* as doth a canker; 2 Tim. ii.

To eat out, to consume.

Their word will *eat out* the vitals of religion, corrupt and destroy it. *Anon.*

EATABLE, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

EATABLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food.

EATEN, *pp.* (ee'tn.) Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

EATER, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

EATH,† *a.* Easy; and *adv.* easily.

EATING, *ppr.* Chewing and swallowing; consuming; corroding.

EATING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EATING'-ROOM, *n.* Another name for dining-room.

EAU, *n.* A French word signifying water, and used in *English* with some other words, to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes; as *eau de Cologne; eau de luce, eau de Portugal,* &c.

EAVES, *n. plur.* [Sax. *efese.* In *English*, the word has a plural ending; but not in Saxon.] That part of a roof which projects beyond the face of a wall.

EAVES-BOARD, *n.* Called also eaves-catch, and eaves-lath. An arris fillet nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof, to raise the course of slates a little.

EAVES-DROP, *v. i.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors.

EAVES'-DROP, *n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

EAVES-DROPPER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors, whether from curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling and making mischief. In *England*, *eaves droppers* are punishable by fine.

EBB, *n.* [Sax. *ebbe, ebba;* G. and D. *ebbe.*] 1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea; opposed to *flood* or flowing.—2. Decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state; as, the *ebb* of life; the *ebb* of prosperity.

EBB, *v. i.* [Sax. *ebban;* W. *eb*, to go from.] 1. To flow back; to return as the water of a tide toward the ocean; opposed to *flow.* The tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours.—2. To decay; to decline; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state.

EBB'ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; declining; decaying.

EBB'ING, *n.* The reflux of the tide.

EBB'TIDE, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

EBENA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics. The species consist entirely of bushes or trees, some of which are of large size; their leaves are alternate with no stipules, and generally leathery and shining. Diospyros Ebenus and some others, yield the valuable timber called ebony.

EB'IONITE, *n.* The Ebionites were heretics who denied the divinity of Christ and rejected many parts of the scriptures.

EB'ON, *a.* [*See* EBONY.] Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.

EB'ON, *n.* Ebony; formerly written *Eben.*

EB'ONIZE, *v. t.* [*See* EBONY.] To make black or tawny; to tinge with the colour of ebony; as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

EB'ONIZED, *pp.* Tinged with the colour of ebony.

EB'ONY, *n.* [L. *ebenus*, Gr. ἐβενος or ἐβελος; Fr. *ébène;* G. *ebenholz.*] 1. The popular name of various species of different genera of plants.—2. A species of hard, heavy and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss; obtained from Diospyros Ebenus, an East Indian tree belonging to the nat. order Ebenaceæ. The most usual colour



Ebony, (Diospyros Ebenus).

is black, red, or green. The best is a jet black, free from veins and rind, very heavy, astringent, and of an acrid pungent taste. On burning coals it yields an agreeable perfume, and when green it readily takes fire from its abundance of fat. It is wrought into toys, and used for mosaic and inlaid work.

EB'ONY-TREE, *n.* The popular name of a plant, the Anthyllis Cretica, which grows in Crete.

EBRAC'TEATE, *a.* [*e* priv. and *bractea.*] In *bot.*, without a bractea.

EBRI'ETY, *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, intoxicated. It appears by the Spanish *embriagar*, and the It. *imbriacarsi*, that *ebrius* is contracted by the loss of a palatal, and hence it is obvious that this word is from the Gr. βρεχω, to moisten, to drench. So *drunk* is from the root of *drench.*] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

EBRIL'LADE, *n.* [Fr.] A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOS'ITY, *n.* [L. *ebriositas.*] Habitual drunkenness.

EBUL'LIENCY, *n.* [*See* EBULLITION.] A boiling over.

EBULLIENT, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor.

EBULLI''TION, *n.* [L. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio*, *bullio*, Eng. to *boil*,—which

ceed from the [agitation] of boiling; the VOLCANO.] ... a liquor by heat, which EARTH'S ... up in bubbles; or more pro- the ... the agitation produced in a fluid ... the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aeriform state by heat. Ebullition is produced by the heat of fire directly applied, or by the heat or caloric evolved by any substance in mixture. Thus, in slaking lime, the caloric set at liberty by the absorption of water, produces ebullition. In different liquids, ebullition takes place at different temperatures; also, the temperature at which liquids boil, in the open air, varies with the degree of atmospheric pressure, being higher as that is increased, and lower as it is diminished. [*See* BOILING.]—2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation, or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali.

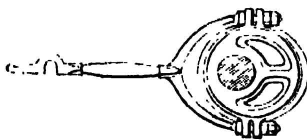
EBUR'NEAN, *a.* [L. *eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.] Made of ivory.

ECAU'DATE, *a.* [*e* priv. and L. *cauda*, a tail.] In *bot.*, without a tail or spur.

ECCALEO'BION, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκαλέω, to call out, and βίος, life.] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

ECCEN'TRIC, **ECCEN'TRICAL**, *a.* [L. *eccentricus*; *ex*, from, and *centrum*, centre.] 1. Deviating or departing from the centre.—2. In *geom.*, not having the same centre; a term applied to circles and spheres which have not the same centre, and consequently are not parallel; in opposition to *concentric*, having a common centre.—3. Not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle.—4. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; irregular; anomalous; departing from the usual course; as, *eccentric* conduct; *eccentric* virtue; an *eccentric* genius.

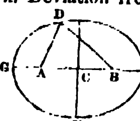
ECCEN'TRIC, *n.* A circle not having the same centre as another.—2. That which is irregular or anomalous, he or that which cannot be brought to a common centre or usual standard. In *mech.*, the name is applied to any re-



Eccentric of steam engine.

volving motion, the axis of which is not placed in the centre. The valves of most steam-engines which work with a fly wheel, are moved by an eccentric.

ECCENTRIC'ITY, *n.* Deviation from a centre.—2. The state of having a centre different from that of another circle.—3. In *astr.*, the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipse and its focus. Thus in the ellipse DEFG, of which A and B are the foci, and C, the centre, and A C or B C is the eccentricity.—4. Departure or deviation



Eccentricity.

from that which is stated, regular, or usual; as, the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.—5. Excursions from the proper sphere.

ECCHYMO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐκχύμωσις.] In *med.*, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood.

ECCLE'SIARCH, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκλησία and ἀρχή.] A ruler of the church.

ECCLESIAS'TES, *n.* [Gr.] A canonical book of the Old Testament.

ECCLESIAS'TIC, **ECCLESIAS'TICAL**, *a.* [Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, from ἐκκλησία, an assembly or meeting, whence a church, from ἐκκαλέω, to call forth or convoke; ἐκ and καλέω, to call.] Pertaining or relating to the church; as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts. *Ecclesiastical State* is the body of the clergy.

ECCLESIAS'TIC, *n.* A person in orders, or consecrated to the services of the church and the ministry of religion.

ECCLESIAS'TICALLY, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

ECCLESIAS'TICUS, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

ECCOPROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐκ, ἐξ, out or from, and κόπρος, stercus.] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

ECCOPROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a mild cathartic.

ECCREMOCARP'US SCA'BER, *n.* A climbing Chilian half shrubby plant, belonging to the nat. order Bignoniaceæ, inhabiting thickets and hedges in its native country, and scrambling among the branches of bushes and small trees.

ECHELON', *n.* [Fr. from *échelle*, a ladder, a scale.] In *milit. tactics*, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

ECHID'NA, *n.* A monotrematous animal inhabiting New Holland.

ECH'INATE, **ECH'INATED**, *a.* [L. *echinus*, a hedgehog.] Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled; as, an *echinated* pericarp. *Echinated* pyrites, in *mineralogy*.

ECHI'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of radiated animals, comprehending those marine animals popularly known by the name of *sea-eggs* or sea-urchins.

ECH'INITE, *n.* [*See* ECHINUS.] A fossil found in chalk pits, called *centronia*; a petrified shell set with prickles or points; a calcareous petrifaction of the echinus or sea-hedgehog. Echinites vary greatly both in form and structure, and are arranged accordingly into many subgenera. They are all marine. The chalk formation abounds with these fossil shells, some of which are exceedingly beautiful from their elegant and minute decorations.

ECHINOCAC'TUS, *n.* A genus of cactaceous plants, inhabiting Mexico and the West Indies. The species are very remarkable for the singular forms of their stems, for the curious manner in which their spines are arranged, and for the beauty of their large flowers. Linn. class and order Icosandria monogynia.

ECHIN'ODERM, *n.* A marine animal of the class Echinodermata, frequently covered with spines.

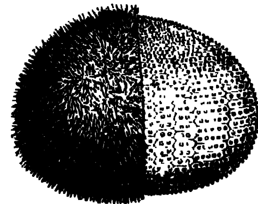
ECHINODER'MATA or **ECHIN'ODERMS**, *n.* The tenth class of invertebrate animals, or such as are devoid of a back-bone. They have a suborbicular body, protected by a coriaceous or crustaceous covering. They are radiated, and destitute of a head and eyes, and have not articulated limbs. The animals constituting one genus of this family are known by the name of *star-fish*.

ECHINOPH'ORA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, of the class and order Pentandria digynia, nat. order Umbelliferæ. One species is a native of England, and known by the name of sea-parsnip or sea-prickly samphire. In *zool.*, a genus of *stony corals*, according to Lamarck, of the family *Madriporidæ*, or those with radiating star-like cells.—*E. rosularia*, the only known species, inhabits the coast of Australia.

ECHINOPS, *n.* A genus of plants of the Syngenesia class, and Polygamia segregata order, nat. order Compositæ. The species are annual and perennial plants. One species is known by the name of the globe-thistle.

ECHINORHYN'CUS, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of intestinal worms, living in the digestive organs of vertebrated animals, and sometimes found in the abdominal cavity.

ECHI'NUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. ἐχῖνος.] 1. A hedgehog.—2. A shell-fish set with



Echinus (Sea-urchin).

prickles or spines. The Echinus, in *nat. hist.*, forms a genus of Mollusca. The body is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often beset with movable prickles. It is popularly called the sea-urchin or egg, and is included in the order echinodermata. There are several species, and some of them eatable.—3. With *botanists*, a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp.—4. In *arch.*, an orna-



Echinus.

ment of the form of an egg, peculiar to the Ovolo moulding; whence that moulding is sometimes called echinus.

ECH'IUM, *n.* Viper's bugloss, a genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order monogynia, nat. order Boraginaceæ. These plants grow in cornfields and waste ground in Britain.

ECH'O, *n.* [L. *echo*; Gr. ἠχώ, from ἦχος, sound, ἠχέω, to sound.] 1. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound; as, an *echo* from a distant hill.

The sound must seem an *echo* to the sense. *Pope.*

When sound in its passage through the air meets an obstacle, the particles of air in vibration are reflected in the

same manner as elastic bodies, and communicate to the contiguous particles a vibratory motion, which is propagated in the direction determined by the inclination of the opposing surface to the original direction in which the sound reaches it, the angle of incidence being always equal to the angle of reflection. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed each other with great rapidity, which happens when the reflected surface is near, they are in some measure confounded, and the echo cannot be distinguished. Sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1125 feet in a second; hence a person placed at half that distance, or 512 feet from the reflecting surface, would hear the echo exactly one second after the sound was emitted by him, and the echo would repeat as many distinct sounds as the ear can distinguish in a second, which is about ten; hence no distinct echo can be produced if the reflecting surface is nearer than 50 feet. The wall of a house or the rampart of a city, a wood, rocks, mountains, valleys, produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition. The most celebrated echoes of this kind exist at St. Goar on the Rhine, Woodstock-park in England, the Lakes of Killarney in Ireland, and the Villa Vimourtia, near Milan.—2. In *fabulous history*, a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined into a sound, for love of Narcissus.—3. In *arch.*, a vault or arch for redoubling sounds.

ECH'O, *v. i.* To resound; to reflect sound. The hall *echoed* with acclamations.—2. To be sounded back; as, *echoing* noise.

ECH'O, *v. t.* To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered.

> Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throne. *Dryden.*

ECH'OED, *pp.* Reverberated, as sound.

ECH'OING, *ppr.* Sending back sound; as, *echoing* hills.

ECHOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ηχος, sound, and μετρον, measure.] Among *musicians*, a scale or rule, with several lines thereon, serving to measure the duration of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios.

ECHOM'ETRY, *n.* The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds. 2. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

ECLAIRCISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *éclaircir*, from *clair*, clear. *See* CLEAR.] To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood.

ECLAIRCISED, *pp.* Explained; made clear.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, *n.* [Fr.] Explanation; the clearing up of any thing not before understood.

ECLAMP'SY, *n.* [Gr. εκλαμψις, a shining; εκλαμπω, to shine.] A flashing of light, a symptom of epilepsy. Hence, epilepsy itself.

ECLAT, *n.* (eclà.) [Fr. The word signifies a bursting forth, a crack, and brightness, splendour; *éclater*, to split, to crack, to break forth, to shine.] 1. Primarily, a burst of applause; acclamation. Hence, applause; approbation; renown.—2. Splendour; show; pomp.

ECLEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εκλεκτικος: εξ and λεγω, to choose.] Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each, what they thought solid and good. Hence we say, an *eclectic* philosopher; the *eclectic* sect.

ECLEC'TIC, *n.* A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational.—2. A Christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.

ECLEC'TICALLY, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers.

ECLEC'TICISM, *n.* The act or practice of selecting from writings.—2. The doctrine of the Eclectics.

ECLEGM', *n.* [Gr. εκ and λειχω.] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with sirups.

ECLIPSA'REON, *n.* An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

ECLIPSE', *n.* (eclips'.) [L. *eclipsis*; Gr. εκλειψις, defect, from εκλειπω, to fail, εξ and λειπω, to leave.] 1. Literally, a defect or failure; hence in *astr.*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body. An *eclipse* of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disk; an *eclipse* of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two, nor more than seven in one year. The most usual number is four, and it is rare to have more than six. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow, and they frequently pass over his disk, and eclipse a portion of his surface.—*Annular and central* eclipses. [*See* ANNULAR and CENTRAL.]—2. Darkness; obscuration. We say, his glory has suffered an *eclipse*.

> All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh.*

ECLIPSE', *v. t.* (eclips'.) To hide a luminous body in whole or in part and intercept its rays; as, to *eclipse* the sun or a star.—2. To obscure; to darken, by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous; as, to *eclipse* the moon.—3. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; as, to *eclipse* the glory of a hero. Hence,—4. To disgrace.—5. To extinguish.

> Born to *eclipse* thy life. *Shak.*

ECLIPSE', *v. i.* (eclips'.) To suffer an eclipse.

ECLIPS'ED, *pp.* Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced.

ECLIPS'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; obscuring; darkening; clouding.

ECLIP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. εκλειπτικος, from εκλειπω, to fail or be defective; L. *eclipticus*, linea ecliptica, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses are suffered.] 1. A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 27′, which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun, but as in reality it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the path or way among the fixed stars which the earth in its orbit appears to describe, to an eye placed in the sun. The angle of inclination of the equator and ecliptic, is called the obliquity of the ecliptic. It has been subject to a small irregular diminution since the time of the earliest observations on record. In 1839 it was 23° 27′ 46″. Its mean diminution per century is about 48″.—2. In *geography*, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

ECLIP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic.—*Ecliptic limits*, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes in order that an eclipse of the sun or moon may happen.—2. Suffering an eclipse.

EC'LOGUE, *n.* (ec'log.) [Gr. εκλογη, choice; εκλεγω, to select.] Literally, a select piece. Hence, in *poetry*, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as the *eclogues* of Virgil; or it is a little elegant composition in a simple natural style and manner. An eclogue differs from an idyllion, in being appropriated to pieces in which shepherds are introduced.

ECONOM'IC, **ECONOM'ICAL**, *a.* [*See* ECONOMY.] Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; as, the *economic* art.—2. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; as, an *economical* housekeeper; an *economical* minister or administration.—3. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; as, an *economical* use of money.—*Economical geology*, a new branch of the science of geology which aims at its practical application for the benefit of mankind.

ECONOM'ICALLY, *adv.* With economy; with frugality.

ECONOM'ICS, *n.* The science of household affairs.

ECON'OMIST, *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time, or labour judiciously, and without waste.—2. One who writes on economy; the writer of a treatise on economy.

ECON'OMIZE, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It is our duty to *economize*, in the use of public money, as well as of our own.

ECON'OMIZE, *v. t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality; as, to *economize* one's income.

> To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium. *Walsh.*

ECON'OMIZED, *pp.* Used with frugality.

ECON'OMIZING, *ppr.* Using with frugality.

ECON'OMY, *n.* [L. *œconomia*; Gr. οικονομια: οικος, house, and νομος, law, rule.] 1. Primarily, the management, regulation, and government of a family or the concerns of a household.—2. The management of pecuniary concerns or the expenditure of money. Hence,—3. A frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage, and incurs no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labour, and of the instruments of labour.—4. The disposition or arrangement of any work; as, the *economy* of a poem.—5. A system of rules regula-

tions, rites, and ceremonies; as, the Jewish *economy*.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which, as citizens and subjects of that *economy*, they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

6. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants; as, animal *economy*; vegetable *economy*.—7. Distribution or due order of things.—8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs; as, political *economy*.—9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

ECPHA'SIS, *n*. [Gr.] An explicit declaration.

ECPHONE'SIS, *n*. [Gr.] An animated or passionate exclamation.

ECPHRAC'TIC, *a*. [Gr. ἐκ and φράττω.] In *med.*, deobstruent; attenuating.

ECPHRAC'TIC, *n*. A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions.

EC'STASIED, *a*. [*See* ECSTASY.] Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted.

EC'STASY, *n*. [Gr. ἔκστασις, from ἐξίστημι: ἐξ and ἵστημι, to stand.] 1. Primarily, a fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; as, a pleasing *ecstasy*; the *ecstasy* of love; joy may rise to *ecstasy*.—3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight.

He on the tender grass
Would sit and hearken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

4.† Excessive grief or anxiety.—5.† Madness; distraction.—6. In *med.*, a species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit.

EC'STASY, *v. t.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

ECSTAT'IC, } *a*. Arresting the
ECSTAT'ICAL, } mind; suspending the senses; entrancing.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit. *Milton.*

2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as, *ecstatic* bliss or joy.—3.† Tending to external objects.

EC'TASIS, *n*. [Gr. from ἐκτείνω.] In *rhet.*, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

EC'TYPAL, *a*. [infra.] Taken from the original.

EC'TYPE,† *n*. [Gr. ἔκτυπος.] A copy.

ECUMEN'IC, } *a*. [Gr. οἰκουμενικός,
ECUMEN'ICAL, } from οἰκουμένη, the habitable world.] General; universal; as, an *ecumenical* council.

EC'URIE, *n*. [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

EDA'CIOUS, *a*. [L. *edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

EDAC'ITY, *n*. [L. *edacitas*, from *edax*, *edo*, to eat.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

ED'DA, *n*. A book containing a system of Runic or Scandinavian mythology, with some account of the theology and philosophy of the northern nations of Europe. The first part contains the mythology of the people, and the second, specimens of the poetry of the Scalds. It was composed by Snorro Sturleson, judge of Iceland, from 1215 to 1222.

ED'DER, *n*. [Qu. Sax. *eder*, a hedge.] In *husbandry*, such wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together.

ED'DER, *v. t.* To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder.

ED'DERED, *pp*. Bound or made tight by edder.

ED'DERING, *ppr*. Binding or fastening by edder.

ED'DISH, } *n*. The latter pasture or
EADISH, } grass that comes after mowing or reaping; called also *eagrass*, *earsh*, *etch*.

ED'DOES, } *n*. A name given to a va-
ED'DERS, } riety of the Arum esculentum, an esculent root.

ED'DY, *n*. [I find this word in no other language. It is usually considered as a compound of Sax. *ed*, backward, and *ea*, water.] 1. A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. Thus, a point of land extending into a river, checks the water near the shore, and turns it back or gives it a circular course. The word is applied also to the air or wind moving in a circular direction.—2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play. *Addison.*

ED'DY, *v. i.* To move circularly, or as an eddy.

ED'DY, *a*. Whirling; moving circularly.

ED'DYING, *ppr*. Moving circularly, as an eddy.

ED'DY-WATER, *n*. Among *seamen*, the water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail, called *dead-water*.

ED'DY-WIND, *n*. The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain, or any thing that hinders its passage.

ED'ELITE, *n*. A silicious stone of a light gray colour.

EDEM'ATOUS, or **EDEM'ATOSE**, *a*. [Gr. οἴδημα, a tumour; οἰδέω, to swell.] Swelling with a serous humour; dropsical. An *edematous* tumour is white, soft, and insensible.

E'DEN, *n*. [Heb. Ch. עדן, *eden*, pleasure, delight.] The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself.

E'DENIZED, *a*. Admitted into paradise.

EDENTA'TA, or **EDENT'ALS**, *n*. Cuvier's sixth order of mammiferous animals, characterized by the absence of teeth in the front of the jaws. Their claws are large, and they are more endowed with strength than agility. To this order belong the sloths, armadillos, ant-eater, and some large extinct fossil animals, as the megatherium.

EDEN'TATE, } *a*. [L. *edentatus*, *e* and
EDEN'TATED, } *dens*.] Destitute or deprived of teeth.

EDEN'TATE, *n*. An animal having no fore teeth, as the armadillo and the sloth.

EDENTA'TION, *n*. A depriving of teeth.

EDGE, *n*. [Sax. *ecg*; G. *ecke*, *ege*; L. *acies*, *acus*; Fr. *aigu*, whence *aiguille*, a needle; Gr. ἀκή; W. *awg*, *awg*, edge.] 1. In *a general sense*, the extreme border or point of any thing; as, the *edge* of the table; the *edge* of a book; the *edge* of cloth. It coincides nearly with border, brink, margin. It is particularly applied to the sharp border, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument, as the *edge* of an axe, razor, knife, or scythe; also, to the point of an instrument, as the *edge* of a sword.—2. Figuratively, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures; as, the *edge* of slander.—3. A narrow part rising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plough it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer.*

4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; as, the *edge* of appetite or hunger.

Silence and solitude set an *edge* on the genius. *Dryden.*

5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony.

Abate the *edge* of traitors. *Shak.*

To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.

EDGE, *v. t.* [W. *hogi*; Sax. *eggian*, to sharpen; to incite.] 1. To sharpen.

To *edge* her champion's sword. *Dryden.*

2. To furnish with an edge.

A sword *edged* with flint. *Dryden.*

3. To border; to fringe.

A long descending train,
With rubies *edged*. *Dryden.*

4. To border; to furnish with an ornamental border; as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box.—5. To sharpen; to exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings, the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

6. To incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; that is, to push on as with a sharp point; to goad. Ardour or passion will *edge* a man forward, when arguments fail. [This has been sometimes written *egg*, from the Sax. *eggian*, Dan. *egger*, to incite.]—7. To move sideways; to move by little and little; as, *edge* your chair along.

EDGE, *v. i.* To move sideways; to move gradually.—*Edge* along this way.—2. To sail close to the wind.—*To edge away*, in *sailing*, is to decline gradually from the shore, or from the line of the course.—*To edge in with*, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

EDG'ED, *pp*. Furnished with an edge or border.—2. Incited; instigated.—3. *a*. Sharp; keen.

EDGE'LESS, *a*. Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate; as, an *edgeless* sword or weapon.

EDGE'-RAILWAY, *n*. A kind of way in which the wheels of the carriages run on the edges of iron bars or girders termed rails. The rails are in parallel lines, and the wheels are confined to their path by flanges which project about an inch beyond their periphery.

EDGE'TOOL, *n*. An instrument having a sharp edge. The name is generally applied to the coarser kinds of cutting instruments, such as chisels, axes, adzes, gouges, augers, &c.

EDGE'WISE, *adv.* [*edge* and *wise*.] With the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge.—2. Sideways; with the side foremost.

EDG'ING, *ppr*. Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge.—2. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimulating; instigating.—3. Moving gradually or sideways.—4. Furnishing with a border.

EDG'ING, *n.* That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge; as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament.

Bordered with a rosy *edging*. *Dryden.*

2. A narrow lace.—3. In *gardening*, a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed; as, an *edging* of box.

ED'IBLE, *a.* [from Lat. *edo*, to eat.] Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent. Some flesh is not *edible*.

E'DICT, *n.* [L. *edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim; *e* and *dico*, to speak.] That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition. An edict is an order or ordinance of a sovereign prince, intended as a permanent law, or to erect a new office, to establish new duties, or other temporary regulation; as, the *edicts* of the Roman emperors; the *edicts* of the French monarchs. Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the king.

EDIC'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to an edict. —*Edictal citation*, in *Scots law*, a citation published at the market cross of Edinburgh, and the pier and shore of Leith, or at the head burgh of the county where the party so cited has his residence. In *civil cases*, this form of citation is necessary where the party cited, although amenable to the courts of law in Scotland, is out of the kingdom.

ED'IFICANT, *a.* [infra.] Building. [*Lit. us.*]

EDIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *ædificatio*. See EDIFY.] 1. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.

He that prophesieth, speaketh to men to *edification*; 1 Cor. xiv.

2. Instruction; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge.

EDIFICA'TION, *n.* A building or edifice. [*Unusual.*]

ED'IFICATORY, *a.* Tending to edification.

ED'IFICE, *n.* [L. *ædificium*. See EDIFY.] A building; a structure; a fabric; but appropriately, a large or splendid building. The word is not applied to a mean building, but to temples, churches, or elegant mansion-houses, and to other great structures.

EDIFI"CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to edifices or to structure.

ED'IFIED, *pp.* Instructed; improved in literary, moral, or religious knowledge.

ED'IFIER, *n.* One that improves another by instructing him.

ED'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *ædifico*; Fr. *édifier*; Sp. *edificar*; It. *edificare*; from Lat. *ædes*, a house, and *facio*, to make.] 1. †To build, in a literal sense.—2. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness.

Edify one another; 1 Thess. v.

3.† To teach or persuade.

ED'IFYING, *ppr.* Building up in Christian knowledge; instructing; improving the mind.—2. *a.* Adapted to instruct.

ED'IFYINGLY, *adv.* In an edifying manner.

ED'IFYINGNESS, *n.* The quality of being edifying.

E'DILE, *n.* [L. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, a building.] A Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c. The ediles had also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c.

E'DILESHIP, *n.* The office of Edile in ancient Rome

ED'INGTONITE, *n.* A rare crystalline mineral which occurs in the cavities of Thomsonite near Dumbarton. The crystals are small and distinct, grayish white, translucent, and have a square prism as their primitive form.

ED'IT, *v. t.* [from L. *edo*, to publish; *e* and *do*, to give.] 1. Properly, to publish; more usually, to superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter.

Those who know how volumes of the fathers are generally *edited*. *Christ. Observer*

2. To publish.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*. *Enfield.*

ED'ITED, *pp.* Published; corrected; prepared and published.

ED'ITING, *ppr.* Publishing; preparing for publication.

EDI"TION, *n.* [L. *editio*, from *edo*, to publish.] 1. The publication of any book or writing; as, the first *edition* of a new work.—2. Republication sometimes with revision and correction; as, the second *edition* of a work.—3. Any publication of a book before published; also one impression or the whole number of copies published at once; as, the tenth *edition*.

ED'ITOR, *n.* [L. from *edo*, to publish.] 1. A publisher; particularly, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects, and prepares a book for publication; as, Erasmus, Scaliger, &c.—2. One who superintends the publication of a newspaper, a magazine, or other periodical.

EDITO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an editor, as, *editorial* labours; written by an editor, as *editorial* remarks.

ED'ITORSHIP, *n.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication.

EDIT'UATE, *v. t.*† [Low L. *ædituor*, from *ædes*, a temple or house.] To defend or govern the house or temple.

EDRIOPHTHAL'MA, *n.* A legion of crustaceous animals with sessile eyes, which are generally compound but sometimes simple, situated on the sides of the head.

ED'UCABLE, *a.* That may be educated.

ED'UCATE, *v. t.* [L. *educo*, *educare*; *e* and *duco*, to lead; It. *educare*; Sp. *educar*.] To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instil into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion, and behaviour. To *educate* children well is one of the most important duties of parents and guardians.

ED'UCATED, *pp.* Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained; disciplined.

ED'UCATING, *ppr.* Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.

EDUCA'TION, *n.* [L. *educatio*.] The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. In its most extended signification it may be defined, in reference to man, to be the art of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, and moral faculties; and may thence be divided into three branches—physical, intellectual, and moral education. This definition is by no means complete; but it is used merely as indicative of the manner in which this subject has generally been discussed. Under physical education, is included all that relates to the organs of sensation and the muscular and nervous system. Intellectual education comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are to be developed and improved, and a view of the various branches of knowledge which form the objects of instruction of the three departments above stated. Moral education embraces the various methods of cultivating and regulating the affections of the heart. Religious education, although intimately connected with moral education, may be considered as a distinct branch, and the most important of all. To give children a good *education* in manners, arts, and science, is important; to give them a religious *education* is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties.

EDUCA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to education; as, *educational* institutions; derived from education; as, *educational* habits.

ED'UCATOR, *n.* One who educates.

EDUCE, *v. t.* [L. *educo*, *eduxi*; *e* and *duco*, to lead.] To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

Th' eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope.*

EDUCED, *pp.* Drawn forth; extracted; produced.

EDUCING, *ppr.* Drawing forth; producing.

E'DUCT, *n.* [L. *eductum*, from *educo*.] Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light, by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

We must consider the *educts* of its analysis by Bergman, &c. *Kirwan.*

EDUC'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

EDUCTION-PIPE, *n.* In *steam-engines*, the pipe by which the expended steam is led from the cylinder into the condenser or the atmosphere, according as the engine may be of the low or high pressure kind.

EDUCT'OR, *n.* That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Darwin.*

EDUL'CORATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *edulco*, from *dulcis*, sweet; Fr. *édulcorer*.] 1. To purify; to sweeten. In *chem.*, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts or other soluble impurities, by washing.—2. To sweeten by adding sugar, sirup, &c.

EDUL'CORATED, *pp.* Sweetened; purified from acid or saline substances, and rendered more mild.

EDUL'CORATING, *ppr.* Sweetening; rendering more mild.

EDULCORA'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening or rendering more mild,

by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities.—2. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.

EDUL'CORATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening.

ED'WARDSITE, *n.* [from Gov. H. W. Edwards, America.] A newly discovered mineral of a hyacinth-red colour, crystallizing in obtuse oblique rhombic prisms. It is found in Connecticut, associated with Sillimanite.

EEK. *See* EKE.

EEL, *n.* [Sax. *æl;* G. *aal.* The word, in Saxon, is written precisely like *awl.*] A species of Muræna, a genus of fishes belonging to the order of Apodes. The head is smooth; there are ten rays in the membrane of the gills; the eyes are covered with a common skin; the body is cylindrical and slimy. Eels, in some respects, resemble reptiles, particularly in their manner of moving by a serpentine winding of the body; and they often creep upon land and wander about at night in search of snails or other food. In winter, they lie buried in mud, being very impatient of cold. They grow to the weight of 15 or 20 pounds; and the conger eel is said to grow to a hundred pounds in weight, and to 10 feet in length. They are esteemed good food; but do not agree with all constitutions. The tenacity of life in the eel, after being flayed and mutilated, is very extraordinary. The *congor eel* is found in all the seas of Europe; the *electrical eel*, or cramp-fish (a species of gymnotus), is found in a few of the fresh waters of South America.

EEL-FISHING, *n.* The act or art of catching eels.

EEL-PIE, *n.* A pie made of eels: a common English dish. There are some noted *eel-pie* houses in London and its neighbourhood.

EELPOT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EEL-POUT, *n.* A small kind of eel; a young eel.

EELSKIN, *n.* The skin of an eel.

EELSPEAR, *n.* A trident-formed instrument used for catching eels.

E'EN, contracted from *even*, which see.

I have e'en done with you. *L'Estrange.*

EF'FABLE, *a.* [L. *effabilis*, from *effor; ex* and *for*, to speak.] Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken. [This word is not used; but *ineffable* is in common use.]

EFFACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *effacer*, from the L. *ex* and *facio* or *facies.*] 1. To destroy a figure on the surface of any thing, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument.—2. To blot out; to erase, strike, or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible; as, to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a name.—3. To destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away; as, to *efface* the image of a person in the mind; to *efface* ideas or thoughts; to *efface* gratitude.—To *deface* is to injure or impair a figure; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.

EFFACED, *pp.* Rubbed or worn out; destroyed, as a figure or impression.

EFFACEMENT, *n.* Act of effacing.

EFFACING, *ppr.* Destroying a figure, character, or impression, on any thing.

EFFAS'CINATE,† *v. t.* To charm; to bewitch. [*See* FASCINATE.]

EFFECT', *n.* [L. *effectus*, from *efficio; ex* and *facio*, to make.] 1. That which is produced by an operating agent or cause; the result or consequence of the application of a cause or agent, on some subject. The phenomena of nature are termed effects, as being produced by the Great First Cause; and what we call physical causes, are, properly speaking, effects. We speak of the *effects* of luxury, the *effects* of intemperance, the *effects* of industry and of diligence, the *effects* of cold, heat, rain, snow, &c. Poverty, disease, and disgrace are the natural *effects* of dissipation.—2. Consequence; event.

To say that a composition is imperfect, is *in effect* to say the author is a man.

3. Purpose; general intent.

They spoke to her to that *effect*; 2 Chron. xxxiv.

4. Consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* to you; Gal. v.

5. Force; validity. The obligation is void and of no *effect.*—6. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sidney.*

7. Reality; not mere appearance; fact.

No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

8. In the plural, *effects* are goods; movables; personal estate. The people escaped from the town with their *effects.*—*Useful effect*, in *mech.*, is the measure of the real power of any machine, after deducting that portion which is lost or expended in overcoming the inertia and friction of the moving parts, and every other source of loss, and in giving the parts the required velocity.

EFFECT', *v. t.* [from the Noun.] To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. The revolution in France *effected* a great change of property.—2. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; as, to *effect* an object or purpose

EFFECT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished.

EFFECT'IBLE, *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible.

EFFECT'ING, *ppr.* Producing; performing; accomplishing.

EFFEC'TION, *n.* In *geom.*, the geometrical construction of a proposition. Also such problems, as are deducible from general propositions, are called *effections* of them.

EFFECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious.

They are not *effective* of any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown*

3. Efficient; causing to be; as, an *effective* cause.—4. Having the power of active operation; able; as, *effective* men in an army; an *effective* force.

EFFECT'IVELY, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil. *Taylor.*

[In this sense, *effectually* is generally used.]

EFFECT'LESS, *a.* Without effect; without advantage; useless.

EFFECT'OR, *n.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.

EFFECT'UAL, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. The means employed were *effectual.*

According to the gift of the grace of God given me by the *effectual* working of his power; Eph. iii.

2.† Veracious; expressive of facts.—3. *Effectual* assassin, in Mitford, is unusual and not well authorised.

EFFECT'UALLY, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly. The weeds on land for grain must be *effectually* subdued. The city is *effectually* guarded.

EFFECT'UATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *effectuer.* *See* EFFECT.] To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil; as, to *effectuate* a purpose or desire.

EFFECT'UATED, *pp.* Accomplished.

EFFECT'UATING, *ppr.* Achieving; performing to effect.

EFFECTUA'TION, *n.* Act of effecting.

EFFEIR'S, or **EFFEIR'ING.** A word which occurs frequently in *Scots law language*, and signifies, *corresponding to*, or *relating to.*

EFFEM'INACY, *n.* [from *effeminate.*] The softness, delicacy, and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness.—2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.

EFFEM'INATE, *a.* [L. *effœminatus*, from *effœminor*, to grow or make womanish, from *fœmina*, a woman. *See* WOMAN.] 1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

2. Womanish; weak; resembling the practice or qualities of the sex; as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.—3. Womanlike, tender, in a sense not reproachful.

EFFEM'INATE, *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken; as, to *effeminate* children.

EFFEM'INATE, *v. i.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace courage will *effeminate*. *Pope.*

EFFEM'INATED, *pp.* Made or become womanish.

EFFEM'INATELY, *adv.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.—2. By means of a woman; as, *effeminately* vanquished

EFFEM'INATENESS, *n.* Unmanlike softness.

EFFEM'INATING, *ppr.* Making womanish.

EFFEMINA'TION, *n.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. [*Lit. us.*]

EFFEN'DI, *n.* A Turkish word, signifying *master.* It is subjoined as a title of respect to the names of persons, especially to those of learned men and ecclesiastics.

EFFERVESCE, *v. i.* (*effervess'.*) [L. *effervesco*, from *ferveo*, to be hot, to rage. *See* FERVENT.] To be in natural commotion, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in an elastic form; to work, as new wine.

EFFERVES'CENCE, *n.* A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some

part of the mass flies off in an elastic form, producing innumerable small bubbles; as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition. The term is most commonly applied to the effect produced by adding an acid to a carbonate, by which numerous bubbles of carbonic acid gas rise to the surface of the liquid, and forming a frothy head, burst with a hissing noise. When metals are dissolved in acids, effervescence frequently takes place.

EFFERVES'CENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of an elastic fluid.

EFFERVES'CIBLE, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

EFFERVES'CING, *ppr.* Boiling; bubbling, by means of an elastic fluid extricated in the dissolution of bodies; as, *effervescing* powders; an *effervescing* draught.

EFFĒTE, *a.* [L. *effœtus*, *effetus*; *ex* and *fœtus*, embryo.] 1. Barren; not capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth. An animal becomes *effete*, by losing the power of conception. The earth may be rendered *effete* by drought, or by exhaustion of fertility.—2. Worn out with age; as, *effete* sensuality.

EFFICA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *efficax*, from *efficio*. *See* EFFECT.] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful; as, an *efficacious* remedy for disease.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired. We say, a remedy has been *efficaciously* applied.

EFFICA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being efficacious.

EF'FICACY, *n.* [Sp. and It. *efficacia*; Fr. *efficace*; from L. *efficax*.] Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; as, the *efficacy* of the gospel in converting men from sin; the *efficacy* of prayer; the *efficacy* of medicine in counteracting disease; the *efficacy* of manure in fertilizing land.

EFFI''CIENCE, } *n.* [L. *efficiens*, from
EFFI''CIENCY, } *efficio*. *See* EFFECT.] 1. The act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* is far above us. *Hooker.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent or unstable agent. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing the effect intended; active competent power.

EFFI''CIENT, *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes any thing to be what it is. The *efficient* cause is that which produces; the final cause is that for which it is produced.

EFFI''CIENT, *n.* The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist.—2. He that makes.

EFFI''CIENTLY, *adv.* With effect; effectively.

EFFIERCE,† *v. t.* To make fierce or furious.

EFFIǴIAL, *a.* Exhibiting an effigy.

EFFIǴ'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *effigio*, *effigies*.] To image; to form a like figure. [*Lit. us.*]

EFFIǴ'IATED, *pp.* Formed in resemblance.

EFFIǴ'IATING, *ppr.* Imaging.

EFFIǴIA'TION, *n.* The act of forming in resemblance.

EF'FIǴY, *n.* [L. *effigies*, from *effingo*, to fashion; *ex* and *fingo*, to form or devise. *See* FEIGN.] 1. The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person.—2. Portrait; likeness; figure, in *sculpture* or *painting*.—3. On *coins*, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin.—*To burn* or *hang in effigy*, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced, or degraded. [In France, formerly, when a criminal could not be apprehended, his picture was hung on a gallows or gibbet, at the bottom of which was written his sentence of condemnation.]

EFFLAǴ'ITATE,† *v. t.* [L. *efflagito*.] To demand earnestly.

EFFLĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *efflo*.] To fill with breath or air. [*Lit. us.*]

EFFLORESCE, *v. t.* (efflores'.) [Lat. *effloresco*, from *floresco*, *floreo*, to blossom, *flos*, a flower. *See* FLOWER.] 1. In *chem.*, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface. Substances *effloresce* by losing their water of crystallization.

Those salts whose crystals *effloresce*, belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling. *Fourcroy.*

2. To form saline vegetation on the surface; or rather to shoot out minute spicular crystals; as, the *efflorescence* of salts on plaster.

EFFLORES'CENCE, *n.* In *bot.*, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms.—2. Among *physicians*, a redness of the skin; eruptions; as in rash, measles, small pox, scarlatina, &c.—3. In *chem.*, the formation of small white threads, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts. This is properly a shooting out of minute spicular crystals, called sometimes a saline vegetation, as that of the sulphate of magnesia on the deserts of Siberia, and of natron in Egypt. In butter much salted, the salt shoots in spiculæ, and an efflorescence is often seen on walls formed with plaster. In some species of salts, as in sulphate and carbonate of soda, the efflorescence consists of fine white dust. This kind of efflorescence is the contrary of deliquescence. In the latter, the saline crystals decompose the air, or rather abstract moisture from it; in the former, the atmosphere decomposes the saline crystals, and the water of crystallization is abstracted from the salts.

EFFLORES'CENT, *a.* Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface.

EF'FLUENCE, *n.* [L. *effluens*, *effluo*; *ex* and *fluo*, to flow. *See* FLOW.] A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milton.*

EF'FLUENT, *a.* Flowing out.

EFFLU'VIUM, *n. plur.* *Effluvia*. [Lat. from *effluo*, to flow out. *See* FLOW.] The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most if not all terrestrial bodies, such as the odour or smell of plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.—*Effluvia* in some cases become visible, constituting that which in animals and plants makes the matter of perspiration.

EF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *effluxus*, from *effluo*, to flow out.] 1. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer.—2. Effusion; flow; as, the first *efflux* of men's piety.—3. That which flows out; emanation.

Light—*efflux* divine. *Thomson.*

EFFLUX',† *v. i.* To run or flow away.

EFFLUX'ION, *n.* [L. *effluxum*, from *effluo*.] 1. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

EFFO'DIENT, *a.* Digging; accustomed to dig.

EFFŌRCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *efforcer*, from *force*.] 1. To force; to break through by violence.—2. To force; to ravish.—3. To strain; to exert with effort. [This word is now rarely used; perhaps never, except in poetry. We now use *force*.]

EFFORM', *v. t.* [from *form*.] To fashion; to shape. [For this we now use *form*.]

EFFORMA'TION, *n.* The act of giving shape or form. [We now use *formation*.]

EF'FŌRT, *n.* [Fr. *effort*; It. *sforzo*; from *fort*, strong, L. *fortis*. *See* FORCE.] A straining; an exertion of strength; endeavour; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; *applicable to physical or intellectual power*. The army, by great *efforts*, scaled the walls. Distinction in science is gained by continued *efforts* of the mind.

EF'FORTLESS, *a.* Making no effort.

EFFOS'SION, *n.* [L. *effossus*, from *effodio*, to dig out.] The act of digging out of the earth; as, the *effossion* of coins.

EFFRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To invest with franchises or privileges.

EFFRĀY,† *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer*.] To frighten.

EFFRĀYABLE,† *a.* Frightful; dreadful.

EFFRENA'TION,† *n.* [L. *effrænatio*, from *frænum*, a rein.] Unbridled rashness or licence; unruliness.

EFFRONT'ERY, *n.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *front*.] Impudence; assurance; shamelessness; boldness; sauciness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum. *Effrontery* is a sure mark of ill-breeding.

EFFULǴE, *v. i.* (effulj'.) [L. *effulgeo*; *ex* and *fulgeo*, to shine.] To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendour.

EFFUL'ǴENCE, *n.* A flood of light; great lustre or brightness; splendour; as, the *effulgence* of divine glory. It is a word of superlative signification, and applied, with peculiar propriety, to the sun and to the Supreme Being.

EFFUL'ǴENT, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light; as, the *effulgent* sun.

EFFUL'ǴING, *ppr.* Sending out a flood of light.

EFFŪMABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapour.

EFFŪME,† *v. t.* To breathe out.

EFFŪSE, *v. t.* (effu'ze.) [L. *effusus*, from *effundo*; *ex* and *fundo*, to pour.] To pour out as a fluid; to spill; to shed.

With gushing blood *effused*. *Milton.*

EFFŪSE,† *a.* Dissipated; profuse.—2. In *bot.*, applied to inflorescence, or to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement.—3. In *conchology*, a term applied to shells where the

aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap.
EFFUSED, *pp.* (effu'zed.) Poured out; shed.
EFFUSING, *ppr.* (effu'zing.) Pouring out; shedding.
EFFU'SION, *n.* (effu'zhon.) The act of pouring out as a liquid.—2. The act of pouring out; a shedding or spilling; waste; as, the *effusion* of blood.—3. The pouring out of words.—4. The act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence; as, the *effusions* of the Holy Spirit; *effusions* of grace.—5. That which is poured out.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *King Charles.*

6.† Liberal donation.
EFFU'SIVE, *a.* Pouring out; that pours forth largely.

Th' *effusive* south. *Thomson.*

EFFU'SIVELY, *adv.* In an effusive manner.
EFT', *n.* [Sax. *efeta.*] The popular name of the Lacerta Seps of Linnæus, a Saurian reptile.
EFT',† *adv.* [Sax.] After; again; soon; quickly.
EFTSOONS',† *adv.* [Sax. *eft*, after, and *sona, sones*, soon.] Soon afterward; in a short time.
E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an example; for instance.
EGAD', *exclam.* Qu. Ch. אגד, *agad*, a lucky star, good fortune, as we say, *my stars!* Perhaps a corruption of Oh God! [*Low.*]
E'GER, or EAGRE, *n.* An impetuous flood; an irregular tide.
E'GERAN, *n.* [from *Eger*, in Bohemia.] A subspecies of pyramidical garnet, of a reddish brown colour. It occurs massive or crystallized.
EGE'RIA, *n.* A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans.
EGERM'INATE.† *See* GERMINATE.
EGEST', *v. t.* [L. *egestum*, from *egero.*] To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement.
EGEST'ED, *pp.* Cast, or thrown out.
EGEST'ING, *ppr.* Casting, or throwing out.
EGES'TION, *n.* [L. *egestio.*] The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.
EGG, *n.* [Sax. *æg*; G. and D. *ei*; Dan. *eg.* Qu. L. *ovum*, by a change of *g* into *v*. W. *wy*; Ir. *ugh*; Russ. *ikra*, eggs, and the fat or calf of the leg.] A body formed in the females of fowls and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fetus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced. The eggs of fowls when laid are covered with a shell, and within is the white or albumen, which incloses the yolk or yellow substance. The eggs of fish and some other animals are united by a viscous substance, and called spawn. Most insects are oviparous.
EGG, *v. t.* [A. Sax. *eggian*, to incite; to sharpen.] To incite or urge on; to stimulate; to encourage; to instigate; to provoke. *See* EDGE.
EGG AND ANCHOR, *n.* Egg and dart,



Egg and Anchor.

egg and tongue. In *arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament used to enrich the ovolo. It is also called the echinus ornament. [*See* ECHINUS.]
EGG'BIRD, *n.* A fowl, a species of tern.
EGG'-PLANT, *n.* The large-fruited nightshade and *Solanum melongena* of botanists, a native of the north of Africa. Class and order Pentandria monogynia; nat. order Solanaceæ. It grows to the height of about two and a half feet, and its fruit is a large ovate or globose berry, resembling a hen's egg. It has been long cultivated in England.
EGILOP'ICAL, *a.* Affected with egilops.
E'GILOPS, *n.* [Gr. αἰγίλωψ.] Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye; fistula lachrymalis.
E'GIS, *n.* A shield; defensive armour. [*See* ÆGIS.]
EGLAND'ULOUS, *a.* [*e* neg. and *glandulous. See* GLAND.] Destitute of glands.
EG'LANTINE, *n.* [Fr. *églantier*; D. *egelantier.*] The old English name of the sweet-brier, the *Rosa rubiginosa* of botanists. Class and order Icosandria polygynia; nat. order Rosaceæ. It flowers in June and July, and grows in dry bushy places.
EGLOM'ERATE, *v. t.* [*See* GLOMERATE.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball.
E'GOISM, *n.* [L. *ego.*] 1. The opinion of one who thinks every thing uncertain except his own existence. 2. Selfishness.
E'GOIST, *n.* [from L. *ego*, I.] A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds.
EGO'ITY, *n.* Personality. [*Not authorized.*]
E'GOTISM, *n.* [Fr. *égoisme*; Sp. *egoismo*; from L. *ego*, I.] Primarily, the practice of too frequently using the word *I*. Hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self. A passionate and exaggerated love of self, leading a man to connect every thing with his own person, and to prefer himself to every thing in the world. This word seems to be more comprehensive than selfishness.

A deplorable *egotism* of character. *Dwight on Duelling.*

E'GOTIST, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.
EGOTIST'IC, } *a.* Addicted to
EGOTIST'ICAL, } egotism. 2. Containing egotism.
E'GOTIZE, *v. i.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.
EGRE'GIOUS, *a.* [L. *egregius*, supposed to be from *e* or *ex grege*, from or out of or beyond the herd, select, choice.] 1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished; as, *egregious* exploits; an *egregious* prince. But in this sense it is seldom applied to persons.—2. In *a bad sense*, great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous; as, an *egregious* mistake; *egregious* contempt. In this sense it is often applied to persons; as, an *egregious* rascal; an *egregious* murderer.
EGRE'GIOUSLY, *adv.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully; *usually in a bad sense*; as, he is *egregiously* mistaken; they were *egregiously* cheated.
EGRE'GIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being great or extraordinary.
E'GRESS, *n.* [L. *egressus*, from *egredior*; *e* and *gradior*, to step, Sw. *resa*, Dan. *rejser.*] The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton.*

EGRES'SION, *n.* [L. *egressio.*] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement.
EGRESS'OR, *n.* One who goes out.
E'GRET, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette.*] 1. The lesser white heron, a fowl of the genus



Little Egret (Ardea garzetta).

Ardea; an elegant fowl with a white body and a crest on the head.—2. In *bot.*, the feathery down of the thistle.
EGRETT', *n.* An ornament of ribbons.
E'GRIOT, *n.* [Fr. *aigre*, sour.] A kind of sour cherry.
EGYP'TIAN, *a.* [from *Egypt*, Gr. Αἴγυπτος: supposed to be so called from the name *Coptos*, a principal town, from *gupta*, guarded, fortified. So *Mesr*, *Mazor*, Heb. מצור, *matsor*, whence *Misraim*, signifies a fortress, from צר, *tsar*, to bind or inclose.] Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.—2. Gipsy.
EGYP'TIAN, *n.* A native of Egypt; also, a gipsy. [*In the latter sense obsolete.*]
EGYP'TIAN BEAN, *n.* The name sometimes given to the bean-like fruits of *Nelumbium speciosum.*
EGYP'TIAN LOTUS. *See* LOTUS.
EGYP'TIAN PEBBLE, *n.* A species of agate or jasper.
EGYP'TIAN THORN, *n.* The *Acacia vera* of Willdenow, an ornamental tree, native of the northern parts of Africa.
EH! An interjection expressive of doubt, inquiry, slight surprise.
EHRETIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs or trees inhabiting the warmer countries of the world. The common *heliotrope* is the most generally known representative of this order.
EIDER, *n.* [G. and Sw. *eider.*] A



Eider Duck (Anas mollissima).

species of duck; the *Anas mollissima* of

Linnæus. It is about twice the size of the common duck, and frequents solitary rocky shores and islands. In Greenland and Iceland these birds occur in great numbers. The down of the eider-duck is much valued, from its superior warmth, lightness, and elasticity.

EIDER-DOWN, *n.* Down or soft feathers of the eider-ducks.

EI'DOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. εἶδος and γράφω.] An instrument invented by Professor Wallace of Edinburgh, for copying designs.

EIDO'LON, *n.* [Gr. εἴδωλον.] A likeness, image, or representation; a shade or spectre.

EIDOURA'NION, *n.* [Gr. εἶδος, form, and οὐράνιος, heavenly.] A representation of the heavens.

EIGHT, *a.* (ait.) [Sax. *æhta, eahta*, or *ehta; G. acht;* Sw. *otta;* L. *octo;* Gr ὀκτώ: Fr. *huit;* Ir. *ocht;* W. *wyth* or *wyth.*] Twice four; expressing the number twice four. Four and four make *eight.*

EIGHTEEN, *a.* (áteen.) Eight and ten united.

EIGHTEEN'MO, *n.* A compound of the English *eighteen* and the last syllable of the Latin *decimo;* denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

EIGHTEENTH, *a.* (áteenth.) The next in order after the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, *a.* (átefold.) Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTH, *a.* (aitth.) Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight.

EIGHTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones

EIGHTHLY, *adv.* (áitthly.) In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, *a.* (átieth.) [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; the eighth tenth.

EIGHT'SCORE, *a.* or *n.* (átescore.) [*eight* and *score;* score is a notch not ing twenty.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.

EIGHTY, *a.* (áty.) Eight times ten; fourscore.

EIGNE, *a.* [Norm. *aisne.*] 1. Eldest; an epithet used in law to denote the oldest son; as, bastard *eigne.*—2.† Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son.

EIK, *n.* [*See* EKE.] An addition.—*Eik to a confirmation* or *testament.* In *Scots law*, an addition to the inventory made up by an executor in his confirmation.

EISEL,† *n.* [Sax.] Vinegar.

EISENRAHM, *n.* [G. iron-cream.] The red and brown eisenrahm, the scaly red, and brown hematite.

EITHER, *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *ægther, egther;* G. *jeder;* Ir. *ceachtar.* This word seems to be compound, and the first syllable to be the same as *each.* So Sax. *æghwær, each where*, every where.] 1. One or another of any number. Here are ten oranges; take *either* orange of the whole number, or take *either* of them. In the last phrase, *either* stands as a pronoun or substitute.—2. One of two. This sense is included in the foregoing.

> Lepidus flatters both,
> Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
> Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*

3. Each; every one separately considered.

> On *either* side of the river; Rev. xxii.

4. This word, when applied to sentences or propositions, is called a distributive or a conjunction. It precedes the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or* before the second, or succeeding alternatives.

> *Either* he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is on a journey, *or* perhaps he sleepeth; 1 Kings xviii.

In this sentence, *either* refers to each of the succeeding clauses of the sentence.

EJAC'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *ejaculor*, from *jaculor*, to throw or dart, *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacio*, to throw.] To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart; as, rays of light *ejaculated.* It is now seldom used, except to express the utterance of a short prayer; as, he *ejaculated* a few words.

EJAC'ULATED, *pp.* Short; thrown out; uttered.

EJAC'ULATING, *ppr.* Throwing; darting; shooting.

EJACULA'TION, *n.* The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as, the *ejaculation* of light. [*This sense is nearly obsolete.*] —2. The uttering of a short prayer; or a short occasional prayer uttered.

EJAC'ULATORY, *a.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, an *ejaculatory* prayer or petition.—2. Sudden; hasty; as, *ejaculatory* repentance. —3. Casting; throwing out.

EJECT', *v. t.* [L. *ejicio, ejectum; e* and *jacio*, to throw, Fr. *jeter*, L. *jacto.*] 1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from a place inclosed or confined.—2. To discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate.—3. To throw out or expel from an office; to dismiss from an office; to turn out; as, to *eject* a clergyman. —4. To dispossess of land or estate.—5. To drive away; to expel; to dismiss with hatred.—6. To cast away; to reject; to banish; as, to *eject* words from a language.

EJECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out; thrust out; discharged; evacuated; expelled, dismissed; dispossessed; rejected.

EJECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting out; discharging; evacuating; expelling; dispossessing; rejecting.

EJEC'TION, *n.* [L. *ejectio.*] 1. The act of casting out; expulsion.—2. Dismission from office.—3. Dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority.—4. The discharge of any excrementitious matter through the pores or other emunctories; evacuation; vomiting; discharge by stool.—5. Rejection.—*Ejection* and *Intrusion.* In *Scots law, ejection* is the violent taking possession of lands or houses by illegally expelling the present possessor; and *intrusion* is the entry to possession, and the violent detention of the subject, without the consent of the parties interested or other legal warrant. These delinquencies give rise to a penal action of ejection and intrusion for recovering the possession with damages, and violent profits.—*Letters of ejection.* In *Scots law*, letters under the king's signet, authorizing and commanding the sheriff to eject a tenant, or other possessor of land, who has been decreed to remove, and who has disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of horning on the decree.

EJECT'MENT, *n.* Literally, a casting out; a dispossession.—2. In *law*, a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title. Ejectment may be brought by the lessor against the lessee for rent in arrear, or for holding over his term; also by the lessee for years, who has been ejected before the expiration of his term.

EJECT'OR, *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

EJULA'TION, *n.* [L. *ejulatio*, from *ejulo*, to cry, to yell, to wail. Perhaps *j* represents *y*, and this word may be radically one with *yell*, Sax. *giellan, gyllan.*] Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

EKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *eacan.* The primary sense is to add, or to stretch, extend, increase. Qu. L. *augeo.* The latter seems to be the Eng. to *wax.*] 1. To increase; to enlarge; as, to *eke* a store of provisions.—2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; sometimes with *out;* as, to *eke* or *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance.—3. To lengthen; to prolong; as, to *eke out* the time.

EKE, *adv.* [Sax. *eac;* G. *auch;* W. *ac;* L. *ac*, and, also. This seems to be the same word as the verb, and to denote, add, join, or addition. Ch. אחה, *achah*, to join.] Also; likewise; in addition.

> 'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
> That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

[This word is nearly obsolete, being used only in poetry of the familiar and ludicrous kind.]

EKE,† *n.* An addition or augmentation; a bit to lengthen; a bit more.

EKEBERG'ITE, *n.* [from *Ekeberg.*] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite.

ÉKED, *pp.* Increased; lengthened.

ÉKING, *ppr.* Increasing; augmenting; lengthening.

ÉKING, *n.* Increase or addition.

ELAB'ORATE, *v. t.* [L. *elaboro*, from *laboro, labor. See* LABOUR.] 1. To produce with labour.

> They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To improve or refine by successive operations. The heat of the sun *elaborates* the juices of plants and renders the fruit more perfect.

ELAB'ORATE, *a.* [L. *elaboratus.*] Wrought with labour; finished with great diligence; studied; executed with exactness; as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

> Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

ELAB'ORATED, *pp.* Produced with labour or study; improved.

ELAB'ORATELY, *adv.* With great labour or study; with nice regard to exactness.

ELAB'ORATENESS, *n.* The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labour.

ELAB'ORATING, *ppr.* Producing with labour; improving; refining by successive operations.

ELABORA'TION, *n.* Improvement or refinement by successive operations.

ELAB'ORATORY, *a.* Elaborating.

ELÆAGNA'CEÆ, *n.* The oleaster family. A small natural order of apetalous exogens, scattered over the whole northern hemisphere. They consist of trees or shrubs, whose leaves are either opposite or alternate, and always protected more or less by scurfy scales, which usually give the plants a leprous aspect. The common Sallow-

thorn, or Sea-buckthorn, belongs to this order.

ELÆ'IS, *n.* A genus of palms, so named from *elaia*, the olive tree, because an



Elæis Guineensis.

oil is yielded by the fruit of its principal, if not only species. This is Elæis Guineensis, or oil palm, *maba* of the natives of Congo, and common all along the western coast of Africa. The oil is used by the Africans in cookery, and for anointing the body. It forms a considerable article of commerce to Europe, where it is chiefly employed in perfumery and medicine.

ELÆOCARPA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of chiefly Indian trees, having a strong botanical resemblance to our European Lindens.

ELAI'DATE, *n.* A salt formed by the elaidic acid with a base.

ELAI'DIC ACID, *n.* An acid resulting from the saponification of elaidine.

ELAI'DINE, *n.* A fatty substance produced by the action of nitrous acid upon certain oils, as olive and almond oil, &c. It is white, inodorous, and insoluble in water.

ELĀIN, *n.* [Gr. ἐλάϊνος, oily.] The oily or liquid principle of oils and fats.

ELAIO'DIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. ἐλαιον and εἶδος, form.] One of the compounds produced during the saponification of castor oil.

ELAL'DEHYDE, *n.* A chemical substance, isomeric, or rather polymeric with aldehyde

ELAMP'ING,† *a.* [*See* LAMP.] Shining.

ELĀNCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *élancer*, *lancer*, from *lance* or its root.] To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanced*...a dart. *Prior.*

ELANC'ED, *pp.* Hurled; darted.

ELANC'ING, *ppr.* Hurling; shooting.

E'LAND, *n.* A species of heavy, clumsy antelope in Africa.

ELA'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. ἐλαια, an olive.] A mineral, called also *fettstein* [fat-stone] from its greasy appearance. It has a crystalline structure, more or less distinctly foliated in directions parallel to the sides of a rhombic prism, and also in the direction of the shorter diagonals of the bases. Its fracture is uneven, and sometimes imperfectly conchoidal. Some varieties are slightly chatoyant. It is fusible by the blow-pipe into a white enamel. Its colours are greenish or bluish gray, greenish blue and flesh red, and it is more or less translucent.

ELAPIDA'TION, *n.* [L. *elapido*, from *lapis*, a stone.] A clearing away of stones.

ELAPSE, *v. i.* (elaps'.) [L. *elapsus*, from *elabor*, *labor*, to slide.] To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; *applied chiefly or wholly to time.* [Instead of *elapse*, the noun, we use *lapse*.]

ELAPS'ED, *pp.* Slid or passed away, as time.

ELAPS'ING, *ppr.* Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time.

ELAQ'UEATE, *v. t.* [L. *laqueus*.] To disentangle.

ELAQ'UEATED, *pp.* Disentangled.

ELAQ'UEATING, *ppr.* Disentangling.

ELAS'TIC, } *a.* [from the Gr. ἐλαστρέω, to impel, or ἐλαω, or ἐλαυνω, to drive; Fr. *élastique*.]
ELAS'TICAL, }
Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back. Thus, a bow is *elastic;* and when the force which bends it is removed, it instantly returns to its former shape. The air is *elastic;* vapours are *elastic;* and when the force compressing them is removed, they instantly expand or dilate, and recover their former state. —Among bodies whose elasticity is very apparent, we may enumerate glass, ivory, caoutchouc, sponges, and fibrous substances, as beams, muscles, and artificial webs, some gums, steel, and all the gases and vapours. The measure of the elastic force of any substance is called its *modulus* of elasticity. [*See* MODULUS.]—*Elastic curve*, a curve formed by an elastic blade, fixed horizontally by one of its extremities in a vertical plane, and loaded at the other extremity. The loaded end by its gravity bends the blade into a curve.—*Elastic fluids*, those which are possessed of elasticity, as air, steam, &c.; all fluids, however, possess elasticity in a greater or less degree.—*Elastic gum*, Indian rubber.—*Elastic mineral pitch*, a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.

ELAS'TICALLY, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

ELASTIC'ITY, *n.* The inherent property in bodies by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion. Thus, *elastic* gum, extended, will contract to its natural dimensions, when the force is removed. Air, when compressed, will, on the removal of the compressing force, instantly dilate, and fill its former space.—*Limits of elasticity*, the utmost limits to which elastic bodies can be compressed or extended, without destroying their elasticity.

ELĀTE, *a.* [L. *elatus*.] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success. Whence, lofty; haughty; as, *elate* with victory. [*It is used chiefly in poetry.*]

ELĀTE, *v. t.* To raise or swell as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.—2. To raise; to exalt. [*Unusual.*]

ELĀTED, *pp.* Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up, as with honour, success, or prosperity. We say, *elated* with success; *elated* with pride. [*This is used in prose.*]

ELĀTEDLY, *adv.* With elation.

ELATE'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, constituting, according to Linnæus, the genus *Elater*. These beetles are found upon flowers, and upon the leaves of trees and plants. The elater is sometimes called the *skipper*. The *E. noctilucus*, Linn., is the most remarkable species. It is rather more than an inch long, of a dusky brown. This species belongs to South America, but the *elaterides* have a wide geographical distribution.

ELAT'ERINE, *n.* The active principle of elaterium. It forms delicate silky crystals of a very bitter taste. One sixteenth of a grain acts as a drastic purgative.

ELA'TERITE, *n.* Another name for elastic mineral pitch.

ELATE'RIUM, *n.* [Gr. ἐλαυνω, to stimulate.] A substance commonly called *extract of elaterium*, which is obtained from the fruit of the *Momordica elaterium*, or *squirting cucumber*, which, if gathered a little before it ripens, and the juice gently expressed, deposits a green sediment which is collected and dried. Good elaterium operates as a drastic purge, and is generally administered in cases of dropsy.—2. In *bot.*, a term invented by Richard to denote that kind of fruit which is found in *Euphorbia* consisting of three or more carpels, consolidated when young, but bursting with elasticity when ripe.

EL'ATERS, *n.* In *bot.*, little spirally-twisted *hygrometrical* threads that disperse the spores of Jungermannias.

EL'ATERY, *n.* [Gr. ἐλατηρ.] Acting force or elasticity; as, the *elatery* of the air. [*Unusual.*]

ELA'TINE, *n.* An aquatic annual genus of plants of the class and order Octandria tetragynia; nat. order Elatinaceæ. They are natives of Europe, and two of the species are English plants, and known by the name of *water-pepper*, or *water-wort*.

ELATINA'CEÆ, *n.* The water-pepper family; a natural order of dicotyledonous plants, containing only a few genera and species. The plants belonging to this order are herbaceous annuals with hollow stems, and opposite leaves with stipules. They are found in marshy places in all quarters of the globe.

ELĀTING, *ppr.* Elevating in mind or spirits.

ELA'TION, *n.* An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

EL'BOW, *n.* [Sax. *elnboga*, or *elneboga*; *ulna*, the arm, the ell, and *boga*, bow; contracted into *elboga*, elbow; G. *elbogen*; Scot. *elboch*, *elbuck*.] 1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm.

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
Grow on the gamester's *elbows*. *Cowper.*

2. Any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road.—*To be at the elbow*, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand.—*Elbow in the hawse*, among seamen, a particular twist in the cables, by which a ship rides at anchor.—*Elbows*, in *arch.*, the upright sides which flank any panelled work, as in windows below the shutters.

EL'BŌW, *v. t.* To push with the elbow. —2. To push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.

He'll *elbow* out his neighbours. *Dryden.*

EL'BŌW, *v. i.* To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.

EL'BŌW-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with

arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

EL'BOW-GREASE, *n.* A trivial term for energetic and continuous hand-labour; as rubbing, scowering, &c. "You have not used enough of elbow-grease:" a common reproach heard in the workshop and kitchen.

EL'BOW-PIECES, *n.* In *armoury*, coverings for the juncture of plate armour at the elbow.

EL'BOW-ROOM, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its usual acceptation, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

EL'BOWED, *pp.* Pushed with the elbows.

EL'BOWING, *ppr.* Pushing with the elbows; driving to a distance.

ELCA'JA, *n.* An Arabian tree, the fruit of which is emetic, and is employed in an ointment for the cure of the itch. It is the *Trichilia emetica* of botanists.

ELCESA'ITES, *n. plur.* An ephemeral sect of heretics, which arose among the early Christians in the reign of the emperor Trajan.

ELD, *n.* [Sax. *eld*, or *æld*, old age. *See* OLD.] 1.† Old age; decrepitude.—2. Old people; persons worn out with age. [*This word is entirely obsolete. But its derivative* elder *is in use.*]

ELD'ER, *a.* [Sax. *ealdor*, the comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old*. *See* OLD.] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; opposed to *younger*

The *elder* shall serve the younger; Gen. xxv.

His *elder* son was in the field; Lu. xv.

2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission; as, an *elder* officer or magistrate. In this sense, we generally use *senior*.

ELD'ER, *n.* One who is older than another or others.—2. An ancestor.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you. *L'Estrange.*

3. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office. Among rude nations, elderly men are rulers, judges, magistrates, or counsellors. Among the Jews, the seventy men associated with Moses in the government of the people were *elders*. In the first Christian churches, *elders* were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions, and the word includes apostles, pastors, teachers, presbyters, bishops, or overseers. Peter and John called themselves *elders*. The first councils of Christians were called presbyteria, councils of *elders*. In the modern presbyterian churches, *elders* are officers who, with the pastors or ministers, compose the consistories or kirk-sessions, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of religion and discipline in the congregation. As a member of the kirk-session, the elder has an equal vote with his minister, and as a member of the higher church courts, when delegated thereto, he has a right to reason and vote on all matters under discussion, in the same manner as the clergy themselves. Though in some presbyterian churches they have in practice had charge of the poor, this is not held by presbyterians to be any part of their office.

ELD'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ellarn;* Dan. *hyld*, or *hylde-træ;* G. *holder*, or *hohlunder*. It seems to be named from *hollowness*.] The *Sambucus nigra* of Linn., class Pentandria, order trigynia; nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. It is a very common plant. The inner green bark is purgative and diuretic, as are the leaves. The berries, made into an inspissated juice, are gently laxative; they are also used for making a kind of wine, as well as for adulterating Port. Water distilled from the flowers is used as a cosmetic. There are six varieties in gardens, all of which are increased by cuttings.

ELD'ERLY, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age; as, *elderly* people.

ELD'ERSHIP, *n.* Seniority; the state of being older.—2. The office of an elder.—3. Presbytery; order of elders.

ELD'EST, *a.* [Sax. *ealdest*, superlative of *eld*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others; as, the *eldest* son or daughter. It seems to be always applied to persons, or at least to animals and not to things. If ever applied to things, it must signify, that which was first formed or produced, that which has existed the longest time. But applied to things, we use *oldest*.

ELD'ING, *n* [Sax. *ælan*, to burn.] Fuel. [*Local.*]

ELDORADO, *n.* [Sp. *The Golden.*] A country that Orellana, the lieutenant of Pizarro, pretended he had discovered in South America, between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers; and which he thus named on account of the immense quantity of gold and precious metals that, he asserted, he had seen in Manoa, the capital of the country. His relation was soon discovered to be a figment. In every country of Europe, the word has become a proverbial term for characterizing, or making allusion to, a region pretendedly rich in all the gifts of nature.

ELEAT'IC, *a* An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from Elea, or Velia, a town of the Lucani; as, the *Eleatic* sect of philosophers.

ELECAMPA'NE, *n* [D. *alant;* G. *alant* or *alantwurzel;* L. *helenium*, from Gr. ἑλένιον, which signifies this plant and a feast in honour of Helen. Pliny informs us that this plant was so called because it was said to have sprung from the tears of Helen. The last part of the word is from the Latin *campana;* Inula campana.] The popular name of a plant, the Inula helenium, of Linnæus. It belongs to the class Syngenesia, order polygamia superflua; nat. order Compositæ. It is a perennial plant, and grows in moist meadows and pastures near houses. It is an aromatic bitter, and was formerly regarded as expectorant. A coarse candy, composed of little else than coloured sugar, is sold under the name of elecampane.



Elecampane

ELECT', *v. t.* [L. *electus*, from *eligo;* e or *ex* and *lego*, Gr. λέγω, to choose; Fr. *élire*, from *eligere*.] 1. Properly, to pick out; to select from among two or more, that which is preferred. Hence, —2. To select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to select or manifest preference by vote or designation; as, to *elect* a representative by vote or viva voce; to *elect* a president or mayor.—3. In *theol.*, to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favour.—4. To choose; to prefer; to determine in favour of.

ELECT', *a.* Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. Hence, —2. In *theol.*, chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels.—3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office; as, bishop *elect;* emperor *elect;* governor or mayor *elect*. But in the Scriptures, and in theology, this word is generally used as a noun.

ELECT', *n.* One chosen or set apart; *applied to Christ.*

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; my *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth; Is. xlii.

2. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; usually with a plural signification, *the elect*.

Shall not God avenge his own *elect?* Lu. xviii.

If it were possible, they shall deceive the very *elect;* Matt xxiv.

He shall send his angels....and they shall gather his *elect* from the four winds; Matt. xxiv.

3. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar church and people; *applied to the Israelites;* Is. xlv.

ELECT'ANT, *n.* That has the power of choosing.

ELECT'ED, *pp.* Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life.

ELEC'TICISM, *n.* The system of selecting doctrines and opinions from other systems.

ELECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference; designating or predestinating to eternal salvation.

ELEC'TION, *n.* [L. *electio*.] 1. The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. Hence appropriately,—2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by vote, uplifted hands, or viva voce; as, the *election* of a king, of a president, or a mayor.

Corruption in *elections* is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*

3. Choice; voluntary preference; free will; liberty to act or not. It is at his *election* to accept or refuse.—4. Power of choosing or selecting.—5. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and *election* is good. *Bacon.*

6. In *theol.*, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven. Rom. xi. 5.—

7. The public choice of officers, particularly members of parliament.—8. The day of a public choice of officers or members of parliament.—9. In *Scrip.*, Those who are elected; as Rom. xi. 7.

ELECTIONEER, *v. t.* To make interest for a candidate at an election.

ELECTIONEERER, *n.* One who electioneers.

ELECTIONEERING, *n.* The arts or efforts used at elections for securing the return of particular candidates.

ELECT'IVE, *a.* Dependent on choice, as an *elective* monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; opposed to *hereditary*.—2. Bestowed or passing by election; as, an office is *elective*.—3. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; as, *elective* franchise.—4. Exerting the power of choice; as, an *elective* act.—5. Selecting for combination; as, an *elective* attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.

ELECT'IVELY, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

ELECT'OR, *n.* One who elects, or has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for any functionary. In *Germany*, certain princes were formerly *electors* of the emperor, and *elector* was one of their titles, as the *elector* of Saxony.

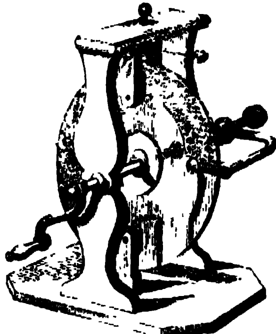
ELECT'ORAL, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors. The *electoral college* in Germany consisted of all the electors of the Empire; namely, six secular princes and three archbishops.

ELECT'ORATE, *n.* The dignity of an elector in the German Empire.—2. The territory of an elector in Germany.

ELEC'TRE,† *n.* [L. *electrum.*] Amber.

ELECT'RESS, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German Empire.

ELEC'TRIC, } *a.* [Fr. *électrique*;
ELEC'TRICAL, } from L. *electrum*, Gr. ηλεκτρον, amber.] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; as, an *electric* body, such as amber and glass; an *electric* substance.—2. In *general*, pertaining to electricity; as, *electric* power or virtue; *electric* attraction or repulsion; *electric* fluid.—3. Derived from or produced by electricity; as, *electrical* effects; *electric* vapour; *electric* shock.—4. Communicating a shock like electricity; as, the *Electric eel* or fish. [*See* GYMNOTUS.]—*Electrical apparatus*, the various things necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action; such



Electrical Machine.

as a machine for exciting and collecting electricity in quantity, glass tubes, coated jars, metallic rods, electrometers, insulated stools, &c.—*Electric jar.* [*See* LEYDEN PHIAL.]—*Electrical battery*, a number of electric jars connected with each other, for obtaining a powerful discharge of electricity.—*Electrical machine*, the principal part of the electrical apparatus, so constructed as to be capable of exciting a great quantity of electricity, and exhibiting its effects in a very sensible manner. It has been constructed of a great variety of forms, but in the common electrical machines, electricity is excited by the friction of a circular plate or cylinder of glass upon a cushion or rubber, which electricity is communicated to a metallic tube, termed the *prime-conductor.*—*Electric condenser*, an instrument by which small quantities of electricity may be accumulated, and rendered apparent.—*Electric clock*, a clock in which the moving power is the action of a current of voltaic electricity, instead of a weight.—*Electric telegraph.* [*See* TELEGRAPH.]—*Electric induction.* [*See* INDUCTION.]—*Electric tension.* [*See* TENSION.]

ELEC'TRIC, *n.* Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. [*See* ELECTRICITY.]

ELEC'TRICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

ELECTRI''CIAN, *n.* One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties, by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.

ELECTRIC'ITY, *n.* [*See* ELECTRIC.] The name given to the cause of a series of phenomena exhibited by various substances, and also to the phenomena themselves. We are totally ignorant of the nature of this cause; whether it be a material agent or merely a property of matter. But as some hypothesis is necessary for explaining the phenomena observed, it has been assumed to be a highly subtile imponderable fluid, identical with lightning, which pervades the pores of all bodies, and is capable of motion from one body to another. The first knowledge of electricity was due to the following out the observation made by Thales (B.C. 600) that amber, called by the Greeks ηλεκτρον, when rubbed acquired the property of attracting light substances. It was subsequently observed that glass and various other substances, when rubbed, acquired the same property. Thus if a tube of glass, a roll of sulphur, a piece of sealing-wax, or any resinous body, be rubbed with woollen cloth or silk, it immediately attracts light bodies, at a greater or less distance according to the strength of the electric virtue. The cause of this attraction is owing to *electricity*, excited by the friction, and the attraction itself is termed *electrical attraction.* It must be observed, however, that while some of the light substances adhere to the body which has been rubbed, or the *excited body*, as it is termed, others are repelled immediately after contact. After a while the excited body loses its influence, but it may again be renewed by friction; and if the body be sufficiently excited, and touched by the knuckle or a metallic ball, there is a slight crack, and a spark (called the *electric spark*) passes into the body presented to it. Bodies which, when rubbed or excited, exhibit the attractions and repulsions above mentioned, such as amber, resin, sulphur, glass, the precious stones, &c. are called *electrics*; and those bodies which cannot be excited by friction, such as the metals, charcoal, living animals, water, &c., are called *non-electrics.* The former class are also called *non-conductors*, because although they are capable of producing electricity, they do not allow it to pass easily through their substance; while the latter class are called *conductors*, because they readily transmit the electricity which they receive to any distance; and such is the rapidity of the electric fluid in motion that no perceptible length of time is required for its passage to any known distance. Electricity may be produced in various ways, but the simplest and most usual mode of producing it is by friction, and for this purpose electrical machines are employed. When a body acquires more than its natural quantity of electricity, it is said to be *positively electrified*, and when the natural quantity is diminished, the body is said to be *negatively electrified.* The electricity produced by glass, and that produced by resinous substances, are not identical; since each is found to attract what the other repels. Hence has arisen the theory of two distinct electricities; the one being called the *vitreous*, and the other the *resinous* electricity. The vitreous electricity is also sometimes called *positive*, and the resinous *negative* electricity, in consequence of theoretical views entertained on this subject. The fundamental laws of electricity are as follows:—Bodies in opposite states of electricity attract each other; bodies in similar states, that is, both positively or both negatively electrified, repel each other; and bodies in a natural state attract both those that are positively, and those that are negatively electrified. *Electricity*, when accumulated in large quantities, becomes an agent capable of producing the most sudden, violent, and destructive effects, as in thunder storms; and even in its quiescent state it is extensively concerned in the operations of nature. It is an important chemical agent, and its use has been lately much extended in the arts and manufactures. [*See* GALVANISM, VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, LIGHTNING, &c. &c.]

ELEC'TRIFIABLE, *a.* [from *electrify.*] Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric.—2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electrical fluid.

ELECTRIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.

ELEC'TRIFIED, *pp.* Charged with electricity.

ELEC'TRIFY, *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity.—2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to.—3. To excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock; as, the whole assembly was *electrified.*

ELEC'TRIFY, *v. i.* To become electric.

ELEC'TRIFYING, *ppr.* Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden shock.

ELEC'TRINE, *a.* [L. *electrum.*] Belonging to amber.

ELECTRIZA'TION, *n.* The act of electrizing.

ELEC'TRIZE, *v. t.* To electrify.

ELEC'TRIZED, *pp.* Charged with electricity.

ELEC'TRO-CHEM'ISTRY, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

ELEC'TRODE, *n.* [Gr. ἠλεκτρον, (for electricity,) and ὁδος, a way.] A name applied to what is called the *pole* of the voltaic circle. The *electrodes* are the surfaces of air, water, metal, &c., which serve to convey an electric current into and from the liquid to be decomposed.

ELEC'TRO-DYNA'MICS, *n.* The science which treats of electricity in motion through a system of conductors, and of the laws of the mutual action of electrical currents, particularly such as are produced by galvanic action.

ELEC'TRO-GILD'ING, *n.* A new mode of gilding copper or silver by the agency of voltaic electricity. The solution generally employed is a double cyanide of gold and potassium, which is deposited upon the surface to be gilded, in the same manner as in the electrotype process; articles are also plated with silver by using a solution of chloride or oxide of silver, mixed with a solution of cyanide of potassium. This latter process has been termed *Electro-plating.*

ELECTROLY'SIS, *n.* The decomposition of bodies by the electric current.

ELEC'TROLYTE, *n.* [Gr. ἠλεκτρον and λυω, to dissolve.] A compound which may be directly decomposed by an electric current.

ELECTROLYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis, or to the resolution of bodies into their elements by the action of the electric current.

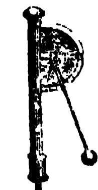
ELEC'TROLYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. ἠλεκτρον and λυω, to dissolve.] To decompose a compound substance by the direct action of galvanism.

ELEC'TRO-MAGNET'IC, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. *Electro-magnetic* phenomena.

ELEC'TRO-MAG'NETISM, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties. It comprehends the phenomena which show the connection between electricity and magnetism.

ELEC'TRO-MET'ALLURGY. The art of depositing metals, from solutions of their salts, upon metallic surfaces, by the action of voltaic electricity. The metal thus deposited forms a compact body, in every respect resembling the metal from the salt of which it has been obtained. Electro-metallurgy is a generic name, under which are included many specific processes, all more or less resembling each other; the most extensively known of which is that used in electrotype; *which see.*

ELECTROM'ETER, *n.* [L. *electrum*, Gr. ἠλεκτρον, amber, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or its quality in an *electrified* body; or an instrument for discharging it from a jar.


Electrometer.

ELECTROMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer; as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

ELECTRO-MO'TION, *n.* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another, by the attraction or influence of one metal plate in contact with another.

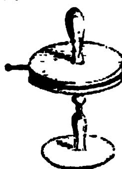
ELECTRO-MO'TIVE, *a.* Producing electro-motion; as, *electro-motive* power.

ELECTROMO'TOR, *n.* [*electrum* and *motor.*] A mover of the electric fluid; an instrument or apparatus so called.

ELEC'TRON, *n.* [Gr.] Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.

ELEC'TRO-NEG'ATIVE, *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

ELECTRO'PHOR, } *n.* [*electrum*
ELECTROPH'ORUS, } and φερω, to bear.] An instrument for preserving electricity a long time. It generally consists of two plates, one of which is a resinous electric, and the other is of metal; and when the resinous plate is excited by a peculiar application of a metallic plate, the machine will furnish electricity for a considerable time.

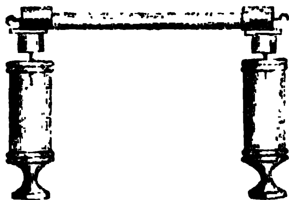

Electrophorus.

ELEC'TRO-PLATING, *n.* See ELECTRO-GILDING.

ELEC'TRO-POL'AR, *a.* A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive, and the other negative.

ELEC'TRO-POS'ITIVE, *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.

ELEC'TROSCOPE, *n.* [*electrum* and σκοπεω, to view.] An instrument for exhibiting the attractive and repulsive energies of electricity, or for indicating its presence.


Electroscope

ELEC'TRO-STAT'ICS, *n.* [*electrum* and στατικη.] The science which treats of electricity in *equilibrium*, as distinguished from *electro-dynamics*, which relates to the effects of electricity in motion through a continued system of conductors.

ELEC'TROTYPE, *n.* [Gr. ἠλεκτρον and τυπος, figure, image, form.] A process of electro-metallurgy recently discovered, and applied for the purpose of obtaining in metal, perfect copies to any extent, of various sorts of sculpture, impressions of medals, coins, facsimiles of engraved plates, &c. This is accomplished by subjecting certain metallic solutions, chiefly sulphate of copper, to the action of a galvanic battery, by which means a decomposition takes place, and the metal in its pure state is deposited in a film of the required thickness upon the surface, from which a copy or impression is to be taken. The metallic film thus deposited can be separated from the surface of the object, when it will be found to present a faithful and minute copy or impression of that object. The object to be copied must be of metal, or have a metallic surface given to it. Gold, silver, and other metals may be substituted for copper; and if the precipitated metal be left upon the surface upon which it is thrown down, gilding, silvering, and coppering may be extensively and beautifully effected. The object upon which a deposit of metal is to be made must be immersed in the fluid holding any particular metal in solution, and connected by a wire to the negative pole of a galvanic battery, while the galvanic circuit is completed by immersing a similar piece of metal to that held in solution, and joining it by a wire to the zinc pole of the battery.

ELEC'TRUM, *n.* [L. *amber.*] In *mineralogy*, an argentiferous gold ore, or native alloy, of a pale brass yellow colour.

ELEC'TUARY, *n.* [Low L. *electarium, electuarium*; Gr. εκλειγμα, or εκλεικτον, from λειχω, to lick. *Vossius.*] In *pharmacy*, a form of medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or sirup, and made into due consistence, to be taken in doses, like boluses.

ELEEMOS'YNARY, *a.* [Gr. ελεημοσυνη, alms, from ελεεω, to pity, ελεος, compassion; W. *elus*, charitable; *elusen*, alms, benevolence. *See* ALMS. It would be well to omit one *e* in this word.] 1. Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor; as, *eleemosynary* rents or taxes.—2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the support and promotion of learning; as, an *eleemosynary* corporation. A hospital founded by charity is an *eleemosynary* institution for the support of the poor, sick, and impotent; a college founded by donations is an *eleemosynary* institution for the promotion of learning. The corporation intrusted with the care of such institutions is *eleemosynary*.

ELEEMOS'YNARY, *n.* One who subsists on charity.

EL'EGANCE, } *n.* [L. *elegantia*; Fr.
EL'EGANCY, } *élégance*; probably from L. *eligo*, to choose, though irregularly formed.] In its primary sense, this word signifies that which is choice or select, as distinguished from what is common. 1. "The beauty of propriety, not of greatness," says Johnson. *Applied to manners or behaviour*, elegance is that fine polish, politeness, or grace, which is acquired by a genteel education, and an association with well-bred company. *Applied to language*, elegance respects the manner of speaking or of writing.—*Elegance of speaking* is the propriety of diction and utterance, and the gracefulness of action or gesture; comprehending correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, delivered in an agreeable manner.—*Elegance of composition* consists in correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, or well-chosen words, arranged in a happy manner. Elegance implies neatness, purity, and correct, perspicuous arrangement, and is calculated to please a delicate taste, rather than to excite admiration or strong feeling. Elegance is applied also to form. Elegance, in *arch*, consists in the due symmetry

and distribution of the parts of an edifice, or in regular proportions and arrangement. And in a similar sense, the word is applied to the person or human body. It is applied also to penmanship, denoting that form of letters which is most agreeable to the eye. In short, in a looser sense, it is applied to many works of art or nature remarkable for their beauty; as, *elegance* of dress or furniture.—2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty. In this sense it has a plural; as, the nicer *elegancies* of art.

EL'EGANT, *a.* [L. *elegans.*] 1. Polished; polite; refined; graceful; pleasing to good taste; as, *elegant* manners. —2. Polished; neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement; as, an *elegant* style or composition.—3. Uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace; as, an *elegant* speaker.—4. Symmetrical; regular; well formed in its parts, proportions, and distribution; as, an *elegant* structure.—5. Nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection; as, an *elegant* taste. [This is a loose application of the word; *elegant* being used for *delicate.*]—6. Beautiful in form and colours; pleasing; as, an *elegant* flower. —7. Rich; costly and ornamental; as, *elegant* furniture or equipage.

EL'EGANTLY, *adv.* In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; as, a composition *elegantly* written.—2. With due symmetry; with well-formed and duly-proportioned parts; as, a house *elegantly* built.—3. Richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed; as, a room *elegantly* furnished; a woman *elegantly* dressed.

ELEGI'AC, *a.* [Low L. *elegiacus.* *See* ELEGY.] 1. Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as, an *elegiac* lay; *elegiac* strains. —2. Used in elegies. Pentameter verse is *elegiac.*

ELEGI'AST, *n.* An elegist.

EL'EGIST, *n.* A writer of elegies.

ELE'GIT, *n.* [L. *eligo, elegi,* to choose.] 1. A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are apprized and delivered to the plaintiff, and if not sufficient to satisfy the debt, one moiety of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits.—2. The title to estate by elegit.

EL'EGY, *n.* [L. *elegia;* Gr. ἐλεγεῖον, ἔλεγος, supposed to be from λέγω, to speak or utter. Qu. the root of the L. *lugeo.* The verbs may have a common origin, for to speak and to cry out in wailing are only modifications of the same act, to throw out the voice with more or less vehemence.] 1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation.—2. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

EL'EMENT, *n.* [L. *elementum:* Fr. *élément;* W. *elven,* or *elvyz.* This word Owen refers to *elv* or *el,* a moving principle, that which has in itself the power of motion; and *el* is also a spirit or angel, which seems to be the Sax. *ælf,* an *elf.* Vossius assigns *elementum* to *eleo,* for *oleo,* to grow. *See* ELF.] 1. The first or constituent principle or minutest part of any thing; as, the *elements* of earth, water, salt, or wood; the *elements* of the world; the *elements* of animal or vegetable bodies. So letters are called the *elements* of language. —2. An ingredient; a constituent part of any composition.—3. In *a chemical sense,* an atom; the minutest particle of a substance; that which cannot be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c. An *element* is strictly the last result of chemical analysis; that which cannot be decomposed by any means now employed. An *atom* is the last result of mechanical division; that which cannot be any farther divided without decomposition: hence there may be both *elementary* and *compound* atoms.—4. In the *plural,* the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; as, the *elements* of geometry; the *elements* of music; the *elements* of painting; the *elements* of a theory.—5. In *popular language,* fire, air, earth, and water, are called the four *elements,* as formerly it was supposed that these are simple bodies, of which the world is composed. Later discoveries prove air, earth, and water to be compound bodies, and fire to be only the extrication of light and heat during *combustion.*— 6. Element, in the *singular,* is sometimes used for the air.—7. The substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal. Water is the proper *element* of fishes; air, of man. Hence,— 8. The proper state or sphere of any thing; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits. Faction is the *element* of a demagogue. —9. The matter or substances which compose the world.

> The *elements* shall melt with fervent heat; 2 Pet. iii.

10. The outline or sketch; as, the *elements* of a plan.— 11. Moving cause or principle; that which excites action.

> Passions, the *elements* of life. *Pope.*

Elements, in the *plural,* the bread and wine used in the eucharist.

EL'EMENT, *v. t.* To compound of elements or first principles.—2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. [*This word is rarely or never used.*]

ELEMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to elements.—2. Produced by some of the four supposed elements; as, *elemental* war.—3. Produced by elements; as, *elemental* strife.—4. Arising from first principles.

ELEMENTAL'ITY, *n.* Composition of principles or ingredients.

ELEMENT'ALLY, *adv.* According to elements; literally; as the words, "Take, eat; this is my body;" *elementally* understood.

ELEMENTAR'ITY, } *n.* The state
ELEMENT'ARINESS, } of being elementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

ELEMENT'ARY, *a.* Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; as, an *elementary* substance.—*Elementary* particles are those into which a body is resolved by decomposition.—*Elementary organs* in plants, are those minute internal parts out of which all the visible organs are constructed: they are always too small to be seen without the assistance of the microscope, and often require very high powers to be distinctly observed. They may be defined to be closed transparent, thin-sided membranous sacs, varying in form according to the part of the plant in which they are placed, and the purpose they serve.—2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition.—3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles; as, an *elementary* writer.

ELEMENT'ARY SUBSTANCES. Chemists enumerate fifty-four simple or elementary substances; that is, substances which are found incapable of farther analysis by any means hitherto discovered. Five of these exist in a separate state, as gases; namely, oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, azote or nitrogen, and fluorine; the last of these, however, has not yet been obtained in a separate state, and is only known to be a distinct substance, from the qualities of the compounds it forms with other matter. Seven are non-metallic solids and liquids; namely, sulphur, phosphorus, selenium, boron, carbon, bromine, and iodine; of these, the last two are either gaseous, solid or liquid, according to the temperature; the others are solids. Thirteen of the remaining substances are metallic or metalloid bodies, uniting with oxygen to form the earths and alkalies. [*See these terms.*] The remaining twenty-nine are metals. [*See* METALS.] These fifty-four substances are to be regarded as forming the elements of all bodies, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral; solid, liquid, or aëriform.

EL'EMENTED, *pp.* Compounded of elements or first principles.

EL'EMI, *n.* A resinous exudation from the Amyris elemifera, Zeylanica, and probably other plants. It is a stimulant resin, and is obtained from incisions in the bark. It is suffered to harden in the sun.

ELENCH', *n.* [L. *elenchus;* Gr. ἔλεγχος, from ἐλέγχω, to argue, to refute.] 1. A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism. [*Lit. us.*]—2. In *antiquity,* a kind of ear-ring set with pearls.

ELENCH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

ELENCH'ICALLY,† *adv.* By means of an elench.

ELENCH'IZE,† *v. i.* To dispute.

ELEO'CHARIS, *n.* Spike rush, a British genus of plants, of the class Triandria, and order Monogynia; nat. order Cyperaceæ. It grows in ditches, rivulets, and marshy ground, and at the edges of pools and lakes.

EL'EPHANT, *n.* [Sax. *elp, ylp;* Gr. ἐλέφας: L. *elephas, elephantus;* probably from the Heb. אלף, *eleph,* a leader or chief, the chief or great animal.] 1.



Elephant.

The popular name of a genus of pachydermatous mammalia, comprehend-

ing two species, viz. Elephas Indicus and Elephas Africanus, the former inhabiting India, the latter Africa. They are among the largest quadrupeds at present existing.—2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant.

EL'EPHANT-BEETLE, *n*. The popular name of the Scarabæus Elephas of Turton's Linnæus, a beetle inhabiting Guinea.

EL'EPHANT'S-FOOT, *n*. The popular name of the several species of Elephantopus, of which it is a translation. These are mostly tropical plants. The name is derived from the peculiar form of the thickened stem.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS, *n*. [Lat. and Gr. from ελεφας, elephant.] A disease of the skin, often confounded with leprosy, from which nevertheless it is quite distinct. In this disease, the skin is thick, livid, rugose, tuberculate; insensible as respects feeling; eyes fierce and staring; perspiration highly offensive.

ELEPHANT'INE, *a*. Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory.—2. In *antiquity*, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals; so called, perhaps, as being made of ivory.—3. In *geol.*, the *elephantine* epoch is that in which there was a preponderance of large pachydermata.

ELEPHANTOID', } *a*. Having the
ELEPHANTOID'AL, } form of an elephant.

ELETTA'RIA, *n*. A new genus of plants formed by Dr. Maton, and to which he referred the lesser Cardamom plant, under the name of *Elettariac ardamomum*. It is now referred to the genus *Alpinia*.

ELEUSIN'IAN, *a*. Relating to Eleusis in Greece; as, *Eleusinian* mysteries or festivals, the festivals and mysteries of Ceres.

EL'EVATE, *v. t.* [L. *elevo; e* and *levo*, to raise; Fr. *élever;* Eng. to *lift*. *See* LIFT.] 1. To raise, in a literal and general sense to raise from a low or deep place to a higher.—2. To exalt; to raise to a higher state or station; as, to *elevate* a man to an office.—3. To improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; as, to *elevate* the mind.—4. To raise from a low or common state; to exalt; as, to *elevate* the character; to *elevate* a nation.—5. To elate with pride.—6. To excite; to cheer; to animate; as, to *elevate* the spirits.—7.† To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction.—8. To raise from any tone to one more acute; as, to *elevate* the voice.—9. To augment or swell; to make louder, as sound.

EL'EVATE, *a*. [L. *elevatus*.] Elevated; raised aloft.

EL'EVATED, *pp*. Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.

EL'EVATING, *ppr*. Raising; exalting; dignifying; elating; cheering.

ELEVA'TION, *n*. [L. *elevatio*.] 1. The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher.—2. The act of exalting in rank, degree, or condition; as, the *elevation* of a man to a throne.—3. Exaltation; an elevated state; dignity.

> Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

4. Exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions; as, *elevation* of mind, of thoughts, of ideas.—5. Exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions.—6. Exaltation of character or manners.—7. Attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects.—8. An elevated place or station.—9. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain.—10. A passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice.—11. In *astron.*, altitude; the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.—12. In *gunnery*, the angle which the chase of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.—13. In *dialling*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line.—14. In *trigonometrical surveying*, the angle of elevation of any object, is the angle formed by two straight lines drawn from the observer's eye, the one to the top of the object and the other parallel to the horizon, both lines being in the same vertical plane.—15. In *arch.*, a geometrical projection of any object on a plane perpendicular to the horizon; the front or façade of a building.—*Elevation of the Host*, in *popish countries*, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.

EL'EVATOR, *n*. One who raises, lifts, or exalts. 2. In *anat.*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye.—3. A surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.—4. In *Mechs.* a series of boxes fastened to a strap, and moved by a wheel, to raise grain, meal, &c., to a higher floor.

EL'EVATORY, *n*. An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull.

EL'EVATORY, *a*. Tending to raise, or having power to elevate.

ELÉVE, *n*. (elavai'.) [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another.

ELEV'EN, *a*. (elev'n.) [Sax. *enndlefene, endleof, endlufa;* G. and D. *elf;* Isl. *elletu*. Qu. *one left* after ten.] Ten and one added; as, *eleven* men.

ELEV'ENTH, *a*. [Sax. *endlyfta, endlefta;* G. *elfte*.] The next in order to the tenth; as, the *eleventh* chapter.

ELF, *n*. *plur*. *Elves*. [Sax. *ælf*, or *elfenne*, a spirit, the nightmare; a ghost, hag, or witch; Sw. *älfrer*. In W. *el* is a moving principle, a spirit; *ele* is the same; *elu* is to move onward, to go; *elven* is an operative cause, a constituent part, an *element;* and *elf* is what moves in a simple or pure state, a spirit or demon. From these facts it would seem that *elf* is from a verb signifying to move, to flow; and *älf* or *elf* in Swedish, *elv* in Danish, is a river, whence *Elbe*. So *spirit* is from blowing, a flowing of air. In Sax. *æl* is *oil* and an *eel*, and *ælan* is to kindle; all perhaps from the sense of moving, flowing, or shooting along. The *elf* seems to correspond to the *demon* of the Greeks.] 1. A wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin; an imaginary being which our rude ancestors supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind. Hence, in *Scottish*, *elf-shot* is an elf-arrow; an arrow-head of flint, supposed to be shot by elves; and it signifies also a disease supposed to be produced by the agency of spirits.

> Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
> Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shak.*

2. An evil spirit; a devil.—3. A diminutive person.

ELF, *v. t.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it cannot be disentangled. This work was formerly ascribed to *elves*.

ELF'-ARROW, *n*. A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

ELF'BOLT, *n*. An elf-arrow or flint arrow-head.

ELF'-LOCK, *n*. A knot of hair twisted by elves.

ELF'IN, *a*. Relating or pertaining to elves.

ELF'IN, *n*. A little urchin.

ELF'ISH, *a*. Resembling elves; clad in disguise.

Elgin marbles, a series of ancient sculptured marbles, named from the Earl of Elgin. They belonged to the temple of Minerva, and other edifices in Athens. They consisted of matchless statues, metopes, &c.

ELIC'IT, *v. t.* [L. *elicio; e* or *ex* and *lacio*, to allure, D. *lokken*, G. *locken*.] 1. To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion. 2. To strike out; as, to *elicit* sparks of fire by collision.

ELIC'IT, *a*. Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence. [*This and the following, little used.*]

ELICITA'TION, *n*. The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out.

ELIC'ITED, *pp*. Brought or drawn out; struck out.

ELIC'ITING, *ppr*. Drawing out; bringing to light; striking out.

ELIDE, *v. t.* [L. *elido; e* and *lædo*.] 1 † To break or dash in pieces; to crush. 2. To cut off a syllable.

ELIGIBIL'ITY, *n*. [from *eligible*.] Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable.

EL'IGIBLE, *a*. [Fr. from L. *eligo*, to choose or select; *e* and *lego*.] 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

> In deep distress, certainty is more *eligible* than suspense. *Clarissa*

2. Suitable; proper; desirable; as, the house stands in an *eligible* situation.—3. Legally qualified to be chosen; as, a man is or is not *eligible* to an office.

EL'IGIBLENESS, *n*. Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

EL'IGIBLY, *adv*. In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

ELIM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *elimino; e* or *ex* and *limen*, threshold.] 1. To thrust out of doors.—2. To expel; to thrust out; to discharge, or throw off; to set at liberty.

> This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*. *Med. Repos.*

ELIM'INATED, *pp*. Expelled; thrown off; discharged.

ELIM'INATING, *ppr*. Expelling; discharging; throwing off

ELIMINA'TION, *n*. The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging, or excreting by the pores.—2. In *alge.*, the process of reducing a number of equations, containing certain letters, to a smaller number, in

which one or more of the letters shall not be found.

ELIN'GUID, *a.* [L. *elinguis.*] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.

ELIQUA'TION, *n.* [L. *eliquo*, to melt; *e* and *liquo.*] In *chem.*, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the one and not the other; as, an alloy of copper and lead.

ELI''SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *elisio*, from *elido*, to strike off; *e* and *lædo.*] 1. In *gram.*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain; th' empyreal sphere.—2.† Division; separation.

ELI'SOR, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Norm. *eliser*, to choose; Fr. *élire, élisant.*] In *law*, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. When the sheriff is interested in a suit, the *venire* is issued to the coroners; or if an exception lie to any coroner, the *venire* shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or to two persons of the county, named by the court, and sworn; and these, who are called *elisors* or electors, shall return the jury.

ELITE, *n.* (eleet'.) [Fr.] The chosen part, particularly of an army; the flower of an army.

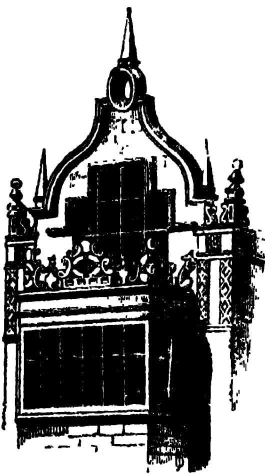
ELIX'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *elixo.*] To extract by boiling.

ELIX'ATED, *pp.* Extracted by boiling.

ELIXA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *elixus*, from *elixio*, to boil, to moisten, or macerate, from *lixo, lix.*] 1. The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.—2. In *phar.*, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; also, lixiviation.

ELIX'IR, *n.* [*See* ELIXATION. Others derive it from the Arabic *al-ecsir*, chemistry.] 1. In *med.*, a tincture with more than one base. In *modern phar.*, elixirs are called compound tinctures.—2. A liquor for transmuting metals into gold.—3. Quintessence; refined spirit.—4. Any cordial; that substance which invigorates.

ELIZABETHAN ARCHITECTURE,



Elizabethan Window, Rushton Hall, cir. 1590.

n. A name given to the impure architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of Gothic and debased Italian were jumbled together, producing a singular and absurd heterogeneousness in detail with wonderful picturesqueness in general effect. Its chief characteristics are deeply embayed windows, and galleries of great length.

ELIZABETH'AN, *a.* Pertaining to queen Elizabeth.

ELK, *n.* [Sax. *elch;* L. *alce, alces;* Dan. *els-dyr.* This animal is described by Cæsar and Pausanias.] A quadruped, the *Cervus Alces* of Linn., a ruminant



Elk (Cervus Alces).

mammal, called Moose in North America, from the Indian name Musu.

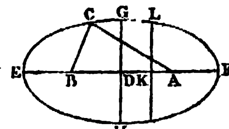
ELK'-NUT, *n.* A plant, the *Hamiltonia oleifera*, called also oil-nut.

ELL, *n.* [Sax. *elne;* G. *elle;* Fr. *aune;* L. *ulna;* Gr. ωλενη; W. *elin*, an elbow, and *glin*, the knee. Qu.] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The ells chiefly used in Great Britain were the English and Flemish. The English ell is three feet nine inches, or a yard and a quarter. The Flemish ell is 27 inches, or three quarters of a yard. The English is to the Flemish as five to three. In *Scotland*, an ell is $37\frac{2}{10}$ English inches. *Ell* is also used proverbially for an indefinitely long measure. "Give him an *inch* and he will take an *ell*:" is a common proverb.

ELLA'GIC-ACID, *n.* An acid which exists in the gall-nut, along with gallic acid. These acids separate from the aqueous infusion, in the state of a yellowish crystalline mass; they are then separated from one another after several chemical processes.

ELL'EBORIN, *n.* A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in the *Helleborus hiemalis*, or winter hellebore.

ELLIP'SIS, or **ELLIPS'E**, *n. plur. Ellipses.* [Gr. ελλειψις, an omission or defect, from ελλειπω, to leave or pass by, λειπω, to *leave.*] 1. In *geom.*, an oval figure produced from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of it, but not parallel to the base. The ancient Greek geometers gave this name to the figure, because, among its other properties, one is, that the squares of the ordinates are less than the rectangles under the respective abscissæ and the parameter, or differ from them in *defect.* The ellipse ranks next in importance to the circle. The paths which the planets describe in their revolutions round the sun are ellipses, the sun being placed in one of the foci. There are various methods of describing the ellipse upon a plain surface; sometimes this is performed by an instrument called the *elliptograph.* The simplest method of describing an ellipse is by two pins and a string. At a given distance equal to twice the required eccentricity of the figure, fix two pins A and B, and pass a string ACB, having its ends tied together; keep the string stretched by a pencil or tracer C, and move this all the way round, keeping the string all the while equally tense, then the figure CGLFHE will be an ellipse. A and B are called the foci; D, the middle point between them, the



Ellipse.

centre; DA or DB the eccentricity; EF, which passes through A and B, the major or transverse axis; GH, which passes through the centre, and cuts EF at right angles, the minor or conjugate axis. If from any point L in the curve, a line LK be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it will be an ordinate to the axis, and EK and KF are said to be the abscissæ corresponding to that ordinate. .. Also, any line drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the curve, is called a diameter. [*See* CONIC SECTIONS.]—2. In *gram.*, defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader may supply; as, the heroic virtues I admire, for the heroic virtues *which* I admire.

ELLIP'SOGRAPH, or **ELLIP'TOGRAPH**, *n.* [*ellipsis*, and Gr. γραφω.] An instrument for describing a semi-ellipse, (the best form of which is that invented by Mr. Farrey); a trammel.

ELLIPS'OID, *n.* [*ellipsis*, and Gr. ειδος, form.] In *conics*, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis; an elliptic conoid; a spheroid.

ELLIP'SOID, } *a.* Pertaining to an
ELLIPSOID'AL, } ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

ELLIP'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to an
ELLIP'TICAL, } ellipsis; having the form of an ellipse.

> The planets move in *elliptical* orbits, having the sun in one focus, and by a radius from the sun, they describe equal areas in equal times. *Cheyne.*

2. Defective; as, an *elliptical* phrase.

ELLIP'TICALLY, *adv.* According to the figure called an ellipsis.—2. Defectively.

ELLIPTIC'ITY, *n.* Elliptical form.—2. A term used in the theory of the figure of the earth. It means, the fraction which the excess of the axis major, over the axis minor of an ellipse, is of the axis minor itself. Thus, if the axis major be 9 and the axis minor 7, the ellipticity is $9 - 7 = \frac{2}{7}$. It must not be confounded with *eccentricity.*

ELLIP'TIC-LANCEOLATE, *a.* In *bot.*, having a shape between elliptical and lanceolate.

ELLIP'TOGRAPH, *n.* *See* ELLIPSOGRAPH.

ELM, *n.* [Sax. *elm*, or *ulm-treou;* G. *ulme;* Lat. *ulmus.* Qu. W. *llwyv*, a platform, a frame, an *elm*, from extending.] A tree. The English name of the different species of the genus Ulmus, Linn. Class and order, Pentandria digynia; nat. order Ulmaceæ. The elm is one of our principal timber trees for usefulness, ranking next to the oak. There are nineteen species already described, six of which are na-

tives of Britain. The most valuable



Elm (Ulmus campestris).

of the British species are the common English elm, the Welsh, the Hertfordshire, the Huntingdon, and the smooth-leaved. The elm is valued for the rapidity of its growth, its hardiness, and its capability of thriving in poor soil, unfit for tillage.

EL'MOS-FIRE, *n.* An appearance caused by fiery meteors in the atmosphere. It is often seen playing about the masts and rigging of ships. If two flames are visible, the sailors call them *Castor* and *Pollux*; if only one, *Helene*.

ELM'Y, *a.* Abounding with elms.

ELOCA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *eloco.*] 1. A removal from the usual place of residence.—2. Departure from the usual method; an ecstasy.

ELOCU'TION, *n.* [Lat. *elocutio*, from *eloquor*; *e* and *loquor*, to speak, Gr. λακεω, λασκω.] 1. Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments. We say of *elocution*, it is good or bad; clear, fluent, or melodious.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery. *E. Porter.*

2. In *rhet.*, *elocution* consists of elegance, composition, and dignity; and Dryden uses the word as nearly synonymous with *eloquence*, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty.—3. Speech; the power of speaking.

Whose taste…gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton.*

Among *the ancient rhetoricians*, elocution was reckoned the third of those powers or acquirements which were judged necessary to an orator, invention and disposition being the first and second. It consisted in the ability to suit the language to the thoughts, in having words and figures of speech always ready and proper for the occasion. It was reckoned distinct from pronunciation or delivery, which belonged to another division of rhetoric: hence, the power of fluent speech; the power of speech generally; eloquence, beauty of words.

ELOCU'TIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to elocution or containing it.

ELOCU'TIONIST, *n.* One who is versed in elocution, or who treats of the subject.

ELOCU'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.

EL'OGIST,† *n.* An eulogist.

EL'OGY, } *n.* [Fr. *éloge*; L. *elogium*;

ELO'GIUM, } Gr. λογος. *See* EULOGY.] The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric. [But we generally use *eulogy*.]

ELOIN', **ELOIN'E**, or **ELOIGN'E**, *v. t.* [Fr. *éloigner*, to remove far off.] 1. To separate and remove to a distance.—2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are *eloined*. *Blackstone.*

ELOIN'ATE, or **ELOIGN'ATE**, *v. t.* To remove.

ELOIN'ATED, or **ELOIGN'ATED**, *pp.* Removed.

ELOIN'ED, or **ELOIGN'ED**, *pp.* Removed to a distance; carried far off.

ELOIN'ING, or **ELOIGN'ING**, *ppr.* Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown.

ELOIN'MENT, or **ELOIGN'MENT**, *n.* Removal to a distance; distance.

ELONG',† *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo.*] To put far off; to retard.

ELON'GATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo*, from *longus*. *See* LONG.] 1. To lengthen; to extend.—2. To remove farther off.

ELON'GATE, *v. i.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

ELON'GATED, *pp.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.

ELON'GATING, *ppr.* Lengthening; extending.—2. Receding to a greater distance, particularly as a planet from the sun in its orbit.

ELONGA'TION, *n.* The act of stretching or lengthening; as, the *elongation* of a fibre.—2. The state of being extended.—3. Distance; space which separates one thing from another.—4. Departure; removal; recession.—5. Extension; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains? *Pinkerton.*

6. In *astr.*, the recess of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit; as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury.—7. In *sur.*, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

ELOPE', *v. i.* [D. *loopen*; *wegloopen*; G. *laufen*, *entlaufen*; Sax. *hleapan*; Eng. to *leap*. In all the dialects, except the English, *leap* signifies to run. Qu. Heb. טלף, *talaph.*] 1. To run away; to depart from one's proper place or station privately or without permission; to quit, without permission or right, the station in which one is placed by law or duty. Particularly and appropriately, to run away or depart from a husband, and live with an adulterer, as a married woman; or to quit a father's house, privately or without permission, and marry or live with a gallant, as an unmarried woman.—2. To run away; to escape privately; to depart, without permission, as a son from a father's house, or an apprentice from his master's service.

ELOPED, *pp.* Run away privately.

ELOPEMENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law; as, the *elopement* of a wife from her husband, or of a daughter from her father's house, usually with a lover or gallant. It is sometimes applied to the departure of a son or an apprentice, in like manner.

ELOPING, *ppr.* Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father, or master.

E'LOPS, *n.* [Gr. ελλοψ.] A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies, the Elops Saurus of Turton's Linnæus.

EL'OQUENCE, *n.* [L. *eloquentia*, from *eloquor*, *loquor*, to speak; Gr. λακεω, λασκω, to crack, to sound, to speak. The primary sense is probably to burst with a sound, for the Gr. has λακις, a fissure, from the same root; whence λακιζω, to open or split; whence L. *lacero*, to tear; and hence perhaps Eng. a *leak*. Qu. the root of *clack*.] 1. The expression of strong emotion, in a manner adapted to excite correspondent emotions in others. The art of clothing the thoughts in the most suitable expressions, in order to produce conviction or persuasion; power, beauty, and appropriateness of language. The word, in its most extensive signification, comprehends every mode in which deep feeling may be expressed, either by words, tones, looks, or gestures. Eloquence therefore requires, in its most perfect form, a vigorous understanding, a glowing imagination, appropriate and rich language, with fluency, animation, and suitable action. Hence, eloquence is adapted to please, affect, and persuade. The elements of eloquence are usually comprised under the four following divisions:—*invention*, *disposition*, *elocution*, and *delivery*. The first has reference to the character of the thoughts or ideas to be employed; the second to their arrangement; and the third and fourth have respect to words, style, utterance, action, &c. The Romans distinguished three kinds of eloquence:—the demonstrative, occupied with praise or blame, and address to the judgment; the deliberative, which acts upon the will by persuasion or dissuasion; and the judicial or forensic, which was used in defending or attacking. In our own times a division somewhat similar has been made, and the bar, the senate, and the pulpit, are the three grand arenas for the display of eloquence. With regard to the distinguishing characteristics of these three kinds of eloquence, *see* Blair, and Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric. Demosthenes in Greece, Cicero in Rome, Lord Chatham and Burke in Great Britain, and Fisher Ames in the United States, were distinguished for their *eloquence* in declamation and debate.—2. The power of expressing strong emotions with fluency and force.—3. Forcible language, which gives utterance to deep emotion.

She uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shak.*

4. It is sometimes applied to written language.

EL'OQUENT, *a.* Having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher.—2. Adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power; as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

EL'OQUENTLY, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, and persuade.

ELSE, *a.* (els.) [Sax. *elles*; Dan. *ellers*, from *eller*, or; L. *alius*, *alias*. *See* *Alien*.] Other; different; besides. Who *else* is coming? What *else* shall I give? Do you expect any thing *else*? [This word, if considered to be an adjective, never precedes its noun, but always follows it.]

ELSE, *adv.* (els.) Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. Thou desirest not sacrifice, *else* would I give it; that is, *if* thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it; Ps. v. 16. Repent, or *else* I will come to thee quickly; that is, repent, or if thou shouldst not repent, if the case or fact should be different, I will come to thee quickly; Rev. ii. 5.—2. Beside; except that mentioned; as, no where *else*.

ELSEWHERE, *adv.* In any other place; as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere*.—2. In some other place; in other places indefinitely. It is reported in town and *elsewhere*.

ELU'CIDATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elucido*, from *eluceo*, *luceo*, to shine, or from *lucidus*, clear, bright. *See* LIGHT.] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible; to illustrate. An example will *elucidate* the subject. An argument may *elucidate* an obscure question. A fact related by one historian may *elucidate* an obscure passage in another's writings.

ELU'CIDATED, *pp.* Explained; made plain, clear, or intelligible.

ELU'CIDATING, *ppr.* Explaining; making clear or intelligible.

ELUCIDA'TION, *n.* The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration; as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

ELU'CIDATIVE, *a.* Making clear.

ELU'CIDATOR, *n.* One who explains: an expositor.

ELU'CIDATORY, *a.* Tending to elucidate.

ELUCUBRA'TION. *See* LUCUBRATION.

ELUDE, *v. t.* [L *eludo*; *e* and *ludo*, to play; Sp. *eludir*; Fr. *éluder*. The Latin verb forms *lusi*, *lusum*; and this may be the Heb. Ch. and Ar. לוץ, *luts*, to deride.] 1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; as, to *elude* an enemy; to *elude* the sight; to *elude* an officer; to *elude* detection; to *elude* vigilance; to *elude* the force of an argument; to *elude* a blow or stroke.—2. To mock by an unexpected escape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain.
Pope.

3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered. The cause of magnetism has hitherto *eluded* the researches of philosophers.

ELUDIBLE, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.

ELUM'BATED, *a.* [L. *lumbus*.] Weakened in the loins.

ELU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *elusio*. *See* ELUDE.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

ELU'SIVE, *a.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.
Pope.

ELU'SORINESS, *n.* The state of being elusory.

ELU'SORY, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

ELUTE, *v. t.* [L. *eluo*, *elutum*; qu. *e* and *lavo*. *See* ELUTRIATE.] To wash off; to cleanse.

ELUTED, *pp.* Washed; cleansed.

ELUTING, *ppr.* Cleansed by washing.

ELUTRIATE, *v. t.* [L. *elutrio*; Sw. *lutra*, *luttra*, to cleanse, to defecate; Sax. *lutter*, pure; *ludian*, to purify; G. *lauter*, pure; Ir. *gleith*.] To purify by washing; to cleanse by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor. In *chem.*, to pulverize and mix a solid substance with water, and decant the extraneous lighter matter that may rise or be suspended in the water.

ELU'TRIATED, *pp.* Cleansed by washing and decantation.

ELU'TRIATING, *ppr.* Purifying by washing and decanting.

ELUTRIA'TION, *n.* The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor. The finer particles held in suspension in the liquid poured off, will then settle at the bottom in an impalpable powder, and may be taken out to dry. By the process of elutriation, ores, especially those of tin, are separated from earthy matter.

ELUX'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *eluxatus*.] To dislocate. [*See* LUXATE.]

ELUX'ATED, *pp* Dislocated.

ELUX'ATING, *ppr.* Dislocating.

ELUXA'TION, *n.* The dislocation of a bone [*See* LUXATION.]

ELV'AN, *n.* A Cornish term for dike; applied to long lines of granitic and felspar-porphyritic rocks in Cornwall, which cut the slates and granites, and which greatly resemble trap-dikes.

ELV'AN *a.* Pertaining to elves.

ELVE'-LOCKS. *See* ELF-LOCK.

ELV'ERS, *n.* Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.

ELVES, *plur.* of *Elf*.

ELV'ISH, *a.* More properly *elfish*,—*which see*.

ELYDOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. ελαιον, oil, and υδωρ, water.] A term applied to a method of painting with a substance consisting of oil and water, in such a manner as to add the freshness of water colours to the mellowness of oil painting.

EL'YMUS, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Triandria, order digynia; nat. order Graminaceæ. It contains above twenty species, most of which are found in the northern hemisphere. Three of them are common in England, and are called lyme-grass.

EL'YNA, *n.* A genus of plants of the Monœcia triandria class and order. These plants grow in muddy places on mountains in the north of England.

ELYS'IAN, *a.* (elyzh'un.) [L. *elysius*.] Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; as, *elysian* fields.

ELYS'IUM, *n.* (elyzh'um.) [L. *elysium*; Gr. ηλυσιον.] In *ancient myth*, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place.

ELY'TRA, *n. plur.* [Gr. ελυτρον.] The wing-sheaths, or upper crustaceous membranes, which form the superior wings in the tribe of beetles. They cover the body and protect the true membranous wing. In the sing. *Ely'tron*.

ELY"TRIFORM, *a.* In the form of a wing-sheath.

ELY"TRINE, *n.* The name given to the substance of which the horny covering of crustaceous insects is composed.

'EM. A contraction of *them*.

They took *'em*. *Hudibras.*

EM. A prefix used for *en*,—*which see*.

EMAC'ERATE,† *v. t.* To make lean.

EMAC'ERATED, *pp.* Made lean.

EMAC'ERATING, *ppr.* Making lean.

EMAC'ERATION, *n.* A making lean.

EMA'CIATE, *v. i.* [L. *emacio*, from *maceo*, or *macer*, lean; Gr. μικκος, μικρος, small; Fr. *maigre*; Eng. *meager*, *meek*; G. *mager*; Ch. מאך, *maak*, to be thin.] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.

EMA'CIATE, *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness. Sorrow, anxiety, want of appetite, and disease, often *emaciate* the most robust bodies

EMA'CIATE, *a.* Thin; wasted.

EMA'CIATED, *pp.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

EMA'CIATING, *ppr.* Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.

EMACIA'TION, *n.* The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh.—2. The state of being reduced to leanness.

EMAC'ULATE, *v. t.* [infra.] To take spots from. [*Lit. us.*]

EMACULA'TION, *n.* [L. *emaculo*, from *e* and *macula*, a spot.] The act or operation of freeing from spots. [*Lit. us.*]

EM'ANANT, *a.* [L. *emanans*. *See* EMANATE.] Issuing or flowing from.

EM'ANATE, *v. i.* [L. *emano*; *e* and *mano*, to flow; Fr. *émaner*.] 1. To issue from a source; to flow from; *applied to fluids*; as, light *emanates* from the sun; perspirable matter from animal bodies.—2. To proceed from a source or fountain; as, the powers of government in republics *emanate* from the people.

EM'ANATING, *ppr.* Issuing or flowing from a fountain.

EMANA'TION, *n.* The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin.—2. That which issues, flows or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium. Light is an *emanation* from the sun; wisdom, from God; the authority of laws, from the supreme power.

EM'ANATIVE, *a.* Issuing from another.

EMAN'CIPATE, *v. t.* [L. *emancipo*, from *e* and *mancipium*, a slave; *manus*, hand and *capio*, to take, as slaves were anciently prisoners taken in war.] 1. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; as, to *emancipate* a slave.—2. To set free or restore to liberty; *in a general sense*.—3. To free from bondage, civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence; as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.—4. In *ancient Rome*, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as if he was of age. It has this signification in the law of Scotland.

EMAN'CIPATE, *a.* Set at liberty.

EMAN'CIPATED, *pp.* Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; liberated.

EMAN'CIPATING, *ppr.* Setting free from bondage, servitude, or dependence; liberating.

EMANCIPA'TION, *n.* The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as, the *emancipation* of slaves by their proprietors; the *emancipation* of a son among the Romans;

the *emancipation* of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority.—2. The act of setting free from civil restraints or disabilities, as the *emancipation* of *catholics* by the act of parliament passed in 1829.

EMANCIPA'TIONIST, } **EMAN'CIPIST,** } *n.* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

EMAN'CIPATOR, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

EMĀNE, *v. t.* [L. *emano.*] To issue or flow from. But this is not an elegant word. [*See* EMANATE.]

EMĂR'GINATE, *v. t.* To take away the margin.

EMĂR'GINATE, } **EMĂR'GINATED,** } *a.* [Fr. *marge;* L. *margo;* whence *emargino.*] 1. In *bot.*, notched in a peculiar manner at the apex; *applied to the leaf, petal, or stigma.*—2. In *mineralogy*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.


Emarginate Leaf.

EMĂR'GINATELY, *adv.* In the form of notches.

EMĂR'GINATING, *ppr.* Taking away the margin.

EMĂS'CULATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *emasculo*, from *e* and *masculus*, a male. *See* MALE.] 1. To castrate; to deprive a male of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility.—2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigour; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

> Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*
>
> To *emasculate* the spirits. *Collier.*

EMĂS'CULATE, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigour.

EMĂS'CULATED, *pp.* Castrated; weakened.

EMĂS'CULATING, *ppr.* Castrating; gelding; depriving of vigour.

EMASCULA'TION, *n.* The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration.—2. The act of depriving of vigour or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

EMBĀLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *emballer;* It. *imballare; em, im,* for *en* or *in,* and *balla, balle,* bale.] 1. To make up into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack.—2. To bind; to inclose.

EMBĀLED, *pp.* Made into a bale.

EMBĀLING, *ppr.* Making into a bale.

EMBĂLM, *v. t.* (embäm.) [Fr. *embaumer*, from *baume*, balm, from *balsam;* Sp. *embalsamar.*] 1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction.

> Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel; Gen. l.

2. To fill with sweet scent.—3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.

> Virtue alone, with lasting grace,
> *Embalms* the beauties of the face.
> *J. Trumbull.*

EMBĂLM'ED, *pp.* Filled with aromatic plants for preservation; preserved from loss or destruction.

EMBĂLM'ER, *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.

EMBĂLM'ING, *ppr.* Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; preserving with care from loss, decay, or destruction.

EMBĂLM'ING, *n.* A process by which a dead body is rendered capable of resisting putrefaction, and retaining its form and consistence for an indefinite period of time. A body so prepared is called a *mummy.* The ancient Egyptians excelled all other people in the art of embalming. Several processes were in use amongst them, which were costly or cheap, according to the circumstances of the deceased. [*See* MUMMY.]

EMBĂLM'MENT, *n.* Act of embalming.

EMBANK', *v. t.* [*en* or *in,* and *bank.*] To enclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes.

EMBANK'ED, *pp.* Enclosed with a bank; defended by a bank.

EMBANK'ING, *ppr.* Enclosing or surrounding with a bank.

EMBANK'MENT, *n.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.—2. Enclosure by a bank; the banks, or artificial mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place, especially against floods. In *territorial improvement*, an embankment is a mound of earth, or a wall, or a structure composed partly of a wall and partly of a bank of earth, to protect lands from being overflown by rivers, or the sea. In *modern times*, embankments are employed, not merely to protect lands under cultivation, but to enclose land that is occasionally overflown by rivers or the sea, and render it fit for the purposes of husbandry. This has been done to a greater extent in Holland, than in any other country. In *Britain* we have the embankments of the Thames near London. The art of constructing embankments and of keeping them in repair, is one of the greatest importance to the proprietors of low lands which are liable to incursions of the sea, or to be flooded by rivers. The first thing to be attended to in forming embankments, is to enable them to resist the pressure of the highest floods that are likely to occur, and to prevent the effect of the waves and currents in washing them away. The term embankment is also applied to a road carried over a valley, to confine the waters of a canal, &c.

EMBĂR', *v. t.* [*en* and *bar.*] To shut, close or fasten with a bar; to make fast.—2. To enclose so as to hinder egress or escape.

> Where fast *embarr'd* in mighty brazen wall. *Spenser.*

3. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up.

> He *embarred* all further trade. *Bacon.*

EMBARCA'TION, *n.* Embarkation—*which see.*

EMBĂR'GO, *n.* [Sp. *embargo.* This is a modern word from the Spanish and Portuguese. In Portuguese, *embaraçár*, which the Spanish write *embarazar*, is to embarrass, entangle, stop, hinder; Port. *embaraço*, impediment, embarrassment, stop, hinderance. The palatal being changed into *z* and *s*, we have *embarrass* from this word; but *embargo* retains the palatal letter.] In *com.*, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. Most generally it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.

EMBĂR'GO, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *embargar.*] 1. To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time.

EMBĂR'GOED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as ships or commerce.

EMBĂR'GOING, *ppr.* Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering.

EMBĂRK', *v. t.* [Sp. *embarcar;* Fr. *embarquer; en* and *barco*, a boat, a barge, a bark.] 1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel or boat. The general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.—2. To engage a person in any affair. This projector *embarked* his friends in the design or expedition.

EMBĂRK', *v. i.* To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.—2. To engage in any business; to undertake it; to take a share in. The young man *embarked* rashly in speculation, and was ruined.

EMBARKA'TION, *n.* The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard.—2. That which is embarked; as, an *embarkation* of Jesuits.—3. [Sp. *embarcacion.*] A small vessel or boat. [*Unusual.*]

EMBĂRK'ED, *pp.* Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.

EMBĂRK'ING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or boat; going on shipboard.

EMBAR'RAS, *n.* [Fr.] Embarrassment.

EMBAR'RASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarrasser;* Sp. *embarazar;* from Sp. *embarazo;* Port. *embaraço*, Fr. *embarras*, perplexity, intricacy, hinderance, impediment. In Spanish, formerly *embargo* signified embarrassment, and *embarrar* is to perplex.] 1. To perplex; to render intricate; to entangle. We say, public affairs are *embarrassed;* the state of our accounts is *embarrassed;* want of order tends to *embarrass* business.—2. To perplex, as the mind or intellectual faculties; to confuse. Our ideas are sometimes *embarrassed.*—3. To perplex, as with debts, or demands, beyond the means of payment; *applied to a person or his affairs.* In *mercantile language*, a man or his business is *embarrassed*, when he cannot meet his pecuniary engagements.—4. To perplex; to confuse; to disconcert; to abash. An abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady. A young man may be too much *embarrassed* to utter a word.

EMBAR'RASSED, *pp.* Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded.

EMBAR'RASSING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.

EMBAR'RASSING, *a.* Perplexing; adapted to perplex.

EMBAR'RASSMENT, *n.* Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement.—2. Confusion of mind.—3. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts.—4. Confusion; abashment.

EMBĂR'RED, *pp.* Shut; closed; fastened.

EMBĂR'RING, *ppr.* Fastening, as with a bar.

EMBĀSE, *v. t.* [*en* and *base.*] To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair.

> The virtue...of a tree *embased* by the ground. *Bacon.*
>
> I have no ignoble end...that may *embase* my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

2. To degrade; to vilify. [*This word is seldom used.*]

EMBĀSEMENT, *n.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration.

EM'BASSADE,† *n.* An embassy.

EMBAS'SADOR, *n.* *See* AMBASSADOR.

EMBAS'SADRESS, *n.* *See* AMBASSADRESS.

EM'BASSAGE, an embassy, is not used.

EM'BASSY, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *embaxada;* Fr. *ambassade.*] 1. The message or public function of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; the word signifies the message or commission itself, and the person or persons sent to convey or to execute it. We say, the king sent an *embassy,* meaning an envoy, minister, or ministers; or the king sent a person on an *embassy.* The *embassy* consisted of three envoys. The *embassy* was instructed to inquire concerning the king's disposition. 2. A solemn message.

> Eighteen centuries ago, the gospel went forth from Jerusalem on an *embassy* of mingled authority and love. *B. Dickinson.*

3. Ironically, an errand.

EMBĀTHE, *v. t.* To bathe.

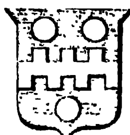
EMBAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*en* and *battle.*] To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle.

> On their *embattled* ranks the waves return. *Milton*

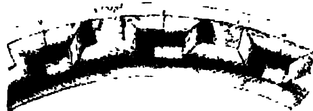
2. To furnish with battlements.

EMBAT'TLE, *v. i.* To be ranged in order of battle.

EMBAT'TLED, *pp.* Arrayed in order of battle.—2. Furnished with battlements; and in *her.*, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary.—3. *a.* Having been the place of battle; as, an *embattled* plain or field; provided with embattlement.



Embattled



Embattled Moulding.

EMBAT'TLEMENT, or **EMBATTAILEMENT,** *n.* An indented parapet belonging originally to military works, the indents, crenelles, or embrasures being used for discharging missiles. It was afterwards adopted extensively in decorative architecture.

EMBAT'TLING, *ppr.* Ranging in battle array.

EMBĀY, *v. t.* [*en, in,* and *bay.*] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to land-lock; to inclose between capes or promontories.—2 † [Fr *baigner.*] To bathe; to wash.

EMBĀYED, *pp.* Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land, as a ship.

EMBĀYING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a bay.

EMBED', or **IMBED',** *v. t.* [*en, in,* and *bed.*] To lay as in a bed, to lay in surrounding matter; as, to *embed* a thing in clay or in sand.

EMBED'DED, or **IMBED'DED,** *pp.* Laid as in a bed, deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter; as, ore *embedded* in sand.

EMBED'DING, or **IMBED'DING,** *ppr.* Laying, depositing, or forming, as in a bed.

EMBED'MENT, or **IMBED'MENT,** *n.* Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

EMBEL'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *embellir,* from *belle,* L. *bellus,* pretty.] 1. To adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; *applied to persons or things.* We *embellish* the person with rich apparel, a garden with shrubs and flowers, and style with metaphors.—2. To make graceful or elegant; as, to *embellish* manners. This word is applicable to all the arts, but is used more particularly in architecture, which is *embellished* by sculpture, painting and other ornaments, to make it more beautiful.

EMBEL'LISHED, *pp.* Adorned; decorated; beautified.

EMBEL'LISHER, *n.* One who embellishes.

EMBEL'LISHING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament, or elegance to a person or thing.

EMBEL'LISHINGLY, *adv.* So as to embellish.

EMBEL'LISHMENT, *n.* The act of adorning.—2. Ornament; decoration; any thing that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders any thing pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts. Rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person. Virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind, and liberal arts, the *embellishments* of society.—*Embellishments* in the arts are more extensive than ornaments, and if used profusely, or with bad taste, will mar the finest composition. The *embellishments* of exterior architecture are its sculptures and carvings, and of interior architecture, pictures, statues, bassi rilievi, furniture, mirrors, gildings, &c.

EM'BER, in *ember-days, ember-weeks,* is the Saxon *emb-ren,* or *ymb-ryne,* a circle, circuit, or revolution, from *ymb,* ἀμφι, around, and *ren,* or *ryne,* course, from the root of *run.* Ember-days are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood-day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December. *Ember-days* are days returning at certain seasons; *Ember-weeks,* the weeks in which these days fall; and formerly, our ancestors used the words *Ember-fast* and *Ember-tide* or season.

EM'BER GOOSE, *n.* A fowl of the genus Colymbus and order of ansers. It is larger than the common goose; the head is dusky; the back, coverts of the wings and tail, clouded with lighter and darker shades of the same; the primaries and tail are black; the breast and belly silvery. It inhabits the northern regions, about Iceland and the Orkneys.

EM'BERING,† *n.* The ember-days, *supra.*

EMBERI'ZA, *n.* A genus of birds belonging to the order of passeres. It includes the snow-flake, the bunting, the yellow-hammer, and reed-sparrow.

EM'BERS, *n. plur.* [Sax. *æmyrian;* Scot. *ameris, aumers;* Ice. *einmyria.*] Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal, or other combustibles not extinguished; cinders.

> He rakes hot *embers,* and renews the fires. *Dryden.*

It is used by Colebrooke in the singular.

> He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel *Asiat. Res.* vii. 234.

EM'BER-WEEK. *See* EMBER, supra.

EMBEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *embeasiler,* to filch; *beseler,* id. The primary sense is not quite obvious. If the sense is to strip, to peel, it coincides with the Ar. *bassala,* to strip, or Heb. Ch. and Syr. פזל, *pazal.* In Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. בזר, *buzor,* or בזה, *buzah,* signifies to plunder. Perhaps the sense is to cut off.] 1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management. It differs from stealing and robbery in this, that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods, but embezzlement denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into possession by right. It is not uncommon for men intrusted with public money to *embezzle* it.—2. To waste, to dissipate in extravagance.

> When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store. *Dryden.*

EMBEZ'ZLED, *pp.* Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.

EMBEZ'ZLEMENT, *n.* The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care and management. An accurate account of the *embezzlements* of public money would form a curious history.—2. The thing appropriated.

EMBEZ'ZLER, *n.* One who embezzles.

EMBEZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and employment.

EMBITTER. *See* IMBITTER.

EMBLĀZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner;* allied to G. *blasen,* D *blaazen,* to blow, and Fr. *blaser,* to burn, Eng. *blaze.* The sense is to swell, to enlarge, to make showy.] 1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

> No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
> Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.

> The imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
> With gems and golden lustre rich *emblazed.* *Milton.*

EMBLĀZED, *pp* Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EMBLĀZING, *ppr.* Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EMBLĀZON, *v. t.* (embla'zen.) [Fr. *blasonner.* *See* EMBLAZE.] 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial.—2. To deck in glaring colours; to display pompously.

> We find Augustus...*emblazoned* by the poets. *Hakewill.*

EMBLĀZONED, *pp.* Adorned with figures or ensigns armorial; set out pompously.

EMBLĀZONER, *n.* A blazoner; one that emblazons; a herald —2. One that publishes and displays with pomp.

EMBLĀZONING, *ppr.* Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial; displaying with pomp.

EMBLĀZONMENT, *n.* An emblazoning.

EMBLĀZONRY, *n.* Pictures on shields; display of figures.

EM'BLEM, *n.* [Gr. ἔμβλημα, from ἐμβάλλω, to cast in, to insert.] 1. Properly, inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another.—2. A picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma, or a figure representing some obvious history, instructing us in some moral truth. Such is the image of Scævola holding his hand in the fire, with these words, "*agere et pati fortiter Romanum est,*" to do and to suffer with fortitude is Roman.—3. A painting or representation, intended to hold forth some

moral or political instruction; an allusive picture; a typical designation. A balance is an *emblem* of justice; a crown is the *emblem* of royalty; a sceptre, of power or sovereignty.—4. That which represents another thing in its predominant qualities. A white robe in *scripture* is an *emblem* of purity or righteousness; baptism of purification.

EM'BLEM, *v. t.* To represent by similar qualities.

EMBLEMAT'IC, EMBLEMAT'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or comprising an emblem.—2. Representing by some allusion or customary connection; as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty, a crown being worn by kings. -3. Representing by similar qualities; as, whiteness is *emblematic* of purity.—4. Using emblems; as, *emblematic* worship.

EMBLEMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

EMBLEM'ATIST, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBLEM'ATIZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.

EMBLEM'ATIZED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EMBLEM'ATIZING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EM'BLEMENT, *n.* used mostly in the plural. [Norm. *emblear*, emblements; *embleer*, to sow; Fr. *emblaver;* Norm. *bleer*, to sow with corn, from *blé*, *bled*, corn.] The produce or fruits of land sown or planted. This word is used for the produce of land sown or planted by a tenant for life or years, whose estate is determined suddenly after the land is sown or planted and before harvest. In this case the tenant's executors shall have the emblements.—*Emblements* comprehend not only corn, but the produce of any annual plant. But the produce of grass and perennial plants belongs to the lord, or proprietor of the land.

EM'BLEMIZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.

EM'BLEMIZED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM'BLEMIZING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EMBLOOM', *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom.

EMBLOOM'ED, *pp.* Enriched with bloom.

EMBLOOM'ING, *ppr.* Covering with bloom.

EMBOD'IED, or **IMBOD'IED,** *pp.* [*See* EMBODY.] Collected or formed into a body.

EMBOD'IER, or **IMBOD'IER,** *n.* He that embodies.

EMBOD'IMENT, or **IMBOD'IMENT,** *n.* Act of embodying.

EMBOD'Y, or **IMBOD'Y,** *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *body*.] To form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate; as, to *embody* troops; to *embody* detached sentiments.

EMBOD'YING, or **IMBOD'YING,** *ppr.* Collecting or forming into a body.

EMBO'GUING, *n.* The mouth of a river or place where its waters are discharged into the sea. [*An ill-formed word.*]

EMBŎLDEN, or **IMBŎLDEN,** *v. t.* [*en* and *bold*.] To give boldness or courage; to encourage; 1 Cor. viii.

EMBŎLDENED, or **IMBŎLDENED,** *pp.* Encouraged.

EMBŎLDENER, or **IMBŎLDENER,** *n.* One that emboldens.

EMBŎLDENING, or **IMBŎ[LDENING,** *ppr.* ...]ATE.] Re-ING, *ppr.* Giving courage or boldness to

EM'BOLISM, *n.* [Gr. ἐμβολισμος, from ἐμβαλλω, to throw in, to insert.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365, they added a lunar month every second or third year, which additional month they called *embolimæus*.—2. Intercalated time.

EMBOLIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.

The *embolimal* months are either natural or civil. *Encyc.*

EMBOLIS'MIC, *a.* Intercalated; inserted.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen, the *embolismic* year. *Grosier's China.*

EM'BOLUS, *n.* [Gr. ἐμβολος, from ἐμβαλλω, to thrust in.] Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives; a piston.

EMBONPOINT, *n.* [Fr.] Plumpness.

EMBOR'DER, or **IMBOR'DER,** *v. t.* [Old Fr. *emborder*.] To adorn with a border.

EMBOR'DERED, or **IMBOR'DERED,** *pp.* Adorned with a border, a term used in heraldry when the border is of the same metal, colour, or fur, as the field.

EMBOR'DERING, or **IMBOR'DERING,** *ppr.* Adorning with a border.

EMBOSS', *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *boss*.] In *arch.* and *sculpture*, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in rilievo or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures.—2. To form with bosses; to cover with protuberances.—3. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell.

EMBOSS',† *v. t.* [Fr. *emboîter*, for *emboister*, from *boîte*, *boiste*, a box.] To inclose as in a box; to include; to cover.

EMBOSS',† *v. t.* [It. *imboscare*, from *bosco*, a wood.] To inclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket.

EMBOSS'ED, *pp.* Formed with bosses or raised figures.—2. In *bot.*, projecting in the centre like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.

EMBOSS'ING, *ppr.* Forming with figures in rilievo.

EMBOS'SING, *n.* The forming of ornaments in relief upon any substances, whether by saltpetre, casting, stamping, or any other means. Very ingenious methods have of late years been devised for embossing wood, leather, silk, cotton, paper, and other fabrics. By its means the covers of books are richly and cheaply ornamented.

EMBOSS'MENT, *n.* A prominence, like a boss; a jut.—2. Relief; figures in rilievo; raised work.

EMBOT'TLE, *v. t.* [*en*, *in*, and *bottle*.] To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EMBOT'TLED, *pp.* Put in or included in bottles.

EMBOT'TLING, *ppr.* Putting in a bottle.

EM'BOUCHURE, *n.* [Fr.] A mouth or aperture, as of a river, cannon, &c. —2. The mouth-hole of a wind instrument of music.

EMBŌW, or **IMBŌW,** *v. t.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.

EMBŌW'ED, or **IMBŌW'ED,** *pp.* In *her.*, bent or bowed.—*Embowed contrary*, or *counter-embowed*, bowed in opposite directions.—*Embowed de-*

were judged to descend from Mohammed, by his daughter Fatimah.

EM'ISSARY, *n.* [L. *emissarius*, from To-mitto; *e* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *émis-* body; to 1. A person sent on a mission; the internal p... employed to preach and Fossils and minerals ...pel.

earth ...els be genuine, we

Displays. ...on to believe,

3. To sink or inclose in another ...the ori-stance.

EMBOW'ELLED, *pp.* Deprived of intestines; eviscerated; buried.

EMBOW'ELLER, *n.* One that takes out the bowels.

EMBOW'ELLING, *ppr.* Depriving of entrails; eviscerating; burying.

EMBOW'ELMENT, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.

EMBOW'ER, or **IMBOW'ER,** *v. i.* [from *bower*.] To lodge or rest in a bower.

EMBOW'ERED, or **IMBOW'ERED,** *pp.* Placed in a bower.

EMBOW'ERING, or **IMBOW'ERING,** *ppr.* Covering or sheltering with trees, as a bower.

EMBOX'ED, *a.* Inclosed in a box.

EMBRĀCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *embrasser*, from *en* and *bras*, the arm; Sp. *abrazar*, from *brazo*, the arm; It. *abbracciare*, *imbracciare*, from *braccio*, the arm; Ir. *umbracaim*, from *brac*, the arm. *See* BRACE.] 1. To take, clasp, or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection.

Paul called to him the disciples and *embraced* them; Acts xx.

2. To seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered; as, to *embrace* the Christian religion; to *embrace* the opportunity of doing a favour.—3. To comprehend; to include or take in; as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences. -4. To comprise; to enclose; to encompass; to contain; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*. *Denham.*

5. To receive; to admit.

What is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take; to accept.

Fleance...must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shak.*

7. To have carnal intercourse with.—8. To put on.—9. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly. In *bot.*, a leaf is said to embrace a stem, when it clasps it round with its base.

EMBRĀCE, *v. i.* To join in an embrace.

EMBRĀCE, *n.* Enclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms.—2. Reception of one thing into another.—3. Sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

EMBRĀCED, *pp.* Enclosed in the arms; clasped to the bosom; seized; laid hold on; received; comprehended; included; contained; accepted. -2. Influenced corruptly; biassed: as a juror. —3. In *her.*, braced together, tied or bound.

EMBRĀCEMENT, *n.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace.—2. Hostile hug; grapple. [*Lit. us.*]—3. Comprehension; state of being contained; inclosure. [*Lit. us.*]—4. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce.—5. Willing acceptance. [*Lit. us.*]

EMBRĀCER, *n.* The person who embraces.—2. One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

EMBRĀCERY, *n.* In *law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side,

EM'BASSADE,† *n.* An embassy.
EMBAS'SADOR, *n.* *See* AMBASSADOR.
EMBAS'SADRESS, *n.* *See* AMBASSADRESS.
EM'BASSAGE, an embassy, is p... tzing
EM'BASSY, *n.* [Sp. and P... ; including *ada;* Fr. *ambassade.*] ...pting; having or public functio... ... —2. Attempting the charge o... jury corruptly.
ministe...D,† *v. t.* To upbraid
vo...RA'SURE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from *embraser,* to widen. If Lunier is right, this coincides with the Sp. *abrasar,* Port. *ab...zar,* to burn, Sp. to squander



Embrasure.

or dissipate.] 1. An opening in a wall or parapet. —2. In *arch.* an opening in a wall splaying or spreading inwards; the term is usually applied to the indent or crenelle of an embattlement.
EMBRĀVE,† *v. t.* [*See* BRAVE.] To embellish; to make showy. —2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold.
EMBRĀVED, *pp.* Made showy; inspired with bravery.
EM'BROCATE, *v. t.* [Gr. ἐμβρέχω, βρέχω, to moisten, to rain; It. *embrocare.*] In *sur.* and *med.,* to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance, as with spirit, oil, &c., by means of a cloth or sponge.
EM'BROCATED, *pp.* Moistened and rubbed with a wet cloth or sponge.
EM'BROCATING, *ppr.* Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or sponge.
EMBROCA'TION, *n.* The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge, dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil, &c. —2. The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.
EMBROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder;* W. *brodiaw,* to embroider, to make compact, to darn. Qu. *border.*] To border with ornamental needle-work or figures, to adorn with raised figures of needle-work; as cloth, stuffs, or muslin.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen. Ex. xxviii.

EMBROID'ERED, *pp.* Adorned with figures of needle-work.
EMBROID'ERER, *n.* One who embroiders.
EMBROID'ERING, *ppr.* Ornamenting with figured needle-work.
EMBROID'ERY, *n.* Work in gold, silver, or silk thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures; variegated needle-work. An embroidering machine has been lately invented, which enables a female to embroider any design with 130 needles, as accurately and expeditiously as she formerly could do with one. —2. Variegation or diversity of figures and tiful or ... to ...; as, the natural *embroidery* of meadows. —3. Artificial ornaments; as, the *embroidery* of words. —4. In *her.,* a term applied to a hill or mount with several copings, or rises and falls.
EMBROIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrouiller, brouiller;* properly to turn, to stir, or agitate, to mix, to twist. *See* BROIL.] 1. To perplex or entangle; to intermix in confusion.

The Christian antiquities at Rome...are *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion; to perplex.

The royal house *embroiled* in civil war. *Dryden.*

EMBROIL'ED, *pp.* Perplexed; entangled; intermixed and confused; involved in trouble.
EMBROIL'ING, *ppr.* Perplexing, entangling; involving in trouble.
EMBROIL'MENT, *n.* Confusion; disturbance.
EMBROTH'EL, *v. t.* [*See* BROTHEL.] To inclose in a brothel.
EMBRU'ED, *pp.* [*See* IMBRUE.] A term in *her.,* applicable to any weapon that is depicted bloody, as a spear *embrued,* gu. It is also applied to describe the mouths of lions, bears, wolves, &c., that are bloody with devouring their prey; their mouths are then said to be *embrued.*
EM'BRYO, } *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον; L. *embryon;* from Gr. ἐν and βρύω, to shoot, bud, germinate. The
EM'BRYON, } Greek word is contracted probably from βρύω, for it gives βρύον; and if so, it coincides in elements with Eng *brood* and *breed.*] 1. In *phys.,* the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed; after which it is called a fetus. —2. The rudiments of a plant. —3. The beginning or first state of any thing not fit for production; the rudiments of any thing yet imperfectly formed.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo.* *Swift.*

EM'BRYO, } *a.* Pertaining to or noting any thing in its first rudiments or unfinished state, as, an *embryo* bud.
EM'BRYON, }
EMBRYOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον and γράφω, to describe.] The anatomical description of the fetus.
EMBRYOL'OGY, *n.* The doctrine of the development of the fetus of animals. The term is also applied to the development of the embryo in plants.
EM'BRYONATE, *a.* In the state of an embryo.
EM'BRYONIC, *a.* Pertaining to an embryo, or in the state of one.
EMBRYOT'OMY, *n.* [*embryo* and Gr. τομή, a cutting, from τέμνω, to cut.] A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus in utero.
EMBUSY,† *v. t.* To employ.
EMEND',† *v. t.* To amend.
EMEND'ABLE, *a.* [Lat. *emendabilis,* from *emendo,* to correct; *e* and *menda,* a spot or blemish.] Capable of being amended or corrected. [*See* AMENDABLE.]
EMENDA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *emendatio.*] 1. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; *applied particularly to the correction of errors in writings.* When we speak of life and manners, we use *amend, amendment,* the French orthography. —2. An alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault. The last edition of the book contains many *emendations.*
EMENDA'TOR, *n.* A corrector of errors of faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.
EMEND'ATORY, *a.* Contributing to emendation or correction.
EMEN'DICATE, *v. t.* [L. *emendico.*] To beg.
EMEN'DICATED, *pp.* Begged.
EMEN'DICATING, *ppr.* Begging.
EM'ERALD, *n.* [Sp. *esmeralda;* Fr. *émeraude;* G. D. and Dan. *smaragd;* L. *smaragdus;* Gr. μάραγδος and σμάραγδος; Ch. זמרגד, *zamaragda;* Syr. *zmaragda;* Ar. *zomorodon.* It is probable that the European words are from the oriental, though much altered. The verb זמר, *zamar,* signifies to sing, to call, to amputate, &c.; but the meaning of emerald is not obvious.] A mineral and a precious stone, whose colours are a pure lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green. The primary form of the crystal is a hexagonal prism, which is often variously modified. It is a little harder than quartz, becomes electric by friction, is often transparent, sometimes only translucent, and before the blowpipe is fusible into a whitish enamel or glass. Owing to the beauty of its colour, and the fine contrast it makes with brilliants, it is valued next to the ruby. The finest emeralds have been found in Peru. Emerald and beryl are varieties of the same species.
EMERGE, *v. i.* (emerj'.) [L. *emergo; e,* or *ex,* and *mergo,* to plunge.] 1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; as, to *emerge* from the water or from the ocean.

Thetis...*emerging* from the deep. *Dryden.*

We say, a planet *emerges* from the sun's light; a star *emerging* from chaos. It is opposed to *immerge.* —2. To issue; to proceed from. —3. To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object. The sun is said to *emerge,* when the moon ceases to obscure its light; the satellites of Jupiter *emerge,* when they appear beyond the limb of the planet. —4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view; as, to *emerge* from poverty or obscurity; to *emerge* from the gloom of despondency.
EMERG'ENCE, } *n.* The act of rising out of a fluid or
EMERG'ENCY, } other covering, or surrounding matter. —2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from or quitting.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its first *emergence*—is compounded of various colours. *Newton*

3. That which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency.* *Glanville.*

4. Exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

In case of *emergency* [or in an *emergency*], he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison.*

EMERG'ENT, *a.* Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or surrounds.

The mountains huge appear *emergent.* *Milton.*

2. Issuing or proceeding from. —3. Rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity. —4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, call-

ing for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing; as, an *emergent* occasion.

EMER'GENTLY, *adv.* By emerging.

EMER'ITED, or **EME'RITUS,** *a.* [L. *emeritus.*] Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

EM'ERODS, *n.* With a plural termination. [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids.* Gr. αἱμοῤῥοΐδες, from αἱμοῤῥοέω, to labour under a flowing of blood; αἷμα, blood, and ῥέω, to flow.] Hemorrhoids; livid, painful and bleeding tubercles about the anus.

The Lord will smite thee…with the *emerods*; Deut. xxviii.

EMER'SION, *n.* [from L. *emergo.* See EMERGE.] 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; opposed to *immersion.* —2. In *astr.*, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; as the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; also, the time of reappearance.—3. The reappearance of a star, which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light.—4. Extrication.

EM'ERY, *n.* [Fr. *émeril, emeri;* G. *schmergel;* Gr. and Lat. *smiris.*] A massive variety of sapphire: its structure finely granular; its colour varying from a deep gray to a bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish. This is almost indispensable in polishing metals and hard stones. The lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels, by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery; but it will not cut the diamond. It is employed by opticians in smoothing the surface of the finer kinds of glass, preparatory to their being polished; by cutlers and other manufacturers of iron and steel instruments; by stone cutters, in the polishing of marble; and by locksmiths, glaziers, and numerous other artisans.

EM'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. infra.] A vomiting; discharges from the stomach by the mouth.

EMET'IC, *a.* [It. and Sp. *emetico;* Fr. *émétique;* from Gr. ἐμέω, to vomit.] Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the esophagus and mouth.

EMET'IC, *n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting. The term is applied only to *substances* which excite vomiting by a specific action on the stomach independently of their quantity, taste, or odour. Emetics are derived partly from the vegetable, and partly from the animal kingdom. The vegetable emetic in general use is *ipecacuanha;* the chief mineral emetics are the *tartrate of antimony and potash* or *emetic tartar, sulphate of zinc,* and *sulphate of copper.*

EMET'ICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

EM'ETIN, or **EM'ETIN,** *n.* [See EMETIC.] A substance discovered in 1817, by Pelletier, in ipecacuanha. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter; easily soluble in hot water and alcohol, and intensely emetic.

E'MEU, *n.* See EMU.

EMICA'TION, *n.* [L. *emicatio, emico,* from *e* and *mico,* to sparkle, that is, to dart.] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

EMIC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *mingo, mictum.*] The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

EM'IGRANT, *a.* [See EMIGRATE.] Removing from one place or country to another distant place, with a view to reside.

EM'IGRANT, *n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EM'IGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *emigro; e* and *migro,* to *migrate.*] To quit one country, state, or region, and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence. Germans, Swiss, Irish, and Scotch, *emigrate,* in great numbers, to America. Inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

EM'IGRATING, *ppr.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.

EMIGRA'TION, *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or in America, from the Atlantic States to the Western. The removal of persons from house to house in the same town or kingdom, is not called *emigration,* but simply *removal.*

EM'INENCE, / **EM'INENCY,** *n.* [L. *eminentia,* from *eminens, emineo,* to stand or show itself above; *e* and *minor,* to threaten, that is, to stand or push forward.] 1. Elevation, height, in *a literal sense;* but usually, a rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an *eminence.* *Burke.*

2. Summit, highest part.—3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. We speak of *eminences* on any plain or smooth surface. —4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity. Merit may place a man on an *eminence,* and make him conspicuous. *Eminence* is always exposed to envy.—5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness. Office, rank, and great talents give *eminence* to men in society.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence,* religion may make compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

6. Supreme degree.—7. Notice; distinction.—8. A title of honour given to cardinals and others.

EM'INENT, *a.* [L. *eminens,* from *emineo.*] 1. High; lofty; as, an *eminent* place; Ezek. xvi.—2. Exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished. Princes hold *eminent* stations in society, as do ministers, judges, and legislators. —3. High in public estimation; conspicuous; distinguished above others; remarkable; as, an *eminent* historian or poet; an *eminent* scholar. Burke was an *eminent* orator; Watts and Cowper were *eminent* for their piety.

EM'INENTLY, *adv.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation; in a degree to be conspicuous and distinguished from others; as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

E'MIR, *n.* [Ar. *emir,* a commander, from *emara,* to command, Heb. אמר, *amar,* to speak, Ch. Syr. Sam. id.] A title of dignity among the Turks and Mohammedans denoting a prince; a title at first given to the Caliphs, but when they assumed the title of Sultan, that of Emir remained to their children. At length it was attributed to all who were judged to descend from Mohammed, by his daughter Fatimah.

EM'ISSARY, *n.* [L. *emissarius,* from *emitto; e* and *mitto,* to send; Fr. *émissaire.*] 1. A person sent on a mission; a missionary employed to preach and propagate the gospel.

If one of the four Gospels be genuine, we have in that one, strong reason to believe, that we possess the accounts which the original *emissaries* of the religion delivered. *Paley, Evid. Christ.*

[*This sense is now unusual.*]—2. A person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent, employed to sound or ascertain the opinions of others, and to spread reports or propagate opinions favourable to his employer, or designed to defeat the measures or schemes of his opposers or foes; a spy; but an *emissary* may differ from a *spy.* A *spy* in war is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy: an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must be concealed, or he suffers death; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary, without incurring similar hazard.—3 † That which sends out or emits.—*Emissary vessels,* in *anat.,* the same as *excretory.*

EM'ISSARY, *a.* Exploring; spying.

EMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *emissio,* from *emitto,* to send out.] 1. The act of sending or throwing out; as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of odours from plants; the *emission* of heat from a fire.—2. An issuing out; as, when water boils, there is an *emission* of steam.—3. That which is sent out or issued.

EMISSI'TIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *emissitius.*] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

EMIT', *v. t.* [L. *emitto; e* and *mitto,* to send.] 1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and moon *emit* light; animal bodies *emit* perspirable matter; putrescent substances *emit* offensive or noxious exhalations.—2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; as, to *emit* an arrow. [*Unusual.*]—3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. [*Unusual.*]

EMIT'TED, *pp.* Sent forth.

EMIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending out, giving out.

EMMEN'AGOGUE, *n.* [Gr. ἐμμηνος, menstruous, or ἐν, in, and μην, month, and ἀγω, to lead.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

EM'MET, *n.* [Sax. *æmet, æmette;* G. *ameise.*] An ant or pismire.

EMMEW', *v. t.* [See MEW.] To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage.

EMMÖVE, † *v. t.* To move; to rouse; to excite.

EMMÖVED, *pp.* Moved, excited.

EMMÖVING, *ppr.* Moving, exciting.

EMOLLES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *emollescens,* softening. See EMOLLIATE.] In *metallurgy,* that degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

EMOL'LIATE, *v. t.* [L. *emollio, mollio,* to soften; *mollis,* soft; Eng. *mellow, mild;* Russ. *miluyu,* to pity; *umiliajus,* to repent. See MELLOW.] To soften; to render effeminate.

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour. *Pinkerton, Geog.*

[This is a new word, though well formed and applied; but what connection is

there between *softening* and *forgetting*? *Lost* is here the proper word for *forgotten*.]

EMOL'LIATED, *pp.* Softened; rendered effeminate.

EMOL'LIATING, *ppr.* Softening; rendering effeminate.

EMOL'LIENT, *a.* Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids.

Barley is *emollient*. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOL'LIENT, *n.* A medicine which softens and relaxes, or sheathes the solids; that which softens or removes the asperities of the humours. *Emollients* are divided into *humectant*, *relaxing*, *lubricating*, and *atonic*.

EMOLLI''TION, *n.* The act of softening or relaxing.

EMOL'UMENT, *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, from *emolo*, *molo*, to grind. Originally, toll taken for grinding. *See* MILL.] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.—2. Profit; advantage; gains in general.

EMOLUMENT'AL, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous.

EMONGST, for *among*, used by Chaucer, Spenser, Bishop Jewell, &c.

EMO'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *emotio*; *emoveo*, to move from.] 1. Literally, a moving of the mind or soul; hence, any agitation of mind or excitement of sensibility.—2. In *a philosophical sense*, an internal motion or agitation of the mind which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a *passion*.—3. *Passion* is the *sensible effect*, the *feeling* to which the mind is subjected, when an object of importance suddenly and imperiously demands its attention. The state of absolute passiveness, in consequence of any sudden percussion of mind, is of short duration. The strong impression, or vivid sensation, immediately produces a reaction correspondent to its nature, either to appropriate and enjoy, or avoid and repel the exciting cause. This reaction is very properly distinguished by the term *emotion*.

Emotions therefore, according to the genuine signification of the word, are principally and primarily applicable to the sensible changes and visible effects, which particular *passions* produce on the frame, in consequence of this reaction, or particular agitation of mind.

EMO'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to emotion.

EMO'TIVE, *a.* Indicating affection of the mind; exciting emotion.

EMPĀIR,† *v. t.* To impair. [*See* IMPAIR.]

EMPĀLE, *v. t.* [Port. *empalar*; Fr. *empaler*; *en*, *in*, and L. *palus*, It. and Sp. *palo*, a stake, a *pale*.] 1. To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defence.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise. *Ralegh.*

[We now use *stockade*, in a like sense.] —2. To inclose; to surround.

Round about her work she did *empale*
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers. *Spenser.*

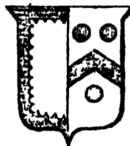
3. To inclose; to shut in.

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire. *Milton.*

4. To thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake: a punishment formerly practised in Rome, and still used in Turkey.

EMPĀLED, *pp.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.

EMPĀLEMENT, *n.* A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.—2. In *bot.*, the calyx of a plant, which surrounds the other parts of fructification.—3. In *her.*, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise or vertically.


Empalement.

EMPĀLING, *ppr.* Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EMPAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Eng. *pane*, a square. *See* PANE and PANEL.] A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff. It is now written *Panel*,—*which see.*

EMPAN'NEL, *v. t.* *See* IMPANNEL.

EMPÄRK', } *v. t.* [*in* and *park*.] To in-
IMPÄRK', } close as with a fence.

EMPÄR'LANCE, *n.* *See* IMPARLANCE.

EMPASM, *n.* (empazm'.) [Gr. εμπασσω, to sprinkle.] A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body.

EMPAS'SION, *v. t.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. [*See* IMPASSION.]

EMPAS'SIONATE, *a.* Strongly affected.

EMPĒACH. *See* IMPEACH.

EMPĒOPLE, *v. t.* (empee'pl.) To form into a people or community. [*Lit. us.*]

EM'PERESS. *See* EMPRESS.

EMPER'ISHED,† *a.* [*See* PERISH.] Decayed.

EM'PEROR, *n.* [Fr., *empereur*; L. *imperator*, from *impero*, to command, W. *peri*, to command, to cause.] Literally, the commander of an army. In modern times, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king; as, the *emperor* of Austria or of Russia.

EM'PERY,† *n.* Empire.

EMPETRA'CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of polypetalous exogens, related to Euphorbiaceæ. They consist of unisexual heath-like plants with minute flowers. They are small acrid plants, whose fruit is fleshy and berried. *Empetrum nigrum*, the crakeberry or crowberry, is wild on the mountainous heaths in the north of England, and in many parts of Scotland.

EM'PHASIS, *n.* [Gr. εμφασις: εν and φαινω.] In *rhet.*, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; or a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best manner.

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than accent, that the customary seat of the latter is changed, when the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter.*

In *written language*, there are several symbols by which emphasis is denoted. In *manuscript*, the emphatic word is commonly underlined; in *printing* it is common to employ a different character, particularly the inclined character called the Italic.

EM'PHASIZE, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice; as, to *emphasize* a word, for the purpose of rendering the sense more distinct or impressive than other words in the sentence.

EM'PHASIZED, *pp.* Uttered with force.

EM'PHASIZING, *ppr.* Uttering with emphasis.

EMPHAT'IC, } *a.* Forcible; strong;
EMPHAT'ICAL, } impressive; as, an *emphatic* voice, tone, or pronunciation; *emphatical* reasoning.—2. Requiring emphasis; as, an *emphatical* word.—3. Uttered with emphasis. We remonstrated in *emphatical* terms.—4. Striking to the eye; as, *emphatic* colours.

EMPHAT'ICALLY, *adv.* With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.—2.† According to appearance.

EMPHRAC'TIC, *n.* [L. *emphracticus*.] A medicine which, applied to the skin, shuts up the pores.

EMPHYSE'MA, } *n.* [Gr. εμφυσημα, from
EM'PHYSEM, } εμφυσαω, to inflate.] In *med.*, elastic and sonorous distension of the body or its members, from air accumulated in natural cavities.

EMPHYSEM'ATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled, bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EMPHYTEU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εμ, εν, and φυτευσις, a planting, φυτευω, to plant.] Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid; as, *emphyteutic* lands.

EMPIĒRCE,† *v. t.* [*em*, *in*, and *pierce*.] To pierce into; to penetrate.

EMPIGHT,† *a.* [from *pight*, to fix.] Fixed.

EM'PIRE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *imperium*. *See* EMPEROR.] 1. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power.—2. The territory, region, or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An *empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be and often is a territory of small extent. Thus we say, the Russian *empire*; the Austrian *empire*; the sovereigns of which are denominated *emperors*. The British dominions are called an *empire*, and since the union of Ireland, the parliament is denominated the *imperial* parliament, but the sovereign is called *king*. By custom in Europe, the *empire* means the German empire; and in juridical acts, it is called the *holy Roman empire*. Hence we say, the *diet of the empire*; the *circles of the empire*, &c. But the German empire no longer exists; the states of Germany now form a confederacy.—3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway; as, the *empire* of reason, or of truth.—4. Any region, land, or water, over which dominion is extended; as, the *empire* of the sea.

EM'PIRIC, *n.* [Gr. εμπειρικος: εν and πειραω, to attempt; L. *empiricus*; Fr. *empirique*. *See* PERIL and PIRATE.] Literally, one who makes experiments. Hence its appropriate signification is, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience. Hence the word is used also for a quack, an ignorant pretender to medical skill, a charlatan.

EMPIR'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to ex-
EMPIR'ICAL, } periments or experience.—2. Versed in experiments; as, an *empiric* alchemist.—3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; used and applied without science; as, *empiric* skill; *empiric* remedies.

I have avoided that *empirical* morality that cures one vice by means of another. *Rambler.*

EMPIR'ICALLY, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

EMPIR'ICISM, *n.* Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education.—2. The practice of medicine without a medical education. Hence, quackery; the pretensions of an ignorant man to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife, or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism.* *Dwight.*

EMPLACEMENT, *n.* [Fr.] Place; ground.

EMPLAS'TER, *n.* [Gr. εμπλαστρον, a *plaster. See* PLASTER, which is now used.]

EMPLAS'TER, *v. t.* To cover with a plaster.

EMPLAS'TERED, *pp.* Covered with plaster.

EMPLAS'TERING, *ppr.* Covering with plaster.

EMPLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εμπλαστικος. *See* PLASTER, PLASTIC.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster; as, *emplastic* applications.

EMPLEAD, *v. t.* [*em* and *plead.*] To charge with a crime; to accuse. But it is now written *implead,—which see*

EMPLEC'TION, or **EMPLEC'TON,** *n.* [εμπλεκω, to entangle.] In *arch.*, a method of building in use among the Greeks and Romans, analogous to *rubble work.*

EMPLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *employer;* It. *impiegare; em* or *en* and *ployer, plier;* W. *plygu;* L. *plico;* Gr. πλεκω. *See* APPLY, DISPLAY, DEPLOY.] 1. To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to keep busy, or at work; to use. We *employ* our hands in labour; we *employ* our heads or faculties in study or thought; the attention is *employed,* when the mind is fixed or occupied upon an object; we *employ* time, when we devote it to an object. A portion of time should be daily *employed* in reading the scriptures, meditation, and prayer; a great portion of life is *employed* to little profit or to very bad purposes.—2. To use as an instrument or means. We *employ* pens in writing, and arithmetic in keeping accounts. We *employ* medicines in curing diseases. - 3. To use as materials in forming any thing. We *employ* timber, stones, or bricks, in building; we *employ* wool, linen, and cotton, in making cloth.—4. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and intrust with the management of one's affairs. Kings and States *employ* ambassadors at foreign courts.—5. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; as, to *employ* time; to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.—*To employ one's self,* is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

EMPLOY', *n.* That which engages the mind or occupies the time and labour of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Occupation, as art, mystery, trade, profession.—3. Public office; agency; service for another.

EMPLOY'ABLE, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

EMPLOYE', *n.* [Fr.] One who is employed.

EMPLOY'ED, *pp.* Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EMPLOY'ER, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

EMPLOY'ING, *ppr.* Occupying; using; keeping busy.

EMPLOY'MENT, *n.* The act of employing or using.—2. Occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; as, agricultural *employments;* mechanical *employments.* Men, whose *employment* is to make sport and amusement for others, are always despised.—3. Office; public business or trust; agency or service for another or for the public

EMPLUNGE. *See* PLUNGE.

EMPOIS'ON, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*) [Fr. *empoisonner. See* POISON.] 1. To poison; to administer poison to; to destroy or endanger life by giving or causing to be taken into the stomach any noxious drug or preparation. [In this sense, *poison* is generally used; but *empoison* may be used, especially in poetry.] 2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by any admixture of poisonous substance. [This may be used, especially in poetry.]—3. To imbitter; to deprive of sweetness; as, to *empoison* the joys and pleasures of life.

EMPOIS'ONED, *pp.* Poisoned; tainted with venom; imbittered.

EMPOIS'ONER, *n.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which imbitters.

EMPOIS'ONING, *ppr.* Poisoning; imbittering.

EMPOIS'ONMENT, *n.* The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

EMPORET'IC, *a.* Used in market.

EMPO'RIUM, *n.* [L. from the Greek εμποριον, from εμπορευομαι, to buy; εν and πορευομαι to pass or go, Sax. *faran.*] 1 A place of merchandise; a town or city of trade; particularly, a city or town of extensive commerce, or in which the commerce of an extensive country centres, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries. Such are London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.—2. In *med.*, the common sensory in the brain.

EMPOV'ERISH. *See* IMPOVERISH.

EMPOW'ER, *v. t.* [from *en* or *in* and *power.*] 1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal licence. The court of session is *empowered* to try and decide all civil cases throughout Scotland. The attorney is *empowered* to sign an acquittance and discharge the debtor. —2. To give physical power or force; to enable. [*In this sense not frequently used, and perhaps not used at all.*]

EMPOW'ERED, *pp.* Authorized; having legal or moral right.

EMPOW'ERING, *ppr.* Authorizing; giving power.

EM'PRESS, *n.* [contracted from *emperess. See* EMPEROR.] 1. The consort or spouse of an emperor.—2. A female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

EMPRISE, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Norm.; *em, en,* and *prise,* from *prendre,* to take.] An undertaking; an enterprise. [*This word is now rarely or never used, except in poetry.*]

EMP'TIED, *pp.* Poured out; exhausted of its contents.

EMP'TIER, *n.* One that empties or exhausts.

EMP'TINESS, *n.* [from *empty.*] A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter; as, the *emptiness* of a vessel.—2. Void space; vacuity; vacuum.—3. Want of solidity or substance; as, the *emptiness* of light and shade.—4. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; as, the *emptiness* of earthly things.—5. Vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge.

EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *emptio,* from *emo,* to buy. The act of buying; a purchasing. [*Not mu. us.*]

EMP'TY, *a.* [Sax. *æmtig* or *æmti,* from *æmtian,* to be idle, to be vacant, to evacuate, *æmta.* ease, leisure, quiet.] 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; as, an *empty* chest; *empty* space; an *empty* purse is a serious evil.—2. Evacuated; not filled; as, *empty* shackles.—3. Unfurnished; as, an *empty* room.—4. Void; devoid.

In civility, thou seemest so *empty.* *Shak.*

5. Void; destitute of solid matter; as, *empty* air. 6. Destitute of force or effect; as, *empty* words.—7. Unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires. The pleasures of life are *empty* and unsatisfying.

Pleased with *empty* praise. *Pope.*

8. Not supplied; having nothing to carry.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty;* Mark xii.

9. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty.* *Shak.*

10. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant; as, an *empty* coxcomb.—11. Unfruitful; producing nothing.

Israel is an *empty* vine; Hosea x.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind, Gen. xli.

12. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; as, *empty* dreams.—13. Destitute; waste; desolate.

Nineveh is *empty;* Nah. ii.

14. Without effect.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty;* 2 Sam. i.

15. Without a cargo; in ballast; as, the ship returned *empty.*

EMP'TY, *v. t.* To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents; as, to *empty* a vessel; to *empty* a well or a cistern.—2. To pour out the contents; as, rivers *empty* themselves into the ocean.

The clouds *empty* themselves on the earth; Eccles. xi.

3. To waste; to make desolate; Jer. li.

EMP'TY, *v. i.* To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean. —2. To become empty.

EMP'TYING, *ppr.* Pouring out the contents; making void.

EMP'TYINGS, *n.* The lees of beer, cider, &c.

EM'PTYSIS, *n.* [from Gr. εμπτυω.] A discharge of blood from the mouth.

EMPUR'PLE, *v. t.* [from *purple.*] To tinge or dye of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

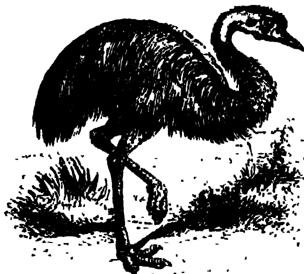
The deep *empurpled* ran. *Philips.*

EMPUR'PLED, *pp.* Stained with a purple colour.

EMPUR'PLING, *ppr*. Tingeing or dyeing of a purple colour.
EMPUSE,† *n*. [Gr. ἐμπουσα.] A phantom or spectre.
EMPUZ'ZLE. *See* PUZZLE.
EMPYL'MA, *n*. [Gr.] A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura.
EMPYR'EAL, *a*. [Fr. *empyrée*; L. *empyræus*; from Gr. ἐμπυρος: ἐν and πυρ, fire.] 1. Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere. *Pope*.

2. Pure; vital; dephlogisticated; an epithet given to oxygen gas.
EMPYRE'AN, *a*. Empyreal.
EMPYRE'AN, *n*. [*See* EMPYREAL.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to subsist.
EMPYREU'MA, or **EM'PYREUM**, *n*. [Gr. ἐν and πυρ, fire.] In *chem*., a certain modification of substances by a degree of heat which burns them slightly.
EMPYREUMAT'IC, **EMPYREUMAT'ICAL**, *a*. Having the taste or smell of slightly burnt animal or vegetable substances.
EMPYR'ICAL, *a*. Containing the combustible principle of coal.
EMPYRO'SIS, *n*. [Gr. ἐμπυροω, to burn.] A general fire; conflagration. [*Lit. us*.]
EM'RODS. *See* EMERODS.
E'MU, or **E'MEU**, *n*. A name originally given by the Portuguese to a gigantic bird of the ostrich family, inhabiting the Peninsula of Malacca and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. This bird is now,



Emu (Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ).

however, universally named cassowary, and *Emu* is applied to a similar bird, the ostrich of Australia. This name has also been erroneously given to the Rhea or South American ostrich.
EM'ULATE, *v. t*. [L. *æmulor*, It. *emulare*. Qu. Gr. ἁμιλλα, strife, contest.] 1. To strive to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. Learn early to *emulate* the good and the great. *Emulate* the virtues and shun the vices of distinguished men.—2. To be equal to.

Thy eye would *emulate* the diamond *Shak*.

3. To imitate; to resemble. [*Unusual*.]

Convulsion *emulating* the motion of laughter. *Arbuthnot*.

EM'ULATE, *a*. Ambitious. [*Lit us*.]
EM'ULATED, *pp*. Rivalled; imitated.
EM'ULATING, *ppr*. Rivalling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.
EMULA'TION, *n*. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it; generally in a good sense, or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praiseworthy, without the desire of depressing others, Rom. xi. In a bad sense, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favours or honours; Gal. v.—2. An ardour kindled by the praiseworthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden*.

3. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Such factious *emulations* shall arise. *Shak*.

EM'ULATIVE, *a*. Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.
EM'ULATOR, *n* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.
EM'ULATRESS, *n*. A female who emulates another.
EMULE,† *v. t*. To emulate.
EMULGE',† *v. t*. To milk out.
EMULG'ENT, *a*. [L. *emulgeo*; *e* and *mulgeo*, to milk out.] Milking or draining out. In *anat*., the *emulgent* or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood, being sometimes single, sometimes double The *emulgent* veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted. This the ancients considered as a *milking* or straining of the serum, whence the name.
EMULG'ENT, *n*. An emulgent vessel.
EM'ULOUS, *a*. [L. *æmulus*.] 1. Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; with *of*; as, *emulous of* another's example or virtues.—2. Rivalling; engaged in competition; as, *emulous* Carthage.—3. Factious; contentious.
EM'ULOUSLY, *adv*. With desire of equalling or excelling another.
EMUL'SINE, *n*. The name given, by Wöhler and Liebig, to a substance of which the white part both of sweet and bitter almonds chiefly consists. It is called by Robiquet, who has obtained it in a separate form, *Synaptase*. At 140° it coagulates like albumen; it contains nitrogen, and when boiled with alkalies is resolved into ammonia and a new acid.
EMUL'SION, *n*. [Fr. from L. *emulsus*, *emulgeo*, to milk out.] A soft liquid remedy of a colour and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.
EMUL'SIVE, *a*. Softening; milk-like. —2. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as, *emulsive* acids.
EMUNC'TORY, *n*. [L. *emunctorium*, from *emunctus*, *emungo*, to wipe, to cleanse.] In *anat*., any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct. The kidneys and skin are called *common emunctories*.
EMUSCA'TION, *n*. [L. *emuscor*.] A freeing from moss. [*Not mu. us*.]
EN, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin *in*, Gr. ἐν, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*, *empower*. [*See* IM.]—*En* was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen*. It is retained in *oxen* and *children*. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in *heark-en*, from the Saxon infinitive.
ENA'BLE, *v. t*. [Norm. *enhabler*. *See* ABLE.] 1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability. By strength a man is *enabled* to work. Learning and industry *enable* men to investigate the laws of nature. Fortitude *enables* us to bear pain without murmuring.—2. To supply with means. Wealth *enables* men to be charitable, or to live in luxury.—3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize. The law *enables* us to dispose of our property by will.—4. To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and in general, with adequate means.
ENA'BLED, *pp*. Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral, or legal.
ENA'BLEMENT, *n*. The act of enabling; ability.
ENA'BLING, *ppr*. Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability, or means; authorizing.
ENACT', *v. t*. [*en* and *act*.] To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to perform a last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give sanction to a bill.—2. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power.—3. To act; to perform; to effect. 4. To represent in action.
ENACT'ED, *pp*. Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.
ENACT'ING, *ppr*. Passing into a law; giving sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.—2. *a*. Giving legislative forms and sanction; as, the *enacting* clause of a bill.
ENACT'IVE, *a*. Having power to enact, or establish as a law.
ENACT'MENT, *n*. The passing of a bill into a law.
ENACT'OR,† *n*. One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes as a law.—2.† One who performs any thing.
ENAC'TURE,† *n*. Purpose.
ENALIOSAU'RIANS, *n*. [Gr. ἐναλιος, living in the sea, and σαυρος, lizard.] Marine lizards, a name given by geologists to the great fossil saurian animals, which are supposed to have lived in the sea. In the organization of these animals, paddles, like those of the whale or turtle, were combined with the head and trunk of a crocodile. [*See* ICHTHYOSAURUS, PLESIOSAURUS.]
ENAL'LAGE, *n*. (enal'lajy.) [Gr. ἐναλλαγη, change; ἐναλλαττω, to change; ἐν and ἀλλαττω.] A figure in *grammar*, by which some change is made in the common mode of speech, or when one word is substituted for another; as, *exercitus victor*, for *victoriosus*; *scelus*, for *scelestus*.
ENAM'BUSH, *v. t*. [*en* and *ambush*.] To hide in ambush.—2. To ambush.
ENAM'BUSHED, *pp*. Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed.
ENAM'BUSHING, *ppr*. Concealing in ambush.
ENAM'EL, *n*. [*en* and Fr. *émail*, Sp. *esmalte*, It. *smalto*, G. *schmelz*, from the root of *melt*.] 1. In *mineralogy*, a substance imperfectly vitrified, or matter in which the granular appearance is destroyed, and having a vitreous gloss. In *the arts*, a substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity. En-

amels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxide of lead and tin. These baked together are the matter of enamels, and the colour is varied by adding other substances. Oxide of gold gives a red colour; that of copper, a green; manganese, a violet; cobalt, a blue; and iron, a fine black.—2. That which is enamelled; a smooth, glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel.—3. In *anat.*, the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth.—*Enamel paintings*, or more properly *painting* on *enamel*; an art of modern date, by which figures and other designs are painted on enamelled surfaces; all enamel paintings are done on gold or copper.

ENAM'EL, *v. t.* To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c.—2. To paint in enamel.—3. To form a glossy surface like enamel.

ENAM'ELLAR, *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

ENAM'ELLED, *pp.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel.—*Enamelled cards*, a name given to the cards on which a coating in imitation of real enamel is produced.

ENAM'ELLER, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay enamels, or inlay colours.

ENAM'ELLING, *ppr.* Laying enamel.

ENAM'ELLING, *n.* The act or art of laying enamels.—*Enamelling* is now divided into two branches, dial-plate enamelling, and transparent enamelling; the former including the manufacture of clock and watch plates, with fluxed plates for enamel painting; the other the enamelling of watch cases, brooches, rings, and other trinkets. The former is divided also into hard and soft or glass enamelling.

ENAM'OUR, *v. t.* [from the Fr. *amour*, L. *amor*, love.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; with *of* before the person or thing; as, to be *enamoured of* a lady; to be *enamoured of* books or science. [*But it is now followed by* with.]

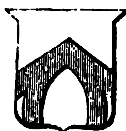
ENAMORA'DO, *n.* One deeply in love.

ENAM'OURED, *pp.* Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.

ENAM'OURING, *ppr.* Inflaming with love; charming; captivating.

ENANTIOP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. ἐναντιος, opposite, and παθος, passion.] 1. An opposite passion or affection.—2. The same as *allopathy; a term used by the disciples and followers of Hahnemann.*

ENARCH'ED, *pp.* Arched; an heraldic term; as, a cheveron *enarched.*



Enarched.

ENÄRM'ED, *a.* In *her.*, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body.

ENARRA'TION, *n.* [L. *enarro, narro*, to relate.] Recital; relation; account; exposition. [*Lit. us.*]

ENARTHRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐναρθρωσις: ἐν and ἀρθρον, a joint.] In *anat.*, a ball and socket joint; that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a joint movable in every direction.

ENATA'TION, *n.* [L. *enato.*] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

ENĀTE, *a.* [L. *enatus.*] Growing out.

ENAUN'TER,† *adv.* Lest that.

ENAV'IGATE, *v. t.* [L. *enavigo.*] To sail out or over.

ENAV'IGATED, *pp.* Sailed over.

ENAV'IGATING, *ppr.* Sailing over.

ENCĀGE, or **INCĀGE,** *v. t.* [from *cage.*] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop.

ENCĀGED, *pp.* Shut up or confined in a cage.

ENCĀGING, *ppr.* Cooping; confining in a cage.

ENCAMP', *v. i.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company.

> They *encamped* in Etham; Ex. xiii.
> The Levites shall *encamp* about the tabernacle; Num. i.

2. To pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege.

> *Encamp* against the city and take it; 2 Sam. xii.

ENCAMP', *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.

ENCAMP'ED, *pp.* Settled in tents or huts for lodging or temporary habitation.

ENCAMP'ING, *ppr.* Pitching tents or forming huts, for a temporary lodging or rest.

ENCAMP'MENT, *n.* The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or travelling company, for temporary lodging or rest.—2. The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp; a regular order of tents or huts for the accommodation of an army or troop.

ENCANK'ER, *v. t.* To corrode; to canker.

ENCANK'ERED, *pp.* Corroded.

ENCANK'ERING, *ppr.* Corroding.

ENCAR'PUS, *n.* [Gr. ἐν and καρπος, fruit.] In *arch.*, a festoon of fruit or flowers on a frieze or capital.



Encarpus or Festoon.

ENCĀSE. *See* INCASE.

ENCAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐν and καυστικος, caustic, from καιω, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of enamelling, and to painting in burnt wax. *Encaustic* painting is a method in which wax is employed to give a gloss to colours.

ENCAUS'TIC, *n.* Enamel or enamelling.—2. The method of painting in burnt wax.

ENCĀVE, *v. t.* [from *cave.*] To hide in a cave or recess.

ENCĀVED, *pp.* Hid in a cave.

ENCĀVING, *ppr.* Hiding in a cave.

ENCEINT'E, *n.* (änsaint'.) [Fr. from *enceindre; en* and *ceindre*, L. *cingo*, to gird.] In *fort*, inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions and curtains. It is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is called a Roman wall.

ENCEINT'E, *a.* In *law*, pregnant; with child.

ENCEPH'ALOCELE, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκεφαλος, the brain, and κηλη, a tumour.] Hernia of the brain.

ENCEPH'ALON, *n.* [Gr. ἐν and κεφαλη.] The cerebrum, and sometimes the whole contents of the cranium.

ENCHĀFE, *v. t.* [*en* and *chafe*, Fr. *chauffer.*] To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage; to irritate. [*See* CHAFE.]

ENCHĀFED, *pp.* Chafed; irritated; enraged.

ENCHĀFING, *ppr.* Chafing; fretting; enraging.

ENCHĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchainer. See* CHAIN.] 1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage.—2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine.—3. To link together; to connect.

ENCHĀINED, *pp.* Fastened with a chain; held in bondage; held fast; restrained; confined.

ENCHĀINING, *ppr.* Making fast with a chain; binding; holding in chains; confining.

ENCHÄNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchanter; en* and *chanter*, to sing; L. *incanto; in* and *canto*, to sing. [*See* CHANT and CANT.] 1. To practise sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination.

> And now about the caldron sing,
> Like elves and fairies in a ring,
> *Enchanting* all that you put in. *Shak.*

2. To subdue by charms or spells.—3. To delight to the highest degree; to charm; to ravish with pleasure; as, the description *enchants* me; we were *enchanted* with the music.

ENCHÄNT'ED, *pp.* Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure.—2. Inhabited or possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits; as, an *enchanted* castle.

ENCHÄNT'ER, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practises enchantment, or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons.—2. One who charms or delights. *Enchanter's night-shade*, a British plant of the genus circæa (*C. lutetiana*) of the class and order Diandria monogynia; nat. order Onagraceæ. It grows in damp shady places, and is difficult to be extirpated.

ENCHÄNT'ING, *ppr.* Affecting with sorcery, charms, or spells.—2. Delighting highly; ravishing with delight; charming.—3. *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing; as, an *enchanting* voice; an *enchanting* face.

> Simplicity in manners has an *enchanting* effect. *Kames.*

ENCHÄNT'INGLY, *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm; as, the lady sings *enchantingly.*

ENCHÄNT'MENT, *n.* The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation.

> The magicians of Egypt did so with their *enchantments;* Ex. vii.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.

> The warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment.* *Pope.*

ENCHÄNT'RESS, *n.* A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practise magic.—2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come. *Dryden.*

ENCHÄRGE′,† *v. t.* To give in charge or trust.

ENCHÄRG′ED, *pp.* Intrusted with; given in charge to.

ENCHÄRG′ING, *ppr.* Intrusting with; giving in charge to.

ENCHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchasser;* Sp. *engastar,* or *encaxar,* from *caxa,* a box, a chest; Fr. *chassis,* a frame; Eng. a *case.*] 1. To infix or inclose in another body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.—2. *Technically,* to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify any work in metal, by some design or figure in low relief, as a watch-case.—3. To adorn by being fixed on it.

To drink in bowls which glittering gems *enchase.* *Dryden.*

4. To mark by incision.—5. To delineate.

ENCHĀSED, *pp.* Inclosed as in a frame or in another body; adorned with embossed work.

ENCHĀSING, *ppr.* Inclosing in another body; adorning with embossed work.

ENCHĀS′ING, *n.* The art of enriching and beautifying gold, silver, and other metal work by some design, or figures represented thereon in low relief. It is practised only on hollow thin works, as watch-cases, snuff-boxes, tankards, cups, &c.

ENCHĒASON,† *n.* [Old Fr.] Cause; occasion.

ENCHIRID′ION,† *n.* [Gr. ἐν and χείρ, the hand.] A manual; a book to be carried in the hand.

ENCHIS′EL, *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.

ENCHIS′ELLED, *pp.* Cut with a chisel.

ENCHIS′ELLING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.

EN′CHODUS, *n.* [Gr. ἔγχος, a spear, and ὀδούς, a tooth.] A genus of spear toothed fossil fishes, of the cycloid order, found in the chalk formation. One species is named *pulocyon* or *sea-dog.*

ENCHO′RIAL, } *a.* [From Gr. ἐγχώριος.]
ENCHO′RIC, } Belonging to the country, native, indigenous, popular, common.—*Enchorial,* or *Enchoric alphabet;* the name given by Dr. Thomas Young, in his Egyptian Antiquities, to the popular characters, or those used by the common people, in contradistinction to the hieroglyphic and hieratic characters used by the priests. The *enchorial* characters are called *demotic* by M. Champollion.

ENCIN′DERED, *a.* Burnt to cinders.

ENCIR′CLE, *v. t.* (ensur′cl.) [from *circle.*] To inclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with any thing in a circular form. Luminous rings *encircle* Saturn.—2. To encompass; to surround; to environ.—3 To embrace; as, to *encircle* one in the arms.

ENCIR′CLED, *pp* Surrounded with a circle; encompassed; environed; embraced.

ENCIR′CLET, *n.* A circle; a ring.

ENCIR′CLING, *ppr.* Surrounding with a circle or ring; encompassing; embracing.

ENCLASP, *v. t.* To clasp; to embrace.

ENCLIT′IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐγκλιτικός, inclined; ἐγκλίνω, to incline.] 1. Leaning; inclining, or inclined. In *gram.,* an *enclitic* particle or word is one which is so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; as, *que, ne,* and *ve,* in *virumque, nonne, aliusve.*—2. Throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

ENCLIT′IC, *n.* A word which is joined to the end of another, as *que* in *virumque,* which may vary the accent.—2. A particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable.

ENCLIT′ICALLY, *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

ENCLIT′ICS, *n.* In *gram.,* the art of declining and conjugating words.

ENCLŌSE, or **INCLŌSE,** *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [*en,* and *close.*] To shut in between other things; to fence in; to surround; to encircle.

ENCLŌSED, or **INCLŌSED,** *pp.* Encompassed; surrounded; shut in; encircled.

ENCLŌSER, *n.* He or that which encloses.

ENCLŌSING, *ppr.* Encompassing; surrounding; shutting in.

ENCLŌSURE, *n.* The act of enclosing; space enclosed; the converting of common into private ground; appropriation; state of being enclosed; that which is contained in an envelope.

ENCLOUD′ED, *a.* [from *cloud.*] Covered with clouds.

ENCŌACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach.

ENCŌACHED, *pp.* Conveyed in a coach.

ENCŌACHING, *ppr.* Carried in a coach.

ENCOF′FIN, *v. t.* To put in a coffin.

ENCOF′FINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.

ENCOM′BER. *See* ENCUMBER.

ENCOM′BERMENT,† *n.* Molestation.

ENCO′MIAST, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής.] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.

ENCOMIAS′TIC, } *a.* Bestowing
ENCOMIAS′TICAL, } praise; praising; commending; laudatory; as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse.

ENCOMIAS′TIC, *n.* A panegyric.

ENCOMIAS′TICALLY, *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

ENCO′MIUM, *n.* plu. *Encomiums.* [L. from Gr. ἐγκώμιον.] Praise; panegyric; commendation. Men are quite as willing to receive as to bestow *encomiums.*

ENCOM′PASS, *v. t.* [from *compass.*] To encircle; to surround; as, a ring *encompasses* the finger.—2. To environ; to inclose; to surround; to shut in. A besieging army *encompassed* the city of Jerusalem.—3. To go or sail round; as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.

ENCOM′PASSED, *pp.* Encircled; surrounded; inclosed; shut in.

ENCOM′PASSING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding; confining.

ENCOM′PASSMENT, *n.* A surrounding.—2. A going round; circumlocution in speaking.

ENCŌRE, a French word, pronounced nearly *anghore,* and signifying, again, once more; used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports, when they call for a repetition of a particular part.

ENCŌRE, *v. t.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.

ENCŌRED, *pp.* Called upon to repeat a performance, as, a song, &c.

ENCŌRING, *ppr.* Calling upon for a repetition.

ENCOUNT′ER, *n.* [Fr. *encontre, en* and *contre,* L. *contra,* against, or rather *rencontre.*] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons.

To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

2. A meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes less properly, a duel.—3. A fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; but more generally, a fight between a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments, rather than a set battle or general engagement.—4. Eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger.—5. A sudden or unexpected address or accosting.—6. Occasion; casual incident. [*Unusual.*]

ENCOUNT′ER, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *encontrar;* Fr. *rencontrer.*] 1. To meet face to face; particularly, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly. [This sense is now uncommon, but still in use.]—2. To meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; as, two armies *encounter* each other.—3. To meet and strive to remove or surmount; as, to *encounter* obstacles, impediments, or difficulties.—4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; as, to *encounter* the arguments of opponents; Acts xvii. 18.—5. To meet as an obstacle. In whichever way the infidel turns, he *encounters* clear evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures.—6. To oppose; to oppugn.—7. To meet in mutual kindness. [*Lit. us.*]

ENCOUNT′ER, *v. i.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict. Three armies *encountered* at Waterloo. When applied to one party, it is sometimes followed by *with;* as, the Christian army *encountered with* the Saracens.—3. To meet in opposition or debate.

ENCOUNT′ERED, *pp.* Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed.

ENCOUNT′ERER, *n.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.

ENCOUNT′ERING, *ppr.* Meeting; meeting in opposition or in battle; opposing; resisting.

ENCOUR′AGE, *v. t.* (enkur′rage.) [Fr. *encourager; en* and *courage,* from *cœur,* the heart.] To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to inspirit.

But charge Joshua and *encourage* him; Deut. iii.

ENCOUR′AGED, *pp.* Emboldened, inspirited; animated; incited.

ENCOUR′AGEMENT, *n.* The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive. We ought never to neglect the *encouragement* of youth in generous deeds. The praise of good men serves as an *encouragement* to virtue and heroism.—2. That which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance, as, favour, countenance, rewards, profit. A young man attempted the practice of law, but found little *encouragement.* The fine arts find little *encouragement* among a rude people.

ENCOUR′AGER, *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.

The Pope is a master of polite learning and a great *encourager* of arts. *Addison.*

ENCOUR′AGING, *ppr.* Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage.

—2. *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success; as, an *encouraging* prospect.
ENCOUR'AGINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.
ENCRA'DLE, *v. t.* [*en* and *cradle.*] To lay in a cradle.
ENCREASE. *See* INCREASE.
ENCRIM'SON, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) To cover with a crimson colour.
ENCRIM'SONED, *pp.* Covered with a crimson colour.
ENCRI'NIC, ENCRINIT'IC, *a.* Relating to the encrini or pedunculated Echinoderms.
ENCRINI'TAL, *a.* Containing the remains of encrinites. The Derbyshire *encrinital* marble is formed of the fossilized remains of the Crinoidea, cemented together by carbonate of lime.
EN'CRINITE, *n.* [Gr. κρίνον, a lily.] A fossil zoophyte, formed of many joints, and resembling a lily. [*See* ENTROCHAL MARBLE.]
ENCRISP'ED, *a.* [from *crisp;* Sp. *encrespar.*] Curled; formed in curls.
ENCROACH, *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher,* to catch, to grapple, from *croc,* a hook, W. *crôg,* Eng. *crook.*] Primarily, to catch as with a hook. Hence, 1. To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction, and usurping a part of his rights or prerogatives; with *on.* The farmer who runs a fence on his neighbour's land, and incloses a piece with his own, *encroaches on* his neighbour's property. Men often *encroach,* in this manner, *on* the highway. The sea is said to *encroach on* the land, when it wears it away gradually; and the land *encroaches on* the sea, when it is extended into it by alluvion.—2. To creep on gradually without right.

Superstition—a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*

3. To pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights.

Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

ENCROACHER, *n.* One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps.—2. One who makes gradual advances beyond his rights.
ENCROACHING, *ppr.* Entering on and taking possession of what belongs to another.
ENCROACHING, *a.* Tending or apt to encroach.

The *encroaching* spirit of power. *Madison.*

ENCROACHINGLY, *adv.* By way of encroachment.
ENCROACHMENT, *n.* The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right.—2. That which is taken by encroaching on another.—3. In *law,* if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an *encroachment.*
ENCRUST'. *See* INCRUST.
ENCUM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer.* *See* INCUMBER.] 1. To load; to clog; to impede motion with a load, burden, or any thing inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious.—2. To embarrass; to perplex; to obstruct.—3. To load with debts; as, an estate is *encumbered* with mortgages, or with a widow's dower.
ENCUM'BERED, *pp.* Loaded; impeded in motion or operation, by a burden or difficulties; loaded with debts.
ENCUM'BERING, *ppr.* Loading; clogging; rendering motion or operation difficult; loading with debts.
ENCUM'BRANCE, *n.* A load; any thing that impedes motion, or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; impediment.—2. Useless addition or load.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load.
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific wood. *Thomson.*

3. Load or burden on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable.
ENCUM'BRANCER, *n.* One who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.
ENCYC'LICAL, *a.* [Gr. ἐγκύκλιος; ἐν and κύκλος, a circle.] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men: as, an *encyclical* letter. [This word is not used. We now use *circular.*]
ENCYCLOPE'DIA, or **ENCYCLOPÆ'DIA,** *n.* [Gr. ἐν, in, κύκλος, a circle, and παιδεία, instruction; instruction in a circle, or circle of instruction.] The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge. More particularly, a collection of the principal facts, principles, and discoveries, in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles and arranged in alphabetical order; as the French *Encyclopedia;* the Popular *Encyclopedia,* or Conversations Lexicon.
ENCYCLOPE'DIAN, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.
ENCYCLOPE'DICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopedia.
ENCYCLOPE'DIST, *n.* The compiler of an Encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation.
ENCYST'ED, *a.* [from *cyst.*] Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle; as, an *encysted* tumour, a term applied by medical writers, to those tumours which consist of a fluid or other matter enclosed in a sac or cyst.
END, *n.* [Sax. *end, ende,* or *ænde;* G. *ende.*] 1. The extreme point of a line, or of any thing that has more length than breadth; as, the *end* of a house; the *end* of a table; the *end* of a finger; the *end* of a chain or rope. When bodies or figures have equal dimensions, or equal length and breadth, the extremities are called *sides.*—2. The extremity or last part, in general; the close or conclusion, applied to time.

At the *end* of two months, she returned; Judges xi.

3. The conclusion or cessation of an action.

Of the increase of his government there shall be no *end;* Is. ix.

4. The close or conclusion: as, the *end* of a chapter.—5. Ultimate state or condition; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace; Ps. xxxvii.

6. The point beyond which no progression can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's *end;* Ps. cvii.

7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end!* *Shak.*

8. Close of life; death; decease.

Unblamed through life, lamented in thy *end.* *Pope.*

9. Cessation; period; close of a particular state of things; as, the *end* of the world.—10. Limit; termination.

There is no *end* of the store; Nahum ii.

11. Destruction; Amos viii.

The *end* of all flesh is come; Gen. vi.

12. Cause of death; a destroyer.

And award
Either of you to be the other's *end.* *Shak.*

13. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion.

The *end* of these things is death; Rom. vi.

14. A fragment or broken piece.

Old odd *ends.* *Shak.*

15. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; the object intended to be reached or accomplished by any action or scheme; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift; as, private *ends;* public *ends.*

Two things I shall propound to you as *ends.* *Suckling.*
The *end* of the commandments is charity; 1 Tim. i.

A right to the *end,* implies a right to the means necessary for attaining it.—16. *An end,* for *on end,* upright; erect; as, his hair stands *an end.*—17. *The ends of the earth,* in *scripture,* are the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts.
END, *v. t.* To finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; as, to *end* a controversy; to *end* a war.

On the seventh day God *ended* his work; Gen. ii.

2. To destroy; to put to death.

King Harry, thy sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.*

END, *v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; as, a voyage *ends* by the return of a ship.—2. To terminate; to close; to conclude. The discourse *ends* with impressive words.—3. To cease; to come to a close; as, winter *ends* in January, and summer in July; a good life *ends* in peace.
END'-ALL,† *n.* Final c' se.
ENDAM'AGE, *v. t.* [from *damage.*] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to mischief; to prejudice.

The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way. *Milton.*
So thou wilt *endamage* the revenue of the kings; Ezra iv.

ENDAM'AGED, *pp.* Harmed; injured.
ENDAM'AGEMENT, *n.* Damage; loss; injury.
ENDAM'AGING, *ppr.* Harming; injuring.
ENDAN'GER, *v. t.* [from *danger.*] To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. We dread any thing that *endangers* our life, our peace, or our happiness.—2. To incur the hazard of. [*Unusual.*]
ENDAN'GERED, *pp.* Exposed to loss or injury.
ENDAN'GERING, *ppr.* Putting in hazard; exposing to loss or injury.
ENDAN'GERING, *n.* Injury; damage.
ENDAN'GERMENT, *n.* Hazard; danger.
ENDEAR, *v. t.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make more beloved. The distress of a friend *endears* him to us, by exciting our sympathy.—2.† To raise the price.
ENDEARED, *pp.* Rendered dear, beloved, or more beloved.
ENDEAREDNESS, *n.* State of being endeared.
ENDEARING, *ppr.* Making dear or more beloved.

ENDEARMENT, *n.* The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection, particularly that which excites tenderness of affection.

Her first *endearments* twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being beloved; tender affection.

ENDEAV'OUR, *n.* (endev'our.) [Norm. *devoyer*, endeavour; *endevera*, he ought; *endeyvent*, they ought. It seems to be from Fr. [*endevoir*] *devoir*, to owe or be indebted, and hence it primarily signifies duty, from the sense of binding, pressure, urgency. Hence our popular phrase, I will do my *endeavour*. In Ir. *dibhirce* is *endeavour*.] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, toward the attainment of an object.

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour* and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

Imitation is the *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

Labour is a continued *endeavour*, or a succession of *endeavours*. *Anon.*

ENDEAV'OUR, *v. i.* (endev'our.) To exert physical strength or intellectual power, for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to essay; to attempt. In *a race*, each man *endeavours* to outstrip his antagonist. A poet may *endeavour* to rival Homer, but without success. It is followed by *after* before a noun; as, the Christian *endeavours after* more strict conformity to the example of Christ.—2. *v. t.* To attempt to gain; to try to effect.

It is our duty to *endeavour* the recovery of these beneficial subjects. *Chatham.*

ENDEAV'OURED, *pp.* Essayed; attempted.

ENDEAV'OURER, *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

ENDEAV'OURING, *ppr.* Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

ENDEC'AGON, *n.* [Gr. ἐν, δέκα, and γωνία.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

END'ED, *pp.* Finished; concluded.

ENDEIC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐνδείκνυμι, to show.] Showing; exhibiting. An *endeictic* dialogue, in the Platonic philosophy, is one which exhibits a specimen of skill.

ENDEIX'IS, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδειξις.] An indication; a showing.

ENDEM'IC, ENDEM'ICAL, ENDE'MIAL, *a.* [Gr. ἐνδήμιος, ἐν and δῆμος, people.] Peculiar to a people or nation. An *endemic* disease, is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which, for that reason, may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. The epithet is also applied to a disease which prevails in a particular season, chiefly or wholly in a particular place.

ENDEM'ICALLY, *adv.* In an endemic manner.

ENDEN'IZE, *v. t.* [from *denizen*, or its root.] To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. [*Lit. us.*]

ENDEN'IZEN, *v. t.* [from *denizen*.] To naturalize.

END'ER, *n.* One who ends or finishes.

ENDERM'ATIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐν and δερματικός, cutaneous.] A term applied to that method of using medicines in which they are rubbed into the skin.

ENDICT, or **ENDICTMENT**. *See* INDICT, INDICTMENT.

END'ING, *ppr.* [from *end.*] Terminating; closing; concluding.

END'ING, *n.* Termination; conclusion. —2. In *gram.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

ENDITE. *See* INDITE.

EN'DIVE, *n.* [Fr. *endive*; L. *intybum*.] A plant, a species of the genus Cichorium or succory; used as a salad. The *cichorium intybus*, or wild succory, is a perennial, branching, and about two feet high. It belongs to the nat. order Compositæ. It contains a milky bitter juice, frequently employed as a tonic and aperient. It is the parent of all the varieties of the garden endive, which are numerous. They have been divided into two classes, the Batavian and curled-leaved. [*See* SUCCORY.]

END'LESS, *a.* [*See* END.] Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length, and to duration; as, an *endless* line; *endless* progression; *endless* duration; *endless* bliss.—2. Perpetual; incessant; continual; as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamour.

END'LESSLY, *adv.* Without end or termination; as, to extend a line *endlessly*.—2. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.

END'LESSNESS, *n.* Extension without end or limit.—2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

END LONG, *adv.* In a line; with the end forward [*Lit. us.*]

END'MOST, *a.* Furthest; remotest.

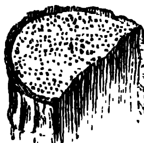
EN'DOCARP, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, the hard inner lining of some pericarps. The stone of the peach, cherry, or plum is an endocarp.

ENDOC'TRINE, *v. t.* To teach; to indoctrinate. [*See* the latter word.]

EN'DOGENE, or **EN'DOGEN**, *n.* An endogenous plant.

ENDOG'ENOUS, *a.* Pertaining to endogens; applied to plants which increase in diameter, by addition to their centre, as palm trees.

EN'DOGENS, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and γίνομαι, to grow.] One of the large primary classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided, so named in consequence of its new woody matter being constantly developed in the first instance towards the interior of the trunk, only curving outwards in its subsequent course downwards. To this class belong palms, grasses, rushes, and liliaceous plants. A transverse section of some endogens, such as palms, exhibits an irregular spotted appearance, caused by the ends of the fibres, of which the wood is composed, and between which is deposited the cellular matter. Endogens increase in thickness only to a limited extent; hence they are not subject to be injured by creeping and twining plants, in the same manner as exogens are.


Section of Palm.

ENDOPHYL'LOUS, *a.* [Gr ἔνδον and φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the young leaves of monocotyledons, from their being evolved within a sheath, while those of exogens are not so enclosed.

ENDOPLEU'RA, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον and πλευρά, the side.] In *bot.*, the internal integument of a seed.

EN'DORHIZ, or **ENDORHIZ'A**, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον and ῥίζα, a root.] In *bot.*, a term invented by Richard for the embryo of monocotyledons, in which the radicle has to rupture the integument at the base of a seed prior to entering into the earth, appearing as if it came from within the mother root.

EN'DORHIZOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the endorhiza.

ENDORSE', or **ENDORSE'MENT**. *See* INDORSE, INDORSEMENT.

ENDOSMO'SE, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον within ὠσμός, impulsion.] The transmission of gaseous bodies, or vapours, or liquids through the membranes of the living bodies, from the exterior to the interior.

EN'DOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον and σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, the albumen of seeds, the farinaceous matter which surrounds the embryo. [*See* ALBUMEN.]

ENDOSPER'MIC, *a.* In *bot.*, a term applied to an embryo when it is accompanied by an *endosperm*, as in the gramineæ, and *ricinus communis*.

ENDOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *endosser*.] To engrave or carve.

EN'DOSTOME, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον and στόμα, the mouth.] The passage through the inner integument of a seed, immediately below the part called the foramen.

ENDOW', *v. t.* [Norm. *endouer*; Fr. *douer*. Qu. from L. *dos*, *doto*, or a different Celtic root, for in Ir. *diobhadh* is *dower*. The sense is to set or put on.] 1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on, as on a married woman or widow.

A wife is by law entitled to to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements, of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone.*

2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property; as, to *endow* a church; to *endow* a college with a fund to support a professor.—3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue; man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason.

ENDOW'ED, *pp.* Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; indued.

ENDOW'ER, *n.* One who endows.

ENDOW'ING, *ppr.* Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; induing.

ENDOW'MENT, *n.* The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, &c.—2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as, the *endowments* of a church, of a hospital, or of a college. —3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the Creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator. Natural activity of limbs is an *endowment* of the body; natural vigour of intellect is an *endowment* of the mind. Chatham and Burke in Great Britain, and Jay, Ellsworth, and Hamilton, in America, possessed uncommon *endowments* of mind.

ENDRUDGE, *v. t.* (endruj'.) To make a drudge or slave.

ENDUE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enduire*; L. *induo*.] To indue,—*which see*.

ENDUEMENT. *See* INDUEMENT.

ENDŪRABLE, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

ENDŪ'RABLY, *adv.* In an enduring manner.

ENDŪRANCE, *n.* [*See* ENDURE.] Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness.—2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; sufferance; patience.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3.† Delay; a waiting for.

ENDŪRE, *v. i.* [Fr. *endurer; en* and *durer*, to last, from *dur*, L. *durus, duro.* The primary sense of *durus*, hard, is set, fixed. *See* DURABLE.] 1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide.

The Lord shall *endure* for ever; Ps. ix.

He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not *endure*; Job viii.

2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding

How can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come to my people? Esther viii.

Can thy heart *endure*, or thy hands be strong? Ezek. xxi.

ENDŪRE, *v. t.* To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. Metals *endure* a certain degree of heat without melting.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sake; 2 Tim. ii.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; Heb. xii.

3. To undergo; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryden.*

4.† To continue in.

ENDŪRED, *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.

ENDŪRER, *n.* One who bears, suffers, or sustains.—2. He or that which continues long.

ENDŪRING, *ppr.* Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding.—2. *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

ENDŪRING, *n.* Act of enduring; a sustaining.

END'WISE, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position.—2. With the end forward.

EN'ECATE,† *v. t.* [L. *eneco.*] To kill.

E'NEID, *n.* [Lat. *Æneis.*] An heroic poem, written by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

ENE'MA, *n.* [L. from Gr. ἔνεμα, a glyster or clyster.] A liquid or gaseous form of medicine thrown into the rectum.—*Enema instrument*, an instrument for administering an enema. It acts upon the principle of the forcing pump.

EN'EMY, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi;* Ir. *nahma;* from L. *inimicus; in* neg. and *amicus*, friend.] A foe; an adversary. A *private enemy* is one who hates another and wishes him injury, or attempts to do him injury to gratify his own malice or ill will. A *public enemy* or foe, is one who belongs to a nation or party, at war with another.

I say to you, love your *enemies*; Matt. v.

Enemies, in war; in peace, friends. *Declaration of Independence.*

2. One who hates or dislikes; as, an *enemy* to truth or falsehood.—3. In *theol.*, and by way of eminence, *the enemy* is the devil; the archfiend.—4. In *milit. affairs*, the opposing army or naval force in war, is called the *enemy*.

ENERGET'IC, **ENERGET'ICAL**, *a.* [Gr. ἐνεργητικός, from ἐνεργέω, ἐνεργεω: ἐν and ἔργον, work. *See* ENERGY.] 1. Operating with force, vigour, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious We say, the public safety required *energetic* measures. The vicious inclinations of men can be restrained only by *energetic* laws.—2. Moving; working; active; operative. We must conceive of God as a Being eternally *energetic*.

ENERGET'ICALLY, *adv.* With force and vigour; with energy and effect.

ENER'GIC, **ENER'GICAL**, *a.* Having energy or great power in effect.

EN'ERGIZE, *v. i.* [from *energy.*] To act with force; to operate with vigour; to act in producing an effect.

EN'ERGIZE, *v. t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigour to.

EN'ERGIZED, *pp.* Invigorated.

EN'ERGIZER, *n.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

EN'ERGIZING, *ppr.* Giving energy, force, or vigour; acting with force.

EN'ERGY, *n.* [Gr. ἐνέργεια: ἐν and ἔργον, work.] 1 Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; as, men possessing *energies* sometimes suffer them to lie inactive. Danger will rouse the dormant *energies* of our natures into action.—2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigour. God, by his almighty *energy*, called the universe into existence. The administration of the laws requires *energy* in the magistrate.—3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Smalridge*

4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis. The language of Lord Chatham is remarkable for its *energy*.—5. In *phys.*, a term applied to certain powers, of which we see the operation, but are ignorant of the nature. Thus we speak of the *vital energy*, the *nervous energy*, &c.

ENERV'ATE, *a.* [infra] Weakened; weak; without strength or force.

ENERV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *enervo; e* and *nervus*, nerve.] 1. To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to render feeble. Idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body. Vices and luxury *enervate* the strength of states.—2. To cut the nerves; as, to *enervate* a horse.

ENERV'ATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.

ENERV'ATING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength, force, or vigour; weakening; enfeebling.

ENERVA'TION, *n.* The act of weakening, or reducing strength.—2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

ENERVE, *v. t.* (enerv'.) To weaken; the same as *enervate*.

ENERV'ED. *See* ENERVATED.

ENERV'ING. *See* ENERVATING.

ENFAM'ISH, *v. t.* To famish. [*See* FAMISH.]

ENFEE'BLE, *v. t.* [from *feeble.*] To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate. Intemperance *enfeebles* the body, and induces premature infirmity. Excessive grief and melancholy *enfeeble* the mind. Long wars *enfeeble* a state.

ENFEE'BLED, *pp.* Weakened; deprived of strength or vigour.

ENFEE'BLEMENT, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation.

ENFEE'BLING, *ppr.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

ENFEL'ONED, *a.* [*See* FELON.] Fierce; cruel.

ENFEOFF', *v. t.* (enfeff'.) [Law L. *feoffo, feoffare*, from *fief*,—which *see.*] 1. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin.—2.† To surrender or give up.

ENFEOFF'ED, *pp.* Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.

ENFEOFF'ING, *ppr.* Giving to one the fee simple of any corporeal hereditament.

ENFEOFF'MENT, *n.* The act of giving the fee simple of an estate.—2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

ENFET'TER, *v. t.* To fetter; to bind in fetters.

ENFET'TERED, *pp.* Bound with fetters.

ENFET'TERING, *ppr.* Binding with fetters.

ENFE'VER, *v. t.* To excite fever in.

ENFIERCE,† *v t.* To make fierce.

ENFILĀDE, *n.* [Fr. a row, from *en* and *fil*, a thread, L. *filum*, Sp. *hilo.*] A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line.

ENFILĀDE, *v. t.* [from the noun; Sp. *enfilar.*] To pierce, scour, or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

In conducting approaches at a siege, care should be taken that the trenches be not *enfiladed*. *Encyc.*

ENFILĀDED, *pp.* Pierced or raked in a line.

ENFILĀDING, *ppr.* Piercing or sweeping in a line.

ENFIL'ED, *pp.* [Fr. *enfiler.*] In *her.*, when the head of a man or beast, or any other charge is placed on the blade of a sword, run through it, the sword is then said to be *enfiled*, with whatever is borne upon it.

ENFIRE,† *v. t.* To inflame; to set on fire.

ENFŌRCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enforcir; en* and *force.*] 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. [*See* Def 5.]—2. To make or gain by force; to force; as, to *enforce* a passage.—3. To put in act by violence; to drive.

Stones *enforced* from the old Assyrian slings. *Shak.*

4. To instigate; to urge on; to animate.—5. To urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.—6. To compel; to constrain; to force.—7. To put in execution; to cause to take effect; as, to *enforce* the laws.—8. To press with a charge.—9. To prove; to evince. [*Lit. us.*]

ENFŌRCE,† *v. i.* To attempt by force.

ENFŌRCE,† *n.* Force; strength; power.

ENFORCEABLE, *a.* That may be enforced.

ENFORCED, *pp.* Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect.

ENFORCEDLY, *adv.* By violence; not by choice.

ENFORCEMENT, *n.* The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied.—2. That which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction. The penalties of law are *enforcements*.—3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.—4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains.—5. In a general sense, any thing which compels or constrains; any thing which urges either the body or the mind.—6. A putting in execution; as, the *enforcement* of law.

ENFORCER, *n.* One who compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

ENFORCING, *ppr.* Giving force or strength; compelling; urging; constraining; putting in execution.

ENFOR'EST, *n.* [*en* and *forest*.] To turn into, or lay under forest. The Ameers of Scinde have *enforested* large portions of the country, for the purpose of converting them into hunting grounds.

ENFORM', *v. t.* To form; to fashion. [*See* FORM.]

ENFOUL'DERED,† *a.* [Fr. *foudroyer*.] Mixed with lightning.

ENFRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *franchise*.] To set free; to liberate from slavery.—2. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman. The English colonies were *enfranchised* by special charters.—3. To free or release from custody.—4. To naturalize; to denizen; to receive as denizens; as, to *enfranchise* foreign words.

ENFRAN'CHISED, *pp.* Set free; released from bondage.—2. Admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.

ENFRAN'CHISEMENT, *n.* Release from slavery or custody.—2. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic.

ENFRAN'CHISER, *n.* One who enfranchises.

ENFRAN'CHISING, *ppr.* Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the rights and privileges of denizens or free citizens in a state, or to the privileges of a freeman in a corporation.

ENFRO'WARD,† *v. t.* To make froward or perverse.

ENFRO'ZEN,† *a.* Frozen; congealed.

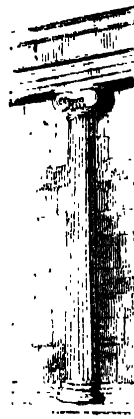
ENGĀGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *engager*; *en* and *gager*, to lay, to bet, to hire; Arm. *engagi*. *See* GAGE and WAGE.] 1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety.—2. To pawn; to stake as a pledge.—3. To enlist; to bring into a party; as, to *engage* men for service; to *engage* friends to aid in a cause.—4. To embark in an affair; as, be not hasty to *engage* yourself in party disputes.—5. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to. Good nature *engages* every one to its possessor.

> To every duty he could minds *engage*. — *Waller*.

6. To unite and bind by contract or promise. Nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty. The young often *engage* themselves to their sorrow.—7. To attract and fix; as, to *engage* the attention.—8. To occupy; to employ assiduously. We were *engaged* in conversation. The nation is *engaged* in war.—9. To attack in contest; to encounter. The army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock. The captain *engaged* the ship, at point blank distance.

ENGĀGE, *v. i.* To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict. The armies *engaged* at Marengo, in a general battle.—2. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake. Be cautious not to *engage* in controversy, without indispensable necessity.—3. To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self; as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

ENGĀGED, *pp.* or *a.* Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.—*Engaged column*, in *arch.*, a column attached to a wall, so that a part of it is concealed. Engaged columns have seldom less than a quarter or more than a half of their solid in the wall.


Engaged Column

ENGĀGEDLY, *adv.* With earnestness; with attachment.

ENGĀGEDNESS, *n.* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

ENGĀGEMENT, *n.* The act of pawning, pledging, or making liable for debt.—2. Obligation by agreement or contract. Men are often more ready to make *engagements* than to fulfil them.—3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.—4. Occupation; employment of the attention.

> Play, by too long or constant *engagement*, becomes like an employment or profession. — *Rogers*.

5. Employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action; appropriately the conflict of whole armies or fleets, but applied to actions between small squadrons or single ships, rarely to a fight between detachments of land forces.—6. Obligation; motive; that which engages.

ENGĀGER, *n.* One that enters into an engagement or agreement.

ENGĀGING, *ppr.* Pawning; making liable for debt; enlisting; bringing into a party or cause; promising; binding; winning and attaching; encountering; embarking.—2. *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing; as, *engaging* manners or address.

ENGĀGINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to win the affections.

ENGAL'LANT,† *v. t.* To make a gallant of.

ENGĀOL,† *v t.* (enja'le) To imprison

ENGÄR'BOIL,† *v. t.* To disorder.

ENGÄR'LAND, *v. t.* To encircle with a garland.

ENGAR'RISON, *v. t.* To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison.

ENGAS'TRIMUTH,† *n.* [Gr ἐν, γαστήρ and μῦθος.] A ventriloquist.

ENGEN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *engendrer*; from the L. *gener, genero, geno, gigno*. *See* GENERATE.] 1. To beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo.—2. To produce; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth. Meteors are *engendered* in the atmosphere; worms are sometimes *engendered* in the stomach; intemperance *engenders* fatal maladies; angry words *engender* strife.

ENGEN'DER, *v. i.* To be caused or produced.

> Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. — *Dryden*

ENGEN'DERED, *pp.* Begotten; caused; produced.

ENGEN'DERER, *n.* He or that which engenders.

ENGEN'DERING, *ppr.* Begetting; causing to be; producing.

ENGILD', *v. t.* To gild; to brighten.

ENGINE, *n.* [Fr. *engin*; Sp. *ingenio*; from L. *ingenium*; so called from contrivance.] 1. In *mech.*, a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlass, a capstan, a fire-engine, a steam-engine.—2. A military machine; as a battering ram, &c.—3. Any instrument; that by which any effect is produced. An arrow, a sword, a musket, is an *engine* of death.—4. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire.—5. Means; any thing used to effect a purpose.—6. An agent for another; *usually in an ill sense.*

ENGINEER, *n.* [Fr. *ingenieur*.] 1. Properly a person employed in the larger kind of engines, or in the application of them to particular purposes. In *the milit. art*, a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offence or defence, and marks out the ground for fortifications. Engineers are also employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of other public works, as the formation of roads, the raising of embankments, mining operations, the formation of docks or artificial harbours, aqueducts and canals. The latter are called *civil engineers*. The civil engineer also frequently practises the avocation of the machinist, in executing the presses, mills, looms, and other great machines employed in the arts and manufactures; particularly in constructing steam-engines, and the apparatus by which they are rendered available for giving motion to ships, carriages, or machinery.—2. One who manages engines or artillery.

ENGINEER'ING, *n.* The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing such works as are the objects of civil and military architecture, in which machinery is in general extensively employed.—*Military engineering*, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts, and includes a thorough knowledge of every point relative to the attack and defence of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war. The marine branch of military engineering relates to the construction of vessels, jetties, moles, and other erections of that description.—*Civil engineering* relates to the forming of roads, bridges, and railroads, the construction of machinery for all purposes, the formation of canals, aqueducts, harbours, drainage of a country, &c.

EN'GINEMAN, *n.* A man who manages the engine, as in steamers and steam-carriages.

EN'GINERY, *n.* (en'jinry.) The act of managing engines or artillery.—2. Engines in general; artillery; instruments of war.—3. Machination.

ENGIRD', *v. t.* [*See* GIRD.] To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

ENGIRD'ED, } *pp.* Surrounded; en-
ENGIRT', } compassed.

ENGIRD'ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.

ENGLAD', *v. t.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice.

ENGLĀIMED,† *a.* Furred; clammy.

EN'GLAND. *See* ENGLISH.

ENGLISH, *a.* (ing'glish.) [Sax. *Englisc*, from *Engles, Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of *England*. The name seems to be derived from *eng, ing*, a meadow or plain, a level country; Sax. *ing*; Ice. *einge*; Dan. *eng*; Goth. *winga*; all which seem to be the same word as the Sax. *wang, wong*, a plain, and to coincide with the G. *enge*, D. *eng*, W. *ing*, strait, narrow, L. *ango*, from the sense of pressing, depression, laying, which gives the sense of level. The English are the descendants of the *Ingævones* of Tacitus, De Mor. Germ. 2; this name being composed of *ing*, a plain, and G. *wohnen*, D. *woonen*, to dwell. The Ingævones were inhabitants of the level country.] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.

EN'GLISH, *n.* The people of England. —2. The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in India, America, and other countries.

EN'GLISH, *v. t.* To translate into the English language

EN'GLISHED, *pp.* Rendered into English.

EN'GLISHRY,† *n.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman.

ENGLOOM', *v. t.* To make gloomy.

ENGLUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *engloutir*; L. *glutio*.] 1. To swallow.—2. To fill; to glut. [This word is little used. *See* GLUT.]

ENGLUT'TED, *pp.* Glutted; filled.

ENGLUT'TING, *ppr.* Glutting.

ENGOMPHO'SIS, *n.* [L. from *ἐν* and *γομφος*, a nail.] That species of articulation which resembles a nail driven into wood; as, a tooth in its socket.

ENGŌRE, *v. t.* To pierce; to gore [*See* GORE.]

ENGORGE, *v. t.* (engorj'.) [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge*, the throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities.

ENGORGE, *v. i.* (engorj'.) To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity.

ENGORG'ED, *pp.* Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.

ENGORGEMENT, *n.* (engorj'ment.) The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.

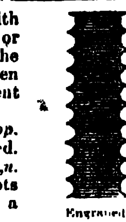
ENGORG'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing with voracity.

ENGOULE'E, *pp.* [Fr. *engouler*.] In *her.*, an epithet for crosses, saltires, &c., when their extremities enter the mouths of lions, leopards, &c.


Engoulee.

ENGRĀFT', *v. t.* To ingraft,—*which see.*

ENGRĀIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *engrêler*, from *grêle, gresle*, hail.] In *her.*, to variegate; to spot as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail; to indent in curve lines.


Engrailed.

ENGRĀILED, *pp.* Variegated; spotted.

ENGRĀIL'MENT, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

ENGRĀIN, *v. t.* [from *grain*.] To dye in grain, or in the raw material; to dye deep.

ENGRĀINED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain; as, *engrained* carpets.

ENGRĀINING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the grain.

ENGRAP'PLE, *v. t.* [from *grapple*.] To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast. [*See* GRAPPLE, which is generally used.]

ENGRĀSP', *v. t.* [from *grasp*.] To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe. [*See* GRASP, which is generally used.]

ENGRĀVE, *v. t. pret. engraved; pp. engraved* or *engraven*. [Fr. *graver*; W. *cravu*; G. *graben*; D. *graaven*; Gr. *γραφω*. *See* GRAVE.] Literally, to scratch or scrape. Hence, 1. To cut, as metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, or devices, on stone or metal; to mark by incisions

Thou shalt *engrave* the two stones with the names of the children of Israel; Ex. xxviii.

2. To picture or represent by incisions. —3. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. Let the laws of God and the principles of morality be *engraved* on the mind in early years.—4.† To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhume.

ENGRĀVED, } *pp.* Cut or marked, as
ENGRĀVEN, } with a chisel or graver; imprinted; deeply impressed.

ENGRĀVEMENT, *n.* Engraved work; act of engraving.

ENGRĀVER, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices, on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

ENGRĀVERY, *n.* The work of an engraver. [*Lit. us.*]

ENGRĀVING, *ppr.* Cutting or marking stones or metals, with a chisel or graver; imprinting.

ENGRĀVING, *n.* The act or art of executing designs by incisions upon any matter or substance, but particularly on plates of metal, blocks of wood, hard stones, &c., for the purpose of obtaining therefrom impressions or prints upon paper. The art of engraving is divided into various branches or classes; as engraving on stones, for seals, signets, &c., called *gem sculpture*; die sinking for coins, medals, &c., called *medallurgy*; engraving on *copper-plates* after various manners, as *line engraving, etching*; aquatinta engraving, or engraving with aquafortis; *mezzotinto engraving*, or *scraping, stipple, dot, or chalk engraving*; *engraving on wood*; *engraving on steel*; on *stone*, called *lithography, etching* on glass, &c. A species of engraving on copper, called the *medallic*, has been invented within the last twenty-five years. Its object is to give accurate representations of medals, coins, and bassi-rilievi of a small size. Some of the impressions are exceedingly accurate and beautiful, and appear so salient, that we can hardly convince ourselves at first that we are looking upon a flat surface.—2. An impression taken from an engraved work.

ENGRIĒVE, *v. t.* To grieve; to pain. *See* GRIEVE.]

ENGRŌSS, *v. t.* [from *gross*, or Fr. *grossir, engrossir, grossoyer*; Sp. *engrosar*. *See* GROSS.] 1.† Primarily, to make thick or gross; to thicken.—2.† To make larger; to increase in bulk.—3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole; as, worldly cares *engross* the attention of most men, but neither business nor amusement should *engross* our whole time.—4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price. *Engrossing* does not necessarily imply the purchase of the whole of any commodity, but such quantities as to raise the price, by diminishing the supplies in open market, and taking advantage of an increased demand.—5. To copy in a large hand; to write a fair correct copy in large or distinct, legible characters, for preservation or duration; as records of public acts, on paper or parchment.—6. To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees; as, to *engross* power.

ENGRŌSSED, *pp.* Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities for sale; written in large, fair characters.

ENGRŌSSER, *n.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price.—2. One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

ENGRŌSSING, *ppr.* Taking the whole; buying commodities in such quantities as to raise the price in the market.—2. Writing correct copies in large, fair characters.

ENGRŌSSMENT, *n.* The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole. 2. The appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition.

ENGUĀRD, *v. t.* [*See* GUARD.] To guard; to defend

ENGULF', or **INGULF',** *v. t.* To throw or to absorb in a gulf.

ENGULF'ED, or **INGULF'ED,** *pp.* Absorbed in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf.

ENGULF'ING, or **INGULF'ING,** *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool, or vast deep

ENGULF'MENT, or **INGULF'MENT,** *n.* An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex.

ENHĀNCE, *v. t.* (enhans'.) [Norm. *enhauncer*, from *hauncer*, to raise. Qu. Norm. *enhauce, hauz, haulz*, high.] 1. To raise; to lift; *applied to material things by Spenser, but this application is entirely obsolete*.—2. To raise; to advance; to heighten; *applied to price or value*. War *enhances* the price of provisions; it *enhances* rents and the value of lands.—3. To raise; *applied to qualities, quantity, pleasures, enjoyments*, &c. Pleasure is *enhanced* by the difficulty of obtaining it.—4. To increase; to aggravate. The guilt of a crime may be *enhanced* by circumstances.

ENHĀNCE, *v. i.* (enhans'.) To be raised; to swell; to grow larger. A debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest.

ENHANCED, *pp.* Raised; advanced; heightened; increased. In *her.*, any ordinary, as a fesse, bend, &c., when removed from its proper situation and placed higher in the field, is said to be *enhanced.*

ENHÄNCEMENT, *n.* Rise; increase; augmentation; as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty.—2. Increase; aggravation; as, the *enhancement* of evil, grief, punishment, guilt or crime.

ENHÄNCER, *n.* One who enhances; he or that which raises price, &c.

ENHÄNCING, *ppr.* Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.

ENHÄR'BOUR, *v. i.* To dwell in or inhabit.

ENHÄRD'EN, *v. t.* To harden; to encourage.

ENHARMON'IC, *a.* [from *harmonic*, *harmony.*] In *music*, an epithet applied to such pieces of composition as proceed on very small intervals, or smaller intervals than the diatonic and chromatic. The enharmonic is the third in order of the three genera of ancient music. [*See* CHROMATIC and DIATONIC.] The enharmonic genus of the Greeks was distinguished by quarter tones, while the modern scale admits these small intervals theoretically only, not practically, except by a fiction. Thus C sharp and D flat, are with the moderns practically the same note, at least on keyed instruments, though, strictly, the former is $\frac{18}{1?}$ of the whole string sounding C, the latter $\frac{9}{10}$. The passage from one to the other of these intervals is called an *enharmonic* change, and a change of key so effected is designated by the term *enharmonic modulation.*

ENIG'MA, *n.* [L. *ænigma;* Gr. αινιγμα, from αινισσομαι, to hint.] A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle. A question, saying, or painting, containing a hidden meaning, which is proposed to be guessed.

ENIGMAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to or
ENIGMAT'ICAL, } containing a riddle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous.—2. Obscurely conceived or apprehended.

ENIGMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In an obscure manner: in a sense different from that which the words in common acceptation imply.

ENIG'MATIST, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.

ENIG'MATIZE, *v. i.* To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.

ENIGMATOG'RAPHY, } *n.* [Gr. αινιγ-
ENIGMATOL'OGY, } μα, and γραφω, or λογος.] The art of making riddles; or the art of solving them.

ENJĀIL', or **ENGAOL'**, *v. t.* To put into jail; to confine.

ENJOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *enjoindre; en* and *joindre*, to join; It. *ingiugnere;* L. *injungo; in* and *jungo.* *See* JOIN. We observe that the primary sense of *join* is to set, extend, or lay to, to throw to or on; otherwise the sense of order or command could not spring from it. To *enjoin* is to *set* or *lay to* or *on.*] 1. To order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. Says Johnson, "this word is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*" It has the force of pressing admonition with authority; as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command;* as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.—2. In *law*, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants from disturbing the plaintiffs *Kent.*

ENJOIN'ED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; admonished with authority; commanded.

ENJOIN'ER, *n.* One who enjoins.

ENJOIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordering; directing.

ENJOIN'MENT, *n.* Direction; command; authoritative admonition.

ENJOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *jouir;* Arm. *jouiçza;* It. *gioire.* *See* JOY.] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of. We *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, and our own meditations.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison.*

2. To possess with satisfaction; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of.

Thou shalt beget sons, but thou shalt not *enjoy* them; Deut. xxviii

3. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. We *enjoy* a free constitution and inestimable privileges.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers; Num. xxxvi

The land shall *enjoy* her sabbaths, Lev xxvi.

To enjoy one's self, is to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind, or to relish the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy.

ENJOY', *v. i.* To live in happiness. [*Unusual*]

ENJOY'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.

ENJOY'ED, *pp.* Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure; occupied with content.

ENJOY'ER, *n.* One who enjoys.

ENJOY'ING, *ppr.* Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.

ENJOY'MENT, *n* Pleasure; satisfaction; agreeable sensations; fruition.—2. Possession with satisfaction; occupancy of any thing good or desirable; as, the *enjoyment* of an estate; the *enjoyment* of civil and religious privileges.

EN'KINDLE, *v. t.* [from *kindle.*] To kindle; to set on fire; to enflame; as, to *enkindle* sparks into a flame. In this literal sense, *kindle* is generally used.—2. To excite; to rouse into action; to inflame; as, to *enkindle* the passions into a flame; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

ENKIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; enflamed; roused into action; excited.

ENKIN'DLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.

ENLÄRD, *v. t.* To cover with lard or grease; to baste.

ENLÄRDED, *pp.* Basted with lard.

ENLÄRDING, *ppr.* Greasing.

ENLÄRGE, *v. t.* (enlàrj.) [from *large.*] To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth, or size; to expand in bulk. Every man desires to *enlarge* his possessions; the prince, his dominion; and the landholder, his farm. The body is *enlarged* by nutrition, and a good man rejoices to *enlarge* the sphere of his benevolence.

God shall *enlarge* Japheth. Gen. ix.

2. To dilate; to expand; as with joy or love.

O, ye Corinthians, our mouth is open to you, our heart is *enlarged.* *St. Paul.*

3. To expand; to make more comprehensive. Science *enlarges* the mind.—4. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye; as by a glass.—5. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure.—6. To extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves on the subject. *Clarendon.*

In this application, the word is generally intransitive.—7. To augment; to increase; to make large or larger, *in a general sense; a word of general application.*—*To enlarge the heart*, may signify to open and expand in good will; to make free, liberal, and charitable.

ENLÄRGE, *v. i.* (enlàrj.) To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. A plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management; a volume of air *enlarges* by rarefaction.—2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate. I might *enlarge* on this topic.—3. To exaggerate.

ENLÄRGED, *pp.* Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits.

ENLÄRGEDLY, *adv.* With enlargement.

ENLÄRGEMENT, *n.* Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. The *enlargement* of bulk may be by accretion or addition: of dimensions, by spreading, or by additions to length and breadth; of a sum or amount, by addition, collection, or accumulation.—2. Expansion or extension, applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought.—3. Expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable.—4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress, or straits; Esth. iv.

5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument.

ENLÄRGER, *n.* He or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

ENLÄRGING, *ppr.* Increasing in bulk; extending in dimensions; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively.

ENLÄRGING, *n.* Enlargement.

ENLIGHT, *v. t.* (enlite.) To illuminate; to enlighten. [*See* ENLIGHTEN. *Enlight* is rarely used.]

ENLIGHTEN, *v. t.* (enli'tn.) [from *light;* Sax. *enlihtan*, *onlihtan.*] 1. To make light; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; as, the sun *enlightens* the earth.

His lightnings *enlightened* the world; Ps. xcvii.

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly.

Jonathan's eyes . . . were *enlightened;* 1 Sam. xiv.

3. To give light to; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth; as, to *enlighten* the mind or understanding.—4. To illuminate with divine knowledge, or a knowledge of the truth.

Those who were once *enlightened;* Heb. vi.

ENLIGHTENED, *pp.* Rendered light;

illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.

ENLIGHTENER, *n.* One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye, or clear views to the mind.

ENLIGHTENING, *ppr.* Illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

ENLIGHTENMENT, *n.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened, or instructed.

ENLINK', *v. t.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to connect.

ENLIST', *v. t.* [*See* LIST.] To enrol; to register; to enter a name on a list. —2. To engage in public service, by entering the name in a register; as, an officer *enlists* men.

ENLIST', *v. i.* To engage in public service voluntarily, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.

ENLIST'ED, *pp.* Enrolled for service, chiefly military.

ENLIST'ING, *ppr.* Enrolling for service.

ENLIST'ING, *n.* The act of entering voluntarily into the military service of the state; the act of engaging men to enter into military service.

ENLIST'MENT, *n.* The act of enlisting; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

ENLIVE,† *v. t.* To animate.

ENLIVEN, *v. t.* (enli'vn) [from *life, live.*] Literally, to give life. Hence, 1. To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; as, fresh fuel *enlivens* a fire.—2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly. Social mirth and good humour *enliven* company; they *enliven* the dull and gloomy.—3. To make cheerful, gay, or joyous.

ENLIVENED, *pp.* Made more active: excited; animated; made cheerful or gay.

ENLIVENER, *n.* He or that which enlivens or animates; he or that which invigorates.

ENLIVENING, *ppr.* Giving life, spirit, or animation; inspiriting; invigorating: making vivacious, sprightly, or cheerful.

ENLU'MINE, *v. t.* To illumine; to enlighten. [*See* the latter words.]

ENMANCHE, *pp.* [from *manche,* a sleeve.] In *her.*, an epithet applied, when the chief has lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the sides, to about half the breadth of the chief, as if it had sleeves upon it.

Enmanché.

ENMÄR'BLE, *v. t.* To make hard as marble; to harden.

ENMÄR'BLED, *pp.* Hardened.

ENMÄR'BLING, *ppr.* Making hard like marble.

En masse. [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.

ENMESH', *v. t.* [from *mesh.*] To net; to entangle; to entrap.

EN'MITY, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié; in* and *amitié,* friendship, amity. *See* ENEMY.] 1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; ill will; hatred; unfriendly dispositions; malevolence. It expresses more than *aversion* and less than *malice,* and differs from *displeasure* in denoting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas *displeasure* is more transient.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman; Gen. iii.

The carnal mind is *enmity* against God; Rom. viii.

2. A state of opposition.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God; James iv.

ENMOSS'ED, *a.* Covered with moss.

ENNEACONTAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ἐννενήκοντα and ἕδρα.] Having ninety faces.

EN'NEAGON, *n.* [Gr. ἐννέα, nine, and γωνία, an angle.] In *geom.*, a polygon or figure with nine sides or nine angles.

ENNEAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. ἐννέα, nine, and ἀνήρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a plant having nine stamens.

ENNEAND'RIA, *n.* The ninth class of the Linnæan system of botany, comprehending such plants as have hermaphrodite flowers with nine stamens. There is only one British plant in the class, Butomus umbellatus.



Enneandria (Laurus nobilis).

ENNEAN'DRIAN, or ENNEAN'DROUS, *a.* Having nine stamens.

ENNEAPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἐννέα, nine, and πέταλον, a leaf.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

ENNEAT'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. ἐννέα, nine.] *Enneatical days,* are every ninth day of a disease.—*Enneatical years,* are every ninth year of a man's life.

ENNEW',† *v. t.* To make new.

ENNO'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ennoblir. See* NOBLE.] 1. To make noble; to raise to nobility; as, to *ennoble* a commoner.

2. To dignify; to exalt; to aggrandize; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards? *Pope.*

3. To make famous or illustrious.

ENNO'BLED, *pp.* Raised to the rank of nobility; dignified; exalted in rank, excellence, or value.

ENNO'BLEMENT, *n.* The act of advancing to nobility. -2. Exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence.

ENNO'BLING, *ppr.* Advancing to the rank of a nobleman: exalting; dignifying.

ENNUI, *n.* (anwée.) [Fr. weariness: It. *noia,* whence *noiare, annoiare,* to tire, to vex, Fr. *ennuyer.*] Weariness; heaviness; lassitude of fastidiousness.

ENODA'TION, *n.* [L. *enodatio,* from *enodo,* to clear from knots; *e* and *nodus,* a knot.] 1. The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying. -2. Solution of a difficulty. [*Lit. us.*]

ENO'DE, *a.* [L. *enodis; e* and *nodus,* knot.] In *bot.*, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

ENODE, *v. t.* [L. *enodo, e* and *nodus,* a knot.] To clear of knots; to make clear.

ENO'DED, *pp.* Cleared of knots.

ENO'DING, *ppr.* Making clear of knots.

ENOM'OTARCH, *n.* The commander of an enomoty.

ENOM'OTY, *n.* [Gr. ἐνωμοτία: ἐν and ὄμνυμι, to swear.] In Lacedemon, anciently, a body of soldiers bound by a solemn oath, supposed to be thirty-two; but the precise number is uncertain.

ENORM', *a.* [*Not us. See* ENORMOUS.]

ENOR'MITY, *n.* [L. *enormitas. See* ENORMOUS.] 1. Literally, the transgression of a rule, or deviation from right. Hence, any wrong, irregular, vicious, or sinful act, either in government or morals.

We shall speak of the *enormities* of the government. *Spenser.*

This law will not restrain the *enormity.* *Hooker.*

2. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany; a crime which exceeds the common measure. —3. Atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt. Punishment should be proportioned to the *enormity* of the crime.

ENOR'MOUS, *a.* [L. *enormis; e* and *norma,* a rule.] 1. Going beyond the usual measure or rule.

Enormous in their gait. *Milton.*

2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton.*

3. Great beyond the common measure; excessive; as, *enormous* crime or guilt. —4. Exceeding, in bulk or height, the common measure; as, an *enormous* form; a man of *enormous* size.—5. Irregular; confused; disordered; unusual.

ENOR'MOUSLY, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure; as, an opinion *enormously* absurd.

ENOR'MOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

ENOUGH, *a.* (enuf'.) [Sax. *genog, genoh; G. genug, gnug;* Sax. *genogan;* to multiply; G. *genügen,* to satisfy; D. *genoegen,* to satisfy, please, content. The Swedes and Danes drop the prefix, as the Danes do in *nager,* to gnaw. This word may be the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. and Eth. נוח, *nuach,* to rest, to be quiet, or satisfied.] That satisfies desire, or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants.

She said, We have straw and provender *enough*, Gen. xxiv.

How many hired servants of my father have bread *enough* and to spare; Luke xv.

Note. This word, in vulgar language, is sometimes placed before its noun, like most other adjectives. But in elegant discourse or composition, it always follows the noun, to which it refers; as, bread *enough;* money *enough.*

ENOUGH', *n.* (enuf'.) A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. We have *enough* of this sort of cloth.

And Esau said, I have *enough,* my brother; Gen. xxxiii.

Israel said, It is *enough;* Joseph is yet alive; Gen. xlv.

2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities. He had *enough* to do to take care of himself.

ENOUGH', *adv.* (enuf'.) Sufficiently in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants.

The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them; Gen. xxxiv.

Ye have dwelt long *enough* in this mount, Deut. i.

2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. He is ready *enough* to embrace the offer. It is pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions of different men respecting the same thing.—3. Sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence, rather than full satisfaction; as, the song or the performance is well *enough*.—4. An exclamation denoting sufficiency: *Enough, enough*, I'll hear no more.

ENOUNCE, *v. t.* (enouns'.) [Fr. *énoncer*; L. *enuncio*; *e* and *nuncio*, to declare.] To utter; to pronounce; to declare [*Lit. us.*]

ENOUN'CED, *pp.* Uttered; pronounced.

ENOUN'CING, *ppr.* Uttering; pronouncing.

ENOUNCE'MENT, *n.* Act of enouncing.

ENOW', the old plural of *enough*, is nearly obsolete.

En passant, (ang passang') [Fr.] In passing; by the way.

ENQUICK'EN,† *v. t.* To quicken; to make alive.

ENQUIRE, more properly *Inquire*—which see and its derivatives.

ENRĀCE,† *v. t.* To implant.

ENRĀGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enrager*. *See* RAGE.] To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.

ENRĀGED, *pp.* Made furious; exasperated; provoked to madness.

ENRĀGING, *ppr.* Exasperating; provoking to madness.

ENRĀNGE,† *v. t.* To put in order; to rove over.

ENRANK', *v. t.* To place in ranks or order.

ENRANK'ED, *pp.* Placed in a rank or in ranks.

ENRANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a rank.

ENRAPT', *a.* Thrown into an ecstasy.

ENRAP'TURE, *v. t.* [from *rapture*.] To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure. *Enrapt*, in a like sense, is little used, and is hardly legitimate.

ENRAP'TURED, *pp.* Transported with pleasure; highly delighted.

ENRAP'TURING, *ppr.* Transporting with pleasure; highly delighting.

ENRAV'ISH, *v. t.* [from *ravish*.] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

ENRAV'ISHED, *pp.* Transported with delight or pleasure; enraptured.

ENRAV'ISHING, *ppr.* Throwing into ecstasy; highly delighting.

ENRAV'ISHMENT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

ENREG'ISTER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer*.] To register; to enrol or record.

ENREG'ISTERED, *pp.* Entered in a roll.

ENREG'ISTERING, *ppr.* Enrolling; recording.

ENRHEUM,† *v. i.* [Fr. *enrhumer*.] To have rheum through cold.

ENRICH', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrichir*, from *riche*, rich.] 1. To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation. War and plunder seldom *enrich*, more generally they impoverish a country.—2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants and render productive; as, to *enrich* land by manures or irrigation.—3. To store; to supply with an abundance of any thing desirable; as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.—4. To supply with any thing splendid or ornamental; as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a garden with flowers or shrubbery.

ENRICH'ED, *pp.* Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable, useful, or ornamental.

ENRICH'ER, *n.* One that enriches.

ENRICH'ING, *ppr.* Making opulent; fertilizing; supplying with what is splendid, useful, or ornamental.

ENRICH'MENT, *n.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.

ENRIDGE, *v. t.* (enrij'.) To form into ridges.

ENRING', *v. t.* To encircle; to bind.

ENRI'PEN, *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.

ENRIVE, *v. t.* To rive; to cleave.

ENRŌBE, *v. t.* [from *robe*.] To clothe with rich attire; to attire; to invest.

ENRŌBED, *pp.* Attired; invested.

ENRŌBING, *ppr.* Investing; attiring.

ENRŌL, *v. t.* [Fr. *enrôler*, from *rôle*, *rolle*, a roll or register.] 1. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue; as, men are *enrolled* for service.—2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing.—3.† To wrap; to involve.

ENROLLED, *pp.* Inserted in a roll or register; recorded.

ENRŌLLER, *n.* He that enrols or registers.

ENRŌLLING, *ppr.* Inserting in a register; recording.

ENRŌLMENT, *n.* A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded. 2. The act of enrolling.—3. In *law*, the registering, recording, or entering a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, &c., in the Chancery; or any other of the superior, or inferior courts, being a court of record.

ENROOT', *v. t.* [from *root*.] To fix by the root; to fix fast; to implant deep.

ENROOT'ED, *pp.* Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep.

ENROOT'ING, *ppr.* Fixing by the root; planting deep.

ENROUND',† *v. t.* To environ; to surround; to inclose.

ENS, *n.* [L. *ens*, part. present of *esse*, to be.] Entity; being; existence. Among the old chemists, the power, virtue, or efficacy, which certain substances exert on our bodies; or the things which are supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from, in little room. [*Lit. us.*]

ENSĀFE,† *v. t.* To render safe.

ENSAM'PLE, *n.* [Irregularly formed from *example* or *sample*, It. *esempio*, L. *exemplum*.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation.

Being *ensamples* to the flock; 1 Peter v.

ENSAM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to show by example. This word is seldom used, either as a noun or a verb. [*See* EXAMPLE.]

ENSAN'GUINE, *v. t.* [L. *sanguis*, blood; Eng. *sanguine*.] To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore; as, an *ensanguined* field.

ENSAN'GUINED, *pp.* Suffused or stained with blood.

EN'SATE, *a.* [L. *ensis*, a sword.] Having sword-shaped leaves; ensiform.

ENSCHED'ULE, *v. t.* To insert in a schedule. [*See* SCHEDULE.]

ENSCONCE, *v. t.* (enscons'.) [from *sconce*.] To cover, or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shak.*

ENSCON'CED, *pp.* Covered, or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.

ENSCON'CING, *ppr.* Covering, or sheltering, as by a fort.

ENSĒAL, *v. t.* [from *seal*.] To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress.

ENSĒALED, *pp.* Impressed with a seal.

ENSĒALING, *ppr.* Sealing; affixing a seal to.

ENSĒALING, *n.* The act of affixing a seal to.

ENSĒAM, *v. t.* [from *seam*.] To sew up; to inclose by a seam or juncture of needle-work.

ENSĒAMED, *pp.* Sewed up.

ENSĒAMED,† *a.* Greasy.

ENSĒAMING, *ppr.* Sewing up.

ENSĒAR, *v. t.* [from *sear*.] To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness.

ENSEARCH',† *v. i.* (enserch'.) To search for; to try to find.

ENSĒARED, *pp.* Seared to hardness.

ENSĒARING, *ppr.* Searing to hardness.

ENSEM'BLE, *n.* (angsomble.) [Fr.] One with another; together. The whole so taken that each part is considered only in relation to the whole.—2. In the *fine arts*, it is used to denote the general effect of a whole work. Thus we speak of the *ensemble* of a picture when we consider the effect of the whole representation on the mind of the spectator. A thing may be excellent in its parts, as, for instance, a comedy, if the different characters are well drawn; yet it may be deficient in its *ensemble*; that is, as a whole.—3. In *music*, a composition of several voices, in which the chief voices are independent of each other; as, the quintetts and finales in operas and oratorios.

ENSHIĒLD, *v. t.* [from *shield*.] To shield; to cover; to protect.

ENSHIĒLDED, *pp.* Protected.

ENSHIĒLDING, *ppr.* Covering with a shield.

ENSHRINE, *v. t.* [from *shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet.

ENSHRINED, *pp.* Enclosed or preserved in a shrine or chest.—2. Enclosed; placed as in a shrine.

Wisdom *enshrined* in beauty. *Percival*

ENSHRINING, *ppr.* Enclosing in a shrine or cabinet.

ENSHROUD'ED, *a.* Covered with a shroud.

ENSIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or carrying a sword.



Ensiform leaf.

EN'SIFORM, *a.* [L. *ensiformis*; *ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a sword as, the *ensiform* or xiphoid cartilage an *ensiform* leaf.

EN'SIGN, *n.* (ensīne.) [Fr. *enseigne*; L. *insigne*, *insignia*, from *signum*, a mark impressed, a *sign*.] 1. The flag or banner of a military band; a banner of colours; a standard; a figured cloth or piece of silk, attached to a staff, and usually with figures, colours or arms thereon, borne by an officer at the head of a company, troop,

or other band.— 2. Any signal to assemble or to give notice.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations; Is. v.

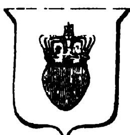
Ye shall be left as an *ensign* on a hill; Is. xxx.

3. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; as, *ensigns* of power or virtue.—4. The officer who carries the flag or colours, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry.—5. *Naval ensign*, is a large banner hoisted on a staff and carried over the poop or stern of a ship; used to distinguish ships of different nations, or to characterize different squadrons of the same navy.

EN'SIGN-BEARER, *n.* He that carries the flag; an ensign.

EN'SIGNCY, *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

EN'SIGNED, *pp.* In *her.*, crowns, coronets, and other things borne on or over charges are said to be *ensigned* with such ornament; as, the heart in the arms of Douglas is *ensigned* with a royal crown; that is, with a crown borne on the top of it.


Ensigned.

ENSKIED,† *a.* Placed in heaven; made immortal.

ENSLĀVE, *v. t.* [from *slave.*] To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty and subject to the will of a master. Barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war, but civilized men barbarously and wickedly purchase men to *enslave* them.—2. To reduce to servitude or subjection. Men often suffer their passions and appetites to *enslave* them. They are *enslaved* to lust, to anger, to intemperance, to avarice.

ENSLĀVED, *pp.* Reduced to slavery or subjection.

ENSLĀVEDNESS, *n.* State of being enslaved.

ENSLĀVEMENT, *n.* The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude

ENSLĀVER, *n.* He who reduces another to bondage.

ENSLĀVING, *ppr.* Reducing to bondage; depriving of liberty.

ENSNĀRE. *See* INSNARE.

ENSNĀRL', *v. t.* To entangle.

ENSNĀRL'ED, *pp.* Entangled.

ENSNĀRL'ING, *ppr.* Entangling.

ENSO'BER, *v. t.* [from *sober.*] To make sober.

ENSO'BERED, *pp.* Made sober.

ENSO'BERING, *ppr.* Making sober.

ENSPHĒRE, or **INSPHĒRE**, *v. t.* [from *sphere.*] To place in a sphere.—2. To make into a sphere.

ENSPHĒRED, or **INSPHĒRED**, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.

ENSPHĒRING, or **INSPHĒRING**, *ppr.* Placing in a sphere.

ENSTAMP', *v. t.* [from *stamp.*] To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

God *enstamped* his image on man. *Enfield.*

ENSTAMP'ED, *pp.* Impressed deeply.

ENSTAMP'ING, *ppr.* Impressing deeply.

ENSTȲLE, *v. t.* To style; to name; to call. [*Lit. us.*]

ENSŪE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ensuivre;* It. *seguire;* L. *sequor*, to follow. *See* SEEK.] To follow; to pursue.

Seek peace, and *ensue* it; 1 Peter iii.

[*In this sense, it is obsolete.*]

ENSŪE, *v. i.* To follow as a consequence of premises; as, from these facts or this evidence, the argument will *ensue.*—2. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after. He spoke, and silence *ensued.* We say, the *ensuing* age or years; the *ensuing* events.

ENSU'ING, *ppr.* Following as a consequence; succeeding. 2. Next following; as, the *ensuing* year.

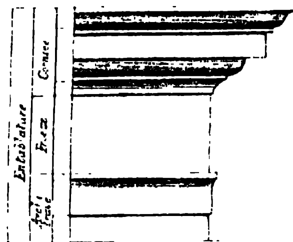
ENSŪRE, and its derivatives. *See* INSURE.

ENSWEEP', *v. t.* To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

ENSWEEP'ING, *ppr.* Sweeping over.

ENSWEPT', *pp.* Swept over.

ENTAB'LATURE, } *n.* [Sp. *entablamento;* Fr. *entablement;* Sp. *entablar*, to cover with
ENTAB'LEMENT, }



Entablature

boards, from L. *tabula*, a board or table.] That part of an order which lies upon the abaci of the columns. It consists of three principal divisions, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In *large buildings*, projections similar to *entablatures* are often carried round the whole edifice, or along the front only. These projections are also termed *entablatures*. In *this sense*, the term is applied by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery, wherein architectural designs are introduced

ENTACK'LE,† *v. t.* To supply with tackle.

ENTĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *entailler*, to cut, from *tailler*, It. *tagliare*, id. *Feudum talliatum*, a fee entailed, abridged, curtailed, limited.] 1. An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. Estates-tail are *general*, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body begotten; or *special*, as when lands and tenements are given to one and the heirs of his body by a particular wife.—2. Rule of descent settled for an estate.

ENTĀIL, *v. t.* To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; as, to *entail* a manor to A. B. and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife.—2. To fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. By the original apostasy, misery is *entailed* on mankind. The intemperate often *entail* infirmities, diseases, and ruin on their children.—3.† [from the French verb.] To cut; to carve for ornament

ENTAIL'E, or **ENTAIL'**, *n.* [It. *Intaglio.*] The more delicate and elaborate parts of carved work.

ENTĀILED, *pp.* Settled on a man and certain heirs specified.—2. Settled on a person and his descendants.

ENTĀILING, *ppr.* Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent; settling unalienably on a person or thing.

ENTĀILMENT, *n.* The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent, or of limiting the descent to a particular heir or heirs.—2. The act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.

ENTĀME, *v. t.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to subdue.

ENTĀMED, *pp* Tamed; subdued.

ENTĀMING, *ppr.* Taming.

ENTAN'GLE, *v. t.* [from *tangle.*] To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; as, thread, yarn, or ropes, may be *entangled;* to *entangle* the hair.—2. To involve in any thing complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; as, to *entangle* the feet in a net, or in briers.—3. To lose in numerous or complicated involutions, as in a labyrinth.—4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass; as, to *entangle* a nation in alliances.—5. To puzzle; to bewilder; as, to *entangle* the understanding.—6. To insnare by captious questions; to catch; to perplex; to involve in contradictions.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk; Matt. xxii.

7. To perplex or distract, as with cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life; 2 Tim. ii.

8 To multiply intricacies and difficulties.

ENTAN'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted together; interwoven in a confused manner; intricate; perplexed; involved; embarrassed; insnared.

ENTANGLEMENT, *n.* Involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

ENTAN'GLER, *n.* One who entangles.

ENTAN'GLING, *ppr.* Involving; interweaving or interlocking in confusion; perplexing; insnaring.

EN'TASIS, *n.* [Gr. ἔντασις, from τείνω, to stretch.] In *arch.*, the curved line in which the shaft of a column diminishes. The swelling in the middle of a baluster.

ENTAS'TIC, *a.* Relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

ENTASS'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A heap; accumulation.

ENTEL'ECHY, *n.* [Gr. ἐντελέχεια, from ἐντελής, perfect, and ἔχω, to hold.] A peripatetic term invented by Aristotle, in order to express an object in its complete actualization, as opposed to merely potential existence.

ENTEN'DER, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness or kindness.

EN'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrer*, from *entre*, between, L. *inter*, *intra*, whence *intro*, to enter. The L. *inter* seems to be *in*, with the termination *ter*, as in *subter*, from *sub.*] 1. To move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate. A man *enters* a house; an army *enters* a city or a camp; a river *enters* the sea; a sword *enters* the body; the air *enters* a room at every crevice.—2. To advance into, in the progress of life; as, a youth has *entered* his tenth year.—3. To begin in a business, employment, or service; to enlist or engage in; as, the

soldier *entered* the service at eighteen years of age.—4. To become a member of; as, to *enter* college; to *enter* a society.—5. To admit or introduce; as, the youth was *entered* a member of college.—6. To set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register; as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal; he *entered* debt and credit at the time.—7. To set down, as a name; to enrol; as, to *enter* a name in the enlistment.—8. To lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land; as, to *enter* goods. We say also, to *enter* a ship at the custom-house.

EN'TER, *v. i.* To go or come in; to pass into; as, to *enter* into a country. 2. To flow in; as, water *enters* into a ship.—3. To pierce; to penetrate; as, a ball or an arrow *enters* into the body.—4. To penetrate mentally; as, to *enter* into the principles of action.—5. To engage in; as, to *enter* into business or service; to *enter* into visionary projects.—6. To be initiated in; as, to *enter* into a taste of pleasure or magnificence.—7. To be an ingredient; to form a constituent part. Lead *enters* into the composition of pewter.

EN'TERCLOSE, *n.* A passage between two rooms.

EN'TERDEAL,† *n.* Mutual dealings.

EN'TERED, *pp.* Moved in; come in; pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing.

EN'TERING, *ppr.* Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing; penetrating; setting down in writing; enlisting; engaging.—2. That begins, being the first act, leading to something else; as, an *entering* wedge.—*Entering port*, in *ships of war*, a large port cut down on the middle gun-deck of three deckers, to serve as a door for persons going in or coming out of the ship.—*Entering-ropes* or *man-ropes*, two ropes hanging from the upper part of a ship's side, on the right and left of the ladder, or steps leading up to the gang-way.

EN'TERING, *n.* Entrance; a passing in; 1 Thes. i.

ENTERI'TIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. ἐντερον, an intestine.] Inflammation of the intestines. Most frequently applied to the commonest form of acute inflammation of the intestines; namely, that in which all the three coats are more or less implicated.

EN'TERLACE. See INTERLACE.

EN'TEROCELE, *n.* [Gr. ἐντερον, intestine, and κηλη, tumour.] In *sur*, a hernial tumour in any situation, whose contents are intestine.

ENTERO'GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ἐντερον and γραφω.] The anatomical description of the intestines.

EN'TEROLITH, *n.* [Gr. ἐντερον and λιθος.] Intestinal concretion or calculus; a term which embraces all those concretions which resemble stones generated in the stomach and bowels.

ENTEROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἐντερον, intestine, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly.

ENTEROM'PHALOS, *n.* [Gr. ἐντερον, intestine, and ὀμφαλος, navel.] An umbilical hernia whose contents are intestine.

ENTERPÄR'LANCE, *n.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and *parler*, to speak.] Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference.

ENTERPLEAD. See INTERPLEAD.

EN'TERPRISE, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. from *entreprendre*, to undertake; *entre*, in or between, and *prendre*, to take, *prise*, a taking.] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; an attempt; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral. The attempts to evangelize the heathen are noble *enterprises*.

Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise*; Job v.

EN'TERPRISE, *v. t.* To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform.

The business must be *enterprised* this night. *Dryden.*

EN'TERPRISED, *pp.* Undertaken; attempted; essayed.

EN'TERPRISER, *n.* An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one; a person who engages in important or dangerous designs.

EN'TERPRISING, *ppr.* Undertaking, especially a bold design. 2. *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; resolute, active, or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes. *Enterprising* men often succeed beyond all human probability.

ENTERSOLE, *n.* A mezzanine. [See ENTRESOL.]

ENTERTAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *entretenir*; *entre*, in or between, and *tenir*, to hold, L. *teneo*.] 1. To receive into the house, and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares; Heb. xiii.

2. To treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; properly, to engage the attention and retain the company of one, by agreeable conversation, discourse, or argument. The advocate *entertained* his audience an hour, with sound argument and brilliant displays of eloquence.—3. To keep in one's service; to maintain; as, he *entertained* ten domestics.

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred. *Shak.*

[This original and French sense is obsolete or little used.] 4. To keep, hold or maintain in the mind with favour; to reserve in the mind; to harbour; to cherish. Let us *entertain* the most exalted views of the Divine character. It is our duty to *entertain* charitable sentiments toward our fellow men. 5.† To maintain; to support; as, to *entertain* a hospital.—6. To please; to amuse; to divert. David *entertained* himself with the meditation of God's law. Idle men *entertain* themselves with trifles. 7. To treat; to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward. The innkeeper *entertains* a great deal of company.

ENTERTAIN, *n.*† Entertainment.

ENTERTAINED, *pp.* Received with hospitality, as a guest; amused; pleased and engaged; kept in the mind; retained.

ENTERTAINER, *n.* He who entertains; he who receives company with hospitality, or for reward.—2. He who retains others in his service.—3. He that amuses, pleases, or diverts.

ENTERTAINING, *ppr.* Receiving with hospitality; receiving and treating with provisions and accommodations, for reward; keeping or cherishing with favour; engaging the attention; amusing.—2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; diverting; as, an *entertaining* discourse; an *entertaining* friend.

ENTERTAININGLY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

ENTERTAININGNESS, *n.* The quality of entertaining.

ENTERTAINMENT, *n.* The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. The hospitable man delights in the *entertainment* of his friends.—2. Provisions of the table; hence also, a feast; a superb dinner or supper.—3. The amusement, pleasure, or instruction, derived from conversation, discourse, argument, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which the mind receives from any thing interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention. We often have rich *entertainment*, in the conversation of a learned friend. 4. Reception; admission.—5.† The state of being in pay or service.—6.† Payment of those retained in service. 7. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; the lower comedy; farce.

ENTERTIS'SUED, *a.* [Fr. *entre* and *tissu*.] Interwoven; having various colours intermixed.

ENTHE'AL, *a.* [Gr. ἐν and θεος.] Divinely inspired.

ENTHEAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐν and θεος, God.] Having the energy of God.

ENTHEAS'TICALLY, *adv.* According to deific energy.

EN'THEAT,† *a.* [Gr. ἐνθεος.] Enthusiastic.

ENTHRAL', *v. t.* To enslave. [See INTHRAL.]

ENTHRILL', *v. t.* To pierce. [See THRILL.]

ENTHRONE, *v. t.* [from *throne*.] To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*. *Pope.*

2. To exalt to an elevated place or seat.—3. To invest with sovereign authority.—4. To induct or instal a bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

ENTHRONED, *pp.* Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place.

ENTHRONEMENT, *n.* Act of enthroning.

ENTHRONING, *ppr.* Seating on a throne; raising to an exalted seat.

ENTHRONIZE, *v. t.* To enthrone. [*Not used and improper.*]

ENTHUN'DER, *v. i.* To make a loud noise like thunder.

ENTHU'SIASM, *n.* (enthu'ziazm.) [Gr. ἐνθουσιασμος, from ἐνθουσιαζω, to infuse a divine spirit, from ἐνθους, ἐνθεος, inspired, divine; ἐν and θεος, God.] 1. A belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person, that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind, in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success. Hence the same heat of imagination, chastised by reason or experience, becomes a noble passion, an elevated fancy, a warm imagination, an ardent zeal, that forms sublime ideas, and prompts to the ardent pursuit of laud-

able objects. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the poet, the orator, the painter, and the sculptor. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the patriot, the hero, and the Christian.

Faction and *enthusiasm* are the instruments by which popular governments are destroyed. *Ames.*

ENTHU'SIAST, *n.* (enthu'ziast.) [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστής.] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him.—2. One whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; as, an *enthusiastic* in poetry or music.—3. One of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIAS'TIC, ENTHUSIAS'TICAL, *a.* Filled with enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him.—2. Highly excited; warm and ardent; zealous in pursuit of an object; heated to animation. Our author was an *enthusiastic* lover of poetry and admirer of Homer.—3. Elevated; warm; tinctured with enthusiasm. The speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

ENTHUSIAS'TICALLY, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEMAT'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme.

EN'THYMEME, *n.* [Gr. ἐνθύμημα, from ἐνθυμέομαι, to think or conceive; ἐν and θυμός, mind.] In *rhet.*, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it; as, we are dependent, therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed: the complete syllogism would be, dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble.

ENTICE, *v. t.* [This word seems to be the Sp. *atizar*, Port. *atiçar*, Fr. *attiser*, Arm. *attisa*, from Sp. *tizon*, It. *tizzone*, Fr. *tison*, L. *titio*, a firebrand. The sense, in these languages, is to lay the firebrands together, or to stir the fire; to provoke; to incense. The sense in English is a little varied, and the etymology of the word itself rather doubtful.] 1. To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; *usually in a bad sense;* as, to *entice* one to evil. Hence, to seduce; to lead astray; to induce to sin, by promises or persuasions.

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not; Prov. i.

2. To tempt; to incite; to urge or lead astray.

Every man is tempted, when he is drawn away by his own lust, and *enticed;* James i.

3. To incite; to allure; *in a good sense.*

ENTICED, *pp.* Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded; allured.

ENTICEMENT, *n.* The act or practice of inciting to evil; instigation; as, the *enticements* of evil companions.—2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions. Flattery often operates as an *enticement* to sin.—3. Allurement.

ENTICER, *n.* One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces.

ENTICING, *ppr.* Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery, or persuasion; alluring.—2. *a.* Having the qualities that entice or allure.

ENTICINGLY, *adv.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She sings most *enticingly*. *Addison.*

ENTIRE, *a.* [Fr. *entier;* Arm. *anterin;* L. *integer*, said to be *in* neg. and *tango*, to touch. Qu.] 1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts.—2. Whole; complete; not participated with others. This man has the *entire* control of the business.—3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

An action is *entire*, when it is complete in all its parts. *Spectator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; complete; undisputed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unalloyed.

In thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton.*

7. Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had a heart more *entire* to the king. *Clarendon.*

8. In full strength; unbroken.—9. In *bot.*, an *entire* stem is one without branches; an *entire* leaf is without any opening in the edge, not divided.

ENTIRELY, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; as, the money is *entirely* lost.—2. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates...falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Ralegh.*

3. With firm adherence or devotion; faithfully.

ENTIRENESS, *n.* Completeness; fulness; totality; unbroken form or state; as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.—2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

ENTIRETY, *n.* Wholeness; completeness; as, *entirety* of interest.—2. The whole.

EN'TITATIVE, *a.* [from *entity*.] Considered by itself. [This word, and *entitatively*, rarely or never used.]

ENTI'TLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intituler;* from L. *titulus*, a title.] 1. To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation; as, to *entitle* a book, Commentaries on the Laws of England.—2. To superscribe or prefix as a title. Hence as titles are evidences of claim or property, to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive. The labour of the servant *entitles* him to his wages. Milton is *entitled* to fame. Our best services do not *entitle* us to heaven.—3. To assign or appropriate by giving a title.—4. To qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable qualifications; as, an officer's talents *entitle* him to command.—5. To dignify by a title or honourable appellation. In this sense, *title* is often used.—6.† To ascribe.

ENTI'TLED, *pp.* Dignified or distinguished by a title; having a claim; as, every good man is *entitled* to respect.

ENTI'TLING, *ppr.* Dignifying or distinguishing by a title; giving a title, giving a claim.

EN'TITY, *n.* [Low L. *entitas;* Fr. *entité;* from *ens, esse*, to be.] 1. Being; existence.

Fortune is no real *entity*. *Bentley.*

2. A real being, or species of being.

ENTOIL', *v. t.* [*See* Toil.] To take with toils; to insnare; to entangle.

ENTOMATOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ἔντομα, an insect, and γραφή, a writing.] A discourse or treatise on the structure and habits of insects. [*Superseded by Entomology.*]

ENTÓMB, *v. t.* (entoom'.) [from *tomb*.] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body.—2. To bury in a grave; to inter.

ENTÓMBED, *pp.* Deposited in a tomb; buried; interred.

ENTÓMBING, *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; burying; interring.

ENTÓMBMENT, *n.* Burial.

ENTOM'IC, *a.* Relating to insects.

EN'TOMOID, *a.* [Gr. ἔντομος and εἶδος.] Like an insect.

EN'TOMOLITE, *n.* [Gr. ἔντομα, insect, and λίθος, stone.] A petrified insect.

ENTOMOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of insects.

ENTOMOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in the science of insects.

ENTOMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἔντομα, insect, from τέμνω, to cut, and λόγος, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits, and consequent arrangement of the third class of articulated animals called *insecta* or insects, which may be briefly characterized as articulated animals furnished with articulated feet, and a dorsal vessel, or rudimental vestige of a heart, respiring by means of two principal parallel tracheæ, and provided with two movable antennæ, and a distinct head. [*See* Insect.]

ENTOMOSTO'MATA, *n.* [Gr. ἔντομος and στόμα.] In *zool.*, a family of Mollusca, nearly corresponding with the genus Buccinum of Linnæus.

ENTOMOS'TRACAN, *n.* An aquatic animal belonging to the second division of the Crustacea; they are nearly all parasitical.

ENTOMOT'OMY, *n.* [ἔντομα, an insect, and τέμνω, to cut.] The dissection of insects, by which we learn the internal construction, and become acquainted with the form and texture of their organs.

ENTON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐν and τόνος.] Relating to *phlogistic diathesis*, or a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system.

ENTORTILA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *entortillement.*] A turning into a circle.

ENTOZO'A, *n.* [from ἐντός, within, and ζῶον, an animal.] A general name for those parasitical animals which infest the bodies of other animals, as intestinal worms.

ENTOZO'ON, *n.* (plur. *Entozoa.*) [Gr. ἐντός and ζῶον.] An intestinal worm; an animal living in some parts of another animal, as in the eye, or the flesh.

EN'TRAIL, EN'TRAILS, *n.* [Fr. *entrailles;* Arm. *entrailhou;* Gr. ἔντερα. *See* Enter.] 1. The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; used chiefly in the plural.—2. The internal parts; as, the *entrails* of the earth.

The dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

ENTRĀIL,† *v. t.* [It. *intralciare;* Fr. *treillis, treillisser.*] To interweave; to diversify.

ENTRAM'MEL, *v. t.* [from *trammel.*] To trammel; to entangle.

ENTRAM'MELLED, *a.* 1. Entangled; caught.—2.† Curled; frizzled.

ENTRAM'MELLING, *ppr.* Trammelling, confining.

EN'TRANCE, *n.* [L. *intrans, intro;* or from Fr. *entrant.* *See* Enter.] 1. The act of entering into a place; as, the *entrance* of a person into a house or an apartment.—2. The power of entering. Let the porter give no *entrance* to strangers.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth is sure to find an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South.*

3. The door, gate, passage, or avenue, by which a place may be entered.

They said, Show us the *entrance* into the city; Judges i.

4. Commencement; initiation; beginning; as, a youth at his *entrance* on a difficult science, is apt to be discouraged.—5. The act of taking possession, as of land; as, the *entrance* of an heir or a disseizor into lands and tenements.—6. The act of taking possession, as of an office. Magistrates at their *entrance* into office, usually take an oath.—7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house.—8. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill.*

ENTRĂNCE, *v. t.* or *i.* [from *trance*, Fr. *transe*, Arm *treand*. Qu. L. *transeo*. The Armoric is from *trè*, across, and *antren*, to enter, or It. *andare*, to go.] 1. To put in a trance; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility; to make insensible to present objects. The verb is seldom used, but the participle, *entranced*, is common. 2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note, I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought. *Dryden.*

ENTRĂNCED, *pp.* Put in a trance; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

ENTRĂNCING, *ppr.* Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing.

ENTRAP', *v. t.* [Fr. *attraper*; It. *attrappare*. See TRAP.] To catch as in a trap; to insnare; *used chiefly or wholly in a figurative sense*. To catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to entangle; to catch or involve in contradictions; in short, to involve in any difficulties from which an escape is not easy or possible. We are *entrapped* by the devices of evil men. We are sometimes *entrapped* in our own words.

ENTRAP'PED, *pp.* Insnared, entangled.

ENTRAP'PING, *ppr.* Insnaring; involving in difficulties.

ENTREAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *en* and *traiter*, It. *trattare*, from L. *tracto*, to handle, feel, treat, use, manage.] 1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to petition or pray with urgency; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* Jehovah for his wife. Gen xxv.

2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation. Hence in the passive form, to be prevailed on; to yield to entreaty.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*. *Rogers.*

3. To treat, in any manner; properly, to use or manage; but I believe, *entreat* is always applied to *persons*, as *treat* is to *persons* or *things*. Applied to *persons*, to *entreat* is to use, or to deal with; to manifest to others any particular deportment, good or ill.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well; Jer. xv.

The Egyptians evil-*entreated* us; Deut. xxvi.

In this application, the prefix *en* is now dropped, and *treat* is used.]—4.† To entertain; to amuse.—5.† To entertain; to receive.

ENTREAT, *v. i.* To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

2.† To offer a treaty.—3.† To treat; to discourse.

ENTREATANCE,† *n.* Entreaty; solicitation.

ENTREATED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated, besought, or solicited; importuned; urgently requested. 2. Prevailed on by urgent solicitation; consenting to grant what is desired.—3.† Used; managed.

ENTREATER, *n.* One that entreats, or asks earnestly.

ENTREATING, *ppr.* Earnestly asking; pressing with request or prayer; importuning.—2.† Treating; using.

ENTREATINGLY, *adv.* In an entreating manner.

ENTREATIVE, *a.* Pleading; treating.

ENTREATY, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

The poor useth *entreaties*; but the rich answereth roughly. Prov. xviii.

Praying with much *entreaty*; 2 Cor. viii.

ENTREE, *n.* [Fr.] Entry.

EN'TREMETS, *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *mets*, or L. *intromissum*, It. *tramesso*.] Small plates set between the principal dishes at table, or dainty dishes.

EN'TREPOT, *n.* (angterpo.) [Fr. *entre* and *pôt*, for *post*, *positum*.] A warehouse, staple, or magazine for the depositing of goods.

EN'TREPOTE, *n.* A warehouse, or place for the deposit of goods.

EN'TRESOL, *n.* (äntr-sol.) [Fr.] A floor between two other floors. The entresol consists of a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the first floor.

ENTRICK,† *v. t.* [from *trick*.] To trick; to deceive; to entangle.

EN'TROCHAL, *a.* Belonging to *entrochites* or *entrochi*. *Entrochal marble*, vast fossil strata extending over large tracts of country in Northern Europe, and North America, often as entirely made up of the petrified bones of encrinites or crinoideans, as a cornrick is composed of straws.

EN'TROCHITE, or **EN'TROCHUS**, *n.* [Gr. τροχος, a wheel.] A kind of extraneous fossil, usually about an inch in length, and made up of round joints, which, when separated, are called *trochites*. These seem to be composed of the same kind of substance as the fossil shells of the echini. They are striated from the centre to the circumference, and have a cavity in the middle. They appear to be the petrified arms of the sea-star, called *stella arborescens*.

EN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *entrée*. See ENTER.] 1. The passage by which persons enter a house or other building.—2. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; as, the *entry* of a person into a house or city; the *entry* of a river into the sea or a lake; the *entry* of air into the blood; the *entry* of a spear into the flesh.—3. The act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate.—4. The act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book. Make an *entry* of every sale, of every debt and credit.—5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.

ENTŌNE, *v. t.* [from *tune*.] To tune.

ENTŌNED, *pp.* Tuned; chanted.

ENTŌNING, *ppr.* Tuning; chanting.

ENTWINE, or **INTWINE**, *v. t.* [from *twine*.] To twine; to twist round.

ENTWINED, or **INTWINED**, *pp.* Twisted. In *her.*, *entwined*, *enwrapped*, or *annodated*, is used to signify twisted or wrapped round, as a sword, &c.; *entwined* by a branch of laurel. The term is likewise applicable to snakes, which naturally twist themselves round every thing. The serpents in the Caduceus of Mercury may be said to be entwined or annodated round the staff.

Caduceus.

ENTWINEMENT, or **INTWINEMENT**, *n.* A twisting round; union.

ENTWINING, or **INTWINING**, *ppr.* Twisting round.

ENTWIST', *v. t.* [from *twist*.] To twist or wreath around.

ENTWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted together. In *her.*, a term used for the entwining of serpents.

ENTWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

ENU'BILATE,† *v. t.* [L. *e* and *nubila*, mist, clouds.] To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity.

ENU'BILOUS, *a.* Clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

ENU'CLEATE, *v. t.* [L. *enucleo*; *e* and *nucleus*, a kernel.] Properly, to take out the kernel. Hence, 1. To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle.—2. To open as a nucleus; hence, to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.

ENU'CLEATED, *pp.* Cleared from knots; disclosed; explained.

ENU'CLEATING, *ppr.* Clearing from knots; explaining.

ENU'CLEATION, *n.* The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute any thing to the *enucleation* of this disease, [the *plica Polonica*.] *Tooke.*

2. Explanation; full exposition.

ENU'MERATE, *v. t.* [L. *enumero*; *e* and *numero*, *numerus*, number.] To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately; as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation; to *enumerate* particular acts of kindness; we cannot *enumerate* our daily mercies.

ENU'MERATED, *pp.* Counted or told, number by number; reckoned or mentioned by distinct particulars.

ENU'MERATING, *ppr.* Counting or reckoning any number, by the particulars which compose it.

ENU'MERATION, *n.* [L. *enumeratio*.] 1. The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular.—2. An account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.—3. In *rhet.*, a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.

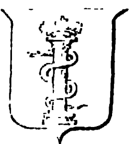
ENU'MERATIVE, *a.* Counting; reckoning up.

ENUN'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *enuncio*; *e* and

nuncio, to tell.] To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate.
ENUN'CIATED, *pp.* Uttered; declared; pronounced; proclaimed.
ENUN'CIATING, *ppr.* Uttering; declaring; pronouncing.
ENUNCIA'TION, *n.* The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of utterance. In a public discourse, it is important that the *enunciation* should be clear and distinct.—2. Declaration; open proclamation; public attestation.—3. Intelligence; information.—4. In *geom.*, the words in which a proposition is expressed. If the *enunciation* respect a particular diagram, it is called a *particular enunciation*; otherwise, it is a general one.
ENUN'CIATIVE, *a.* Declarative; expressive.
ENUN'CIATIVELY, *adv.* Declaratively.
ENUN'CIATORY, *a.* Containing utterance or sound.
ENVAS'SAL, *v. t.* [from *vassal*.] To reduce to vassalage.—2. To make over to another as a slave.
ENVAS'SALLED, *pp.* Enslaved.
ENVAS'SALLING, *ppr.* Reducing to slavery.
ENVEL'OP, *v. t.* [Fr. *envelopper*; It. *inviluppare, avviluppare*, to wrap; *viluppo*, a bundle, intricacy.] 1. To cover by wrapping or folding; to inwrap; to invest with a covering. Animal bodies are usually *enveloped* with skin; the merchant *envelops* goods with canvas; a letter is *enveloped* with paper.—2. To surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide. A ship was *enveloped* in fog; the troops were *enveloped* in dust. 3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat....*enveloped* with gold. *Spenser.*

ENVEL'OPE, *n.* A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument; as, the *envelope* of a letter, or of the heart. 2. In *fort.*, a work of earth, in form of a parapet or of a small rampart with a parapet.—3. In *bot.*, a floral *envelope* is one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils. The envelopes are formed of one or more whorls of adnormally developed leaves.
ENVEL'OPED, *pp.* Inwrapped; covered on all sides, surrounded on all sides; inclosed. In *her.*, animals, &c., when entwined around by snakes, are said to be *enveloped*.


Enveloped

ENVEL'OPING, *ppr.* Inwrapping; folding around; covered or surrounding on all sides, as a case or integument.
ENVEL'OPMENT, *n.* A wrapping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.
ENVEN'OM, *v. t.* [from *venom*.] To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; *never applied, in this sense, to persons, but to meat, drink, or weapons*; as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.—2. To taint with bitterness or malice; as, the *envenomed* tongue of slander.—3. To make odious.

O what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shak.*

4. To enrage; to exasperate.
ENVEN'OMED, *pp.* Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; imbittered; exasperated.
ENVEN'OMING, *ppr.* Tainting with venom; poisoning; imbittering; enraging.
ENVER'MEIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *vermeil*.] To dye red.
EN'VIABLE, *a.* [*See* Envy.] That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession. The situation of men in office is not always *enviable*.
EN'VIABLY, *adv.* In an enviable manner.
EN'VIED, *pp.* [*See* Envy, the verb.] Subjected to envy.
EN'VIER, *n.* One who envies another; one who desires what another possesses, and hates him because his condition is better than his own, or wishes his downfall.
EN'VIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *envieux*. *See* Envy.] 1. Feeling or harbouring envy; repining or feeling uneasiness, at a view of the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; pained by the desire of possessing some superior good which another possesses, and usually disposed to deprive him of that good, to lessen it or to depreciate it in common estimation. Sometimes followed by *against*, but generally and properly by *at*, before the person envied.

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked; Prov. xxiv.

It is followed by *of* before the thing. Be not *envious of* the blessings or prosperity of others. 2. Tinctured with envy; as, an *envious* disposition. 3. Excited or directed by envy; as, an *envious* attack.
EN'VIOUSLY, *adv.* With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

How *enviously* the ladies look
When they surprise me at my book! *Swift.*

ENVI'RON, *v. t.* [Fr. *environner*, from *environ*, thereabout; *en* and *viron*, from *virer*, to turn, Sp. *birar*, Eng. to *veer*.] 1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; as, a plain *environed* with mountains.—2. To involve; to envelop; as, to *environ* with darkness, or with difficulties.—3. To besiege; as, a city *environed* with troops.—4. To inclose; to invest.

That soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all *environ*.
Cleaveland.

ENVI'RONED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested. In *her.*, bound round or about, as a Saracen's head *environed* about the temples with a wreath.
ENVI'RONING, *ppr.* Surrounding, encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing. The appropriation of different parts of the globe to some particular species of stone *environing* it.
ENVI'RONMENT, *n.* Act of surrounding; state of being environed.
ENVI'RONS, *n. plur.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood, on different sides; as, the *environs* of a city or town.
EN'VOY, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé*, an envoy, from *envoyer*, to send. The corresponding Italian word is *inviato*, an envoy, that is, sent; and the verb *inviare*, to send. The Spanish is *enviado*; and the verb *enviar*, to send. Hence *envoy* is from the root of L. *via*, Eng. *way*, contracted from *viag*, *vag*, or *wag*; It. *viaggiare*, to travel; Sp. *viage*, way, voyage.] 1. A person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion, or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* is distinguished from an ambassador or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior rank. But envoys are *ordinary* and *extraordinary*, and the word may sometimes be applied to resident ministers.—2.† A common messenger.—3. Formerly, a postscript sent with compositions, to enforce them. [Fr. *envoi*.]
EN'VOYSHIP, *n.* The office of an envoy.
EN'VY, *v. t.* [Fr. *envier*; Arm. *avia*; from L. *invideo*, *in* and *video*, to see *against*, *that is*, to look with enmity.] 1. To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate him on that account.

Envy not thou the oppressor; Prov. iii.
Whoever *envies* another, confesses his superiority. *Rambler.*

2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously. *To envy at*, used by authors formerly, is now obsolete.

Who will *envy at* the prosperity of the wicked? *Taylor.*

EN'VY, *n.* Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. Envy springs from pride, ambition, or love, mortified that another has obtained what one has a strong desire to possess.

Envy and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors. *Pope.*

All human virtue, to its latest breath,
Finds *envy* never conquered, but by death
Pope.

Emulation differs from *envy*, in not being accompanied with hatred and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is *emulation* in the learn'd or brave.
Pope.

It is followed by *of* or *to*. They did this in *envy of* Cesar, or in *envy to* his genius. The former seems to be preferable.—2. Rivalry; competition. [*Lit. us.*]—3. Malice; malignity.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
Shak.

4 Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion. *Bacon.*

EN'VYING, *ppr* Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.
EN'VYING, *n.* Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another.—2. Ill will at others on account of some supposed superiority; Gal. v. 21.
ENWAL'LOWED, *a.* [from *wallow*.] Being wallowed or wallowing.
ENWHEEL', *v. t.* [from *wheel*.] To encircle.
ENWIDEN,† *v. t.* [from *wide*.] To make wider.
ENWOMB,† *v. t.* (enwoom'.) [from *womb*.] To make pregnant.—2. To bury; to hide, as in a gulf, pit, or cavern.

ENWOMBED, *pp.* Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern.

ENWRAP', *v. t.* (enrap'.) To envelop. [*See* INWRAP.]

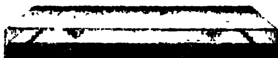
ENWRAP'MENT, *n.* A covering; a wrapping or wrapper.

ENWREATHED. *See* INWREATHE.

E'OCENE, *a.* [Gr. ἠώς, aurora.] In *geol.*, belonging to the *eocene period.*

E'OCENE PERIOD, *n.* [Gr. ἠώς, aurora, or the dawn, and καινός, recent.] A name given by Mr. Lyell to one of the four periods of the tertiary strata, each of which is characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil shells of recent species. The earliest period, or *eocene*, is so called because the very small proportion of living species contained in the strata of this period, indicates what may be considered the first commencement, or *dawn*, of the existing state of the animate creation.

EO'LIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Æolia or
EOL'IC, } Æolis, in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks. The *Eolic* dialect of the Greek language, was the dialect used by the inhabitants of that country. *Eolian lyre* or *harp*, is a simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air, from *Æolus*, the deity of the winds. It generally consists of a simple box of thin fibrous wood (often of deal) to which is attached a number of fine catgut strings, sometimes as many as fifteen of equal length, and in unison, stretched on low bridges at each end. Its length is made to correspond with the size of the window or aperture in which it is intended to be placed. When the wind blows athwart the strings it produces the effect of a choir of music, sweetly mingling all the harmonic notes, and swelling or diminishing the sounds according to the strength or weakness of the blast. A still more simple form of the *Eolian harp* consists merely of a number of strings extended between two deal boards.



Eolian Harp.

EOLID'IA, *n.* Cuvier's name for a genus of *Nudibranchiata*, the second order of his gastropods.

EOL'IPILE, *n.* [*Æolus*, the deity of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used in hydraulic experiments. The ball being filled with water, is heated till the vapour issues from the pipe with great violence and noise, exhibiting the elastic power of steam.

E'ON, *n.* [Gr. αἰών, age, duration.] In *the Platonic philosophy*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of *eons.* The Gnostics considered *eons* as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

EP, EPI. A Greek prefix (ἐπί) signifying addition; something applied to, on, upon, to, over, near.

EPACRIDA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of monopetalous exogens, very closely allied to Ericaceæ. They are chiefly natives of Australia. The fruit of some species is eaten under the name of Australian cranberry.

E'PACT, *n.* [Gr. ἐπακτός, adscititious, from ἐπάγω, to adduce or bring; ἐπί and ἄγω, to drive.] In *chronology*, the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. The epacts then are *annual* or *menstrual.* Suppose the new moon to be on the first of January; the month of January containing 31 days and the lunar month only 29 days, 12*h.* 44*m.* 3*s.*, the difference, or 1 day, 11*h.* 15*m.* 57*s.* is the menstrual epact. The annual epact is nearly eleven days; the solar year being 365 days, and the lunar year 354.

EPAGOG'E, *n.* (epago'gy.) [Gr. ἐπαγωγή.] Oratorical induction; a figure of speech, which consists in demonstrating and proving universal propositions by particulars.

EPANALEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί and ἀναλαμβάνω, to take up.] In *rhet.* and *composition*, a figure by which the word which begins the sentence is repeated at the end of it, as, "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

EPANO'DOS, *n.* [Gr.] Return or inversion; a rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backwards; as, "woe to them who call good evil and evil good."

EPANOR'THOSIS, *n.* [from ἐπί and ἀνορθόω.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a person corrects, or ingeniously revokes what he just before alleged, as being too weakly expressed; in order to add something stronger, and more conformable to the passion with which he is agitated.

EP'ARCH, *n.* [Gr. ἔπαρχος: ἐπί and ἀρχή, dominion.] The governor or prefect of a province.

EP'ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. ἐπαρχία, a province; ἐπί and ἀρχή, government.] A province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an *eparch* or governor.

EP'AULET, *n.* [Fr. *épaulette*, from *epaule*, the shoulder.] A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men. Officers, military and naval, wear *epaulets* on one shoulder, or on both, according to their rank.

EPAULE'MENT, *n.* [from Fr. *épaule*, a shoulder.] In *fort.*, a term which originally signified a mass of earth about seven feet six inches high, and eighteen or twenty feet thick, raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire. The term is now, improperly however, used to designate the whole mass of earth or other material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and it can only be distinguished from a parapet by being without a banquette, or step, at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. That part of the epaulement which is between every two embrasures is called a *merlon*, and the part under the embrasure is called the *genouillère.*

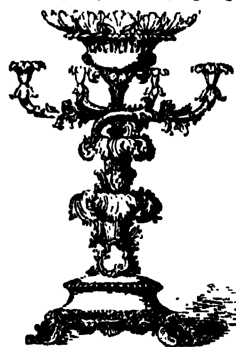
EPEI'RA, *n.* A genus of spiders, comprising the largest and best known British species. *E. diadema*, a handsomely marked species, observed in autumn suspended in its web in our gardens.

EPENET'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐπαινετικός.] Laudatory; bestowing praise.

EPEN'THESIS, } *n.* [Gr. ἐπένθεσις: ἐπί,
EPEN'THESY, } ἐν, and τίθημι, to put.] The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as, *alituum* for *alitum.*

EPENTHET'IC, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word.

EPERGNE, *n.* (epern'e.) [Fr.] An ornamental stand with branches for the centre of a table.



Epergne.

E'PHA, *n.* [Heb. אֵיפָה, *epha*, or אֵפָה, *eipha*, properly a baking.] A Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints, or according to others, of seven gallons and four pints, or about fifteen solid inches.

EPHEM'ERA, *n.* [L. from Gr. ἐφήμερος, daily; ἐπί and ἡμέρα, a day.] 1. A fever of one day's continuance only.—2. The day fly; strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived, whether they live several days or an hour only. There are several species.



Ephemera vulgata.

EPHEM'ERAL, } *a.* Diurnal; begin-
EPHEM'ERIC, } ning and ending in
EPHEM'EROUS, } a day; continuing or existing one day only.—2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. [*Ephemeral* is generally used. *Ephemerous* is not analogically formed.]

EPHEM'ERIS, *n. plur.* (ephemer'ides.) [Gr. ἐφημερίς.] 1. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary.—2. In *astr.*, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of the planets every day at noon. From these tables are calculated eclipses, conjunctions, and other aspects of the planets.

EPHEM'ERIST, *n.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

EPHEM'ERON, *n.* The being of a day.

EPHEM'ERON-WORM, *n.* [*See* EPHEMERA.] A worm that lives one day only.

EPHE'SIAN, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Pertaining to Ephesus, in Asia Minor. As a noun, a native of Ephesus.

EPHIAL'TES, *n.* [Gr.] The night-mare.

EPH'OD, *n.* [Heb. אֵפוֹד, *ephod*, from אָפַד, *aphad*, to bind.] In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the sacerdotal habit, being a kind of girdle, which was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders, and hanging down before, was put across the stomach, then carried round the waist and used as a girdle to the tunic. There were two sorts; one of plain linen, the other embroidered for the high priest. On the

part in front were two precious stones, on which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. Before the


Priest wearing an Ephod.

breast was a square piece or breast-plate.

EPH'OR, *n.* [Gr. ἔφορος, from ἐφοράω, to inspect.] In *ancient Sparta*, a magistrate chosen by the people. The ephori were five, and they were intended as a check on the regal power, or according to some writers, on the senate.

EPH'ORALTY, *n.* The office or term of office of an ephor.

EP'IC, *a.* [L. *epicus*, Gr ἐπικός, from ἔπος, a song, or ἔπω, εἴπω, to speak.] Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An *epic* poem, otherwise called *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, or both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero, and intended to form the morals and affect the mind with the love of virtue. The *matter* of the poem includes the action of the fable, the incidents, episodes, characters, morals, and machinery. The *form* includes the manner of narration, the discourses introduced, descriptions, sentiments, style, versification, figures, and other ornaments. The *end* is to improve the morals, and inspire a love of virtue, bravery, and illustrious actions. Of the Greek epics Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are the principal. The *Æneid of Virgil* is the most distinguished Roman epic. Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* and Dante's *Divina Commedia* are the principal Italian epics. The greatest English epic poem is Milton's Paradise Lost.

EP'ICARP, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer skin of fruits is called the *epicarp*, the fleshy substance or edible portion is termed the *sarcocarp*, and the stone is called the *endocarp*.

EP'ICEDE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπικήδιος.] A funeral song or discourse.

EPICE'DIAL, *a.* Epicedian; elegiac.

EPICE'DIAN, *a.* Elegiac; mournful.

EPICE'DIUM, *n.* An elegy.

EP'ICENE, *a.* [Gr. ἐπίκοινος: ἐπί and κοινός, common.] In *gram.*, a term applied to nouns, which, under the same gender and termination, mark indifferently the male and female species.

EPICERAS'TIC, *a.* [from the Greek.] Lenient; assuaging.

EPICHIRE'MA, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιχείρημα.] In *logic* and *rhet.*, the name given to a conclusion, whose premises are at the same time proved by reasons annexed, so that an abridged compound argument is formed.

EPICTE'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Epictetus, the Grecian writer.

EP'ICURE, *n.* [L. *epicurus*, a voluptuary, from *Epicurus*.] Properly, a follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; hence, one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.—[*The word is now used only or chiefly in the latter sense.*]

EPICU'REAN, EPICURE'AN, *a.* [L. *epicureus*.] 1. Pertaining to Epicurus; as, the *Epicurean* philosophy or tenets.—2. Luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table.

EPICU'REAN, EPICURE'AN, *n.* A follower of Epicurus.

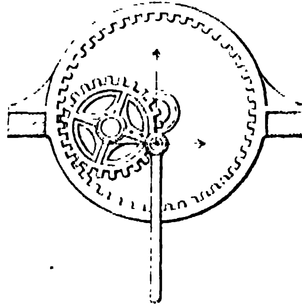
EPICU'REANISM, *n* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.

EP'ICURISM, *n.* Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness.—2. The doctrines of Epicurus.

EP'ICURIZE, *v. i.* To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast.—2. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

EP'ICYCLE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί and κύκλος, a circle.] A little circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with it, and yet by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper centre. A term of the *Ptolemaic hypothesis*.

EPICY'CLOID, *n.* [Gr. ἐπικυκλοειδής: ἐπί, κύκλος, and εἶδος, form.] In *geom.*, a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave side of the periphery of another circle. A curve generated by any point in the plane of a movable circle which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle as an *epicycloidal* wheel.


Epicycloidal Wheel.

EPICYCLOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.

EPIDEM'IC, EPIDEM'ICAL, *a* [Gr. ἐπί and δῆμος, people.] 1. Common to many people. An *epidemic* disease is one which, independent of local cause, seizes a great number of people, at the same time, or in the same season. Thus we speak of *epidemic* fever; *epidemic* catarrh. It is used in distinction from *endemic*.—2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; as, *epidemic* rage; an *epidemic* evil.

EPIDEM'IC, *n.* An infectious or contagious disease, which attacks many people at the same period, and in the same country, rages for a certain time, and then gradually diminishes, to return again at periods more or less remote. Thus the influenza, scarlet fever, measles, &c., frequently appear as epidemics; that is, are found to prevail in certain parts of a country, while the adjacent districts are wholly free from their ravages. It is essential to the medical notion of an *epidemic*, that it be of a temporary in contradistinction to a permanent character. [*See* ENDEMIC.]

EP'IDEMY, *n.* A prevailing, common, or general disease, not dependent on local causes.

EPIDEN'DRUM, *n.* [L.] An old name for all the orchidaceous plants which grow upon the branches of trees, and which are now called *Epiphytes*. In its modern sense the term is restricted to a considerable genus of the order, with the labellum united to the column, and four pollen masses adhering to as many little straps bent back upon them.

EPIDERM'IC, EPIDERM'IDAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle; covering the skin.

The *epidermic* texture. *Kirwan.*

EPIDERM'IS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδερμίς: ἐπί and δέρμα, skin.] In *anat.*, the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the skin of animals, or the bark of plants.—2. In *bot.*, the cellular integument, or the exterior cellular coating of the bark, or leaf, or stem of a plant. It is believed to be intended by nature as a protection of the subjacent parts from the drying effects of the atmosphere.

EP'IDOTE, *n.* [from Gr. ἐπιδίδωμι: so named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary, in some of the secondary forms.] A mineral of a green or gray colour, vitreous lustre, and partial transparency. The primary form of the crystals is a right rhomboidal prism. Zoisite is a variety of Epidote.

EPIDOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to epidote, or containing it.

EPIGÆ'OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and γῆ, the earth.] In *bot.*, a term used in describing the situation of bodies, to denote any one growing close to the earth.

EPIGAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐπί and γαστήρ, belly.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen; as, the *epigastric* region; the *epigastric* arteries and veins.

EP'IGEE, or EPIGE'UM. *See* PERIGEE.

EPIGEN'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί and γένεσις, generation.] In *phys.*, the theory of generation in which the germ is held to be actually formed as well as expanded by virtue of the procreative powers of the parent. As applied to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo pre-exists neither in the ovary nor pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs. It is opposed to the theory of *Evolution*, which see.

EPIGEN'ESIST, *n.* One who supports the theory of *Epigenesis*.

EP'IGLOT, EPIGLOT'TIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς: ἐπί, and γλῶττα, the tongue.] In *anat.*, one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to protect the glottis, when food or drink is passing into the stomach, to prevent it from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath.

EP'IGRAM, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίγραμμα, inscription; ἐπί and γράμμα, a writing.] A short poem treating only of one thing,

and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought. Conciseness and point form the beauty of *epigrams*.—*Epigrams* were originally inscriptions on tombs, statues, temples, triumphal arches, &c.

EP'IGRAMIST, *n.* A writer of epigrams. [*See* EPIGRAMMATIST.]

EPIGRAMMAT'IC, } **EPIGRAMMAT'ICAL,** } *a.* Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; as, an *epigrammatic* poet.—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant; as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

EPIGRAM'MATIST, *n.* One who composes epigrams, or deals in them. Martial was a noted *epigrammatist*.

EP'IGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή: ἐπι and γράφω, to write.] Among *antiquaries*, an inscription on a building pointing out the time of its erection, the builders, its uses, &c.

EPIG'RAPHY, *n.* The study or knowledge of inscriptions.

EPIG'YNOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἐπι and γυνή.] In *bot.*, growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do so; as, an *epigynous* disk.

EP'ILEPSY, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιληψία, from ἐπιλαμβάνω, to seize.] The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease characterized by general muscular agitation, occasioned by clonic spasms, without sensation or consciousness, and commonly recurring at intervals.

EPILEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.

EPILEP'TIC, *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

EPILO'BIUM, *n.* The willow herb, a genus of plants of the Octandria monogynia class and order; and nat. order Onagraceæ. The species are mostly perennials and natives of Europe.

EP'ILOGISM, *n.* [Gr ἐπιλογισμός.] Computation; enumeration.

EPILOGIS'TIC, *a* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

EP'ILOGUE, *n.* (ep'ilog.) [L. *epilogus*, from Gr. ἐπίλογος, conclusion; ἐπιλέγω, to conclude; ἐπι and λέγω, to speak.] 1. In *oratory*, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.—2. In *the drama*, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

EP'ILOGUIZE, } **EP'ILOGIZE,** } *v. i.* To pronounce an epilogue.

EP'ILOGUIZE, *v. t.* To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.

EPIME'DIUM, *n.* Barren-wort; a genus of plants of the class and order Tetrandria monogynia; nat order Berberaceæ. This plant has blood-red flowers and grows in thickets in the mountainous parts of the north of England; it is rare and probably not indigenous.

EPINI'CION, *n* [Gr. ἐπινίκιον: ἐπι and νικάω, to conquer.] A song of triumph.

EPINYC'TIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι and νύξ, νυκτός, night.] An angry pustule, appearing in the night.

EPIPAC'TIS, *n.* Helleborine: a British genus of orchideous plants of the class and order Gynandria monandria. They are found in most woods and marshes.

EPIPEDOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι, πούς and μέτρον.] The mensuration of figures standing on the same base.

EPIPH'ANY, *n.* [Gr ἐπιφάνεια, appearance; ἐπιφαίνω, to appear; ἐπι and φαίνω.] A Christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, or the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chrysostom take the epiphany to be the day of our Saviour's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." The Greek fathers use the word for the appearance of Christ in the world, the sense in which Paul uses the word; 2 Tim. i. 10.

EPIPH'ONEM, } **EPIPHONE'MA,** } *n.* [Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, exclamation; ἐπιφωνέω, to cry out: ἐπι and φωνέω.] In *oratory*, an exclamation, an ecphonesis; a vehement utterance of the voice to express strong passion, in a sentence not closely connected with the general strain of the discourse; as, O mournful day! Miserable fate! Admirable clemency!

EPIPH'ORA, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι and φέρω, to bear] The watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or some disease of the lachrymal passage, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek —2. In *rhet.*, the emphatic repetition of a word or series of words at the end of several sentences or stanzas.—*Anaphora* is a similar repetition at the beginning of several sentences

EPIPHYLLOSPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἐπι, φύλλον, a leaf, and σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.



Epiphyllospermous.

EPIPH'YLLOUS, *a.* [Gr ἐπι and φύλλον, a leaf] In *bot*, a term applied to any thing inserted or growing upon a leaf; as, an *epiphyllous* peduncle.

EPIPH'YSIS, } **EPIPH'YSY,** } *n.* [Gr. ἐπίφυσις: ἐπι and φύω, to grow.] Accretion; the natural growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity, without a proper articulation. The spongy extremity of a bone; any portion of a bone growing to another, but originally separated from it by a cartilage.—*Epiphyses* are appendixes of the long bones, for the purpose of articulation, formed from a distinct centre of ossification, and in the young subject connected with the larger bones by an intervening cartilage, which in the adult is obliterated.

EPIPH'YTAL, *a.* [Gr. ἐπι and φυτόν, a plant.] Pertaining to an epiphyte.

EPIPH'YTES, *n.* plur. (sing. *Epiph'yte.*) [Gr. ἐπι, upon, and φυτόν, a plant.] Plants growing upon other vegetables, adhering to their bark, and rooting among the scanty soil that occupies their surface, as mosses, lichens, ferns, &c., but which do not, like the parasites, derive any nourishment from the plants to which they attach themselves. Many orchidaceous plants are epiphytes and subsist chiefly upon air. In the recesses of tropical forests they grow naturally upon trees, establishing themselves upon the branches, or clinging by their long succulent roots to the branches.



Epiphyte.

EPIP'LOCE, } **EPIP'LOCY,** } *n.* [Gr. ἐπιπλοκή, implication; ἐπι and πλέκω, to fold.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them"

EPIP'LOCELE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιπλοκήλη: ἐπίπλοον, the caul, and κήλη, a tumour.] A hernia whose contents are epiploön.

EPIP'LOIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐπίπλοον, the caul] Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

EPIP'LOÖN, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίπλοον: ἐπι and πλέω] The caul or omentum.

EPIPO'DIUM, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι, and πούς, foot.] In *bot.*, a disk formed of several knobs or glands.

EPISCE'NIUM, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι, and σκηνή, a scene] In *ancient arch*, the upper portion of the scene in the theatre.

EPIS'COPACY, *n.* [L. *episcopatus*; It. *episcopato*; from the Gr. ἐπισκοπέω, to inspect; ἐπι and σκοπέω, to see. *See* BISHOP.] 1. Government of the church by bishops; that form of ecclesiastical government, in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters.—2. Watch; careful inspection.

EPIS'COPAL, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority.—2. Governed by bishops; as, the *episcopal* church.

EPISCOPA'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.

EPISCOPA'LIAN, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

EPISCOPA'LIANISM, *n.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops.

EPIS'COPALLY, *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

EPIS'COPATE, *n.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.—2. The order of bishops.

EPIS'COPATE, *v. i.* To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.

EPIS'COPICIDE, *n.* [L. *episcopus* and *cædo*.] The killing of a bishop.

EPIS'COPY, *n.* Survey; superintendence; search.

EP'ISODE, *n.* [from the Gr.] In *poetry*, a separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or

digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

EPISOD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an
EPISOD'ICAL, } episode; contained in an episode or digression.

EPISOD'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of episode.

EPISPAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐπισπαστικα, from ἐπισπαω, to draw.] In *med.*, drawing; attracting the humours to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

EPISPAS'TIC, *n.* A topical remedy, applied to the external part of the body, for the purpose of drawing the humours to the part, or exciting action in the skin; a blister.

EP'ISPERM, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι and σπερμα, a seed.] In *bot*, the testa or outer integument of a seed.

EPISPER'MIC, *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to the episperm.—*Epispermic* embryo, one that is immediately covered by the episperm or proper integument, as in the kidney bean.

EPISTIL'BITE, *n.* A mineral, white and translucent, said to be the same as the *heulandite*. The primary form of the crystal is a right rhombic prism.

EPIS'TLE, *n.* (epis'l.) [L. *epistola;* Gr. ἐπιστολη, from ἐπιστελλω, to send to; ἐπι and στελλω, to send: G. *stellen*, to set.] A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person: a letter; a letter missive. It is rarely used in familiar conversation or writings, but chiefly in solemn or formal transactions. It is used particularly in speaking of the letters of the Apostles, as the *epistles* of Paul; and of other letters written by the ancients, as the *epistles* of Pliny or of Cicero.

EPIS'TLER, *n.* A writer of epistles [*Lit. us.*]—2. Formerly, one who attended the communion table and read the epistles.

EPIS'TOLARY, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; as, an *epistolary* style.—2. Contained in letters: carried on by letters; as, an *epistolary* correspondence.

EPISTOL'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to let-
EPISTOL'ICAL, } ters or epistles.—2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

EPIS'TOLIZE, *v. i.* To write epistles or letters.

EPIS'TOLIZER, *n.* A writer of epistles.

EPISTOLOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing of letters.

EPISTOLOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιστολη, a letter, and γραφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

EPIS'TROPHE, } *n.* [Gr. ἐπιστροφη: ἐπι
EPIS'TROPHY, } and στροφη, a return.] A figure in rhetoric in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

EP'ISTYLE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι and στυλος, a column.] In *ancient arch.*, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar.

EP'ITAPH, *n.* [Gr. ἐπι and ταφος, a sepulchre.] 1. An inscription on a monument, in honour or memory of the dead

> The *epitaphs* of the present day are crammed with fulsome compliments never merited. *Encyc.*

> Can you look forward to the honour of a decorated coffin, a splendid funeral, a towering monument—it may be a lying *epitaph*. *W. B. Sprague.*

2. An eulogy, in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument, as that on Alexander; "Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficeret orbis."

EPITAPH'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.

EP'ITASIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhet.*, the consequent term of a proposition. [*See* PROTASIS.]

EPITHALA'MIUM, } *n.* [Gr. ἐπιθαλα-
EPITHAL'AMY, } μιον: ἐπι and θαλαμος, a bed-chamber.] A nuptial song or poem, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

> The forty-fifth Psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church. *Burnet.*

EPITHEL'IUM, *n.* The cuticle or those parts of an animal not covered with true skin

EP'ITHEM, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιθεμα; ἐπι and τιθημι, to place.] In *pharmacy*, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part. Any external application, or topical medicine. The term has been restricted to liquids in which cloths are dipped, to be applied to a part.

EP'ITHET, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιθετον, a name added, from ἐπι and τιθημι, to place.] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it; as, a *verdant* lawn; a *brilliant* appearance; a *just* man; an *accurate* description. It is sometimes used for title, name, phrase, or expression; but improperly

EP'ITHET, *v. t.* To entitle, to describe by epithets

EPITHET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; containing or consisting of epithets.—2. Abounding with epithets. A style or composition may be too *epithetic.*

EPITHUMET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιθυ-
EPITHUMET'ICAL, } μητικος.] Inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passion

EPITITH'IDES. In *arch.*, the crowning moulding of the cornice.

EPIT'OME, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτομη, from ἐπι and τεμνω, to cut, τομη, a cutting, a section] An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing, a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book.

> *Epitomes* are helpful to the memory. *Wotton.*

EPIT'OMIST, *n.* An epitomizer.

EPIT'OMIZE, *v. t.* To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of a book; to contract into a narrower compass. Xiphilin *epitomized* Dion's Roman History.—2. To diminish; to curtail. [*Less proper.*]

EPIT'OMIZED, *pp.* Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing.

EPIT'OMIZER, *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

EPIT'OMIZING, *ppr.* Abridging; shortening; making a summary.

EP'ITRITE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτριτος: ἐπι and τριτος, third.] In *prosody*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one; as, sălūtāntēs, cōncĭtātī, īncāntārĕ.

EPIT'ROPE, } *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτροπη, from
EPIT'ROPY, } ἐπιτρεπω, to permit.] In *rhet.*, concession; a figure by which one thing is granted, with a view to obtain an advantage; as, I admit all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.

EPIZEUX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric in which a word is repeated with vehemence; as, *You, you,* Antony pushed Cæsar upon the civil war.

EPIZOOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐπι and ζωον, animal.] In *geol.*, an epithet given to such mountains as contain animal remains in their natural or in a petrified state, or the impressions of animal substances.

> *Epizootic* mountains are of secondary formation. *Kirwan.*

EPIZO'OTY, *n.* [supra] A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals.

E pluribus unum. [L.] One formed of many; the motto of the U. States, consisting of many states confederated.

EP'OCH, } *n.* [L. *epocha;* Gr. ἐποχη,
EP'OCHA, } retention, delay, stop, from ἐπεχω, to inhibit; ἐπι and ἐχω, to hold] 1. In *chron.*, a fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins. The Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, and the Babylonish captivity, are remarkable *epochs* in their history.—2. Any fixed time or period; the period when any thing begins or is remarkably prevalent; as, the *epoch* of falsehood; the *epoch* of woe.

> The fifteenth century was the unhappy *epoch* of military establishments in time of peace *Madison.*

EP'ODE, *n.* [Gr. ἐπωδη: ἐπι and ωδη, ode.] In *lyric poetry*, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe; the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe and epode. The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses, that follow one or more great ones. Thus a pentameter after an hexameter is an epode.

EPOPEE', *n.* [Gr. ἐπος, a song, and ποιεω, to make.] An epic poem. More properly, the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

E'POS, *n.* [Gr. ἐπος.] An epic poem, or its fable or subject.

EPROUVETTE', *n.* [Fr] The name of an instrument for ascertaining the strength of fired gunpowder, or for comparing the strengths of different kinds of gunpowder.

Epsom salt, the sulphate of magnesia, an antiphlogistic cathartic, producing watery discharges.

EP'ULARY, *a.* [L. *epularis*, from *epulum*, a feast.] Pertaining to a feast or banquet.

EPULA'TION, *n.* [L. *epulatio*, from *epulor*, to feast] A feasting or feast.

EP'ULOSE, *a.* [L. *epulum*] Feasting to excess.

EPULOS'ITY, *n* A feasting to excess.

EPULOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐπουλωτικα, from ἐπουλοω, to heal, to cicatrize; ἐπι and ουλη, a cicatrix, ουλω, to be sound, ουλος, whole.] Healing; cicatrizing.

EPULOT'IC, *n.* A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh and dispose the parts to recover soundness.

EPURA'TION, *n.* A purifying.

EQUABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* EQUABLE] Equality in motion; continued equality, at all times, in velocity or movement; uniformity; as, the *equability* of the motion of a heavenly body, or of the blood in the arteries and veins.—2. Continued equality; evenness or uniformity; as, the *equability* of the temperature of the air· the *equability* of the mind.

E'QUABLE, *a.* [L. *æquabilis*, from *æquus*, equal, even, *æquo*, to equal, to

level.] 1. Equal and uniform at all times, as motion. An *equable* motion continues the same in degree of velocity, neither accelerated nor retarded. —2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form; as, an *equable* globe or plain.

E′QUABLENESS, *n.* State of being equable.

E′QUABLY, *adv.* With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly; as, bodies moving *equably* in concentric circles. —*Equably accelerated* or *retarded motion*, &c., is when the motion or change is increased or decreased, by equal quantities or degrees in equal times.

E′QUAL, *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, equal, even, *æquo*, to equal, perhaps Gr. *ἴσος*, similar; Fr. *égal*.] 1. Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same bulk or extent; as, an *equal* quantity of land; a house of *equal* size; two persons of *equal* bulk; an *equal* line or angle.—2. Having the same value; as, two commodities of *equal* price or worth.—3. Having the same qualities or condition; as, two men of *equal* rank or excellence; two bodies of *equal* hardness or softness.—4. Having the same degree; as, two motions of *equal* velocity.—5. Even; uniform; not variable; as, an *equal* temper or mind.

Ye say, The way of the Lord is not *equal*; Ezek. xvi.

6. Being in just proportion; as, my commendation is not *equal* to his merit. —7. Impartial; neutral; not biassed.

Equal and unconcerned, I look on all. *Dryden.*

8. Indifferent; of the same interest or concern. He may receive them or not, it is *equal* to me.—9. Just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages. The terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*.—10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. *Maccabees.*

11. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means. The ship is not *equal* to her antagonist. The army was not *equal* to the contest. We are not *equal* to the undertaking.

E′QUAL, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him. *Addison.*

It was thou, a man my *equal*, my guide. Ps. lv. Gal. i.

E′QUAL, *v. t.* To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions, or quality as another.—2. To rise to the same state, rank, or estimation with another; to become equal to. Few commanders can expect to *equal* Wellington in fame.—3. To be equal to.

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shak.*

4. To make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

He answer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her love. *Dryden.*

5. To be of like excellence or beauty.

The gold and the crystal cannot *equal* it; Job xxviii.

E′QUALLED, *pp.* Made equal.

E′QUALLING, *ppr.* Making equal.

EQUAL′ITY, *n.* [L. *æqualitas*.] 1. An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity, or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared. We speak of the *equality* of two or more tracts of land, of two bodies in length, breadth, or thickness, of virtues or vices.—2. The same degree of dignity or claims; as, the *equality* of men in the scale of being; the *equality* of nobles of the same rank; an *equality* of rights.—3. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; as, an *equality* of temper or constitution. —4. Evenness; plainness; uniformity; as, an *equality* of surface.—Equality, in *alge.*, is a comparison of two quantities which are in effect equal, though differently expressed or represented. It is usually denoted by two parallel lines, as =; thus $3x + 4y = 20$; that is, $3x$ added to $4y$ are equal to 20. *Ratio of equality*, the ratio of two equal quantities.

EQUALIZA′TION, *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

E′QUALIZE, *v. t.* To make equal; as, to *equalize* accounts; to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

E′QUALIZED, *pp.* Made equal; reduced to equality.

E′QUALIZING, *ppr.* Making equal.

E′QUALLY, *adv.* In the same degree with another; alike; as, to be *equally* taxed; to be *equally* virtuous or vicious; to be *equally* impatient, hungry, thirsty, swift, or slow; to be *equally* furnished.—2. In equal shares or proportions. The estate is to be *equally* divided among the heirs. 3. Impartially; with equal justice.

E′QUALNESS, *n.* Equality; a state of being equal. 2. Evenness; uniformity; as, the *equalness* of a surface.

EQUAN′GULAR, *a.* [Lat. *æquus* and *angulus*.] Consisting of equal angles. [*See* EQUIANGULAR, which is generally used.]

EQUANIM′ITY, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas*; *æquus* and *animus*, an equal mind.] Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits. The great man bears misfortunes with *equanimity*.

EQUAN′IMOUS, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

E′QUANT, *n.* An imaginary circle in astronomy, used for determining the motions of the planets.

EQUA′TION, *n.* [Lat. *æquatio*, from *æquo*, to make equal or level.] 1. Literally, a making equal, or an equal division.—2. In *alge.*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as 3s.=36d, or $x = b + m - r$. In *the latter case*, x is equal to b added to m, with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. An *equation* is termed simple, quadratic, cubic, or biquadratic, or of the first, second, third, or fourth degree, according as the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity is one, two, three, or four. And generally, an equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, &c., degree, according as the highest power of the unknown quantity is of any of these dimensions. A *literal equation* is that in which all the quantities both known and unknown are expressed by letters; as, $ax^2 + bx = c$. *Determinate equations* are those into which only one unknown quantity enters; or if more than one enter, there are always given as many independent equations as there are unknown quantities.—*Indeterminate equations* are those in which there are more unknown quantities than there are independent equations.—*Exponential equations* are those in which the exponent or index of the power is unknown, as, $a^x = b$. *Differential equation* is that which contains in it certain differential quantities; and it is said to be of the first, second, third, &c. order, according as it involves the first, second, third, &c. differential.—*Equation of finite differences*, in the *theory* of *finite differences* or *increments*, is that into which the finite differences of the variable quantities of any function enter.—*Equation of partial difference* is that which takes place between the differential of any function, and the differentials of the variables on which it depends, combined with the variables themselves, and with or without constant quantities.—*Equation of a curve*, in *analysis*, is an equation showing the nature of a curve by expressing the relation between any abscissa, and its corresponding ordinate, or the relation of their fluxions.—3. In *astr.*, the term *equation* is used to express the correction or quantity to be added to, or subtracted from the mean position of a heavenly body, to obtain the true position, it also, in a more general sense, implies the correction arising from any erroneous supposition whatever.—*Equation to corresponding altitudes*; a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of noon, (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon,) in order to ascertain the true time. *Equation of the centre*; the difference between the true and mean place of the sun or of a planet.—*Equation of time* denotes the difference between mean and apparent time, or the reduction of apparent unequal time, or motion of the sun or a planet to equable and mean time or motion. 4. The reduction of any extremes to a mean proportion.—*Equation of payments*; an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make pay ment of a whole debt which is due in different parts, payable at different times. The rule is now laid aside.

EQUA′TOR, *n.* [L. from *æquo*, to make equal.] In *astr.* and *geography*, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world. It is called *equator*, because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of *equal* length; hence it is called also the *equinoctial*, and when drawn on maps, globes, and planispheres, it is called the *equinoctial line*, or simply the *line*. Every point in the equator is 90 degrees, or a quadrant's distance, from the poles; hence it divides the globe or sphere into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern. At the meridian, the equator rises as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place.

EQUATO'RIAL, *a* Pertaining to the equator; as, *equatorial* climates. The *equatorial* diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter. — *Equatorial instruments*. [*See the noun* EQUATORIAL.]

EQUATO'RIAL, *n.* An astronomical instrument, contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For these purposes a principal axis resting on firm supports, is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the poles of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the *equatorial circle*, and measures by its arcs the hour angles, or differences of right ascension. The polar axis carries a second circle, called the *declination* circle, the plane of which is at right angles to that of the *equatorial* circle. This last circle has a telescope attached to it for making observations, and which moves along with it in the same plane.

E'QUERRY, *n.* [Fr. *écuyer*, for *escuyer*; It. *scudiere*; Low L. *scutarius*, from *scutum*, a shield. *See* ESQUIRE.] 1. An officer of princes, who has the care and management of his horses. Quick and active as an *equerry*; *Tatler*, No. 19.—2. A stable or lodge for horses [A corrupt term, plainly originating in the French word *écurie*.]

EQUES, *n.* A genus of fishes, thus named by Bloch, and which belong to the family Squammipennes, order Acanthopterygii.

EQUES'TRIAN, *a.* [L. *equester*, *equestris*, from *eques*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.] 1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; as, *equestrian* feats.—2. Being on horseback; as, an *equestrian* lady. —3. Skilled in horsemanship.—4. Representing a person on horseback; as, an *equestrian* statue. *Equestrian* statues are usually cast in bronze, and mounted on a stone or marble pedestal; few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting ravagers to destroy them. The most famous examples of modern *equestrian* statues are, that of Henry the Fourth on the Pont Neuf, at Paris; that of Peter the Great, at St Petersburgh; and the colossal one of the Duke of Wellington, in London. The *equestrian* statue of Charles the First, too, in the latter city, has some historical interest attached to it.—5. Celebrated by horse-races; as, *equestrian* games, sports, or amusements. — 6. Belonging to knights. Among *the Romans*, the *equestrian order* was the order of knights, *equites*; also their troopers or horsemen in the field. In *civil life*, the *knights* stood contradistinguished from the *senators*; in the *field*, from the *infantry*. During the middle ages, the distinction between *equestrian* and *pedestrian* men in Europe was maintained, especially in war, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter; the invention of gunpowder much modified the relative position of the two classes.

EQUIAN'GULAR, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle.] In *geom.*, consisting of or having equal angles; an epithet given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram, &c.

EQUIBAL'ANCE, *n.* [Lat. *æquus* and *bilanx*.] Equal weight.

EQUIBAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To have equal weight with something.

EQUIBAL'ANCED, *pp.* Giving equal weight.

EQUIBAL'ANCING, *ppr.* Having equal weight.

EQUICRU'RAL, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *crus*, a leg.] 1. Having legs of equal length. —2. Having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles; as, an *equicrural* triangle.

EQUIDIF'FERENT, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional. In *crystallography*, having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit; and these three numbers form a series in arithmetical progression, as, 6. 4, 2.

EQUIDIS'TANCE, *n.* Equal distance.

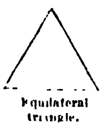
EQUIDIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.] Being at an equal distance from some point or place. In *geom.*, a term of relation between two things which are every where at the same or at equal distances from each other

EQUIDIS'TANTLY, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

E'QUIFORM, *a.* Having the same shape, form, or make.

EQUIFORM'ITY, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form.] Uniform equality.

EQUILAT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, side.] Having all the sides equal; as, an *equilateral* triangle. A square must necessarily be *equilateral*. — *Equilateral bivalve*. A shell is so called when a transverse line, drawn through the apex of the umbo, bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts. — *Equilateral hyperbola*, that which has the two axes equal to one another, the asymptotes forming a right angle.


Equilateral triangle.

EQUILAT'ERAL, *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others in length.

EQUILI'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *æquus* and *libro*, to poise.] To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

EQUILI'BRATED, *pp.* Balanced equally on both sides or ends.

EQUILI'BRATING, *ppr.* Balancing equally on both sides or ends.

EQUILIBRA'TION, *n.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.

Nature's laws of *equilibration*. *Durham.*

EQUILIB'RIOUS, *a.* Equally poised.

EQUILIB'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In equal poise.

EQUIL'IBRIST, *n.* One that balances equally; one who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as, a rope-dancer.

EQUILIB'RITY, *n.* [L. *æquilibritas*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; as, the theory of *equilibrity*.

EQUILIB'RIUM, *n.* [Lat.] In *mech.*, equipoise; equality of weight; the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon. When two or more forces, acting upon a body, are so opposed to each other that the body remains at rest, although either would move it, if acting alone; those forces are said to be *in equilibrio* or *in equilibrium*; that is, *equally balanced*. [*See* STATICS.]—*Stable* and *unstable equilibrium*. When a body, being slightly moved out of any position in which it rests upon another body, tends to return to it; and being left to itself, will roll back of its own accord into it—that position is said to be one of *stable equilibrium*; when the body will *not* thus return to its previous position, its position is said to be one of *unstable equilibrium*. An egg resting on a table on its side is an example of *stable equilibrium*, and an egg balanced on its end is an example of *unstable equilibrium* —*Neutral* or *indifferent equilibrium*, when a body, being moved more or less from its position of equilibrium, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its equilibrium is said to be *neutral* or one of *indifference*. A sphere or a cylinder resting upon a horizontal plane, is in a state of *neutral equilibrium*. A body suspended by its centre of gravity is in a state of *neutral* or *indifferent equilibrium*. If a body be suspended by any other point, it will be in a state of *stable equilibrium*, when its centre of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension, but if the centre of gravity be above the point of suspension, the equilibrium will be unstable. — 2. Equality of powers.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives, or the different forces of evidence.

It is *in equilibrio* [*obl.*]
If deities descend or no. *Prior.*

EQUIMUL'TIPLE, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *multiplico* or *multiplex*.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

EQUIMUL'TIPLE, *n.* In *arith.* and *geom.*, a number multiplied by the same number or quantity. Hence, *equimultiples* are always in the same ratio to each other, as the simple numbers or quantities before multiplication. If 6 and 9 are multiplied by 4, the equimultiples, 24 and 36, will be to each other as 6 to 9.

E'QUINE, } *a.* [Lat. *equinus*, from
EQUI'NAL, } *equus*, a horse.] Pertaining to a horse; denoting the horse kind.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Barrow's Travels.*

EQUINEC'ESSARY, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *necessary*.] Necessary or needful in the same degree.

Both to give blows and to carry [*bear*]
In fights are *equinecessary*. *Hudibras.*

EQUINOC'TIAL, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.] 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night; as, the *equinoctial* line.—*Equinoctial colure*, that colure which passes through the equinoctial points. [*See* COLURE.]—2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.—3. Per-

taining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an *equinoctial* gale or storm, which happens at or near the equinox, in any part of the world.—4. *Equinoctial flowers*, flowers that open at a regular stated hour.

EQUINOC'TIAL, *n.* [for *equinoctial line*.] In *astr.*, a great circle of the sphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal course. This should not be confounded with the equator, as there is a difference between them; the equator being movable, and the equinoctial immovable; the equator being drawn about the convex surface of the sphere, and the equinoctial on the concave surface of the magnus orbis. These words, however, are often confounded. When the sun, in its course through the ecliptic, comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights in all parts of the globe. The equinoctial then, is the circle which the sun describes, or appears to describe, at the time the days and nights are of equal length, viz., about the 21st of March and 23d of September.—*Equinoctial points* are the two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, being in the first point of Aries, is called the *vernal* point or equinox; the other, in the first point of Libra, the *autumnal* point or equinox. [*See* PRECESSION.] - *Equinoctial dial* is that whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial.—*Equinoctial time* is reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

EQUINOC'TIALLY, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox.

E'QUINOX, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.] The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of September, making the day and the night of equal length. These are called the *vernal* and *autumnal* equinoxes. These points are found to be moving backward or westward, at the rate of 50″ of a degree in a year. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes.

EQUINU'MERANT, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, equal, and *numerus*, number.] Having or consisting of the same number. [*Lit. us.*]

EQUIP', *v. t.* [Fr. *équiper*; Ch. יקף, *yakaph*, Aphel אקיף, *akiph*, to surround, to gird; perhaps the same root as Eth. חקף, *chakaph*, to embrace.] 1. Properly, to dress; to habit. Hence, to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service. Thus we say, to *equip* men or troops for war; to *equip* a body of infantry or cavalry. But the word seems to include not only arms, but clothing, baggage, utensils, tents, and all the apparatus of an army, particularly when applied to a body of troops. Hence, to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to *equip* a regiment. -2. To furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship. Hence, in *common language*, to fit for sea; to furnish with whatever is necessary for a voyage.

EQ'UIPAGE, *n.* The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.—2. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry; including arms, artillery, utensils, provisions, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition.—*Camp equipage* includes tents, and every thing necessary for accommodation in camp.—*Field equipage* consists of arms, artillery, waggons, tumbrils, &c.—3. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; including cordage, spars, provisions, &c.—4. Attendance, retinue, as, persons, horses, carriages, &c.; as, the *equipage* of a prince.—5. Carriage of state; vehicle; as, celestial *equipage*.—6. Accoutrements; habiliments; ornamental furniture.

EQ'UIPAGED, *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue.

EQUIPEN'DENCY, *n.* [Lat. *æquus*, equal; and *pendeo*, to hang.] The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way.

EQUIP'MENT, *n.* The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition.—2. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition, or for a voyage; as, the *equipments* of a ship or an army.

E'QUIPOISE, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *æquus*, equal, and Fr. *poids*, or rather W. *pwys*, weight. *See* POISE.] Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced. Hold the scales in *equipoise*. The mind may be in a state of *equipoise*, when motives are of equal weight.

EQUIPOL'LENCE, } *n.* [L. *æquus* and **EQUIPOL'LENCY**, } *pollentia*, power, *polleo*, to be able.] 1. Equality of power or force.—2. In *logic*, an equivalence between two or more propositions; that is, when two propositions signify the same thing, though differently expressed.

EQUIPOL'LENT, *a.* [supra.] Having equal power or force; equivalent. In *logic*, having equivalent signification.

EQUIPOL'LENTLY, *adv.* With equal power.

EQUIPON'DERANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, weight.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPON'DERANT, *a.* [supra.] Being of the same weight.

EQUIPON'DERATE, *v. i.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondero*, to weigh.] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.

EQUIPON'DIOUS, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides.

EQUIP'PED, *pp.* Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise.

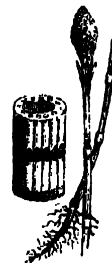
EQUIP'PING, *ppr.* Furnishing with habiliments or warlike apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage.

EQUISETA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat order of imperfectly formed plants, whose real affinity is uncertain, and the nature of whose parts of fructification is not understood. Only one genus, *Equisetum*, Linn., is known.

EQUISE'TIC-ACID, *n.* An acid discovered in the *equisetum fluviatile*, in which it exists combined with magnesia.

EQUISET'IFORM, *a.* Having the shape of equisetum; resembling equisetum.

EQUISE'TUM, *n. plur. Equiseta.* [L. *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.] Horse-tail or mare's-tail, a genus of plants which gives the name to the nat. order *Equisetaceæ*,— [*which see*.] Class Cryptogamia, Linn. It includes numerous species, some of which were formerly used medicinally as astringents and diuretics. The cuticle of all the species contains silicious earth, on which account they are used for polishing wood and metals. The *E. hyemale*, or the greater rough-horse-tail, is best fitted for that purpose, and is largely imported from Holland.


Equisetum hyemale.

EQUIS'ONANCE, *n.* An equal sounding; a name by which the Greeks distinguished the consonances of the octave and double octave.

EQ'UITABLE, *a.* [Fr. *équitable*, from Lat. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal.] 1. Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial. The judge does justice by an *equitable* decision. The court will make an *equitable* distribution of the estate.—2. Having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; impartial; as, an *equitable* judge.—3. Held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers; as, the *equitable* jurisdiction of a court.

EQ'UITABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being just and impartial; as, the *equitableness* of a judge.—2. Equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims; as, the *equitableness* of a decision or distribution of property.

EQ'UITABLY, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially. The laws should be *equitably* administered.

EQUITANGEN'TIAL, *a.* In *geom.*, denoting the tangent of a curve equal to a constant line.

EQ'UITANT, *a.* [L. *equitans*, *equito*, to ride, from *eques*, a horseman, or *equus*, a horse.] In *bot.*, such a situation of unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud, that they overlap each other entirely, and in a parallel manner, without any involution, as in the Iris.

EQUITA'TION, *n.* A riding on horseback.

EQ'UITY, *n.* [L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal, even, level; Fr. *équité*.] 1. Justice; right. In *practice*, equity is the impartial distribution of justice, or the doing that to another which the laws of God and man, and of reason, give him a right to claim. It is the treating of a person according to justice and reason.

> The Lord shall judge the people with *equity*; Ps. xcviii.
>
> With righteousness shall he judge the poor, and *reprove* with *equity*; Is. xi.

2. Justice; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim; as, we must in *equity* allow this claim.—3. In *law*, an equitable claim.

> I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken. *Kent.*

4. In *jurisprudence*, the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Hence a court of equity

or chancery, is a court which corrects the operation of the literal text of the law, and supplies its defects, by reasonable construction, and by rules of proceeding and deciding, which are not admissible in a court of law. Equity then is the law of reason, exercised by the chancellor or judge, giving remedy in cases to which the courts of law are not competent. In *Scotland*, the court of session, as the supreme civil court of the country, combines in itself all the functions of the English courts, both of law and equity.—6. *Equity of redemption*, in *law*, the advantage, allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged.

EQUIV'ALENCE, *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, from *valeo*, to be worth.] 1. Equality of value; equal value or worth. Take the goods and give an *equivalence* in corn.—2. Equal power or force.

EQUIV'ALENCE, *v. t.* To be equal to.

EQUIV'ALENCED, *pp* Equalled in weight, &c.

EQUIV'ALENCING, *ppr.* Equalling in value, weight, &c.

EQUIV'ALENT, *a.* Equal in value or worth. In *barter*, the goods given are supposed to be *equivalent* to the goods received. *Equivalent* in *value* or *worth*, is tautological.—2. Equal in force, power, or effect. A steam-engine may have force or power *equivalent* to that of thirty horses. -3. Equal in moral force, cogency, or effect on the mind. Circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.—4. Of the same import or meaning. Friendship and amity are *equivalent* terms.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent* *South.*

Equivalent propositions, in *logic*, are called also *equipollent*. 5. Equal in excellence or moral worth.

EQUIV'ALENT, *n.* That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force, with something else. The debtor cannot pay his creditor in money, but he will pay him an *equivalent*. Damages in money cannot be an *equivalent* for the loss of a limb.—2. *Chemical equivalents*, a term introduced into chemistry by Wollaston, to express the system of definite ratios or proportions, in which substances reciprocally combine, referred to a common standard of unity. If we assume hydrogen as unity, it being the substance which combines with others in the smallest relative weights or proportions, then all other substances may be represented by certain multiples of that unit, expressed with sufficient precision for all ordinary purposes by whole numbers. Thus upon this system the equivalent number of oxygen will be 8, and that of water will be 9, for 8 oxygen + 1 hydrogen = 9 water; and the equivalent of potassium will be 40, and of potassa, or oxide of potassium 48, for 40 potassium + 8 oxygen = 48 potassa. The equivalent of sulphuric acid is 40, for it is composed of 16 sulphur + 24 oxygen = 40 sulphuric acid. Again, when these compounds unite, one equivalent of the one combines with one, two, three, or more equivalents of the other precisely as the simple substances do. Hydrate of potassa, for example, is constituted of 47 parts potassa, and 9 of water, and its equivalent is consequently 47 + 9 = 56. These equivalents are often expressed by symbols. [*See* CHEMICAL SYMBOLS.]—3. In *geol.*, where one bed supplies the place of another, which, in that situation, is wanting, such bed is called the *equivalent* of the wanting one.

EQUIV'ALENTLY, *adv.* In an equal manner.

E'QUIVALVE, *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valva*, the leaf of a folding door.] In *conchol.*, when the shells of bivalves are formed exactly alike, in their length, width, depth, &c., they are termed *equivalve*. The shells of mya, solen, tellina, &c. are generally *equivalve*, while those of ostrea are *inequivalve*.

EQUIV'OCACY,† *n.* Equivocalness.

EQUIV'OCAL, *a.* [Low L. *æquivocus*; *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, a word; Fr. *équivoque*. *See* VOCAL.] 1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* words, terms, or senses. Men may be misled in their opinions by the use of *equivocal* terms. Strictly speaking, there is hardly a word in any language which may not be regarded as, in some degree, *equivocal*; but the term, in *logic*, is usually applied only in any case where a word is *employed* equivocally; *e. g.* where the middle term is used in different senses in the two premises; or where a proposition is liable to be understood in various senses, according to the various meanings of one of its terms.—2. Doubtful; ambiguous; susceptible of different constructions; not decided. The character of the man is somewhat *equivocal*. His conduct is *equivocal*. -3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause. *Equivocal* generation is the production of animals without the intercourse of the sexes, and of plants without seed: a doctrine now exploded.

EQUIV'OCAL, *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings.

EQUIV'OCALLY, *adv.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense, in terms susceptible of different senses. He answered the question *equivocally*. 2. By uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.

EQUIV'OCALNESS, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning.

EQUIV'OCATE, *v. i.* [It. *equivocare*; Fr. *équivoquer*. *See* EQUIVOCAL.] To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions. To *equivocate* is the dishonourable work of duplicity. The upright man will not *equivocate* in his intercourse with his fellow-men.

EQUIV'OCATING, *ppr.* Using ambiguous words or phrases.

EQUIVOCA'TION, *n.* Ambiguity of speech; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification. Hypocrites are often guilty of *equivocation*, and by this means lose the confidence of their fellow-men. *Equivocation* is incompatible with the Christian character and profession.

EQUIV'OCATOR, *n.* One who equivocates; one who uses language which is ambiguous, and may be interpreted in different ways; one who uses mental reservation.

EQUIV'OCATORY, *a.* Savouring of equivocation.

EQUIVŌQUE, or **EQUIVŌKE**, *n.* [Fr. *équivoque*.] 1. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.—2. Equivocation.

EQUIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *equus*, horse, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh.

Equivorous Tartars. *Quart. Rev.*

E'QUUS, *n.* [L.] The horse, a genus of animals of the order *Belluæ*. [*See* HORSE.]

ER, the termination of many English words; and also written *-or*, *-our*. The termination *-er* of nouns in Latin and English, and *-er* of the comparative degree in English, is the A. Sax. *ær*, the front, in time or space; the prime person or agent (L. *her-os*, Gr. *ἥρ-ως*:) in comparison (also written *re*) denoting precedence, priority, &c. At the end of names of places *-er* signifies an inhabitant of the place; *Londoner* is the same as an inhabitant or citizen of London. Generally, words ending in *-er* are substantives formed from verbs, and signify the doer of the action included in the meaning of the verb; as, from *to do*, *to love*, we get the nouns, *a doer*, *a lover*: some of these indifferently denote a person or thing; as *a ruler*, *a poker*. In words formed from nouns the added termination is sometimes *ster*, instead of *er*; as *maltster*, *webster* In many instances the termination *or* is used for *er*; as *instructor*, *collector*, which is an imitation of the Latin idiom, and indispensable in the adoption of an express Latin word; as *professor*, *oppressor*. So *instructor* in the Latin sense of one who makes something ready is properly spelled with *or*.

E'RA, *n.* [L. *æra*; Fr. *ère*. The origin of the term is not obvious.] 1. In *chronology*, a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian *Era*. It differs from *epoch* in this; *era* is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; *epoch* is a point fixed by historians and chronologists. The Christian *era* began at the *epoch* of the birth of Christ.—2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points. The *era* of the Seleucides ended with the reign of Antiochus.

ERA'DIATE, *v. i.* [L. *e* and *radio*, to beam.] To shoot as rays of light; to beam.

ERADIA'TION, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendour.

ERAD'ICABLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.

ERAD'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *eradico*, from *radix*, root.] 1. To pull up the roots, or by the roots. Hence, to destroy any thing that grows; to extirpate; to destroy the roots, so that the plant will not be reproduced; as, to *eradicate* weeds.—2. To destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; as, to *eradicate* errors, or false principles, or vice, or disease.

ERAD'ICATED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated; destroyed.

ERADICA'TING, *ppr.* Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating.

ERADICA'TION, *n.* The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction.—2. The state of being plucked up by the roots.

ERAD'ICATIVE, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly.

ERAD'ICATIVE, *n.* A medicine that effects a radical cure.

ERAN'THEMUM, *n.* A genus of acanthaceous plants, chiefly tropical, with showy purple flowers, some of whose species are occasionally seen in hot-

houses in this country. Class and order of Linn. Diandria monogynia.

ERAN'THIS, *n.* Winter aconite, a small genus of plants cut off from the old *Helleborus*, in consequence of its having a deciduous calyx, stalked capsules, an involucre to the flowers, and a totally different habit. It is one of the first flowering plants of spring. Class and order Polyandria pentagynia; nat. order Ranunculaceæ.

ERĀSABLE, *a.* That may or can be erased.

ERĀSE, *v. t.* [L. *erado, erasi; e* and *rado*, to scrape, Fr. *raser*. *See* Ar. *eratsa*, to corrode, Ch. גרד, *garad*, to scrape, Heb. חרט, *harat*, a graving tool, Syr. and Ar. *garata*, to scrape.] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; as, to *erase* a word or a name.—2. To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; as with pen and ink.—3. To efface; to destroy; as ideas in the mind or memory.—4. To destroy to the foundation. [*See* Raze.]

ERĀSED, *pp.* Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced. In *her.*, any thing forcibly torn off, leaving the separated parts jagged and uneven, is said to be *erased* or *erazed*.


Erased.

ERĀSEMENT, *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.

ERĀSING, *ppr.* Rubbing or scraping out; obliterating; destroying.

ERA'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*) The act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration.

ERAS'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrines of Erastus, or his followers.

ERAS'TIANISM, *n.* The principles of the Erastians.

ERAS'TIANS, *n.* The followers of Erastus, a German divine of the sixteenth century. This sect obtained some notoriety in England in the time of the civil wars. They referred the punishment of all offences, civil or religious, to the civil magistrate, and asserted that the church had no power to enforce any acts of discipline upon its members, nor to refuse the communion of the Lord's supper to any one who desired it.

ERA'SURE, *n.* (era'zhur.) The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration.—2. The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

ERA'TO, *n.* [Gr. ἐρῶ, I love.] One of the muses, whose name signifies *loving* or *lovely*. She has much in common with Terpsichore—the same attributes, the same dress, and frequently a lyre and *plectrum*. She presides over the songs of lovers.


Erato

ERE, *adv.* [Sax. *ær;* G. *eher;* Goth. *air*. This is the root of *early*, and *ær*, in Saxon, signifies the morning. Before *ever*, we use *or*, "or ever." Let it be observed that *ere* is not to be confounded with *e'er*, for *ever*.] Before; sooner than.

> *Ere* sails were spread new oceans to explore. — *Dryden.*

> The nobleman saith to him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die; John iv.

In these passages, *ere* is really a preposition followed by a sentence, instead of a single word, as below.

ERE, *prep.* Before.

> Our fruitful Nile
> Flow'd *ere* the wonted season. — *Dryden.*

ER'EBUS, *n.* [L. *erebus;* Gr. ἔρεβος: Oriental ערב, *ereb*, evening, the decline of the sun, whence darkness, blackness.] In *mythology*, darkness; hence, the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell.

ERECT', *a.* [L. *erectus*, from *erigo*, to set upright; *e* and *rego*, to stretch or make straight, *right, rectus;* It. *eretto*. *See* Right.] 1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; as, he stood *erect* 2. Directed upward.

> And suppliant hands, to heaven *erect*. — *Philips.*

3. Upright and firm; bold; unshaken.

> Let no vain fear thy generous ardour tame;
> But stand *erect*. — *Granville.*

4. Raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; as, a vigilant and *erect* attention of mind in prayer.—5. Stretched; extended.—6. In *bot.*, an *erect* stem is one which is without support from twining, or nearly perpendicular; an *erect* leaf is one which grows close to the stem; an *erect* flower has its aperture directed upward.

ERECT', *v. t.* To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; as, to *erect* a pole or flagstaff. *To erect a perpendicular*, is to set or form one line on another at right angles. 2. To raise, as a building; to set up; to build; as, to *erect* a house or temple; to *erect* a fort.—3. To set up or establish anew; to found; to form; as, to *erect* a kingdom or commonwealth; to *erect* a new system or theory.—4. To elevate; to exalt.

> I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. — *Locke.*

5. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage.

> Why should not hope
> As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them? — *Denham.*

6. To raise a consequence from premises. [*Lit. us.*]

> Malebranche *erects* this proposition. *Locke.*

7. To extend; to distend.

ERECT', *v. i.* To rise upright.

ERECT'ABLE, *a.* That can be erected; as, an *erectable* feather.

ERECT'ED, *pp.* Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated; animated; extended and distended.

ERECT'ER, *n.* One that erects; one that raises or builds.

ERECT'ILE, *a.* That which may be erected.

ERECT'ING, *ppr.* Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and distending.

ERECT'ION, *n.* The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright.—2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; as, the *erection* of a wall, or of a house.—3. The state of being raised, built, or elevated.—4. Establishment; settlement; formation; as, the *erection* of a commonwealth, or of a new system; the *erection* of a bishopric or an earldom.—5. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

> Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. — *Sidney.*

6. Act of rousing; excitement; as, the *erection* of the spirits.—7. Any thing erected; a building of any kind.—8. Distension and extension.

ERECT'IVE, *a.* Setting upright; raising.

ERECT'LY, *adv.* In an erect posture.

ERECT'NESS, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.

ERECT'O-PATENT, *a.* In *bot.*, a position between erect and spreading.

ERECT'OR, *n.* A muscle that erects; one that raises.

ERELONG, *adv.* [*ere* and *long*.] Before a long time *had elapsed*. [† *or lit. us.*]

> He mounted the horse, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him. — *Spenser.*

2. Before a long time *shall elapse;* before long. *Erelong* you will repent of your folly.

> The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep. — *Milton.*

EREMACAU'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἠρέμα, slow, gently, and καυσις, burning.] A term introduced into chemistry by Liebig, to express a slow combustion, or oxidation; the act of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air. Instances of *eremacausis* are to be found in the conversion of wood into humus, or vegetable soil; in the formation of acetic acid out of alcohol, nitrification, and numerous other processes. Vegetable juices of every kind, parts of animal and vegetable substances, moist saw-dust, blood, &c., cannot be exposed to the air, without suffering immediately a progressive change of colour and properties during which oxygen is absorbed. These changes do not take place when water is excluded. The property of suffering *eremacausis* is possessed in the highest degree by substances containing nitrogen. The term, however, is of little value, as the English word *decay* expresses the same thing, and is more easily understood.

ER'EMITAGE, *n.* *See* Hermitage.

ER'EMITE, *n.* [L. *eremita;* Gr. ἐρημίτης, from ἔρημος, a desert.] 1. One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, secluded from an intercourse with men. It is generally written *hermit—which see*.—2. The name of a newly discovered mineral of a yellowish brown colour, found in Connecticut in albitic granite. The primary form of the crystal is a right oblique-angled prism.

EREMIT'ICAL, *a.* Living in solitude, or in seclusion from the world.

ER'EMITISM, *n.* State of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life.

ERENOW, *adv.* [*ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

EREPTA'TION, *n.* [L. *erepto*, to creep out.] A creeping forth.

EREP'TION, *n.* [L. *ereptio*.] A taking or snatching away by force.

ER'ETHISM, *n.* [Gr. ἐρεθισμός.] A morbid degree of energy and perfection in the performance of any function.

ERETHIS'TIC, *a.* Relating to an erethism.

EREWHILE, } † *adv.* [*ere* and *while*.]
EREWHILES, } Some time ago; before a little while.

> I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*. *Shak.*

ER'GAT, † *v. i.* [L. *ergo*.] To infer; to draw conclusions.

ER'GO, *adv.* [L.] Therefore

ER'GOT, *n.* [Fr. a spur.] In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint, and commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock.—2. The altered fruit of rye, and other grasses, caused by the attack of a fungus called Ergotætia abortans. When diseased rye of this kind is used for food, it sometimes causes death by a kind of mortification called dry gangrene. Ergot is used in obstetric practice to promote the contraction of the uterus.

ER'GOTINE, *n.* A non-azotised vegetable principle obtained from the ergot of rye, *secale cornutum*. It is obtained as a brown powder of a pungent and bitter taste. It is described as narcotic and poisonous.

ER'GOTISM, *n.* [L. *ergo*] A logical inference; a conclusion.

ER'GOTISM, *n.* [from *ergot*.] The morbid effects of ergot or Spermœdia Clavus, now termed Ergotætia abortans.

ER'IACH, *n.* [Irish.] A pecuniary fine.

ERI'CA, *n.* The heath; one of the most extensive and beautiful genera known in the vegetable kingdom, belonging to the nat. order *Ericaceæ*. The genus consists of between 300 and 400 supposed species, distinguished chiefly by their flowers, in which their great beauty resides. Linnæan class and order Octandria monogynia There are two species of this genus common all over Britain. Besides these, there are two species peculiar to England, and other two to Ireland. The common heather or ling does not belong to the genus Most of the heaths occur at the Cape of Good Hope. No erica occurs in America. [*See* HEATH.]

ERICA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogens deriving their name from the genus *Erica*. It is readily known from all other orders by its anthers bursting their pores at their apex, the stamens being hypogynous, the corolla monopetalous, and the ovary containing more cells than two. Besides the genus Erica, it contains the Azalea, the Rhododendron, the Kalmia Arbutus, Andromedas, Gualtherias, and many other beautiful genera.

ERID'ANUS, *n.* [The river *Eridanus*.] A southern constellation, containing eighty-four stars.

ERI'GERON, *n.* Flea-bane; a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and polygamia superflua order; nat. order Compositæ. There are many species.

ER'IGIBLE, *a.* That may be erected. [*Ill formed and not used.*]

ER'IN, *n.* Ireland.

ERINA'CEUS, *n.* A genus of small mammiferous animals. The hedgehog tribe.

ERIN'GO. *See* ERYNGO.

E'RINITE, *n.* A species of native arseniate of copper, of a beautiful emerald-green colour. It was found in Limerick in Ireland; hence its name.

ERIOCAULO'NEÆ, *n.* A group of endogenous plants subordinate to Restiaceæ, for the most part inhabiting swampy or marshy places, or the bottom of lakes, and having the flowers collected into dense heads. Eriocaulon (pipe-wort) is the principal genus, consisting of about 120 known species, most of which are found in the equinoctial parts of America. Eriocaulon septangulare is however found in the isle of Skye in Scotland, and in several parts of Ireland.

ERIO'METER, *n.* [Gr. ἔριον, wool, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument invented by Dr. Young, for the purpose of measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres, by ascertaining the diameter of any one of the series of coloured rings they produce.

ERIO'PHORUM, *n.* The systematic name of the sedge-like plant, which is called in this country wild cotton, or cotton grass. Class and order Triandria monogynia; nat. order Cyperaceæ. Twelve species have been enumerated.

ERI'PHIA, *n.* A genus of brachyurous or short-tailed crustaceans.

ERIST'IC,† } *a.* [Gr. ἔρις, contention:
ERIST'ICAL, } ἐριστικός, contentious.] Pertaining to disputes; controversial.

ERIT'ROGEN, or **ERYTH'ROGEN**, *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, and γεννάω, to produce.] The name given by Sig. Bizio of Venice to a new animal product, found in the gall-bladder of a person who died of jaundice. It is of a green colour, tasteless, smelling like putrid fish. When heated to 122° Fahr. it volatilizes, giving, in contact with the atmosphere, a purple vapour.

ERKE,† *n.* [Gr. ἀεργός.] Idle; slothful.

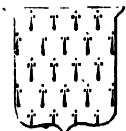
ER'LAMITE, *n.* A new mineral discovered in 1818 in the Saxon Erzgeberge. Its lustre is shining feebly or dull, its colour light greenish gray. It is chiefly composed of silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron.

ER'MELIN. *See* ERMIN.

ER'MIN, } *n.* [Fr. *hermine;* Port.
ER'MINE, } *arminho;* Arm *erminicq;* G. Dan. and Sw. *hermelin.*] 1. An animal of the genus Mustela, an inhabitant of northern climates, in Europe and America. It nearly resembles the martin in shape, but the weasel in food and manners. In winter, the fur is entirely white; in summer, the upper part of the body is of a pale tawny brown colour, but the tail is tipped with black. The fur is much valued.—2. The fur of the ermine.—It is one of the furs in *her.*, and is represented white with black spots.—3. Figuratively, the office or dignity of a judge.



Ermine, (Mustela erminea).



Ermine.

ER'MINED, *a.* Clothed with ermin; adorned with the fur of the ermin; as, *ermined* pride; *ermined* pomp.

ERN, *n.* [Dan. Sw. *ørn.*] The sea eagle or osprey, so called in Scotland; also applied to other eagles, particularly the common golden eagle.

ERNE, or **ÆRNE**, a Saxon word, signifying a place or receptacle, forms the termination of some English words, as well as Latin; as in *barn, lantern, tavern, taberna.*

ERODE, *v. t.* [L. *erodo ; e* and *rodo*, to gnaw, Ar. *eretsa*, to gnaw.] To eat in or away; to corrode; as canker *erodes* the flesh.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wiseman.*

ERODED, *pp.* Eaten; gnawed; corroded.—In *bot.*, a term applied when a part has its edges irregularly jagged or denticulated, as if gnawed or eaten.

ERODING, *ppr.* Eating into; eating away; corroding.

ERO'DIUM, *n.* Crane's bill; a genus of plants of the class and order Monadelphia pentandria; nat. order Geraniaceæ. There are various species, mostly natives of Europe.

ER'OGATE,† *v. t.* [L. *erogo.*] To lay out; to give; to bestow upon.

EROGA'TION,† *n.* The act of conferring.



Erose Leaf.

EROSE, *a.* [L. *erosus.*] In *bot.*, an erose leaf has small sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.

ERO'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *erosio.*] 1. The act or operation of eating away.—2. The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.

EROT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἔρως, love.] Per-
EROT'ICAL, } taining to love; treating of love.

EROT'IC, *n.* An amorous composition or poem.

EROTOM'ANY, *n.* [Gr. ἔρως, love, and μανία, madness.] That melancholy or madness which is the effect of love.

ERPETOL'OGIST, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν, reptile, and λόγος, discourse.] One who writes on the subject of reptiles, or is versed in the natural history of reptiles.

ERPETOL'OGY, *n.* [supra.] That part of natural history which treats of reptiles.

ER'PETON, *n.* A genus of serpents placed by Cuvier next to Eryx. It is furnished with two soft prominences, covered with scales on the muzzle, and the tail is long and pointed.

ERR, *v. i.* [L. *erro;* Fr. *errer;* G. *irren.*] 1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend? *Pope.*

2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake.

We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep *Com. Prayer.*

3 To mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention. Men *err* in judgment from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.—4. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden.*

ER'RABLE, *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible. [*Lit. us.*]

ER'RABLENESS, *n* Liableness to mistake or error. [*Lit. us.*]

ER'RAND, *n.* [Sax. *ærend*, a message, mandate, legation, business, narration; *ærendian*, to tell or relate.] 1. A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; a communication to be made to some person at a distance. The servant was sent on an *errand;* he told his *errand;* he

has done the *errand*. These are the most common modes of using this word.

I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king; Judges iii.

2. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger

ER'RANT, *a*. [Fr. *errant*; L. *errans*, from *erro*, to err.] 1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to knights, who, in the middle ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called *knights errant*.—2. Deviating from a certain course.—3.† Itinerant.

ER'RANT, for *arrant*, an old orthography. [*See* ARRANT.]

ER'RANTRY, *n*. A wandering; a roving or rambling about. —2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRAT'IC, } *a*. [L. *erraticus*, from **ERRAT'ICAL**, } *erro*, to wander.] 1. Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.—2. Moving; not fixed or stationary; *applied to the planets, as distinguished from the fixed stars*.—3. Irregular; mutable.—*Erratic blocks*, the name given by geologists to those weather-worn, and more or less rounded fragments of the harder rocks which are found very widely scattered over the surface of the earth and at great distances from the places whence they are supposed to be derived. In size they vary from 10,000 cubical feet and upwards to a few inches. Those of a middling size are generally termed boulders.—*Erratic block group*, one of the subdivisions of detrital deposits.

ERRAT'ICALLY, *adv*. Without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

ERRA'TION,† *n*. A wandering.

ERRA'TUM, *n*. *plur*. *errata*. [*See* ERR.] An error or mistake in writing or printing. The list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with reference to the pages and lines in which they occur.

ERR'ED, *pret*. of *Err*.

ER'RHINE, *a*. (er'rine.) [Gr. ἐῤῥινον; ἐν and ῥιν, the nose.] Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

ER'RHINE, *n*. (er'rine) A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus.

ER'RING, *ppr*. Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular.

ERRO'NEOUS, *a*. [L. *erroneus*, from *erro*, to err.] 1. Wandering; roving; unsettled.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. *Philips*.

2. Deviating; devious; irregular; wandering from the right course.

Erroneous circulation of blood. *Arbuthnot*.

[*The foregoing applications of the word are less common*.]—3. Mistaking; misled; deviating, by mistake, from the truth. Destroy not the *erroneous* with the malicious.—4. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice; as, an *erroneous* opinion or judgment.

ERRO'NEOUSLY, *adv*. By mistake; not rightly; falsely

ERRO'NEOUSNESS, *n*. The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from right; inconformity to truth; as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

ER'ROR, *n*. [L. *error*, from *erro*, to wander.] 1. A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true. *Error* may be *voluntary* or *involuntary*. *Voluntary*, when men neglect or pervert the proper means to inform the mind; *involuntary*, when the means of judging correctly are not in their power. An error committed through carelessness or haste is a *blunder*.

Charge home upon *error* its most tremendous consequences. *J. M. Mason*.

2. A mistake made in writing or other performance. It is no easy task to correct the *errors* of the press. Authors sometimes charge their own *errors* on the printer.—3. A wandering; excursion; irregular course.

Driv'n by the winds and *errors* of the sea. *Dryden*.

[*This sense is unusual and hardly legitimate*] 4. Deviation from law, justice, or right; oversight; mistake in conduct.

Say not, it was an *error*; Eccles. v.

5. In *scripture* and *theol*., sin; iniquity; transgression.

Who can understand his *errors*? cleanse thou me from secret faults; Ps xix.

6. In *law*, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. A *writ of error*, is a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress. Hence the following verb.—7. In *astr*., the difference between the places of any of the heavenly bodies as determined by calculation, and by observation.

ER'ROR, *v. t*. To determine a judgment of court to be erroneous. [*The use of this verb is not well authorized*.]

ER'RORIST, *n*. One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error.

ERSE, *n*. The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the highlands of Scotland. *Erse* is a corruption of *Irish*. The highlanders were supposed by their Gothic neighbours to be an Irish colony, and hence the name given to their language. The highlanders themselves invariably call it *Gaelic*.

ERSH, or **EARSH**, *n*. Stubble of grain.

ERST, *adv*. [Sax. *ærest*, superlative of *ær*. *See* ERE.] 1. First; at first; at the beginning.—2. Once; formerly; long ago.—3. Before; till then or now; hitherto. [*This word is obsolete, except in poetry*.]

ERST'WHILE,† *adv*. Till then or now; formerly.

ERUBES'CENCE, or **ERUBES'CENCY**, *n*. [L. *erubescens*, *erubesco*, from *rubeo*, to be red.] A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of any thing; a blushing.

ERUBES'CENT, *a*. Red, or reddish; blushing.

ERUCT', } *v. t*. [L. *eructo*, *ructor*, **ERUCT'ATE**, } coinciding in elements with Ch. רוק, *ruk*, Heb. ירק, *yarak*, to spit. Qu *yerk*.] To belch; to eject from the stomach, as wind. [*Lit. us*.]

ERUC'TATED, *pp*. Belched; ejected.

ERUC'TATING, *ppr*. Belching.

ERUCTA'TION, *n* [L. *eructatio*.] 1. The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.—2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.

ER'UDITE, *a*. [L. *eruditus*, from *erudio*, to instruct. Qu. *e* and *rudis*, rude. Rather Ch. Syr. Sam. רדה, *redah*, to teach.] Instructed; taught; learned.

ERUDI''TION, *n*. Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, as in history, antiquity, and languages. The Scaligers were men of deep *erudition*.

ERU'GINOUS, *a*. [L. *æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, rust.] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper or the rust of copper, resembling rust.

ERUPT',† *v. i*. To burst forth.

ERUPT'ED, *pp*. Forcibly thrown out, as from a volcano.

ERUP'TION, *n*. [Lat. *eruptio*, from *erumpo*, *erupi*; *e* and *rumpo*, for *rupo*.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of any thing, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano. The *eruptions* of Hecla in 1783 were extraordinary for the quantity of lava discharged.—2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion.

Incensed at such *eruption* bold. *Milton*.

3. A burst of voice; violent exclamation. [*Lit. us*.]—4. In *medical science*, a breaking out of humours, a copious excretion of humours on the skin, in pustules; also, an efflorescence or redness on the skin, as in scarlatina; exanthemata; petechiæ; vibices; as in small pox, measles, and fevers.

ERUP''TIVE, *a*. Bursting forth.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson*.

2. Attended with eruptions or efflorescence, or producing it; as, an *eruptive* fever.

ER'VUM, *n*. The lentil or tare family; a genus of plants of the class and order Diadelphia decandria; nat. order Leguminosæ. They are profusely scattered over Europe. [*See* TARE.]

ERYNG'IUM, or **ERYN'GO**, *n*. [Gr. ἠρυγγιον.] A genus of perennial herbs found in every quarter of the world. Class and order Pentandria digynia; nat. order Umbelliferæ. The *sea-eryngo*, and *field-eryngo*, are found in Britain.

E'RYON, *n*. The name given to a *macrourous* crustacean, only known in a fossil state.

ERY'SIMUM, *n*. *Hedge-mustard*; a genus of British plants of the class Tetradynamia and siliquosa order of Linn.; nat. order Cruciferæ. It grows among rubbish, and by hedges and walls. It is bitter and acrid, and has been used as a salad.

ERYSIP'ELAS, *n*. [Gr. ἐρυσιπελας.] A disease called St. Anthony's fire; a diffused inflammation with fever of two or three days, generally with coma or delirium; an eruption of a fiery acrid humour, on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face. One species of erysipelas is called shingles, or eruption with small vesicles.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS, *a*. Eruptive; resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

ERYSIP'ELOUS. [A bad word. *See* ERYSIPELATOUS.]

ER'YTHACE, *n*. The honey suckle.

ERYTH'EMA, *n*. [from Gr. ἐρυθρος, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin, varying in extent and form, attended with disorder of the constitution, without vesications and uninfectious.

ERYTHEMAT'IC, *a*. [Gr. ἐρυθημα.] Relating to erythema, or erysipelas; denoting an eruptive redness of skin.

ERYTHRÆ'A, *n*. *Centaury*; a pretty

genus of annual plants belonging to the nat. order Gentianaceæ and inhabiting dry sandy places in Great Britain and other parts of Europe. The species are all extremely bitter.—*Erythræa centaurium*, or lesser centaury, an indigenous plant common by way sides and edges of fields.

ERYTH'RIC-ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on lithic acid. Its colour is yellow, but when exposed to the sun's rays it turns red.

ERYTHRI'NA, *n.* A leguminous genus of tropical trees, and tuberous herbs, with terminate leaves, and clusters of very large long flowers, which are usually of the brightest red; whence the species have gained the name of *coral-trees.*

ERY'THRINE, *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρος, red.] *Erythrine* and *Pseudo-erythrine*, are two substances obtained by Heeren from *Parmelia roccella*, and *Lecanora tartarea* They both possess the property of forming red colouring matters in contact with air and ammonia.

ERYTHROLE'IC ACID, *n.* A red substance of an oily aspect, found in archil.

ERYTHROLE'INE, *n.* A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies, with a purple colour.

ERYTHROLIT'MINE, *n.* A compound contained in litmus. Its colour is red, and it dissolves in alkalies with a blue colour.

ERYTHRO'NIUM, *n.* A pretty little bulbous plant, whose English name, Dog's-tooth violet, is derived from the form of its long slender white bulbs.

ERYTHROPRO'TIDE, *n.* A reddish brown amorphous moss obtained from *Proteine*, which see.

ERYTHROXY'LEÆ, *n.* A group of exogenous plants, having alternate stipulate leaves, small pallid flowers, and drupaceous fruit. The only genus is Erythroxylon, some of whose species have a bright red wood, occasionally used for dyeing. The most extraordinary species is the Erythroxylon coca. [*See* COCA.]

E'RYX, or **E'RIX**, *n.* A genus of serpents separated from Boa, and differing from it in having a very short obtuse tail and the ventral plates narrower. The head is short, and covered with small scales. There are no hooks at the vent.

ESCALADE, *n.* [Fr. *id*; Sp. *escalada*; It. *scalata*; from Sp. *escala*; L. *scala*, a ladder. *See* SCALE.] In *the milit. art*, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

> Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Buckminster.*

ESCALADE, *v. t.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; as, to *escalade* a wall.

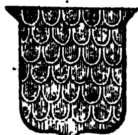
ESCALADED, *pp.* Scaled, as a wall or rampart.

ESCALADING, *ppr.* Scaling, as troops.

ESCALLONIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of exogenous plants, related to the genus Ribes. It consists of shrubs with evergreen leaves, which often emit a powerful odour like that of melilot. The flowers are red or white. All the species inhabit South America.

ESCAL'LOP, *n.* (skal'lup.) [D. *schulp*, a shell.] 1. A family of bivalvular shell-fish, whose shell is regularly indented. In the centre of the top of the shell is a trigonal sinus with an elastic cartilage for its hinge.—2. A regular curving indenture in the margin of any thing. [*See* SCALLOP and SCOLLOP.]

ESCALLOPE'E, *pp.* [Fr.] In *her*, formed all over like escalop shells, not placed immediately one under the other, but each overlaying part of two.



Escallopee.

ESCAPADE, *n.* [Fr. *See* ESCAPE.] The fling of a horse. In Spanish, flight, escape.—2. Any impropriety of speech or behaviour of which an individual is unconscious.

ESCAPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *échapper*; probably from L. *capio*, with a negative prefix, or from a word of the same family.] 1. To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shun; to obtain security from; to pass without harm; as, to *escape* danger.

> A small number that *escape* the sword, shall return; Jer. xliv.

> Having *escaped* the corruption that is in the world through lust; 2 Pet. i.

2. To pass unobserved; to evade; as, the fact *escaped* my notice or observation.—3. To avoid the danger of; as, to *escape* the sea; Acts xxviii.

Note. This verb is properly intransitive, and in strictness should be followed by *from*; but usage sanctions the omission of it.

ESCAPE, *v. i.* To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil.

> *Escape* for thy life to the mountain; Gen. xix

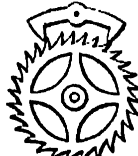
2. To be passed without harm. The balls whistled by me, my comrades fell, but I *escaped.*'

ESCAPE, *n.* Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger.

> I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm: Ps. lv.

2. A being passed without receiving injury, as when danger comes near a person, but passes by, and the person is passive. Every soldier who survives a battle has had such an *escape.*—3. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.—4. In *law*, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law. Escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary*; *voluntary*, when an officer permits an offender or debtor to quit his custody, without warrant; and *involuntary*, or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will, and is not pursued forthwith and retaken before the pursuer has lost sight of him. — 5. Sally; flight; irregularity. [*Lit. us.*]—6. Oversight; mistake. [*Lit. us. or improper.*]—7. In *arch.*, the part of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge.

ESCAPEMENT, or **SCAPEMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *échappement.*] A term used among clock and watch makers to denote the general contrivance by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction), and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel, are accommodated the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheel-work is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum, and in a watch the balance wheel), so as to restore to it the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friction and the resistance of the air. The leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum shall be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels. Various kinds of escapements have been contrived; such as the *crown escapement*, used in common watches; the *anchor escapement*, used in common clocks — both these are also termed *recoiling escapements* — the *dead-beat escapement*, used in the finer kind of clocks; the *detached escapement*, and the *lever escapement.* Both these last are applied to the finer kind of watches.



Anchor Escapement.

ESCAPING, *ppr.* Fleeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law, without warrant.

ESCAPING, *n.* Avoidance of danger Ezra ix.

ESCAR'GATOIRE, *n.* [Fr. from *escargot*, a snail.] A nursery of snails.

ESCARP', *v. t.* [Fr. *escarper*, to cut to a slope; It. *scarpa*, a slope. *See* CARVE.] To slope; to form a slope; *a milit. term.*

ESCARP', or **SCARP**, *n.* In *fort.*, that side of the ditch surrounding, or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of the rampart. [*See* SCARP, COUNTERSCARP.]

ESCARP'ED, *pp.* Cut or formed to a slope.

ESCARP'ING, *ppr.* Forming to a slope.

ESCARP'MENT, *n.* A precipitous side of any hill or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; *a term used in geol.*—2. In *milit. operations*, ground cut away nearly vertically about a position, in order to prevent an enemy from arriving at the latter. Part of the rock of Gibraltar has been rendered inaccessible in this manner.

ESCAR'TELED, *pp.* In *her.*, cut or notched in a square form, as a cross.

ESCARTELE'E, *pp.* [Fr.] A term used in *her.*, when the straight line is cut off in the middle, with a perfect square into an ordinary.

ESCHALOT, *n.* (shallo'te.) [Fr. *échalote*] A species of small onion or garlic, the Allium ascalonicum.

ES'CHAR, *n.* [Gr. ἐσχαρα.] 1. In *sur.*, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications.—2. A species of coralline, resembling a net or woven cloth.

ESCHAROT'IC, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

ESCHAROT'IC, *n.* A caustic application; a medicine which sears or destroys flesh.

ESCHEAT, *n.* [Fr. *écheoir*, *échoir choir*; Norm. *eschier*, *eschire*, *eschever*, to fall, to happen to, to escheat. The Fr. *échoir* seems to be the Sp. *caer*, which is contracted from the L. *cado*, *cadere.*] 1. Any land or tenements which casually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs. It is the determination of the tenure or dissolution of the mutual bond between the lord and tenant, from the extinction of the blood of the tenant, by death or natural means, or by civil means, as forfeiture or corrup-

tion of blood.—2. In *the United States*, the falling or passing of lands and tenements to the state, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found.—3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.—4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.—5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.—6. In *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.

ESCHEAT, *v. i.* In *England*, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.—2. In *America*, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason. In *the feudal sense*, no *escheat* can exist in the United States; but the word is used in statutes confiscating the estates of those who abandoned their country during the Revolution, and in statutes giving to the state the lands for which no owner can be found.

ESCHEAT,† *v. t.* To forfeit.

ESCHEATABLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.

ESCHEATAGE, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat.

ESCHEATED, *pp.* Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ESCHEATING, *ppr.* Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, *n.* An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the treasury.

ESCHEW', *v. t.* [Norm. *eschever;* Old Fr. *escheoir;* G. *scheuen;* It. *schivare;* Fr. *esquiver;* Dan. *skyer;* to shun. The G. *scheu*, Dan. *sky*, It. *schifo*, is the Eng. *shy*. In Sw. the corresponding words are *skygg* and *skyggia*, which leads to the opinion that the radical letters are Kg or Skg; and if so, these words correspond with the G. *scheuchen*, to frighten, to drive away, which we retain in the word *shoo*, used to scare away fowls.] To flee from; to shun; to avoid.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*. *Sandys.*

ESCHEW'ED, *pp.* Shunned; avoided.

ESCHEW'ING, *ppr.* Shunning; avoiding.

ESCHSCHOL'TZIA, *n.* A genus of beautiful yellow flowered papaveraceous plants, inhabiting California, and the north-western coast of North America, and now become extremely common in the gardens of Great Britain. It has a remarkable calyx, which comes off like the extinguisher of a candle.

ESCO'CHEON, *n.* [Fr.] The shield of the family. [*See* ESCUTCHEON.]

ES'CORT, *n.* [Fr. *escorte;* It. *scorta*, a guard or guide, *scorgere*, to discern, lead, conduct. Sp. and Port. *escolta*, *r* changed into *l*. The Italian has *scorto*, seen, perceived, prudent, and as a noun, abridgment; and *scortare*, to abridge, shorten, conduct, escort. The sense of *short, shorten*, is connected with L. *curtus*, and the sense of *prudent* occurs in L. *cordatus*. But whether there is a connection between these words seems very doubtful.] A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or in general, for security. [This word is rarely, and never properly, used for *naval* protection or protectors; the latter we call a *convoy*. It is sometimes applied to naval protection, but it is unusual.]

ESCORT', *v. t.* To attend and guard on a journey by land; to attend and guard any thing conveyed by land. The guards *escorted* the Duke of Wellington to London.

ESCORT'ED, *pp.* Attended and guarded by land.

ESCORT'ING, *ppr.* Attending and guarding by land.

ESCOT'. *See* SCOT.

ESCOUADE. *See* SQUAD.

ESCOUT'. *See* SCOUT.

ESCRITOIR'E, *n.* [Sp. *escritorio;* Fr. *écritoire*, from *écrire*, *écrit*, to write, from the root of L. *scribo*, Eng. to *scrape*.] A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes, a desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for the instruments of writing. It is often pronounced *scrutoir*.

ESCRITO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an escritoire.

ESCROL', *n.* In *her.*, a scroll, the representation of a slip of parchment, paper, pasteboard, &c., on which the motto is generally written.

ES'CROW, *n.* [Fr. *écrou*, Norm. *escrower*, *escrowe*, a scroll.] In *law*, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed. It is then to be delivered to the grantee.

ES'CUAGE, *n.* [from Fr. *écu*, for *escu*, L. *scutum*, a shield.] In *feudal law*, service of the shield, called also *scutage;* a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction.

ESCULA'PIAN, *a.* [from *Æsculapius*, the physician.] Medical, pertaining to the healing art.

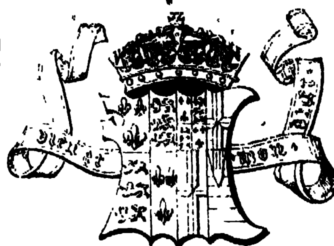
ES'CULENT, *a.* [L. *esculentus*, from *esca*, food.] Eatable; that is, or may be used by man for food; as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

ES'CULENT, *n.* Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

ES'CULIC ACID, *n.* A peculiar acid found by Mr. Bussy in the bark of the horse chestnut.

ESCU'RIAL, *n.* The palace or residence of the king of Spain, about fifteen miles north-west of Madrid. This is the largest and most superb structure in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. It is built in a dry barren spot, and the name itself is said to signify *a place full of rocks*. The Escurial is a famous monastery built by Philip II., in the shape of a gridiron, in honour of St. Laurence. It takes its name from a village near Madrid. It contains the king's palace, St. Laurence's church, the monastery of Jeronymites, and the free schools.

ESCUTCH'EON, *n.* [Fr. *écusson*, for *escusson*, from L. *scutum*, a shield, It. *scudo*, Sp. *escudo*, Arm. *scoeda*.] The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial. In *arch.*, a shield for armorial bearings; also, a plate for protecting the key-hole of a door, or to which the handle is attached. It is commonly contracted to scutcheon.



Escutcheon of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.

ESCUTCH'EONED, *a.* Having a coat of arms or ensign.

ESENBEKI'NA, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from Esenbekia febrifuga. It has a bitter taste, and is slightly soluble in water, but is precipitated by infusion of nut-galls and oxalate of potassa.

ESLOIN',† *v. t.* [Fr. *éloigner*.] To remove.

ESOPHAGOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. οισοφαγος, and τομη, a cutting.] In *sur.*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

ESOPH'AGUS, *n.* [Gr. οισοφαγος.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

ESO'PIAN, *a.* [from *Æsop*.] Pertaining to Æsop; composed by him or in his manner.

ESOTER'IC, or **ESOTER'ICAL**, *a.* [*See* EXOTERIC.] [Gr. εσωτερικος, interior, from εσω, within.] Private; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras; opposed to *exoteric*, or public.

ES'OTERY, *n.* Mystery; secrecy. [*Lit. us.*]

E'SOX, *n.* The pike; a genus of abdominal fishes, of which there are several species, as, the common pike, the fox-pike, the gar-fish, &c.



Esox lucius. Pike.

ESPAL'IER, *n.* [Fr. *espalier*, from L. *palus*, a stake or *pole*.] A row of trees planted about a garden or in hedges, so as to inclose quarters or separate parts, and trained up to a lattice of wood-work, or fastened to stakes, forming a close hedge or shelter to protect plants against injuries from wind or weather.

ESPAL'IER, *v. t.* To form an espalier, or to protect by an espalier.

ESPAL'IERED, *pp.* Protected by an espalier.

ESPAL'IERING, *ppr.* Protecting by an espalier.

ESPAR'CET, *n.* A kind of sainfoin.

ESPAR'TO, *n.* A species of rush, the *Stipa tenacissima* of botanists. It is found in the southern provinces of Spain, and is manufactured into cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, &c.

ESPE''CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *special;* L. *spe-*

cialis, from *specio*, to see, *species*, kind.] Principal; chief; particular; as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

ESPE″CIALLY, *adv.* Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

ESPE″CIALNESS, *n.* The state of being especial.

ESPERANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *spero*, to hope.] Hope. [*Not English.*]

ESPI′AL, *n.* [*See* SPY.] A spy; the act of espying.

ESPI′ED, *pp.* Seen; discovered.

ESPI′ER, *n.* One who espies, or watches like a spy.

ES′PINEL, *n.* A kind of ruby. [*See* SPINEL.]

ES′PIONAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *espionner*, to spy, *espion*, a spy.] The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the words and conduct of others and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries; the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

ESPLANADE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *esplanada;* from L. *planus*, plain.] 1. In *fort.*, the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country; or the void space between the glacis of a citadel, and the first houses of the town. 2. In *gardening*, a grass-plat.

ESPOUS′AL, *a.* (espouz′al.) [*See* ESPOUSE.] Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing.

ESPOUS′AL, *n.* The act of espousing or betrothing.—2. Adoption; protection.

ESPOUS′ALS, *n. plur.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals;* Jer. ii.

ESPOUSE, *v. t.* (espouz′.) [Fr. *épouser;* Sp. *desposar*, to marry, *desposarse*, to be betrothed. If this word is the same radically as the L. *spondeo*, *sponsus*, the letter *n*, in the latter, must be casual, or the modern languages have lost the letter. The former is most probable; in which case, *spondeo* was primarily *spodeo*, *sposus.*] 1. To betroth.

When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph; Matt. i.

2. To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage, by contract in writing, or by some pledge; as, the king *espoused* his daughter to a foreign prince. Usually and properly followed by *to*, rather than *with.*—3. To marry; to wed.—4. To unite intimately or indissolubly.

I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ; 2 Cor. xi.

5. To embrace; to take to one's self, with a view to maintain; as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another; to *espouse* a cause.

ESPOUS′ED, *pp.* Betrothed; affianced; promised in marriage by contract; married; united intimately; embraced.

ESPOUSE′MENT, *n.* Act of espousing.

ESPOUS′ER, *n.* One who espouses; one who defends the cause of another.

ESPOUS′ING, *ppr.* Betrothing; promising in marriage by covenant; marrying; uniting indissolubly; taking part in.

ESPRI′T, *n.* (es-pri.) [Fr.] Spirit. *Esprit de corps*, (es-pri du core.) A phrase frequently used in English to signify an attachment to the class or body of which one is a member; the spirit of the body or society; the common spirit or disposition formed by men in association.

ESPY′, *v. t.* [Fr. *épier, espier;* D. *bespieden*, from *spiede*, a spy; G. *spähen*, to spy; W. *yspiaw*, and *yspeithiaw*, from *yspaith*, *paith*. [*See* SPY.] The radical letters seem to be Pd; if not, the word is a contraction from the root of L. *specio.*] 1. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote. Seamen *espy* land as they approach it.—2. To see or discover something intended to be hid, or in a degree concealed and not very visible; as, to *espy* a man in a crowd, or a thief in a wood.—3. To discover unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money; Gen. xlii.

4. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again; Josh. xiv.

ESPY′, *v. i.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

Stand by the way and *espy;* Jer. xlviii.

[This word is often pronounced *spy*,—which see.]

ESPY′, *n.* A spy; a scout.

ESPY′ING, *ppr.* Discovering, seeing first.

ESQUIRE, *n.* [Fr. *écuyer;* It. *scudiere;* from Lat. *scutum*, a shield, from Gr. σκυτος, a hide, of which shields were anciently made, or from the root of that word, Sax. *sceadan.* *See* SHADE.] Properly, a shield-bearer or armour-bearer, *scutifer;* an attendant on a knight. Hence in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight. In *England*, this title is properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counsellors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, &c. It is usually given to all professional and literary men. In *Scotland*, it is still more lavishly used. Nowadays, with us, the adjunct of *esquire* to a man's name, superscribed on letters, is seldom a description, but rather a compliment. In *the United States*, it is the same.

Esquire's Helmet.

ESQUIRE, *v. t.* To attend; to wait on.

ESQUIRED, *pp.* Attended, waited on.

ESQUIRING, *ppr.* Attending, as an esquire.

ESSAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *essayer;* G. *suchen*, to seek; *versuchen*, to essay; Sp. *ensayar;* Port. *ensaiar.* The primary word is *seek*, the same as L. *sequor.* *See* SEEK.] The radical sense is to press, drive, urge, strain, strive, Ch. אסק, *asak.*] 1. To try; to attempt; to endeavour; to exert one's power or faculties, or to make an effort to perform any thing.

While I this unexampled task *essay.* *Blackmore.*

2. To make experiment of.—3. To try the value and purity of metals. In *this application*, the word is now more generally written *assay*,—which see.

ESSAY, *n.* A trial; attempt; endeavour; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing. We say, to make an *essay.*

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays.* *Smith.*

2. In *literature*, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject; usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a system; as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.—3. A trial or experiment; as, this is the first *essay.*—4. Trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal. [In this sense, *see* ASSAY.]—5. First taste of any thing.

ESSAYED, *pp.* Attempted; tried.

ESSAYER, *n.* One who writes essays.

ESSAYING, *ppr.* Trying; making an effort; attempting.

ESSAYIST, *n.* A writer of an essay, or of essays.

ES′SENCE, *n.* [L. *essentia;* Fr. *essence;* from L. *esse*, to be; Sax. *wesan*, to be, whence *was.* The sense of the verb is, to set, to fix, to be permanent.] 1. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others. Mr. Locke makes a distinction between *nominal* essence and *real* essence. The *nominal* essence, for example, of gold, is that complex idea expressed by *gold;* the *real* essence is the constitution of its insensible parts, on which its properties depend, which is unknown to us.

The *essence* of God bears no relation to place. *E. D. Griffin.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance; as, the *essence* of Christianity.—3. Existence; the quality of being.

I could have resign'd my very *essence.* *Sidney.*

4. A being; an existent person; as, heavenly *essences.*—5. Species of being. —6. Constituent substances; as, the pure *essence* of a spirit. [Locke's *real* essence, supra.]—7. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; or more strictly, a volatile essential oil; as, the *essence* of mint.—8. Perfume, odour, scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

ES′SENCE, *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.

ES′SENCED, *pp.* Perfumed; as, *essenced* fops.

ESSENES, *n.* Among the Jews, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

ESSEN′TIAL, *a.* [L. *essentialis.*] 1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Piety and good works are *essential* to the Christian character. Figure and extension are *essential* properties of bodies.

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to the amazing whole.
Pope.

2. Important in the highest degree.

Judgment is more *essential* to a general than courage. *Denham.*

3. Pure; highly rectified. *Essential* oils are such as are drawn from plants by distillation in an alembic with water, as distinguished from *empyreumatic* oils, which are raised by a naked fire without water.—*Essential oils* are mostly obtained from odoriferous vegetable substances, although some of the principles are found in animal mat-

ter. In *some instances*, as for example, in the rind of the orange and lemon, the oil exists in distinct vesicles, and may be obtained by expression. The principal *essential* or *volatile oils*, are those of turpentine, aniseed, nutmeg, lavender, cloves, caraway, peppermint, spearmint, sassafras, camomile, and citron.—*Essential definition*, in *logic*, is one which assigns not the properties or accidents of the thing defined, but what are regarded as its essential parts whether physical or logical.—*Essential character*. In *nat. hist.*, that single circumstance which serves to distinguish a genus from every other genus.

ESSEN'TIAL, *n.* Existence; being. [*Lit. us.*]—2. First or constituent principles; as, the *essentials* of religion.—3. The chief point; that which is most important.

ESSENTIAL'ITY, } *n.* The quality of ESSEN'TIALNESS, } being essential; first or constituent principles.

ESSEN'TIALLY, *adv.* By the constitution of nature; in essence; as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.—2. In an important degree; in effect. The two statements differ, but not *essentially*.

ESSEN'TIATE, *v. i* To become of the same essence.

ESSEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To form or constitute the essence or being of.

ESSEN'TIATED, *pp.* Formed into the same essence.

ESSEN'TIATING, *ppr.* Forming into or becoming of the same essence.

ESSOIGN', or ESSOIN', *n.* [Norm. *exon*, excuse; Law L. *exonia*, *sonium*; Old Fr. *exonier*, *essonier*, to excuse. *Spelman* deduces the word from *ex* and *soing*, care. But qu.] 1. An excuse; the alleging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court and answer, and who neglects to appear at the day. In *old Scots law*, it is written *Essonzie*.—2. Excuse; exemption.—3. He that is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed.

ESSOIN', *v. t.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence.

ESSOIN'ER, *n.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another

ESTAB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *établir*; Port. *estabelecer*; L. *stabilio*; Heb. יצב, *rejab* or נצב, *najab*, Ch. and Syr. *id.*; Ar. *tasaba*, to set, fix, establish.] 1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant; Gen. xvii.

2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; as, to *establish* a colony or an empire.—3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint, as, to *establish* laws, regulations, institutions, rules, ordinances, &c.—4. To settle or fix; to confirm; as, to *establish* a person, society, or corporation, in possessions or privileges.—5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify what has been previously set or made.

Do we then make void the law through faith? By no means; yea, we *establish* the law; Rom. iii.

6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful, or weak; to confirm.

So were the churches *established* in the faith; Acts xvi.

To the end he may *establish* your hearts unblameable in holiness; 1 Thess. iii.

7. To confirm; to fulfil; to make good.

Establish thy word to thy servant; Ps. cxix.

8. To set up in the place of another and confirm.

Who go about to *establish* their own righteousness; Rom x.

ESTAB'LISHED, *pp.* Set; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed.

ESTAB'LISHER, *n.* He who establishes, ordains, or confirms.

ESTAB'LISHING, *ppr.* Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining.

ESTAB'LISHMENT, *n.* [Fr. *établissement.*] 1. The act of establishing, founding, ratifying, or ordaining.—2. Settlement; fixed state.—3. Confirmation; ratification of what has been settled or made.—4. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government.

Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser.*

5. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency...might gradually lessen your *establishment*. *Swift.*

6. That which is fixed or established: as, a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. The king has *establishments* to support in the four quarters of the globe.—7. The episcopal form of religion, so called in England. In *Scotland*, the presbyterian form of religion is called the *establishment*.—8. Settlement or final rest.

We set up our hopes and *establishment* here. *Wake*

Establishment of the port, a term used by writers on the tides to denote the interval between the time of high water at any given port, and the time of the moon's transit immediately preceding the time of high water when the moon is in syzygy; that is, at the new or full moon. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently different at different places.

ESTACADE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *estacada*, from the root of *stake.*] A palisade; a stoccade; a dike set with piles to check the approach of an enemy.

ESTAFET', *n.* [Sp. *estafeta*; Fr. *estafette.*] A military courier. [*See* STAFF.]

ESTATE, *n.* [Fr. *état*, for *estat*; G. *staat*; L. *status*, from *sto*, to stand. The roots *stb*, *std*, and *stg*, have nearly the same signification, to set, to fix. It is probable that the L. *sto* is contracted from *stad*, as it forms *steti.*] 1. In a general sense, fixedness; a fixed condition; now generally written and pronounced *state*.

She cast us headlong from our high *estate*. *Dryden.*

2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low; Luke i.—3. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*? *Sidney.*

4. In *law*, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. *Estates* are *real* or *personal*. *Real* estate consists in lands or freeholds, which descend to heirs; *personal* estate consists in chattels or movables, which go to executors and administrators. There are also *estates* for life, for years, at will, &c.—5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. He is a man of a great *estate*. He left his *estate* unencumbered.—6. The general business or interest of government; hence, a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. But in this sense, we now use *State*.—*Estates*, in the plural, dominions; possessions of a prince.—2. Orders or classes of men in society or government. Herod made a supper for his chief *estates*; Mark vi. In Great Britain, the *estates* of the realm are the king, lords, and commons; or rather the lords and commons.

ESTATE, *v. t.* To settle as a fortune. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To establish. [*Lit. us.*]

ESTATED, *pp.* or *a.* Possessing an estate.

ESTEEM, *v. t.* [Fr. *estimer*; It. *estimare*; L. *æstimo*; Gr. ἐστιμαω: ἐς and τιμαω, to honour or esteem.] 1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value.

Then he forsook God who made him, and lightly *esteemed* the rock of his salvation; Deut. xxxii.

They that despise me shall be lightly *esteemed*; 1 Sam. ii.

2. To prize; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship. When our minds are not biassed, we always *esteem* the industrious, the generous, the brave, the virtuous, and the learned.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? Job xxxvi.

3. To hold in opinion; to repute; to think.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike; Rom. xiv.

4. To compare in value; to estimate by proportion. [*Lit. us.*]

ESTEEM, *v. i.* To consider as to value.

ESTEEM, *n.* Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit. This man is of no worth in my *esteem*.—2. High value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion, founded on supposed worth.

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden.*

ESTEEMABLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

ESTEEMED, *pp.* Valued; estimated; highly valued or prized on account of worth; thought; held in opinion.

ESTEEMER, *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on any thing.

A proud *esteemer* of his own parts. *Locke.*

ESTEEMING, *ppr.* Valuing; estimating; valuing highly; prizing; thinking; deeming.

ESTHET'ICS, or ÆSTHET'ICS, *n.* [Gr. αισθητικος.] The science of sensations; or the science of deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art.

ESTIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *æstus* and *fero.*] Producing heat.

ES'TIMABLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *estimevole.*] 1. That is capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable* damage.—2. Valuable; worth a great price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, Is not so *estimable* or profitable. *Shak.*

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple.*

ES'TIMABLE, *n.* That which is worthy of regard.

ES'TIMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of deserving esteem or regard.

ES'TIMABLY, *adv.* In an estimable manner.

ES'TIMATE, *v. t.* [L. *æstimo*. *See* ESTEEM.] 1. To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment or opinion, without weighing

or measuring either value, degree, extent, or quantity. We *estimate* the value of cloth by inspection, or the extent of a piece of land or the distance of a mountain. We *estimate* the worth of a friend by his known qualities. We *estimate* the merits or talents of two different men by judgment. We *estimate* profits, loss, and damage. Hence,—2. To compute; to calculate; to reckon.

ES'TIMATE, *n.* A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of any thing, without ascertaining it. We form *estimates* of the expenses of a war, of the probable outfits of a voyage, of the comparative strength or merits of two men, of the extent of a kingdom or its population. Hence *estimate* may be equivalent to calculation, computation, without measuring or weighing. —2. Value. The computed cost of any thing calculated from given data.

ES'TIMATED, *pp.* Valued; rated in opinion or judgment.

ES'TIMATING, *ppr.* Valuing; rating; forming an opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity, or degree of worth of any object; calculating; computing.

ESTIMA'TION, *n.* [L. *æstimatio.*] 1. The act of estimating.—2. Calculation; computation; an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of any thing, formed without using precise data. We may differ in our *estimations* of distance, magnitude, or amount, and no less in our *estimation* of moral qualities.—3. Esteem; regard; favourable opinion; honour.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisdom.*

ES'TIMATIVE, *a.* Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Imaginative.

ES'TIMATOR, *n.* One who estimates or values.

ES'TIVAL, *a.* [L. *æstivus*, from *æstas*, summer. *See* HEAT.] Pertaining to summer, or continuing for the summer

ES'TIVATE, *v. i.* To pass the summer.

ESTIVA'TION, or **ÆSTIVA'TION,** *n.* [L. *æstivatio*, from *æstas*, summer, *æstivo*, to pass the summer.] 1. The act of passing the summer.—2. In *bot.*, the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud; 1. *convolute*, when the petals are rolled together like a scroll; 2. *imbricate*, when they lie over each other like tiles on a roof; 3. *conduplicate*, when they are doubled together at the midrib; 4. *valvate*, when as they are about to expand they are placed like the glumes in grasses.

ESTOILE', or **ETOILE',** *n.* [Fr.] In *her.*, a star with six waved rings or points.

ESTOILE'E, or **CROSS ESTOILE'E,** *n.* [Fr.] In *her.*, a star with only four long rays in the form of a cross, broad in the centre, and terminating in sharp points.

ESTOP', *v. t.* [Fr. *étouper*, to *stop*. *See* STOP.] In *law*, to impede or bar, by one's own act.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove any thing in contradiction to what he has once solemnly avowed. *Blackstone.*

Esto perpetuum, or *perpetua*. [L.] May it be perpetual.

ESTOP'PED, *pp.* Hindered; barred; precluded by one's own act.

ESTOP'PEL, *n.* In *law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor. *Blackstone.*

ESTOP'PING, *ppr.* Impeding; barring by one's own act.

ESTO'VERS, *n.* [Norm. *estoffer*, to store, stock, furnish; *estuffeures*, stores; Fr. *étoffer*, to *stuff*. *See* STUFF.] In *law*, necessaries or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant; such as sustenance of a felon in prison, and for his family during his imprisonment; alimony for a woman divorced, out of her husband's estate. *Common of estovers*, is the liberty of taking the necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm, from another's estate. In Saxon, it is expressed by *bote*, which signifies more or supply, as *house-bote*, *plough-bote*, *fire-bote*, *cart-bote*, &c.

ESTRADE, *n.* [Fr.] An elevated part of the floor of a room; an even or level place; a public room.

ESTRANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *étranger*. *See* STRANGE.] 1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with.

Had we *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one.

They have *estranged* this place and burnt incense in it to other gods; Jer. xix.

3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw; to withhold.

We must *estrange* our belief from what is not clearly evidenced. *Glanville.*

ESTRANGED, *pp.* Withdrawn; withheld; alienated.

ESTRANGEDNESS, *n.* The state of being estranged.

ESTRANGEMENT, *n.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction; as, an *estrangement* of affection.

An *estrangement* of desires from better things. *South.*

ESTRANGING, *ppr.* Alienating; withdrawing; keeping at or removing to a distance.

ESTRAPADE, *n.* [Fr. *strappado*.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, and which, to get rid of his rider, rises before and yerks furiously with his hind legs.

ESTRAY, *v. i.* To stray. [*See* STRAY.]

ESTRAY, *n.* [Norm *estrayer*, probably allied to *straggle*, and perhaps from the root of W. *trag*, beyond.] A tame beast, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or inclosure of its owner. It is usually written *stray*.

ESTREAT, *n.* [Norm. *estraite* or *estreite*, from L. *extractum*, *extraho*, to draw out.] In *law*, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing, especially of amercements or penalties set down in the rolls of court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer, on every offender.

ESTREAT, *v. t.* To extract; to copy.

ESTREATED, *pp.* Extracted; copied.

ESTREATING, *ppr.* Extracting; copying.

ESTREPEMENT, *n.* [Norm. *estreper*, *estripper*, to waste; Eng. to *strip*.] In *law*, spoil; waste; a *stripping* of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.

ES'TRICH, *n.* The ostrich,—*which see.* —2. The fine soft down which lies immediately under the feathers of the ostrich. It is also written *Estridge*.

ES'TUANCE,† *n.* [L. *æstus*.] Heat.

ES'TUARY, *n.* [L. *æstuarium*, from *æstuo*, to boil or foam, *æstus*, heat, fury, storm.] 1. An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.—2. A vapour bath.

ES'TUATE, *v. i.* [L. *æstuo*, to boil.] To boil; to swell and rage; to be agitated.

ESTUA'TION, *n.* A boiling; agitation; commotion of a fluid.

ES'TURE,† *n.* [L. *æstuo*.] Violence; commotion.

ESU'RIENT, *a.* [L. *esuriens*, *esurio*.] Inclined to eat; hungry.

ES'URINE, *a.* Eating; corroding. [*Lit. us.*]

Et cætera, and the contraction *etc* or *&c.* denote the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

ETÆ'RIO, or **ETE'RIO,** *n.* A collection of distinct indehiscent carpels, either dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as the strawberry; or dry upon a dry receptacle, as the ranunculus; or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as the raspberry, the parts being small drupes.

ETCH, or **EDDISH,** *n.* Ground from which a crop has been taken.

ETCH, *v. t.* [G. *etzen*, D. *etsen*, to eat. *See* EAT.] To produce a representation of any thing upon a plate of steel or copper, by means of the action of acid upon lines previously drawn upon the plate through an etching ground. The plate is first coated with a composition called *etching ground*, capable of resisting the action of acid; the subject to be represented is then drawn upon the plate by removing the etching ground at the places required with an etching needle. Acid is then poured over the plate, by which means the places from which the etching ground has been removed are eaten or bitten to the necessary depth, and the required representation thus produced.—2.† To sketch; to delineate.

ETCH'ED, *pp.* Bitten by nitric acid.

ETCH'ING, *ppr.* Working at the process of etching.

ETCH'ING, *n.* The process of producing a pictorial representation upon a metal plate by means of acid. This process is now almost universally used as the commencement of various styles of engraving.—2. The impression taken from an etched copper-plate. [*See* ETCH.]

ETCH'ING NEEDLE, *n.* An instrument of steel with a fine point, for tracing outlines, &c. on a copper or steel-plate.

ETEOS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. ετεος, true, and στιχος, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition.

ETERN',† *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless.

ETERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. *éternel*; L. *æternus*, composed of *ævum* and *ternus*, *æviternus*. The origin of the last component part of the word is not obvious. It occurs in *diuturnus*, and seems to denote continuance.] 1. Without beginning or end of existence.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge; Deut. xxxiii.

2. Without beginning of existence.

To know whether there is any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*. *Locke.*

3. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal.

That they may obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus, with *eternal* glory; 2 Tim. ii.

What shall I do, that I may have *eternal* life? Matt. xix.

Suffering the vengeance of *eternal* fire; Jude 7.

4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change; as, *eternal* truth.

ETERN'AL, *n.* An appellation of God.

ETERN'ALIST, *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.

ETERN'ALIZE, *v. t.* To make eternal; to give endless duration to. [We now use *eternize*.]

ETERN'ALIZED, *pp.* Made eternal.

ETERN'ALIZING, *ppr.* Rendering eternal.

ETERN'ALLY, *adv.* Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only.—2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times.

That which is morally good must be *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* reside. *Addison.*

ETERN'IFIED, *pp.* Made famous; immortalized.

ETERN'IFY, *v. t.* To make famous, or to immortalize. [*Not in use.*]

ETERN'IFYING, *ppr.* Making famous; immortalizing.

ETERN'ITY, *n.* [L. *æternitas.*] 1. Duration or continuance without beginning or end.

By repeating the idea of any length of duration, with the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

The high and lofty One who inhabiteth *eternity*; Is. lvii.

2. The state or time which begins at death.

At death we enter on *eternity*. *Dwight.*

We speak of eternal duration preceding the present time. God has existed from *eternity*. We also speak of endless or everlasting duration in future, and dating from present time or the present state of things. Some men doubt the *eternity* of future punishment, though they have less difficulty in admitting the *eternity* of future rewards.

ETERN'IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *éterniser;* Low L. *æterno.*] 1. To make endless.—2. To continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate; as, to *eternize* woe. So we say, to *eternize* fame or glory.—3. To make for ever famous; to immortalize; as, to *eternize* a name; to *eternize* exploits.

ETERN'IZED, *pp.* Made endless; immortalized.

ETERN'IZING, *ppr.* Giving endless duration to; immortalizing.

ETE'SIAN, *a.* (ete'zhan.) [L. *etesius;* Gr. ἐτησιος, from ἐτος, a year. Qu. Eth. owed, awed, a circuit or circle, and the verb, to go round.] Stated; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical.—*Etesian* winds are yearly or anniversary winds, answering to the monsoons of the East Indies. The word is applied, in Greek and Roman writers, to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean, from whatever quarter they blow.

E'THAL, *n.* [from the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol*.] A substance separated from spermaceti by Chevreul. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It is susceptible of union with various bases, with which it forms salts or soaps. In point of composition it resembles ether and alcohol.

ETHE,† *a.* Easy.

E'THEL,† *a.* Noble.

E'THER, *n.* [L. *æther;* Gr. αιθηρ, αιθω, to burn, to shine; Eng. *weather;* Sax. *wæder*, the air; G. *wetter.*] 1. An extremely thin subtile penetrating fluid much finer than air, which has been considered by the ancient, and many modern philosophers, to be diffused throughout the universe, but in its pure state to commence beyond the limits of our atmosphere. By the aid of this fluid attempts have been made to explain many of the phenomena of nature, such as those of light and sound. Considered in reference to the motions of the heavenly bodies, it has been called the *ethereal* medium. Newton believed in the existence of such a fluid.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow. *Dryden.*

2. In *chem.*, a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol, or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid. It is lighter than alcohol, of a strong sweet smell, susceptible of great expansion, and of a pungent taste. It is so volatile that when shaken it is dissipated in an instant. There are several modes of producing *ether* according to the acid employed, as *nitric ether, sulphuric ether*, &c.; but when well rectified, the *ether* is the same whatever acid has been employed.

ETHE'REAL, *a.* Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.—2. Heavenly; celestial; as, *ethereal* messenger.—3. Consisting of ether or spirit.

Vast chain of being, which from God began, Nature's *ethereal*, human, angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHE'REALIZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether, or into a very subtile fluid.

ETHE'REALIZED, *pp.* Converted into ether or a very subtile fluid; as, an *etherealized* and incorporeal substrate

ETHE'REOUS, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly.

ETHE'REUM, *n.* The supposed base of ether, a carburetted hydrogen.

E'THERIFORM, *a.* [*ether* and *form.*] Having the form of ether.

E'THERINE, *n.* A peculiar carburetted hydrogen, which has also been regarded as the base of ether.

E'THERIZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether.

E'THERIZED, *pp.* Converted into ether.

E'THERIZING, *ppr.* Converting into ether.

ETH'EROLE, *n.* Light oil of wine, a colourless oily liquid, of sp. gr. 0.918. It is obtained from the decomposition of ethule.

E'THERO-SULPHU'RIC ACID, or **E'THIONIC ACID.** An acid prepared by passing the vapour of anhydrous sulphuric acid slowly into absolute alcohol kept cold.

ETH'IC, } **ETH'ICAL**, } *a.* [L. *ethicus;* Gr. ηθικος, from ηθος, manners.] Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality; as, *ethic* discourses or epistles.

ETH'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

ETH'ICS, *n.* The doctrines of morality or social manners; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it. The science of *ethics* relates to our mental affections, not simply as phenomena, but as they are virtuous or vicious, right or wrong. It compares and weighs human actions, their motives and tendencies; with a view to establish just principles of conduct.—2. A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions and manners of men in society.

ETH'IONATE, *n.* A compound of ethionic acid with a salifiable base.

E'THIOP, } **ETHIO'PIAN**, } *n.* A native of Ethiopia.—*Ethiops martial*, black oxide of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.—*Ethiops mineral*, a combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black colour; black sulphuret of mercury.

ETH'MOID, } **ETHMOID'AL**, } *a.* [Gr. ηθμος, a sieve, and ειδος, form.] Resembling a sieve.

ETH'MOID, *n.* A bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETH'NARCH, *n.* [Gr. εθνος and αρχη.] A chief of heathen or of nations.

ETH'NIC, } **ETH'NICAL**, } *a.* [L. *ethnicus;* Gr. εθνικος, from εθνος, nation, from the root of G. *heide*, heath, woods, whence *heathen*. *See* Heathen.] Heathen; pagan; pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

ETH'NIC, *n.* A heathen; a pagan.

ETH'NICISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

ETHNOGRAPH'IC, } **ETHNOGRAPH'ICAL**, } *a.* [*See* the noun.] Describing heathen nations, or nations and tribes in general.

ETHNOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. εθνος, nation, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of nations; a treatise which describes the manners, customs, religion, &c. peculiar to different nations.

ETHNOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. εθνος, nation, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on nations.

ETHOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* Ethology.] Treating of ethics or morality.

ETHOL'OGIST, *n.* One who writes on the subject of manners and morality.

ETHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. εθος, or ηθος, manners, morals, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on morality or the science of ethics.

ETHU'LE, or **ETHY'LE**, *n.* [Gr. αιθηρ, and ὑλη, principle.] A term applied by Berzelius to the hypothetical radical of the ethers. It has not yet been obtained in a separate form. Alcohol is the hydrate of oxide of ethule or ether.

E'TIOLATE, *v. i.* [Gr. αιθω, to shine.] To become white or whiter; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.

E'TIOLATE, *v. t.* To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

E'TIOLATED, *pp.* Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.

E'TIOLATING, *ppr.* Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays.

ETIOLA'TION, *n.* The operation of being whitened or of becoming white

by excluding the light of the sun. In *gardening*, the rendering plants white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the action of light from them.

ETIOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to etiology.

ETIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. αιτια, cause, and λογος, discourse.] An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases.

ETIQUET'TE, *n.* (etiket'.) [Fr. *étiquette*, a ticket; W. *tocyn*, a little piece or slip, from *tociaw*, to cut off, Eng. to *dock*. Originally, a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents.] Primarily, an account of ceremonies. Hence, in present usage, forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places, especially in courts, levees, and on public occasions. From the original sense of the word, it may be inferred that it was formerly the custom to deliver cards containing orders for regulating ceremonies on public occasions.

ETI'SUS, *n.* A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, found in Australasia.

E'TITE, *n.* [Gr. αιτος, an eagle.] Eagle-stone, a variety of bog iron. [*See* EAGLE-STONE.]

ETNE'AN, *a.* [from *Ætna*.] Pertaining to Etna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

ET'TIN,† *n.* A giant.

ET'TLE, *v.t.* To intend; expect. [*Scotch.*]

ET'UI, ETWEE', ETWEE'-CASE, *n.* [Fr. *étui*, a case.] A case for pocket instruments.

ETYMOL'OGER,† *n.* An etymologist.

ETYMOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* ETYMOLOGY.] Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to or by means of etymology.

ETYMOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* According to etymology.

ETYMOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in etymology or the deduction of words from their originals; one who searches into the original of words.

ETYMOL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words: to deduce words from their simple roots.

ETYMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ετυμος, true, and λογος, discourse.] 1. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words, with a view to ascertain their radical or primary signification. In *gram.*, etymology comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.—2. The deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.

ET'YMON, *n.* [Gr. ετυμον, from ετυμος, true.] An original root, or primitive word.

EU. A Greek adverb [ευ] signifying well, happily, prosperously, in safety. As a prefix, it signifies well, easy, good, entire, and stands opposed to *dys*, [δυς] difficult.

EUCALYP'TUS, *n.* A genus of New Holland plants, consisting of lofty trees, with a volatile aromatic oily secretion in their leaves, and a large quantity of astringent resinous matter in their bark. They arrive rapidly at gigantic dimensions, and often become hollow. A height of 150 feet, and a girth of from 25 to 50 feet, are not uncommon dimensions of these trees. *Gum-tree* is the universal name among the colonists for a *Eucalyptus*.

EU'CHARIST, *n.* [Gr. ευχαριστια, a giving of thanks; ευ, well, and χαρις, favour.] 1. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of our Redeemer, in the use of bread and wine, as emblems of his flesh and blood, accompanied with appropriate prayers and hymns.—2. The act of giving thanks.

EUCHARIS'TIC, EUCHARIS'TICAL, *a.* Containing expressions of thanks.—2. Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

EU'CHLORE, *a.* [Gr. ευ, well, and χλωρος, green.] In *mineralogy*, having a distinct green colour.

EUCHLO'RIC, *a.* Of a distinct green colour.—*Euchloric gas*, the same as *euchlorine*.

EUCHLO'RINE, *n.* [*See* CHLORINE.] In *chem.*, protoxide of chlorine.

EUCHLO'RITE, *n.* A new mineral, containing a considerable portion of water and copper.

EUCHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ευχολογιον: ευχη, prayer or vow, and λογος, discourse.] A formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments, and ordinances.

EUCHRO'ITE, *n.* [Gr. ευχροια, beautiful colour.] A mineral of a light emerald green colour; transparent and brittle.

EU'CHYMY, *n.* [Gr. ευχυμια.] A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

EUCHYSID'ERITE, *n.* A mineral, considered as a variety of augite, which occurs crystallized; primary form, an oblique rhombic prism; colour, brownish-black. Lustre vitreous. Nearly opaque. It occurs in Norway, and consists chiefly of silica, oxide of iron, and soda.

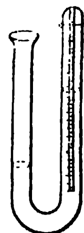
EU'CLASE, *n.* [Gr. ευ and κλαω, to break; easily broken.] A mineral, formerly called *prismatic emerald*, of a pale green colour, and very brittle. Its primary form is a right rhomboidal prism.

EU'CRASY, *n.* [Gr. ευ, well, and κρασις, temperament.] In *med.*, such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as to constitute health or soundness.

EUC'TICAL, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving.

EU'DIALYTE, or EU'DYALITE, *n.* [Gr. ευ, easily, and διαλυω, to dissolve.] A mineral of a brownish-red colour. It occurs both crystallized and massive. The primitive form is a rhomboid. It is found in West Greenland.

EUDIOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ευδιος, serene, ευ and διος, Jove, air, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air, or the quantity of oxygen it contains. The use of the *eudiometer* has, since its original contrivance, been also extended to all gaseous mixtures; but especially to the determining of the quantity of oxygen which they contain, when resulting from the operations of analysis; and it is an essential instrument in the investigation of bodies which become gaseous by the changes to which they are subjected during chemical research.



Eudiometer.

EUDIOMET'RIC, EUDIOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer; as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

EUDIOM'ETRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer, and the quantity of oxygen in gaseous mixtures.

EUDO'RA, *n.* A genus of Acalephans; order Simplicia.

EUDO'XIA, *n.* A genus of plants, consisting of perennial erect herbs, with large, drooping, showy flowers, disposed in terminal thyrsoid panicles; order Gentianaceæ.

EUDY'NAMIS, *n.* A genus of birds, belonging to the Cuculidæ, or parasitic cuckoos. The bill and feet are uncommonly strong; hence the name.

EU'GE,† *n.* Applause.

EUGE'NIA, *n.* A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the nat. order Myrtaceæ. It contains nearly 200 species, the most remarkable of which is the all-spice, pimento, or bay-berry tree.

EU'GENIN, *n.* A substance which deposits spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small laminæ, which are colourless, transparent, and pearly; and in time they become yellow.

EU'GENY, *n.* [Gr. ευ and γενος.] Nobleness of birth.

EUGH, a tree. [*See* YEW.]

EUHARMON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ευ, well, and *harmonic*.] Producing harmony or concordant sounds; as, the *euharmonic* organ.

EUKAIRITE, *n.* [Gr. ευκαιρος, opportune.] Cupreous seleniuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead gray colour and granular structure.

EULOG'IC, EULOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* EULOGY.] Containing praise; commendatory.

EULOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner to convey praise.

EU'LOGIST, *n.* [*See* EULOGY.] One who praises and commends another; one who writes or speaks in commendation of another, on account of his excellent qualities, exploits, or performances.

EULO'GIUM, *n.* An eulogy.

EU'LOGIZE, *v. t.* [*See* EULOGY.] To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing.

EU'LOGIZED, *pp.* Praised; commended.

EU'LOGIZING, *ppr.* Commending; writing or speaking in praise of.

EU'LOGY, *n.* [Gr. ευλογια: ευ and λογος.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services.

EUMORPH'US, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, natives of America or the East Indies.

EU'NOMY, *n.* [Gr. ευνομια: ευ and νομος, law.] Equal law or a well-adjusted constitution of government.

EU'NUCH, *n.* [Gr. ευνουχος: ευνη, a bed, and εχω, to keep.] A male of the human species castrated.

EU'NUCHATE, *v. t.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.

EU'NUCHATED, *pp.* Made a eunuch.

EU'NUCHATING, *ppr.* Making a eunuch.

EU'NUCHISM, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.

EUON'YMUS, *n.* The spindle-tree or

prickwood of our hedges, a genus of plants of the class and order Pentandria monogynia; nat. order Celastraceæ. The fruit is violently emetic and purgative; it grows in hedges and thickets.

EUOT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ευ, well, and τεμνω, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, having distinct cleavages.

EU'PATHY, *n.* [Gr. ευπαθεια.] Right feeling.

EUPATOR'INE, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from Eupatorium cannabinum. It is a white powder having a peculiar sharp bitter taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the salt crystallizes in silky needles.

EU'PATORY, or **EUPATOR'IUM**, *n.* [L. *eupatorium;* Gr. ευπατοριον.] An extensive genus of herbs, shrubs, and under-shrubs, chiefly natives of America. Class and order Syngenesia polygamia æqualis; nat. order Compositæ. The *E. cannabinum*, or hemp-agrimony, is a British plant, and grows about the banks of rivers and lakes.

EUPEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. ευπεψια: ευ and πεψις, concoction.] Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion.

EUPEP'TIC, *a.* Having good digestion.

EU'PHEMISM, *n.* [Gr. ευφημισμος: ευ, well, and φημι, to speak.] A representation of good qualities; particularly in *rhetoric*, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears.

EUPHEMIS'TIC, *a.* Containing euphemism; rendering more decent or delicate in expression.

EUPHON'IC, } *a.* [*See* EUPHONY.]
EUPHON'ICAL, } Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; as, *euphonical* orthography.

The Greeks adopted many changes in the combination of syllables to render their language *euphonic*, by avoiding such collisions. *E. Porter.*

EUPHON'ICON, *n.* [Gr. ευ and φωνεω, to sound.] The name given to a new and improved piano-forte, of the upright kind. The frame is of cast-iron, and the strings are partially displayed. Its tones are said to be much superior to those of common piano-fortes.

EUPHO'NIOUS, *a.* Agreeable in sound.

EU'PHONIZE, *v. t.* To make agreeable in sound.

EU'PHONY, *n.* [Gr. ευφωνια: ευ and φωνη, voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

EUPHOR'BIA, *n.* [Gr. ευφορβιον, with a different signification.] A genus of exogenous plants, giving its name to an extensive and important natural order. The species have either a common leafy appearance, or they are nearly leafless, with their stem excessively succulent, so as to resemble cacti. Those with the former character are natives of most parts of the world, and are the only kinds found in Europe; the succulent species chiefly appear in the hottest and driest countries. Of the European species several are found in Britain, where they are known under the common name of *Spurge.*

EUPHORBIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants consisting of herbs, shrubs, or very large trees. They occur in all regions of the globe, and most of them contain a milky, acrid juice, which is sometimes poisonous. They abound in caoutchouc. The flowers are unisexual, and the fruit tricoccous. Acridity, a virulent corrosive property, which sometimes is so concentrated as to render them most dangerous poisons, and sometimes so diffused as to be of little importance, with all imaginable intermediate qualities, exists throughout the order.

EUPHOR'BIUM, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. ευφορβιον, Ar. *forbion.*] A substance improperly called a gum or gum-resin, since it is entirely destitute of any gum in its composition. It is the juice of several species of euphorbia, either exuding naturally or from incisions made in the bark. Much of the article found in British commerce is obtained from the *E. canariensis;* that used on the Continent is obtained from *E. officinalis* and other species. Euphorbium is a powerful acrid substance virulently purgative and emetic, and the dust of it is dangerously stimulant to the nose.

EU'PHOTIDE, *n.* A name given by the French to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.

EUPHRA'SIA, *n.* [Gr. ευφρασια.] The *eye-bright* of British botany, a common annual frequent on dry pastures. Class and order Didynamia angiospermia; nat. order Scrophulariaceæ.

EU'PHUISM, *n.* An affected bombastic expression.

EU'PHUIST, *n.* One who uses bombast or excessive ornament in style.

EU'PION, *n.* [Gr. ευ and πιων, greasy.] A limpid, colourless, inodorous, and tasteless liquid obtained from animal tar, especially that of bones or horns.

EUPRAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ευπρακτος.] Well or easily done, effected, or obtained.

EU'RIPUS, *n.* [Gr. Ευριπος: Lat. *Euripus.*] A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide or a current flows and reflows, as that in Greece, between Eubœa and Attica, or Eubœa and Bœotia. It is sometimes used for a strait or frith much agitated.

EU'RITE, *n.* The French name of felspathic granite, of which felspar is the principal ingredient. The white stone [Weiss-stein] of Werner.

EURIT'IC, *a.* Containing eurite; composed of eurite; resembling eurite.

EUROC'LYDON, *n.* [Gr. ευρος, wind, and κλυδων, a wave.] A tempestuous wind, which drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which Paul was sailing to Italy. It is supposed to have blown from an easterly point; Acts xxvii. It is common in the Mediterranean, and well known to modern mariners by the name of a *Levanter.* It is not confined to any single point, but blows in all directions from the north-east, round by the north to the south-east.

EU'ROPE, *n.* [Bochart supposes this word to be composed of אופא חור, *hur apha*, white face, the land of white people, as distinguished from the Ethiopians, black-faced people, or tawny inhabitants of Asia and Africa.] The great quarter of the earth that lies between the Atlantic ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean sea and the North sea.

EUROPE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.

EUROPE'AN, *n.* A native of Europe.

EU'RUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.

EURY'NOME, *n.* A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, established by Leach.

EURYNO'TUS, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes distinguished by having broad backs.

EU'RYTHMY, *n.* [Gr. ευ and ρυθμος, *rythmus*, number or proportion.] In *arch., painting*, and *sculpture*, ease, majesty, and elegance of the parts of a body; harmony of proportion; regular and symmetrical measure, arising from just proportions in the composition.

EUSE'BIAN, *n.* An Arian, so called from one Eusebius.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE, *n.* The tube which forms a communication between the internal ear, and the back part of the mouth; so named after its discoverer *Eustachius.*

EUSTA'CHIAN VALVE, *n.* A semilunar membranous valve which separates the right auricle of the heart, from the interior *vena cava*, first described by Eustachius.

EU'STYLE, *n.* [Gr. ευ, well, and στυλος, a column.] An intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

EU'TAXY, *n.* [Gr.] Established order.

EUTER'PE, *n.* [Gr. ευ, well, and τερπω, to delight.] One of the muses, considered as presiding over music, because the invention of the flute is



Euterpe.

ascribed to her. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various instruments about her. As her name denotes, she is the inspirer of pleasure.

EUTHANA'SIA, or **EUTHAN'ASY**, *n.* [Gr. ευθανασια: ευ and θανατος, death.] An easy death.

EUTYCH'IAN, *n.* A follower of Eutychius, who denied the two natures of Christ.

EUTYCH'IANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Eutychius, who denied the two natures of Christ.

EU'XINE, *n.* The sea on the east of Europe, the Black sea.

EVA'CATE,† *v. t.* [L. *vaco.*] To empty.

EVAC'UANT, *a.* [L. *evacuans.*] Emptying; freeing from.

EVAC'UANT, *n.* A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.

EVAC'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *evacuo; e* and *vacuus*, from *vaco*, to empty. *See* VACANT.] 1. To make empty; to free from any thing contained; as to *evacuate* the church.—2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; as, to *evacuate* dark-coloured matter from the bowels. Hence,—3. To empty,

to free from contents, or to diminish the quantity contained; as, to *evacuate* the bowels; to *evacuate* the vessels by bleeding.—4. To quit; to withdraw from a place, as an army.—5. To make void; to nullify; as, to *evacuate* a marriage or any contract. [In this sense, *vacate* is now generally used.]

EVAC'UATED, *pp.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.

EVAC'UATING, *ppr.* Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from.

EVACUA'TION, *n.* The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison.—2. Discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means.—3. Abolition; nullification.

EVAC'UATIVE, *a.* That evacuates.

EVAC'UATOR, *n.* One that makes void.

EVADE, *v. t.* [L. *evado*; *e* and *vado*, to go; Fr. *évader*.] 1. To avoid by dexterity. The man *evaded* the blow aimed at his head.—2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude. The thief *evaded* his pursuers.—3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity. The advocate *evades* an argument or the force of an argument.—4. To escape as imperceptible or not to be reached or seized.

EVADE, *v. i.* To escape; to slip away; formerly and properly with *from*; as, to *evade from* perils. But *from* is now seldom used.—2. To attempt to escape; to practise artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any such ways. *South.*

EVADE, *v. t.* To escape from; as, the thief *evaded* his pursuers.

EVADED, *pp.* Avoided; eluded.

EVADING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit, or attack.

EVAGA'TION, *n.* [L. *evagatio*, *evagor*; *e* and *vagor*, to wander.] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling.

EVAGINA'TION, *n.* [*e* and *vagina*.] The act of unsheathing.

E'VAL,† *a.* [L. *ævum*.] Relating to time or duration.

EVALUA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Valuation, apprizement. [*Useless.*]

EVANES'CENCE, *n.* [Lat. *evanescens*, from *evanesco*; *e* and *vanesco*, to vanish, from *vanus*, vain, empty. *See* VAIN.] 1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance, or by dissipation, as vapour.—2. The state of being liable to vanish and escape possession.

EVANES'CENT, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation, like vapour, or to become imperceptible. The pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent*.

EVANES'CENTLY, *adv.* In a vanishing manner.

EVAN'GEL,† *n.* [L. *evangelium*.] The gospel.

EVANGE'LIAN, *a.* Rendering thanks for favours.

EVANGEL'IC, } *a.* [Low L. *evangelicus*, from *evangelium*, the gospel; Gr. ευαγγελιον, from ευαγγελιον: ευ, well, good, and αγγελλω, to announce, Ir. *agalla*, to tell, to speak, Ar. *haula*, to tell.] 1. According to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, published by Christ and his apostles; as, *evangelical* righteousness, obedience, or piety.—2. Contained in the gospel; as, an *evangelical* doctrine.—3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox; as, an *evangelical* preacher.

EVANGEL'ICAL, }

EVANGEL'ICALISM, *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.

EVANGEL'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner according to the gospel.

EVAN'GELISM, *n.* The promulgation of the gospel.

EVAN'GELIST, *n.* A writer of the history, or doctrines, precepts, actions, life and death of our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ; as, the four *evangelists*, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.—2. A preacher or publisher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, licensed to preach, but not having charge of a particular church.

EVAN'GELISTARY, *n* A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service.

EVANGELIZA'TION, *n.* The act of evangelizing.

EVAN'GELIZE, *v. t.* [Low L. *evangelizo*.] To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel; as, to *evangelize* heathen nations; to *evangelize* the world.

EVAN'GELIZE, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

EVAN'GELIZED, *pp.* Instructed in the gospel; converted to a belief of the gospel, or to Christianity.

EVAN'GELIZING, *ppr.* Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; converting to Christianity.

EVAN'GELY,† *n.* Good tidings; the gospel.

EVAN'ID, *a.* [L. *evanidus*. *See* VAIN.] Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear; as, an *evanid* colour or smell.

EVAN'ISH, *v. i.* [Lat. *evanesco*. *See* VAIN.] To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception. [*Vanish* is more generally used.]

EVAN'ISHMENT, *n.* A vanishing; disappearance.

EVAP'ORABLE, *a.* [*See* EVAPORATE.] That may be converted into vapour and pass off in fumes; that may be dissipated by evaporation.

EVAP'ORATE, *v. i.* [L. *evaporo*; *e* and *vaporo*, from *vapor*,— which see.] 1. To pass off in vapour, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapour, or in particles too minute to be visible. Fluids when heated often *evaporate* in visible steam; but water on the surface of the earth, generally *evaporates* in an imperceptible manner.—2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted. Arguments *evaporate* in words. The spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in a translation.

EVAP'ORATE, *v. t.* To convert or resolve a fluid into vapour, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. Heat *evaporates* water at every point of temperature, from 32° to 212°, the boiling point of Fahrenheit.—2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound.

EVAP'ORATE, *a.* Dispersed in vapours.

EVAP'ORATED, *pp.* Converted into vapour or steam and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.

EVAP'ORATING, *ppr.* Resolving into vapour; dissipating, as a fluid.

EVAPORA'TION, *n.* The conversion of a fluid into vapour or steam, which becomes dissipated in the atmosphere in the manner of an elastic fluid. The process of evaporation is constantly going on at the surface of the earth, but principally at the surface of the sea, of lakes, rivers, and pools. The vapour thus formed, in consequence of its being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, rises to considerable heights above the earth's surface; and afterwards, by a partial condensation, forms clouds, and finally descends in rain. The quantity of vapour raised up into the air by evaporation is sufficient to afford all the rain that falls, or to supply all the springs, and of consequence, all the rivers derived from them on the surface of the earth. Heat is the principal cause of evaporation, but it is also promoted by winds and other causes. The effect of evaporation is to reduce the temperature of the evaporating surface. In the animal body evaporation from the skin and lungs is one of the most obvious causes of diminution of temperature.—2. The act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge.—3. In *phar.*, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.—*Artificial evaporation* is a process made use of in chemistry. It is usually performed by applying heat to any compound substance, in order to dispel the volatile parts. It differs from distillation, its object being chiefly to preserve the more fixed matters, while the volatile substances are allowed to escape. Hence, evaporation is commonly made to take place in open shallow vessels, and distillation in an apparatus nearly closed from the external air.

EVAPOROM'ETER, *n.* [L. *evaporo*, and Gr. μετρεω, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

EVA'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *evasio*, from *evado*, *evasi*. *See* EVADE.] The act of eluding or of avoiding, or of escaping, particularly from the pressure of an argument, from an accusation or charge, from an interrogatory and the like; excuse; subterfuge; equivocation; artifice to elude; shift. *Evasion* of a direct answer weakens the testimony of a witness.

Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE, *a.* Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating.

He…answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge, or argument; as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument or reasoning.

EVA'SIVELY, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

EVA'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

EVE, *n.* The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living. In this case, the word would properly belong to the Heb.

היה, *haiah.* The Hebrew name is חוה, *havah* or *chavah,* which comes from the root חוה, *to live,* which root is synonymous with היה; it therefore signifies *life.* In *the Septuagint, Eve,* in Gen. iii. 20, is rendered Ζωη, life, which is the true rendering; but in Gen. iv. 1, it is rendered Ευαν, *Euan* or *Evan.* The reason of this variation is not obvious, as the Hebrew is the same in both passages. In Russ. Eve is *Evva.* In the Chickasaw language of America, a wife is called *awah,* says Adair.

EVEC'TION, *n.* [L. *eveho,* to carry away.] A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation.—2. In *astr.,* the most considerable of the lunar irregularities, caused by the action of the sun upon the moon. Its general and constant effect is to diminish the equation of the centre in syzygies, and to increase it in the quadrature. It is periodical, running through all its changes in about twenty-seven days.

E'VEN, } *n.* (e'vn.) [Sax. *æfen, efen;*
EVE, } G. *abend;* Ice. *afftan.* Qu. Ch. נפא, *fania,* פנה, *fanah,* to turn, to decline. The evening is the decline of the day, or fall of the sun.] 1. The decline of the sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. *Eve* is used chiefly in poetry. In *prose,* we generally use *evening.*

Winter, oft at *eve,* resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn till *even* fought. *Shak.*

2. Eve is used also for the fast or the evening before a holiday; as, Christmas *Eve.*

E'VEN-KEEL, *n.* Among *seamen,* a term which implies an even position of a ship on the water: thus, a ship is said to swim upon an *even-keel,* when she draws the same draught of water forward as abaft.

E'VEN-SONG, *n.* A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening.—2. The evening, or close of the day.

E'VEN-TIDE, *n.* [*even* and Sax. *tid,* time.] Literally, the time of evening; that is, evening.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *even-tide;* Gen. xxiv.

[This word is nearly obsolete; *tide* being a useless addition to *even.*]

E'VEN, *a.* (e'vn.) [Sax. *efen;* Ger. *eben.* The sense is, laid or pressed down, level.] 1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving; as, an *even* tract of land; an *even* country; an *even* surface.—2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed; as, an *even* temper.—3. Level with; parallel to.

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground; Luke xix.

4 Not leaning.

He could not carry his honours *even.* *Shak.*

5. Equally favourable; on a level in advantage; fair. He met the enemy on *even* ground. The advocates meet on *even* ground in argument.—6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced. We have settled accounts, and now are *even.*—7. Settled; balanced; as, our accounts are *even.*—8. Equal; as, *even* numbers.—9. Capable of being divided into equal parts, without a remainder; opposed to *odd.* 4, 6, 8, 10, are *even* numbers.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Taylor.*

E'VEN, *v. t.* (e'vn.) To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth.

This will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil. *Ralegh.*

2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts.

E'VEN,† *v. i.* To be equal to.

E'VEN, *adv.* (ev'n.) Noting a level or equality, or emphatically, a like manner or degree. As it has been done to you, *even* so shall it be done to others. Thou art a soldier *even* to Cato's wishes, that is, your qualities, as a soldier, are equal to his wishes.—2. Noting equality or sameness of time; hence emphatically, the very time. I knew the facts, *even* when I wrote to you.—3. Noting, emphatically, identity of person.

And behold I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth; Gen vi.

4. Likewise; in like manner.

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease. *Pope.*

5. So much as. We are not *even* sensible of the change.—6. Noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description, which is unexpected. The common people are addicted to this vice, and *even* the great are not free from it. He made several discoveries which are new, *even* to the learned. Here also we see the sense of equality, or bringing to a level. So in these phrases, I shall *even* let it pass, I shall *even* do more, we observe the sense of bringing the mind or will to a level with what is to be done.

EVÊNE,† *v. i.* [L. *evenio.*] To happen.

E'VENED, *pp.* Made even or level.

E'VENER, *n.* One that makes even.

E'VENHAND, *n.* Equality.

E'VENHANDED, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just.

ÊVENING, *n.* [*See* EVE, EVEN.] The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; properly, the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day; Gen. i.

The precise time when *evening* begins, or when it ends, is not ascertained by usage. The word often includes a part at least of the afternoon, and indeed the whole afternoon; as in the phrase, "The morning and *evening* service of the sabbath." In *strictness, evening* commences at the setting of the sun, and continues during twilight, and *night* commences with total darkness. But in *customary language,* the *evening* extends to bed-time, whatever that time may be. Hence we say, to spend an *evening* with a friend; an *evening* visit.—2. The decline or latter part of life. We say, the *evening* of life, or of one's days.—3. The decline of any thing; as, the *evening* of glory.

ÊVENING, *a.* Being at the close of day; as, the *evening* sacrifice.

ÊVENING-HYMN, } *n.* A hymn or
ÊVENING-SONG, } song to be sung at evening.

ÊVENING-PRIMROSE, *n.* The *Œnothera* of Linn., a genus of plants of the class and order Octandria monogynia; nat. order Onagrariæ. The *Œ. biennis* grows on sand banks on the west coast of England, and is an American species naturalized.

ÊVENING-STAR, *n.* Hesperus or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.

E'VENLY, *adv.* (e'vnly.) With an even, level or smooth surface; without roughness, elevations, and depressions; as, things *evenly* spread.—2. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; as, *evenly* balanced.—3. In a level position; horizontally.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without bias from favour or enmity.

E'VENMINDED, *a.* Having equanimity.

E'VENNESS, *n.* The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface.—2. Uniformity; regularity; as, *evenness* of motion.—3. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme.—4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface; as, the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.—5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect.—6. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity.

EVENT', *n.* [L. *eventus, evenio; e* and *venio,* to come; Fr. *événement.*] 1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; any incident good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked; Eccles. ix.

2. The consequence of any thing; the issue; conclusion; end; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates. The *event* of the campaign was to bring about a negotiation for peace.

EVENT',† *v. i.* To break forth.

EVENT'ERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *éventrer,* from the L. *e* and *venter,* the belly.] To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel.

EVENT'ERATED, *pp.* Having the bowels opened.

EVENT'ERATING, *ppr.* Opening the bowels.

EVENT'FUL, *a.* [from *event.*] Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs; as, an *eventful* period of history; an *eventful* period of life.

EVEN'TILATE, *v. t.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss. [*See* VENTILATE.]

EVENTILA'TION, *n.* A fanning; discussion.

EVENT'UAL, *a.* [from *event.*] Coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing; consequential.—2. Final; terminating; ultimate.

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities. *Hamilton.*

EVENTUAL'ITY, *n.* Among *phrenologists,* one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is situated at the lower part of the forehead, below *Comparison,* and above *Individuality.* Its function seems to be, to take cognizance of the active occurrences of life. Individuals who have it large are attentive to all that happens around them, to phenomena, or events, or facts.

EVENT'UALLY, *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue.

EVENT'UATE, *v. i.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate.

EVENT'UATING, *ppr.* Issuing; terminating.

EV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *æfre, efre.*] 1. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future. Have you *ever*

seen the city of Paris, or shall you *ever* see it?

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh; Eph. v.

2. At all times; always; continually.

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*

He will *ever* be mindful of his covenant; Ps. cxi.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth; 2 Tim. iii.

3. *For ever*, eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.

This is my name *for ever*; Ex. iii.

In a more lax sense, this word signifies continually, for an indefinite period.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him *for ever*; Ex. xxi.

These words are sometimes repeated, for the sake of emphasis; *for ever and ever*, or *for ever and for ever*.—4. *Ever and anon*, at one time and another; now and then.—5. In any degree. No man is *ever* the richer or happier for injustice.

Let no man fear that creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from his poison. *Hall.*

In modern usage, this word is used for *never*, but very improperly.

And all the question wrangle e'er so long,
Is only this, if God has placed him wrong. *Pope.*

This ought to be, *ne'er* so long, as the phrase is always used in the Anglo Saxon, and in our version of the Scriptures, that is, so long as *never*, so long as *never* before, to any length of time indefinitely. Ask me *never* so much dowry. Charmers, charming *never* so wisely. These are the genuine English phrases. Let them charm so wisely as *never* before. 6. A word of enforcement or emphasis; thus, as soon as *ever* he had done it; as like him as *ever* he can look.

They broke all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den; Dan. vi.

[*or* is a misprint. It should be *ere*, that is, *before*. *See* ERE.]—7. In *poetry*, and sometimes in *prose*, *ever* is contracted into *e'er*. *Ever*, in *composition*, signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity.

EVERAC'TIVE, *a.* Active at all times.

EVERBUB'BLING, *a.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.] Continually boiling or bubbling.

EVERBURN'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *burning*.] Burning continually or without intermission; never extinct; as, an *everburning* lamp; *everburning* sulphur.

EVERCHANGING, *a.* Very changeable.

EVERDURING, *a.* [*ever* and *during*.] Enduring for ever; continuing without end; as, *everduring* glory.

EV'ERGLADE, *n.* A tract of land covered with water and grass.

EV'ERGREEN, *a.* [*ever* and *green*.] Always green; verdant throughout the year. The pine is an *evergreen* tree.

EV'ERGREEN, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons; as, a garden furnished with *evergreens*.—*Evergreens* shed their old leaves in the spring or summer, after the new foliage has been formed, and consequently are verdant through all the winter season. Of this nature are the fir, the holly, the laurel, the cedar, the cypress, the juniper, the ilex, and many others. They form a considerable part of the shrubs commonly cultivated in gardens, and are beautiful at all seasons of the year.

EVERHASTING, *a.* Always hasting.

EVERHON'OURED, *a.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] Always honoured; ever held in esteem; as, an *everhonoured* name.

EVERLASTING, *a.* [*ever* and *lasting*.] Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal; existing or continuing without end; immortal.

The *everlasting* God, or Jehovah; Gen. xxi.

Everlasting fire; *everlasting* punishment; Matt. xviii. xxv.

2. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.

I will give thee, and thy seed after thee, the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession; Gen. xvii.

The *everlasting* hills or mountains; Gen. Hab.

3. In *popular usage*, endless; continual; unintermitted, as, the family is disturbed with *everlasting disputes*.

EVERLASTING, *n.* Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God; Ps. xc.

2. A plant, the Gnaphalium; also, the Xeranthemum. These plants are so named because their flowers have the property of retaining their brightness and colour for many months after being gathered. Several other plants possess the same property.

EVERLASTINGLY, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually.

EVERLASTINGNESS, *n.* Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration. [*Lit. us.*]

EVERLASTING PEA, *n.* The *Lathyrus sylvestris* of Linn., class and order Diadelphia decandria; nat. order Leguminosæ. The *L. latifolia* is also called everlasting, and is often seen growing against the walls of the courts of town houses. Lathyrus odoratus is the sweet pea.

EVERLIV'ING, *a.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence; as, the *everliving* God.—2. Continual; incessant; unintermitted.

EVERMEM'ORABLE, *a.* Worthy to be always remembered.

EVERMORE, *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally.

Religion prefers the pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*. *Tillotson.*

2 Always; at all times; as, *evermore* guided by truth.

EVERO'PEN, *a.* [*ever* and *open*.] Always open; never closed.

EVERPLEASING, *a.* [*ever* and *pleasing*.] Always pleasing; ever giving delight.

The *everpleasing* Pamela. *Sidney.*

EVERRECUR'RING, *a.* Always recurring.

EVERSE,† *v. t.* (evers'.) [L. *eversus*.] To overthrow or subvert.

EVER'SION, *n.* [L. *eversio*.] An overthrowing; destruction.—*Eversion of the eye-lids*, ectropium, a disease in which the eye-lids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic.

EVERSMILING, *a.* Always smiling.

EVERT', *v. t.* [L. *everto*; *e* and *verto*, to turn.] To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy. [*Lit. us.*]

EVERT'ED, *pp.* Overturned.

EVERT'ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing.

EVERVERD'ANT, *a.* Always green.

EVERWAKING, *a.* [*ever* and *waking*.] Always awake.

EVERWASTING, *a.* Always wasting.

EVERWATCH'FUL, *a.* [*ever* and *watchful*.] Always watching or vigilant; as, *everwatchful* eyes.

EV'ERY, *a.* [Old Eng. *everich*. It is formed from *ever*. The Scots wrote *everich* and *everilk*; the latter is the Sax. *æfre*, and *ælc*, each. The former may be *eac*, *eaca*, addition, or the common termination *ich*, *ig*, like.] Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number. The word includes the whole number, but each separately stated or considered.

Every man at his best state is altogether vanity; Ps. xxxix.

EV'ERYDAY, *a.* [*every* and *day*.] Used or being everyday; common; usual; as, *everyday* wit; an *everyday* suit of clothes.

EV'ERYWHERE, *adv.* [*See* WHERE, which signifies place.] In every place; in all places.

EVERYOUNG', *a.* [*ever* and *young*.] Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or decay; undecaying.

Joys *everyoung*, unmixed with pain or fear. *Pope.*

E'VES-DROP. *See* EAVES-DROP, the usual spelling.

E'VES-DROPPER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves or at a window or door, to listen privately to what is said in the house. [*See* EAVES-DROPPER.]

EVES'TIGATE,† *v. t.* *See* INVESTIGATE.

EVI'BRATE.† *See* VIBRATE.

EVICT', *v. t.* [L. *evinco*, *evictum*; *e* and *vinco*, to conquer.] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law.

If either party be *evicted* for the defect of the other's title. *Blackstone.*

2. To take away by sentence of law.—3.† To evince; to prove.

EVICT'ED, *pp.* Dispossessed by sentence of law; *applied to persons*. Recovered by legal process; *applied to things*.

EVICT'ING, *ppr.* Dispossessing by course of law.

EVIC'TION, *n.* Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession, by due course of law.—2. Proof; conclusive evidence.

EV'IDENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *evidentia*, from *video*, to see.] 1. That which elucidates and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason. Our senses furnish *evidence* of the existence of matter, of solidity, of colour, of heat and cold, of a difference in the qualities of bodies, of figure, &c. The declarations of a witness furnish *evidence* of facts to a court and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions of the mind from facts or arguments, furnish *evidence* of truth or falsehood.—*Evidence* has been distinguished into *intuitive* and *deductive*. [*See* INTUITIVE and DEDUCTIVE.] *Intuitive evidence* is of three kinds. 1. The evidence of axioms. 2. The evidence of consciousness, of perception, and of memory. 3. The evidence of those fundamental laws of human belief which form an essential part of our constitution; and of which our entire conviction is implied not only in all our speculative reasonings, but in all our conduct as active beings. These fundamental laws have by some been termed *prin-*

ciples of common sense. *Deductive evidence* is of two kinds, *demonstrative* and *probable;* the former relating to *necessary,* the latter to *contingent* truths. Mathematical evidence is of the demonstrative kind. *Probable evidence* is founded on a belief that the course of nature will continue to be in time to come, as it has been in time past. The *evidence of testimony* is another species of evidence. *Evidence* in jurisprudence denotes the means by which facts are ascertained for judicial purposes. In relation to this subject, evidence is in its nature divided into two sorts. 1. *Direct* and *positive.* 2. *Presumptive* and *circumstantial.* In respect to the mode or instruments of proof, it is again divided into two sorts. 1. *Written evidence.* 2. *Unwritten* or *oral evidence.* The *evidences* of revelation are divided into *internal* and *external.* The *internal* are those which arise from the consideration of the declarations and doctrines contained in it; and the external are those which arise from other circumstances referring to it, such as prophecies, miracles, the lives and character of the inspired writers, &c. —2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof.

I delivered the *evidence* of the purchase to Baruch; Jer. xxxii.

I subscribed the *evidence* and sealed it; Jer. xxxii.

3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact. This sense is improper and inelegant, though common, and found even in Johnson's writings.

EV'IDENCE, *v. t.* To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it. The testimony of two witnesses is usually sufficient to *evidence* the guilt of an offender. The works of creation clearly *evidence* the existence of an infinite first cause.

EV'IDENCED, *pp.* Made clear to the mind; proved.

EV'IDENCING, *ppr.* Proving clearly; manifesting.

EV'IDENT, *a.* Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colours of bodies are *evident* to the senses; their qualities may be made *evident.* The guilt of an offender cannot always be made *evident.*

EVIDEN'TIAL, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EV'IDENTLY, *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be *evidently* proved by its mischievous effects.

E'VIDENTS, *n.* In *Scots law,* writs or title deeds by which property is proved; a term used in conveyancing

EVIGILA'TION, *n.* [L. *evigilatio.*] A waking or watching. [*Lit. us*]

E'VIL, *a.* (e'vl.) [Sax *efel, yfel,* or *hyfel;* G. *übel.* Qu. W. *gwael,* vile; Ir *feal.* The Irish word is connected with *feallaim,* to fail, which may be allied to *fall.* Perhaps this is from a different root. Qu. Heb. Ch. and Syr. עול, *aval,* to be unjust or injurious, to defraud. Various Greek etymons have been suggested, all unsatisfactory.] 1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief.

Some *evil* beast hath devoured him; Gen. xxxvii.

2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; as, *evil* thoughts; *evil* deeds; *evil* speaking; an *evil* generation.—3. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; as, *evil* tidings; *evil* arrows; *evil* days.

E'VIL, *n.* *Evil* is *natural* or *moral.* *Natural evil* is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss, or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings. *Moral evil* is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority; or it is any violation of the plain principles of justice and rectitude. There are also *evils* called *civil,* which affect injuriously the peace or prosperity of a city or state; and *political* evils, which injure a nation in its public capacity. All wickedness, all crimes, all violations of law and right, are *moral evils.* Diseases are *natural evils,* but they often proceed from *moral evils.* -2. Misfortune; mischief; injury.

There shall no *evil* befall thee; Ps. xci

A prudent man foreseeth the *evil,* and hideth himself; Prov. xxii.

3. Depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil;* Eccles. ix

4. Malady; as, the *king's evil* or scrofula.

E'VIL, *adv.* [generally contracted to *ill.*] 1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably.

Evil it beseems thee. *Shak.*

2. Not virtuously; not innocently.—3. Not happily; unfortunately.

It went *evil* with his house; 1 Chron. vii

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us; Deut. xxvi.

In composition, *evil,* denoting something bad or wrong, is often contracted to *ill.*

EVIL-AFFECT'ED, *a.* Not well disposed; unkind; now *ill-affected.*

EVIL-BŌDING, *a.* Presaging evil.

EVILDŌ'ER, *n.* [*evil* and *doer,* from *do.*] One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

They speak evil against you as *evildoers;* 1 Pet. ii.

EVIL-EYE, *n.* A kind of influence which in former times was superstitiously ascribed to certain persons, in virtue of which influence they could injure those on whom they cast a hostile or envious look. The eyes of such persons were supposed to dart noxious rays on every object on which they were fixed.

E'VILEYED, *a.* [*evil* and *eye.*] Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

EVIL-FA'VOURED, *a.* [*evil* and *favour.*] Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favoured.

EVIL-FA'VOUREDNESS, *n.* Deformity.

E'VILLY, *adv.* Not well. [*Lit. us.*]

EVIL-MINDED, *a.* [*evil* and *mind.*] Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. Slanderous reports are propagated by *evil-minded* persons. [*This word is in common use.*]

E'VILNESS, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity; as, *evilness* of heart; the *evilness* of sin.

EVIL-O'MENED, *a.* Attended with unfavourable omens.

EVILSPEAKING, *n.* [*evil* and *speak.*] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness; 1 Pet. ii.

EVILWISH'ING, *a.* [*evil* and *wish.*] Wishing harm to; as, an *evilwishing* mind.

EVILWORK'ER, *n.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does wickedness; Phil. iii.

EVINCE, *v. t.* (evins'.) [L. *evinco,* to vanquish, to prove or show; *e* and *vinco,* to conquer.] 1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident. Nothing *evinces* the depravity of man more fully than his unwillingness to believe himself depraved.—2.† To conquer.

EVIN'CED, *pp.* Made evident; proved.

EVINCE'MENT, *n.* Act of evincing.

EVIN'CIBLE, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable.

EVIN'CIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate, or force conviction.

EVIN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

E'VIRATE,† *v. t.* [L. *vir, eviratus*] To emasculate.

EVIRA'TION, *n.* Castration.

EVIS'CERATE, *v. t.* [L. *eviscero; e* and *viscera,* the bowels.] To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels.

EVIS'CERATED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels.

EVIS'CERATING, *ppr.* Disemboweling.

EV'ITABLE, *a.* [L. *evitabilis.* *See* EVITATE.] That may be shunned; avoidable. [*Lit. us.*]

EV'ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *evito; e* and *vito,* from the root of *void, wide.*] To shun; to avoid; to escape. [*Lit. us*]

EVITA'TION, *n.* An avoiding; a shunning. [*Lit. us.*]

EVITE,† *v. t.* [L. *evito.*] To shun.

EVITERN'AL, *a.* [from L.] Of duration indefinitely long.

EVITERN'ITY, *n.* Duration indefinitely long.

EV'OCATE, EVŌKE, } *v. t.* [L. *evoco; e* and *voco,* to call.] 1. To call forth.

Neptune is a deity who *evocates* things into progression. *Paus. Trans.*

2. To call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume.*

[*Evoke* is the preferable word.]

EVOCA'TION, *n.* A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth. —2. A calling from one tribunal to another.—3. Among *the Romans,* a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers; a religious ceremony of besieging armies.

E'VOCATOR, *n.* [L.] One who calls forth.

EVŌKED, *pp.* Called forth.

EVŌKING, *ppr.* Calling forth.

EVOLAT'IC, *a.* Apt to fly away.

EVOLA'TION, *n.* [L. *evolo; e* and *volo,* to fly.] The act of flying away.

EV'OLUTE, *n.* An original curve from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolvent. [*See* INVOLUTE.]

EVOLU'TION, *n.* [L. *evolutio*] 1. The act of unfolding or unrolling.—2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded; as, the *evolution* of ages.—3. In *geom.,*

the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that its parts do not concur, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line.—4. In *alge.*, evolution is the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of involution. [*See* INVOLUTION.]—5. In *milit. tactics*, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage, or to occupy a different post. -6. In *phys.* the theory of generation, in which the germ is held to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be unfolded and expanded, but not actually formed, by the procreative acts. [*See* EPIGENESIS.]

EVOLVE, *v. t.* (evolv'.) [L. *evolvo*; *e* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow*.] 1. To unfold; to open and expand.

> The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul.
> *Hale.*

2. To throw out; to emit.

EVOLVE', *v. i.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

EVOLV'ED, *pp.* Unfolded; opened; expanded: emitted.

EVOLVE'MENT, *n.* Act of evolving.

EVOLV'ENT, *n.* In *geom.*, a curve formed by the evolution of another curve; the curve described from the evolute.

EVOLV'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; expanding; emitting.

EVOL'VULUS, *n.* A genus of climbing exotic annuals, having handsome flowers, for which they are sometimes cultivated in our stoves. They belong to the Pentandria tetragynia class and order of Linn., and to the nat. order Convolvulaceæ.

EVOMI''TION, *n.* A vomiting.

EVUL'GATE, *v. t.* To publish.

EVUL'GATED, *pp.* Published.

EVUL'GATING, *ppr.* Making public.

EVULGA'TION,† *n.* A divulging.

EVUL'SION, *n.* [L. *evulsio*, from *evello*; *e* and *vello*, to pluck.] The act of plucking or pulling out by force.

EW'DEN-DRIFT, *n.* Snow driven by the wind. (*Scotch.*)

EW'DER, *n.* [L. *odor*.] A disagreeable smell; the steam of a boiling pot, &c. (*Scotch.*)

EWE, *n.* (yu.) [Sax. *eowa*, *eowe*; Ir. *ai* or *oi*. It seems to be the L. *ovis*.] A female sheep; the female of the ovine race of animals.

EW'ER, *n.* (yu're.) [Sax. *huer*, or *hwer*.] A kind of pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands; also a sort of pitcher that accompanies a wash-hand basin for holding the water.

EW'EST, *a.* According to Jamieson, near, contiguous, but according to Bell, [Dict. of Law of Scot.] nearest. It occurs in the older Scotch statutes.

EW'RY, *n.* (yu'ry.) [from *ewer*.] In *England*, an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.

EX. A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. ἐξ or ἐκ, signifying *out of*, *out*, *proceeding from*. Hence in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *exhale*, *exclude*; sometimes *off*, *from*, or *out*, as in L. *excindo*, to cut off or out; sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess*, *exceed*, *excel*. In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification. *Ex*, prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it or been left out or dismissed; as, *ex-minister*.

EXACERB'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exacerbo*, to irritate; *ex* and *acerbo*, from *acerbus*, severe, bitter, harsh, sour, G. *herbe*. *See* HARVEST.] 1. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to imbitter; to increase malignant qualities.—2. To increase the violence of a disease.

EXACERB'ATED, *pp.* Exasperated.

EXACERB'ATING, *ppr.* Exasperating.

EXACERBA'TION, *n.* The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.—2. Among *physicians*, a periodical increase of violence in a disease. This term is more generally restricted to the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, where there is no absolute cessation of the fever. -3. Increased severity; as, violent *exacerbations* of punishment. [*Unusual.*]

EXA'CERBES'CENCE, *n* [L. *exacerbesco.*] Increase of irritation or violence, particularly the increase of a fever or disease.

EXACT', *a.* (egzact.) [L. *exactus*, from *exigo*, to drive; *ex* and *ago*, Gr. ἀγω, to drive, urge, or press.] 1. Closely correct or regular; nice; accurate; conformed to rule; as, a man *exact* in his dealings.

> All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about
> *Pope.*

2. Precise; not different in the least. This is the *exact* sum or amount, or the *exact* time. We have an *exact* model for imitation.—3. Methodical; careful; not negligent: correct; observing strict method, rule, or order. This man is very *exact* in keeping his accounts. 4. Punctual. Every man should be *exact* in paying his debts when due, he should be *exact* in attendance on appointments.—5. Strict. We should be *exact* in the performance of duties.

> The *exactest* vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence
> *Rambler.*

EXACT, *v. t.* (egzact.) [L. *exigo*, *exactum*; Fr. *exiger*. *See* the adjective.] 1. To force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority or without piety or justice. It is an offence for an officer to *exact* illegal or unreasonable fees. It is customary for conquerors to *exact* tribute or contributions from conquered countries.—2. To demand of right. Princes *exact* obedience of their subjects. The laws of God *exact* obedience from all men. —3. To demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance; or to enjoin with pressing urgency.

> Duty,
> And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
> This cruel piety. *Denham.*

EXACT', *v. i.* To practise extortion.

> The enemy shall not *exact* upon him; Ps. lxxxix.

EXACT'ED, *pp.* Demanded or required by authority; extorted.

EXACT'ER, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.

EXACT'ING, *ppr.* Demanding or compelling to pay or yield under colour of authority; requiring authoritatively; demanding without pity or justice; extorting; compelling by necessity.

EXAC'TION, *n.* The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance; as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.—2. Extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; the taking advantage of one's necessities, to compel him to pay illegal or exorbitant tribute, fees or rewards.

> Take away your *exactions* from my people; Ezek. xlv.

3. That which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice. Kings may be enriched by *exactions*, but their power is weakened by the consequent disaffection of their subjects.

EXACT'ITUDE, *n.* Exactness. [*Lit. us.*]

EXACT'LY, *adv.* Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately. A tenon should be *exactly* fitted to the mortise.—2. Precisely according to fact. The story *exactly* accords with the fact or event.—3. Precisely according to principle, justice, or right.

EXACT'NESS, *n.* Accuracy; nicety; precision; as, to make experiments with *exactness*.—2. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety; as, *exactness* of deportment.- 3. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth; as, *exactness* in accounts or business.

EXACT'OR, *n.* One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

> I will make thine officers peace, and thine *exactors* righteousness; Isa. lx.

2. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or regard to justice.

3. He that demands by authority; as, an *exactor* of oaths.- 4. One who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands.

EXACT'RESS, *n.* A female who exacts or is severe in her injunctions.

EXAC'UATE,† *v. t.* [L. *exacuo.*] To whet or sharpen.

EXA'CUM, *n.* Marsh centaury; a genus of exotic annuals of the class and order Tetrandria monogynia; nat. order Gentianaceæ. The marsh centaury grows on sandy bogs in the south of England and in some parts of Ireland.

EXAG'GERATE, *v. t.* [L. *exaggero*; *ex* and *aggero*, to heap, from *agger*, a heap.] 1. To heap on; to accumulate. *In this literal sense, it is seldom used; perhaps never.*—2. To heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant. A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtue; an enemy *exaggerates* his vices or faults.—3. In *painting*, to heighten in colouring or design.

EXAG'GERATED, *pp.* Enlarged beyond the truth.

EXAG'GERATING, *ppr.* Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth.

EXAGGERA'TION, *n.* A heaping together; heap; accumulation. [*Lit. us.*] —2. In *rhet.*, amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil.—3. In *painting*, a me-

thod of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.

EXAG'GERATORY, *a.* Containing exaggeration.

EXAG'ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *exagito.*] To shake; to agitate; to reproach. [*Lit. us. or obs.*]

EXAG'ITATED, *pp.* Agitated.

EXAGITA'TION, *n.* Agitation.

EXALT', *v. t.* (egzawlt'.) [Fr. *exalter;* Low L. *exalto, ex* and *altus,* high.] 1. To raise high; to elevate.—2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity; as, to *exalt* one to a throne, to the chief magistracy, to a bishopric.—3. To elevate with joy or confidence; as, to be *exalted* with success or victory. [We now use *elate.*]—4. To raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank, or estimation; to elevate too high or above others.

He that *exalteth* himself shall be abased; Luke xiv; Matt. xxiii.

5. To elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol.

He is my father's God, and I will *exalt* him; Ex. xv.

6. To raise, as the voice; to raise in opposition; 2 Kings xix.—7. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime; as, *exalted* strains.—8. In *physics,* to elevate; to purify; to subtilize; to refine; as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

EXALTA'TION, *n.* The act of raising high.—2. Elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence.—3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wondered at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation* *Milton*

4. In *phar.,* the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength —5. In *astrology,* the dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

EXALT'ED, *pp.* Raised to a lofty height; elevated; honoured with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

Time never fails to bring every *exalted* reputation to a strict scrutiny. *Ames.*

EXALT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being elevated.—2. Conceited dignity or greatness.

EXALT'ER, *n.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

EXALT'ING, *ppr.* Elevating; raising to an eminent station; praising; extolling; magnifying; refining.

EXA'MEN, *n.* (egza'men.) [L. *examen,* the tongue, needle or beam of a balance. It signifies also a swarm of bees. Sp. *enxambre,* a swarm of bees, a crowd; Port. *enxame:* It. *sciamo;* Fr. *essaim.* From its use in a balance, it came to signify *examination.*] Examination; disquisition; inquiry. [*Lit. us.*]

EXAM'INABLE, *a.* [*See* EXAMINE.] That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry

EXAM'INANT, *n.* One who is to be examined. [*Not legitimate.*]

EXAM'INATE, *n.* The person examined.

EXAMINA'TION, *n.* [L. *examinatio.* *See* EXAMEN.] 1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; as, an *examination* of a house or a ship.—2. Mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance.—3. Trial by a rule or law.—4. In *judicial proceedings,* a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as, the *examination* of a witness or the merits of a cause.—5. In *seminaries of learning,* an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students, by questioning them in literature and the sciences, and by hearing their recitals.—6. In *chem.* and *other sciences,* a searching for the nature and qualities of substances, by experiments; the practice or application of the docimastic art.

EXAM'INATOR,† *n.* An examiner.

EXAM'INE, *v. t.* (egzam'in.) [L. *examino,* from *examen.*] 1. To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing; as, to *examine* a ship to know whether she is sea-worthy, or a house to know whether repairs are wanted.—2. To search or inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating; as, to *examine* a witness.—3. To look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment. Let us *examine* this proposition; let us *examine* this subject in all its relations and bearings; let us *examine* into the state of this question.—4. To inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals; as, to *examine* the classes in college; to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a licence to preach or to practice in a profession. —5. To try or assay by experiments; as, to *examine* minerals.—6. To try by a rule or law.

Examine yourselves whether ye are in the faith; 2 Cor. xiii

7. In general, to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth; as, to *examine* ourselves; to *examine* the extent of human knowledge.

EXAM'INED, *pp.* Inquired into; searched; inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment. *Examined copies.* In the phraseology of the English law, an examined copy of a deed, writing, or record, is a copy or extract of the deed, or entry in the record, examined and certified by the proper officer. The term is nearly synonymous with the Scotch law term *extract.*

EXAM'INER, *n.* One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.—2. In *chancery,* in *Great Britain,* the Examiners are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties, where the witnesses live in London or near it.

EXAM'INING, *ppr.* Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EXAM'INING, *a.* Having power to examine; appointed to examine; as, an *examining* committee.

EX'AMPLARY, *a.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation. [It is now written *exemplary.*]

EXAM'PLE, *n.* (egzam'pl.) [L. *exemplum;* Fr. *exemple.* Qu. from *ex* and the root of *similis,* Gr. ἱκελος.] 1. A pattern; a copy; a model; that which is proposed to be imitated. This word, when applied to material things, is now generally written *sample;* as, a *sample* of cloth; but *example* is sometimes used.—2. A pattern, in morals or manners; a copy, or model; that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

I have given you an *example,* that you should do as I have done to you; John xiii.

Example is our preceptor before we can reason. *Kollock.*

3. Precedent; a former instance. Buonaparte exhibited many *examples* of successful bravery.—4. Precedent or former instance, in a bad sense, intended for caution.

Lest any man fall after the same *example* of unbelief; Heb. iv.

Sodom and Gomorrha...are set forth for an *example,* suffering the vengeance of eternal fire; Jude 7.

5 A person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation.

Be thou an *example* of the believers; 1 Tim iv.

6. Precedent which disposes to imitation. *Example* has more effect than precept.—7. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth. The principles of trigonometry and the rules of grammar are illustrated by *examples.* —8. In *logic* or *rhet.,* the conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of what may happen from what has happened. If civil war has produced calamities of a particular kind in one instance, it is inferred that it will produce like consequences in other cases. This is an *example.*

EXAM'PLE,† *v. t.* To exemplify; to set an example.

EXAM'PLELESS,† *a.* Having no example.

EXAM'PLER, *n.* A pattern; now *sample* or *sampler.*

EXAN'GUIOUS,† *a.* Having no blood. [*See* EXSANGUIOUS.]

EXAN'GULOUS, *a.* Having no corners.

EXAN'IMATE, *a.* (egzan'imate) [L. *exanimatus, exanimo: ex* and *anima,* life.] Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened: depressed in spirits.

EXAN'IMATE, *v. t.* To dishearten; to discourage.

EXAN'IMATED, *pp.* Disheartened.

EXAN'IMATING, *ppr.* Discouraging.

EXANIMA'TION, *n.* Deprivation of life or of spirits. [*Lit. us.*]

Ex animo. [L.] Heartily.

EXAN'IMOUS, *a.* [L. *exanimis; ex* and *anima,* life.] Lifeless; dead. [*Lit. us.*]

EXANTHE'MA, *n. plur. exanthem'ata.* [Gr. from ἐξανθεω, to blossom; ἐξ and ανθος, a flower.] Among *physicians,* eruption; a breaking out; pustules, petechiæ, or vibices; any efflorescence on the skin, as in measles, small pox, scarlatina, &c. This term is now limited, by systematic nosologists, to such eruptions as are accompanied with fever.

EXANTHEMAT'IC, EXANTHEM'ATOUS, } *a.* Eruptive; efflorescent; noting morbid redness of the skin. The measles is an *exanthematous* disease. [Tooke uses *exanthematic.*]

EXANT'LATE,† *v. t.* [L. *exantlo.*] To draw out; to exhaust.

EXANTLA'TION,† *n.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

EXARA'TION,† *n.* [L. *exaro; ex* and *aro.*] The act of writing.

EX'ARCH, *n.* [Gr. from αρχος, a chief.]

A prefect or governor under the Eastern emperors. Also, a deputy or legate in the Greek church.

EXARCH'ATE, *n.* The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.

EXARTICULA'TION, *n.* [*ex* and *articulation.*] Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.

EXAS'PERATE, *v. t.* [L. *exaspero*, to irritate, *ex* and *aspero*, from *asper*, rough, harsh.] 1. To anger; to irritate to a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree. We say, to *exasperate* a person, or to *exasperate* the passion of anger or resentment.—2. To aggravate; to embitter; as, to *exasperate* enmity.—3. To augment violence; to increase malignity; to exacerbate; as, to *exasperate* pain or a part inflamed.

EXAS'PERATE, *a.* Provoked; imbittered; inflamed.

EXAS'PERATED, *pp.* Highly angered or irritated; provoked; enraged; imbittered; increased in violence.

EXAS'PERATER, *n.* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence.

EXAS'PERATING, *ppr.* Exciting keen resentment; inflaming anger; irritating; increasing violence.

EXASPERA'TION, *n.* Irritation; the act of exciting violent anger; provocation.—2. Extreme degree of anger; violent passion.—3. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.

EXAUC'TORATE, } *v. t.* [L. *exauctoro; ex* and
EXAU'THORATE, } *auctoro*, to hire or bind, from *auctor*, author.] To dismiss from service; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORA'TION, } *n.* Dismission
EXAUTHORA'TION, } from service; deprivation; degradation; the removal of a person from an office or dignity in the church.

EXAU'THORIZE,† *v. t.* To deprive of authority.

EXAU'THORIZED,† *pp.* Deprived of authority.

EXAU'THORIZING,† *ppr.* Depriving of authority.

EXCÆCA'RIA, *n.* A genus of hot house plants, belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ.

EXCAL'CEATED, *a.* [L. *excalceo*, to pull off the shoes; *ex* and *calceus*, a shoe.] Deprived of shoes; unshod; barefooted.

EXCAM'BIE, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *excambiare.*] To exchange. [*Scotch.*]

EXCAM'BION, *n.* Exchange, barter. In *Scots law*, the name of the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

EXCANDES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *excandescentia, excandesco; ex* and *candesco, candeo*, to glow or be hot, from *caneo*, to be white, to shine.] 1. A growing hot; or a white heat: glowing heat.—2. Heat of passion; violent anger; or a growing angry.

EXCANDES'CENT, *a.* White with heat.

EXCANTA'TION, *n.* [L. *excanto*, but with an opposite signification.] Disenchantment by a countercharm. [*Lit. us.*]

EXCARN'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *caro*, flesh.] To deprive or clear of flesh.

EXCARN'ATED, *pp.* Deprived of flesh.

EXCARN'ATING, *ppr.* Depriving of flesh.

EXCARNIF'ICATE, *v. t.* To cut off flesh.

EXCARNIF'ICATING, *a.* Cutting off flesh.

EXCARNIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *excarnifico*, to cut in pieces, from *caro*, flesh.] The act of cutting off flesh, or of depriving of flesh.

EX CATHEDRA', *n.* [L. *ex*, from, and *cathedra*, from Gr. καθέδρα, chair.] A phrase used in speaking of the solemn dictates or decisions of prelates, chiefly the popes, delivered in their pontifical capacity. Hence, in *common language*, the phrase is used for any decision, direction, order, &c., given with an air of official authority.

EX'CAVATE, *v. t.* [L. *excavo; ex* and *cavo*, to hollow, *cavus*, hollow. *See* CAVE.] To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of any thing and make it hollow; as, to *excavate* a ball; to *excavate* the earth; to *excavate* the trunk of a tree and form a canoe.

EX'CAVATED, *pp.* Hollowed; made hollow.

EX'CAVATING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, *n.* The act of making hollow, by cutting, wearing, or scooping out the interior substance or part of a thing.—2. A hollow or a cavity formed by removing the interior substance. Many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

EX'CAVATOR, *n.* One who excavates.

EX'CECATE,† *v. t.* [L. *excæco.*] To make blind.

EXCECA'TION, *n.* The act of making blind.

EXCE'DENT, *n.* Excess. [*Not authorized.*]

EXCEED, *v. t.* [L. *excedo; ex* and *cedo*, to pass.] 1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity, or beyond any thing else; used equally in a physical or moral sense. One piece of cloth *exceeds* the customary length or breadth; one man *exceeds* another in bulk, stature, or weight; one offender *exceeds* another in villany.—2. To surpass; to excel. Homer *exceeded* all men in epic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero *exceeded* their cotemporaries in oratory.

King Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom; 1 Kings x.

EXCEED, *v. i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number or measure.

Forty stripes may he give him, and not *exceed*; Deut xxv.

2. To bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger. [*This verb is intransitive only by ellipsis.*]

EXCEEDABLE, *a.* That may surmount or exceed. [*Bad.*]

EXCEEDED, *pp.* Excelled; surpassed; outdone.

EXCEEDER, *n.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness.

EXCEEDING, *ppr.* Going beyond; surpassing; excelling; outdoing.—2. *a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; very extensive.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the flood. [*This sense is unusual.*] *Raleigh.*

3. *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; as, *exceeding* rich.

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Raleigh.*

I am thy shield, and thy *exceeding* great reward; Gen. xv.

EXCEEDING, *n.* Excess; superfluity.

EXCEEDINGLY, *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

Isaac trembled *exceedingly*; Gen. xxvii.

EXCEEDINGNESS,† *n.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEL', *v. t.* [L. *excello*, the root of which, *cello*, is not in use. In Ar *kaila* signifies to lift, raise, excel; also to speak, to strike, to beat. So we use *beat* in the sense of *surpass.*] 1. To go beyond; to exceed; to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo.

Excelling others, these were great;
Thou greater still, must these *excel*. *Prior.*

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all; Prov. xxxi.

2. To exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds.—3. To exceed; to surpass.

EXCEL', *v. i.* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions, in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength; Ps. ciii.

We say, to *excel* in mathematics; to *excel* in painting; to *excel* in heroic achievements.

EXCEL'LED, *pp.* Surpassed; outdone; exceeded in good qualities or laudable achievements.

EX'CELLENCE, } *n.* [Fr. from L. *ex-*
EX'CELLENCY, } *cellentia.*] 1. The state of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in any thing.—2. Any valuable quality; any thing highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous, in persons, or valuable and esteemed, in things. Purity of heart, uprightness of mind, sincerity, virtue, piety, are *excellencies* of character; symmetry of parts, strength, and beauty are *excellencies* of body; an accurate knowledge of an art is an *excellence* in the artisan; soundness and durability are *excellencies* in timber; fertility, in land; elegance, in writing. In short, whatever contributes to exalt man, or to render him esteemed and happy, or to bless society, is in him an *excellence*.

3. Dignity; high rank in the scale of beings. Angels are beings of more *excellence* than men; men are beings of more *excellence* than brutes.—4. A title of honour formerly given to kings and emperors, now given to ambassadors, governors, and other persons, below the rank of kings, but elevated above the common classes of men.

EX'CELLENT, *a.* Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; as, an *excellent* man or citizen; an *excellent* judge or magistrate.—2. Being of great value or use, applied to things; remarkable for good properties; as, *excellent* timber; an *excellent* farm; an *excellent* horse; *excellent* fruit.—3. Distinguished for superior attainments; as, an *excellent* artist.—4. Consummate; complete: *in an ill sense.*

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume.*

EX'CELLENTLY, *adv.* In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

EXCEL'SIOR, *a.* [L.] More lofty; more elevated.

EXCEN'TRIC, or EXCEN'TRICAL, *a.* [L. *eccentricus.*] Deviating from

the centre; not having the same centre.—*Excentric circles*, those circles that are wholly or partially included in another, but have different centres, in opposition to *concentric circles* or such as have the same centre, the one surrounding the other as with a ring. [*See* ECCENTRIC.]

EXCENTRI'CITY, or **ECCENTRI'CITY**, *n*. In *math*., the distance between the centre of an *ellipse* and either focus, is called the *excentricity* of the ellipse. It is in this way that we speak of the *excentricity* of the orbits of the planets which move in ellipses. [*See* ECCENTRICITY.]

EXCEPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *excepter;* from L. *excipio; ex* and *capio*, to take. *See* CAPTION, CAPTURE.] 1. To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; as, of the thirty persons present and concerned in a riot, we must *except* two.—2. To take or leave out any particular or particulars, from a general description.

When he saith, all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* who did put all things under him; 1 Cor. xv.

EXCEPT', *v. i.* To object; to make an objection or objections; usually followed by *to;* sometimes by *against.* I *except to* a witness, or *to* his testimony, on account of his interest or partiality.

EXCEPT', *pp.* Contracted from *excepted.* Taken out; not included. All were involved in this affair, *except* one; that is, *one excepted*, the case absolute or independent clause. *Except* ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish; that is, except this fact, that ye repent, or this fact being excepted, removed, taken away, ye shall all likewise perish. Or *except* may be considered as the imperative mode. *Except* thou or ye, this fact, ye shall all likewise perish. Hence, *except* is equivalent to *without*, *unless*, and denotes exclusion. *Except* and *Excepting* are commonly, though incorrectly, classed among *prepositions.*

EXCEPT'ED, *pp. See* EXCEPT.

EXCEPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking or leaving out; excluding.—2. This word is also used in the sense of *except*, as above explained. The prisoners were all condemned, *excepting* three. This is an anomalous use of the word, unless, in some cases, it may be referred to a pronoun. *Excepted* would be better; three excepted; three being excepted.

EXCEP'TION, *n*. The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. All the members voted for the bill, with the *exception* of five. All the land is in tillage, with an *exception* of two acres.—2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition.—3. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included. Almost every general rule has its *exceptions.* 4. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation; with *to;* sometimes with *against.* He made some *exceptions to* the argument.—5. Objection with dislike; offence; slight anger or resentment; with *at*, *to*, or *against*, and commonly used with *take;* as, to take *exception at* a severe remark; to take *exception to* what was said.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception.* *Shak.*

But it is more generally followed by *at*.—6. In *law*, the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; or an allegation against the sufficiency of an answer. In *law*, it is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either *dilatory* or *peremptory*.—7. A saving clause in a writing.—*Bill of exceptions*, in *law*, is a statement of exceptions to evidence, filed by the party, and which the judge must sign or seal.—8. In *Scots law*, it is used as synonymous with *defences.*

EXCEP'TIONABLE, *a.* Liable to objection.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EXCEP'TIONAL, *a.* That ought to be objected to.

EXCEP'TIONER, *n.* One who objects.

EXCEP'TIOUS, *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil, or take exceptions. [*Lit. us.*]

EXCEP'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to cavil.

EXCEPT'IVE, *a.* Including an exception; as, an *exceptive* preposition.—2. Making or being an exception.

EXCEPT'LESS,† *a.* Omitting all exception.

EXCEPT'OR, *n.* One who objects, or makes exceptions

EXCER'EBROSE, *a.* Having no brains.

EXCERN', *v. t* [L. *excerno; ex* and *cerno*, Gr. κρινω, to separate.] To separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete; as, fluids are *excerned* in perspiration.

EXCERN'ED, *pp.* Separated; excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body.

EXCERN'ING, *ppr* Emitting through the small passages; excreting.

EXCERP', *v. t.* [L. *excerpo.*] To pick out. [*Lit. us.*]

EXCERPT',† *v. t.* [L. *excerpo; ex* and *carpo*, to take] To select.

Excerpta. [L.] Passages extracted.

EXCERP'TION, *n.* [L. *excerptio.*] 1. A picking out; a gleaning; selection.—2. That which is selected or gleaned. [*Lit. us.*]

EXCERP'TOR, *n.* A picker; a culler.

EXCERPTS', *n.* Extracts from authors. [*A bad word.*]

EXCESS', *n.* [L. *excessus*, from *excedo. See* EXCEED.] 1. *Literally*, that which *exceeds* any measure or limit, or which *exceeds* something else, or a going beyond a just line or point. Hence, superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of light.—2. That which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; as, the *excess* of a limb; the *excess* of bile in the system.—3. Superabundance of any thing.—4. Any transgression of due limits.—5. In *morals*, any indulgence of appetite, passion, or exertion, beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance in gratifications; as, *excess* in eating or drinking; *excess* of joy; *excess* of grief; *excess* of love, or of anger; *excess* of labour.—6. In *arith.* and *geom.*, the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities; that which remains when the lesser number or quantity is taken from the greater.—*Spherical excess*, in *trigonometry*, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

EXCESS'IVE, *a.* Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; as, the *excessive* bulk of a man; *excessive* labour; *excessive* wages.—2. Beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience, or utility; as, *excessive* indulgence of any kind.

Excessive bail shall not be required. *Bill of Rights.*

3. Extravagant; unreasonable. His expenditures of money were *excessive.*—4. Vehement; violent; as, *excessive* passion.

EXCESS'IVELY, *adv* In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved.—2. Vehemently; violently; as, the wind blew *excessively.*

EXCESS'IVENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

EXCHĂNCELLOR, *n.* One who has been chancellor, but has left the office.

EXCHĂNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *échanger;* Arm. *eccinch;* from *changer*, *ccinch*, to change.] 1. In *com.*, to give one thing or commodity for another; to alienate or transfer the property of a thing, and receive in compensation for it something of supposed equal value; to barter; and in *vulgar language*, to swap; to truck. It differs from *sell*, only in the kind of compensation. To *sell* is to alienate for *money;* to *exchange* is to alienate one commodity for another; as, to *exchange* horses; to *exchange* oxen for corn.—2. To lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.—3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation the same thing.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

4. To give and receive the like thing; as, to *exchange* thoughts; to *exchange* work; to *exchange* blows; to *exchange* prisoners. It has *with* before the person receiving the thing given, and *for* before the equivalent. Will you *exchange* horses *with* me? Will you *exchange* your horse *for* mine?

EXCHĂNGE, *n.* In *com.*, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given.

Joseph gave them bread in *exchange* for horses; Gen. xlvii.

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract.—3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of thoughts; an *exchange* of civilities.—4. The contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity.—5. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange.* *Shak.*

In *ordinary business*, this is called *change.*—6. The form of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of *exchange.* *A.* in London is creditor to *B.* in New York, and *C.* in London owes *D.* in New

York a like sum. *A.* in London draws a bill of *exchange* on *B.* in New York; *C.* in London purchases the bill, by which *A.* receives his debt due from *B.* in New York. *C.* transmits the bill to *D.* in New York, who receives the amount from *B.*—*Bills of exchange*, drawn on persons in a foreign country, are called *foreign bills of exchange;* the like bills, drawn on persons in different parts or cities of the same country, are called *inland bills of exchange.* A bill of *exchange* is a mercantile contract in which four persons are primarily concerned.—7. In *mercantile language*, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a *bill of exchange.* — 8. The course of exchange is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is *at par*, when a bill in New York for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for less, exchange is *under par.* If the purchaser is obliged to give more, exchange is *above par.* — 9. In *law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee simple for fee simple. -10. The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into *'change.* — 11. A rule in *arith.*, the object of which is to find how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another. All the calculations in *exchange* may be performed by the *Rule of Proportion;* and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—*Arbitration of exchanges*, when the courses of exchange between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth, &c. of any number of places are given, the method of finding the course of exchange between the first place and the last, corresponding to these courses, is called *arbitration of exchanges.* All the operations in such cases may be performed by one or more analogies in the Rule of Proportion.

EXCHĀNGEABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Though the law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons. *Washington*

EXCHĀNGEABLE, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. *Marshall.*

Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold and silver. *Ramsay.*

EXCHĀNGED, *pp.* Given or received for something else; bartered.

EXCHĀNGER, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange; Matt. xxv.

EXCHĀNGING, *ppr.* Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.

EXCHEQ'UER, *n.* (exchek'er.) [Fr. *échiquier*, checker-work, a chess-board. *See* CHESS and CHECKER.] In *England*, an ancient tribunal and court of record, founded, chiefly, for the collection and care of the royal revenues. It now consists of two divisions; one of which exercises jurisdiction in all cases relating to the customs and excise, and over revenue matters generally. The other is a court of common law, in which all personal actions may be brought. A third division, for the trial of causes in equity, was abolished by the 5 Vict. c. 5. The court was further regulated by the 5 and 6 Vict. c. 86. The judges are four: the lord chief baron, and three inferior barons. An appeal lies from their decisions to the courts of queen's bench and common pleas, sitting in the exchequer chamber.—*Exchequer bills*, in *England*, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government and bearing interest. Exchequer bills form a principal part of the public unfunded debt of Great Britain.—The *court of exchequer*, in *Scotland*, was originally the king's revenue court. It was established on its present footing in the reign of Queen Anne. The judges are the high treasurer of Great Britain, with a chief baron and four barons, who must be either serjeants at law, or English barristers, or Scotch advocates of five years' standing. By the act of Queen Anne, the court was allowed a privative jurisdiction as to the duties of customs, excise, or other revenues appertaining to the king, and as to all honours and estates which may accrue to the crown. The barons were also empowered to pass the accounts of sheriffs, and other officers who have the execution of writs issuing from, or returnable to, the court of exchequer, and to receive resignations of lands, and to pass signatures of charters, tutories, and other gifts of casualties, &c. By a recent act, however, the powers of the barons of the Scotch exchequer, as to the duties and revenues, &c., have ceased, and their duties are now performed by a judge of the court of session.

EXCHEQ'UER, *v. t.* To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer.

EXCHEQ'UERED, *pp.* Proceeded against in the court of exchequer

EXCHEQ'UERING, *ppr.* Instituting process against in the court of exchequer.

EXCIP'IENT, *n.* One who excepts.

EXCISABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Liable or subject to excise; as, paper is an *excisable* commodity.

EXCISE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *excisum*, cut off, from *excido;* G. *accise.*] An inland duty or impost, laid on commodities consumed, or on the retail, which is the last stage before consumption; as, an *excise* on paper, soap, &c., which a person consumes in his family. But many articles are excised at the manufactories, as spirit at the distillery. Excise duties were first collected in 1643, by the Long Parliament.

EXCISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*) To lay or impose a duty on articles consumed, or in the hands of merchants, manufacturers, and retailers; to levy an excise on.

EXCISED, *pp.* Charged with the duty of excise.

EXCISEMAN, *n.* An officer who inspects commodities and rates the excise duty on them.

EXCISING, *ppr.* Imposing the duty of excise.

EXCIS'ION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *excisio.*] 1. In *sur.*, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; extirpation; amputation.—2. The cutting off of a person from his people; extirpation; destruction.

The rabbins reckon three kinds of *excision.* *Encyc.*

EXCITABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *excite.*] The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action by the force of stimulants.

EXCITABLE, *a.* Having the quality of being susceptible of excitement; capable of increased action by the force of stimulants.—2. Capable of being excited, or roused into action.

EXCITANT, *n.* That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

EX'CITATE,† *v. t.* To excite.

EXCITA'TION, *n.* The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

EXCITATIVE, *a.* Having power to excite.

EXCITATORY, *a.* Tending to excite; containing excitement.

EXCITE, *v. t.* [L. *excito; ex* and *cito*, to *cite*, to call or provoke.] 1. To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act that which is dormant, stupid, or inactive; as, to *excite* the spirits or courage.—2. To stimulate; to give new or increased action to; as, to *excite* the human system; to *excite* the bowels.—3. To raise; to create; to put in motion; as, to *excite* a mutiny or insurrection.—4. To rouse; to inflame; as, to *excite* the passions. —To *excite* an electric, is to apply friction to it so as to produce electricity.

EXCITED, *pp.* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.

EXCITEMENT, *n.* The act of exciting; stimulation.—2. The state of being roused into action, or of having increased action. Stimulants are intended to produce *excitement* in the animal system.—3. Agitation; a state of being roused into action; as, an *excitement* of the people.—4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.—*Excitement* is synonymous with *excitation:* but the former is more frequently applied to the activities of living, and the latter to those of inorganic bodies.

EXCITER, *n.* He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves.—2. In *med.*, a stimulant.

EXCITING, *ppr.* Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.—*Exciting causes*, in *med.*, are those which immediately produce disease, or those which excite the action of predisponent causes.

EXCITING, *n.* Excitation.

EXCITIVE, *a.* Tending to excite.

EXCLĀIM, *n.* Outcry; clamour.

EXCLĀIM, *v. i.* [L. *exclamo; ex* and *clamo*, to cry out. *See* CLAIM, CLAMOUR.] 1. To utter the voice with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment; to *exclaim* with joy.—2. To declare with loud vociferation.

That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him. *Shak.*

EXCLĀIMER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise; as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny.

EXCLĀIMING, *ppr.* Crying out; vociferating; speaking with heat or passion.

EXCLAMA'TION, *n.* Outcry; noisy

talk; clamour; as, *exclamations* against abuses in government.—2. Vehement vociferation.

Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shak.*

3. Emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or elevation of voice; ecphonesis; as, O dismal night!—4. A note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked: thus!—5. In *gram.*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.

EXCLAMA'TIVE, *a.* Containing exclamation.

EXCLAM'ATORILY, or **EXCLAM'ATIVELY,** *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

EXCLAM'ATORY, *a.* Using exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* speaker.—2. Containing or expressing exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

EXCLŪDE, *v. t.* [L. *excludo; ex* and *claudo*, to shut, Gr. χλειδοω, χλειω.] Properly, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with *preclude*. 1. To thrust out: to eject; as, to *exclude* young animals from the womb or from eggs. 2. To hinder from entering or admission; to shut out; as, one body *excludes* another from occupying the same space. The church ought to *exclude* immoral men from the communion.—3. To debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment.—4. To except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, description, order, species, genus, &c., in a general sense.

EXCLŪDED, *pp.* Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred; not included or comprehended.

EXCLŪDING, *ppr.* Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending.

EXCLU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The act of excluding, or of thrusting out; ejection; as, the *exclusion* of a fetus.—2. The act of denying entrance or admission; a shutting out.—3. The act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use, or enjoyment.—4. Rejection; non-reception or admission, in a general sense.—5. Exception. 6. Ejection; that which is omitted or thrown out.

EXCLU'SIONIST, *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege.

EXCLU'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of preventing entrance; as, *exclusive* bars.—2. Debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, an *exclusive* privilege.—*Exclusive privilege*, in *Scots law*, a term used in a limited sense, to signify the rights and franchises, of the nature of monopolies, enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations are entitled to prevent *unfreemen* or tradesmen, not members of the corporation, *from* exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh. Strictly speaking, all incorporations formed without an act of parliament or the sovereign's patent are unlawful. [*See* CORPORATION, COMMUNITY, INCORPORATION.]—3. Not taking into the account, not including or comprehending; as, the general had five thousand troops, *exclusive* of artillery and cavalry. He sent me all the numbers from 78 to 94 *exclusive;* that is, all the numbers between 78 and 94, but these numbers, the first and last, are excepted or not included.

EXCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; as, to enjoy a privilege *exclusively*.—2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

EXCLU'SIVENESS, *n.* State of being exclusive.

EXCLU'SIVISM, *n.* Act or practice of excluding.

EXCLU'SORY, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [*Lit. us.*]

EXCOCT',† *v. t.* [L. *excoctus.*] To boil.

EXCOǴITATE, *v. t.* [L. *excogito; ex* and *cogito*, to think.] To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive.

EXCOǴITATED, *pp.* Contrived; struck out in thought.

EXCOǴITATING, *ppr.* Contriving.

EXCOǴITA'TION, *n.* Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

EX-COM'MISSARY, *n.* [*ex* and *commissary.*] A commissary dismissed from office; one formerly a commissary.

EXCOMMŪNE,† *v. t.* To exclude.

EXCOMMU'NICABLE, *a.* [*See* EXCOMMUNICATE.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

EXCOMMU'NICATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *communico.*] To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the church, by an ecclesiastical sentence, and deprive of spiritual advantages; as, to *excommunicate* notorious offenders.

EXCOMMU'NICATE, *n.* One who is excommunicated.

EXCOMMU'NICATED, *pp.* Expelled or separated from communion with a church, and a participation of its ordinances, rights, and privileges.

EXCOMMU'NICATING, *ppr.* Expelling from the communion of a church, and depriving of spiritual advantages, by an ecclesiastical sentence or decree.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, *n.* The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages; an ecclesiastical penalty or punishment inflicted on offenders. Excommunication is an ecclesiastical interdict, of two kinds, the *lesser* and the *greater;* the *lesser* excommunication is a separation or suspension of the offender from partaking of the eucharist; the *greater* is an absolute separation and exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rights and advantages.

Ex concesso. [L.] From that which is conceded.

EXCO'RIATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *excorio; ex* and *corium*, skin, hide.] To flay; to strip or wear off the skin; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle in any manner, as by rubbing, beating, or by the action of acrid substances.

EXCO'RIATED, or **EXCO'RIATE,** *pp.* and *a.* Flayed; galled; stripped of skin or the cuticle; abraded.

EXCO'RIATING, *ppr.* Flaying; galling; stripping off the cuticle.

EXCORIA'TION, *n.* The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin.—2.† Plunder; the act of stripping of possessions.

EXCOR'TICATED, *pp.* Deprived of its bark.

EXCORTICA'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *cortex*, bark.] The act of stripping off bark.

EX'CREABLE, *a.* That may be discharged by spitting. [*Lit. us.*]

EX'CREATE, *v. t.* [L. *excreo, exscreo*, to hawk and spit.] To hawk and spit; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EX'CREATED, *pp.* Discharged from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EX'CREATING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EXCREA'TION, *n.* A spitting out.

EX'CREMENT, *n.* [L. *excrementum*, from *excerno, excretus; ex* and *cerno*, to separate, Gr. κρινω.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

EXCREMENT'AL, *a.* Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

EXCREMENTI''TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in excrement.

EXCREMENTI''TIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting in matter evacuated or proper to be evacuated from the animal body.

EXCRES'CENCE, or **EXCRES'CENCY,** *n.* [L. *excrescens*, from *excresco; ex* and *cresco*, to grow.] 1. In *sur.*, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart or a tubercle; a superfluous part. —2. Any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumour; or something growing out from a plant.—3. A preternatural production.

EXCRES'CENT, *a.* Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous; as a wart or tumour.

Expunge the whole or lop the *excrescent* parts. *Pope*

EXCRĒTE, *v. t.* [L. *excretus*, infra.] To separate and throw off; to discharge; as, to *excrete* urine.

EXCRĒTED, *pp.* Passed from the body by excretion.

EXCRĒTING, *ppr.* Discharging; separating by the natural ducts.

EXCRE'TION, *n.* [L. *excretio*, from *excerno*, to separate.] 1. A separation of some fluid from the blood, by means of the glands; a throwing off or discharge of animal fluids from the body. —2. That which is excreted; fluids separated from the body by the glands and called *excrement*. The term *excretion* is more usually applied to those *secretions* which are directly discharged from the body. It is also applied to the discharges from the bowels, which are called *alvine excretions*.

EX'CRETIVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

Excretive faculty. *Harvey*

EX'CRETORY, *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter; as, *excretory* ducts.

EX'CRETORY, *n.* A little duct or vessel, destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also a secretory vessel.

The *excretories* are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE, *a.* [infra.] Liable to torment. [*Lit. us.*]

EXCRU'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *excrucio; ex* and *crucio*, to torment, from *crux*, a cross.] To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on; as, to *excruciate* the heart or the body.

EXCRU'CIATED, *pp.* Tortured; racked; tormented.

EXCRU'CIATING, *ppr.* Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain.—2. *a.* Extremely painful; distressing; as, *excruciating* fears.

EXCRUCIA'TION, *n.* Torture; extreme pain; vexation.

EXCUBA'TION, *n.* The act of watching all night. [*Lit. us.*]

EXCUBITO'RIA, *n* [L. *ex* and *cubo*, to lie.] Galleries in a church where persons used to watch during the night.

EXCULP'ABLE, *a.* That may be exculpated.

EXCULP'ATE, *v. t.* [It. *scolpare;* L. *ex* and *culpo*, to blame, *culpa*, fault.] To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to excuse. How naturally are we inclined to *exculpate* ourselves and throw the blame on others! Eve endeavoured to *exculpate* herself for eating the forbidden fruit, and throw the blame on the serpent; Adam attempted to *exculpate* himself and throw the blame on Eve.

EXCULP'ATED, *pp.* Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt.

EXCULP'ATING, *ppr.* Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime.

EXCULPA'TION, *n.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.—*Letters of exculpation;* in *Scots law*, a warrant granted at the suit of the pannel or defender in a criminal prosecution, for citing and compelling the attendance of witnesses, in proof either of his defences against the libel, or of his objections against any of the jury or witnesses, or in support of whatever else may tend to his exculpation.

EXCULP'ATORY, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excusatory evidence.

EXCUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *ex* and *curro*, to run.] Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of any thing. A botanical term.

EXCUR'SION, *n.* [L. *excursio*, *excurso*, from *cursus*, from *curro*, to run.] 1. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path.

> She in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. Progression beyond fixed limits; as, the *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of heat and cold.—3. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design.—4. An expedition or journey into a distant part; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.

EXCUR'SIVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating; as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

EXCUR'SIVELY, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

EXCUR'SIVENESS, *n.* The act of wandering or passing usual limits.

EXCURS'US, *n.* [L.] Digression. Among theological writers, a more full exposition of some important point or doctrine, appended to a work.

EXCU'SABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* EXCUSE.] That may be excused; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable*.—2. Admitting of excuse or justification; as, an *excusable* action.

EXCU'SABLENESS, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

EXCUSA'TION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Excuse; apology. [*Lit. us.*]

EXCUSA'TOR, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or carry an apology.

EXCU'SATORY, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical; as, an *excusatory* plea.

EXCUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *excuso; ex* and *causor*, to blame. *See* CAUSE.] 1. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt. We *excuse* a person in our own minds, when we acquit him of guilt or blame; or we *excuse* him by a declaration of that acquittal.—2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook. We *excuse* a fault which admits of apology or extenuation; and we *excuse* irregular conduct, when extraordinary circumstances appear to justify it.—3. To free from an obligation or duty.

> I pray thee have me *excused;* Luke xiv.

4. To remit; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a forfeiture. 5. To pardon; to admit an apology for.

> *Excuse* some courtly strains. *Pope*

6. To throw off an imputation by apology.

> Think you that we *excuse* ourselves to you? 2 Cor. xii.

7. To justify; to vindicate.

> Their thoughts accusing or else *excusing* one another; Rom. ii.

EXCUSE, *n.* A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. Every man has an *excuse* to offer for his neglect of duty; the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.—2. The act of excusing or apologizing.—3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. His inability to comply with the request must be his *excuse*.

EXCUSED, *pp.* (*s* as *z.*) Acquitted of guilt or fault; forgiven; overlooked.

EXCUSELESS, *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.

EXCUSER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One who offers excuses or pleads for another.—2. One who excuses or forgives another.

EXCUSING, *ppr.* (*s* as *z.*) Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving; overlooking.

EXCUSS',† *v. t.* [L. *excussus.*] To shake off; also to seize and detain by law.

EXCUS'SION,† *n.* A seizing by law.

EX-DIRECT'OR, *n.* One who has been a director, but is displaced.

EX'ECRABLE, *a.* [L. *execrabilis. See* EXECRATE.] Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable; as, an *execrable* wretch.

EX'ECRABLY, *adv.* Cursedly; detestably.

EX'ECRATE, *v. t.* [L. *execror*, from *ex* and *sacer*, the primary sense of which is to separate. *See* SACRED.] Literally, to curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.

EX'ECRATED, *pp.* Cursed; denounced; imprecated.

EX'ECRATING, *ppr.* Cursing; denouncing; imprecating.

EXECRA'TION, *n.* The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed.

> Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*. *Shak.*

EX'ECRATORY, *n.* A formulary of execration.

EXECT', *v. t.* [L. *execo*, for *exseco*] To cut off or out; to cut away. [*Lit. us.*]

EXEC'TION, *n.* A cutting off or out. [*Lit. us.*]

EX'ECUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *exécuter;* It. *eseguire;* Sp. *executar;* L. *exequor*, for *exsequor; ex* and *sequor*, to follow. *See* SEEK.] 1. Literally, to follow out or through. Hence, to perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish. We *execute* a purpose, a plan, design, or scheme; we *execute* a work undertaken, that is, we pursue it to the end.—2. To perform; to inflict; as, to *execute* judgment or vengeance.—3. To carry into effect; as, to *execute* law or justice.—4. To carry into effect the law, or the judgment, or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; as, to *execute* a traitor. -5. To kill.—6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing; as, to *execute* a deed or lease

EX'ECUTE, *v. i.* To perform the proper office; to produce an effect.

EX'ECUTED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.

EX'ECUTER, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. [*See* EXECUTOR.]

EX'ECUTING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; finishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carrying into effect.

EXECU'TION, *n.* Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing.

> The excellence of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land, or debt, damages, or costs, is obtained, or by which judicial punishment is inflicted. - 3. The instrument, warrant, or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. An *execution* issues from the clerk of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, on the estate, goods, or body of the debtor. -- *Execution by a messenger-at-arms or other officer of the law*, according to the law of Scotland, is an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer, that he has given the citation, or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing. Such executions must be subscribed by the executer and witnesses. By the law of Scotland, all execution of decrees and sentences, whether civil or criminal, proceeds either directly in the name of the king, in virtue of letters or writs of execution under his signet, or on the authority of judges or magistrates, to whom a certain portion of executive power is delegated by the sovereign.—4. The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; as, the *execution* of a deed.—5. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law.—6. Effect; something done or accomplished. Every shot did *execution*.—7. Destruction; slaughter. It is used after *do*, to *do* execution; never after *make*.—8. Performance, as in painting or other art.—9. In *music*, execution denotes a facility of voice or finger in running rapid divisions, and performing all the higher requisites, as intonation, taste, grace, feeling, and expression.

EXECU'TIONER, *n.* One who exe-

cutes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. *It is chiefly used in this sense.*—2. He that kills; he that murders.—3. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

EXEC'UTIVE, *a.* (egzec'utive.) Having the quality of executing or performing; as, *executive* power or authority; an *executive* officer. Hence, in government, *executive* is used in distinction from *legislative* and *judicial.* The body that deliberates and enacts laws, is *legislative;* the body that judges, or applies the laws to particular cases, is *judicial;* the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive.*

EXEC'UTIVE, *n.* The officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government.

EXEC'UTOR, *n.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect. *Executor in his own wrong,* is one, who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the trouble of executorship, without the profits or advantages.

EXECUTO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive.

EXEC'UTORSHIP, *n.* The office of an executor.

EXEC'UTORY, *a.* Performing official duties.—2. In *law,* to be executed or carried into effect in future; to take effect on a future contingency; as, an *executory* devise or remainder.

EXEC'UTRESS, } *n.* A female executor:
EXEC'UTRIX, } a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

EXEC'UTRY, *n.* In *Scots law,* the general name given to the whole movable estate and effects of a defunct, (with the exception only of heirship movables,) and the proper subject of the executor's administration.

EXE'DRA, or **EXHE'DRA,** *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ἕδρα, a seat.] In *ancient arch.,* the name given to vestibules or apartments in public buildings where the philosophers disputed; also the vestibules of private houses, used for conversation. In *medieval arch.,* the term is sometimes applied to the porches of churches, especially to the Galilee or western porch. It was also sometimes applied to the apsis.

EXEGE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξήγησις, from ἐξηγέομαι, to explain, from ἐξ and ἡγέομαι, to lead.] 1. Exposition; explanation; interpretation.—*Exegesis* among biblical critics comprehends not only the explanation and interpretation of scripture, but also apologetic divinity or defence of revealed religion, the history and establishment of the canon of scripture, and sacred philosophy. The same term, taken in a limited sense, has been applied to the science which lays down the principles of the art of sacred interpretation; though it is also designated by another name, *hermeneutics.* —2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject. The name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to students when on their trials before presbyteries, in order to their being licensed or ordained. It consists of a Latin discourse on some common-place or controverted point in theology.

EXEGET'ICAL, or **EXEGET'IC,** *a.* Explanatory; tending to illustrate or unfold; expository.—*Exegetics,* or *exegetical* theology, comprehends apologetic divinity, or defence of revealed religion and of the scriptures, the history of the sacred canon, sacred philology, and interpretation.

EXEGET'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of explanation.

EXEGET'IST, *n.* One who is skilled in *exegetical* theology.

EXEM'PLAR, *n.* (egzem'plar.) [L. *See* EXAMPLE.] 1. A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated.—2. The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.

EX'EMPLARILY, *adv.* In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner.

She is *exemplarily* loyal. *Howell.*

2. In a manner that may warn others, by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil; or in a manner intended to warn others.

Some he punished *exemplarily* in this world. *Hakewill.*

EX'EMPLARINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.

EXEMPLAR'ITY, *n.* A pattern worthy of imitation.

EX'EMPLARY, *a.* [from *exemplar.*] Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. The Christian should be *exemplary* in his life, as well as correct in his doctrines. —2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices; as, *exemplary* justice; *exemplary* punishment.—3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

When any duty has fallen into general neglect, the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

4. Illustrating.

Exempli gratia. [L.] For an example, or for the sake of an example.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, *n.* [from *exemplify.*] 1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.—2. A copy; a transcript; an attested copy; as, an *exemplification* of a deed, or of letters patent.

EXEM'PLIFIED, *pp.* Illustrated by example or copy.

EXEM'PLIFIER, *n.* One that exemplifies by following a pattern.

EXEM'PLIFY, *v. t.* (egzem'plify.) [from *exemplar;* Low L. *exemplo.*] 1. To show or illustrate by example. The life and conversation of our Saviour *exemplified* his doctrines and precepts. —2. To copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy.—3. To prove or show by an attested copy.

EXEM'PLIFYING, *ppr.* Illustrating by example; transcribing; taking an attested copy; proving by an attested copy.

EXEMPT', *v. t.* (egzemt'.) [Fr. *exempter;* from L. *eximo, exemptus; ex* and *emo,* to take.] Literally, to take out or from; hence, to free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burthen, restraint, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from. Officers and students of colleges are *exempted* from military duty. No man is *exempted* from pain and suffering. The laws of God *exempt* no man from the obligation to obedience.

Certain abbeys claimed to be *exempted* from the jurisdiction of their bishops. *Henry, Hist. Brit.*

EXEMPT', *a.* Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to; as, to be *exempt* from military duty, or from a poll tax; to be *exempt* from pain or fear. Peers in Great Britain are *exempt* from serving on inquests.—2. Free by privilege; as, *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a lord or of a court.—3. Free; clear; not included.—4.† Cut off from.

EXEMPT', *n.* One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

EXEMPT'ED, *pp.* Freed from charge, duty, tax, or evils, to which others are subject; privileged; not subjected.

EXEMPT'IBLE†, *a,* Free; privileged.

EXEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from charge, duty, tax, or evil; granting immunity to.

EXEMP'TION, *n.* The act of exempting; the state of being exempt.—2. Freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege. Many cities of Europe purchased or obtained *exemptions* from feudal servitude. No man can claim an *exemption* from pain, sorrow, or death.

EXEMPTI'TIOUS,† *a.* Separable; that may be taken from.

EXEN'TERATE, *v. t.* [L. *exentero; ex* and Gr ἔντερα, entrails.] To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel.

EXENTERA'TION, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels.

EXEQUA'TUR, *n.* [L.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent, issued by the Government, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in a foreign country.

EXE'QUIAL, *a.* [L. *exequialis.*] Pertaining to funerals.

EX'EQUIES, *n. plur.* [L. *exequiæ,* from *exequor,* that is, *exsequor,* to follow.] Funereal rites; the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession.

EXER'CENT, *a.* [L. *exercens. See* EXERCISE.] Using; practising; following; as, a calling or profession. [*Lit. us.*]

EX'ERCISABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That may be exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

EX'ERCISE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *exercitium,* from *exerceo; ex* and the root of Gr. ἔργον, Eng. *work;* Fr. *exercice.*] In a general sense, any kind of work, labour, or exertion of body. Hence, 1. Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business; as, the *exercise* of an art, trade, occupation, or profession.—2. Practice; performance; as, the *exercise* of religion.—3. Use; employment; exertion; as, the *exercise* of the eyes, or of the senses, or of any power of body or mind.—4. Exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion, by labour, walking, riding, or other exertion.

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend. *Dryden.*

5. Exertion of the body for amusement, or for instruction; the habitual use of the limbs for acquiring an art, dexterity, or grace, as in fencing, dancing,

riding; or the exertion of the muscles for invigorating the body.—6. Exertion of the body and mind, or faculties for improvement, as in oratory, in painting, or statuary.—7. Use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice. Military *exercises* consist in using arms, in motions, marches, and evolutions Naval *exercise* consists in the use or management of artillery, and in the evolutions of fleets.—8. Exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers.—9. Task; that which is appointed for one to perform.—10. Act of divine worship.—11. A lesson or example for practice.—*Exercise and Addition*, the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry when on their trials before presbyteries. The subject is a passage from the Greek New Testament. The *exercise* gives the coherence of the text and context, the logical division and explanation of the words, with elucidation of difficult and unusual phrases according to the original language, and concludes with a paraphrase of the whole passage, founded upon and in harmony with the previous criticism. The *addition* gives the doctrinal propositions or truths.

EX'ERCISE, *v. t.* [L. *exerceo; Fr. exercer. See* the noun] 1. In a general sense, to move; to exert; to cause to act, in any manner; as, to *exercise* the body or the hands; to *exercise* the mind, the powers of the mind, the reason or judgment.—2. To use; to exert; as, to *exercise* authority or power.—3. To use for improvements in skill; as, to *exercise* arms.—4. To exert one's powers or strength; to practise habitually; as, to *exercise* one's self in speaking or music.—5. To practise; to perform the duties of; as, to *exercise* an office.—6. To train to use; to discipline; to cause to perform certain acts, as preparatory to service; as, to *exercise* troops.—7. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts.

Herein do I *exercise* myself, to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and men; Acts xxiv.

8. To use; to employ.—9. To busy; to keep busy in action, exertion, or employment.—10. To pain or afflict; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy.

EX'ERCISE, *v. i.* To use action or exertion; as, to *exercise* for health or amusement. [*Elliptical.*]

EX'ERCISED, *pp.* Exerted; used; trained; disciplined; accustomed; made skilful by use; employed; practised; pained; afflicted; rendered uneasy.

EX'ERCISER, *n.* One who exercises.

EX'ERCISING, *ppr.* Exerting; using; employing; training; practising.

EXERCITA'TION, *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, from *exerceo. See* EXERCISE.] Exercise; practice; use.

EXER'CITOR, *n.* [from L. *exercere.*] In *Scots law*, the person to whom the profits of a ship or trading vessel belong, whether he be the actual owner or merely the freighter.

EXER'GUE, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ἔργον, work.] A little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, &c.

EXERT', *v. t.* (egzert'.) [L. *exero*, for *exsero; ex* and *sero*, to throw, to thrust, for this is the radical sense of *sero.*] 1. Literally, to thrust forth; to emit; to push out.

Before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

[*An unusual application.*]—2. To bring out; to cause to come forth; to produce. But more generally,—3. To put or thrust forth, as strength, force, or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation; as, to *exert* the strength of the body or limbs; to *exert* efforts; to *exert* powers or faculties; to *exert* the mind.—4. To put forth; to do or perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul. *South.*

To exert one's self, is to use efforts; to strive.

EXERT'ED, *pp.* Thrust or pushed forth; put in action.

EXERT'ING, *ppr.* Putting forth; putting in action.

EXER'TION, *n.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving or struggling; as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs, of the mind or faculties. The ship was saved by great *exertions* of the crew. No *exertions* will suppress a vice which great men countenance.

EXERT'IVE, *a.* Exerting; having power to exert.

EXERT'MENT, *n.* Exertion; act of exerting.

EXE'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *exesus, exedo; ex* and *edo*, to eat.] The act of eating out or through. [*Lit. us.*]

EXES'TUATE, *v. i.* To boil; to be agitated.

EXESTUA'TION, *n.* [L. *exæstuatio; ex* and *æstuo*, to boil.] A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence.

Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.

Ex facie. [L.] From the face of; said of what appears from the face of a writing. A term used in *Scots law.*

EXFO'LIATE, *v. i.* [L. *exfolio; ex* and *folium*, a leaf.] In *sur.*, to separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone; in *mineralogy*, to scale off, as the laminæ of a mineral.

EXFO'LIATED, *pp.* Separated in thin scales, as a carious bone.

EXFO'LIATING, *ppr.* Separating and coming off in scales.

EXFOLIA'TION, *n.* The scaling of a bone; the process of separation, as pieces of unsound bone from the sound part; desquamation

EXFO'LIATIVE, *a.* Having the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone.

EXFO'LIATIVE, *n.* That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation.

EXHA'LABLE, *a.* [*See* EXHALE.] That may be exhaled or evaporated.

EXHA'LANT, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

EXHALA'TION, *n.* [L. *exhalatio. See* EXHALE.] 1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapour; evaporation.—2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapour; fume or steam; effluvia.—*Exhalations* are visible or invisible. The earth is often dried by evaporation, without visible *exhalations.* The smell of fragrant plants is caused by invisible *exhalations.*

EXHALE, *v. t.* (egzha'le.) [L. *exhalo; ex* and *halo*, to breathe, to send forth vapour; Ir. *gal, gail*, vapour; *gailim*, to evaporate.] 1. To send out; to emit; as vapour, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance. The rose *exhales* a fragrant odour. The earth *exhales* vapour. Marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.—2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles; to evaporate. The sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

EXHALED, *pp.* Sent out; emitted, as vapour; evaporated.

EXHALEMENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapour.

EXHALING, *ppr.* Sending or drawing out in vapour or effluvia.

EXHALING, *a.* Serving to exhale, promoting exhalation; as, *exhaling* vessels; an *exhaling* surface.

EXHAUST', *v. t.* (egzhaust'.) [L. *exhaurio, exhaustum; ex* and *haurio*, to draw, Gr. ἀρύω.] 1. To draw out or drain off the whole of any thing; to draw out, till nothing of the matter drawn is left. We *exhaust* the water in a well, by drawing or pumping; the water of a marsh is *exhausted* by draining; the moisture of the earth is *exhausted* by evaporation.—2. To empty by drawing out the contents. Venesection may *exhaust* the veins and arteries. The air-pump *exhausts* the air from a glass vessel or receiver.—3. To draw out or to use and expend the whole; to consume. The treasures of the prince were *exhausted;* his means or his resources were *exhausted.* The strength or fertility of land may be *exhausted.*—4. To use or expend the whole by exertion; as, to *exhaust* the strength or spirits; to *exhaust* one's patience. Hence this phrase is equivalent to tire, weary, fatigue.

EXHAUST', *a.* Drained; exhausted; [*Lit. us.*]

EXHAUST'ED, *pp.* Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining, or evaporation; wholly used or expended; consumed.—*Exhausted receiver*, in *pneumatics*, a vessel or receiver from the interior of which the air has been extracted by the action of the air-pump.

EXHAUST'ER, *n.* He or that which exhausts or draws out.

EXHAUST'IBLE, *a.* That may be exhausted or drained off.

EXHAUST'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out; draining off; emptying; using or expending the whole; consuming.—2. *a.* Tending to exhaust; as, *exhausting* labour.

EXHAUS'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.—2. The state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.—3. In *math.*, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*, or showing that if one is supposed either greater or less than the other there will arise a contradiction. Upon the method of exhaustions depends the arithmetic of infinites introduced by Wallis; and also the method of increments, differentials, fluxions, and infinite series.

EXHAUST'LESS, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible; as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

EXHAUST'MENT, *n.* Exhaustion; drain.

EXHAUST'URE, *n.* Exhaustion.

EXHER'EDATE, *v. t.* [infra.] To disinherit.

EXHEREDA'TION, *n.* [L. *exhæredatio, exhæredo; ex* and *hæres*, an heir.]

In *the civil law*, a disinheriting; a father's excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

EXHIB'IT, *v. t.* (egzhib'it.) [L. *exhibeo; ex* and *habeo*, to have or hold, as we say, *to hold out or forth*.] 1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; as, to *exhibit* paintings or other specimens of art; to *exhibit* papers or documents in court.—2. To show; to display; to manifest publicly; as, to *exhibit* a noble example of bravery or generosity.—3. To present; to offer publicly or officially; as, to *exhibit* a charge of high treason.—4. To administer, as medicines.

EXHIB'IT, *n.* Any paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced.—2. In *chancery*, a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness, and a certificate of the oath indorsed on it by the examiner or commissioner.

EXHIB'ITED, *pp.* Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed.

EXHIB'ITER, *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge.

EXHIB'ITING, *ppr.* Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EXHIBI''TION, *n.* [L. *exhibitio*.] 1. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display.—2. The offering, producing, or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts.—3. Public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show.—4. Allowance of meat and drink; pension; salary; benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities, not depending on the foundation. In this sense the term is analogous to the Scotch term *bursary*.—5. Payment; recompense.—6. In *Scots law*, the name given to an action for compelling delivery of writings. In *English law*, a bill of discovery.

EXHIBI''TIONER, *n.* In *English universities*, one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning.

EXHIB'ITIVE, *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative.

EXHIB'ITIVELY, *adv.* By representation.

EXHIB'ITORY, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EXHIL'ARANT, *n.* That which exhilarates.

EXHIL'ARANT, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

EXHIL'ARATE, *v. t.* (egzhil'arate.) [L. *exhilaro; ex* and *hilaro*, to make merry, *hilaris*, merry, jovial, Gr. ἱλαρος.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to make glad or joyous; to gladden; to cheer. Good news *exhilarates* the mind, as good wine *exhilarates* the animal spirits.

EXHIL'ARATE, *v. i.* To become cheerful or joyous.

EXHIL'ARATED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; cheered; gladdened; made joyous or jovial.

EXHIL'ARATING, *ppr.* Enlivening; giving life and vigour to the spirits; cheering; gladdening.

EXHIL'ARATINGLY, *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

EXHILARA'TION, *n.* The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful.—2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful. *Exhilaration* usually expresses less than *joy* or *mirth*, but it may be used to express both.

EXHORT', *v. t.* (egzhort'.) [L. *exhortor; ex* and *hortor*, to encourage, to embolden, to cheer, to advise; Fr. *exhorter*. The primary sense seems to be to excite or to give strength, spirit, or courage.] 1. To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed or to any laudable conduct or course of action.

I *exhort* you to be of good cheer; Acts xxvii.

Young men also *exhort* to be sober-minded. *Exhort* servants to be obedient to their masters; Tit. ii.

2. To advise; to warn; to caution.—3. To incite or stimulate to exertion.

EXHORT', *v. i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*; Acts ii.

EXHORTA'TION, *n.* The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement to that which is good or commendable.—2. The form of words intended to incite and encourage.—3. Advice; counsel.

EXHORT'ATIVE, *a.* Containing exhortation.

EXHORT'ATORY, *a.* Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

EXHORT'ED, *pp.* Incited by words to good deeds; animated to a laudable course of conduct; advised.

EXHORT'ER, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

EXHORT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counselling.

EXHU'MATED, *pp.* Disinterred.

EXHUMA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *exhumer*, to dig out of the ground; L. *ex* and *humus*, ground.] 1. The digging up of a dead body interred; the disinterring of a corpse.—2. The digging up of any thing buried.

EXHU'ME, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *humus*.] To dig out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.

EXHU'MED, *pp.* Disinterred.

EXHU'MING, *ppr.* Disinterring.

EXIC'CATE, or **EXICCA'TION**. *See* EXSICCATE.

EX'IGENCE, } *n.* [L. *exigens*, from *exigo*, to exact; *ex* and
EX'IGENCY, } *ago*, to drive.] 1. Demand; urgency; urgent need or want. We speak of the *exigence* of the case; the *exigence* of the times, or of business.—2. Pressing necessity; distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply, or remedy. A wise man adapts his measures to his *exigencies*. In the present *exigency*, no time is to be lost.

EX'IGENT, *n.*† Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. [*See* EXIGENCE.]—2. In *law*, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs, the *exigent* or *exigi facias* then issues, which requires the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed or *exacted*, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he does not, he is outlawed.—3.† End; extremity.

EX'IGENT, *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action.

EX'IGENTER, *n.* An officer in the court of common pleas in England who makes out exigents and proclamations, in cases of outlawry.

EX'IGIBLE, *a.* [*See* EXIGENCE.] That may be exacted; demandable; requirable.

EXIGU'ITY, *n.* [L. *exiguitas*.] Smallness; slenderness. [*Lit. us.*]

EXIG'UOUS, *a.* [L. *exiguus*.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. [*Lit. us.*]

EX'ILE, *n.* (eg'zile.) [L. *exilium, exul*; Fr. *exil*. The word is probably compounded of *ex* and a root in Sl, signifying to depart, or to cut off, to separate, or to thrust away, perhaps L. *salio*.] 1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity.—2. An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence, through fear, disgust, or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business, is called a *voluntary exile*, as is also a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity.—3. The person banished or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who abandons his country and resides in another; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity.

EX'ILE, *v. t.* To banish, as, a person from his country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel, or transport from one's country.—2. To drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity, or distress.—*To exile one's self*, is to quit one's country with a view not to return.

EXILE', *a.* (egzile'.) [L. *exilis*.] Slender; thin; fine.

EX'ILED, *pp.* Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.

EXILE'MENT, *n.* Banishment.

EXIL'ING, *ppr.* Banishing; expelling from one's country by law, edict, or sentence; voluntarily departing from one's country, and residing in another.

EXILI''TION, *n.* [L. *exilio*, for *exsalio*, to leap out.] A sudden springing or leaping out. [*Lit. us.*]

EXIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *exilitas*.] Slenderness; fineness; thinness.

EXIM'IOUS, *a.* [L. *eximius*.] Excellent. [*Lit. us.*]

EXIN'ANITE,† *v. t.* [L. *exinanio*.] To make empty; to weaken.

EXINANI''TION, *n.* [L. *exinanitio*, from *exinanio*, to empty or evacuate; *ex* and *inanio*, to empty, *inanis*, empty, void.] An emptying or evacuation: hence, privation; loss; destitution. [*Lit. us.*]

EXIST', *v. i.* (egzist'.) [L. *existo; ex* and *sisto*, or more directly from Gr. ἱστω, ἱστημι, to set, place, or fix, or στaω, L. *sto*, to stand, G. *stehen*. The primary sense is to set, fix, or be fixed, whence the sense of permanence, continuance.] 1. To be; to have an essence or real being; *applicable to matter or body, and to spiritual substances*. A supreme being and first cause of all other beings must have *existed* from eternity, for no being can have created himself.—2. To live; to have life or animation. Men cannot *exist* in water, nor fishes on land.—3. To remain; to endure; to continue in being. How long shall national enmities *exist?*

EXIST'ENCE, *n.* The state of being or having essence; as, the *existence* of body and of soul in union; the separate *existence* of the soul; immortal *existence*; temporal *existence*.—2. Life; animation.—3. Continued being; dura-

tion; continuation. We speak of the *existence* of troubles or calamities, or of happiness. During the *existence* of national calamities, our pious ancestors always had recourse to prayer for divine aid.

EXIST'ENT, *a.* Being; having being, essence, or existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

EXISTEN'TIAL,† *a.* Having existence.

EXISTIMA'TION,† *n.* Esteem.

EX'IT, *n.* [L. the third person of *exeo*, to go out.] *Literally*, he goes out or departs. Hence,—1. The departure of a player from the stage, when he has performed his part. This is also a term set in a play, to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.—2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease.—3. A way of departure; passage out of a place.—4. A going out; departure.

EXI''TIAL, } *a.* [L. *exitialis.*] Destructive to life.
EXI''TIOUS, }

Ex lege. [L.] Arising from law.

EX-LEG'ISLATOR, *n.* One who has been a legislator, but is so no longer.

EX-MIN'ISTER, *n.* One who has been minister, but is not in office.

EXOCŒ'TUS, *n.* The flying fish, a genus of fishes belonging to the order of abdominales. The body is whitish and the belly is angular. The pectoral



Exocœtus volitans (common flying fish).

fins are the instruments of flight, and accordingly are very large. It can raise itself from the water and fly in the air to a considerable distance, which it does to escape from the attacks of other fishes. It is most common between the tropics. There are two species.

EX'ODE, *n.* [Gr. ἐξοδιον. *See* EXODUS.] In *the Greek drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last interlude.

EX'ODUS, } *n.* [Gr. ἐξοδος: ἐξ and ὁδος, way.] 1. Departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses.—2. The second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
EX'ODY, }

EX-OFFI''CIAL, *a.* Proceeding from office or authority.

EX OFFICIO. [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority. A justice of the peace may *ex officio* take sureties of the peace.

EX'OGEN, *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, without, and



Section of Exogenous stem.

γινομαι, to produce.] In *bot.*, a plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood.

EXOG'ENOUS, *a.* Plants in which the growth takes place by additions from without or by external increase, are termed *exogenous*.

EX'OGENS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξω and γινομαι.] The largest primary class of plants in the vegetable kingdom. These plants have a pith in the centre of their stems not descending into the roots; or they have their woody system separated from the cellular, and arranged in concentric zones. They increase by annual additions to the outside of their wood, as the name implies, in which respect they differ essentially from endogens, whose wood is constructed by successive augmentations from the inside. All the trees of cold climates, and the principal part of those in hot latitudes, are exogenous, and are easily distinguished from those that are endogenous by the reticulated venation of their leaves.

EX'OGLOSS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξω and γλωσσα, tongue.] The popular name of a genus of fishes found in the American seas, whose lower jaw is trilobed, and the middle lobe protruded performs the office of a tongue.

EXOLETE,† *a.* [L. *exoletus.*] Obsolete.

EXOLU'TION,† *n.* Laxation of the nerves.

EXOLVE,† *v. t.* To loose.

EXOM'PHALOS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ὀμφαλος.] A navel rupture.

EXON'ERATE, *v. t.* (egzon'erate.) [L. *exonero; ex* and *onero*, to load, *onus*, a load.] 1. To unload; to disburden.

The vessels *exonerate* themselves into a common duct. *Ray.*

But more generally, in *a figurative sense*,—2. To cast off, as a charge or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, to *exonerate* one's self from blame, or from the charge of avarice.—3. To cast off, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to discharge of responsibility or liability; as, a surety *exonerates* himself by producing a man in court.

EXON'ERATED, *pp.* Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation, or responsibility.

EXON'ERATING, *ppr.* Unloading; disburdening; freeing from any charge or imputation.

EXONERA'TION, *n.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge or imputation.

EXON'ERATIVE, *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ὀφθαλμος, the eye.] A swelling or protrusion of the bulb of the eye, to such a degree that the eyelids cannot cover it.

EXOPHYL'LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἐξ and φυλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the young leaves of exogens, since they are said to be always naked, while those of endogens sheath each other.

EXOPTA'TION, *n.* Earnest desire or wish.

EX'ORABLE, *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, from *exoro; ex* and *oro*, to pray.] That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty.

EX'ORATE, *v. t.* To obtain by request.

EXORB'ITANCE, } *n.* (egzorb'itance.) [L. *exorbitans*, from *ex* and *orbita*, the track of a wheel, *orbis*, an *orb.*] *Literally*, a going beyond or without the track or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety; as, the *exorbitancies* of the tongue or of deportment.
EXORB'ITANCY, }

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*. *Dryden.*

EXORB'ITANT, *a.* [L. *exorbitans.*] 1. *Literally*, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous. We speak of *exorbitant* appetites and passions; *exorbitant* demands or claims; *exorbitant* taxes.—2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews were inured with causes *exorbitant*. *Hooker.*

EXORB'ITANTLY, *adv.* Enormously; excessively.

EXORB'ITATE, *v. i.* To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit.

EX'ORCISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. ἐξορκιζω, to adjure, from ὁρκιζω, to bind by oath, from ὁρκος, an oath.] 1. To adjure by some holy name; but chiefly, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies. To *exorcise* a person, is to expel from him the evil spirit supposed to possess him. To *exorcise* a demon or evil spirit, is to cast him out or drive him from a person, by prayers or other ceremonies.—2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons; as, to *exorcise* a bed or a house.

EX'ORCISED, *pp.* Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.

EX'ORCISER, *n.* One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

EX'ORCISING, *ppr.* Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies.

EX'ORCISM, *n.* [L. *exorcismus;* Gr. ἐξορκισμος.] The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies. *Exorcism* was common among the Jews, and still makes a part of the superstitions of some churches.

EX'ORCIST, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies; Acts xix.

EXORD'IAL, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.

EXORD'IUM, *n. plur. exordiums.* [L. from *exordior; ex* and *ordior*, to begin. *See* ORDER.] In *oratory*, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition. The *exordium* may be formal and deliberate, or abrupt and vehement, according to the nature of the subject and occasion.

EXORNA'TION, *n.* [L. *exornatio*, from *exorno; ex* and *orno*, to adorn.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

EX'ORRHIZ, } *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ῥιζα.] In *bot.*, a plant whose radicle elongates downward, directly from the base of the embryo.
EXORRHI'ZA, }

EXORRHIZOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an exorrhiza.

EXORT'IVE, *a.* [L. *exortivus; ex* and *ortus*, a rising.] Rising; relating to the east.

EXOS'MOSE, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ὠσμος, impulsion.] The passage of gases, vapours, or liquids, through membranes or porous media. Mr. Dutrochet having found that if two fluids of unequal density are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense, through the membrane that divides them: this property he called *Endosmose* when the attraction is from the outside to the inside; and *Exosmose* when it operates from the inside to the outside of the body acted upon.

EXOS'SATED, *a.* [Infra.] Deprived of bones.

EXOS'SEOUS, *a.* [L. *ex* and *ossa*, bones.] Without bones; destitute of bones; as, *exosseous* animals.

EXOSTOM'E, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and στομα, a mouth.] A term invented by Mirbel, to denote the passage through the outer integument of an ovule; commonly called the foramen.

EXOSTO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and οστεον, a bone.] Any protuberance of a bone which is not natural; an excrescence or morbid enlargement of a bone.—2. In *bot.*, a disease to which the roots and stems of trees are subject, when knots or large tumours are formed on, or among the wood.

EXOTER'IC, or **EXOTER'ICAL**, *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτερος, exterior.] External; public; opposed to *esoteric* or secret. The *exoteric* doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The *esoteric* were secret or taught only to a few chosen disciples.

EX'OTERY, *n.* What is obvious or common.

EXOT'IC, *n.* A plant, shrub, or tree, not native; a plant produced in a foreign country.—2. A word of foreign origin.

EXOT'ICAL, or **EXOT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτικος, from ἐξω, without.] Foreign; pertaining to or produced in a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

EXOT'ICISM, *n.* The state of being exotic.

EXPAND', *v. t.* [L. *expando*; *ex* and *pando*, to open or spread; It. *spandere*, to pour out; coinciding with Eng. *span*, D. *span*, *spannen*. See Ar. *baina* The primary sense is to strain or stretch, and this seems to be the sense of *bend*, L. *pandus*.] 1. To open; to spread; as, a flower *expands* its leaves.—2. To spread; to enlarge a surface: to diffuse; as, a stream *expands* its waters over a plain.—3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies; air is *expanded* by rarefaction.—4. To enlarge; to extend; as, to *expand* the sphere of benevolence; to *expand* the heart or affections.

EXPAND', *v. i.* To open; to spread. Flowers *expand* in spring.—2. To dilate; to extend in bulk or surface. Metals *expand* by heat. A lake *expands*, when swelled by rains.—3. To enlarge, as, the heart *expands* with joy.

EXPAND'ED, *pp.* Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.

EXPAND'ING, *ppr.* Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.

EXPANSE, *n.* (expans'.) [L. *expansum*.] A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body; as, the *expanse* of heaven.

The smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *expansible*.] The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; as, the *expansibility* of air.

EXPANS'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *expand*.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *Grew.*

EXPANS'IBLENESS, *n.* Expansibility.

EXPANS'ILE, *a.* Capable of expanding, or of being dilated.

EXPAN'SION, *n.* [L. *expansio*.] 1. The act of expanding or spreading out.—2. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation. We apply *expansion* to surface, as the *expansion* of a sheet or of a lake, and to bulk, as the *expansion* of fluids or metals by heat; but not to a line or length without breadth. All bodies expand in all their dimensions by the application of heat, and contract their dimensions when the heat is withdrawn from them, or their temperature diminished. In different bodies, the degree of expansion is different, some expanding more and more rapidly than others with the same degree of heat. Solid bodies expand least; liquids expand more and more rapidly than solids; and air and gases expand more and more rapidly than liquids. In solids and liquids, the expansions are progressive, that is, they expand more in higher temperatures than in lower, with equal additions of heat. In air and gaseous substances the expansions are equable at all temperatures. The expansions of solid bodies are ascertained by pyrometers, and those of fluids by thermometers.—3. Extent; space to which any thing is enlarged; also, pure space or distance between remote bodies.—4. Enlargement; as the *expansion* of the heart or affections.

EXPAN'SION-CURB, *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

EXPANS'IVE, *a.* [Fr.] Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; as, the *expansive* force of heat or fire.—2. Having the capacity of being expanded; as, the *expansive* quality of air; the *expansive* atmosphere.—3. Widely extended; as, *expansive* benevolence. *Expansive engines*, steam-engines which act on the principle of the expansive force of steam.

EXPANS'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Ex parte. [L.] Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question. In *judicial proceedings*, a step is said to be taken *ex parte*, when the adverse party, either by neglect or refusal to appear, has not been heard, or has not stated his reasons why what is asked should not be granted.

EXPA'TIATE, *v. i.* [L. *expatior*; *ex* and *spatior*, to wander, to enlarge in discourse, *spatium*, space, probably allied to *pateo*, to open.] 1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint.

He bids his soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope.*

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion. On important topics the orator thinks himself at liberty to *expatiate*.

EXPA'TIATING, *ppr.* Roving at large; moving in space without certain limits or restraint; enlarging in discourse or writing.

EXPATIA'TION, *n.* Act of expatiating.

EXPA'TIATOR, *n.* One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

EXPA'TIATORY, *a.* Expatiating.

EXPAT'RIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *expatrier*; It. *spatriare*; from L. *ex* and *patria*, country.] In *a general sense*, to banish. *To expatriate one's self*, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country, to take residence and become a citizen in another country. The right to *expatriate one's self*, is denied in feudal countries.

EXPAT'RIATED, *pp.* Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance.

EXPAT'RIATING, *ppr.* Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance.

EXPATRIA'TION, *n.* Banishment. More generally, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with the view of becoming a permanent resident and citizen in another country.

EXPECT', *v. t.* [L. *expecto*; *ex* and *specto*, to look, that is, to reach forward or to fix the eyes.] 1. To wait for.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton.*

[This sense, though often used by Gibbon, seems to be obsolescent.]—2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen. We *expect* a visit that has been promised. We *expect* money will be paid at the time it is due, though we are often disappointed.—*Expect*, in its legitimate sense, always refers to a *future* event. The common phrase, *I expect it was*, is as vulgar as it is improper.

EXPECT'ABLE, *a.* To be expected; that may be expected.

EXPECT'ANCE, **EXPECT'ANCY**, *n.* The act or state of expecting; expectation.—2. Something expected.—3. Hope; a looking for with pleasure.

EXPECT'ANCY, *n.* In *law*, a state of waiting or suspension. An *estate in expectancy* is one which is to take effect or commence after the determination of another estate. Estates of this kind are *remainders* and *reversions*. A remainder, or estate in remainder, is one which is limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus when a grant of land is made to A. for twenty years, and after the determination of that term, to B. and his heirs for ever; A. is tenant for years, remainder to B. in fee. In this case, the estate of B. is in *expectancy*, that is, waiting for the determination of the estate for years. A reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of a particular estate granted out by him. As when A. leases an estate to B. for twenty years; after the determination of that period, the estate *reverts* to the lessor, but during the term the estate of the lessor is in *expectancy*.

EXPECT'ANT, *a.* Waiting; looking

for.—2. An *expectant* estate, is one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate.

EXPEC'TANT, *n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. Those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by *expectants*.—In *Scotland*, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a licence to preach.

EXPECTA'TION, *n.* [L. *expectatio*.] 1. The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. *Expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations*, produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving.*

2. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear.—3. Prospect of good to come.

My soul, wait thou only on God, for my *expectation* is from him; Ps. lxii.

4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah.—5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; as, a youth of *expectation*. We now more generally say, a youth of *promise*.—6. In *chances*, *expectation* is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to computation. A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred pounds, when an event arrives, are equal; then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money. —*Expectation of life;* a term applied to the mean or average duration of the life of individuals of any given age.

EXPECT'ATIVE,† *n.* That which is expected.

EXPECT'ER, *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person.

EXPECT'ING, *ppr.* Waiting or looking for the arrival of.

EXPEC'TORANT, *a.* [*See* EXPECTORATE.] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.

EXPEC'TORANT, *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs. Such are the stimulating gums and resins, squills, &c.

EXPEC'TORATE, *v. t.* [L. *expectoro;* Fr. *expectorer;* from L. *ex* and *pectus*, the breast.] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

EXPEC'TORATED, *pp.* Discharged from the lungs.

EXPEC'TORATING, *ppr.* Throwing from the lungs by hawking and spitting.

EXPECTORA'TION, *n.* The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

EXPEC'TORATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPED'E, *v. t.* [Fr. *expédier*.] To despatch, to expedite. (*Scotch.*) *To expede letters*, in *Scots law*, to write out the principal writ, and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed.

Ex pede Herculem. [L.] Hercules is known by his foot; that is, we may know a man by some peculiarity or characteristic, which distinguishes him from others.

EXPE'DIATE,† *v. t.* To expedite.

EXPE'DIENCY, EXPE'DIENCE, *n.* [*See* SPEED, EXPEDIENT, and EXPEDITE.] 1. Fitness or suitableness to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case. The practicability of a measure is often obvious, when the *expedience* of it is questionable.—2.† Expedition; adventure.—3.† Expedition; haste; despatch.

EXPE'DIENT, *a.* [L. *expediens; expedio*, to hasten; Eng. *speed;* Gr. σπευδω.] 1. *Literally*, hastening; urging forward. Hence, tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances. Many things may be lawful, which are not *expedient*.—2. Useful; profitable. —3.† Quick; expeditious.

EXPE'DIENT, *n.* That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. Let every *expedient* be employed to effect an important object, nor let exertions cease till all *expedients* fail of producing the effect.—2. Shift; means devised or employed in an exigency.

EXPE'DIENTLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently.—2.† Hastily; quickly.

EXPED'ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *pes*, foot.] In *the forest laws of England*, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game.

EXPEDITA'TION, *n.* The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet.

EX'PEDITE, *v. t.* [L. *expedio;* Fr. *expédier;* Ar. *afada*, to hasten, or *wafada*, to send, to move hastily, to be suitable; Eng. *speed*. *Expedio* is compound. We see the same root in *impedio*, to hinder, to send against, to move in opposition.] 1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress. The general sent orders to *expedite* the march of the army. Artificial heat may *expedite* the growth of plants.—2. To despatch; to send from.

Such charters are *expedited* of course. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten by rendering easy. *See* No. 1.

EX'PEDITE, *a.* [L. *expeditus*.] 1. Quick; speedy; expeditious; as, *expedite* execution. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Easy; clear of impediments; unencumbered; as, to make a way plain and *expedite*. [*Unusual.*]—3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt.

The more *expedite* will be the soul in its operations. [*Unusual.*] *Tillotson.*

4.† Light-armed.

EX'PEDITED, *pp.* Facilitated; freed from impediment.

EX'PEDITELY, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly.

EX'PEDITING, *ppr.* Facilitating; hastening.

EXPEDI''TION, *n.* [L. *expeditio*.] 1. Haste; speed; quickness; despatch. The mail is conveyed with *expedition*. —2. The march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes; as, the *expedition* of the French to Egypt; the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece.—3. Any enterprise, undertaking, or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes. We say, our government sent an *expedition* to the Pacific; the *expedition* has arrived.

EXPEDI''TIONARY, *a.* Consisting in an expedition.

EXPEDI''TIOUS, *a.* Quick; hasty; speedy; as, an *expeditious* march.—2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

EXPEDI''TIOUSLY, *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or despatch.

EXPED'ITIVE, *a.* Performing with speed.

EXPEL', *v. t.* [L. *expello; ex* and *pello*, to drive, Gr. βαλλω: It. *espellare;* W. *yspeliaw;* and from the L. participle, Fr. *expulser*.] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to *expel* wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. [*The word is applicable to any force, physical or moral.*]—2. To drive out; to force to leave; as, to *expel* the inhabitants of a country; to *expel* wild beasts from a forest.—3. To eject; to throw out.—4. To banish; to exile.—5. To reject; to refuse. [*Lit. us.*]

And would you not poor fellowship *expel?* *Hub. Tale.*

6. To exclude; to keep out or off.—7. In *college government*, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a student; to interdict him from further connection.

EXPEL'LABLE, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.

Acid *expellable* by heat. *Kirwan.*

EXPEL'LED, *pp.* Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded.

EXPEL'LER, *n.* He or that which drives out or away.

EXPEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding.

EXPEND', *v. t.* [L. *expendo; ex* and *pendo*, to weigh; Fr. *dépenser*, from L. *dispendo*, properly, to weigh off; hence, to lay out.] 1. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations. We *expend* money for food, drink, and clothing. We *expend* a little in charity, and a great deal in idle amusements —2. To lay out; to use; to employ; to consume; as, to *expend* time and labour. I hope the time, labour, and money *expended* on this book will not be wholly misemployed.—3. To use and consume; as, to *expend* hay in feeding cattle.—4. To consume; to dissipate; to waste; as, the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations.

EXPEND', *v. i.* To be laid out, used, or consumed.

EXPEND'ED, *pp.* Laid out; spent; disbursed; used; consumed.

EXPEND'ING, *ppr.* Spending; using; employing; wasting.

EXPEND'ITURE, *n.* The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement. A corrupt administration is known by extravagant *expenditures* of public money.

National income and *expenditure*. *Price.*

2. Money expended; expense.

The receipts and *expenditures* of this extensive country. *Hamilton.*

EXPENSE, *n.* (expens'.) [L. *expensum*.] 1. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labour. Great enterprises are accomplished only by a great *expense* of money, time, and labour.—2. Money expended; cost; charge; that which is disbursed in

... or in charity. A prudent ... limits his *expenses* by his income. ... *expenses* of war are rarely or never ...imbursed by the acquisition either of goods or territory.—3. That which is used, employed, laid out, or consumed; as, the *expense* of time or labour.—*Expenses or costs of suit.* In *judicial proceedings*, a term applied to the charges exigible from a party to a process; as, court-dues, fees to counsel and agents, and other expenses, incurred in the prosecution of the action.

EXPENSE'FUL, *a.* Costly; expensive. [*Lit. us.*]

EXPENSE'FULLY, *adv.* In a costly manner; with great expense.

EXPENSE'LESS, *a.* Without cost or expense.

EXPENS'IVE, *a.* Costly; requiring much expense; as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family. Vices are usually more *expensive* than virtues.—2. Given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish; *applied to persons.* Of men, some are frugal and industrious; others, idle and *expensive.*—3. Liberal; generous in the distribution of property.

> This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness. *Spratt.*

EXPENS'IVELY, *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge.

EXPENS'IVENESS, *n.* Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money. The *expensiveness* of war is not its greatest evil.—2. Addictedness to expense; extravagance; *applied to persons.*

EXPE'RIENCE, *n.* [L. *experientia*, from *experior*, to try; *ex* and ant. *perior;* Gr. πειραω, to attempt, whence *pirate;* G. *erfahren*, from *fahren*, to move, to go, to drive, to *ferry;* D. *ervaaren*, from *vaaren*, to go, to move, to sail; Sax. *faran ;* Eng. to *fare.* The L. *periculum*, Eng. *peril*, are from the same root. We see the root of these words is to go, to *fare*, to drive, urge, or press, to strain or stretch forward.] 1. Trial, or a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts. A man attempts to raise wheat on moist or clayey ground; his attempt fails of success; *experience* proves that wheat will not flourish on such a soil. He repeats the trial, and his *experience* proves the same fact. A single trial is usually denominated an *experiment; experience* may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials.—2. Observation of a fact, or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances.—3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; as, the *experience* we have of pain or sickness. We know the effect of light, of smell, or of taste, by *experience.* We learn the instability of human affairs by observation or by *experience.* We learn the value of integrity by *experience.* Hence,—4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations. *Experience*, in its strict sense, applies to events which have taken place within a person's own knowledge. In this sense it, of course, relates to the past alone. But more frequently the word is used to denote that judgment which is derived from experience in the primary sense, by reasoning from that, in combination with other data. Thus, a man may assert on the ground of experience, that the tide may always be expected, under such circumstances, to rise to such a height. Strictly speaking, this cannot be known from experience, but is a conclusion derived from experience. It is in this sense only that *experience* can be applied to the future, or, which comes to the same thing, to any general fact, as when it is said that we know by experience that water exposed to a certain temperature will freeze. In the use of the word, we must distinguish between our own *personal* experience and *general* experience.—*Contrary to experience;* speaking strictly, that only is contrary to a man's experience, which he knows by experience not to be true; but in a different and looser sense, a miracle, or any other event, may be called contrary to the *experience* of any one who has never witnessed the like, as the freezing of water was to that of the king of Bantam.

EXPE'RIENCE, *v. t.* To try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment. Thus we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views.—2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.

EXPE'RIENCED, *pp.* Tried; used; practised.—2. *a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

EXPE'RIENCER, *n.* One who makes trials or experiments.

EXPE'RIENCING, *ppr.* Making trial; suffering or enjoying.

EXPER'IMENT, *n.* [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*, as in *experience*—which *see.*] A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered. *Experiments* in chemistry disclose the qualities of natural bodies. A series of *experiments* proves the uniformity of the laws of matter. It is not always safe to trust to a single *experiment.* It is not expedient to try many *experiments* in legislation.

> A political *experiment* cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

In *physical science*, experiments are of the utmost importance. By means of experiment we put nature into new and convenient situations, in which she could not otherwise appear to us, and we are thus enabled to observe her operations upon a small scale; we can, for instance, by the aid of a suitable electrical apparatus, exhibit upon a small scale the phenomena and effects of lightning, and examine them in detail with minuteness and accuracy. The history of physical science since the commencement of the present century strikingly demonstrates how powerful an instrument *experiment* is in the discovery of facts.—*Experimentum crucis; a crucial experiment*, one which is decisive of the question at issue, and confirms or disproves at once.

EXPER'IMENT, *v. i.* To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known. Philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.—2. To try; to search by trial.—3.† To experience.

EXPER'IMENT, *v. t.* To try; to know by trial. [*Lit. us.*]

EXPERIMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to experiment.—2. Known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment. *Experimental* knowledge is the most valuable, because it is most certain, and most safely to be trusted.—3. Built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations.—*Experimental philosophy*, that philosophy which proceeds on experiments; which deduces the laws of nature, and the properties and powers of bodies and their actions upon each other from sensible experiments. It is otherwise termed natural philosophy, mechanical philosophy, or physics.—4. Taught by experience; having personal experience.

> Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated, and *experimental* Christians. *H. Humphreys.*

5. Known by experience; derived from experience; as, *experimental* religion.

EXPERIMENT'ALIST, *n.* One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENT'ALLY, *adv.* By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results.—2. By experience; by suffering or enjoyment. We are all *experimentally* acquainted with pain and pleasure.

EXPERIMENT'ATIVE, *a.* Experimental.

EXPER'IMENTED, *pp.* Tried; searched out by trial.

EXPER'IMENTER, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

EXPER'IMENTING, *ppr.* Making experiments or trials.

EXPERIMENT'IST, *n.* One who makes experiments. [This is more analogical than *experimentalist.*]

Experimentum crucis. See EXPERIMENT.

EXPERT', *a.* [L. *expertus*, from *experior*, to try. See EXPERIENCE.] 1. Properly, experienced; taught by use, practice, or experience; hence, skilful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; as, an *expert* philosopher.—2. Dexterous; adroit; ready; prompt; having a facility of operation or performance from practice; as, an *expert* operator in surgery. It is usually followed by *in;* as, *expert in* surgery; *expert in* performance on a musical instrument. Pope uses *expert of* arms, but improperly.

EXPERT', *n.* An expert person.

EXPERT'LY, *adv.* In a skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

EXPERT'NESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; as, *expertness* in musical performance; *expertness* in war or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

EXPE'TIBLE,† *a.* [L. *expetibilis.*] That may be wished for; desirable.

EX'PIABLE, *a.* [L. *expiabilis.* See EXPIATE.] That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away; as, an *expiable* offence; *expiable* guilt.

EX'PIATE, *v. t.* [L. *expio; ex* and *pio*, to worship, to atone; *pius*, pious, mild. The primary sense is probably to *appease*, to pacify, to allay resentment, which is the usual sense of *atone* in most languages which I have examined. *Pio* is probably contracted from *pico*, and from the root of *paco*, the radical sense of which is to lay, set, or fix; the

primary sense of peace, *pax*. Hence the sense of *mild* in *pius*. But this opinion is offered only as probable.] 1. To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is cancelled. To *expiate* guilt or a crime, is to perform some act which is supposed to purify the person guilty; or some act which is accepted by the offended party as satisfaction for the injury; that is, some act by which his wrath is appeased, and his forgiveness procured.—2. To make reparation for; as, to *expiate* an injury.—3. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EX'PIATED, *pp*. Atoned for; done away by satisfaction offered and accepted.

EX'PIATING, *ppr*. Making atonement or satisfaction for; destroying or removing guilt, and cancelling the obligation to punish.

EXPIA'TION, *n*. [L. *expiatio*.] 1. The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offence, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is cancelled; atonement; satisfaction. Among Pagans and Jews, *expiation* was made chiefly by sacrifices, or washings and purification. Among Christians, *expiation* for the sins of men is considered as made only by the obedience and sufferings of Christ.—2. The means by which atonement for crimes is made; atonement; as sacrifices and purification among heathens, and the obedience and death of Christ among Christians. 3. Among *anc. heathens*, an act by which threatened prodigies were averted.

EXPIA'TOR, *n*. One who expiates.

EX'PIATORY, *a*. Having the power to make atonement or expiation; as, an *expiatory* sacrifice.

EXPILA'TION, *n*. [L. *expilatio*, from *expilo*, to strip; *ex* and *pilo*, to peel.] A stripping; the act of committing waste on land; waste. [*Lit. us.*]

EXPI'RABLE, *a*. [from *expire*.] That may expire; that may come to an end.

EXPI'RANT, *n*. One expiring.

EXPIRA'TION, *n*. [L. *expiratio*, from *expiro*. *See* EXPIRE.] 1. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs. Respiration consists of *expiration* and *inspiration*.—2. The last emission of breath; death.—3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation; as, the *expiration* of warm air from the earth.—4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapour; fume.—5. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time; as, the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a term of years; the *expiration* of a lease; the *expiration* of a contract or agreement.

EX'PIRATORY, *a* Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

EXPI'RE, *v. t.* [L. *expiro*, for *exspiro*; *ex* and *spiro*, to breathe.] 1. To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs; opposed to *inspire*. We *expire* air at every breath.—2. To exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter. The earth *expires* a damp or warm vapour; the body *expires* fluid matter from the pores; plants *expire* odours.—3.† To conclude.

EXPI'RE, *v. i.* To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die; to breathe the last.—2. To perish; to end; to fail or to be destroyed; to come to n[…] be frustrated. With the loss [...] all his hopes of empire *expired*.—[…] fly out; to be thrown out with fo[…] [*Unusual*.]

The ponderous ball *expires*. *Dryden*.

4. To come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period. A lease will *expire* on the first of May. The year *expires* on Monday. The contract will *expire* at Michaelmas. The days had not *expired*.

When forty years had *expired*; Acts vii.

EXPI'RED, *pp*. of *Expire*.

EXPI'RING, *ppr*. Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; breathing the last breath; dying; ending; terminating.—2. *a*. Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying; as, *expiring* words; *expiring* groans.

EXPI'RY, *n*. In *Scots law*, expiration, termination; as, the *expiry* of a lease. —*Expiry of the legal*, the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for.

EXPIS'CATE,† *v. t.* [L. *expiscor*.] To fish out, to discover by artful means, or by strict examinations. A term originally used in the Scottish courts of law.

EXPLA'IN, *v. t.* [L. *explano*; *ex* and *planus*, plain, open, smooth. *See* PLAIN.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to illustrate by discourse, or by notes. The first business of a preacher is to *explain* his text. Notes and comments are intended to *explain* the scriptures.

EXPLA'IN, *v. i.* To give explanations.

EXPLA'INABLE, *a*. That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.

EXPLA'INED, *pp*. Made clear or obvious to the understanding; cleared of doubt, ambiguity, or obscurity; expounded; illustrated.

EXPLA'INER, *n*. One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter.

EXPLA'INING, *ppr*. Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity.

EXPLANA'TION, *n*. [L. *explanatio*.] 1. The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; exposition; illustration; interpretation; the act of clearing from obscurity, and making intelligible; as, the *explanation* of a passage in scripture, or of a contract or treaty. —2. The sense given by an expounder or interpreter.—3. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding, and reconcile differences. Hence, reconciliation, agreement, or good understanding of parties who have been at variance. The parties have come to an *explanation*.

EXPLAN'ATORINESS, *n*. A being explanatory.

EXPLAN'ATORY, *a*. Serving to explain; containing explanation; as, *explanatory* notes.

EXPLE'TION, *n*. [L. *expletio*.] Accomplishment; fulfilment. [*Lit. us.*]

EX'PLETIVE, *a*. [Fr. *expletif*, from L. *expleo*, to fill.] Filling; added for supply or ornament.

EX'PLETIVE, *n*. In *language*, a word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament. The Greek language abounds with *expletives*.

EX'PLETORY, *a*. Serving to fill up.

[…]
us[…]

EX'P[…] fold; *ex*[…] *quer*.] 1.[…] open. "Th[…] [*In this sense*, […] *and hardly adm*[…] the meaning or se[…] clear of difficulties o[…] terpret.

The last verse of his last […] sufficiently *explicated*. […]

EX'PLICATED, *pp*. Unfo[…] explained.

EX'PLICATING, *ppr*. Unfolding; explaining; interpreting.

EXPLICA'TION, *n*. The act of opening or unfolding.—2. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation; as, the *explication* of the parables of our Saviour.—3. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter.

EX'PLICATIVE, } *a*. Serving to un-
EX'PLICATORY, } fold or explain; tending to lay open to the understanding.

EX'PLICATOR, *n*. One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

EXPLIC'IT, *a*. [L. *explicitus*, *part*. of *explico*, to unfold.] 1. *Literally*, unfolded. Hence, plain in language; open to the understanding; clear, not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied. An *explicit* proposition or declaration is that in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise.—2. Plain; open; clear; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; *applied to persons*. He was *explicit* in his terms.

EXPLIC'IT. A word formerly used at the conclusion of books, as *finis* is now used.

EXPLIC'ITLY, *adv*. Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication. He *explicitly* avows his intention.

EXPLIC'ITNESS, *n*. Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity.

EXPLO'DE, *v. i.* [L. *explodo*; *ex* and *plaudo*, to utter a burst of sound, from the root of *loud*.] Properly, to burst forth, as sound; to utter a report with sudden violence. Hence, to burst and expand with force and a violent report, as an elastic fluid. We say, gunpowder *explodes*, on the application of fire; a volcano *explodes*; a meteor *explodes*.

EXPLO'DE, *v. t.* To decry, or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; as, to *explode* a play on the stage. Hence,—2. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or, in *general*, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. Astrology is now *exploded*.—3. To drive out with violence and noise. [*Lit us.*]

The kindled powder *exploded* the ball. *Blackmore*.

or in *air*. Driven away by hisses or noise; rejected with disapprobation or contempt; condemned; decried down.

EXPLŌDER, *n.* One who explodes; a hisser; one who rejects.

EXPLŌDING, *ppr.* Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting with marks of disapprobation or contempt; rejecting; condemning.

EXPLOIT′, *n.* [Fr. *exploit;* Norm. *exploit, esploit*, despatch; *expleiter*, to be despatched, exercised, or employed; *ploit*, despatch.] 1. A deed or act, more especially an heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cesar, of Wellington. [*Exploiture*, in a like sense, is not in use.]—2. In *a ludicrous sense*, a great act of wickedness.

EXPLOIT′,† *v. t.* To achieve.

EXPLŌ′RATE,† *v. t.* To explore. [*See* EXPLORE.]

EXPLORA′TION, *n.* [*See* EXPLORE.] The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.

EXPLORA′TOR, *n.* One who explores; one who searches or examines closely.

EXPLŌ′RATORY, *a.* Serving to explore; searching; examining.

EXPLŌRE, *v. t.* [L. *exploro; ex* and *ploro*, to cry out, to wail, to bawl. The compound appears to convey a very different sense from the simple verb *ploro;* but the primary sense is to stretch, strain, drive; applied to the *voice*, it is to strain or press out sounds or words; applied to the *eyes*, it is to stretch or reach, as in prying curiosity.] 1. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye. Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan.—2. To search by any means; to try; as, to *explore* the deep by a plummet or lead.—3. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth; as, to *explore* the depths of science.

EXPLŌRED, *pp.* Searched; viewed; examined closely.

EXPLŌREMENT, *n.* Search; trial. [*Lit. us.*]

EXPLŌRER, *n.* One who explores.

EXPLŌRING, *ppr.* Searching; viewing; examining with care.

EXPLŌ′SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [from *explode.*] A bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid, with force and a loud report; as, the *explosion* of powder.—2. The discharge of a piece of ordnance with a loud report.—3. The sudden burst of sound in a volcano, &c.

EXPLŌ′SIVE, *a.* Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion; as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder, *explosive* mixtures.

EXPLŌ′SIVELY, *adv.* In an explosive manner.

EXPOLIA′TION, *n.* [L. *expoliatio.*] A spoiling; a wasting. [*See* SPOLIATION.]

EXPŌL′ISH, for *polish; a useless word.*

EXPŌN′E, *v. t.* [L. *exponere.*] 1. To explain.—2. To expose to danger.—3. To represent; to characterize. [Scotch.]

EXPŌ′NENT, *n.* [L. *exponens; expono*, to expose or set forth; *ex* and *pono*, to place.] 1. In *algebra*, the number or figure which, placed above a root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated, or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. Thus a^2 denotes the second power of the root *a*, or *aa:* a^4 denotes the fourth power. The figure is the *exponent* or index of the power. To express the roots of quantities, fractional *exponents* are used: thus $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{n}}$, denote the square root, the cubic root, and the n^{th} root of *a*.—2. The *exponent* of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Thus *six* is the *exponent* of the ratio of *thirty* to *five;* for $\frac{30}{5} = 6$.

EXPONEN′TIAL, *a.* *Exponential* curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed.—*Exponential quantity*, a quantity whose power is a variable quantity, as a^x.—*Exponential equation*, an equation in which there is an exponential quantity.—*Exponential calculus*, the method of finding the fluxions and fluents of exponential quantities.

EX-POPE′, *n.* A pope deposed, or dismissed from office.

EXPŌRT, *v. t.* [L. *exporto; ex* and *porto*, to carry. *Porto* seems allied to *fero*, and Eng. *bear.*] To carry out; but appropriately, and perhaps exclusively, to convey or transport, in traffic, produce, and goods from one country to another, or from one state or jurisdiction to another, either by water or land.

EX′PORT, *n.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, or a commodity which may be exported; used chiefly in the plural, *exports*. We apply the word to goods or produce actually carried abroad, or to such as are usually exported in commerce.

EXPŌRTABLE, *a.* That may be exported.

EXPORTA′TION, *n.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another in the course of commerce. A country is benefited or enriched by the *exportation* of its surplus productions.—2. The act of carrying out.

EXPŌRTED, *pp.* Carried out of a country or state in traffic.

EXPŌRTER, *n.* The person who exports; the person who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state; opposed to *importer*.

EXPŌRTING, *ppr.* Conveying to a foreign country, or to another state, as goods, produce, or manufactures.

EX′PORT-TRADE, *n.* The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

EXPŌ′SAL,† *n.* Exposure.

EXPŌSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *exposer;* L. *expositum*, from *expono; ex* and *pono*, to place. The radical sense of *pono* is to set or place, or rather to throw or thrust down. To *expose* is to set or throw open, or to thrust forth.] 1. To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment; as, to *expose* the secret artifices of a court; to *expose* a plan or design. 2. To make bare; to uncover; to remove from anything that which guards or protects; as, to *expose* the head or the breast to the air.—3. To remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on; as, to *expose* one's self to violent heat.—4. To lay open to attack, by any means; as, to *expose* an army or garrison.—5. To make liable; to subject; as, to *expose* one's self to pain, grief, or toil; to *expose* one's self to insult.—6. To put in the power of; as, to *expose* one's self to the seas.—7. To lay open to censure, ridicule, or contempt.

> A fool might once himself alone *expose*.
>
> *Pope.*

8. To lay open, in almost any manner; as, to *expose* one's self to examination or scrutiny.—9. To put in danger. The good soldier never shrinks from *exposing* himself, when duty requires it.—10. To cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected. Some nations *expose* their children.—11. To lay open; to make public. Be careful not unnecessarily to *expose* the faults of a neighbour.—12. To offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers; as, to *expose* goods to sale.—13. To offer to inspection; as, to *expose* paintings in a gallery.

EXPOSÉ′, *n.* (expoza.) [Fr.] Exposition; recital of facts or reasons for explanation; *a useless word.*

EXPŌSED, *pp.* Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public; offered to view.

EXPŌSEDNESS, *n.* A state of being exposed, open to attack, or unprotected; as, an *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

EXPŌSER, *n.* One who exposes.

EXPŌSING, *ppr.* Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EXPOSI′TION, *n.* A laying open; a setting to public view.—2. A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; as, a house has an easterly *exposition*, an *exposition* to the south or to a southern prospect. The *exposition* gives a free access to the air or to the sun's rays.—3. Explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning of an author, or of any passage in a writing.—4. An exhibition, as of art and manufacture.

EXPOS′ITIVE, *a.* Explanatory.

EXPOS′ITOR, *n.* [L.] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter.—2. A dictionary or vocabulary which explains words.—3. An exposition of the scriptures.

EXPOS′ITORY, *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate.

Ex post facto. [L.] In *law*, done after another thing. An estate granted may be made good by matter, *ex post facto*, which was not good at first.—An *ex post facto* law, in criminal cases, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal, which was not penal when done; or in raising the grade of an offence, making it greater than it was when committed, or increasing the punishment after the commission of the offence; or in altering the rules of evidence, so as to allow difference or less evidence to convict the offender, than was required when the offence was committed.—An *ex post facto* law is

one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed.—This definition is distinguished for its comprehensive brevity and precision. In a free government, no person can be subjected to punishment by an *ex post facto* law.

EXPOS'TULATE, *v. i.* [L. *expostulo*, *ex* and *postulo*, to require, probably from the root of *posco*.] To reason earnestly with a person, on some impropriety of his conduct, representing the wrong he has done or intends, and urging him to desist, or to make redress; followed by *with*.

The emperor's ambassador *expostulated* with the king, that he had broken the league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

EXPOS'TULATE,+ *v. t.* To discuss; to examine.

EXPOS'TULATING, *ppr.* Reasoning or urging arguments against any improper conduct.

EXPOSTULA'TION, *n.* Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct, and in some cases demanding redress or urging reformation.—2. In *rhet.*, an address containing expostulation.

EXPOS'TULATOR, *n.* One who expostulates.

EXPOS'TULATORY, *a.* Containing expostulation; as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

EXPO'SURE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [from *expose.*] The act of exposing or laying open.—2. The state of being laid open to view, to danger or to any inconvenience; as, *exposure* to observation; *exposure* to cold, or to the air; *exposure* to censure.—3. The situation of a place in regard to points of the compass, or to a free access of air or light. We say, a building or a garden or a wall has a northern or a southern *exposure*. We speak of its *exposure* or exposition to a free current of air, or to the access of light.

EXPOUND', *v. t.* [L. *expono*; *ex* and *pono*, to set.] 1. To explain; to lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity; to interpret; as, to *expound* a text of scripture; to *expound* a law.—2. To lay open; to examine; as, to *expound* the pocket. [*Not us.*]

EXPOUND'ED, *pp.* Explained; laid open; interpreted.

EXPOUND'ER, *n.* An explainer; one who interprets or explains the meaning.

EXPOUND'ING, *ppr.* Explaining; laying open; making clear to the understanding; interpreting.

EX-PRE'FECT, *n.* A prefect out of office; one who has been a prefect and is displaced.

EX-PRES'IDENT, *n.* One who has been a president, but is no longer in the office.

EXPRESS', *v. t.* [Sp. *expresar*; L. *expressum*, *exprimo*; *ex* and *premo*, to press. *See* Press.] 1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.—2. To utter; to declare in words; to speak. He *expressed* his ideas or his meaning with precision. His views were *expressed* in very intelligible terms.—3. To write or engrave; to represent in written words or language. The covenants in the deed are well *expressed*.—4. To represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance.

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*. *Dryden.*

5. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness; as in painting or sculpture.

Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form. *Smith.*

6. To show or make known; to indicate. A downcast eye or look may *express* humility, shame, or guilt.—7. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, who are *expressed* by their names; Num. i.

8. To extort; to elicit. [*Lit. us.*]

EXPRESS', *a.* Plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous. We are informed in *express* terms or words. The terms of the contract are *express*.—2. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference. This is the *express* covenant or agreement. We have his *express* consent. We have an *express* law on the subject. *Express* warranty; *express* malice.—3. Copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation.

His face *express*. *Milton.*

4. Intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand; as, to send a messenger *express*.

EXPRESS', *n.* A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches. It is applied also to boats or vessels sent to convey important information.—2. A message sent.—3.+ A declaration in plain terms.

EXPRESS'ED, *pp.* Squeezed or forced out, as, juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown.—*Expressed oils* in *chem.*, are those which are obtained from bodies only by pressing. They are so named to distinguish them from animal and essential oils, which last are, for the most part, obtained by distillation.

EXPRESS'IBLE, *a.* That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown, or represented.—2. That may be squeezed out.

EXPRESS'ING, *ppr.* Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring; showing; representing.

EXPRES'SION, *n.* The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.—2. The act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; as, an *expression* of the public will.—3. A phrase, or mode of speech; as, an old *expression*; an odd *expression*.—4. In *rhet.*, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of *expression* which real pathos gives to the voice. *Porter's Analysis.*

5. In *painting*, a natural and lively representation of the subject; as, the *expression* of the eye, of the countenance, or of a particular action or passion.—6. In *music*, the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.—7. *Theatrical expression* is a distinct, sonorous, and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.—8. In *alge.*, any algebraic quantity, simple or compound, as $3a$, $9x^2+7y$, $\sqrt{4a+b}$, &c. It is sometimes called a function.

EXPRESS'IONLESS, *a.* De[illegible] expression.

EXPRESS'IVE, *a.* Serving to express; serving to utter or represent; followed by *of*. He sent a letter couched in terms *expressive of* his gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes. *Tickel.*

2. Representing with force; emphatical. These words are very *expressive*.—3. Showing; representing; as, an *expressive* sign.

EXPRESS'IVELY, *adv.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

EXPRESS'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words.—2. The power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind; as, the *expressiveness* of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds.

Expressivo, *espressivo*. [It.] With expression.

EXPRESS'LY, *adv.* In direct terms; plainly.

EXPRESS'NESS, *n.* The state of being express.

EXPRESS'URE, *n.* Expression; utterance; representation; mark; impression. [*Lit. us.*]

EX'PROBRATE, *v. t.* [L. *exprobro*; *ex* and *probrum*, deformity, a shameful act.] To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn.

EXPROBRA'TION, *n.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice. *Philips.*

EXPRŎBRATIVE, *a.* Upbraiding; expressing reproach.

Ex professo. [L.] Professedly; by profession.

EXPRO'PRIATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *proprius*, own.] To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

EXPROPRIA'TION, *n.* The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property.

EXPŬGN, *v. t.* (expu'ne.) [L. *expugno*; *ex* and *pugno*, to fight.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPŬGNABLE, *a.* That may be forced.

EXPUGNA'TION, *n.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

EXPŬGNER, *n.* One who subdues.

EXPULSE, *v. t.* (expuls'.) [Fr. *expulser*, from L. *expulsus*, *expello*, *ex* and *pello*, to drive.] To drive out; to expel. [*Lit. us.*]

EXPUL'SION, *n.* The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; as, the *expulsion* of the thirty tyrants from Athens, or of Adam from paradise.—2. The state of being driven out or away.

EXPUL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel.

EXPUNC'TION, *n.* [*See* Expunge.] The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing.

EXPUNGE, *v. t.* [L. *expungo*, *ex* and *pungo*, to thrust, to prick.] 1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface, as words; to obliterate. We *expunge* single words or whole lines or sentences.—2. To efface; to strike out; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate; as, to *expunge* an offence.

...whole, or lop the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

EXPUN'GED, *pp.* Blotted out; obliterated; destroyed.

EXPUNG'ING, *ppr.* Blotting out; erasing; effacing; destroying.

EXPUR'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *expurgo; ex* and *purgo*, to cleanse.] To purge; to cleanse; to purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous.

EXPURG'ATED, *pp.* Purged; cleansed; purified.

EXPURG'ATING, *ppr.* Purging; cleansing; purifying.

EXPURGA'TION, *n.* The act of purging or cleansing; evacuation.—2. A cleansing; purification from any thing noxious, offensive, sinful, or erroneous.

EXPURG'ATOR, *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

EXPURGATO'RIOUS, *a.* That expurgates, or expunges.

EXPUR'GATORY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous; as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists, which directs the suppression or prohibits the use of certain books deemed hostile to the Roman catholic religion.

Expurgatory animadversions. *Brown.*

EXPURGE,† *v. t.* (expurj'.) [L. *expurgo.*] To purge away.

EXQUIRE,† *v. t.* [L. *exquiro.*] To search into or out.

EX'QUISITE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *exquisitus*, from *exquiro; ex* and *quæro*, to seek.] *Literally*, sought out or searched for with care; whence, choice; select. Hence, 1. Nice; exact; very excellent; complete; as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship.—2. Nice; accurate; capable of nice perception; as, *exquisite* sensibility.—3. Nice; accurate; capable of nice discrimination; as, *exquisite* judgment, taste, or discernment.—4. Being in the highest degree; extreme; as, to relish pleasure in an *exquisite* degree. So we say, *exquisite* pleasure or pain.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

5. Very sensibly felt; as, a painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves.

EX'QUISITE, *n.* A fop; a coxcomb.

EX'QUISITELY, *adv.* Nicely; accurately; with great perfection; as, a work *exquisitely* finished; *exquisitely* written.—2. With keen sensation or with nice perception. We feel pain more *exquisitely* when nothing diverts our attention from it.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut. *Bacon.*

EX'QUISITENESS, *n.* Nicety; exactness; accuracy; completeness; perfection; as, the *exquisiteness* of workmanship.—2. Keenness; sharpness; extremity; as, the *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

EXQUIS'ITIVE,† *a.* Curious; eager to discover.

EXQUIS'ITIVELY,† *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

EX-REPRESENT'ATIVE, *n.* One who has been formerly a representative, but is no longer one.

EXSANGUIN'ITY, *n.* Bloodlessness.

EXSAN'GUIOUS, EXSANGUIN'EOUS, or EXSAN'GUINOUS, *a.* [L. *exsanguis; ex* and *sanguis*, blood.] Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal.

EXSCIND', *v. t.* [L. *exscindo.*] To cut off. [*Lit. us.*]

EXSCRIBE,† *v. t.* [L. *exscribo.*] To copy; to transcribe.

EX'SCRIPT,† *n.* A copy; a transcript.

EX-SEC'RETARY, *n.* One who has been secretary, but is no longer in office.

EXSEC'TION, *n.* [L. *exsectio.*] A cutting off, or a cutting out.

EX-SEN'ATOR, *n.* One who has been a senator, but is no longer one.

EXSERT', EXSERT'ED, *a.* [L. *exsero; ex* and *sero.* See EXERT.] Standing out; protruded from the corol; as, stamens *exsert.*

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted.* *Barnes.*

EXSERT'ILE, *a.* That may be thrust out or protruded.

EXSIC'CANT, *a.* [See EXSICCATE.] Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

EX'SICCATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsicco; ex* and *sicco*, to dry.] To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.

EX'SICCATED, *pp.* Dried.

EX'SICCATING, *ppr.* Drying; evaporating moisture.

EXSICCA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness. A pharmaceutical and chemical operation, by which plants, chemical preparations, &c. are deprived of their humidity. This is done by exposure to the sun, or to fire, or to dry or absorbent substances.

EXSIC'CATIVE, *a.* Tending to make dry.

EXSPUI'TION, *n.* [L. *expuo* for *exspuo.*] A discharge of saliva by spitting.

EXSTIP'ULATE, *a.* [L. *ex* and *stipula*, straw.] In *bot.*, having no stipules.

EXSUC'COUS, *a.* [L. *exsuccus; ex* and *succus*, juice.] Destitute of juice; dry.

EXSUC'TION, *n.* [L. *exugo, exsugo*, to suck out; *sugo*, to suck.] The act of sucking out.

EXSUFFLA'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *sufflo*, to blow.] 1. A blowing or blast from beneath. [*Lit. us.*]—2. A kind of exorcism.

EXSUF'FOLATE,† *a.* Contemptible.

EXSUS'CITATE,† *v. t.* [L. *exsuscito.*] To rouse; to excite.

EXSUSCITA'TION,† *n.* A stirring up; a rousing.

EX'TANCE,† *n.* [L. *extans.*] Outward existence.

EX'TANCY, *n.* [L. *exstans, extans*, standing out, from *exsto; ex* and *sto*, to stand.] 1. The state of rising above others.—2. Parts rising above the rest; opposed to *depression.* [*Lit. us.*]

EX'TANT, *a.* [L. *exstans, extans*, supra.] 1. Standing out or above any surface; protruded.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray.*

A body partly immersed in a fluid and partly *extant.* *Bentley.*

2. In being; now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed, or lost. A part only of the history of Livy, and of the writings of Cicero, is now *extant.* Socrates wrote much, but none of his writings are *extant.* The *extant* works of orators and philosophers.

EX'TASY, EX'TATIC. See ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.

EXTEM'PORAL, *a.* [L. *extemporalis; ex* and *tempus*, time.] 1. Made or uttered at the moment, without premeditation; as, an *extemporal* discourse.—2. Speaking without premeditation. Instead of this word, *extemporaneous* and *extemporary* are now used.

EXTEM'PORALLY, *adv.* Without premeditation.

EXTEMPORA'NEAN,† *a.* See EXTEMPORANEOUS.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *extemporaneus; ex* and *tempus*, time.] Composed, performed, or uttered at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated; as, an *extemporaneous* address; an *extemporaneous* production; an *extemporaneous* prescription.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being unpremeditated.

EXTEM'PORARILY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EXTEM'PORARY, *a.* [L. *ex* and *temporarius*, from *tempus*, time.] Composed, performed, or uttered without previous study or preparation. [See EXTEMPORANEOUS.]

EXTEM'PORE, *adv.* (extem'pory.) L. abl.] 1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly; as, to write or speak *extempore.*—2. It is used as an adjective, improperly, at least without necessity; as, an *extempore* dissertation.

EXTEM'PORINESS, *n.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed or uttered without previous study.

EXTEM'PORIZE, *v. i.* To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation. To *extemporize* well requires a ready mind well furnished with knowledge.—2. To discourse without notes or written composition.

EXTEM'PORIZER, *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EXTEM'PORIZING, *ppr.* Speaking without previous study or preparation by writing.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South.*

EXTEND', *v. t.* [L. *extendo; ex* and *tendo*, from Gr. τεινω, L. *teneo;* Fr. *étendre;* W. *estyn*, from *tynu*, to pull, or *tyn*, a pull, a stretch.] 1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. The word is particularly applied to length and breadth. We *extend* lines in surveying; we *extend* roads, limits, bounds; we *extend* metal plates by hammering.—2. To stretch; to reach forth; as, to *extend* the arm or hand.—3. To spread; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; as, to *extend* the capacities or intellectual powers; to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce.—4. To continue; to prolong; as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* the season of trial.—5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise toward.

He hath *extended* mercy to me before the king; Ezra vii.

6. To impart; to yield or give.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river; Is. lxvi.

7. In *law*, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.

EXTEND', *v. i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth. How far will your argument or proposition *extend?* Let our charities *extend* to the heathen.

EXTEND'ANT, *ppr.* In *her.*, the same as *displayed.*

EXTEND'ED, *pp.* Stretched; spread; expanded; enlarged; bestowed on;

communicated; valued under a writ of *extendi facias;* levied.

EXTEND'ER, *n.* He or that which extends or stretches.

EXTEND'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being extended; that may be stretched, extended, enlarged, widened, or expanded.—2. That may be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

EXTEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging; valuing.

EXTEND'LESSNESS,† *n.* Unlimited extension.

EXTENSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *extensible.*] The capacity of being extended or of suffering extension; as, the *extensibility* of a fibre; or of a plate of metal.

EXTENS'IBLE, *a.* [from L. *extensus.*] That may be extended; capable of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement.

EXTENS'IBLENESS, *n.* Extensibility, —*which see.*

EXTENS'ILE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EXTEN'SION, *n.* [L. *extensio.*] 1. The act of extending; a stretching.—2. The state of being extended; enlargement in breadth or continuation of length.—3. In *philosophy*, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.—*Extension* is an essential as well as a general property of matter, for it is impossible to form a conception of matter, however minute may be the particle, without connecting with it the idea of its having a certain bulk, and occupying a certain quantity of space. Every body, however small, must have length, breadth, and thickness; that is, it must possess the property of *extension.*—*Figure* or *form* is the result of *extension*, for we cannot conceive that a body has length, breadth, and thickness, without its having some kind of figure, however irregular.

EXTEN'SIONAL,† *a.* Having great extent.

EXTENS'IVE, *a.* Wide; large; having great enlargement or extent; as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* field; an *extensive* lake; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.—2 † That may be extended.

EXTENS'IVELY, *adv.* Widely; largely; to a great extent; as, a story is *extensively* circulated.

EXTENS'IVENESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; extent; as, the *extensiveness* of the ocean.—2. Extent; diffusiveness; as, the *extensiveness* of a man's charities or benevolence.—3. Capacity of being extended. [*Lit. us.*]

EXTENS'OR, *n.* In *anat.*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger; opposed to *flexor.*

EXTENT', *a.* Extended.

EXTENT', *n.* [L. *extentus.* It is frequently accented on the first syllable.] 1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, compass; bulk; size; as, a great *extent* of country, or of body.—2. Length; as, an *extent* of line. —3. Communication; distribution.

> The *extent* of equal justice. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, a writ of execution or *extendi facias*, commanding a sheriff to value the lands of a debtor; or *extent* is the act of the sheriff or commissioner in making the valuation. Extent is the name given to the ancient *census*, or general valuation put upon all the lands in Scotland, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

EXTEN'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *extenuo; ex* and *tenuo*, to make *thin;* Sp. *extenuar;* It. *stenuare. See* THIN.] 1. To make thin, lean, or slender. Sickness *extenuates* the body.—2. To lessen; to diminish; as, a crime or guilt.

> But fortune there *extenuates* the crime. *Dryden.*

3. To lessen in representation; to palliate; opposed to *aggravate.*—4. To lessen or diminish in honour. [*Lit. us.*] —5. To make thin or rare; opposed to *condense.* [*Lit. us.*]

EXTEN'UATE,† *a.* Thin; slender.

EXTEN'UATED, *pp.* Made thin, lean, or slender; made smaller; lessened; diminished; palliated; made rare.

EXTEN'UATING, *ppr.* Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating; making rare.

EXTENUA'TION, *n.* The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh.—2. The act of representing any thing less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is in fact; palliation; opposed to *aggravation;* as, the *extenuation* of faults, injuries, or crimes.—3. Mitigation; alleviation; as, the *extenuation* of punishment. [*Not common.*]

EXTEN'UATORY, *a.* Palliative.

EXTE'RIOR, *a.* [L. from *exterus*, foreign; Fr. *extérieur.*] 1. External; outward; applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to *interior.* We speak of the *exterior* and interior surfaces of a concavo-convex lens.—2. External; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. We speak of an object *exterior* to a man, as opposed to that which is within or in his mind.—3. Foreign; relating to foreign nations; as, the *exterior* relations of a state or kingdom. —*Exterior angles*, in *geom.*, are those which are made by producing the sides of a figure. Thus, C B D is the exterior angle of the triangle A B C. In parallel lines, *exterior angles* are those which are made by the parallels and a line cutting them, and which lie without the parallels, in distinction from interior angles which are within the parallels. Thus, if A B and C D be parallel lines, and E F a line cutting them, E G B and D H F are exterior angles, as also E G A and C H F.

EXTE'RIOR, *n.* The outward surface; that which is external.—2. Outward or visible deportment; appearance.

EXTERIOR'ITY, *n.* Surface; superficies.

EXTE'RIORLY, *adv.* Outwardly; externally. [*An ill-formed word.*]

EXTE'RIORS, *n. plur.* The outward parts of a thing.—2. Outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts; as, the *exteriors* of religion.

EXTERM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *extermino; ex* and *terminus*, limit.] *Literally*, to drive from within the limits or borders. Hence,—1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* a colony, a tribe, or a nation; to *exterminate* inhabitants or a race of men.—2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* error, heresy, infidelity, or atheism; to *exterminate* vice.—3. To root out, as plants; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* weeds.—4. In *alge.*, to take away; as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities.

EXTERM'INATED, *pp.* Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; extirpated.

EXTERM'INATING, *ppr.* Driving away or totally destroying; eradicating; extirpating.

EXTERMINA'TION, *n.* The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error, or vice, or of weeds from a field.—2. In *alge.*, a taking away; as the *extermination* of unknown quantities in equations.

EXTERM'INATOR, *n.* He or that which exterminates.

EXTERM'INATORY, *a.* Serving or tending to exterminate.

EXTERM'INE,† *v. t.* To exterminate.

EXTERN', *a.* [L. *externus.*] 1. External; outward; visible.—2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic. [*Lit. us.*]

EXTERN'AL, *a.* [Lat. *externus.*] 1. Outward; exterior; as, the *external* surface of a body; opposed to *internal.* —2. Outward; not intrinsic; not being within; as, *external* objects; *external* causes or effects.—3. Exterior; visible; apparent; as, *external* deportment.—4. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations; as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.

EXTERNAL'ITY, *n.* External perception.

EXTERN'ALLY, *adv.* Outwardly; on the outside.—2. In appearance; visibly.

EXTERN'ALS, *n. plur.* The outward parts; exterior form.

> Adam was no less glorious in his *externals:* he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul. *South.*

2. Outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms; as, the *externals* of religion.

EXTERRA'NEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *exterraneus; ex* and *terra*, a land.] Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad.

EXTER'SION, *n.* [L. *extersio*, from *extergeo; ex* and *tergeo*, to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

EXTIL', *v. i.* [L. *extillo; ex* and *stillo*, to drop.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLA'TION, *n.* The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

EXTILL'ED, *pp.* Distilled.

EXTIM'ULATE.† *See* STIMULATE.

EXTIMULA'TION. *See* STIMULATION.

EXTINCT', *a.* [L. *extinctus. See* EXTINGUISH.] 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, fire, light, or a lamp is *extinct.*—2. Being at an end; having no survivor; as, a family or race is *extinct.*—3. Being at an end; having ceased. The enmity between the families is *extinct.*

> My days are *extinct;* Job xvii.

4. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; having no force; as, the law is *extinct.*

EXTINCT', *v. t.* To put out; to destroy. [*Improper.*]

EXTINC'TION, *n.* [L. *extinctio. See*

Extinguish.] 1. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire, by quenching, suffocation, or otherwise. —2. The state of being extinguished, quenched, or suffocated; as, the *extinction* of fire or of a candle.—3. Destruction; excision; as, the *extinction* of nations.—4. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to; as, the *extinction* of life, or of a family; the *extinction* of feuds, jealousies, or enmity; the *extinction* of a claim.

EXTIN'GUISH, *v. t.* [L. *extinguo*; *ex* and *stingo*, *stinguo*, or the latter may be a contraction; Gr. στίζω, for στιγω, to prick, that is, to thrust; or more directly from *tingo*, to dip, to stain; both probably allied to *tango*, for *tago*, to touch.] 1. To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy; as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.—2. To destroy; to put an end to; as, to *extinguish* love or hatred in the breast; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.—3. To cloud or obscure by superior splendour.—4. To put an end to, by union or consolidation. [*See* Extinguishment.]

EXTIN'GUISHABLE, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

EXTIN'GUISHED, *pp.* Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed; destroyed.

EXTIN'GUISHER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.—2. A hollow conical utensil to put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

EXTIN'GUISHING, *ppr.* Putting out; quenching; suppressing; destroying.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, *n.* The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; as, the *extinguishment* of fire or flame; of discord, enmity, or jealousy; or of love or affection.—2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*. *Hooker.*

3. Extinction; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end; termination; as, the *extinguishment* of a race or tribe. —4. The putting an end to a right or estate, by consolidation or union.

If my tenant for life makes a lease to *A.* for life, remainder to *B.* and his heirs, and I release to *A.*; this release operates as an *extinguishment* of my right to the reversion. *Blackstone.*

EXTIRP',† *v. t.* To extirpate.

EXTIRP'ABLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.

EXTIR'PATE, *v. t.* [L. *extirpo*; *ex* and *stirps*, root.] 1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field.—2. To eradicate; to root out; to destroy wholly; as, to *extirpate* error or heresy; to *extirpate* a sect.—3. In *sur.*, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; to remove; as, to *extirpate* a wen.

EXTIR'PATED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed.

EXTIR'PATING, *ppr.* Pulling up or out by the roots; eradicating; totally destroying.

EXTIRPA'TION, *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of a race of men; the *extirpation* of heresy.

EXTIR'PATOR, *n.* One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTOL', *v. t.* [L. *extollo*; *ex* and *tollo*, to raise; Heb. and Ch. נטל, *natal.*] To raise in words or eulogy; to praise; to exalt in commendation; to magnify. We *extol* virtues, noble exploits, and heroism. Men are too much disposed to *extol* the rich and despise the poor.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah; Ps. lxviii.

EXTOL'LED, *pp.* Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified.

EXTOL'LER, *n.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

EXTOL'LING, *ppr.* Praising; exalting by praise or commendation; magnifying.

EXTORS'IVE, *a.* [*See* Extort.] Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.

EXTORS'IVELY, *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extorsion.

EXTORT', *v. t.* [L. *extortus*, from *extorqueo*, to wrest from; *ex* and *torqueo*, to twist; Fr. *extorquer.*] 1. To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, authority, or by any illegal means. Conquerors *extort* contributions from the vanquished; tyrannical princes *extort* money from their subjects; officers often *extort* illegal fees; confessions of guilt are *extorted* by the rack. A promise *extorted* by duress is not binding. -2. To gain by violence or oppression.

EXTORT', *v. i.* To practise extortion.

EXTORT'ED, *pp.* Drawn from by compulsion; wrested from.

EXTORT'ER, *n.* One who extorts, or practises extortion.

EXTORT'ING, *ppr.* Wresting from by force or undue exercise of power.

EXTOR''TION, *n.* The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money, or to do some other act. *Extortion* is an offence punishable at common law.—2. Force or illegal compulsion by which any thing is taken from a person. In *the law of England*, extortion is usually applied to that abuse of public justice which consists in the unlawful taking, by a public officer, under colour of his office, of any money, or valuable thing, from a person, where none is legally due, or where less than the sum demanded is due, or where the sum demanded has not yet become due. But in *the phraseology of the law of Scotland*, the term is also applied to the offence or delict of compelling one by force or fear to execute a deed, or to perform an act, or to contract an obligation which of his own inclination he would not have done.

EXTOR'TIONARY, *a.* Practising extortion; containing extortion.

EXTOR'TIONATE, } *a.* Oppressive;
EXTOR''TIONOUS, } containing extortion.

EXTOR'TIONER, *n.* One who practises extortion.

EXTOR'TIOUS, *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.

EX'TRA. A Latin preposition, denoting beyond or excess; as, *extra work*, *extra pay*, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on. In *composition*, it generally denotes beyond, without, more than, further than. — *Extra charges*, or *extras*, are supplementary charges, as at boarding schools, &c.

EX'TRA-AXIL'LAR, or **EX'TRA-AXIL'LARY**, *a.* In *bot.*, a term applied to a peduncle or flower-stalk, when it arises beside the leaf, or when it is above or on the outside of the axils, as in *Anchusa sempervivens*.

EXTRACT', *v. t.* [L. *extractus*, from *extraho*; *ex* and *traho*, to draw. *See* Draw and Drag. Fr. *extraire.*] 1. To draw out; as, to *extract* a tooth.—2. To draw out, as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution, or other means; as, to *extract* spirit from the juice of the cane; to *extract* salts from ashes.—3. To take out; to take from.

Woman is her name, of man *Extracted.* *Milton.*

4. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.

I have *extracted* from the pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift*

5. In a general sense, to draw from by any means or operation.

EX'TRACT, *n.* That which is extracted or drawn from something. -2. In *literature*, a passage taken from a book or writing.—3. In *phar.*, any thing drawn from a substance, as essences, tinctures, &c.; or a solution of the purer parts of a mixed body inspissated by distillation or evaporation, nearly to the consistence of honey. Any substance obtained by digesting vegetable substances in water or alcohol, and evaporating them to a solid consistence. —4. An inspissated, expressed, or exuded juice.—5. In *chem.*, a peculiar principle supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts; called also the *extractive principle*.—6.† Extraction; descent. In *the law of Scotland*, the term *extract* signifies either the proper written evidence or warrant on which diligence or execution on a judicial decree may issue; or it signifies a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which either is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the principal, has been preserved in a public record.

EXTRACT OF LEAD. A term applied to the impure acetate of lead obtained by boiling litharge in vinegar.

EXTRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn or taken out.

EXTRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or taking out.

EXTRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *extractio.*] 1. The act of drawing out; as, the *extraction* of a tooth; the *extraction* of a bone or an arrow from the body; the *extraction* of a fœtus or child in midwifery.—2. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family. Hence, the stock or family from which one has descended. We say, a man is of a noble *extraction*. -3. In *phar.*, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c. from a substance.—4. In *arith.* and *alge.*, the extraction of roots is the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed.

EXTRACT'IVE, *a.* That may be extracted.

EXTRACT'IVE, *n.* The name given to a supposed product of vegetation present in the juices of plants, and forming the basis of all vegetable extracts. Its existence, as a distinct product, however, is doubted.

EXTRACT'OR, *n.* In *midwifery*, a for-

ceps or instrument for extracting children.—2. In the *court of session*, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated. This, generally speaking, is the duty of the clerk of court.

EXTRA-DIC'TIONARY,† *a.* [L. *extra* and *dictio.*] Consisting not in words, but in realities.

EXTRA'DOS, *n.* [L. *extra*, without, and *dorsum*, the back.] In *arch.*, the exterior curve of an arch; the outer curve of a voussoir. [*See* ARCH.]

EXTRA-FOLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *extra*, on the outside, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, applied to stipulæ which are below the footstalk, and external with respect to the leaf.

EXTRAGE'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *extra* and *genus*, kind.] Belonging to another kind.

EXTRA-JUDI''CIAL, *a.* [*extra*, without, and *judicial.*] Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRA-JUDI''CIALLY, *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings.

EXTRA-LIM'ITARY, *a.* [*extra* and *limit.*] Being beyond the limit or bounds; as, *extra-limitary* land.

EXTRAMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *extra* and *mitto*, to send.] A sending out; emission.

EXTRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *extra* and *mundus*, the world.] Beyond the limit of the material world.

EXTRA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *extraneus.*] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

Extraneous fossils, organic remains; exuviæ of organized beings, imbedded in the strata of the earth.

EXTRA-OFFI''CIAL, *a.* Not within the limits of official duty.

EXTRAOR'DINARIES, *n. plur.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind, or method. [*Rarely used in the singular.*]

EXTRAOR'DINARILY, *adv.* (extror'dinarily.) [*See* EXTRAORDINARY.] In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits, or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.

The temple of Solomon was *extraordinarily* magnificent. *Wilkins.*

EXTRAOR'DINARINESS, *n.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.

EXTRAOR'DINARY, *a.* (extror'dinary.) [L. *extraordinarius; extra* and *ordinarius*, usual, from *ordo*, order.] 1. Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary. *Extraordinary* evils require *extraordinary* remedies.—2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful; as, the *extraordinary* talents of Shakspere; the *extraordinary* powers of Newton; an edifice of *extraordinary* grandeur. —3. Special; particular; sent for a special purpose, or on a particular occasion; as, an *extraordinary* courier or messenger; an ambassador *extraordinary*; a gazette *extraordinary.*

EXTRA-PARO'CHIAL, *a.* [*extra* and *parochial.*] Not within the limits of any parish.

EXTRA-PHYS'ICAL, *a.* Metaphysical.

EXTRA-PROFES'SIONAL, *a.* [*extra* and *professional.*] Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were *extra-professional.* *Med. Repos.*

EXTRA-PROVIN'CIAL, *a.* [*extra* and *provincial.*] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

EXTRA-REG'ULAR, *a.* [*extra* and *regular.*] Not comprehended within a rule or rules.

EXTRA-TERRITO'RIAL, *a.* Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.

EXTRA-TROP'ICAL, *a.* [*extra* and *tropical.*] Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south.

EXTRAUGHT',† old *pp.* of *Extract.*

EXTRAV'AGANCE, } *n.* [L. *extra* and
EXTRAV'AGANCY, } *vagans; vagor*, to wander. *See* VAGUE.] 1. Literally, a wandering beyond a limit; an excursion or sally from the usual way, course, or limit.—2. In *writing* or *discourse*, a going beyond the limits of strict truth, or probability; as, *extravagance* of expression or description. —3. Excess of affection, passion, or appetite; as, *extravagance* of love, anger, hatred, or hunger.—4. Excess in expenditures of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper; dissipation.

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

5 In general, any excess or wandering from prescribed limits; irregularity; wildness; as, the *extravagance* of imagination; *extravagance* of claims or demands.

EXTRAV'AGANT, *a.* Literally, wandering beyond limits.—2. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable. The wishes, demands, desires, and passions of men are often *extravagant.*—3. Irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds; as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

There is something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

4. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful; prodigal; as, *extravagant* expenses; an *extravagant* mode of living. 5. Prodigal; profuse in expenses; as, an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption. *Rambler.*

EXTRAV'AGANT, *n.* One who is confined to no general rule.

EXTRAV'AGANTLY, *adv.* In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. Men often write and talk *extravagantly.*—2. Unreasonably; excessively. It is prudent not to praise or censure *extravagantly.*—3. In a manner to use property without necessity or propriety, or to no good purpose; expensively, or profusely to an unjustifiable degree; as, to live, eat, drink, or dress *extravagantly.*

EXTRAV'AGANTNESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance. [*Lit. us.*]

EXTRAV'AGANTS, *n.* In *church hist.*, certain decretal epistles, or constitutions of the popes, which were published after the Clementines, but not at first arranged and digested with the other papal constitutions.

EXTRAVAGAN'ZA, *n.* Anything out of rule, as in music, the drama, &c.

EXTRAV'AGATE,† *v. i.* To wander beyond the limits.

EXTRAVAGA'TION, *n.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

EXTRAV'ASATE, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

EXTRAV'ASATED, *a.* [L. *extra* and *vasa*, vessels.] Forced or let out of its proper vessels; as, *extravasated* blood.

EXTRAV'ASATING, *ppr.* Escaping from the proper vessels.

EXTRAVASA'TION, *n.* The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion; as, an *extravasation* of blood after a rupture of the vessels.

EXTRAVAS'CULAR, *a.* Being out of the proper vessels.

EXTRAVE'NATE,† *a.* [L. *extra* and *vena*, vein.] Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVER'SION, *n.* [L. *extra* and *versio*, a turning.] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [*Lit. us.*]

EXTREAT,† *n.* Extraction.

EXTRÊME, *a.* [L. *extremus*, last.] 1. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; as, the *extreme* verge or point of a thing.—2. Greatest; most violent; utmost; as, *extreme* pain, grief, or suffering; *extreme* joy or pleasure.—3. Last; beyond which there is none; as, an *extreme* remedy.—4. Utmost; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; as, an *extreme* case.—5. Most pressing; as, *extreme* necessity. *Extreme unction*, among the Romanists, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, when decrepit with age or affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death. It is applied to the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, feet, and reins of penitents, and is supposed to represent the grace of God poured into the soul. *Extreme and mean proportion*, in *geom.*, is when a line is so divided, that the whole line is to the greater segment, as that segment is to the less; or when a line is so divided, that the rectangle under the whole line and the lesser segment is equal to the square of the greater segment.

EXTRÊME, *n.* The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity.—2. Utmost point; furthest degree; as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; the *extremes* of virtue and vice. Avoid *extremes.* *Extremes* naturally beget each other.

There is a natural progression from the *extreme* of anarchy to the *extreme* of tyranny. *Washington.*

3. In *logic*, the *extremes*, or extreme terms of a syllogism, are the predicate and subject. Thus, "Man is an animal; Peter is a man, therefore Peter is an animal;" the word animal is the greater extreme, Peter the less extreme, and man the medium.—4. In *math.*, the *extremes* are the first and last terms of a proportion; as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean.

EXTRÊMELESS, *a.* Having no extremes, or extremities; infinite.

EXTRÊMELY, *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point. It is *extremely* hot or cold; it is *extremely* painful.—2. In *familiar language*, very much; greatly.

EXTREM'ITY, *n.* [L. *extremitas.*] 1. The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; as, the *extremities* of a country. —2. The utmost parts. The extremities are four in number, viz., the arms and legs, divided, in man, into upper and lower; in other animals, into anterior and posterior. In man, each extremity is divided into four parts; the upper, into the shoulder, the arm, fore-arm, and the hand; the lower, into the hip, the thigh, the leg, and the foot.—3. The utmost point; the highest or furthest degree; as, the *extremity* of pain or suffering; the *extremity* of cruelty. Even charity and forbearance may be carried to *extremity*.—4. Extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity*.—5. The utmost rigour or violence. The Greeks have endured oppression in its utmost *extremity*.—6. The most aggravated state.

The world is running after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry. *Dryden.*

EX'TRICABLE, *a.* [infra.] That can be extricated.

EX'TRICATE, *v. t.* [L. *extrico.* The primary verb *trico* is not in the Latin. We probably see its affinities in the Greek θρίξ, τριχὸς, hair, or a bush of hair, from interweaving, entangling. It may be that τρεῖς and three are contracted from this root; *three* for *threy*, folded, or a plexus. The same word occurs in *intricate* and *intrigue; Fr. tricher*, to cheat; *tricoter*, to weave; Eng. *trick;* It. *treccia*, a lock of hair.] 1. Properly, to disentangle; hence, to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarrass; as, to *extricate* one from complicated business, from troublesome alliances, or other connections; to *extricate* one's self from debt.—2. To send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved.

EX'TRICATED, *pp.* Disentangled; freed from difficulties and perplexities; disembarrassed; evolved.

EX'TRICATING, *ppr.* Disentangling; disembarrassing; evolving.

EXTRICA'TION, *n.* The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.—2. The act of sending out or evolving; as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

EXTRIN'SIC, EXTRIN'SICAL, *a.* [L. *extrinsecus.*] External; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body. Mere matter cannot move without the impulse of an *extrinsic* agent. It is opposed to *intrinsic.* In *Scots law*, the term *extrinsic* is applied to facts and circumstances sworn to by a party on a reference to his oath, which are not relevant to the point referred, and which therefore cannot be competently taken as part of the evidence.

EXTRIN'SICALLY, *adv.* From without; externally.

EXTROR'SAL, or **EXTRORSE**, *a.* [L. *extrorsum*, from without, or towards the outward parts.] An *extrorsal* anther is one which has its face directed outwards, or turned away from the axis; opposed to an *introrse* anther, which has its face turned to the axis.

EXTRUCT',† *v. t.* [L. *extruo, extructus.*] To build; to construct.

EXTRUC'TION,† *n.* A building.

EXTRUCT'IVE, *a.* Forming into a structure.

EXTRUCT'OR,† *n.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

EXTRUDE, *v. t.* [L. *extrudo; ex* and *trudo*, to thrust.] 1. To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; as, to *extrude* a fœtus.—2. To drive away; to drive off.

EXTRUDED, *pp.* Thrust out; driven out or away; expelled.

EXTRUDING, *ppr.* Thrusting out; driving out; expelling.

EXTRU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

EXTU'BERANCE, EXTU'BERANCY, *n.* [L. *extuberans, extubero; ex* and *tuber*, a puff.] 1. In *med.*, a swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part.—2. A knob or swelling part of a body.

EXTU'BERANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.

EXTU'BERATE,† *v. i.* [L. *extubero.*] To swell.

EXTUMES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *extumescens, extumesco; ex* and *tumesco, tumeo*, to swell.] A swelling or rising. [*Lit. us.*]

EXU'BERANCE, EXU'BERANCY, *n.* [L. *exuberans, exubero; ex* and *ubero*, to fatten; *uber*, a pap or breast, that is, a swelling or mass.] 1. An abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; as, an *exuberance* of fertility or fancy.—2. Superfluous abundance; luxuriance.—3. Overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.

EXU'BERANT, *a.* Abundant; plenteous; rich; as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* goodness.—2. Over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant.—3. Pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty; as, *exuberant* spring.

EXU'BERANTLY, *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree. The earth has produced *exuberantly.*

EXU'BERATE, *v. i.* [L. *exubero.*] To abound; to be in great abundance. [*Lit. us.*]

EXUC'COUS. *See* EXSUCCOUS.

EXUDA'TION, *n.* [L. *exudo* for *exsudo.*] A sweating; a discharge of humours or moisture from animal bodies by sweat or extillation through the pores. 2. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

EXU'DE, *v. t.* [supra.] To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores; also, to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by incisions.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance. *Dwight.*

EXU'DE, *v. i.* To flow from a living body through the pores or by a natural discharge, as juice.

EXU'DED, *pp.* Emitted, as juice.

EXU'DING, *ppr.* Discharging, as juice.

EXUL'CERATE, *v. t.* [L. *exulcero; ex* and *ulcero*, to ulcerate, *ulcus*, an ulcer.] 1. To cause or produce an ulcer or ulcers.—2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger.

EXUL'CERATE, *v. i.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

EXUL'CERATED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers; having become ulcerous.

EXUL'CERATING, *ppr.* Producing ulcers on; fretting; becoming ulcerous.

EXULCERA'TION, *n.* The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the beginning erosion which wears away the substance and forms an ulcer.—2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

EXUL'CERATORY, *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers.

EXULT', *v. i.* (egzult'.) [L. *exulto; ex* and *salto, salio*, to leap.] Properly, to leap for joy; hence, to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly, at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph. It is natural to man to *exult* at the success of his schemes, and to *exult* over a fallen adversary.

EXULT'ANCE, EXULT'ANCY, †*n.* Exultation.

EXULT'ANT, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTA'TION, *n.* The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.—*Exultation* usually springs from the gratification of our desire of some good; particularly of distinction or superiority, or of that which confers distinction. It often springs from the gratification of pride or ambition. But *exultation* may be a lively joy springing from laudable causes.

EXULT'ING, *ppr.* Rejoicing greatly or in triumph.

EXUN'DATE,† *v. i.* To overflow.

EXUNDA'TION, *n.* [L. *exundatio* from *exundo*, to overflow; *ex* and *undo*, to rise in waves, *unda*, a wave.] An overflowing abundance. [*Lit. us.*]

EXUN'GULATE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *ungula.*] To pare off superfluous parts, or nails.

EXUN'GULATED, *pp.* Deprived of nails or superfluous parts.

EXUN'GULATING, *ppr.* Paring off, as nails, &c.

EXU'PERABLE, *a.* That may be over come or surpassed.

EXU'PERANCE, *n.* Overbalance.

EXU'PERANT, *a.* Overcoming.

EXU'PERATE,† *v. t.* To excel; to surmount.

EXU'PERATED, *pp.* Conquered; excelled.

EXU'PERATING, *ppr.* Excelling.

EXUPERA'TION, *n.* The act of excelling.

EXUR'GENT,† *a.* For *exsurgent*, arising.

EXUS'TION, *n.* [L. *exustus.*] The act or operation of burning up.

EXU'VIABLE, *a.* That may be cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

EXU'VIÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, &c. —2. The spoils or remains of animals found in the earth, supposed to be deposited there at the Deluge, or in some great convulsion or change which the earth has undergone, in past periods.

EY, in old writers, Sax. *ig*, signifies an isle.

EY'AS, *n.* [Fr. *niais*, silly.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

EY'AS,† *a.* Unfledged.

EY'AS-MUSKET, *n.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk.

EYE, *n.* pronounced as I. [Sax. *eag, eah;* G. *auge;* Russ. *oko;* Sans. *akshi;* L. *oculus*, a diminutive, whence Fr. *œil.* The original word must have been *ag, eg*, or *hag* or *heg*, coinciding with *egg.* The old English plural was *eyen* or *eyne.*] 1. The organ of sight or vision; properly, the globe or ball movable in the orbit. The eye is of a spherical

form with a slight projection in front. The eye-ball or globe of the eye consists of four coats or membranes, which have received the names of the *sclerotic* coat, the *choroid* coat, the *cornea* and the *retina;* and these coats inclose three humours, the *aqueous humour*, the *vitreous humour*, and the *crystalline humour*, the last of which has the form of a lens.—2. Sight; view; ocular knowledge; as, I have a man now in my *eye*. In this sense, the plural is more generally used.

Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you; Gal. iii.

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say yon gray is not the morning's *eye*. *Shak.*

4. Front; face.

Her shall you hear disapproved to your *eyes*. *Shak.*

5. Direct opposition; as, to sail in the wind's *eye*.—6. Aspect; regard; respect; view.

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

After this jealousy, he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*

8. View of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

9. Sight; view, either in a literal or figurative sense.—10. Something resembling the eye in form; as, the *eye* of a peacock's feather.—11. A small hole or aperture; a perforation; as, the *eye* of a needle.—12. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and *eyes*. In nearly the same sense, the word is applied to certain fastenings in the cordage of ships.—13. The bud of a plant; a shoot.—14. A small shade of colour. [*Lit. us.*]

Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. The power of perception.

The *eyes* of your understanding being enlightened; Eph. i.

16. Oversight; inspection.

The *eye* of the master will do more work than both his hands. *Franklin.*

The *eyes of a ship* are the ports which lie near the hawseholes, particularly in the lower apartments.—*To set the eyes on*, is to see; to have a sight of. *To find favour in the eyes*, is to be graciously received and treated.—In *arch.*, a general term applied to the centre of any thing; thus, the *eye* of a volute is the circle at its centre from which the spiral lines spring; the *eye* of a dome is the circular aperture at its apex; the *eye* of a pediment is a circular window in its centre.—In *agriculture* and *gardening*, a little bud or shoot inserted into a tree by way of graft.

EYE, *n.* A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.

EYE, *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe, or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies. *Pope.*

EYE, *v. i.* To appear; to have an appearance.

EYE-ATTRACTING, *a.* Attracting the eyes.

EYEBALL, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

EYEBEAM, *n.* A glance of the eye.

EYEBOLT, *n.* In *ships*, a bar of iron or bolt, with an eye, formed to be driven into the deck or sides, for the purpose of hooking tackles to.

EYEBRIGHT, *n.* The popular name of a species of Euphrasia, belonging to the nat. order Rhinanthaceæ, found in Canada and the northern parts of Europe. It is an annual from three to eight inches high, often much branched. The whole plant has a bitter taste and formely enjoyed a great reputation in diseases of the eyes.

EYE-BRIGHTENING, *n.* A clearing of the sight.

EYEBROW, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

EYED, *pp.* Viewed; observed; watched.—2. *a.* Having eyes; used in composition, as a dull-eyed man, or *ox-eyed* Juno. In *her.*, a term used in speaking of the variegated spots in the peacock's tail.

EYEDROP, *n.* A tear.

EYEGLANCE, *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

EYE-GLASS, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; spectacles. In *telescopes*, the glass next the eye; and where there are several, all except the object-glass are called *eye-glasses*.

EYE-GLUTTING,† *n.* A feasting of the eyes.

EYELASH, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYELESS, *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

EYELET, *n.* [Fr. *œillet*, a little eye, from *œil*, eye.] A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace or small rope or cord. We usually say, *eyelet-hole*.

EYELIAD, *n.* [Fr. *œillade.*] A glance of the eye.

EYELID, *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it, at pleasure. It serves the purpose of wiping and cleansing the ball of the eye, as well as moistening it by spreading the tears over its surface.

EYE-OFFEND'ING, *a.* That hurts the eyes.

EYE-PLEASING, *a.* Pleasing the eye.

EY'ER, *n.* One who eyes another.

EYE-SALVE, *n.* Ointment for the eye.

EYE-SERVANT, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

EYE-SERVICE, *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God; Col. iii.

EYESHOT, *n.* Sight; view; glance of the eye.

EYESIGHT, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation; Ps. xviii.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Wilkins.*

2. The sense of seeing. His *eyesight* fails.

EYESORE, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman. *L'Estrange.*

EYESPLICE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope.

EYE-SPOTTED, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

EYESTONE, *n.* A small calcareous stone used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

EYESTRING, *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved.

EYETOOTH, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a canine tooth; a fang.

EYEWINK, *n.* A wink, or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

EYE-WITNESS, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of any thing.

EYING, *ppr.* Viewing; watching; observing.

EY'OT, *n.* A little isle.

EYRE, *n.* (ire.) [Old Fr. from L. *ire.*] 1. *Literally*, a journey or circuit. In *England*, the justices in *eyre* were itinerant judges, who went the circuits.—2. A court of itinerant justices.

EYRY, or **EYRIE**, *n.* [*See* AERIE.]

EZEKIEL, *n.* [Heb. (whom) *God will strengthen.*] One of the greater prophets, whose writings are canonically placed next to those of Jeremiah.

EZRA, *n.* [Heb. *Help.*] A Jewish proper name. [*See* Neh. xii. 1, 12, 33.] The Ezra there mentioned was not the prophet; the latter was a descendant of Aaron.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English Alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing *ef*, *ev*. This letter may be derived from the Oriental ו *vau*, or from פ *pe* or *phe*; most probably the former. The Latins received the letter from the Eolians in Greece, who wrote it in the form of a double γ (*g*,) Ϝ, whence it has been called most absurdly digamma. It corresponds in power to the Greek φ *phi*, and its proper name is *ef*. As a Latin numeral it signifies 40, and with a dash over the top, F̄ forty thousand. In *the civil law*, two of these letters together, *ff*, signify the pandects. In *English criminal law*, this letter was branded on felons, when admitted to the benefit of clergy; by stat. 4 H. VII. c. 13. In *medical prescriptions*, F. stands for *fiat*, let it be made; F. S. A. *fiat secundum artem*. F. stands also for *Fellow*; F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society. F or *fa*, in *music*, is

the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa.* It denotes also one of the Greek keys in music, destined for the bass. F, in *English,* has one uniform sound, as in *father, after.*

FA'BA, *n.* The systematic name of the well-known garden bean. It is now raised to the rank of a genus but without congeners. The flowers are diadelphous, and the plant is ranged among the *leguminosæ.* There is a vast number of varieties of this vegetable, as well for garden as for field purposes; nearly a score of each are named in seedsmen's lists. The best varieties for garden culture are the mazagan, early long pod, sword long pod, green or nonpareil long pod. Farmers' varieties are the small horse bean, the pigeon the Heligoland, and mazagan.

FABA'CEÆ. *See* LEGUMINOSÆ.

FABA'CEOUS, *a.* [Low L. *fabaceus,* from *faba,* a bean.] Having the nature of a bean; like a bean. [*Lit. us.*]

FA'BIAN, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

FA'BLE, *n.* [L. *fabula:* Fr. *fable;* Ir. *fabhal;* Sp. *fabula,* from the Latin, but the native Spanish word is *habla,* speech. Qu. W. *hebu,* to speak; Gr. ἔπω. The radical sense is that which is spoken or told.] 1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept. As such it is divided into two sorts, the parable and the apologue. The former narrates some incident, which, although it may not have happened exactly as the narrator supposes, yet could have happened at any time, there being nothing improbable in it. Of this description are many of the parables contained in the scriptures. The apologue relates things which are evidently untrue, and cannot have happened; such as animals or even inanimate things speaking; but which serve as comparisons for the actions of men. Such are most of the fables ascribed to Esop.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since. *Addison*

2. Fiction in general; as, the story is all a *fable.*—3. An idle story; vicious or vulgar fictions.

But refuse profane and old wives' *fables;* 1 Tim. iv.

4. The plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden*

5. Falsehood; a softer term for a lie.

FA'BLE, *v. i.* To feign; to write fiction.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*

2. To tell falsehoods; as, he *fables* not.

FA'BLE, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of, as true or real.

The hell thou *fablest.* *Milton*

FA'BLED, *pp.* Feigned, invented, as stories.—2. *a.* Told or celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto. *Tickell*

FA'BLER, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories.

FA'BLING, *ppr.* Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories.

FA'BLING, *n.* The art of making fables.

FAB'RIC, *n.* [L. *fabrica,* a frame, from *faber,* a workman; Fr. *fabrique.*] 1. The structure of any thing; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labour; workmanship; texture. This is cloth of a beautiful *fabric.*—2. The frame or structure of a building; construction. More generally, the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, &c. The word is usually applied to a large building.—3. Any system composed of connected parts; as, the *fabric* of the universe.—4. Cloth manufactured.

Silks and other fine *fabrics* of the East. *Henry.*

FAB'RIC, *v. t.* To frame; to build; to construct [*Lit. us.*]

FAB'RICATE, *v. t.* [L. *fabrico,* to frame, from *faber,* supra] 1. To frame; to build; to construct; to form a whole by connecting its parts; as, to *fabricate* a tissue of silk, wool, &c.—2. To form by art and labour; to manufacture; as, to *fabricate* woollens.—3. To invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely: as, to *fabricate* a lie or story.

Our books were not *fabricated* with an accommodation to prevailing usages. *Paley.*

4. To coin; as, to *fabricate* money. [*Unusual.*]

FAB'RICATED, *pp.* Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented; devised falsely; forged.

FAB'RICATING, *ppr.* Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely; forging.

FABRICA'TION, *n.* The act of framing or constructing; construction; as, the *fabrication* of a bridge or of a church.—2. The act of manufacturing.

3. The act of devising falsely; forgery.—4. That which is fabricated; a falsehood. The story is doubtless a *fabrication.*

FAB'RICATOR, *n.* One that constructs or makes.

FABRI'CIA, *n.* A genus of New Holland evergreen shrubs belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ

FAB'RILE,† *a.* [L. *fabrilis*] Pertaining to handcrafts.

FAB'ULIST, *n.* [from *fable.*] The inventor or writer of fables.

FAB'ULIZE, *v. t.* To invent, compose, or relate fables.

FAB'ULIZED, *pp.* Related in fable.

FAB'ULIZING, *ppr.* Composing or relating in fable.

FABULOS'ITY, *n.* Fabulousness; fulness of fables. [*Lit. us.*]

FAB'ULOUS, *a.* Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; as, a *fabulous* story: a *fabulous* description.—2. Related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real; as, a *fabulous* hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.—3. The *fabulous* age of Greece and Rome, was the early age of those countries, the accounts of which are mostly *fabulous,* or in which the *fabulous* achievements of their heroes were performed; called also the *heroic* age.

FAB'ULOUSLY, *adv.* In fable or fiction; in a fabulous manner.

FAB'ULOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being fabulous or feigned.

FA'BURDEN, *n.* An old name for a sort of counterpoint.

FAÇ'ADE, *n.* (fassa'de.) [Fr.] Front; the face or front view of an edifice. It is often used in speaking of architectural buildings, as the *façade* of the Louvre, or the *façade* of St. Peter's at Rome. The front which a building of considerable size presents to a street, court, garden, &c.

FACE, *n.* [Fr. *face;* L. *facies,* from *facio,* to make.] 1. In *a general sense,* the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of the spectator; as, the *face* of the earth; the *face* of the waters.—2. A part of the surface of a thing; or the plane surface of a solid. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces;* an octahedron has eight *faces.*—3. The surface of the forepart of an animal's head, particularly of the human head; the visage.

In the sweat of thy *face* shalt thou eat bread; Gen. iii.

Joseph bowed himself with his *face* to the earth; Gen. xlviii.

4. Countenance; cast of features; look; air of the face.

We set the best *face* on it we could. *Dryden.*

5. The front of a thing; the forepart; the flat surface that presents itself first to view; as, the *face* of a house; Ezek. xli.—6. Visible state; appearance.

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addison.*

7. Appearance; look.

Nor heaven, nor sea, their former *face* retained. *Waller.*

His dialogue has the *face* of probability. *Baker*

8. State of confrontation. The witnesses were presented *face* to *face.* 9. Confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front.

He has the *face* to charge others with false citations. *Tillotson.*

10. Presence; sight; as in the phrases, *before the face, in the face, to the face, from the face.*—11. The person.

I had not thought to see thy *face;* Gen. xlviii.

12. In *scripture, face* is used for anger or favour.

Hide us from the *face* of Him that sitteth on the throne; Rev. vi.

Make thy *face* to shine on thy servant, Ps. xxxi.

How long wilt thou hide thy *face* from me? Ps. xiii.

Hence, *to seek the face,* that is, to pray to, to seek the favour of.—*To set the face against,* is to oppose.—*To accept one's face,* is to show him favour or grant his request. So, *to entreat the face,* is to ask favour; but these phrases are nearly obsolete.—13. A distorted form of the face; as in the phrase, to make *faces,* or to make wry *faces.*—*Face to face,* when both parties are present; as, to have accusers *face to face;* Acts xxv.—2. Nakedly; without the interposition of any other body.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face;* 1 Cor. xiii.

Face of a stone, in *arch.,* that part which is made even or smooth, to form the face or outward part of a building. Stones are faced in the opposite direction of their splitting grain.

FACE, *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; as, to *face* an enemy in the field of battle.

I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward. The colleges

in New Haven, United States, *face* the public square.—3. To cover with additional superficies; to cover in front; as, a fortification *faced* with marble; to *face* a garment with silk.—*To face down*, to oppose boldly, or impudently.

FACE, *v. i.* To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

To lie, to *face*, to forge. *Hubberd's Tale.*

2. To turn the face; as, to *face* to the right or left.

FACE-CLOTH, *n.* [*face* and *cloth.*] A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

FACED, *pp.* Covered in front. In *composition*, denoting the kind of face; as, *full-faced.*

FACELESS, *a.* Without a face.

FACE-MOULD, *n.* The name given by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board, out of which ornamental hand-railings, for stairs, or other works, are to be cut.

FACE-PAINTER, *n.* A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FACE-PAINTING, *n.* The act or art of painting portraits.

FACE′-PIECE, *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of wood wrought on the fore-part of the knee of the head, to assist the conversion of the main piece, and to shorten the upper bolts of the knee of the head.

FA′CET, or **FACET′TE**, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, from *face;* Sp. *faceta.*] A little face; a small surface; as, the *facets* of a diamond. In *arch.*, *facettes* are flat projections between the flutings of columns.

FACETE,† *a.* [L. *facetus.*] Gay; cheerful.

FACETELY,† *adv.* Sportively; with good humour.

FACETENESS,† *n.* Wit; pleasant representation.

Facetiæ. [L.] Witty or humorous writings.

FACE′TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *facétieux;* L. *facetus;* or *facetiæ, plur.*] 1. Merry; sportive; jocular; sprightly with wit and good humour; as, a *facetious* companion.—2. Witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter; as, a *facetious* story; a *facetious* reply.

FACE′TIOUSLY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; wittily; with pleasantry.

FACE′TIOUSNESS, *n.* Sportive humour; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humour.

FA′CIA, *n.* *See* Fascia.

FA″CIAL, *a.* [L. *facies*, face.] Pertaining to the face; as, the *facial* artery, vein, or nerve.—*Facial angle*, in *anat.*, is the angle contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone, serving to measure the elevation of the forehead. According to phrenologists, the more acute this angle, the less will the intellectual faculties of the individual be developed. In apes it varies from 45° to 60°; in the orang outang, it is about



Fig. 1.

63°. In the skull of a negro about 70°; in a European from 75° to 85°. Fig. 1 represents the facial angle of the Caucasian or fair variety, to which Euro-

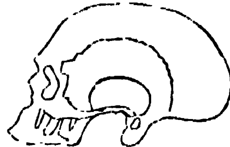


Fig. 2.

peans belong. Fig. 2, that of the negro or black variety.

FA′CIES, *n.* [L.] 1. In *zool.*, a term applied to express the general aspect or external character of an animal, as it appears on a casual or first view.

2. In *anat.*, the anterior part of the skull forming cavities of the orbits, nose, and mouth.

FAC′ILE, *a.* [Fr. *facile:* L. *facilis*, from *facio*, to make.] 1. Properly, easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Order…will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn.*

2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred. *Milton.*

3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant.

I mean she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet. *B. Jonson.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault. In this sense it is used in the *law of Scotland.*

Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve,
Lost Paradise, deceived by me. *Milton.*

5. In *the arts*, ready in performing; dexterous.

FAC′ILELY, *adv.* Easily. [*Lit. us.*]

FAC′ILENESS, *n.* Easiness to be persuaded.

FACIL′ITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *faciliter*, from *facilité*, L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.] To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labour of. Machinery *facilitates* manual labour and operations. Pioneers may *facilitate* the march of an army.

FACIL′ITATED, *pp.* Made easy or easier.

FACIL′ITATING, *ppr.* Rendering easy or easier.

FACILITA′TION, *n.* The act of making easy.

FACIL′ITY, *n.* [Fr. *facilité;* L. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, easy.] 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. He performed the work or operation with great *facility.*

Though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

2. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. Practice gives a wonderful *facility* in executing works of art.—3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance, usually in a bad sense, implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil.

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature: tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility.* *South.*

FACIL′ITIES, *n. plur.* The means by which the performance of any thing is rendered easy; convenient opportunities of advantages.

FA′CING, *ppr.* [from *face.*] Fronting; having the face toward; opposite.—2. Covering the fore part.—3. Turning the face.

FA′CING, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defence; as, the *facing* of a fortification or of a garment.—2. A thin covering of better material placed over any thing to improve its appearance or add to its strength. Thus, in *arch.*, the thin covering of polished stone, or the stratum of plaster, or cement, on a brick or rough stone wall, is a *facing.* In *joinery*, the wood-work which is fixed round apertures in interiors, to ornament them or to protect the plaster from injury. Sometimes the term is used in the general sense, as in *arch.*, and is then synonymous with lining.—3. In *ship carpentry*, letting one piece of timber into another with a rebate.

FACIN′OROUS, *a* [L. *facinus.*] Atrociously wicked. [*Lit. us.*]

FACIN′OROUSNESS, *n.* Extreme or atrocious wickedness. [*Lit. us.*]

FACSIM′ILE, *n.* [L. *facio*, to make, and *similis*, like. *See* Simile.] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting; an imitation of an original in all its traits and peculiarities. Facsimiles of old manuscripts, or of the handwriting of famous men, or of interesting documents, are made in engraving or lithographic prints. The object of facsimiles is various; in the case of old manuscripts, they are intended to show the age of the MS. by the nature of the characters.

FACT, *n.* [L. *factum*, from *facio*, to make or do.] 1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. Witnesses are introduced into court to prove a *fact.* *Facts* are stubborn things. To deny a *fact* knowingly is to lie.—2. Reality; truth; as, *in fact.* So we say, *indeed.*

FAC′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *factio*, from *facio*, to make or do.] 1. A party, in *political society*, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government, or state; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority. Sometimes a state is divided into *factions* nearly equal. Rome was almost always disturbed by *factions.* Republics are proverbial for *factions*, and *factions* in monarchies have often effected revolutions.

A feeble government produces more *factions* than an oppressive one. *Ames.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

FAC′TIONARY, *n.* A party man; one of a faction. [*Lit. us.*]

FAC′TIONER,† *n.* One of a faction.

FAC′TIONIST, *n.* One who promotes faction.

FAC′TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *factieux;* L. *factiosus.*] 1. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions, in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamour against public measures or men. No state is free from *factious* persons.—2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction; as *factious* tumults; *factious* quarrels.

FAC′TIOUSLY, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FAC′TIOUSNESS, *n.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the gov-

ernment, or to the public interest; disposition to clamour and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FACTI′′TIOUS, *a.* [L. *factitius*, from *facio*.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; as, *factitious* cinnabar; *factitious* stones; *factitious* air.

FAC′TIVE,† *a.* Making; having power to make.

FAC′TOR, *n.* [L. *factor;* Fr. *facteur;* from L. *facio*.] 1. In *com.*, an agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to negotiate bills of exchange, or to transact other business on their account. He is entrusted with the possession, management, and disposal of goods, property, &c., and may buy and sell in his own name, in which particulars consists the main difference between factors and brokers. A very large proportion of the foreign trade of this and most other countries is now carried on by means of factors or agents. In *Scotland*, a person appointed by an heritor or landholder to manage an estate, to let lands on lease, to collect rents, &c.—2. An agent; a substitute.—3. In *arith.*, the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.—4 In *alge.*, a name given to any expression considered as part of a product. Thus a and $a+x$ are the factors of the product $a(a+x)$ or a^2+ax

FAC′TORAGE, *n.* The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called also a *commission*. This is sometimes a certain sum or rate by the cask or package; more generally, it is a certain rate per cent. of the value of the goods purchased or sold.

FACTO′RIAL, *a* Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory.

FAC′TORSHIP, *n.* A factory; or the business of a factor.

FAC′TORY, *n.* A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. The English merchants have factories in the East Indies, Turkey, Portugal, Hamburg, &c.—2 The body of factors in any place; as, a chaplain to a British *factory*.—3. Contracted from *manufactory*, a building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; the place where workmen are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils.

FACTO′TUM, *n.* [L. do every thing] A servant employed to do all kinds of work.

FAC′TURE, *n.* [Fr.] The art or manner of making.

FA′CULÆ, *n.* [L.] In *astr.*, certain spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.

FAC′ULTY, *n.* [Fr. *faculté;* L. *facultas*, from *facio*, to make.] 1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive, or modify perceptions; as, the *faculty* of seeing, of hearing, of imagining, remembering, &c.: or in *general*, the faculties may be called the powers or capacities of the mind. *Faculty* is properly a power belonging to a living or animal body.—2. The power of doing any thing; ability. There is no *faculty* or power in creatures, which can rightly perform its functions, without the perpetual aid of the Supreme Being.—3. The power of performing any action, natural, vital, or animal.

> The vital *faculty* is that by which life is preserved. *Quincy.*

4. Facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness; knack. One man has a remarkable *faculty* of telling a story; another, of inventing excuses for misconduct; a third, of reasoning; a fourth, of preaching.—5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill. 6. Power; authority.

> This Duncan
> Hath borne his *faculties* so meek. *Shak.*

[*Hardly legitimate.*]—7. Mechanical power; as, the *faculty* of the wedge. [*Not used, nor legitimate.*]—8. Natural virtue; efficacy; as, the *faculty* of simples. [*Not used, nor legitimate.*]—9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person by favour or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; as, the *faculty* of marrying without the bans being first published, or of ordaining a deacon under age. The archbishop of Canterbury has a court of *faculties*, for granting such privileges or dispensations.—10. In *colleges*, the masters and professors of the several sciences. One of the members or departments of a university. In most universities there are four *faculties;* of arts, including humanity and philosophy; of theology; of medicine; and of law. In *England*, the absolute term *faculty* is now used only to designate the collective body of licensed medical and surgical practitioners. In *Scotland*, the same term is used; but it is further used for the body of enrolled attorneys or solicitors, called the "*faculty* of advocates," "the *faculty* of procurators."—*Faculty to burden*, in *Scots law*, a power reserved in the disposition of an heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.

FAC′UND, *a.* [L. *facundus*, supposed to be from the root of *for, fari*, to speak.] Eloquent.

FACUND′IOUS, *a.* Eloquent; full of words.

FACUND′ITY, *n.* [L. *facunditas*] Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FAD′DLE, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play. [*A low word.*]

FADE,† *a.* [Fr.] Weak; slight; faint.

FADE, *v. i.* [Fr. *fade*, insipid, tasteless. Qu. L. *vado*, or Ar. *nafeeda*, to vanish, Syr. to fail, to err.] 1. To lose colour; to tend from a stronger or brighter colour to a more faint shade of the same colour, or to lose a colour entirely A green leaf *fades* and becomes less green or yellow. Those colours are deemed the best, which are least apt to *fade*.—2. To wither, as a plant; to decay

> Ye shall be as an oak, whose leaf *fadeth*, Is. i

3. To lose strength gradually; to vanish.

> When the memory is weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

4. To lose lustre; to grow dim.

> The stars shall *fade* away *Addison.*

5. To decay; to perish gradually.

> We all do *fade* as a leaf; Is. lxiv.
> An inheritance that *fadeth* not away; 1 Pet. i.

6. To decay; to decline; to become poor and miserable.

> The rich man shall *fade* away in his ways; James i.

7. To lose strength, health, or vigour; to decline; to grow weaker.—8. To disappear gradually; to vanish.

FADE, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigour.

> No winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryden.*
> This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered. *Shak.*

FĀDED, *pp.* Become less vivid, as colour; withered; decayed; vanished.

FĀDELESS, *a.* Unfading.

FADĠE, *v. i.* (faj.) [Sax. *fæyen, gefegen*, to unite, to fit together; G. *fügen;* Dan. *fuge*, a seam or joint; W. *fay*, a meeting in a point. It coincides with L. *pango, pegi, pepigi*, Gr. πηγω, πηγνυω, L. *figo*. Of this word *fay* is a contraction.] 1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united. Hence, to have one part consistent with another.—2. To agree; to live in amity. [*Ludicrous.*]—3. To succeed; to hit. [*This word is now vulgar, and improper in elegant writing.*]

FĀDING, *ppr.* [*See* FADE.] Losing colour; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering. -2. *a.* Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigour; liable to perish; not durable; transient; as, a *fading* flower.

FĀDING, *n.* Decay; loss of colour, freshness, or vigour.

FĀ′DINGLY, *adv.* In a fading manner.

FĀDINGNESS, *n.* Decay; liableness to decay.

FĀDY, *a.* Wearing away; losing colour or strength.

FÆ′CAL, *a.* *See* FECAL.

FÆ′CES, *n.* [L.] Excrement; also settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation. The fossil fæces of certain fishes are called *coprolites;* the excrement of dogs and wolves, *album græcum;* of mice, *album nigrum*.

FÆC′ULA. *See* FECULA.

FA′ERY, *a.* Pertaining to fairies. [*See* FAIRY.]

FAF′FEL,† *v. i.* To stammer.

FAG†, *v. t.* To beat; to compel to drudge, or to labour hard.

FAG,† *n.* A laborious drudge.

> *Fags* at Eton school, *i. e.* little boys who are the slaves of the greater ones. *Brand.*

FAG, *v. i.* [Scot. *faik*.] To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness. -2. To labour hard or assiduously: to work till wearied. [*A vulgar word.*]

FAG,† *n.* A knot in cloth.

FAGA′RA. *See* XANTHOXYLUM.

FAG-END′, *n.* [*fag* and *end*. *See* FAG, *v. i.* supra.] 1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials.—2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.—3. Among *seamen*, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to *fag out* is to become untwisted and loose. We observe that the use of this word among seamen leads to the true sense of the verb, as well as the noun. The sense is, to open by receding, or to yield and become lax, and hence weak.

FAG′GED,† *pp.* Beaten, thumped.

FAG′GING,† *n.* A beating or thumping; hard labour.

FAGO′NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Decandria, order monogynia, nat. order Zygophyllaceæ. The species are herbaceous plants of Spain, Crete, and Arabia.

FAG′OT, or **FAG′GOT**, *n.* [W. *fagod;* Gr. φακελλος: connected with W. *fay*, that which unites or meets; *fagiad*, a gathering round a point; Scot. *faih*, to fold, to grasp; *fake*, in *seamen's language*, a coil; allied to Sax. *fægan, gefegan*, to unite. [*See* FADGE.] The sense is a bundle or collection, like

pach.] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. The French use *fascine*, from the L. *fascis*, a bundle; *a term now adopted in English.*—2. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full and hide the deficiency.

FAG′OT, or FAG′GOT, *v. t.* To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously.

FAG′OTED, or FAG′GOTED, *pp.* Bound together; tied in bundles.

FAG′OTING, or FAG′GOTING, *ppr.* Binding together.

FAG′OTING, or FAG′GOTING, *n.* A term applied to the dressing or binding of the prunings or superfluous branches and spray of hedges.

FA′GUS, *n.* The beech, a genus of corylaceous exogens, having triangular nuts enclosed within a spiny capsule or husk. There are several species, some of which are mere bushes; the most important one known in Europe, is the *Fagus sylvatica* or common beech, a native of various parts of the world in temperate climates. [*See* BEECH.] Several varieties are propagated by nurserymen, as the *purple*, the *fern-leaved*, and the *crested*.

FÄH′LERZ, *n.* [G. *fahlerz*, fast yellow and azure.] Gray copper or gray copper ore, called by Jameson tetrahedral copper pyrites. This mineral is easily broken, and its fracture usually uneven, but sometimes a little conchoidal. It is found amorphous and in regular crystals.

FÄH′LUNITE, *n.* [from *Fahlun* in Sweden.] A mineral of a greenish colour, occurring in six-sided prisms.

FAH′RENHEIT, *n.* Fahrenheit's thermometer is that arrangement of the thermometrical scale in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water, under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°; the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°. [*See* THERMOMETER.]

FAÏENCE, *n.* A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted in various designs; named from Faenza, in Romagna, where it is said to have been invented in 1299.

FAIK, *v. t.* [Suio-Gothic, *falka.*] 1. To lower the price of any commodity.—2. To excuse, to let go with impunity. [*Scotch.*]

FAIK, *v. i.* [Qu. Sw. *vekna.*] 1. To fail, to become weary.—2. To stop, to cease. [*Scotch.*]

FAIK, *v. t.* [Swedish *veck*, a fold.] To fold, to tuck up. [*Scotch.*]

FAIK, *n.* A fold of any thing, as a ply of a garment.—2. A plaid. [*Scotch.*]

FAIL, or FEAL, *n.* [Suio-Gothic, *wall.*] 1. Any grassy part of the surface of the ground, as united to the rest.—2. A turf; a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward. [*See* FEAL.] [*Scotch.*]

FAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *faillir;* W. *faelu*, or *pallu*, and *aballu;* Scot. *failye;* It. *fallire;* L. *fallo;* Ir. *feallam;* Gr. φηλεω, φηλοω, whence σφαλλω: G. *fehlen;* Arm. *fallaat*, *fellel*, whence *falloni*, wickedness, Eng. *felony*. It seems to be allied to *fall*, *fallow*, *pale*, and many other words.] 1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. We say, in a dry season, the springs and streams *fail*, or are *failing*, before they are entirely exhausted. We say also, the springs *failed*, when they entirely ceased to flow. Crops *fail* wholly or partially.—2. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished. We say of a sick person, his strength *fails* daily.—3. To decline; to decay; to sink; to become weaker; as, the patient *fails* every hour.—4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men; Ps. xii.

5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply.

Money *failed* in the land of Egypt; Gen. xlvii.

6. To cease; to perish; to be lost.

Lest the remembrance of his grief should *fail*. *Addison.*

7. To die.

They shall all *fail* together; Is. xxxi.

8. To decay; to decline; as, the sight *fails* in old age.—9. To become deficient or wanting; as, the heart or the courage *fails*.—10. To miss; not to produce the effect. The experiment was made with care, but *failed*, or *failed* to produce the effect, or *failed* of the effect.—11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. The debtor *failed* to fulfil his promise.—12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. The enemy attacked the fort, but *failed* in his design, or *failed* of success.—13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed. The promises of a man of probity seldom *fail*. The soul or the spirit *fails*, when a person is discouraged. The eyes *fail*, when the desires and expectations are long delayed, and the person is disappointed.—14. To become insolvent or bankrupt. When merchants and traders *fail*, they are said to become bankrupt. When other men *fail*, they are said to become insolvent.

FAIL, *v. t.* To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply, or strength. It is said, fortune never *fails* the brave. Our friends sometimes *fail* us, when we most need them. The aged attempt to walk, when their limbs *fail* them. In bold enterprises, courage should never *fail* the hero. 2. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive God, who never *fails* his part. *Dryden.*

3. To be wanting to

There shall never *fail* thee a man on the throne; 1 Kings ii.

[In the transitive use of this verb, there is really an ellipsis of *from* or *to*, or other word. In *strictness*, the verb is not transitive, and the passive participle is seldom or never used.]

FAIL, *n.* Omission; non-performance.

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites; Josh. iii.

2. Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want; death. [*In this sense lit. us.*]

FAILANCE,† *n.* Fault; failure.

FAILED, *pp.* of *fail*. Become deficient; having ceased.

FAILING, *ppr.* Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining; omitting; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

FAILING, *n.* The act of failing; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; fault. *Failings*, in *a moral sense*, are minor faults, proceeding rather from weakness of intellect or from carelessness, than from bad motives. But the word is often abusively applied to vices of the grosser kind.—2. The act of failing or becoming insolvent.

FAILINGLY, *adv.* By failing.

FAILURE, *n.* (fa′ilyur.) A failing; deficiency; cessation of supply, or total defect; as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of rain; *failure* of crops.—2. Omission; non-performance; as, the *failure* of a promise; a man's *failure* in the execution of a trust.—3. Decay, or defect from decay; as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.—4. A breaking, or becoming insolvent. At the close of a war, the prices of commodities fall, and innumerable *failures* succeed.—5. A failing; a slight fault. [*Lit. us.*]

FAIN, *a.* [Sax. *fagen*, *fægan*, glad; *fagnian*, Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice.] 1. Glad; pleased; rejoiced. But the appropriate sense of the word is glad or pleased to do something under some kind of necessity; that is, glad to evade evil or secure good. Thus, says Locke, "The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenches at Basil, to keep himself from starving."

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore, he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

FAIN, *adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure.

He would *fain* flee out of his hand; Job xxvii.

He would *fain* have filled his belly with husks; Luke xv.

FAIN,† *v. i.* To wish or desire.

FAINING, *ppr.* Wishing; desiring fondly.

In his *faining* eye. *Spenser.*

FAINT, *a.* [Ir. *fainc*, a weakening; *fann*, weak; *fanntais*, weakness; inclination to faint; *anbhfaine*, fainting; Fr. *fainéant*, idle, sluggish. This word is perhaps allied to Fr. *faner*, to fade, wither, decay, to make hay, *foin*, L. *fœnum;* and to *vain*, L. *vanus*, whence to *vanish*, Ar. *fani*, to vanish, to fail, Eng. to *wane*, Sax. *fynig*, musty.] 1. Weak; languid; inclined to swoon; as, to be rendered *faint* by excessive evacuations.—2. Weak; feeble; languid; exhausted; as, *faint* with fatigue, hunger, or thirst.—3. Weak, as colour; not bright or vivid; not strong; as, a *faint* colour; a *faint* red or blue; a *faint* light.—4. Feeble; weak, as sound; not loud; as, a *faint* sound; a *faint* voice.—5. Imperfect; feeble; not striking; as, a *faint* resemblance or image.—6. Cowardly; timorous. A *faint* heart never wins a fair lady.—7. Feeble; not vigorous; not active; as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.—8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited.

My heart is *faint;* Lam. i.

FAINT, *v. i.* To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and colour, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; sometimes with *away*. He *fainted* for loss of blood.

On hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted away*. *Guardian.*

2. To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigour; to be weak.

If I send them away fasting to their own houses, they will *faint* by the way; Mark viii.

3. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit.

Let not your hearts *faint*; Deut. xx.

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small; Prov. xxiv.

4. To decay; to disappear; to vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope.*

FAINT, *v. t.* To deject; to depress; to weaken. [*Unusual.*]

FAINTHEART'ED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted*; Is. vii.

FAINTHEART'EDLY, *adv.* In a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEART'EDNESS, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FĀINTING, *ppr.* Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

FĀINTING, *ppr.* Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

FĀINTING, *n.* A temporary loss of strength, colour, and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipothymy; a swoon.

FĀINTISH, *a.* Slightly faint.

FĀINTISHNESS, *n.* A slight degree of faintness.

FĀINTLING,† *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded.

FĀINTLY, *adv.* In a feeble, languid manner; without vigour or activity; as, to attack or defend *faintly*.—2. With a feeble flame; as, a torch burns *faintly*.—3. With a feeble light; as, the candle burns *faintly*. 4. With little force; as, to breathe *faintly*.—5. Without force of representation; imperfectly; as, to describe *faintly* what we have seen.—6. In a low tone; with a feeble voice; as, to speak *faintly*. –7. Without spirit or courage; timorously.

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife. *Denham.*

FĀINTNESS, *n.* The state of being faint; loss of strength, colour, and respiration.—2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength. 3. Inactivity; want of vigour. –4. Feebleness, as of colour or light. –5. Feebleness of representation; as, *faintness* of description.–6. Feebleness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

I will send a *faintness* into their hearts; Lev. xxvi.

FĀINTS, *n. plur.* The gross fetid oil remaining after distillation, or a weak spirituous liquor that runs from the still in rectifying the low wines after the proof spirit is drawn off; also, the last runnings of all spirits distilled by the alembic.

FĀINTY, *a.* Weak; feeble; languid.

FAIR, *a.* [Sax. *fæger*; Sw. *fager*. If the sense is primarily to open, to clear, to separate, this word may belong to the root of Sw. *fäja*, G. *fegen*, to sweep, scour, furbish.] 1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; as, a *fair* skin; a *fair* complexion. Hence, –2. Beautiful; handsome; properly, having a handsome face.

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon; Gen. xii.

Hence,—3. Pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful in general.

Thus was he *fair* in his greatness, in the length of his branches; Ezek. xxxi.

4. Clear; pure; free from feculence or extraneous matter; as, *fair* water.—5. Clear; not cloudy or overcast; as, *fair* weather; a *fair* sky. –6. Favourable; prosperous; blowing in a direction toward the place of destination; as, a *fair* wind at sea.—7. Open; direct, as a way or passage. You are in a *fair* way to promotion. Hence, likely to succeed. He stands as *fair* to succeed as any man.—8. Open to attack or access; unobstructed; as, a *fair* mark; a *fair* butt; *fair* in sight; in *fair* sight; a *fair* view.—9. Open; frank; honest; hence, equal; just; equitable. My friend is a *fair* man; his offer is *fair*; his propositions are *fair* and honourable.—10. Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

He died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

11. Frank; candid; not sophistical or insidious; as, a *fair* disputant.—12. Honest; honourable; mild; opposed to insidious and compulsory; as, to accomplish a thing by *fair* means.–13. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh.

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail on us, we must be frighted into our duty. *L'Estrange.*

14. Equitable; just; merited.

His doom is *fair*,
That dust I am, and shall to dust return. *Milton.*

15. Liberal; not narrow; as, a *fair* livelihood.—16. Plain; legible; as, the letter is written in a *fair* hand. 17. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished; as, a *fair* character or fame.—*Fair-way of a channel*, among *seamen*, the path of a narrow bay, river, or harbour, in which ships usually advance in their passage up and down; so that if any vessels be anchored therein, they are said to be in the *fair-way*.

FAIR, *adv.* Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly.

One of the company spoke him *fair*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Candidly; honestly; equitably. He promised *fair*. 3. Happily; successfully.

Now *fair* befall thee. *Shak.*

4. On good terms; as, to keep *fair* with the world; to stand *fair* with one's companions. –*To bid fair*, is to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.—*Fair and square*, just dealing; honesty. In *marine language*, ropes are said to lead *fair* when they suffer little friction in a pulley.

FAIR, *n.* *Elliptically*, a fair woman; a handsome female. *The fair*, the female sex.–2.† Fairness; *applied to things or persons*.

FAIR, *n.* [Fr. *foire*; W. *fair*; Arm. *foar, foer, feur*, or *for*; L. *forum*, or *feriæ*. The It. *fiera*, and Sp. *feria*, a fair, are the L. *feriæ*, a holiday, a day exempt from labour; G. *feier*, whence *feiern*, to rest from labour. If *fair* is from *forum*, it may coincide in origin with Gr. πορευω, εμπορευομαι, to trade, whence εμποριον, *emporium*, the primary sense of which is to pass. In Norman French, we find *fair* and *feire*. If *fair* is from *feriæ*, it is so called from being held in places where the wakes or feasts at the dedication of churches were held, or from the feasts themselves. A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade. A fair is annual or more frequent. The privilege of holding fairs is granted by the king or supreme power. Among the most celebrated *fairs* in Europe are, those of Frankfort and Leipsic in Germany; of Nishni-Novgorod in Russia; of Beaucaire in France. In *Great Britain*, many localities have, or have had *fairs*; but the privilege of holding them is, in many instances, no longer used, and in nearly every place where *fairs* are continued, they are become insignificant; for, though of eminent utility in days of early civilization, they are nearly useless now. In *the United States*, there are no fairs similar to those of Europe. [*See* MARKET.]

FAIR-HĀIRED, *a.* Having fair hair.

FAIR-HAND, *a.* Having a fair appearance.

FAIR-HOOD, *n.* Fairness; beauty.

FAIRING, *n.* A present given at a fair.

FĀIRLY, *adv.* Beautifully; handsomely. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Commodiously; conveniently; as, a town *fairly* situated for foreign trade.—3. Frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise, fraud, or prevarication. The question was *fairly* stated and argued. Let us deal *fairly* with all men.—4. Openly; ingenuously; plainly. Let us deal *fairly* with ourselves or our own hearts. – 5. Candidly.

I interpret *fairly* your design. *Dryden.*

6. Without perversion or violence; as, an inference may be *fairly* deduced from the premises.—7. Without blots; in plain letters; plainly; legibly; as, an instrument or record *fairly* written.—8. Completely; without deficiency. His antagonist fought till he was *fairly* defeated.—9. Softly; gently.

FĀIRNESS, *n.* Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness; as, the *fairness* of the skin or complexion.–2. Clearness; purity; as, the *fairness* of water. 3. Freedom from stain or blemish; as, the *fairness* of character or reputation.—4. Beauty; elegance; as, the *fairness* of form. 5. Frankness; candour; hence, honesty; ingenuousness; as, *fairness* in trade.—6. Openness; candour; freedom from disguise, insidiousness, or prevarication; as, the *fairness* of an argument.—7. Equality of terms; equity; as, the *fairness* of a contract.—8. Distinctness; freedom from blots or obscurity; as, the *fairness* of hand-writing; the *fairness* of a copy.

FĀIR-SEEMING, *a.* Appearing fair.

FĀIR-SPŌKEN, *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a *fair-spoken* man. *Hooker.*

FĀIRY, *n.* [G. *fee*; Fr. *fée*, whence *féer*, to enchant, *féerie*, a fairy land; It. *fata*. The origin of this word is not obvious, and the radical letters are uncertain. The conjectures of Baxter, Jamieson, and others throw no satisfactory light on the subject.] 1. A *fay*; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks. [*See* ELF and DEMON.]—2. An enchantress.—*Fairy of the mine*, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines, wandering about in the drifts and chambers, always employed in cutting ore, turning the windlass, &c., yet effecting nothing. The Germans believe in two species; one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle. [*See* COBALT.]—*Fairy ring or circle*, a phenomenon observed in fields, vulgarly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. This circle is of two kinds; one about seven yards in diameter, containing a round bare path, a foot broad, with green grass in the middle; the other of different size, encompassed with grass. They are merely external indications of the centrifugal growth of the subterranean stems of certain agarics, which, originally springing from a common point, continually spread outwards upon the same plane, the centres

or first formed parts, perishing as the circumference or last formed parts develope themselves. — *Fairy-hillocks*, verdant knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the vulgar idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the fairies used to dance there. They are chiefly of a conical form.

FĀIRY, *a.* Belonging to fairies; as, *fairy* land.—2. Given by fairies; as, *fairy* money or favours.

FĀIRYLAND, *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

FĀIRYLIKE, *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies.

FĀIRYSTONE, *n.* A stone found in gravel pits. The fossil echinite, abundant in chalk pits.

FAITH, *n.* [W. *fyz*; L. *fides*; Fr. *foi*; Gr. πιστις: L. *fido*, to trust; Gr. πειθω, to persuade, to draw toward any thing, to conciliate; πιθομαι, to believe, to obey. In the Greek Lexicon of Hederic it is said, the primitive signification of the verb is to bind and draw or lead, as πεισα signifies a rope or cable, as does πειρμα. But this remark is a little incorrect. The sense of the verb, from which that of rope and binding is derived, is to strain, to draw, and thus to bind or make fast. A rope or cable is that which makes fast. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. בטח, *betach.*] 1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; the judgment that what another states or testifies is the truth. I have strong *faith* or no *faith* in the testimony of a witness, or in what an historian narrates.—2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence of any kind —3 In *theol.*, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed. Simple belief of the Scriptures, of the being and perfections of God, and of the existence, character, and doctrines of Christ, founded on the testimony of the sacred writers, is called *historical* or *speculative faith;* a faith little distinguished from the belief of the existence and achievements of Alexander or of Cesar.—4. *Evangelical, justifying* or *saving faith*, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will or approbation of the heart; an entire confidence or trust in God's character and declarations, and in the character and doctrines of Christ, with an unreserved surrender of the will to his guidance, and dependence on his merits for salvation. In other words, that firm belief of God's testimony and of the truth of the gospel, which influences the will, and leads to an entire reliance on Christ for salvation.

Being justified by *faith*; Rom. v.

Without *faith* it is impossible to please God; Heb. xi.

For we walk by *faith*, and not by sight; 2 Cor. v.

With the *heart* man believeth to righteousness; Rom. x.

The *faith* of the gospel is that emotion of the mind, which is called trust or confidence, exercised toward the moral character of God, and particularly of the Saviour. *Dwight.*

Faith is an affectionate practical confidence in the testimony of God. *J. Hawes.*

Faith is a firm, cordial belief in the veracity of God, in all the declarations of his word; or a full and affectionate confidence in the certainty of those things which God has declared, and because he has declared them. *L. Woods.*

5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians.

They heard only, that he who persecuted us in times past, now preacheth the *faith* which once he destroyed; Gal. i.

6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness.

Shall their unbelief make the *faith* of God without effect? Rom. iii.

7. An open profession of gospel truth.

Your *faith* is spoken of throughout the whole world; Rom. i.

8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent.

Hast thou *faith?* Have it to thyself before God; Rom. xiv.

9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfilment of promises.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains, I would conceal. *Milton.*

Children in whom is no *faith*, Deut. xxxii.

10. Word or honour pledged; promise given; fidelity. He violated his plighted *faith.*

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injured Palamon. *Dryden.*

11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity: faithfulness. We ought, in good *faith*, to fulfil all our engagements.—12. Credibility or truth. [*Unusual.*]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

FĀITH-BREACH, *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

FĀITHED,† *a.* Honest; sincere; believed; credited.

FĀITHFUL, *a.* Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion.

Be thou *faithful* to death, and I will give thee a crown of life, Rev. ii.

2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; as, a *faithful* subject.—3. Constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; as, a *faithful* servant.—4. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word. A government should be *faithful* to its treaties; individuals, to their word.—5. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; as, a *faithful* execution of a will.—6. True to the marriage covenant; as, a *faithful* wife or husband.—7. Conformable to truth; as, a *faithful* narrative or representation.—8. Constant; not fickle; as, a *faithful* lover or friend. — 9. True; worthy of belief; 2 Tim. ii.

FĀITHFULLY, *adv.* In a faithful manner; with good faith.—2. With strict adherence to allegiance and duty; *applied to subjects.*—3. With strict observance of promises, vows, covenants, or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. The treaty or contract was *faithfully* executed.—4. Sincerely; with strong assurance; he *faithfully* promised.—5. Honestly; truly; without defect, fraud, trick, or ambiguity. The battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

6. Confidently; steadily.

FĀITHFULNESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty; as, the *faithfulness* of a subject.—2. Truth; veracity; as, the *faithfulness* of God.—3. Strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station; as, the *faithfulness* of servants or ministers.—4. Strict performance of promises, vows, or covenants; constancy in affection; as, the *faithfulness* of a husband or wife.

FĀITHLESS, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving.

O *faithless* generation; Matt. xvii.

2. Not believing; not giving credit to. —3. Not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous; as, a *faithless* subject.—4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful; as, a *faithless* servant.—5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false; as, a *faithless* husband or wife.—6. Not observant of promises.—7. Deceptive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom. *Goldsmith.*

FĀITHLESSLY, *adv.* In a faithless manner.

FĀITHLESSNESS, *n.* Unbelief, as to revealed religion.—2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty; as, in subjects.—3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconsistency; as of husband or wife.

FĀITOUR,† *n.* [Norm. from L. *factor.*] An evil doer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow.

FAKE, *n.* [Scot. *faik*, to fold, a fold, a layer or stratum; perhaps Sw. *vika, vichla*, to fold or involve. The sense of *fold* may be to lay, to fall, or to set or throw together, and this word may belong to Sax. *fægan, fegan*, to unite, to suit, to fadge, that is, to set or lay together.] One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

FĀKIR, } *n.* [This word signifies in
FĀQUIR, } Arabic a poor man; in Ethiopic, an interpreter.] A monk in India. The fakirs subject themselves to severe austerities and mortifications.



Fakir.

Some condemn themselves to a standing posture all their lives, supported only by a stick or rope under their arm-pits. Some mangle their bodies with scourges or knives. Others wander about in companies, telling fortunes, and these are said to be arrant villains.

FALCĀDE, *n.* [L. *falx*, a sickle or scythe.] A horse is said to make a *falcade*, when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; that is, a *falcade* is a bending very low.

FAL'CATE, } *a.* [L. *falcatus*, from
FAL'CATED, } *falx*, a sickle, scythe,

or reaping-hook.] Hooked; bent like a sickle or scythe; an epithet applied to the new moon, and also to parts of plants, as the leaves.

FAL'CATE, *n.* A figure formed by two curves bending the same way and meeting in a point at the apex, the base terminating in a straight margin, resembling a sickle.

FALCA'TION, *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle.

FALCHION, *n.* (fal'chun.) *a* is pronounced as in *fall.* [Fr. *fauchon,* from L. *falx,* a reaping-hook.] A short crooked sword; a scimitar.

FAL'CIFORM, *a.* [L. *falx,* a reaping-hook, and *form.*] In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.—*Falciform process.* A process of the dura mater, that arises from the crista galli, separates the hemispheres of the brain, and terminates in the tentorium.

FAL'CON, *n.* sometimes pronounced *fawcon.* [Fr. *faucon;* It. *falcone;* L. *falco,* a hawk; W. *gwalç,* a crested one, a hero, a hawk, that which rises or towers. The falcon is probably so named from its curving beak or talons.] 1. A hawk; but appropriately,



Falcon (F. peregrinus).

a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry,* —which see. It is said that this name is, by sportsmen, given to the female alone; for the male is smaller, weaker, and less courageous, and is therefore called *tircelet* or tarsel. This term, in *ornithology,* is applied to a division of the genus Falco, with a short hooked beak and very long wings, the strongest armed and most courageous species, and therefore used in falconry.—2. A sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of two pounds and a half.

FAL'CONER, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnier.*] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

FAL'CONET, *n.* [Fr. *falconette.*] A small cannon or piece of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, and carrying shot of one pound and a quarter.

FALCO'NIDÆ, *n.* Leach's name for a family of *raptorial birds* or birds of prey. In this family the destructive power is most perfectly developed, and we find in the birds composing it, natural instruments for striking, trussing, and dissecting their prey, combined with a power of flight and strength of limbs equivalent to the necessities of the case, whether it be the habit of the raptorial bird in question to strike down its prey while in the act of flight or to capture it upon the ground. The true falcons are inferior in size to the eagles and vultures, but they are of all birds the most symmetrical in their form, and the most courageous and daring in the capture of their prey. They are distinguished by a projection over the eye-brows, which gives their eyes the appearance of being deeply seated in their orbits. The beak is hooked and generally curved from its origin; there are three toes before and one behind, the claws are pointed and sharp, movable, retractile, and much hooked. The family includes the different species of eagles, the hawks and falcons properly so called.

FAL'CONRY, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnerie,* from L. *falco,* a hawk.] 1. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking. —2. The practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALD'AGE, *n.* (*a* as in *all.*) [W. *fald,* a fold; Goth. *faldan;* Sax. *fealdan,* to fold; Law L. *faldagium.*] In *England,* a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them.

FALD'FEE, *n.* A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

FALD'ING,† *n.* A kind of coarse cloth

FALD'ISDORY,† *n* [Sax. *fald* and *stow.*] The throne or seat of a bishop

FALD'STOOL, *n.* [*fald* or *fold* and *stool.*] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the



Faldstool

kings of England kneel at their coronation; also a folding stool or desk, provided with a cushion, for a person to kneel on during the performance of certain acts of devotion; also a small desk, at which, in cathedrals, churches, &c., the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a *Litany stool.* -2. The chair of a bishop inclosed by the railing of the altar.—3. An arm-chair or folding chair.

FALER'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Falernus in Italy. As a noun, the wine made in that territory.

FALL, *v. i. pret. fell; pp. fallen.* [Sax. *feallen;* G. *fallen;* allied probably to L. *fallo,* to fail, to deceive, Gr. σφαλλω: Sp. *hallar,* to find, to fall on; Fr. *affaler,* to lower. *Fall* coincides exactly with the Shemitic נפל, *nephal,* Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. to fall. *Fail* agrees better with the Heb. נבל, *nabal* and הבל, *habal,* but these words may have had one primitive root, the sense of which was to move, to recede, to pass. As these words are unquestionably the same in the Shemitic and Japhetic languages, they afford decisive evidence that נ or the first letter of the Shemitic words is a prefix. The Chaldee sense of נבל, *nabel,* is to defile, to make foul. *See* FOUL. The same verb in Ar. *nabala,* signifies to shoot, to drive, or throw an arrow, Gr. βαλλω.] 1. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone. Rain *falls* from the clouds; a man *falls* from his horse; ripe fruits *fall* from trees; an ox *falls* into a pit.

I beheld Satan as lightning *fall* from heaven; Luke x.

2. To drop from an erect posture.

I *fell* at his feet to worship him; Rev. xix.

3. To disembogue; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake, or sea, as a river. The Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean Sea. The Danube *falls* into the Euxine. The Mississippi *falls* into the Gulf of Mexico.—4. To depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize. Adam *fell* by eating the forbidden fruit.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief; Heb. iv.

5. To die, particularly by violence.

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword; Lev. xxvi.

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side; Ps. xci

6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished. *Davies.*

7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; as, to *fall* from an elevated station, or from a prosperous state.—8. To decline in power, wealth, or glory; to sink into weakness; to be overthrown or ruined. This is the renowned Tyre; but oh, how *fallen.*

Heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall,* that we are innocent.
Addison.

9. To pass into a worse state than the former; to come, as, to *fall* into difficulties; to *fall* under censure or imputation; to *fall* into error or absurdity; to *fall* into a snare. In these and similar phrases, the sense of suddenness, accident, or ignorance is often implied; but not always.—10. To sink; to be lowered. The mercury in a thermometer rises and *falls* with the increase and diminution of heat. The water of a river rises and *falls.* The tide *falls.*—11. To decrease; to be diminished in weight or value. The price of goods *falls* with plenty and rises with scarcity. Pliny tells us, the As *fell* from a pound to two ounces in the first Punic war.—12. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of finances and revenue both *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

13. To be rejected; to sink into disrepute.

This book must stand or *fall* with thee. *Locke.*

14. To decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission. The wind *falls* and a calm succeeds.

At length her fury *fell.* *Dryden.*

15. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; as, to *fall* asleep; to fall distracted; to *fall* sick; to *fall* into rage or passion; to *fall* in love; to *fall* into temptation.—16. To sink into an air of dejection, discontent,

anger, sorrow, or shame; applied to the countenance or look.

Cain was very wroth, and his countenance *fell*; Gen. iv.

I have observed of late thy looks are *fallen*. *Addison.*

17. To happen; to befall; to come.

Since this fortune *falls* to you. *Shak.*

18. To light on; to come by chance.

The Romans *fell* on this model by chance. *Swift.*

19. To come; to rush on; to assail.

Fear and dread shall *fall* on them; Ex. xv.

And fear *fell* on them all; Acts xix.

20. To come; to arrive.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Holder.*

21. To come unexpectedly.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a pleasing walk. *Addison.*

22. To begin with haste, ardour, or vehemence; to rush or hurry to. They *fell* to blows.

The mixt multitude *fell* to lusting; Num. xi.

23. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property. The estate or the province *fell* to his brother. The kingdom *fell* into the hands of his rival. A large estate *fell* to his heirs. —24. To become the property of; to belong or appertain to.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look in her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

25. To be dropped or uttered carelessly. Some expressions *fell* from him. An unguarded expression *fell* from his lips. Not a word *fell* from him on the subject.—26. To sink; to languish; to become feeble or faint. Our hopes and fears rise and *fall* with good or ill success.—27. To be brought forth. Take care of lambs when they first *fall*.

28. To issue; to terminate.

Sit still, my daughter, till thou knowest how the matter will *fall*; Ruth iii.

To fall aboard of, to strike against another ship.—*To fall astern*, to move or be driven backward; or to remain behind. A ship *falls astern* by the force of a current, or when outsailed by another.—*To fall away*, to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine.—2. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel.—3. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*; Luke viii.

4. To perish; to be ruined; to be lost.

How can the soul…*fall away* into nothing? *Addison.*

5. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint.

One colour *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly. *Addison.*

To fall back, to recede; to give way. —2. To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfil. *To fall calm*, to cease to blow; to become calm. *To fall down*, to prostrate one's self in worship.

All nations shall *fall down* before him; Ps. lxxii.

2. To sink; to come to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth. *Dryden.*

3. To bend or bow as a suppliant; Is. xlv.—4. To sail or pass toward the mouth of a river, or other outlet. *To fall foul*, to attack; to make an assault. —*To fall from*, to recede from; to depart; not to adhere; as, to *fall from* an agreement or engagement.—2. To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.—*To fall in*, to concur; to agree with. The measure *falls in* with popular opinion.—2. To comply; to yield to.

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison.*

3. To come in; to join; to enter. *Fall into* the ranks; *fall in* on the right.—*To fall in with*, to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.—*To fall off*, to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached. Friends *fall off* in adversity.

Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide. *Shak.*

2. To perish; to die away. Words *fall off* by disuse. —3. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty.

Those captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton.*

4. To forsake; to abandon. His subscribers *fell off*.—5. To drop. Fruits *fall off* when ripe.—6. To depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting. The magazine or the review *falls off*; it has *fallen off*.—7. To deviate or depart from the course directed, or to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward.—*To fall on*, to begin suddenly and eagerly.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

2. To begin an attack; to assault; to assail.

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not. *Dryden.*

3. To drop on; to descend on.—*To fall out*, to quarrel; to begin to contend.

A soul exasperated in ills, *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison.*

2. To happen; to befall; to chance.

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

To fall over, to revolt; to desert from one side to another.—2. To fall beyond. —*To fall short*, to be deficient. The corn *falls short*. We all *fall short* in duty.—*To fall to*, to begin hastily and eagerly.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*

2. To apply one's self to. He will never after *fall to* labour.

They *fell to* raising money, under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

To fall under, to come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. They *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor.—2. To come under; to become the subject of. This point did not *fall under* the cognizance or deliberations of the court. These things do not *fall under* human sight or observation.—3. To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with. These substances *fall under* a different class or order.—*To fall upon*, to attack. [*See* To FALL ON.] 2. To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice disquisitions. *Holder.*

3. To rush against.—*Fall* primarily denotes descending motion, either in a perpendicular or inclined direction, and in most of its applications implies, *literally* or *figuratively*, velocity, haste, suddenness, or violence. Its use is so various and so much diversified by modifying words, that it is not easy to enumerate its senses in all its applications.

FALL, *v. t.* To let fall; to drop. And *fall* thy edgeless sword. I am willing to *fall* this argument. [*This application is obsolete.*]—2. To sink; to depress; as, to raise or *fall* the voice.—3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; as, to *fall* the price of commodities. [*Lit. us.*]—4. To bring forth; as, to *fall* lambs. [*Lit. us.*]—5. In *America*, to fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree.

FALL, *n.* The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as, a *fall* from a horse or from the yard of a ship. All bodies on the earth, by virtue of the attraction of gravitation, tend toward the centre of the earth. If this tendency acts freely, the body falls toward the earth in the direction of its centre, if it is opposed, pressure ensues; if the tendency is partly checked and partly efficient, pressure and descent both ensue. The velocity of a body falling by gravity is uniformly accelerated; the velocity acquired at any part of the descent is directly as the time which the body has occupied in its descent, to acquire that velocity;—in other words, the velocities acquired are as the times of descent, also the spaces described are directly as the squares of the times, and directly as the squares of the velocities. A body during the first second of its fall describes a space equal to $16\frac{1}{12}$ feet. Hence, in order to ascertain the space through which a body would fall in any given number of seconds, multiply the square of the number of seconds by $16\frac{1}{12}$, or, in round numbers, by 16, and the answer will be obtained in feet.—2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. He was walking on ice and had a *fall*.—3. Death; destruction; overthrow.

Our fathers had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith.*

4. Ruin; destruction.

They conspire thy *fall*. *Denham.*

5. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; as, the *fall* of cardinal Wolsey.

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope.*

6. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; as, the *fall* of the Roman empire.—7. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; as, the *fall* of prices; the *fall* of rents; the *fall* of interest.—8. Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence; as, the fall of the voice at the close of a sentence.—9. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope.—10. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place; usually in the plural; sometimes in the singular; as, the *falls* of Niagara, or the Mohawk; the *fall* of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. *Fall* is applied to a perpendicular descent, or to one that is very steep. When the descent is moderate, we name it *rapids*. Custom however sometimes deviates from this rule, and the *rapids* of rivers are called *falls*.—11. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the *fall* of the Po into the Gulf of Venice. —12. Extent of descent; the distance which any thing falls; as, the water of a pond has a *fall* of five feet.—13. In *America*, the fall of the leaf; the season when leaves *fall* from trees; autumn. —14. That which falls; a falling; as, a *fall* of rain or snow.—15. In *America*, the act of felling or cutting down; as, the *fall* of timber.—16. *Fall*, or *the fall*, by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also the apostasy of the rebellious angels.—17. Formerly, a kind of

vale.—18. In *seamen's language*, the loose end of a tackle.

FALL, *n.* [Sui. Goth. *fale*, a pole or perch.] In *Scotland*, a measure of length equal to six ells of 37.0598 inches each. Also a superficial measure equal to thirty-six square ells. In *Scots land measure*, 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

FALLA'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux*; L. *fallax*, from *fallo*, to deceive. See FAIL.] 1. Deceptive; deceiving; deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; producing error or mistake; sophistical; *applied to things only*; as, a *fallacious* argument or proposition; a *fallacious* appearance.—2. Deceitful; false; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation; as, a *fallacious* hope.

FALLA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness; as, the *fallaciousness* of an argument, or of appearances.

FAL'LACY, *n.* [L. *fallacia*.] 1. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. Detect the *fallacy* of the argument. *Fallacy*, as defined by Whately, is any unsound mode of arguing which appears to carry conviction, and to be decisive of the question in hand, when in fairness it is not.—2. Deception; mistake. This appearance may be all a *fallacy*.

I'll entertain the favoured *fallacy*. *Shak.*

FALL'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

FAL'LENCY,† *n.* Mistake.

FALL'ER, *n.* One that falls.

FALLIBIL'ITY, *n.* [It. *fallibilità*. See FALLIBLE.] 1. Liableness to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous, or of leading to mistake; as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of testimony.—2. Liableness to err or to be deceived in one's own judgment; as, the *fallibility* of men.

FAL'LIBLE, *a.* [It. *fallibile*; from L. *fallo*, to deceive.] 1. Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment. All men are *fallible*. 2. Liable to error; that may deceive. Our judgments, our faculties, our opinions, are *fallible*; our hopes are *fallible*.

FAL'LIBLY, *adv.* In a fallible manner.

FALL'ING, *ppr.* Descending; dropping; disemboguing; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

FALL'ING, **FALL'ING IN**, } *n.* An indenting or hollow; opposed to rising or prominence.—*Falling away*, apostasy.—*Falling off*, departure from the line or course; declension. In *seamen's language*, the movement or direction of the ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she sails near the wind or lies by. When a ship is under sail, and keeps not so near the wind as she should do, it is said she *falls off*. *Falling off* is also the angle contained between the ship's nearest approach to the direction of the wind, and her farthest declination from it, when *trying*. [See TRYING.] In *earthwork*, undermining a mass of compact earth, and splitting it above with wedges, so that by the use of levers it may be precipitated.

FALLING-MOULDS, *n.* In *handrailing*, the two moulds which are applied, the one to the convex, and the other to the concave vertical side of the rail-piece, in order to form its back and undersurface and finish the squaring.

FALLING-SICK'NESS, *n.* The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.

FALL'ING-STAR, *n.* A luminous meteor, suddenly appearing and darting through the air. Falling stars are now considered to be electrical phenomena.

FALLING-STONE, *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

FALLING-STYLE, *n.* That style of a gate in which the latch is placed.

FALLO'PIAN TUBES, *n.* The name given to two canals or tubes, discovered by Fallopius, arising at each side of the fundus of the uterus, and terminating in the ovarium.

FAL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *falewe*, *falu* or *fealo*; G. *falb*, *fahl*; L. *fulvus*; qu. *helvus*, for *felvus*. This word may be from the root of *fail*, *fallo*; so called from the fading colour of autumnal leaves, or from failure, withering. Hence also the sense of unoccupied, applied to land, which in Spanish is *baldio*.] 1. Pale red, or pale yellow; as, a *fallow* deer. 2. Unsowed; not tilled; left to rest after a year or more of tillage, as, *fallow* ground; a *fallow* field.

Break up your *fallow* ground. Jer. iv.

3. Left unsowed after ploughing. The word is applied to the land after ploughing.—4. Unploughed; uncultivated.—5.† Unoccupied; neglected.

Let the cause lie *fallow*. *Hudibras.*

FAL'LOW, *n.* Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. It is also called *fallow* when ploughed without being sowed.

The ploughing of *fallows* is a benefit to land. *Mortimer.*

2. The ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season. Summer *fallow*, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. The *fallow* gives it a better tilth than can be given by a *fallow* crop. *Sinclair.*

A *green fallow*, in *England*, is that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds, by means of some green crop, as turnips, potatoes, &c.

FAL'LOW,† *v. i.* To fade; to become yellow.

FAL'LOW, *v. t.* To plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow. It is found for the interest of the farmer to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

FAL'LOW-CROP, *n.* The crop taken from fallowed ground.

FALLOW-DEER, *n.* An animal of the deer kind. It is smaller than the stag; of a brownish bay colour, whitish beneath, on the insides of the limbs, and beneath the tail. The horns, which are peculiar to the male, are very different from those of the stag; they are not properly branched, but are broader towards the upper part, and divided into processes down the outside. A simple antler rises from the base of each, and a similar one at some distance from the first.



Fallow Deer (Cervus dama).

FAL'LOWED, *pp.* Ploughed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.

FAL'LOW-FINCH, *n.* A small bird, the *Saxicola œnanthe*, or wheat-ear; sometimes, also, called the *Fallowchat*, and allied to the Stonechat and Whinchat. It is one of the earliest among those birds which seek to pass the season of reproduction far to the north of their winter quarters. In summer, it is found all over Britain. The male sings prettily, though not loudly. Food mostly worms and insects. Length of the adult bird, six and a half inches.



Fallow Finch.

FAL'LOWING, *ppr.* Ploughing and harrowing land without sowing it.

FAL'LOWING, *n.* The operation of ploughing and harrowing land without sowing it. *Fallowing* is found to contribute to the destruction of snails and other vermin.

FAL'LOWIST, *n* One who favours the practice of fallowing land.

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-fallowists. [*Unusual.*] *Sinclair.*

FAL'LOWNESS, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

FALS'ARY,† *n.* [See FALSE.] A falsifier of evidence.

FALSE, *a.* [L. *falsus*, from *fallo*, to deceive; Fr. *faux*, *fausse*; Sax. *false*; G. *falsch*; W. *fals*; Ir. *falsa*. See FALL and FAIL.] 1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought. A *false* report communicates what is not done or said. A *false* accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said. A *false* witness testifies what is not true. A *false* opinion is one not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject physical or moral.—2. Not well founded; as, a *false* claim.—3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard; as, a *false* weight or measure.—4. Substituted for another; succedaneous; supposititious; as, a *false* bottom.—5. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; as, *false* coin; a *false* bill or note.—6. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as, a *false* foundation.

False and slippery ground. *Dryden.*

7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety; as, *false* construction in language.—8. Not honest or just; not fair; as, *false* play.—9. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. The king's subjects may prove *false* to him. So we say, a *false* heart.—10. Unfaithful; inconstant; as, a *false* friend; a *false* lover; *false* to promises and vows. The husband and wife proved *false* to

each other.—11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets.—12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real; as, a *false* diamond.—13. Hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception; as, *false* tears; *false* modesty. The man appears in *false* colours. The advocate gave the subject a *false* colouring.—*False fire*, a blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles, in a wooden tube; used as a signal during the night.—*False imprisonment*, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody. —*False proposition in logic*, a proposition which states something not as it is.—*False heraldry*, any thing contrary to the established rules of the science, particularly the placing of metal upon metal; colour upon colour.—*False keel* of a ship, a second keel sometimes put under the first to make it deeper. —*False post*, a piece of timber fixed on the aft part of the stern post to make good a deficiency therein.

FALSE, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

FALSE,† *v. t.* To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive.—2.† To defeat; to balk; to evade.

FALSE ATTIC, *n.* An architectural finish, bearing some resemblance to the Atticorder, but without pilasters, casement, or balustrade, used to crown a building, and to bear a bas relief or inscription.

FALSE BROME GRASS, *n.* Brachypodium, a genus of plants of the class Triandria, order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Gramineæ. There are many continental species, and two are found in Britain, B. sylvaticum and B. pinnatum.

FALSE CADENCE, *n.* In *music*, a cadence wherein the bass rises a tone or semi-tone, instead of rising a fourth or falling a fifth.

FALSE-FACED, *a.* Hypocritical.

FALSE-HEART, **FALSE-HEARTED**, *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious. [*The former is not used.*]

FALSE-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

FALSEHOOD, *n.* (fawls'hood.) [*false* and *hood.*] 1. Contrariety or inconformity to fact or truth; as, the *falsehood* of a report.—2. Want of truth or veracity; a lie; an untrue assertion.—3. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy. But *falsehood* is properly applied to things only. [*See* FALSENESS.]—4. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture. In *Scots law*, *falsehood* is defined to be a fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth, to the prejudice of another.

FALSELY, *adv.* (fawls'ly.) In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to speak or swear *falsely*; to testify *falsely*.—2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Swear to me...that thou wilt not deal *falsely* with me; Gen. xxi.

3. Erroneously; by mistake.

FALSENESS, *n.* (fawls'ness.) Want of integrity and veracity, either in principle or in act; as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word. —2. Duplicity; deceit; double-dealing. —3. Unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*

FALS'ER, *n.* A deceiver.

FALSE ROOF, *n.* In *arch.*, the open space between the ceiling of an upper apartment and the rafters of the outer roof; a garret.

FALSE STATION. In *surveying*, any station necessary in the survey, but which does not appear in the plan.

FALSET'TO, *n.* [It.] A feigned voice; that species of voice in a man, the compass of which lies above his natural voice, and is produced by artificial constraint, by diminishing the aperture of the throat.

Falsi crimen. [L.] A crime of forgery.

FALS'IFIABLE, *a.* [from *falsify.*] That may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

FALSIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *falsifier.*] 1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; as, the *falsification* of words.—2. Confutation.

FALSIFICA'TOR, *n.* A falsifier.

FALS'IFIED, *pp.* Counterfeited.

FALS'IFIER, *n.* One who counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; or one who makes false coin.—2. One who invents falsehood; a liar.—3. One who proves a thing to be false.

FALS'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *falsifier*, from *false.*] 1. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true; as, to *falsify* coin.

The Irish bards use to *falsify* every thing. *Spenser.*

2. To disprove; to prove to be false; as, to *falsify* a record.—3. To violate; to break by falsehood; as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.—4.† To show to be unsound, insufficient, or not proof.

His ample shield is *falsified*. *Dryden.*

FALS'IFY, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

It is universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South.*

FALS'IFYING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating.

FALS'ITY, *n.* [L. *falsitas.*] 1. Contrariety or inconformity to truth; the quality of being false.

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things. *South.*

2. Falsehood; a lie; a false assertion. [*This sense is less proper.*]

FAL'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *faltar*, to be deficient, from *falta*, fault, defect, failing, from *falir*, to fail, *falla*, fault, defect; Port. *faltar*, to want, to miss; from L. *fallo*, the primary sense of which is to fall short, or to err, to miss, to deviate.] 1. To hesitate, fail, or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer. His tongue *falters*. He speaks with a *faltering* tongue. He *falters* at the question.—2. To fail, tremble, or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady. His legs *falter*. —3. To fail in the regular exercise of the understanding. We observe idiots to *falter*.

FAL'TER,† *v. t.* To sift.

FAL'TERING, *ppr.* Hesitating; speaking with a feeble, broken, trembling utterance; failing.

FAL'TERING, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.

FAL'TERINGLY, *adv.* With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice with difficulty or feebleness.

FA'LUNS, *n. plur.* A French provincial name for some tertiary strata, abounding in shells in Touraine, which in its character resembles the crag of Norfolk and Suffolk.

FAMA CLAMOSA. [Lat.] A current scandal; a flying report.

FAMBLE,† *v. i.* To stammer.

FAME, *n.* [L. *fama*; Fr. *fame*; Sp. and It. *fama*; Gr. φαμα, φημη, from φαω, to speak.] 1. Public report or rumour.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come; Gen. xlv.

2. Favourable report; report of good or great actions; report that exalts the character; celebrity; renown; as, the *fame* of Howard or of Wellington; the *fame* of Solomon.

And the *fame* of Jesus went throughout all Syria; Matt iv.

FAME, *v. t.* To make famous.—2. To report.

FAMED, *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; distinguished and exalted by favourable reports. Aristides was *famed* for learning and wisdom, and Cicero for eloquence.

He is *famed* for mildness, peace, and prayer. *Shak.*

FAME-GIVING, *a.* Bestowing fame

FAMELESS, *a.* Without renown.

FAMELESSLY, *adv.* In a fameless manner.

FAMIL'IAR, *a.* (famil'yar.) [L. *familiaris*; Fr. *familier*; from L. *familia*, *family*,—*which see.*] 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic.—2. Accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close; as, a *familiar* friend or companion.—3. Affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*

4. Well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use. Be *familiar* with the scriptures.—5. Well known; learnt or well understood by frequent use. Let the scriptures be *familiar* to us.—6. Unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy. The emperor conversed with the gentleman in the most *familiar* manner.—7. Common; frequent and intimate. By *familiar* intercourse, strong attachments are soon formed.—8. Easy; unconstrained; not formal. His letters are written in a *familiar* style.

He sports in loose *familiar* strains. *Addison.*

9. Intimate in an unlawful degree.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife. *Camden.*

FAMIL'IAR, *n.* An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting; Jer. xx.

2. A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. But, in *general* we say, a *familiar* spirit.—3. In *the court of Inquisition*, a person who assists in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.

FAMILIAR'ITY, *n.* Intimate and frequent converse, or association in company. The gentlemen lived in remarkable *familiarity*. Hence,—2. Easiness of conversation; affability; freedom from ceremony.—3. Intimacy; intimate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse.

FAMIL'IARIZE, *v. t.* To make fa-

miliar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known, by practice or converse; as, to *familiarize* one's self to scenes of distress.—2. To make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse.—3. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination. *Addison.*

FAMIL'IARIZED, *pp.* Accustomed; habituated; made easy by practice, custom, or use.

FAMIL'IARIZING, *ppr.* Accustoming; rendering easy by practice, custom, or use.

FAMIL'IARLY, *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality.—2. Commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

FAM'ILISM, *n.* The tenets of the Familists.

FAM'ILIST, *n.* [from *family*.] One of the religious sect called the Family of Love which arose in 1556. The tenets and practice of the Familists formed a strange compound of fanaticism, folly, and licentiousness.

FAMILIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to familists.

FAMILLE, *n.* (fameel'.) [Fr.] Family; used, in *English*, only in the phrase *en famille*, in a family way.

FAM'ILY, *n.* [L. and Sp. *familia*; Fr. *famille*. This word is said to have originally signified servants, from the Celtic *famul*; but qu.] 1. The collective body of persons who live in one house and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants, and as the case may be, lodgers or boarders.—2. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; and the descendants of Reuben, of Manasseh, &c., were called their *families*. The whole human race are the *family* of Adam, the human *family*.—3. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors.

Go and complain thy *family* is young. *Pope.*

4. Honourable descent; noble or respectable stock. He is a man of *family*.—5. A collection or union of nations or states.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *E. Everett.*

6. In *popular language*, an order, class, or genus of animals or of other natural productions, having something in common, by which they are distinguished from others; as, quadrupeds constitute a *family* of animals, and we speak of the *family* or *families* of plants. It is now usually applied to a collection of a number of genera, which are nearly allied to each other, by characters derived from their organization.

FAM'INE, *n.* [Fr. *famine*, from *faim*; L. *fames*.] 1. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place. *Famines* are less frequent than formerly. A due attention to agriculture tends to prevent *famine*, and commerce secures a country from its destructive effects.

There was a *famine* in the land; Gen. xxvi.

2. Want; destitution; as, a *famine* of the word of life.

FAM'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *affamer*, from *faim*, hunger, L. *fames*.] 1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger.—2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. *Dryden.*

3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life.

FAM'ISH, *v. i.* To die of hunger. More generally,—2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish, for want of food or drink.

You are all resolved rather to die, than to *famish*. *Shak.*

3. To be distressed with want; to come near to perish by destitution.

The Lord will not suffer the righteous to *famish*; Prov. x.

FAM'ISHED, *pp.* Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.

FAM'ISHING, *ppr.* Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.

FAM'ISHMENT, *n.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.

FA'MOUS, *a.* [L. *famosus*; Fr. *fameux*. *See* FAME.] 1. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story.

Two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation; Num. xvi.

It is followed by *for*. One man is *famous for* erudition; another, *for* eloquence; and another, *for* military skill.—2. Sometimes in a bad sense; as, a *famous* counterfeit; a *famous* pirate.

FA'MOUSED, *a.* Renowned. [*An ill-formed word.*]

FA'MOUSLY, *adv.* With great renown or celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched With politic grave counsel. *Shak.*

FA'MOUSNESS, *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.

FAM'ULATE,† *v. i.* [L. *famula*.] To serve.

FAN, *n.* [Sax. *fann*; G. *wanne*; L. *vannus*; Fr. *van*. The word, in German, signifies a *fan* and a tub, as if from opening or spreading; if so, it seems to be allied to *pane*, *pannel*.] 1. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather. It is made of feathers, or of thin skin, paper, or taffeta mounted on sticks, &c.—2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, &c.—3. An instrument for winnowing grain, by moving which the grain is thrown up and agitated, and the chaff is separated and blown away. The modern *fan*, or *fanners*, however, is a machine for separating the chaff, husks, dust, or other light matters from grain seeds which are to be preserved for sowing, or for some other purpose in general, or domestic economy. In this machine the air is put in motion by a wheel, commonly driven by hand, with leaves or fans instead of spokes, and directed in a stream against the seeds to be fanned; which seeds are placed in a hopper, so regulated as to proportion their descent through the stream of air, to the force of the current created by the fan-wheel. A system of screens and sieves is added to the machine, so that it not only separates the chaff and other light matters generally from the heavy matters; but it parts both according to their bulk and weights.—4. Something by which the air is moved; a wing.—5. An instrument to raise the fire or flame; as, a *fan* to inflame love.

FAN, *v. t.* To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan.—2. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion.

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose. *Dryden.*

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves. *Dryden*

3. To move as with a fan.

The air...*fanned* with plumes. *Milton.*

4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from grain, and drive it away by a current of air; as, to *fan* wheat.

FANAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *fanaticus*, *pha-*
FANAT'ICAL, } *naticus*, from Gr. φαινομαι, to appear; *literally*, seeing visions.] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy. Hence we say, *fanatic* zeal; *fanatic* notions or opinions.

FANAT'IC, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion, and sometimes exhibits strange motions and postures, and vehement vociferation in religious worship. Fanatics sometimes affect to be inspired or to have intercourse with superior beings.

FANAT'ICALLY, *adv.* With wild enthusiasm.

FANAT'ICALNESS, *n.* Fanaticism.

FANAT'ICISM, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

FANAT'ICIZE, *v. t.* To make fanatic.

FANAT'ICIZED, *pp.* Rendered fanatic.

FANAT'ICIZING, *ppr.* Rendering fanatic.

FAN'CIED, *pp.* [*See* FANCY.] Imagined; conceived; liked.

FAN'CIER, *n.* One who fancies or has a liking to; as, a *bird fancier*.

FAN'CIFUL, *a.* [*See* FANCY.] Guided by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical; *applied to persons*. A *fanciful* man forms visionary projects.—2. Dictated by the imagination; full of wild images; chimerical; whimsical; ideal; visionary; *applied to things*; as, a *fanciful* scheme; a *fanciful* theory.

FAN'CIFULLY, *adv.* In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically.—2. According to fancy.

FAN'CIFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination, rather than by reason and experience; the habit of following fancy; *applied to persons*.—2. The quality of being dictated by imagination; *applied to things*.

FAN'CY, *n.* [contracted from *fantasy*. L. *phantasia*, Gr. φαντασια, from φαντάζω, to cause to appear, to seem, to imagine, from φαινω, to show, to appear, to shine. The primary sense seems to be, to open, or to shoot forth. Ar. *baina*, to open, to appear; or *faana*, to open or expand.] 1. The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with *imagination*; but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions. [*See* IMAGINATION.]—2. An opinion or notion.

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; conception.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making? *Shak.*

5. Inclination; liking. Take that which suits your *fancy*. How does this strike your *fancy?*

His *fancy* lay to travelling. *L'Estrange.*

6. Love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred. *Shak.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim; as, an odd or strange *fancy*.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said,
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

8. False notion.—9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders *Mortimer.*

The word *Fancy* is used adjectively in some colloquial and cant phrases, with the signification of pleasing to fancy, whim, or peculiar taste.

FAN'CY, *v. i.* To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof. All may not be our enemies whom we *fancy* to be so.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

FAN'CY, *v. t.* To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine.—2. To like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners. We *fancy* a person for beauty and accomplishment.

FAN'CYER, *n.* One who fancies.

FANCY-FAIR, *n.* A kind of temporary market, got up and served by ladies, for the sale of light wares, usually of their own make, for some benevolent or charitable purpose.

FAN'CY-FRAMED, *a.* Created by the fancy.

FAN'CY-FREE, *a.* Free from the power of love.

FAN'CYING, *ppr.* Imagining; conceiving; liking.

FAN'CY-MONGER, *n.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FAN'CY-SICK, *a.* One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind.

FAND,† old *pret.* of *Find.*

FANDAN'GO, *n.* [Spanish.] A lively



Dancing the Fandango.

dance, universally practised in Spain, and supposed to be of Moorish origin.

FANE, *n.* [L. *fanum.*] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church; *used in poetry.*

From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes.* *Pope.*

FANE, or **PHANE.** *See* VANE.

FAN'FARE, *n.* [Fr.] A coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; a flourish of trumpets.—2. A short tune, of a cheerful cast, played with hunting horns, to inspirit those engaged in the chase.

FAN'FARON, *n.* [Fr. *fanfaron.*] A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

FANFARONĀDE, *n.* [Fr. *fanfaronnade.*] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of Monsieur Boufflers. *Swift.*

FANG,† *v. t.* [Sax. *fengan*, to catch, seize, or take, to begin; G. *fangen*. *See* FINGER.] To catch; to seize; to lay hold; to gripe; to clutch. It is used in the same signification by old Scots writers.

Destruction *fang* mankind. *Timon of Athens.*

To *vang* is yet used by the country people of Devonshire.

FANG, *n.* [Sax. *fang;* G. *fang*, a seizing.] 1. The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed tooth; as the hollow poison *fang* of a serpent.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks. *Bacon.*

2. A claw or talon.—3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca. *Evelyn.*

FANG, *n.* [Sax *fang.*] Capture; act of apprehending.—2. The power of apprehending.—3. The thing that is seized or carried off; a booty, stolen goods.—4. The coil or bend of a rope; hence also noose, trap. [*Scotch.*]

FANG'ED, *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed; as, a *fanged* adder.

Chariots *fanged* with scythes. *Philips*

FAN'GLE,† *n.* (fang'gl.) [from Sax. *fengan*, to begin.] A new attempt; a trifling scheme.

FAN'GLED, *a.* Properly, begun; new made: hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. [Seldom used, except with *new*. *See* NEW-FANGLED.]

FANG'LESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless; as, a *fangless* lion.

FAN'GOT, *n.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two hundred weight and three quarters.

FAN'ION, *n.* (fan'yon.) [Fr. from Goth. *fana*, L. *pannus*, G. *fahne*, a cloth, a flag, a banner.] In *armies*, a small flag carried with the baggage.

FAN'-LIGHT, *n.* Properly, a window in form of an open fan, situated over a door in a circular-headed opening; but now used for any window over a door.

FAN'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fan. In *bot.*, fan-like or plicate is applied to leaves which are folded up like a fan.

FAN'NED, *pp.* Blown with a fan; winnowed; ventilated.

FAN'NEL, } **FAN'ON,** } *n.* [Fr. *fanon;* Goth. *fana*. supra.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest, when he officiates.

FAN'NER, *n.* One who fans.—*Fanners*, the name of a machine for winnowing grain. [*See* FAN.] 2. A circular configuration, made up of vanes or flat disks, placed in a window, door, &c., and set in motion by the current of air passing through it, with a view to purify and freshen the atmosphere in the interior of a chamber, or other inclosed space. It is now better known by the name of a *ventilator.*

FAN-NERVED, *a.* In *bot.* and *entom.*, having the nerves, or nervures, arranged in the manner of a fan.

FAN'NING, *ppr.* Blowing; ventilating.

FAN'-PALM, *n.* The talipot tree or great fan-palm, (Corypha umbraculifera,) a native of Ceylon, Malabar, and the East Indies. It attains the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a straight cylindrical trunk, crowned at the summit by a tuft of enormous leaves, and is one of the most magnificent of the whole tribe of palms. The leaves are employed for umbrellas, tents, coverings for houses, books, and the pith is made into a kind of bread. The leaves, when they first appear, are folded together like a fan, and afterwards spread open. They are usually eighteen feet long, exclusive of the leaf-stalk, and



Fan-Palm (Corypha umbraculifera).

fourteen broad. Several other palms are called *fan palms* from the structure of their leaves.

FAN-SHAPED, *a.* Resembling a fan in shape or form.—*Fan-shaped* window, in *arch.*, a window consisting of rather more than a semicircle; the circumference of which is cut out in circular notches. This window is frequent in the early German style.—*Fan tracery vaulting*, the very complicated



Fan-Tracery, Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick.

mode of roofing, much used in the perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, of which all the principal lines diverge

from a point, as in Henry VII's chapel, Westminster.

FANTA'SIA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a species of composition in which the author ties himself to no particular theme, ranging as his fancy leads him, amidst various airs and movements.

FAN'TASIED,† *a.* [from *fantasy*, fancy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical.

FAN'TASM, *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα, from φαινω, to appear. Usually written *phantasm*.] That which appears to the imagination; a phantom; something not real.

FANTAS'TIC, FANTAS'TICAL, *a.* [Fr. *fantastique*; It. *fantastico*; from Gr. φαντασια, vision, fancy, from φαινω, to appear.] 1. Fanciful; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical.—2. Having the nature of a phantom; apparent only.—3. Unsteady; irregular.—4. Whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination; as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.—5. Whimsical; odd.

FANTAS'TIC, *n.* A whimsical person.

FANTAS'TICALLY, *adv.* By the power of imagination.—2. In a fantastic manner; capriciously; unsteadily.

Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne. *Shak.*

3. Whimsically; in compliance with fancy.

FANTAS'TICALNESS, *n.* Compliance with fancy; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

FAN'TASY, *n.* Now written *fancy*, *which see*.

Is not this something more than *fantasy*? *Shak.*

FAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, probably contracted from L. *phantasma*, from the Greek. *See* FANCY.] Something that appears to the imagination; also, a spectre; a ghost; an apparition. It is generally written *phantom*,—*which see*.

FAP,† *a.* Fuddled.

FA'QUIR. *See* FAKIR.

FÄR, *a.* [Sax. *feor*, *fior*, or *fyr*; G. *fern*, and in composition, *ver*; L. *porro*; Gr. πορρω; connected with πορος, a way, a passing, πορευω, πορευομαι, to pass or go, Sax. *faran*, Goth. *faran*, G. *fahren*, Eng. to *fare*. *See* FARE.] 1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote.

They said, we are come from a *far* country; Josh. ix.

The kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a *far* country; Matt. xxv.

The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*

2. *Figuratively*, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; as, *far* be it from me to justify cruelty.—3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated; *in a spiritual sense*.

They that are *far* from thee they shall perish; Ps. lxxiii.

4. More distant of the two; as, the *far* side of a horse.

FÄR, *adv.* To a great extent or distance of space; as, the *far* extended ocean; we are separated *far* from each other.

Only ye shall not go very *far* away; Ex. viii.

2. *Figuratively*, distantly in time from any point; remotely. He pushed his researches very *far* into antiquity.—3. In *interrogatories*, to what distance or extent. How *far* will such reasoning lead us?—4. In great part; as, the day is *far* spent.—5. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies; Prov. xxxi.

For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is *far* better; Phil. i.

6. To a certain point, degree, or distance. This argument is sound and logical, as *far* as it goes.

Answer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shak.*

From far, from a great distance; from a remote place.—*Far from*, at a great distance; as, *far from* home; *far from* hope.—*Far off*, at a great distance.

They tarried in a place that was *far off*; 2 Sam. xv.

2. To a great distance.

Lo then would I wander *far off*, and remain in the wilderness; Ps. lv.

3. In *a spiritual sense*, alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation.

Ye, who were sometime *far off*, are made nigh by the blood of Christ; Eph. ii.

Far other, very different.

FÄR, *n.* [Sax. *fearh*, *fearh*. *See* FARROW.] The young of swine; or a litter of pigs. [*Local.*]

FÄR-ABOUT,† *n.* A going out of the way.

FÄR-BEAMING, *a.* Sending beams to a distance.

FÄR-BROUGHT, *a.* Brought from far.

FÄR-CÄST, *a.* Cast to a great distance.

FÄR-EXTEND'ED, *a.* Extended to a great distance.

FÄR-FÄMED, *a.* Widely celebrated.

FÄR-FETCH, *n.* A deep laid stratagem. [*Lit. us.*]

FÄR-FETCHED, *a.* Brought from a remote place.

Whose pains have earned the *far-fetched* spoil. *Milton.*

2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.

York with all his *far-fetched* policy. *Shak.*

So we say, *far-fetched* arguments; *far-fetched* rhymes; *far-fetched* analogy. [*Far-fet*, the same, is not used.]

FÄR-GLANC'ING, *a.* Glancing to a great distance.

FÄR-LOOKING, *a.* Looking to a great distance.

FÄR-PIERCING, *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way; as, a *far-piercing* eye.

FÄR-RESOUND'ING, *a.* Resounding to a great distance.

FÄR-RULING, *a.* Ruling to a great extent of country.

FÄR-SEE'ING, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.

FÄR-SHOOT'ING, *a.* Shooting to a great distance.

Great Jove, he said, and the *far-shooting* god. *Dryden.*

FÄR-SIGHTED, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.

FÄR-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* The power of seeing far.

FÄR-STRETCH'ED, *a.* Stretched far.

FAR'AND, or **FAR'RAND**, *a.* [*Suio-Gothic*, *fara*.] Seeming, having the appearance of, generally used in composition; as, *auld-farrand*, sagacious, prudent, usually applied to children when they discover more sagacity than could be expected at their time of life. [*Scotch.*]

FAR'ANTLY,† *a.* Orderly; decent.—2. Comely; handsome.

FÄRCE, *v. t.* (färs.) L. *farcio*, Fr. *farcir*, to stuff, Arm. *farsa*.] 1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. [*Lit. us.*]

The first principles of religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*

2. To extend; to swell out; as, the *farced* title. [*Lit. us.*]

FÄRCE, *n.* (färs.) [Fr. *farce*; It. *farsa*; from *farcio*, to stuff. *Literally*, seasoning, stuffing, or mixture, like the stuffing of a roasted fowl; *force-meat*.] A dramatic composition, originally exhibited by charlatans or buffoons, in the open street, for the amusement of the crowd.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden.*

The modern English *farce* is, however, merely a short comedy, written in a broad style indeed, and played, usually, as an after-piece. Its nature excludes all sentimental passages; it likewise allows of greater licence as to probabilities in constructing and developing a plot; still it is a legitimate drama.

FÄRCICAL, *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

2. Droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.—3. Illusory; deceptive.

FÄRCICALLY, *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.

FÄRCILITE,† *n.* [from *farce*.] Pudding-stone.

FÄRCING, *n.* Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients.

FÄRCY, FÄRCIN, *n.* A disease of horses, sometimes of oxen, of the nature of a scabies or mange.

FÄRC'TATE,† *a.* [L. *farctus*, stuffed, from *farcio*.] In *bot.*, stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacuities; in opposition to tubular or hollow; as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp.

FÄRD,† *v. t.* [Fr.] To paint, as the cheeks.

FÄRDEL, *n.* [It. *fardello*; Fr. *fardeau*; probably from the root of L. *fero*, to bear, or of *farcio*, to stuff.] A bundle or little pack.

FÄRDEL, *v. t.* To make up in bundles.

FARE, *v. i.* [Sax. *faran*, Goth. *faran*, to go; G. *fahren*. This word may be connected in origin with the Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. עבר, *abar*, Ar. *abara*, to go, to pass; or with *afara*, to pass, or pass over, which seems to be radically the same word as *nafara*, to flee. This coincides with the Eth. *wafar*, to go, to pass, Gr. πορευω, Ir. *bara*.] 1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel.

So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton*

[*In this literal sense the word is not in common use.*]—2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate.

So *fares* the stag among th' enraged hounds. *Denham.*

So *fared* the knight between two foes. *Hudibras.*

He *fared* very well; he *fared* very ill. Go further and *fare* worse. The sense is taken from *going*, having a certain course; hence, being subjected to a certain train of incidents. The rich man *fared* sumptuously every day. He enjoyed all the pleasure which

wealth and luxury could afford; Luke xvi.—3. To feed; to be entertained. We *fared* well; we had a good table, and courteous treatment.—4. To proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad.

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*

5. To happen well or ill; with *it* impersonally. We shall see how *it* will *fare* with him.

FARE, *n.* The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due, for conveying a person by land or water; as, the *fare* for crossing a river, called also *ferriage;* the *fare* for conveyance in a coach; stage-*fare*. The price of conveyance over the ocean is now usually called the *passage*, or *passage money*. *Fare* is never used for the price of conveying goods; this is called *freight* or *transportation*.—2. Food; provisions of the table. We lived on coarse *fare*; or, we had delicious *fare*.—3.† The person conveyed in a vehicle.

FAREWELL′, a compound of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well*. *Go well;* originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left. The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun: *fare you well;* I wish you a happy departure; may you be well in your absence. It is sometimes an expression of separation only. *Farewell* the year; *farewell* ye sweet groves; that is, I take my leave of you.

FÄREWELL′, *n.* A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu.—2. Leave; act of departure.

And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shak.*

Before I take my *farewell* of the subject. *Addison.*

As an *adj*, leave-taking; as a *farewell* call.

FAR′IN, } *n.* [L. *farina*, meal.] 1.
FARI′NA, } Meal or flour. A term given to the pulverulent and glutinous part of wheat and other seeds, which is obtained by grinding and sifting. It consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—2. In *bot.*, the pollen, fine dust, or powder, contained in the anthers of plants, and which is applied to the stigma, in order to fructify the plant. 3. In *chem.*, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables. [*See* STARCH.]—*Fossil farina*, a variety of carbonate of lime, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder.

FARINA′CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *farina*, meal.] 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.—2. Containing meal; as, *farinaceous* seeds.—3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* taste or smell.

FA′RINOSE, *a.* In *entom.*, having the surface covered with dust resembling flour, which the slightest touch will remove.

FARLE, or **FAR′THEL**, *n.* [Ang. Sax. *feorth dael.*] The fourth part of a thin cake of flour or oatmeal. [*Scotch.*]

FÄRLIES,† *n.* Unusual, unexpected things. In *Scotch*, written *Ferlies.*

FÄRM, *n.* [Sax. *farma, fearm*, or *feorm*, food, provisions, board, a meal, a dinner, or supper, hospitality, substance, goods, use, fruit. Hence, *feormian*, to supply provisions, to entertain; also, to purge or purify, to expiate, to avail, to profit. Arm. *ferm*, or *feurm;* in *ancient laws, firma;* Fr. *ferme*, a farm, or letting to farm, whence *affermer*, to hire or lease. The sense of *feorm* seems to be corn or provisions, in which formerly rents were paid. The radical sense of *feorm*, provisions, is probably produce, issues, from one of the verbs in Br; produce and purification both implying separation, a throwing off or out.] 1. A tract of land leased on rent reserved; ground let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain sum annually or otherwise for the use of it. A farm is usually such a portion of land as is cultivated by one man, and includes the buildings and fences. Rents were formerly paid in provisions, or the produce of land; but now they are generally paid in money.—2. In *the United States*, a portion or tract of land, consisting usually of grass land, meadow, pasture, tillage, and woodland, cultivated by one man and usually owned by him in fee. A like tract of land under lease is called a *farm;* but most cultivators are proprietors of the land, and called *farmers*. A tract of new land, covered with forest, if intended to be cultivated by one man as owner, is also called a *farm*. A man goes into the new states, or into the unsettled country, to buy a *farm*, that is, land for a farm.—3. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* to their tenants. *Spenser.*

FÄRM, *v. t.* To lease, as land, or rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent.

We are enforced to *farm* our royal realm. *Shak.*

2. To take at a certain rent or rate. 3. To lease or let, as taxes, impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. It is customary in many countries for the prince or government to *farm* the revenues, the taxes or rents, the imposts, and excise, to individuals, who are to collect and pay them to the government at a certain per centage or rate per cent.—4. To take or hire for a certain rate per cent. 5. To cultivate land. *To farm let*, or *let to farm*, is to lease on rent.

FÄRM-BAILIFF, *n.* An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm, to direct and superintend the farming operations.

FÄRMHOUSE, *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FÄRM-OFFICE, *n.* *Farm-offices* are the out-buildings pertaining to a farm.

FÄRMYARD, *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings.

FÄRMABLE, *a.* That may be farmed.

FÄRMED, *pp.* Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price.

FÄRMER, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground.—2. One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; as, a *farmer* of the revenues.—3. In the *United States*, one who cultivates a farm; a husbandman; whether a tenant or the proprietor; but in *Great Britain*, a proprietor cultivating his own estate, is not, properly speaking, a farmer; to be such he must pay a rent.—4. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king.

FÄRMERY, *n.* A homestall or farmyard.

FÄRMING, *ppr.* Letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent.—2. Taking on lease.—3. Cultivating land; carrying on the business of agriculture.

FÄRMING, *n.* The business of renting land and cultivating it, or employing it for the purposes of husbandry.

FÄRMOST, *a.* [*far* and *most.*] Most distant or remote.

FÄRNESS, *n.* [from *far.*] Distance; remoteness.

FA′RO, *n.* A species of game. One of the most common of all games of hazard played with cards in Europe.

FARRAG′INOUS, *a.* [L. *farrago*, a mixture, from *far*, meal.] Formed of various materials; mixed; as, a *farraginous* mountain.

FARRA′GO, *n.* [L. from *far*, meal.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR′RAND, } *n.* Manner; custom;
FA′RAND, } humour. [*Local.*] [*See* FARAND.]

FARREA′TION. *See* CONFARREATION.

FAR′RIER, *n.* [Fr. *ferrant;* L. *ferrarius*, from *ferrum*, iron. Fr. *ferrer;* It. *ferrare;* to bind with iron; "ferrare un cavallo," to shoe a horse. *Ferrum* is probably from hardness; W. *fer*, dense, solid; *feru*, to harden or congeal; *feris*, steel. A *farrier* is literally a worker in iron.] 1. A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses.—2. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

FAR′RIER, *v. i.* To practise as a farrier.

FAR′RIERY, *n.* The act of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses. This is now called the *veterinary* art.

FAR′ROW, *n.* [Sax. *fearh, farh;* G. *ferkel.*] A litter of pigs.

FAR′ROW, *v. t.* To bring forth pigs [*Used of swine only.*]

FAR′ROW, *a.* [Dan. *vaare;* "een vaare koe," a dry cow; Scot. *ferry* cow. Qu. the root of *bare, barren.*] Not producing young in a particular season or year; *applied to cows only*. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to be *farrow*, or to go *farrow*. Such a cow may give milk through the year.

FÄR′THER, or **FUR′THER**, *a.* comp. [Sax. *forther*, from *forth*, from the root of *faran*, to go. *Farther* is corrupt orthography. The genuine word is *further.*] 1. More remote; more distant than something else.

Let me add a *farther* truth. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to a greater distance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow. *Dryden.*

FÄRTHER, or **FUR′THER**, *adv.* At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. Let us rest with what we have, without looking *farther*.—2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject. *Farther*, let us consider the probable event.

FÄRTHER, or **FUR′THER**, *v. t.* To promote; to advance; to help forward. [*Lit. us.*] [*See* FURTHER.]

FÄRTHERANCE,† *n.* A helping forward; promotion.

FÄRTHERMORE, *adv.* Besides; moreover. [*Lit us.*] Instead of the last

three words, we now use *further, furtherance, furthermore*,—which see.

FÄRTHEST, *a. superl.* [Sax. *feorrest*. See FURTHEST.] Most distant or remote; as, the *farthest* degree.

FÄRTHEST, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [*See* FURTHEST.]

FÄRTHING, *n.* [Sax. *feorthung*, from *feorth*, fourth, from *feower*, four.] 1. The *fourth* of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain, being the fourth of a penny in value.—2. *Farthings*, in the *plural*, copper coin.—3. Very small price or value. It is not worth a *farthing*, that is, it is of very little worth, or worth nothing.—4.† A division of land.

Thirty acres make a *farthing* land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FÄRTHINGALE, *n.* [This is a compound word, but it is not easy to analyze it. The French has *vertugadin*; the Sp. *verdugado*; Port. *verdugada*; which do not well correspond with the English word. The Italian has *guardinfante*, infant-guard; and it has been said that the hoop petticoat was first worn by pregnant women.] A hoop



Farthingale.

petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat. The hoop, the last remain of the farthingale, went out at the beginning of the reign of George IV.

FÄRTHINGSWÖRTH, *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing.

FAS'CES, *n. plur.* [L. *fascis*, W. *fasg*,



Lictor with Fasces.

a bundle; *fascia*, a band.] In *Roman antiquity*, an axe tied up with a bundle of rods, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

FAS'CIA, *n.* (fash'ia.) [L. a band or sash.] 1. A band, sash, or fillet. In *arch.*, any flat member with a little projection, as the band of an architrave. Also, in *brick buildings* the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest.—2. In *astr.*, the belt of a planet.—3. In *sur.*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—4. In *anat.*, a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis; a thin tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them in their places.

FAS'CIAL, *a.* (fash'ial.) Belonging to the fasces.

FAS'CIATED, *a.* (fash'iated.) Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage. In *bot.*, applied to those peculiar flattened stems which occur occasionally in trees, and which are supposed to be formed by the union of several.

FASCIA'TION, *n.* (fashia'tion.) The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

FAS'CICLE, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, from *fascis*, a bundle.] In *bot.*, an aggregate of fastigiate flowers whose foot stalks or peduncles spring irregularly from the top of the main stem, not from one point, but from several.

FASCIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *fascicularis*.] United in a bundle; as, a *fascicular* root, a root of the tuberous kind, with the knobs collected in bundles, as in Pæonia.

FASCIC'ULARLY, *adv.* In the form of bundles.

FASCIC'ULATE, } *a.* [from *fasciculus*, supra.]
FASCIC'ULATED, }
FAS'CICLED, } Growing in bundles or bunches from the same point, as the leaves of the Larix or larch. It is also applied to the stems and roots of plants; and in *anat*, to the nerves.

FASCIC'ULITE, *n.* [supra.] A variety of fibrous hornblend, of a fascicular structure.

FASCIC'ULUS, *n.* [L.] A little bundle; a division of a book; a nosegay.

FAS'CINATE, *v. t.* [L. *fascino*; Gr. βασκαινω.] 1. To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to influence the passions or affections in an uncontrollable manner.

None of the affections have been noted to *fascinate* and bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

2. To charm: to captivate; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully. The young are *fascinated* by love; female beauty *fascinates* the unguarded youth; gaming is a *fascinating* vice.

FAS'CINATED, *pp.* Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.

FAS'CINATING, *ppr.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating.

FASCINA'TION, *n.* The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen inexplicable influence. It was believed in superstitious times, that magicians had the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them, or administering any thing to them; this was called *fascination*, and divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies were put in operation against it. The notion of the *evil-eye*, which in some places is not yet entirely extinct, is a vestige of this superstition.

The Turks hang old rags on their fairest horses, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*

FAS'CINE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *fascis*, a bundle.] In *fort.*, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends and in the middle; used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes being dipped in melted pitch or tar, they are used to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works.

FAS'CINOUS, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft.

FASCI'OLA, *n.* The fluke-worm, a genus of internal worms belonging to the order Parenchymata, and family Tremadotea. In this genus is included the Distoma hepatica of Linn., which so much infests the hepatic vessels of sheep. The species are numerous.

FASCIOLA'RIA, *n.* A genus of molluscs, classed by Linn. with the Murices. The shell is a subfusiform univalve, channelled at its base without any projecting sutures and having two or three very oblique folds on the columella.

FAS'CIOLITE, *n.* A subcylindrical shelly, or bony fossil body, about half an inch in length, rather tapering at the ends, and formed by the spiral arrangement of perpendicular concamerated tubes. It seems to approach nearer to the Nummulite than to any other fossil.

FASH, *v. t.* To trouble; to annoy. [*Scotch.*]

FASH, *v. i.* To take trouble; to be at pains; to be weary of; to account a trouble. [*Scotch.*]

FASH, *n.* Trouble; vexation, pains taken about any thing. [*Scotch.*]

FASHION, *n.* (fash'on.) [Fr. *façon*; Norm. *facion*; from *faire*, to make; L. *facio, facies*.] 1. The make or form of any thing; the state of any thing with regard to its external appearance; shape; as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man. *Shak.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered; Luke ix.

2. Form; model to be imitated; pattern.

King Ahaz sent Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar; 2 Kings xvi.

3. The form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes; as, the *fashion* of a coat or of a bonnet. Hence,—4. The prevailing mode of dress or ornament. We import *fashions* from France. What so changeable as *fashion*?—5. Manner; sort; way; mode; *applied to actions* or *behaviour*.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*

6. Custom; prevailing mode or practice. *Fashion* is an inexorable tyrant, and most of the world its willing slaves.

It was the *fashion* of the age to call every thing in question. *Tillotson.*

Few enterprises are so hopeless as a contest with *fashion*. *Rambler.*

7. Genteel life or good breeding; as, men of *fashion*.—8.† Any thing worn.—9. Genteel company.—10. Workmanship.

FASH'ION, *v. t.* (fash'on.) [Fr. *façonner*.] 1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mould.

Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys. *Gay.*

Aaron *fashioned* the calf with a graving tool; Ex. xxxii.

Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou? Is. xlv.

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate; with *to.*

Laws ought to be *fashioned to* the manners and conditions of the people. *Spenser.*

3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

Fashioned plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

4.† To forge or counterfeit.

FASH'IONABLE, *a.* Made according to the prevailing form or mode; as, a *fashionable* dress.—2. Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; as, the *fashionable* philosophy; *fashionable* opinions.—3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; as, a *fashionable* man. Hence, —4. Genteel; well bred; as, *fashionable* company or society.

FASH'IONABLENESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom.

FASH'IONABLY, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance; as, to dress *fashionably.*

FASH'IONED, *pp.* Made; formed; shaped; fitted; adapted.

FASH'IONER *n* One who f ms or gives shape to.

FASH'IONING, *ppr.* Forming; giving shape to; fitting; adapting.

FASH'IONIST, *n.* An obsequious follow of the modes and fashions.

FASH'IONLESS, *a.* Having no fashion.

FASH'ION-MÖNGER, *n* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

FASH'ION-MÖNGERING, *a.* Behaving like monger.

Fashion ships, the hindmost timbers whi erminate the breadth, and f the shape of the stern.

FAS'S E, *n.* A mineral, a variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa, in the Tyrol.

FÄST, *a.* [Sax. *fæst, fest*: G. *fest*: Sw. and Dan. *fest;* from pressing, binding. Qu. Pers. *bastan,* to bind, to make close or fast, to shut, to stop; Ir. *fosadh,* or *fos,* a stop.] 1. *Literally,* set, stopped, fixed, or pressed close. Hence, close; tight; as, make *fast* the door; take *fast* hold.—2. Firm; immovable.

Who, by his strength, setteth *fast* the mountains; Ps. lxv.

3. Close; strong.

Robbers and outlaws...lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser.*

4 Firmly fixed; closely adhering; as, to stick *fast* in mire; to make *fast* a rope.—5. Close, as sleep; deep; sound; as, a *fast* sleep.—6. Firm in adherence; as, a *fast* friend.—*Fast and loose,* variable; inconstant; as, to play *fast and loose.*

FÄST, *adv.* Firmly; immovably.

We will bind thee *fast* and deliver thee into their hand; Judges xv.

Fast by, or *fast beside,* close or near to.

Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*

FÄST, *a.* [W. *fést,* fast, quick; *festu,* to hasten; L. *festino.* If *f* is not written for *h,* as in *haste,* the sense is to press, drive, urge, and it may be from the same root as the preceding word, with a different application.] Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; as, a *fast* horse.

FÄST, *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; as, to run *fast;* to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the work goes on *fast.*

FÄST, *v. i.* [Sax. *fæstan,* Goth. *fastan,* to fast, to keep, to observe, to hold; G. *fasten;* D. *vast,* firm; from the same root as *fast,* firm. The sense is to hold or stop.] 1. To abstain from food, beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals, for a time; as, to *fast* a day or a week.—2. To abstain from food voluntarily, for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief, sorrow, and affliction.

Thou didst *fast* and weep for the child; 2 Sam. xii.

When ye *fast,* be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; Matt. vi.

3. To abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food; as, the Romanists *fast* in Lent.

FÄST, *n.* Abstinence from food; properly a total abstinence, but it is used also for an abstinence from particular kinds of food, for a certain time.

H were our forefathers, who broke th with herbs. *Taylor.*

2. atary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation; either total or partial abstinence from customary od, with a view to mortify the appetites, or to express grief and affliction on account of some calamity, or v recate an expected evil.—3. The tim of fasting, whether a lay, weel, or longer time.

Th t now already past; Acts xxvii.

FÄST, *n* hat which fastens or holds.

FÄST-DAY, *n.* The day on which fasting is observed.

FÄST RECE'DING, *a.* Receding rapidly.

FÄST-SINKING, *a.* Rapidly sinking.

FÄSTEN, *v. t.* (fäsn.) [Sax. *fæstnian;* Dan. *faster;* Ir. *fostuqadh, fostughim.*] 1. To fix firmly; to make fast or close; as, to *fasten* a chain to the feet, or to *fasten* the feet with fetters.—2. To lock, bolt, or bar; to secure; as, to *fasten* a door or window.—3. To hold together; to cement or to link; to unite closely in any manner and by any means, as by cement, hooks, pins, nails, cords, &c 4. To affix or conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with different ideas *fastened* to them. [*Not common.*] *Swift.*

5. To fix; to impress.

Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage. *Shak.*

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden.*

FÄS'TEN, *v. i.* *To fasten on,* is to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

The leech will hardly *fasten on* a fish. *Brown.*

FÄS'TENED, *pp.* Made firm or fast; fixed firmly; impressed.

FÄS'TENER, *n.* One that makes fast or firm.

FÄS'TENING, *ppr.* Making fast.

FÄS'TENING, *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.

FÄST'ER, *n.* One who abstains from food.

FÄST'ER, *adv.* More rapidly; swifter.

FÄST'ERNS' E'EN, or **FÄST'ENS E'EN,** *n.* [Suio-Gothic, *fastelagen.*] In *Scotland,* during *the times of popery,* the name given to the evening preceding the first day of the fast of Lent. It is called, in *England,* Shrove-Tuesday. The name is still retained.

FÄST'EST, *a.* Most swift or rapid.

FÄST'EST, *adv.* Most swiftly.

FÄST'-HANDED, *a.* Closehanded; covetous; closefisted; avaricious.

FASTIDIOS'ITY,† *n.* Fastidiousness.

FASTID'IOUS, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus,* from *fastidio,* to disdain, from *fastus,* haughtiness.] 1. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over nice; difficult to please; as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.—2. Squeamish; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty; as, a *fastidious* appetite.

FASTID'IOUSLY, *adv.* Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously. They look *fastidiously* and speak disdainfully.

FASTID'IOUSNESS, *n.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite.

FASTIG'IATE, } *a.* [L. *fastigiatus,*
FASTIG'IATED, } pointed, from *fastigio,* to point, *fastigium,* a top or peak.] 1. In *bot.,* tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid. A plant is said to be *fastigiately* branched, when the branches become gradually shorter from the base to the apex.—2. Roofed; narrowed to the top.

FASTIG'IUM, *n.* [L.] The summit, apex, or ridge of a house or pediment.

FÄST'ING, *ppr.* Abstaining from food.

FÄST'ING, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.

FÄST'ING-DAY, *n.* A day of fasting; a fast-day; a day of religious mortification and humiliation.

FÄST'LY, *adv.* Firmly; surely.

FÄST'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *fæstenesse;* from *fast.*] 1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence.—2. Strength; security.

The places of *fastness* are laid open. *Davies.*

3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle The enemy retired to their *fastnesses.*—4.† Closeness; conciseness of style.

FAS'TUOUS, *a.* [L. *fastuosus,* from *fastus,* haughtiness.] Proud; haughty; disdainful.

FAT, *a.* [Sax. *fæt, fett;* G. *fett.*] 1. Fleshy; plump; corpulent; abounding with an oily concrete substance, as an animal body; the contrary to *lean;* as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.—2. Coarse; gross.

Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own. *Dryden.*

3. Dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable.

Make the heart of this people *fat;* Is. vi.

4. Rich; wealthy; affluent.

These are terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy. *South.*

5. Rich; producing a large income; as, a *fat* benefice.—6. Rich; fertile; as, a *fat* soil: or rich; nourishing; as, *fat* pasture.—7. Abounding in spiritual grace and comfort.

They (the righteous) shall be *fat* and flourishing; Ps. xcii.

FAT, *n.* An oily concrete substance, deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane of animal bodies. In most parts of the body, the fat lies immediately under the skin. *Fat* is of various degrees of consistence, as in tallow, lard, and oil. It is generally white or yellowish, with little smell or

taste. It has been recently ascertained to consist of two substances, stearine and elaine, or oleine, the former of which is solid, the latter liquid, at common temperatures, and on the different proportions of which its degree of consistence depends. Human *fat* appears to contain no stearine, but margarine and oleine. All *fats* agree in being insoluble in water, and in not containing any azote, which is a common constituent of most other animal matter.—2. The best or richest part of a thing.

Abel brought of the *fat* of his flock; Gen iv.

FĂT, *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food; as, to *fat* fowls or sheep.

FĂT, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer.*

FĂT, } *n.* [Sax. *fæt, fat, fet;* D. *vat;* G.
VĂT, } *fass.* It seems to be connected with D. *vatten*, G. *fassen*, Dan. *fatter*, to hold. Qu. Gr. πιθ.] A large tub, cistern, or vessel used for various purposes, as by brewers to run their wort in, by tanners for holding their bark and hides, &c It is also a wooden vessel containing a quarter or eight bushels of grain, and a pan for containing water in salt-works, a vessel for wine, &c.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil; Joel ii.

FĂT, *n.* A measure of capacity, but indefinite.

FĀ'TĂL, *a.* [L. *fatalis.* *See* Fate.] 1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*

2. Appointed by fate or destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money. *Bacon.*

[*In the foregoing senses the word is now little used.*]—3. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; as, a *fatal* wound; a *fatal* disease.—4. Destructive; calamitous; as, a *fatal* day; a *fatal* event.

FĀ'TĂLISM, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity, and cannot be prevented by any choice, intelligence, or effect of man. [*See* Necessity.]

FĀ'TĂLIST, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

FĂTĂL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *fatalité*, from *fate.*] 1. A fixed unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves; a doctrine of the Stoics.—2. Decree of fate.—3. Tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event.—4. Mortality.

FĀ'TĂLLY, *adv.* By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination.—2. Mortally; destructively; in death or ruin. This encounter ended *fatally*. The prince was *fatally* deceived.

FĀ'TĂLNESS, *n.* Invincible necessity.

FĀ'TA-MORGA'NA, *n.* A name of uncertain derivation, given to a very striking optical illusion, which has been principally remarked in the strait of Messina, between the coasts of Sicily and Calabria. The images of men, houses, towers, palaces, columns, trees, &c., are occasionally seen from the coast, sometimes in the water, and sometimes in the air, or at the surface of the water. The same object has frequently two images, one in the natural, and the other in an inverted position. The images of a single object are said to be sometimes considerably multiplied. The phenomenon seems to be caused by the rays of light from various objects, passing through strata of air of different densities, which produce irregular refractions.

FĂT'BRĀINED, *a.* Dull of apprehension.

FATE, *n.* [L. *fatum*, from *for, fari*, to speak, whence *fatus.*] 1. Primarily, a decree or word pronounced by God, or a fixed sentence, by which the order of things is prescribed. Hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause and uncontrollable. According to the Stoics, every event is determined by *fate*.

Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*

2. Event predetermined; lot; destiny. It is our *fate* to meet with disappointments. It is the *fate* of mortals.

Tell me what *fates* attend the Duke of Suffolk. *Shak.*

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*. *Dryden.*

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cause of death. Dryden calls an arrow a feathered *fate*. *Divine fate*, the order or determination of God; providence.

FĀTED, *a.* Decreed by fate; doomed; destined. He was *fated* to rule over a factious people. 2. Modelled or regulated by fate.

Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate.—4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*

[*The two last senses are hardly legitimate.*]

FĀTEFUL, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.

The *fateful* steel. *J. Barlow.*

FATEFULLY, *adv.* In a fateful manner.

FĀTEFULNESS, *n.* State of being fateful.

FATES, *n. plur.* In *myth.*, the Destinies or *Parcæ;* goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

FĀTHER, *n.* [Sax. *fæder, feder;* G. *vater;* Gr. πατηρ; L. *pater;* Fr. *père*, by contraction. This word signifies the begetter, from the verb, Sw. *föda*, Dan. *föder*, to beget, to *feed;* Goth. *fodyan;* Sax. *fedan;* D. *voeden*, to feed; whence *fodder*, G. *futter, füttern*. The primary sense is obvious. The Goth. *atta*, Ir. *aithir* or *athair*, Basque *aita*, may be from the same root by loss of the first letter.] 1. He who begets a child; in L. *genitor* or *generator*.

The *father* of a fool hath no joy; Prov. xvii.

A wise son maketh a glad *father;* Prov. x.

2. The first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family. Adam was the *father* of the human race. Abraham was the *father* of the Israelites.—3. The appellation of an old man, and a term of respect.

The king of Israel said to Elisha, My *father*, shall I smite them? 2 Kings vi.

The servants of Naaman call him *father;* 2 Ki. v. Elderly men are called *fathers;* as, the *fathers* of a town or city. In *the church*, men venerable for age, learning, and piety are called *fathers*, or reverend *fathers*.—4. The grandfather, or more remote ancestor. Nebuchadnezzar is called the *father* of Belshazzar, though he was his grandfather; Dan. v.—5. One who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another. God is called the *father* of the fatherless; Ps. lxviii.

I was a *father* to the poor; Job xxix.

6. He who creates, invents, makes, or composes any thing; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor. God, as creator, is the *father* of all men; John viii. Jabal was the *father* of such as dwell in tents; and Jubal of musicians; Gen. iv. God is the *father* of spirits and of lights. Homer is considered as the *father* of epic poetry. Washington, as a defender and an affectionate and wise counselor, is called the *father* of his country. And see 1 Chron. ii. 51; iv. 14; ix. 35. Satan is called the *father* of lies; he introduced sin, and instigates men to sin; John viii. Abraham is called the *father* of believers; he was an early believer, and a pattern of faith and obedience; Rom. iv.—7. *Fathers*, in *the plural*, ancestors.

David slept with his *fathers;* 1 Kings ii.

8. A father in-law. So Heli is called the *father* of Joseph; Luke iii.—9. The appellation of the first person in the adorable Trinity.

Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the *Father*, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit; Mat. xxviii.

10. The title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, and to popish confessors.—11. The title of a senator in ancient Rome; as, conscript *fathers*.—*Fathers of the church*, the name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, whose writings have thrown light upon the history, doctrines, and observances of the Christian church in the early ages. Those of them who lived in the apostolic age, or were, during any part of their lives, contemporary with the apostles, are called *apostolic fathers*. These are five: Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp. Those of the first three centuries, including the five above named, are sometimes styled *primitive fathers*, to distinguish them from the *fathers* of the fourth and fifth centuries,—their names are Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp, Justin, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Irenæus, bishop of Lyon, Clement of Alexandria, who died about A. D. 220, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, who suffered martyrdom about 258; Origen of Alexandria, who died about 254; Gregory Thaumaturgus, who died about 264; Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, who died A. D. 265; Tertullianus of Carthage, who died under Alexander Severus. The *fathers* of the fourth and fifth centuries are generally ranged in two classes—*fathers* of the Greek or Eastern Church, and *fathers* of the Latin Church. The former are, Eusebius of Cæsarea, who died A. D. 340; Athanasius, who died A. D. 371; Basil the Great, bishop of Cæsarea; Gregory Nazianzenus, died A. D. 389;

Gregory of Nyssa, died about 396; Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, died A. D. 386; Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople, died A. D. 407; Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, died in 403; Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, died A. D. 444. To the above must be added Ephraim, the Syrian deacon of Edessa, who died about 378. The *fathers* of the Latin Church are, Lactantius, who died A. D. 316; Hilary, bishop of Poictiers, who died about 368; Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, died in 397; Jerome, the translator of the Bible, died A. D. 420; Augustin, bishop of Hippo, died A. D. 430. With Augustin the list of the great *fathers* of the church is generally considered as terminating, the more eminent subsequent prelates and theologians, as Bernard, Thomas Aquinas, &c., being generally distinguished by the name of *doctors of the church*. The study of the *fathers* is interesting, not only to theologians, but to those who would examine carefully the philosophy and the state of society in their time.—*Adoptive father*, he who adopts the children of another, and acknowledges them as his own.—*Natural father*, the father of illegitimate children. —*Putative father*, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

FA̋THER, *v. t.* To adopt; to take the child of another as one's own.—2. To adopt any thing as one's own; to profess to be the author.

Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

3. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; with *on*.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of whom was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

FA̋THERED, *pp.* Adopted; taken as one's own; ascribed to one as the author. —2. Having had a father of particular qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded
[*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

FA̋THERHOOD, *n.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA̋THERING, *ppr.* Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author.

FA̋THER-IN-LAW, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife; and a man who marries a woman who has children by a former husband is called the *father-in-law* or step-father of those children.

FA̋THER-LAND, *n.* The native land of one's fathers or ancestors. England is the *father-land* of the people of New England; and Persia, the *father-land* of the Teutonic nations.

FA̋THERLASHER, *n.* A fish of the genus Cottus or bull-head, called *scorpius* or *scolping*. The head is large, and its spines formidable. It is found on the rocky coasts of Britain, and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it is a great article of food.

FA̋THERLESS, *a.* Destitute of a living father; as, a *fatherless* child.—2. Without a known author.

FA̋THERLESSNESS, *n.* The state of being without a father.

FA̋THERLINESS, *n.* [*See* FATHERLY.] The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

FA̋THERLY, *a.* [*father* and *like*.] Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; as, *fatherly* care or affection.—2. Pertaining to a father.

FA̋THERLY, *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeased. [*Not proper.*] *Milton.*

FA̋THERSHIP, *n.* State of being a father.

FATH'OM, *n.* [Sax. *fæthem*; Ir. *fead*; G. *faden*. Qu. Dan. *favn*. The German word signifies a thread, a fathom, and probably thread or line is the real signification.] 1. A measure of length containing six feet, the space to which a man may extend his arms; used chiefly at sea for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea in sounding by a line and lead.—2. Reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance.

FATH'OM, *v. t.* To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.—2. To reach; to master; to comprehend.

Leave to *fathom* such high points as these. *Dryden.*

3. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth.

Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate; to find the bottom or extent. I cannot *fathom* his design.

FATH'OMED, *pp.* Encompassed with the arms; reached; comprehended.

FATH'OMER, *n.* One who fathoms.

FATH'OMING, *ppr.* Encompassing with the arms; reaching; comprehending; sounding; penetrating.

FATH'OMLESS, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless.—2. That cannot be embraced, or encompassed with the arms.—3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.

FATID'ICAL, *a.* [L. *fatidicus*; *fatum* and *dico*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

FATIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *fatifer*; *fatum* and *fero*.] Deadly; mortal; destructive.

FAT'IGABLE, *a.* [*See* FATIGUE.] That may be wearied; easily tired.

FAT'IGATE, *v. t.* [L. *fatigo*.] To weary; to tire. [*Lit. us.*]

FAT'IGATE, *a.* Wearied; tired. [*Lit. us.*]

FATIGA'TION *n.* Weariness

FATİGUE, *n* (fateeg.) 1. Weariness with bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. We suffer *fatigue* of the mind as well as of the body.—2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil; as, the *fatigues* of war.—3. The labours of military men, distinct from the use of arms; as, a party of men on *fatigue*.

FATİGUE, *v. t.* (fateeg.) [L. *fatigo*.] 1. To tire; to weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion.—2. To weary by importunity; to harass.

FATİGUED, *pp.* (fateeged.) Wearied; tired; harassed.

FATİGUING, *ppr.* (fateeging.) Tiring; wearying; harassing.—2. *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude; as, *fatiguing* services or labours.

FATIL'OQUIST, *n.* [L. *fatum* and *loquor*.] A fortune-teller.

FAT'IMIDES, or **FAT'IMITES**, *n. pl.* Arabian princes with pontifical attributes, as claiming descent from Fatima, daughter of Mahomet.

FATIS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *fatisco*, to open, to gape.] A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky.

FATKID'NEYED, *a.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat; gross; *a word used in contempt*.

FAT'LING, *n.* [from *fat*.] A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal; *applied to quadrupeds whose flesh is used for food*.

David sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*; 2 Sam. vi.

FAT'LY, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

FAT'NER, *n.* That which fattens; that which gives fatness or richness and fertility [*See* FATTENER.]

FAT'NESS, *n.* [from *fat*.] The quality of being fat, plump, or full fed; corpulency; fulness of flesh.

Their eyes stand out with *fatness*; Ps. lxxiii.

2. Unctuous or greasy matter.—3. Unctuousness; sliminess; *applied to earth*: hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine; Gen. xxvii.

4. That which gives fertility.

Thy paths drop *fatness*; Ps. lxv.
The clouds drop *fatness*. *Philips.*

5. The privileges and pleasures of religion; abundant blessings.

Let your soul delight itself in *fatness* Is. lv.

FAT'TED, *pp.* Made fat.

FAT'TEN, *v. t.* (fat'n.) To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy, or plump with fat.—2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; as, to *fatten* land; to *fatten* fields with blood.—3. To feed grossly; to fill.

FAT'TEN, *v. i.* (fat'n.) To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*

Tigers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead. *Glanville.*

FAT'TENED, *pp.* (fat'nd.) Made fat, plump, or fleshy.

FAT'TENER, or **FAT'NER**, *n.* He or that which fattens.

FAT'TENING, *ppr.* (fat'ning.) Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.

FAT'TENING, *n.* The process of making fat; the state of becoming fat.—*Fattening of domestic animals.* The difference betwixt *feeding* and *fattening*, as far as respects domestic animals, consists in this, that the object of the former is to maintain the animal in a state of health and vigour, for the purpose of facilitating its growth to maturity, or if mature, keeping it in good working condition; while the object of the latter is to accumulate on the animal more flesh and fat than is sufficient for either of these purposes, and in general as much as possible, so as to increase the bulk and weight of the flesh and fat in proportion to the size of the bone. The most approved system of fattening animals consists in not merely supplying them with an abundance of proper food, but also in affording them the means of taking exercise.

FAT'TINESS, *n.* [from *fatty*.] The state of being fat; grossness; greasiness.

FAT'TING, *ppr.* Making fat.

FAT'TISH, *a.* Somewhat fat.

FAT'TY, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy; as, a *fatty* substance.

FATU'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *fatuité*; L. *fatuitas*.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.

FAT'UOUS, *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] 1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish. In *Scots law*, a *fatuous* person is an idiot; one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs.—2. Impotent; without force or fire; illusory; alluding to the *ignis fatuus.*

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*

FAT'WITTED, *a.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull; stupid.

FAU'CET, *n.* [Fr. *fausset*, probably contracted from *falset.*] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot. These are called *tap* and *faucet.*

FAU'CHION. *See* FALCHION.

FAU'FEL, *n.* [said to be Sanscrit.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAUGH, (faw.) Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

FAULT, *n.* [Fr. *faute* for *faulte;* It. *fallo;* from *fail. See* FAIL.] 1. Properly, an erring or missing; a failing; hence, an error or mistake; a blunder; a defect; a blemish; whatever impairs excellence: *applied to things.*—2. In *morals* or *deportment*, any error or defect; an imperfection; any deviation from propriety; a slight offence; a neglect of duty or propriety, resulting from inattention or want of prudence, rather than from design to injure or offend, but liable to censure or objection.

I do remember my *faults* this day; Gen. xli.

If a man be overtaken in a *fault*, ye, who are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; Gal. vi.

Fault implies wrong, and often some degree of criminality.—3.† Defect; want; absence. [*See* DEFAULT.]

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend. *Shak.*

4. Puzzle; difficulty. Among *sportsmen*, when dogs lose the scent, they are said to be *at fault.* Hence the phrase, the inquirer is *at fault.*—5. In *mining*, a break or intersection of strata; interruption of the continuity of strata with displacement; the sudden interruption of the continuity of strata, in the same plane, accompanied by a crack or fissure varying in width from a mere line to several feet; such fissure being generally filled with fragments of stone, clay, &c. When a fault occurs in strata, these are generally either elevated or depressed, so that in working a bed or vein there appears a sudden termination. In *the coal fields*, these *faults* operate as coffer-dams, and are of the greatest possible advantage.—*To find fault*, to express blame; to complain.

Thou wilt say then, Why doth he yet *find fault?* Rom. ix.

To find fault with, to blame; to censure; as, to *find fault with* the times, or with a neighbour's conduct.

FAULT,† *v. i.* To fail; to be wrong.

FAULT, *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not *fault* thee. *Old Song.*

FAULT'ED, *pp.* Charged with a fault; accused.

FAULT'ER, *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

FAULT'-FINDER, *n.* One who censures or objects.

FAULT'FUL, *a.* Full of faults or sins.

FAULT'ILY, *adv.* [from *faulty.*] Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.

FAULT'INESS, *n.* [from *faulty.*] The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect.—2. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition; as, the *faultiness* of a person.—3. Delinquency; actual offences.

FAULT'ING, *ppr.* Accusing.

FAULT'LESS, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness; perfect; as, a *faultless* poem or picture.—2. Free from vice or imperfection; as, a *faultless* man.

FAULT'LESSLY, *adv.* In a faultless manner.

FAULT'LESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

FAULT'Y, *a.* Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; as, a *faulty* composition or book; a *faulty* plan or design; a *faulty* picture.—2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, blameable; worthy of censure.

The king doth speak this thing as one who is *faulty;* 2 Sam. xiv.

3. Wrong; erroneous; as, a *faulty* polity.—4. Defective; imperfect; bad; as, a *faulty* helmet.

FAUN, *n.* [L. *faunus.*] Among *the Romans*, a kind of demigod, or rural



Dancing Faun.

deity, called also *sylvan* and differing little from a satyr. The form of the fauns was principally human, but with a short goat's tail; pointed ears, and projecting horns. The figure is taken from an antique statue in the Florentine museum, and represents a young faun as a flute-player.

FAU'NA, *n.* [from *faun.*] A collective word signifying all the animals peculiar to a region or country, and also a description of them; corresponding to the word *flora* in respect of plants. Thus we have the *Fauna Americana.*

FAUN'IST, *n.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist.

FAU'SEN, *n.* A large eel.

FAUSSE'BRAYE, *n.* [Fr.] A small mount of earth thrown up about a rampart.

FAU'TOR, *n.* [L. *See* FAVOUR.] A favourer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [*Lit. us.*]

FAU'TRESS, *n.* A female favourer; a patroness.

FAUX, *n.* (*plur. fauces.*) [L.] In *anat.*, the gorge, or opening of the pharynx.—2. In *bot.*, applied to the mouth or opening of the tube of a monopetalous corol.—3. In *conchology*, that portion of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.

Faux pas. (fo pä.) [Fr.] A false step; a mistake or wrong measure.

FAVIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *favilla*, ashes.] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.—2. Resembling ashes.

FAVOSE', *a.* [L. *favosus.*] Resembling a honey-comb, applied to some cutaneous diseases, as *porrigo favosa*, which is covered over with a honey-comb-like gummy secretion. Applied also to parts of plants, as the receptacle of the Onopordium, which has cells like a honey-comb.

FAV'OSITES, *n.* [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] A genus of fossil zoophytes.

FA'VOUR, or **FA'VOR**, *n.* [L. *favor;* Fr. *faveur;* from L. *faveo;* Ir. *fabhar*, favour; *fabhraim*, to favour.] 1. Kind regard; kindness; countenance; propitious aspect; friendly disposition.

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*

The king's *favour* is as dew on the grass; Prov. xix.

God gave Joseph *favour* and wisdom in the sight of Pharaoh; Acts vii.

Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; Prov. xxxi.

2. Support; defence; vindication; or disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote, or justify. To be *in favour of* a measure, is to have a disposition or inclination to support it or carry it into effect. To be *in favour of* a party, is to be disposed or inclined to support it, to justify its proceedings, and to promote its interests.—3. A kind act or office; kindness done or granted; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration. To pardon the guilty is a *favour;* to punish them is an act of justice.—4. Lenity; mildness or mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon.

But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favoured.

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man
His chief delight and *favour.* *Milton.*

7. A gift or present; something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection.—8.† A feature; countenance.—9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success. The enemy approached under *favour* of the night.—10. Partiality; bias. A *challenge to the favour*, in *law*, is the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality, by reason of favour or malice, interest, or connection.

FA'VOUR, or **FA'VOR**, *v. t.* To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. To *favour* the cause of a party, may be merely to wish success to it, or it may signify to give it aid, by counsel, or by active exertions. Sometimes men professedly *favour* one party and secretly *favour* another.

The lords *favour* thee not; 1 Sam. xxix.

Thou shalt arise, and have mercy on Zion; for the time to *favour* her, yea, the set time is come; Ps. cii.

O happy youth! and *favoured* of the skies. *Pope.*

2. To afford advantages for success; to facilitate. A weak place in the fort *favoured* the entrance of the enemy;

the darkness of the night *favoured* his approach. A fair wind *favours* a voyage.—3. To resemble in features. The child *favours* his father.—4. To ease; to spare. A man in walking *favours* a lame leg. In *marine language*, to favour any thing is to be careful of it, as, to *favour* the mast.

FA'VOURABLE, or **FA'VORABLE**, *a.* [L. *favorabilis;* Fr. *favorable.*] 1. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate.

Lend *favourable* ear to our request. *Shak.*

Lord, thou hast been *favourable* to thy land; Ps. lxxxv.

2. Palliative; tender; averse to censure.

None can have the *favourable* thought
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; tending to promote. A salubrious climate and plenty of food are *favourable* to population.—4. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities. The low price of labour and provisions is *favourable* to the success of manufactures. The army was drawn up on *favourable* ground. The ship took a station *favourable* for attack.

The place was *favourable* for making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5.† Beautiful; well-favoured.

FA'VOURABLENESS, or **FA'VORABLENESS**, *n.* Kindness; kind disposition or regard.—2. Convenience; suitableness; that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness; as, the *favourableness* of a season for crops; the *favourableness* of the times for the cultivation of the sciences.

FA'VOURABLY, or **FA'VORABLY**, *adv.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favour; as, to judge or think *favourably* of a measure; to think *favourably* of those we love.

FA'VOURED, or **FA'VORED**, *pp.* Countenanced; supported; aided; supplied with advantages; eased; spared.—2. *a.* Regarded with kindness; as, a *favoured* friend.—3. With *well* or *ill* prefixed, featured.—*Well-favoured*, is well-looking, having a good countenance or appearance, fleshy, plump, handsome.—*Ill-favoured*, is ill-looking, having an ugly appearance, lean. *See* Gen. xxxix, xli, &c.—*Well-favouredly*, with a good appearance. [*Lit. us.*]—*Ill-favouredly*, with a bad appearance. [*Lit. us.*]

FA'VOUREDNESS, or **FA'VOREDNESS**, *n.* State of preference.

FA'VOURER, or **FA'VORER**, *n.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a wellwisher; one who assists or promotes success or prosperity.

FA'VOURESS, or **FA'VORESS**, *n.* A female who favours or gives countenance.

FA'VOURING, or **FA'VORING**, *ppr.* Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; contributing to success; facilitating.

FA'VOURINGLY, or **FA'VORINGLY**, *adv.* By favouring.

FA'VOURITE, or **FA'VORITE**, *n.* [Fr. *favori, favorite.*] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved. Select *favourites* from among the discreet and virtuous. Princes are often misled, and sometimes ruined by *favourites*. Gaveston and the Spensers, the *favourites* of Edward II. fell a sacrifice to public indignation.

FA'VOURITE, or **FA'VORITE**, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference; as, a *favourite* walk; a *favourite* author; a *favourite* child.

FA'VOURITISM, or **FA'VORITISM**, *n.* The act or practice of favouring, or giving a preference to one over another.—2. The disposition to favour, aid, and promote the interest of a favourite, or of one person or family, or of one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Which consideration imposes such a necessity on the Crown, as hath, in a great measure, subdued the influence of *favouritism*. *Paley.*

3. Exercise of power by favourites.

FA'VOURLESS, or **FA'VORLESS**, *a.* Unfavoured; not regarded with favour; having no patronage or countenance.—2. Not favouring; unpropitious.

FAWN, *n.* [Fr. *faon*, fawn. Qu. W. *fynu*, to produce.] A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

FAWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *faonner.*] To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *fægenian. See* FAIN.] 1. To court favour, or show attachment to, by frisking about one; as, a dog *fawns* on his master.—2. To soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favour; as, a *fawning* favourite or minion.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns. *Shak.*

FAWN, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.

FAWN'ER, *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

FAWN'ING, *ppr.* Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn.

FAWN'ING, *n.* Gross flattery.

FAWN'INGLY, *adv.* In a cringing, servile way; with mean flattery.

FAX'ED,† *a.* [Sax. *feax*, hair.] Hairy.

FAY, *n.* [Fr. *fée.*] A fairy; an elf.

FAY,† *n.* Faith.

FAY, *v. i.* [Sax. *fægan. See* FADGE.] To fit; to suit; to unite closely with. In *ship-building*, to fit any two pieces of wood so as to make them join close together. The plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when it bears or lies close to them all. [This is a contraction of the Teutonic word, and the same as *Fadge*,—*which see.* It is not an elegant word.]

FAZ'ZOLET, *n.* (fatsolet.) [It.] A handkerchief.

FEABERRY, *n.* A gooseberry.

FEAGUE,† *v. t.* (feeg.) [G. *fegen.*] To beat or whip.

FE'AL, *a.* Faithful. [Infra.]

FEAL, *n.* A sod of earth with the grass on it. [*See* FAIL.] *Feal and divot.* In *Scots law*, a servitude which consists in the right of turning up feals, or divots from the surface of the servient tenement, and using them for walls, fences, covering the roofs of houses, or for other purposes within the dominant tenement.

FE'ALTY, *n.* [Fr. *feal*, trusty, contracted from L. *fidelis;* Sp. *fe*, faith, contracted from *fides;* hence, *fiel*, faithful; *fieldad*, fidelity.] Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty. Under the feudal system of tenures, every vassal or tenant was bound to be true and faithful to his lord, and to defend him against all his enemies. This obligation was called his *fidelity* or *fealty*, and an oath of *fealty* was required to be taken by all tenants to their landlords. The tenant was called a *liege* man; the land a *liege* fee; and the superior, *liege* lord. [*See* LIEGE.]

FEAR, *n.* [*See* the Verb.] A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger. *Fear* expresses less apprehension than *dread*, and dread less than *terror* and *fright*. The force of this passion, beginning with the most moderate degree, may be thus expressed, *fear, dread, terror, fright*. *Fear* is accompanied with a desire to avoid or ward off the expected evil. *Fear* is an uneasiness of mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us.

Fear is the passion of our nature which excites us to provide for our security, on the approach of evil. *Rogers.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Maccabees.*

3. The cause of fear.

Thy angel becomes a *fear*. *Shak.*

4. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham, and the *fear* of Isaac, had been with me; Gen. xxxi.

5. Something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its colour or noise; Is. xxiv; Jer. xlviii.—6. In *scripture*, *fear* is used to express a *filial* or a *slavish* passion. In *good men*, the *fear* of God is a holy awe or reverence of God and his laws, which springs from a just view and real love of the divine character, leading the subjects of it to hate and shun every thing that can offend such a holy being, and inclining them to aim at perfect obedience. This is *filial* fear.

I will put my *fear* in their hearts; Jer. xxxii.

Slavish fear is the effect or consequence of guilt; it is the painful apprehension of merited punishment; Rom. viii.

The love of God casteth out *fear*; 1 John iv.

7. The worship of God.

I will teach you the *fear* of the Lord; Ps. xxxiv.

8. The law and word of God.

The *fear* of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever; Ps. xix.

9. Reverence; respect; due regard.

Render to all their dues; *fear* to whom *fear*; Rom. xiii.

FEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *færan, afæran*, to impress fear, to terrify; D. *vaaren*, to put in fear, to disorder, to derange; L. *vereor*. In Sax. and Dutch, the verb coincides in elements with *fare*, to go or depart, and the sense seems to be to scare or drive away. Qu. Syr. and Ar. *nafara*, to flee or be fearful.] 1. To feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude. We *fear* the approach of an enemy or of a storm. We have reason to *fear* the punishment of our sins.

I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me; Ps. xxiii.

2. To reverence; to have a reverential awe; to venerate.

This do, and live, for I *fear* God; Gen. xlii.

3. To affright; to terrify; to drive away or prevent approach by fear, or

by a scarecrow. [This seems to be the primary meaning, but now obsolete.]

We must not make a scarecrow of the law, Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shak.*

FEAR, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

But I *fear*, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ; 2 Cor. xi.

Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward; Gen. xv.

FEAR,† *n.* [Sax. *fera*, *gefera*.] A companion. [*See* PEER, FERE.]

FEARED, *pp.* Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; reverenced.

FEARFUL, *a.* Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid. I am *fearful* of the consequences of rash conduct. Hence,—2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

What man is there that is *fearful* and faint-hearted? Deut. xx.

3. Terrible; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful.

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God; Heb. x.

4. Awful; to be reverenced.

O Lord, who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises? Ex. xv.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, Jehovah, thy God; Deut. xxviii.

FEARFULLY, *adv.* Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew.
Shak.

2. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror.

There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep.
Shak.

3. In a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made; Ps. cxxxix.

FEARFULNESS, *n.* Timorousness; timidity.—2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

3. Terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.

Fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites; Is. xxxiii.

FEARLESS, *a.* Free from fear; as, *fearless* of death; *fearless* of consequences.—2. Bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; as, a *fearless* hero; a *fearless* foe.

FEARLESSLY, *adv.* Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly. Brave men *fearlessly* expose themselves to the most formidable dangers.

FEARLESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon.*

FEAR-NOUGHT, *n.* A peculiar sort of thick woollen stuff, much used in ships for the purpose of lining the port-holes, and for protecting the magazine from sparks during the time of action. It is also used for a coarse sort of great-coat, also called *dreadnought*.

FEASIBIL'ITY, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [*See* FEASIBLE.] The quality of being capable of execution; practicability. Before we adopt a plan, let us consider its *feasibility*.

FEASIBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make, L. *facere*.] 1. That may be done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable. We say a thing is *feasible*, when it can be effected by human means or agency. A thing may be possible, but not *feasible*.—2. That may be used or tilled, as land.

FEASIBLE, *n.* That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.

FEASIBLENESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

FEASIBLY, *adv.* Practicably.

FEAST, *n.* [L. *festum*; Fr. *fête*; Ir. *feasda*; G. *fest*.] 1. A sumptuous repast or entertainment, of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

On Pharaoh's birth-day, he made a *feast* to all his servants; Gen. xl.

2. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious to the palate.—3. A ceremony of feasting; joy and thanksgiving on stated days, in commemoration of some great event, or in honour of some distinguished personage; an anniversary, periodical or stated celebration of some event; a festival; as on occasion of the games in Greece, and the *feast* of the passover, the *feast* of pentecost, and the *feast* of tabernacles among the Jews.—4. Something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul; as, the dispensation of the gospel is called a *feast* of fat things; Is. xxv.—5. That which delights and entertains.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast*; Prov. xv.

In *the English Church*, feasts are *immovable* or *movable*; *immovable*, when they occur on the same day of the year, as, Christmas day, &c.; and *movable*, when they are not confined to the same day of the year, as Easter, which regulates many others.

FEAST, *v. i.* To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; particularly in large companies, and on public festivals.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses; Job i.

2. To be highly gratified or delighted.

FEAST, *v. t.* To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently; as, he was *feasted* by the king.—2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously; as, to *feast* the soul.

Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense. *Dryden.*

FEASTED, *pp.* Entertained sumptuously; delighted.

FEASTER, *n.* One who fares deliciously.—2. One who entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, *a.* Festive; joyful; as, a *feastful* day or friend.—2. Sumptuous; luxurious; as, *feastful* rites.

FEASTING, *ppr.* Eating luxuriously; faring sumptuously.—2. Delighting; gratifying.—3. Entertaining with a sumptuous table.

FEASTING, *n.* An entertainment; the act of feasting.

FEASTRITE, *n.* Custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, *n.* [Fr. *fait*; L. *factum*, from *facio*, to perform.] 1. An act; a deed; an exploit; as, a bold *feat*; a noble *feat*; *feats* of prowess.—2. In *a subordinate sense*, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; as, *feats* of horsemanship, or of dexterity; a trick.

FEAT,† *a.* Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had a page...so *feat*. *Shak.*

FEAT,† *v. t.* To form; to fashion.

FEATEOUS,† *a.* Neat; dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY,† *adv.* Neatly; dexterously.

FEATH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *fether*; G. *feder*; allied probably to πτερον, and πεταλον, from πεταω, to open or expand.] 1. A plume; a general name of the covering of fowls. The smaller feathers are used for the filling of beds; the larger ones, called quills, are used for ornaments of the head, for writing pens, &c. The feather consists of a shaft or stem, corneous, round, strong, and hollow at the lower part, and at the upper part filled with pith. On each side of the shaft are the vanes, broad on one side and narrow on the other, consisting of thin laminæ. The feathers which cover the body are called the *plumage*; the feathers of the wings are adapted to flight. Feathers make a considerable article of commerce, particularly those of the ostrich, swan, heron, peacock, goose, and other poultry, for plumes, ornaments of the head, filling of beds, quilts, &c. In *founding*, a thin rib cast on iron-framing to strengthen. In *joinery*, it is a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by grooving and feathering, or grooving and tonguing as it is more commonly called.—2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, "Birds of a *feather*," that is, of the same species.

I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. *Shak.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.—4. On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat.—*A feather in the cap*, is an honour or mark of distinction.

FEATH'ER, *v. t.* To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers, or to cover with feathers.—2. To tread as a cock.—3. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

The king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself. *Bacon.*

To feather one's nest, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others; a proverb taken from birds which collect feathers for their nests.

FEATH'ER-BED, *n.* A bed filled with feathers; a soft bed.

FEATH'ER-BOARDING, *n.* A kind of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small portion of the board next it. It is sometimes called *weather-boarding*.

FEATH'ER-DRIVER, *n.* One who beats feathers to make them light or loose.

FEATH'ERED, *pp.* Covered with feathers; enriched.—2. *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers. A fowl or bird is a *feathered* animal.

Rise from the ground like *feathered* Mercury. *Shak.*

3. Fitted or furnished with feathers; as, a *feathered* arrow.—4. Smoothed, like down or feathers.—5. Covered with things growing from the substance; as, land *feathered* with trees. In *her.*, arrows are said to be *feathered* when the plumes are of a different tincture from that of the shafts.

FEATH'ER-EDGE, *n.* An edge like a feather.—*Feather-edge boards*, or *Feather-edged boards*, in *arch.*, are boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, cottages, or out-houses, and placed with the thick edge uppermost, and the thin edge overlapping a portion of the next lower board. They are also used in roofs, and placed vertically in fence walls.—*Feather-edged coping*, in *masonry*, a coping that is thinner at one edge than the other, for throwing off the water.

FEATH'ER-EDGED, *a.* Having a thin edge.

FEATH'ER-FEW, a corruption of *Fever-few.*

FEATH'ER-GRASS, *n.* The Stipa of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Triandria, order digynia, and nat. order Gramineæ. The *S. pennata*, or common feather-grass, is a native of dry places in the south of Europe. The leaves are rigid, setaceous, grooved; the awns exceedingly long, feathering to the point. It is a great ornament to gardens in summer, and to rooms in winter, for if gathered before the seed is ripe the long feathering awns remain.

FEATH'ERING, *ppr.* Covering with feathers.

FEATH'ERINGS, *n.* In *arch.* [*See* CUSP and FOLIATIONS.]

FEATH'ERLESS, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged.

FEATH'ERLY,† *a.* Resembling feathers.

FEATH'ER-SELLER, *n.* One who sells feathers for beds.

FEATH'ER-VEINED, *a.* In *bot.*, applied to leaves in which the veins diverge from the mid-rib to the margin like the parts of a feather, as in oak leaf, chestnut leaf, &c.

FEATH'ERY, *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames. *Milton*

2\. Resembling feathers.—3. In *bot.*, plumose; applied to plants furnished with lateral hairs.

FEATH'ER-WEIGHT, *n.* A term in use among the amateurs of horse-racing; meaning scrupulously exact weight, such as that a feather would turn the scale, when a jockey is weighed or weighted.

FEATLY, *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly. dexterously; adroitly.

Foot it *featly* here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthens bear. *Shak.*

FEATNESS, *n.* [from *feat.*] Dexterity; adroitness; skilfulness. [*Lit. us.*]

FEAT'OUSLY, or **FEAT'EOUSLY**,† *adv.* [The first form is used by Chaucer, the second by Spenser.] Nimbly, neatly.

The morrice rings, while hobby-horse doth foot it *featously.*
Beaumont and Fletcher.

FEATURE, *n.* [Norm. *faiture;* L. *factura*, a making, from *facio*, to make.] 1. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. We speak of large *features* or small *features.* We see a resemblance in the *features* of a parent and of a child.—2. The make or cast of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years. *Shak.*

3\. The fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body.

She also doff'd her heavy haberjeon,
Which the fair *feature* of her limbs did hide.
Spenser.

4\. The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape. — 5. Lineament; outline; prominent parts; as, the *features* of a treaty.

FEATURED, *a.* Having features or good features; resembling in features.

FEATURELESS, *a.* Having no distinct features.

FEAZE, *v. t.* To untwist the end of a rope.

FEAZED, *pp.* Untwisted.

FEAZING, *ppr.* Untwisting.

FEBRIC'ULA, *n.* A slight fever.

FEBRIC'ULOSE, *a.* Affected with slight fever.

FEBRIC'ULOSITY, *n.* Feverishness.

FEB'RIFACIENT, *a.* [L. *febris*, a fever, and *facio*, to make.] Causing fever.

FEB'RIFACIENT, *n.* That which produces fever.

FEBRIF'IC, *a* [L. *febris*, a fever, and *facio*, to make.] Producing fever; feverish.

FEBRIFU'GAL, *a.* [infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. [Not in use among physicians, but only among unmedical men.]

FEB'RIFUGE, *n.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away.] Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.

FEB'RIFUGE, *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile. Applied chiefly to medicines used against the ague.

FE'BRILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *febrilis*, from *febris*, fever.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it; as, *febrile* symptoms; *febrile* action.

FEB'RUARY, *n.* [L. *Februarius;* Fr. *Fevrier;* Ir. *Feabhra.* The Latin word is said to be named from *februo*, to purify by sacrifice, and thus to signify the month of purification, as the people were in this month purified by sacrifices and oblations. The word *februo* is said to be a Sabine word, connected with *ferveo, ferbeo*, to boil, as boiling was used in purifications. This practice bears a resemblance to that of making atonement among the Jews; but the connection between *ferveo* and *February* is doubtful. The W. *çwevral*, February, Arm. *houvrer*, Corn. *hevral*, is from W. *çwevyr*, violence; the severe month.] The name of the second month in the year, introduced into the Roman calendar by Numa. In *common years*, this month contains twenty-eight days; in the bissextile or leap year, twenty-nine days. [*See* BISSEXTILE.]

FEBRUA'TION, *n.* Purification. [*See* FEBRUARY.]

FE'CAL, or **FÆ'CAL**, *a.* [*See* FÆCES.] Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

FE'CES, or **FÆ'CES**, *n. plur.* [L. *fæces.*] 1. Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor.—2. Excrement.

FE'CIAL, *a.* [L. *fecialis.*] Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy; as, *fecial* law.

FE'CIT, *n.* [L. he made.] This word is used to indicate the author of a work, or designer in the arts.

FECK, *n.* [Etymology uncertain] A term expressive both of space and of quantity or number; as, What *feck* of ground? How much land? *Many feck*, a great number; *maist feck*, the greatest part. It also signifies the greatest part without any adjective; as, the *feck* of a region, that is, the greatest part of it. [*Scotch.*]

FECK'LESS, *n.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; worthless; not respectable. [*Scotch.*]

FECK'LY, *adv.* Partly; mostly, most part of. [*Scotch.*]

FEC'ULA, *n.* The green matter of plants; chlorophyll.—2. Starch or farina; called also *amylaceous fecula.* This term is applied to any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence. Hence its application to starch and the green fecula, though entirely different in chemical properties.

FEC'ULENCE, FEC'ULENCY, *n.* [L. *fæculentia*, from *fæcula, fæces, fæx*, dregs.] 1. Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.—2. Lees; sediment; dregs; or rather the substances mixed with liquor, or floating in it, which, when separated and lying at the bottom, are called lees, dregs, or sediment. The refining or fining of liquor is the separation of it from its *feculencies.*

FEC'ULENT, *a.* Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid; abounding with sediment or excrementitious matter.

FEC'ULUM, *n.* [from *fæces*, supra.] A dry, dusty, tasteless substance obtained from plants. [This should be *fecula.*]

FE'CUND, *a.* [L. *fæcundus*, from the root of *fœtus.*] Fruitful in children; prolific.

FE'CUNDATE, *v. t.* To make fruitful or prolific.—2. To impregnate; as, the pollen of flowers *fecundates* the stigma.

FE'CUNDATED, *pp.* Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

FE'CUNDATING, *ppr.* Rendering fruitful; impregnating.

FECUNDA'TION, *n.* The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

FECUND'IFY, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fecundate. [*Little used.*]

FECUND'ITY, *n.* [L. *fæcunditas.*] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.—2. The power of producing or bringing forth. It is said that the seeds of some plants retain their *fecundity* forty years.—3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

FED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Feed*,—*which see.*

FED'ERAL, *a.* [from L. *fœdus*, a league, allied perhaps to Eng. *wed*, Sax. *weddian*, L. *vas, vadis, vador, vadimonium.*] 1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans, contrary to *federal* right, compelled them to part with Sardinia. *Grew.*

2\. Consisting in a compact between parties, particularly and chiefly between states or nations; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement; as, a *federal* government, such as that of the U. States. [*See* the Noun.]

FED'ERAL, FED'ERALIST, *n.* An appellation in America, given to those politicians who wanted to strengthen the *fœdus*, or general government compact, in opposition to others who wished to enfeeble it by extending the separate authority of the several states. Hamilton was a chief *federalist*, Jefferson a leading *anti-federalist.*

FED'ERALISM, *n.* The principles of the federalists.

FED'ERALIZING, *ppr.* Confederating.

FED'ERARY, †*n.* A partner; a confederate; an accomplice.
FED'ARY,

FED'ERATE, *a.* [Lat. *fœderatus.*] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; joined in confederacy; as, *federate* nations or powers.

FEDERA'TION *n.* The act of uniting in a league.—2. A league; a confederacy.

FED'ERATIVE, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FE'DIA, *n.* Corn salad, a genus of British plants of the class Triandria, order monogynia, and nat. order Valerianaceæ. There are several species. The *F. olitoria*, common corn-salad, or lamb's lettuce, is frequently cultivated as a salad.

FE'DITY,† *n.* [L. *fœditas.*] Turpitude; vileness.

FEE, *n.* [Sax. *feo, feoh;* G. *vieh;* Scot. *fee, fey*, or *fie*, cattle; L. *pecu, pecus.* From the use of cattle in transferring property, or from barter and payments in cattle, the word came to signify money; it signified also goods, substance in general. But the primary sense is not obvious.] A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous, or established by law and claimed of right. It is applied particularly to the reward of professional services; as, the *fees* of lawyers and physicians; the *fees* of office; clerk's *fees;* sheriff's *fees;* marriage *fees*, &c. Many of these are fixed by law; but gratuities to professional men are also called *fees.*

FEE, or **FIEF**, *n.* [This word is usually deduced from Sax. *feoh*, cattle, property, and *fee*, a reward. This is a mistake. *Fee*, in *land*, is a contraction of *feud* or *fief*, or from the same source; It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, faith, trust. *Fee*, a reward, from *feoh*, is a Teutonic word; but *fee, feud, fief*, are words wholly unknown to the Teutonic nations, who use, as synonymous with them, the word, which, in *English*, is *loan.* This word, *fee*, in land or an estate in trust, originated among the descendants of the northern conquerors of Italy, but it originated in the south of Europe. *See* FEUD.] Primarily, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service, or other condition; and if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the *landlord*, or *lend-lord*, the lord of the loan. A fee then is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with *fief* and *feud.* All the land in England, except the Crown land, is of this kind. Fees are absolute or limited. An *absolute fee* or *fee-simple* is land which a man holds to himself and his heirs for ever, who are called *tenants in fee-simple.* Hence in *modern times*, the term *fee* or *fee-simple* denotes an estate of inheritance; and in *America*, where lands are not generally held of a superior, a *fee* or *fee-simple* is an estate in which the owner has the whole property without any condition annexed to the tenure. A *limited fee* is an estate limited or clogged with certain conditions; as, a *qualified* or *base fee*, which ceases with the existence of certain conditions; and a *conditional fee* which is limited to particular heirs. In *the United States*, an estate in *fee* or *fee-simple* is what is called in English law an allodial estate, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.

FEE'-FARM, *n.* [*fee* and *farm.*] A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent. The nature of this tenure is, that if the rent is in arrear or unpaid for two years, the feoffer and his heirs may have an action for the recovery of the lands.

FEE'-SIMPLE. *See* FEE.

FEE'-TAIL, *n.* An estate entailed; a conditional fee.

FEE, *v. t.* To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence,—2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to; as, to *fee* a lawyer.—3. To hire; to bribe.—4. To keep in hire.

FEE'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *foible;* Sp. *feble;* Norm. *id.*] 1. Weak; destitute of much physical strength; as, infants are *feeble* at their birth.—2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease.—3. Debilitated by age or decline of life.—4. Not full or loud; as, a *feeble* voice or sound.—5. Wanting force or vigour; as, *feeble* efforts.—6. Not bright or strong; faint, imperfect; as, *feeble* light; *feeble* colours.—7. Not strong or vigorous; as, *feeble* powers of mind.—8. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as, *feeble* motion.

FEE'BLE,† *v. t.* To weaken. [*See* ENFEEBLE.]

FEE'BLE-MINDED, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

Comfort the *feeble-minded;* 1 Thess. v.

FEE'BLE-MINDEDNESS, *n.* State of having a feeble mind.

FEE'BLENESS, *n.* Weakness of body or mind, from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual; as, *feebleness* of the body or limbs; *feebleness* of the mind or understanding.—2. Want of fulness or loudness; as, *feebleness* of voice.—3. Want of vigour or force; as, *feebleness* of exertion, or of operation.—4. Defect of brightness; as, *feebleness* of light or colour.

FEE'BLY, *adv.* Weakly; without strength; as, to move *feebly.*

Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep. *Dryden.*

FEED, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. fed.* [Sax. *fedan;* Sw. *föda*, to feed and to beget; Goth. *fodyan;* D. *voeden*, to feed; G. *futter*, fodder; *füttern*, to feed; Norm. *foder*, to feed and to dig, uniting with *feed* the L. *fodio;* Ar. *fata*, to feed, and congressus fuit cum fœmina, sæpius concubuit. *See* FATHER. In Russ. *petayu* is to nourish; and in W. *bwyd* is food, and *bwyta*, to eat; Arm. *boeta;* Ir. *fiadh*, food, G. *weid*, pasture.] 1. To give food to; as, to *feed* an infant; to *feed* horses and oxen.—2. To supply with provisions. We have flour and meat enough to *feed* the army a month.—3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste, or use. Springs *feed* ponds, lakes, and rivers; ponds and streams *feed* canals. Mills are *fed* from hoppers.—4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. If grain is too forward in autumn, *feed* it with sheep.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands. *Mortimer.*

5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment; as, to *feed* hope or expectation; to *feed* vanity.—6. To keep in hope or expectation; as, to *feed* one with hope.—7. To supply fuel; as, to *feed* a fire.—8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; as, to *feed* the eye with the beauties of a landscape.—9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten.—10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard, and protect; *a scriptural sense.*

He shall *feed* his flock like a shepherd; Is. xl.

FEED, *v. i.* To take food; to eat.—2 To subsist by eating; to prey. Some birds *feed* on seeds and berries, others on flesh.—3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed; Ex. xxii.—4. To grow fat.

FEED, *n.* Food; that which is eaten; pasture; fodder; *applied to that which is eaten by beasts, not to the food of men.* The hills of our country furnish the best *feed* for sheep.—2. Meal, or act of eating.

For such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found.
Milton

Feed of a lock, the quantity of water required to pass a boat through a lock. It is more correctly termed the prism of lift.

FEED, *a.* or *pp.* Retained by a fee.

FEEDER, *n.* One that gives food, or supplies nourishment.—2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

The *feeder* of my riots. *Shak.*

3. One that eats or subsists; as, small birds are *feeders* on grain or seeds.—4. One that fattens cattle for slaughter.—5. A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. *Feeder of a vein*, in *mining*, a short cross vein.

FEEDING, *ppr.* Giving food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; supplying water or that which is constantly consumed; nourishing; supplying fuel or incentives.

FEEDING, *n.* Rich pasture.

FEED-PIPE, *n.* A part of the apparatus of a steam-engine for keeping up a regular supply of water. It consists of a long vertical pipe, whose lower extremity is below the surface of the water, in the boiler, and whose upper extremity terminates in a small cistern at a considerable height above the boiler.

FEEING, *ppr.* Retaining by a fee.

FEEL, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. felt.* [Sax. *felan fælan, gefelan;* G. *fühlen;* allied probably to L. *palpo.* Qu. W. *pwyllaw*, to impel. The primary sense is to touch, to pat, to strike gently, or to press, as is evident from the L. *palpito*, and other derivatives of *palpo.* If so, the word seems to be allied to L. *pello.*] 1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars; Judges xvi.

Come near I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee, my son; Gen. xxvii.

2. To have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy; as, to *feel* pain; to *feel* pleasure.—3. To experience, to suffer.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel* no evil thing; Eccles. viii.

4. To be affected by; to perceive mentally; as, to *feel* grief or woe.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it.
Shak

5. To know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of.

For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself. *Shak.*

6. To touch; to handle; with or without *of*. *Feel* this piece of silk, or *feel of* it.—*To feel*, or *to feel out*, is to try; to sound; to search for; to explore; as to *feel* or *feel out* one's opinions or designs.—*To feel after*, to search for; to seek to find; to seek as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him; Acts xvii.

FEEL, *v. i.* To have perception by the touch, or by the contact of any substance with the body.—2. To have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited. The good man *feels* for the woes of others.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

3. To give perception; to excite sensation.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

So we say, a thing *feels* soft or hard, or it *feels* hot or cold.—4. To have perception mentally; as, to *feel* hurt; to *feel* grieved; to *feel* unwilling.

FEEL, *n.* The sense of feeling, or the perception caused by the touch. The difference of tumours may be ascertained by the *feel*. Argillaceous stones may sometimes be known by the *feel*.

FEELER, *n.* One who feels.—2. One of the *palpi* of insects. The feelers of insects are usually four or six, and situated near the mouth. They are filiform and resemble articulated, movable antennæ. They are distinguished from antennæ or horns, by being short, naked, and placed near the mouth. They are used in searching for food. This term is also applied to the *antennæ* or horns of insects.—3. In *conchology*, those crenated arms evolved from the interior of the shell of the *Lepas anatifera*, and others of the barnacle tribe. While the animal is in the water it continually moves its feelers, evidently for the purpose of entangling minute marine entomostraca, &c. as food.—4. In *politics*, any covert plan or stratagem resorted to on the part of the government, with the view of sounding public opinion in regard to some contemplated measure. The press is the channel through which governments generally put forth *feelers*. The same term is used colloquially to designate a similar practice by whomsoever employed.

FEELING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the touch; having perception.—2. *a.* Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions. He made a *feeling* representation of his wrongs. He spoke with *feeling* eloquence.—3. Possessing great sensibility: easily affected or moved; as, a *feeling* man; a *feeling* heart.—4. Sensibly or deeply affected; as, I had a *feeling* sense of his favours. [*This use is not analogical, but common.*]

FEELING, *n.* The sense of touch; the sense by which we perceive external objects which come in contact with the body, and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities; one of the five senses. It is by *feeling* we know that a body is hard or soft, hot or cold, wet or dry, rough or smooth. It is the most universal of all the senses. It exists wherever there are nerves, and they are everywhere, where there is life. Were it otherwise the parts divested of it might be destroyed without our knowledge. Feeling exists in all creatures that have any sense at all; even some plants show a sensibility to touch. Many animals have no sense but that of feeling.—2. Sensation; the effect of perception.

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse. *Shak.*

3. Faculty or power of perception; sensibility.

Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was sparing and compassionate toward his subjects. *Bacon.*

4. Nice sensibility; as, a man of *feeling*.—5. Excitement; emotion.

FEELINGLY, *adv.* With expression of great sensibility; tenderly; as, to speak *feelingly*.—2. So as to be sensibly felt.

These are counsellors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shak.*

FEE'RING, or **FEI'RING**, *n.* [A. Sax. *fyrian*, a furrow.] In *agriculture*, the operation of marking out ridges for ploughing, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for the ridge. [*Scotch.*]

FEESE,† *n.* A race.

FEET, *n. plur.* of *Foot*. *See* FOOT.

FEET'LESS, *a.* Destitute of feet; as, *feetless* birds.

FEEZE, *v. t.* [Qu. from Belgic, *vyzen*, to screw up.] To twist or turn about, as one turns a screw. To *feeze about*, metaphorically to hang off and on. To *feeze up*, to flatter; also, to work up into a passion. [*Scotch.*]

FEIGN, *v. t.* (fane.) [Fr. *feindre*; It. *fingere*, or *fignere*; L. *fingo*. The Latin forms *fictum*, *fictus*, whence, *figura*, *figure*. Hence it agrees with W. *fugiaw*, to feign or dissemble; *fug*, feint, disguise; also L. *fucus*.] 1. To invent or imagine; to form an idea or conception of something not real.

There are no such things done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart; Neh. vi.

2. To make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance; to counterfeit.

I pray thee, *feign* thyself to be a mourner; 2 Sam. xiv.

She *feigns* a laugh. *Pope.*

3. To represent falsely; to pretend; to form and relate a fictitious tale.

The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods. *Shak.*

4.† To dissemble; to conceal.

FEIGNED, *pp.* Invented; devised; imagined; assumed.

FEIGNEDLY, *adv.* In fiction; in pretence; not really.

FEIGNEDNESS, *n.* Fiction; pretence; deceit.

FEIGNER, *n.* One who feigns; an inventor; a deviser of fiction.

FEIGNING, *ppr.* Imagining; inventing; devising; pretending; making a false show.

FEIGNING, *n.* A false appearance; artful contrivance.

FEIGNINGLY, *adv.* With false appearance.

FEIL, *v. t.* [D. *feilen*.] To wipe; to rub and cleanse.

FEINT, *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, from *feindre*.] 1. An assumed or false appearance; a pretence of doing something not intended to be done.

Courtley's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock attack; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck. In *fencing*, a show of making a thrust at one part, to deceive an antagonist, when the intention is to strike another part.

FEINT,† *a.* or *pp.* Counterfeit; seeming.

FE'LANDERS. *See* FILANDERS.

FELD'SPAR, **FEL'SPAR**, **FELD'SPATH**, **FEL'SPATH**, *n.* [G. *feld*, field, and *spar*. It is written by some authors *felspar*, which is *rock-spar*, or *fel* is a contraction of *feld*. *Spath* in German signifies *spar*.] A mineral widely distributed and usually of a foliated structure. When in crystals or crystalline masses, it is very susceptible of mechanical division at natural joints. Its hardness is a little inferior to that of quartz. There are several varieties, as common feldspar, the adularia, the silicious, the glassy, the ice-spar, the opalescent, aventurine feldspar, petuntze, the granular, and the compact.

FELDSPATH'IC, or **FELDSPATHO'SE**, *a.* Pertaining to feldspar, or consisting of it. Any mineral, in which feldspar greatly predominates.

FELIC'ITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *féliciter*; L. *felicito*, from *felix*, happy.] 1. To make very happy.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts.*

More generally,—2. To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to. We *felicitate* our friends on the acquisition of good, or an escape from evil.

FELIC'ITATE, *a.* Made very happy.

FELIC'ITATED, *pp.* Made very happy; congratulated.

FELIC'ITATING, *ppr.* Making very happy; congratulating.

FELICITA'TION, *n.* Congratulation.

FELIC'ITOUS, *a.* Very happy; prosperous; delightful.

FELIC'ITOUSLY, *adv.* Happily.

FELIC'ITOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being very happy.

FELIC'ITY, *n.* [L. *felicitas*, from *felix*, happy.] 1. Happiness, or rather great happiness; blessedness; blissfulness; appropriately, the joys of heaven.—2. Prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury.*

Females who confer on life its finest *felicities*. *Rawle.*

FE'LINE, *a.* [L. *felinus*, from *felis*, a cat. Qu. *fell*, fierce.] Pertaining to cats, or to their species; like a cat; noting the cat kind or the genus Felis. We say, the *feline* race; *feline* rapacity.

FE'LIS, or **FE'LIDÆ**, *n.* Animals of the cat kind, a family of carnivora, in which the organs of destruction reach their highest development. They are among the quadrupeds, what the Falconidæ are among the birds. The teeth and claws are the principal instruments of the destructive energy in these animals. The foreteeth are equal; the molars or grinders have three points; the claws are sheathed and retractile. This family comprehends, the domestic cat, the wild cat, lions, tigers, leopards, and lynxes.

FELL, *pret.* of *Fall*.

FELL, *a.* [Sax. *fell*; D. *fel*.] 1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*. *Fairfax.*

2. Fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.

More *fell* than tigers on the Libyan plain. *Pope.*

FELL, *n.* [Sax. *fell;* G. *fell;* L. *pellis;* Fr. *peau;* probably from *peeling.*] A skin or hide of a beast; used chiefly in *composition*, as, *wool-fell.*

FELL, *n.* [G. *fels.*] A barren or stony hill; a precipitous rock; high land not fit for pasture. [*Scotch.*]

FELL, *v. t.* [D. *vellen;* G. *fällen;* probably from the root of *fall.*] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground, either by cutting, as to *fell* trees, or by striking, as, to *fell* an ox. In *arboriculture*, when a full-grown tree is cut down, it is said to be *felled;* but this term is never applied to young trees or bushes, undergrowth or hedges, which are said to be *rooted out*, or *cut over.*

FELL'ED, *pp.* Knocked or cut down.

FELL'ER, *n.* One who hews or knocks down; Is xiv.

FELLIF'LUOUS, *a.* [L. *fell*, gall, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with gall.

FELL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or beating to the ground.

FELL'MONGER, *n.* [*fell* and *monger.*] A dealer in hides.

FELL'NESS, *n.* [*See* FELL, cruel.] Cruelty; fierce barbarity; rage.

FELL'OE. *See* FELLY.

FEL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *felaw;* Scot *fallow*, from *follow.* In an old author, *fellowship* is written *folowship.*] 1. A companion; an associate.

In youth I had twelve *fellows*, like myself. *Ascham.*

Each on his *fellow* for assistance calls. *Dryden.*

2. One of the same kind.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows.* *L'Estrange.*

3. An equal.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, and against the man that is my *fellow*, saith the Lord of hosts; Zech. xiii.

4. One of a pair, or of two things used together, and suited to each other. Of a pair of gloves, we call one the *fellow* of the other. 5. One equal or like another. Of an artist we say, this man has not his *fellow*, that is, one of like skill. - 6. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; as, a mean *fellow.*

Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow.* *Pope.*

7. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society.

FEL'LOW, *v. t.* To suit with; to pair with; to match [*Lit. us.*] --2. In *composition, fellow* denotes community of nature, station, or employment.

FELLOW-CIT'IZEN, *n.* A citizen of the same state or nation; Eph. ii.

FELLOW-COM'MONER, *n.* One who has the same right of common.—2 In *Cambridge*, one who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-COUN'CILLOR, *n.* An associate in council.

FELLOW-CREATURE, *n.* One of the same race or kind. Thus men are all called *fellow-creatures.* Watts uses the word for one made by the same creator. "Reason, by which we are raised above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes." *But the word is not now used in this sense.*

FELLOW-FEELING,† *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling.—2. Joint interest.

FELLOW-HEIR, *n.* A co-heir, or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance.

That the Gentiles should be *fellow-heirs;* Eph. iii.

FELLOW-HELP'ER, *n.* A coadjutor; one who concurs or aids in the same business; 3 John 8.

FELLOW-LA'BOURER, *n.* One who labours in the same business or design.

FEL'LOWLIKE, *a.* Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms.

FELLOW-MAIDEN, *n.* A maiden who is an associate.

FELLOW-MEM'BER, *n.* A member of the same body.

FELLOW-MIN'ISTER, *n.* One who officiates in the same ministry or calling.

FELLOW-PEER, *n.* One who has the like privileges of nobility.

FELLOW-PRIS'ONER, *n.* One imprisoned in the same place; Rom. xvi.

FELLOW-RAKE, *n.* An associate in vice and profligacy.

FELLOW-SCHOL'AR, *n.* An associate in studies.

FELLOW-SERV'ANT, *n.* One who has the same master.

FEL'LOWSHIP, *n.* Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse.

Have no *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness; Eph. v.

Men are made for society and mutual *fellowship.* *Calamy.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the *fellowship* of that war. [*Unusual.*] *Knolles.*

3. Partnership; joint interest; as, *fellowship* in pain.—4. Company; a state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies Parted our *fellowship.* *Shak.*

5. Frequency of intercourse.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon.*

6. Fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; with *good* prefixed.

He had by his *good fellowship*...made himself popular with all the officers of the army *Clarendon.*

7. Communion; intimate familiarity; 1 John i. -8. In *arith.*, the rule of proportions, by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. It proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of proportion, that the sum of all the antecedents of any number of equal ratios is to the sum of all the consequents, as any one of the antecedents is to its consequent.—9. An establishment, in *colleges*, for the maintenance of a fellow.

FEL'LOWSHIP, *v. t.* In the *United States*, to associate with as a fellow, or member of the same church, or of the same order or communion, or of the like faith.

FEL'LOWSHIPPED, *pp.* In the *United States*, associated, as before mentioned.

FEL'LOWSHIPPING, *ppr.* In the *United States*, having communion with, &c.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, *n.* One who fights under the same commander, or is engaged in the same service. Officers often address their companions in arms by this appellation.

FELLOW-STREAM, *n.* A stream in the vicinity.

FELLOW-STU'DENT, *n.* One who studies in the same company or class with another, or who belongs to the same school.

FELLOW-SUB'JECT, *n.* One who is subject to the same government with another.

FELLOW-SUF'FERER, *n.* One who shares in the same evil, or partakes of the same sufferings with another.

FELLOW-TRAV'ELLER, *n.* One who travels in company with another.

FELLOW-WORK'ER, *n.* One employed in the same occupation.

FELLOW-WRI'TER, *n.* One who writes at the same time.

FEL'LY, *adv.* [*See* FELL, cruel.] Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.

FEL'LY, *n* [Sax. *fælge;* G. *felge.*] *Fellies* are the pieces of wood which, joined together by dowel-pins, form the circumference or circular rim of a cart or carriage wheel. The name *fellies* is often given to this circular part, and any one of the pieces is termed a felly.

Felo de se, in *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.

FEL'ON, *n.* [Fr. *félon;* Low L. *felo;* It. *fello* or *fellone*, a thief. We agree with Spelman in deducing this word from the root of *fail*, the original signification being, a vassal who *failed* in his fidelity or allegiance to his lord, and committed an offence by which he forfeited his feud. Hence in French, *félon* is traitorous, rebellious. So the word is explained and deduced in Gregoire's Armoric Dictionary. The derivation from *fee* and *lon* in Spelman, copied by Blackstone, is unnatural.] 1. In *law*, a person who has committed felony. [*See* FELONY.]—2. A whitlow; a painful swelling formed in the periosteum at the end of the finger; also, a disease in cattle, the *catarrh* or *influenza.*

FEL'ON, *a.* Malignant; fierce; malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

2. Traitorous; disloyal.

FELO'NIOUS, *a.* Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villanous; traitorous; perfidious; as, a *felonious* deed. -2. In *law*, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime; as, *felonious* homicide.

FELO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Indictments for capital offences must state the fact to be done *feloniously.*

FEL'ON-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum.

FEL'ONY, *n.* [*See* FELON.] In *common law*, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods. Treason was formerly comprised under the name of *felony*, but is now distinguished from crimes thus denominated, although it is really a felony. All offences punishable with death are felonies; and so are some crimes not thus punished, as suicide, homicide by chance-medley, or in self-defence, and petty larceny. Capital punishment, therefore, does not necessarily enter into the true idea or definition of felony; the true criterion of felony being forfeiture of lands or goods. But the idea of felony has been so generally connected with that of capital punishment, that law and usage now confirm that connection. Thus if a statute makes any new offence a felony,

it is understood to mean a crime punishable with death.

FEL'SITE, *n.* [*See* FELDSPAR.] A species of compact feldspar, of an azure blue or green colour, found amorphous, associated with quartz and mica.

FELT, *pret.* of *Feel.*

FELT, *n.* [Sax. *felt*; G. *filz*; Fr. *feutre*, for *feultre*. This may be derived naturally from the root of *fill* or *full*, to stuff and make thick, or from the root of L. *pellis*, Eng. *fell*, a skin, from plucking or stripping, L. *vello*, *vellus*, Eng. *wool*. In Ir. *folt*, W. *gwallt*, is hair.] 1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size.—2. A hat made of wool.—3. Skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer.*

FELT, *v. t.* To make cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and hair, by fulling.

FELT'ED, *pp.* Worked into felt.

FELT'ER, *v. t.* To clot or meet together like felt.

FELT-GRAIN, *n.* In *carpentry*, the grain of cut timber that runs transversely to the annular rings or plates. It is opposed to the grain that follows as near as may be the course of the annular rings, and which is called *quarter-grain.*

FELT'ING, *ppr.* Working into felt.

FELT'ING, *n.* The process by which loose flocks of wool and hairs of various animals, as the beaver, rabbit, hare, &c., are mutually interlaced into a compact textile fabric. The texture of modern hats depends upon the process of felting, which is similar to that of fulling. —2. In *carpentry*, the splitting or sawing of timber by the *felt-grain.*

FELT'MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make felt.

FELUC'CA, *n.* [It. *feluca.*] A boat or



Felucca of Barbary.

vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean. It has this peculiarity, that the helm may be applied to the head or stern, as occasion requires.

FEL'WORT, *n.* The Swertia of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order digynia, and nat. order Gentianaceæ.

FE'MALE, *n.* [Fr. *femelle*; L. *femella*; Fr. *femme*, woman; San. *vama*, *vamani*, a woman. *See* FEMININE.] 1. Among *animals*, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.—2. Among *plants*, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

FE'MALE, *a.* Noting the sex which produces young; not male; as, a *female* bee.—2. Pertaining to females; as, a *female* hand or heart; *female* tenderness.

To the generous decision of a *female* mind, we owe the discovery of America. *Belknap.*

3. Feminine; soft; delicate; weak.—*Female rhymes*, double rhymes, so called from the French, in which language they end in *e* feminine.

FE'MALE-FLOWER, *n.* In *bot.*, a flower which is furnished with the pistil, pointal, or female organs.

FE'MALE-PLANT, *n.* A plant which produces female flowers.

FE'MALE-SCREW, *n.* A screw with grooves or channels; a concave screw having a helical groove in it, corresponding to the thread of the convex or male screw, which works in it; the nut of a screw.

FEME-COVERT, } *n.* [Fr.] A married woman, who
FEMME-COVERT, } is under covert of her baron or husband.

FEME-SOLE, } *n.* An unmarried
FEMME-SOLE, } woman. — *Femme-sole merchant*, a woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband.

FEMINAL'ITY, *n.* The female nature.

FEM'INATE,† *a.* Feminine.

FEM'ININE, *a.* [Fr. *féminin*; L. *femininus*, from *femina*, woman. The first syllable may be and probably is from *wemb* or *womb*, by the use of *f* for *w*; the *b* not being radical. The last part of the word is probably from *man*, quasi, *femman*, womb-man.] 1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women, or to females; as, the *feminine* sex.—2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.—4. In *gram.*, denoting the gender or words which signify females, or the terminations of such words. Words are said to be of the *feminine* gender, when they denote females, or have the terminations proper to express females in any given language. Thus in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina*, a mistress, is feminine. Milton uses *feminine* as a noun, for *female.*

FEM'ININELY, *adv.* In a feminine manner.

FEM'INISM, *n.* The qualities of females.

FEMIN'ITY,† *n.* The quality of the female sex.

FEM'INIZE,† *v. t.* To make womanish.

FEM'ORAL, *a.* [L. *femoralis*, from *femur*, the thigh.] Belonging to the thigh; as, the *femoral* artery, *femoral* bone.

FE'MUR, *n.* [L. the thigh.] In *vertebrate anat.*, the first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity. — 2. In *entom.*, the third joint of the leg, which is long, and usually compressed.—3. In *arch.*, the interstitial space between the channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

FEN, *n.* [Sax. *fen* or *fenn*; Arm. *fenna*, to overflow; W. *fynu*, to abound, to produce; hence L. *fons*, Eng. *fountain*.] Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh, as the bogs in Ireland, the *fens* in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Cambridgeshire.

A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. *Addison.*

FEN'-BERRY, *n.* A kind of blackberry.

FEN'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in a fen.

FEN'-CRESS, *n.* [Sax. *fen cerse.*] Cress growing in fens.

FEN'-CRICKET, *n.* [*Gryllotalpa.*] An insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground.

FEN'-DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck.

FEN'-FOWL, *n.* Any fowl that frequents fens.

FEN'-LAND, *n.* Marshy land.

FEN'-SUCKED, *a.* Sucked out of marshes; as, *fen-sucked* fogs.

FENCE, *n.* (fens.) [*See* FEND.] A wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from being entered by cattle, or from other encroachments. A good farmer has good *fences* about his farm; an insufficient *fence* is evidence of bad management. Broken windows and poor *fences* are evidences of idleness or poverty, or of both.—2. A guard; any thing to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach, or injury; security; defence.

A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

3. Fencing, or the art of fencing; defence.—4. Skill in fencing or defence. —*Ring-fence.* A fence which encircles a whole estate.—*Fence of a joiner's plane*, a sort of guard, which causes it to work to a certain horizontal breadth from the arris.

FENCE, *v. t.* (fens.) To inclose with a hedge, wall, or any thing that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure. In *England*, lands are usually *fenced* with hedges and ditches.

He hath *fenced* my way that I cannot pass; Job xix.

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*

To fence a court, in the *phraseology of the ancient law of Scotland*, is to open the parliament or a court of law. This was done in his Majesty's name by the use of a particular form of words. To *fence the Lord's table*, or to *fence the Tables*, a phrase used in the Church of Scotland, to signify the directions addressed to those who design to communicate, succeeding to what is denominated the action sermon.

FENCE, *v. i.* To practise the art of fencing; to use a sword or foil, for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defence. To *fence* well is deemed a useful accomplishment for military gentlemen.—2. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore. *Dryden.*

3. To raise a fence; to guard. It is difficult to *fence* against unruly cattle.

FEN'CED, *pp.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.

FENCEFUL, *a.* (fens'ful.) Affording defence.

FENCELESS, *a.* (fens'less.) Without a fence; uninclosed; unguarded.—2. Open; not inclosed; as, the *fenceless* ocean.

FENCE'-MONTH, *n.* The month in which hunting in any forest is prohibited.

FEN'CER, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.

FEN'CIBLE, *a.* Capable of defence.—2. *n.* A soldier for defence of the country; as, a regiment of *fencibles.*

FEN'CING, *ppr.* Inclosing with fence; guarding; fortifying; equivocating.

FEN'CING, *n.* The art of using skilfully a sword or foil in attack or defence; an art taught in schools. It is divided into fencing with the broadsword, and the small sword, the latter being the higher and more perfect kind.

FEN'CING-MASTER, *n.* One who

teaches the art of attack and defence with sword or foil.

FEN'CING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of fencing is taught.

FEND, *v. t.* [The root of *defend* and *offend*. The primary sense is to fall on, or to strike, to repel.] To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out.

With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

It is usually followed by *off;* as, to *fend off* blows.—*To fend off a boat* or *vessel*, is to prevent its running against another, or against a wharf, &c., with too much violence.

FEND, *v i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off.

FEND'ED, *pp.* Kept off; warded off; shut out.

FEND'ER, *n.* That which defends; an utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor. —2. A piece of timber or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from striking or rubbing against a wharf, also to preserve a small vessel from being injured by a large one

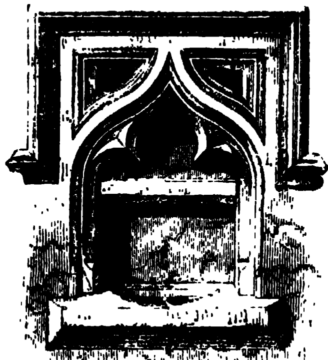
FENDER-PILES, *n. pl.* Piles driven to protect works either on land or water from the concussion of moving bodies

FEND'ING, *ppr.* Keeping or warding off.

FEN'ERATE,† *v. i.* [L. *fænero.*] To put to use; to lend on interest.

FENERA'TION, *n.* The act of lending on use; or the interest or gain of that which is lent.

FENESTEL'LA, *n.* [L.] In *Roman catholic churches*, the niche on the south side of an altar, containing the *piscina*, and frequently, also, the *credence*.



Fenestella with piscina.

FENES'TRAL, *n.* [From It. *fenestrella*, diminutive of *fenestra.*] A small window. Used also to designate the framed blinds of cloth or canvas that supplied the place of glass previous to the introduction of that material.

FENES'TRAL, or FENES'TRATE, *a.* [L. *fenestralis*, from *fenestra*, a window.] Pertaining to a window.—2. In *entom.*, a term applied to the naked hyaline transparent spots on the wings of butterflies.—3. In *bot.*, applied to leaves in which the cellular tissue does not completely fill up the interstices between the veins, thus leaving openings.

FEN'NEL, *n.* [Sax. *fenol;* G. *fenchel;* W. *fenigyl;* Fr. *fenouil;* Ir. *feneul;* L. *fœniculum*, from *fœnum*, hay.] A fragrant plant of the genus Fœniculum, *F. vulgare*, cultivated in gardens. It bears umbels of small yellow flowers, and has finely divided leaves. The fruit, or, in *common language*, the seeds are carminative, and frequently employed in medicine, and the leaves, when boiled, are served up with mackerel on the eastern coasts of England. It belongs to the natural order *Umbelliferæ*

FEN'NEL-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Nigella.

FEN'NEL-GIANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ferula

FEN'NY, *a.* [from *fen.*] Boggy; marshy; moorish.—2. Growing in fens; as *fenny* brake.—3. Inhabiting marshy ground; as, a *fenny* snake.

FEN'NYSTONES, *n.* A plant.

FENŌWED,† *a.* Corrupted; decayed.

FEN'UGREEK, *n.* [L. *Fœnum græcum.*] A plant, the Trigonella of Linnæus.

FE'OD, *n.* A feud. So written by Blackstone and other authors; but more generally *feud*, *which see.*

FEO'DAL, *a.* Feudal,—*which see.*

FEODAL'ITY, *n.* Feudal tenures; the feudal system.

FEO'DARY, *n.* One who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. [*Lit. us.*] [*See* FEUDATORY.]

FEO'DATORY. *See* FEUDATORY.

FEOFF, *v. t.* (feff.) [Norm. *feffre;* Fr. *fieffer*, from *fief.* The first syllable is the It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, contracted from *fides*, faith; the last syllable it is not easy to trace.] To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament. The compound *infeoff* is more generally used.

FEOFF, a fief. *See* FIEF.

FEOFFEE, *n.* (feffee'.) A person who is infeoffed, that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

FEOFFER, } *n.* (feff'er.) One who
FEOFFOR, } infeoffs or grants a fee.

FEOFFMENT, *n.* (feff'ment.) [Law L *feoffamentum.*] The gift or grant of a fee or corporeal hereditament, as land, castles, honours, or other immovable thing; a grant in fee simple, to a man and his heirs for ever. When in writing, it is called a *deed of feoffment.* The primary sense is the grant of a feud or an estate in trust. [*See* FEUD.]

FERA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *ferax*, from *fero*, to bear.] Fruitful; producing abundantly.

FERAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *feracitas.*] Fruitfulness. [*Lit. us.*]

FER'Æ, *n. plur.* [L.] The third order of mammalia according to Linnæus, placed between the orders *Bruta* and *Glires*. The order is distinguished as follows: upper incisor teeth, six, rather acute; canine teeth, solitary. It contains ten genera.

Feræ naturæ. [L.] Wild beasts; animals not tamed, or not tamable.

FE'RAL, *a.* [L. *feralis.*] Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful.

FERE,† *n.* [Sax. *fera*, or *gefera*, with a prefix.] A fellow; a mate; a *peer.*

FER'ETORY, *n.* [L. *feretrum*, a bier.] In *Roman catholic churches*, a bier or coffin; a movable chest or shrine, in which the bones, body, or relics of a deceased person were deposited.

FER'GUSONITE, *n.* A brownish black ore occurring in quartz, near Cape Farewell, Greenland; thus named after Mr. Ferguson of Raith.

FE'RIAL, *a.* [L. *ferialis.*]. Pertaining to holidays, or to common days.

FERIA'TION, *n.* [L. *feriatio*, from *feriæ*, vacant days, holidays; G. *feier*, whence *feiern*, to rest from labour, to keep holiday, D. *vieren.*] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

FE'RINE, *a.* [L. *ferinus*, from *ferus*, wild, probably from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, to wander, or a verb of the same family.] Wild; untamed; savage. Lions, tigers, wolves, and bears are *ferine* beasts.

FE'RINELY, *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts.

FE'RINENESS, *n.* Wildness; savageness.

FER'ITY, *n.* [L. *feritas*, from *ferus*, wild.]. Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

FER'LIE, or FERELY, *n.* [A. Sax. *faerlie.*] A wonder; a strange event. [*Scotch.*]

FER'LIE, *v. i.* To wonder. [*Scotch.*]

FERM,† *n.* A farm or rent; a lodging house. [*See* FARM.]

FER'MENT, *n.* [L. *fermentum*, from *ferveo*, to boil. *See* FERVENT.] 1. A gentle boiling; or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [In this sense it is rarely used. *See* FERMENTATION.]—2. Intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation; as, to put the passions in a *ferment;* the state or people are in a *ferment.*

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire. *Rogers.*

3. That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer. Ferment or yeast is nothing but vegetable fibrine, albumen, or caseine in a state of decomposition or putrefaction, the atoms of which are in a continual motion. The presence of nitrogen or azote seems essential in the composition of ferments; hence, they are classed by chemists among azotized compounds. Of all the bodies convertible into yeast during fermentation, vegetable gluten and albumen possess the most rapid and energetic powers.

FERMENT', *v. t.* [L. *fermento.*] To set in motion; to excite internal emotion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion.

While youth *ferments* the blood. *Pope.*

FERMENT', *v. i.* To work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion, as the constituent particles of an animal or vegetable fluid. To the vinous fermentation we apply the term *work.* We say that new cider, beer, or wine *ferments* or works. But *work* is not applied to the other kinds of fermentation.

FERMENT'ABLE, *a.* Capable of fermentation; thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors, are *fermentable.*

FER'MENTAL, *a.* Having power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTA'TION, *n.* [L. *fermentation* The sensible internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, occasioned by a certain degree of heat and moisture, and accompanied by an extrication of gas and heat. It is nothing else but the putrefaction of a substance containing no nitrogen; that is to say, a metamorphosis by which the elements of a complex molecule or atom-group themselves, so as to form more intimate and more stable compounds according to the special attractions of these elements. Thus *fermentation* produces a change of properties in the substances fermented, arising from new combinations of their principles. It is excited by the contact of all bodies the elements of which are in a state of active

decomposition. In nitrogenized substances of a very complex constitution, putrefaction or fermentation is spontaneously established when water is present, and when the temperature is sufficiently high; substances containing no nitrogen, on the contrary, require, in order to their undergoing this metamorphosis, the presence of a nitrogenized substance, already in a state of putrefaction (fermentation). The substances which best promote the change are gliadine, gluten, vegetable albumen, in short, all substances in a state of spontaneous decomposition, to which the general name of ferment is given. It is of three kinds; the *vinous* fermentation, producing alcohol; the *acetous*, in which alcohol and other substances are converted into vinegar; the *putrefactive*, which characterizes particularly the decomposition of azotized organic substances. Some chemists distinguish two other species of fermentation, viz., the *saccharine*, in which starch and gum are converted into sugar; the *viscous* or *mucilaginous*, in which sugar is converted into slime or a sirupy mucilage, instead of alcohol. Some writers, also, give to the process of raising bread the name of *panary fermentation*. Fermentation differs from effervescence. The former is confined to animal and vegetable substances; the latter is applicable to mineral substances. The former is spontaneous; the latter produced by the mixture of bodies.

FERMENT'ATIVE, *a.* Causing or having power to cause fermentation; as, *fermentative* heat.—2. Consisting in fermentation; as, *fermentative* process.

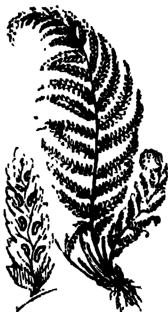
FERMENT'ATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being fermentative.

FERMENT'ED, *pp.* Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation.

FERMENT'ING, *ppr.* Working; effervescing.

FER'MILLET, *n.* A buckle or clasp.

FERN, *n.* [Sax. *fearn*; G. *farn-kraut*.] A plant of several species constituting



Lady Fern (Asplenium Filix-fœmina).

the tribe or family of Filices, which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves, or in which it is borne on foot-stalks which overtop the leaves. The stem is the common foot-stalk or rather the middle rib of the leaves, so that most ferns want the stem altogether. The ferns constitute the first order of cryptogams, in the sexual system. The total number of living species of ferns is about 1500. The large tree ferns are confined almost exclusively to the tropics. Immense fossil arborescent ferns, from thirty to forty feet in height, are found in the coal formation. There are about 150 known species of fossil ferns, nearly all of which belong to the tribe of *Polypodiaceæ*. [*See* FILICES.]—*Male fern*, the *Lastrea filix mas.*; *female fern*, the *Athyrium filix fœmina*; *flowering fern*, the *Osmunda regalis*; *mule fern*, the *hæmionitis*; *stone fern*, the *Cryptogramma crispa*; *sweet fern*, the *Scandia odorata*; *brake* or *brackens*, the *Pteris aquilina*.

> The seeds of *fern*, which by prolific heat
> Cheer'd, and unfolded, form a plant so great,
> Are less a thousand times than what the eye
> Can, unassisted by the tube, descry
> *Blackmore.*

FERNERY, *n.* A place where ferns are artificially grown; this may be done, on a small scale, in a glass case, of the kind invented by Mr. Ward.

FERN'-OWL, *n.* The goatsucker, a fowl of the genus Caprimulgus; the night jar.

FERN'TICLES, *n. plur* Freckles on the skin, likened to the seeds of fern. [*Scotch.*]

FERN'Y, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with fern.

> Else, when the flowerets of the season fail,
> And this your *ferny* shade forsakes the vale,
> Though one would save you, not one grain of wheat,
> Should pay such songsters idling at my gate.
> *Parnell.*

FERO'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *féroce*; L. *ferox*; allied to *ferus*, wild, *fera*, a wild animal.] 1. Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty; as, a *ferocious* look, countenance, or features.—2. Ravenous; rapacious; as, a *ferocious* lion.—3. Fierce; barbarous; cruel; as, *ferocious* savages.

FERO'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

FERO'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

FEROC'ITY, *n.* [L. *ferocitas*.] 1. Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, the *ferocity* of barbarians.—2. Fierceness indicating a savage heart; as, *ferocity* of countenance.

FERO'NIA, *n.* According to Latreille, an extensive genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Pentamera, and family Carabidæ. In *bot.*, applied to a genus of plants yielding gum.

FERRA'RIA, *n.* A genus of bulbous plants of the class and order Monadelphia triandria, and natural order Iridaceæ. They have been introduced into Europe from the Cape of Good Hope.

FER'REOUS, *a.* [L. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron, Fr. *fer*, Sp. *hierro*, from the Celtic; W. *fer*, solid; *feru*, to concrete.] Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron.

FER'RET, *n.* [D. *vret*; Fr. *furet*; G. *frett*, or *frettchen*, or *frettwiesel*; W. *fured*; Ir. *firead*.] 1. An animal of



Ferret (Mustela furo).

the genus Mustela, or weasel kind, about fourteen inches in length, of a pale yellow colour, with red eyes. It is a native of Africa, but has been introduced into Europe. It cannot, however, bear cold, and cannot subsist even in France, except in a domestic state. Ferrets are used to catch rabbits.—2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.—3. Among *glass makers*, the iron used to try the melted matter, to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

FER'RET, *v. t.* To drive out of a lurking place, as a ferret does the cony.

FER'RETED, *pp.* Driven from a burrow or lurking place.

FER'RETER, *n.* One that hunts another in his private retreat.

FER'RETING, *ppr.* Driving from a lurking place.

FER'RIAGE, *n.* [*See* FERRY.] The price or fare to be paid at a ferry; the compensation established or paid for conveyance over a river or lake in a boat.

FER'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to or extracted from iron.

FERRICAL'CITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *calx*, lime.] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large portion of iron, from 7 to 14 per cent.

FER'RID CYAN'IC ACID, *n.* A tribasic acid produced by the union of ferrid cyanogen with three equivalents of hydrogen.

FER'RID CY'ANIDE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of hydro-ferrid cyanic acid and a metallic oxide. *Ferrid cyanide of iron* is Prussian blue.

FER'RID CYAN'OGEN, *n.* A new compound of potassium obtained by treating a solution of ferro-cyanide with chlorine. Its radicle contains twice as much cyanogen and iron as exists in ferro-cyanogen.

FER'RIED, *pp.* Carried over in a boat.

FERRIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *ferrum* and *fero*.] Producing or yielding iron.

FER'RILITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. λίθος, a stone.] Rowley ragg; a variety of trap, containing iron in the state of oxide.

FERRO-CY'ANATE, *n.* A compound of the ferro-cyanic acid with a base.

FERRO-CYAN'IC, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *cyanic—which see.*] The same as *ferro-prussic*.

FER'RO-CYAN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Porrett, and termed by him *ferruretted chyazic acid.* It is a compound of 3 atoms of cyanogen, 2 of hydrogen, and 1 of iron, and may be prepared by diffusing recently-precipitated ferro-cyanide of copper or lead through water, and passing hydrosulphuric acid gas through the mixture. Formerly called *ferro-prussic acid.*

FERRO-CY'ANIDE, *n.* A compound produced by the union of hydro-ferro-cyanic acid with a metallic oxide.

FER'RO-CYANU'RET, *n.* The same as *ferro-cyanide.*

FERRO-PRUS'SIATE,† *n.* A compound of the ferro-prussic acid with a base.

FERRO-PRUS'SIC,† *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *prussic.*] Designating a peculiar acid, formed of prussic acid and protoxide of iron.

FERRO-SIL'ICATE,† *n.* A compound of ferro-silicic acid with a base, forming a substance analogous to a salt.

FERRO-SILIC'IC,† *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *silex.*] Designating a compound of iron and silex

FERRU'ĠINATED, *a.* [infra.] Having the colour or properties of the rust of iron.

FERRU'ĠINOUS, *a.* [L. *ferrugo*, rust of iron, from *ferrum*, iron.] 1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.—2. Of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron. [*Ferrugineous* is also used.]

FERRU'GO, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a disease of plants commonly called *rust*. It is caused by the presence of myriads of minute fungi, chiefly of the genus *Uredo*.

FER'RULE, *n.* [Sp. *birola*, a ring or cap for a cane.] A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.

FERRUMINA'TION, *n.* [L.] The soldering or uniting of metals.

FER'RY, *v. t.* [Sax. *feran*, *ferian*; G. *führen*; Gr. φέρω: L. *fero*; allied to *bear*, and more nearly to Sax. *farun*, to pass. *See* BEAR and FARE.] To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat. We *ferry* men, horses, carriages, over rivers, for a moderate fee or price called *fare* or *ferriage*.

FER'RY, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat.

FER'RY, *n.* A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; sometimes called a *wherry*. [*This application of the word is, however, entirely obsolete.*]—2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers.—3. The right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream.

FER'RYBOAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

FER'RYING, *ppr.* Carrying over in a boat.

FER'RYMAN, *n.* One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

FER'TILE, *a.* [Fr. *fertile*; L. *fertilis*, from *fero*, to bear.] 1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; as, *fertile* land, ground, soil, fields, or meadows. It formerly had *of* before the thing produced; as, *fertile of* all kinds of grain: but *in* is now used; *fertile in* grain.—2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as, a *fertile* genius, mind, or imagination. —*Fertile flower*, a flower having both stamen and pistils, and producing fruit, which is then called hermaphrodite. The term is also applied to flowers having pistils only, in which, by the application of pollen from other flowers, fruit is produced. A sterile flower is the name usually given to a flower having stamens only, or having abortive pistils.

FER'TILELY, *adv.* Fruitfully.

FER'TILENESS. *See* FERTILITY.

FERTIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *fertilitas*.] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit in abundance; as, the *fertility* of land, ground, soil, fields, and meadows. —2. Richness; abundant resources; fertile invention; as, the *fertility* of genius, of fancy, or imagination.

FERTILIZA'TION. In *bot.*, the application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced. In this process tubes are emitted from the pollen which extend to the ovule or young seed.

FER'TILIZE, *v. t.* To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive; as, to *fertilize* land, soil, ground, meadows, plants, &c.

FER'TILIZED, *pp.* Enriched; rendered fruitful.

FER'TILIZING, *ppr.* Enriching; making fruitful or productive.—2. *a.* Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.

FER'ULA, *n.* A genus of apiaceous, or umbelliferous plants, whose species often yield a powerful stimulating gum resin, employed in medicine. Class Pentandria, order digynia of Linn. Several species are known by the name of *fennel giant* The drugs called *sagapenum* and assafœtida are furnished by species of this genus, but by which in particular is not known with certainty, and it appears probable that several different species yield those substances. The *Ferula assafœtida* of Linn., which grows in Persia, is said to be the true assafœtida plant.

FERULA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *ferula*.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed; or resembling the Ferula, as *ferulaceous* plants.

FER'ULE, or **FER'ULA,** *n.* [L. *ferula*, from *ferio*, to strike, or from the use of stalks of the Ferula.] 1. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand; also, a cane used for the same purpose. [*Ferular* is not used.]—2. Under the Eastern empire, the *ferula* was the emperor's sceptre. It was a long stem or shank, with a flat square head.

FER'ULE, *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

FER'ULED, *pp.* Punished with a ferule.

FER'ULING, *ppr.* Punishing with a ferule.

FERV'ENCY, *n.* [*See* FERVENT.] Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness —2. Pious ardour; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.

> When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance. *Wake.*

FERV'ENT, *a.* [L. *fervens*, from *ferveo*, to be hot, to boil, to glow; Ar. *faura*, to boil, to swell with heat, to ferment. *Ferveo* gives the Spanish *hervir*, to boil, to swarm as bees, whose motions resemble the boiling of water.] 1. Hot; boiling; as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* blood.—2. Hot in temper; vehement.

> They are *fervent* to dispute. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing; as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety.

> *Fervent* in spirit; Rom. xii.

FERV'ENTLY, *adv.* Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth. —2. With pious ardour; with earnest zeal; ardently.

> Epaphras...saluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers; Col iv.

FERV'ENTNESS, *n.* Fervency; ardour; zeal.

FERVES'CENT, *a.* Growing hot.

FERV'ID, *a.* [L. *fervidus*.] 1. Very hot; burning; boiling; as, *fervid* heat. —2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest; zealous; as, *fervid* zeal.

FERV'IDLY, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.

FERV'IDNESS, *n.* Glowing heat; ardour of mind; warm zeal.

FERV'OUR, *n.* [L. *fervor*.] 1. Heat or warmth; as, the *fervour* of a summer's day.—2. Heat of mind; ardour; warm or animated zeal and earnestness in the duties of religion, particularly in prayer.

FES'CENNINE, *a.* Pertaining to Fescennium in Italy; licentious.

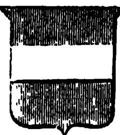
FES'ÇENNINE, *n.* A nuptial song, or a licentious song.

FES'CUE, *n.* [Fr *fêtu*, for *festu*, a straw; L. *festuca*, a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.] A small wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read.

FES'CUE-GRASS, *n.* The Festuca, a genus of grasses. [*See* FESTUCA.]

FE'SELS, *n.* A kind of base grain.

FESSE, *n.* (fess.) [L. *fascia*, a band. In *her.*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon, and formed by two horizontal lines drawn across the field; one of the nine honourable ordinaries.



Fesse.

FESSE'-POINT, *n.* The exact centre of the escutcheon.

FES'SITUDE, *n.* [L.] Weariness.

FES'TAL, *a.* [L. *festus*, festive. *See* FEAST.] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

FES'TER, *v. i.* [Qu. L. *pestis*, *pus*, or *pustula*.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. We say of a sore or wound, it *festers*.

> Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester*. *South.*

FES'TERING, *ppr.* Rankling; growing virulent

FES'TERMENT, *n.* A festering.

FES'TINATE,† *a.* [L. *festino*, *festinatus*.] Hasty; hurried.

FES'TINATELY,† *adv.* Hastily.

FESTINA'TION,† *n.* Haste.

FES'TIVAL, *a.* [L. *festivus*, from *festus*, or *festum*, or *fasti*. *See* FEAST.] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful; as, a *festival* entertainment.

FES'TIVAL, *n.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

> The morning trumpets *festival* proclaimed. *Milton.*

FES'TIVE, *a.* [L. *festivus*.] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

> The glad circle round them yield their souls
> To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall *Thomson.*

FES'TIVELY, *adv.* In a festive manner.

FESTIV'ITY, *n.* [L. *festivitas*.] 1. Primarily, the mirth of a feast; hence, joyfulness; gayety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment.—†2. A festival.

FES'TIVOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous.

FESTOON', *n.* [Gr. στέμμα, L. *encarpi*, Fr. *feston*, It. *festone*.] A string or chain of any kind of materials suspended between two points. In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers suspended between two points. The garland is of greatest size in the middle, and diminishes gradually to the



Festoon.

points of suspension from which the ends generally hang down. The festoon in architecture is sometimes composed of an imitation of drapery, similarly disposed, and frequently of an assemblage of musical instruments, implements of war or of the chase and the like, according to the purpose to which the building it ornaments is appropriated.

FESTOON′, *v. t.* To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

FESTOON′ED, *pp.* Made into festoons or adorned with them.

FESTU′CA, *n.* A genus of grasses of the class Triandria, order digynia, Linn., containing several species which are very useful in pastures, particularly those for sheep. The species are perennials, as, the sheep's fescue-grass, red fescue-grass; sea fescue-grass.

FES′TUCINE, *a.* [L. *festuca.*] Being of a straw colour.

FES′TUCOUS, *a.* Formed of straw.

FET,† *n.* [Fr. *fait.*] A piece.

FET,† *v. t.* or *i.* To fetch; to come to.

FE′TAL, or FŒTAL, *a.* [from *fetus.*] Pertaining to a fetus.

FETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *feccan*, or *feccean.* No trace of this word occurs in any other language. *Fet, fettan*, must be a different word or a corruption.] 1. To go and bring, or simply to bring, that is, to bear a thing *toward* or *to* a person.

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people; Judges xx.

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kids of the goats; Gen. xxvii.

In the latter passage, *fetch* signifies only to *bring.*—2. To derive; to draw, as from a source.

On you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fetched* from fathers of war-proof. *Shak*

[*In this sense the use is neither common nor elegant.*]

3.† To strike at a distance.

The conditions and improvements of weapons are the *fetching* afar off. *Bacon.*

4. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any state. [*Not used, or vulgar.*]

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*

5. To bring or draw; as, to *fetch* a thing within a certain compass.—6. To make; to perform; as, to *fetch* a turn; to *fetch* a leap or bound.

Fetch a compass behind them; 2 Sam. v.

7. To draw; to heave; as, to *fetch* a sigh.—8. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at.

We *fetched* the Syrens' isle. *Chapman.*

9. To bring; to obtain as its price. Wheat *fetches* only fifty shillings the quarter. A commodity is worth what it will *fetch.*—*To fetch out*, to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.—*To fetch to*, to restore; to revive, as from a swoon.—*To fetch up*, to bring up; to cause to come up or forth.—*To fetch a pump*, to pour water into it to make it draw water.

FETCH, *v. i.* To move or turn; as, to *fetch* about.

FETCH, *n.* A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice; as, a *fetch* of wit.

Straight cast about to overreach
Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch.* *Hudibras.*

FETCH′ER, *n.* One that brings.

FETCH′ING, *ppr.* Bringing; going and bringing; deriving; drawing; making; reaching; obtaining as price.

FETE, *n.* (fate.) [Fr.] A festival holiday or celebration of some day.

FET′ICHISM, FET′ICISM, *n.* The worship of idols among the negroes of Africa, among whom *fetich* is an idol, any tree, stone, or other thing worshipped.

FET′ID, *a.* [L. *fœtidus*, from *fœto*, to have an ill scent.] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.

Most putrefactions smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon.*

FET′IDNESS, *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.

FETIF′EROUS, *a.* [L. *fœtifer*; *fœtus* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing young, as animals.

FET′LOCK, *n.* [*foot* or *feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses. Horses of low size have scarce any such tuft.

FE′TOR, *n.* [L. *fœtor.*] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

FET′TER, *n.* [Sax. *fetor*, from *foot, feet*, as in L. *pedica*; G. *fessel.* Chiefly used in the plural, *fetters.*] 1. A chain for the feet; a chain by which an animal is confined by the foot, either made fast or fixed, as a prisoner, or impeded in motion and hindered from leaping, as a horse whose fore and hind feet are confined by a chain.

The Philistines bound Samson with *fetters* of brass; Judges xvi.

2. Any thing that confines or restrains from motion.

Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound *Dryden.*

FET′TER, *v. t.* To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain. 2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread. *Shak.*

FET′TERED, *pp.* Bound or confined by fetters; enchained. In *zool.*, a term applied to the feet of animals when they are stretched backwards, and appear unfit for the purpose of walking; or when they are concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

FET′TERING, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by the feet with a chain; confining; restraining motion.

FET′TERLESS, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.

FET′TLE, *v. t.* To repair. 2. To do trifling business.

FETT′STEIN, *n.* [G. *fat-stone.*] A mineral of a greenish or bluish gray colour or flesh red, called also elaolite.

FE′TUS, or FŒ′TUS, *n. plur. fetuses* or *fœtuses.* [L. *fœtus.*] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called *embryo.* A young animal then is called a *fetus*, from the time its parts are distinctly formed, till its birth.

FEU, *n.* In *Scots law*, a fief; a possession held of a superior on payment of a certain yearly rent. The mode of possession is also called *feu-ferme*, and the rent *feu-duty* or *feu-mail.* *Feu-annual*, that which is due by the *reddendo* of the property of the ground before the house was built within burgh.—*Feu-contract*, a contract which regulates the giving out of land in feu, between the superior and vassal.

FEU, *v. t.* In *Scots law*, to give in feu, or to grant a right to heritable property, as subject to a superiority; on the condition of a certain return in grain, money, or otherwise.

FEU′AR, *n.* In *Scots law*, one who holds lands or houses on condition of paying a certain rent or duty to the superior.

FEUD, *n.* [Sax. *fæhth*, or *fægth*, from *figan, feon*, to hate. Hence also *fah*, a foe, and from the participle, *feond*, a fiend; D. *vyand*, G. *feind*, an enemy; G. *fehd*, war, quarrel; Sw. *feyd*; Dan. *fejde.* In Irish, *fuath* is hatred, abhorrence.] 1. *Primarily*, a deadly quarrel; hatred and contention that was to be terminated only by death. Among our rude ancestors, these quarrels, though originating in the murder of an individual, involved the whole tribe or family of the injured and of the aggressing parties. Hence in *modern usage*,—2. A contention or quarrel; particularly, an inveterate quarrel between families or parties in a state; the discord and animosities which prevail among the citizens of a state or city, sometimes accompanied with civil war. In *the north of Great Britain*, the word is still used in its original sense; denoting a combination of kindred to revenge the death of any of their blood, on the offender and all his race, or any other great enemy. We say, it is the policy of our enemies to raise and cherish intestine *feuds.* The word is not strictly applicable to wars between different nations, but to intestine wars, and to quarrels and animosities between families or small tribes.

FEUD, *n.* [Usually supposed to be composed of the Teutonic *fee*, goods, reward, and *ead* or *odh*, W. *eizaw*, possession, property. But if feuds had been given as rewards for services, that consideration would have vested the *title* to the land in the donee. Yet *feud* is not a Teutonic or Gothic word, being found among none of the northern nations of Europe. This word originated in the south of Europe. It probably originated among the Franks, or in Lombardy or Italy, and certainly among men who studied the civil law. In Italian, a feoffee is called *fede-commessario*, a trust-commissary; *fede-commesso*, is a feoffment, a trust-estate; Sp. *fideicomiso*, a feoffment. These words are the *fidei-commissarius, fidei-commissum*, of the Digest and Codex. In Spanish *fiado* signifies security given for another or bail; *al fiado*, on trust; *fiador*, one who trusts; *feudo*, a fief, fee, or feud; Port. *id.* In Norman, *fidz* de chevalers signifies knight's fees.—*Feud*, then, and *fee*, which is a contraction of it, is a word formed from the L. *fides*, It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, Norm. *fei*, faith, trust, with *had*, state, or *ead* or *odh*, estate; and a *feud* is an estate in trust, or on condition, which coincides nearly in sense with the northern word, G. *lehen*, D. *leen*, Sw. *län*, Dan. *lehn*, Eng. *loan.* From the origin of this word, we see the peculiar propriety of calling the donee *fidelis*, and his obligation to his lord *fidelitas*, whence *fealty.*] A fief; a fee; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions; the right which a vassal or tenant has to the lands or other immovable thing of his lord, to use the same and take the profits thereof hereditarily, rendering to his superior such duties and services as belong to military tenure, &c., the

property of the soil always remaining in the lord or superior. From the foregoing explanation of the origin of the word, result very naturally the definition of the term, and the doctrine of forfeiture, upon non-performance of the conditions of the trust or loan.

FEŪDAL, *a* [Sp. *feudal.*] 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; as, *feudal* rights or services; *feudal* tenures.—2. Consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services; as, the *feudal* system.

FEŪDAL, *n.* Something held by tenure

FEŪDALISM, *n.* The feudal system. the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services.

FEŪDAL'ITY, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

FEŪDALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure.

FEŪDALIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a feudal tenure.

FEŪ'DALIZED, *pp.* Reduced to feudal tenure.

FEŪ'DALIZING, *ppr.* Reducing to a feudal form.

FEŪDARY, *a.* Holding land of a superior.

FEŪDATARY, *n.* A feudatory—*which see.*

FEŪDATORY, *n.* [Sp. *feudatorio;* Port. *feudatario.*] A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

Feu de joie. [fire of joy.] A French phrase for a bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

FEŪDIST, *n.* A writer on feuds.

FEŪILLAGE, *n.* [Fr. foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves.

FEŪILLEMORT, *n.* [Fr. dead leaf.] A colour like that of a faded leaf.

FEŪTER,† *v. t.* To make ready.

FEŪTERER,† *n.* A dog keeper

FE'VER, *n.* [Fr. *fievre;* L. *febris,* supposed to be so written by transposition for *ferbis,* or *fervis,* from *ferbeo, ferveo,* to be hot, Ar. *faura* or *faira.*] 1. A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. This order of diseases is called by Cullen *pyrexy,* Gr. πυρεξια. Fevers are often or generally preceded by chills or rigours, called the cold stage of the disease. Fevers are of various kinds; but the principal division of fevers is into *remitting* fevers, which subside or abate at intervals; *intermitting* fevers, which intermit or entirely cease at intervals; and *continued* or *continual* fevers, which neither remit nor intermit.—2. Heat; agitation; excitement by any thing that strongly affects the passions. This news has given me a *fever.* This quarrel has set my blood in a *fever.*

FE'VER, *v. t.* To put in a fever.

FE'VER-COOLING, *a.* Allaying febrile heat.

FE'VERET,† *n.* A slight fever.

FE'VERFEW, *n.* [Sax. *feferfuge;* L. *febris* and *fugo.*] A genus of plants, Pyrethrum of Hall, of the class Syngenesia, order polygymia superflua, Linn., nat. order Compositæ. The species consist of annual, biennial, and perennial shrubs and herbs, mostly European. The common feverfew, *P. parthenium;* corn feverfew or scentless May weed, *P. inodorum;* sea feverfew, *P. maritimum,* belong to Britain. The common feverfew has a strong smell and a bitter taste. The feverfew was supposed to possess febrifuge qualities; hence the name.

FE'VERISH, *a.* Having a slight fever; as, the patient is *feverish.*—2. Diseased with fever or heat; as, *feverish* nature.—3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle, now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will. *Dryden.*

4. Hot; sultry; burning; as, the *feverish* north.

FE'VERISHNESS, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

FE'VEROUS, *a.* Affected with fever or ague.—2. Having the nature of fever.

All *feverous* kinds. *Milton.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fever; as, a *feverous* disposition of the year. [*This word is little used.*]

FE'VEROUSLY, *adv.* In a feverish manner. [*Lit us.*]

FE'VER-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Triosteum.

FE'VER-SICK, *a.* [Sax. *fefer-seoc.*] Diseased with fever.

FE'VER-SORE, *n.* The popular name of a carious ulcer or necrosis

FE'VER-WEAKENED, *a.* Debilitated by fever

FE'VER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium.

FE'VER-WORT. *See* FEVER-ROOT.

FE'VERY, *a.* Affected with fever.

FEW, *a* [Sax. *fea* or *feawa;* Dan *fōye;* Fr. *peu;* Sp. and It. *poco;* L. *pauci* The senses of *few* and *small* are often united.] Not many; small in number. Party is the madness of many for the gain of a *few;* but *few* men, in times of party, regard the maxim.

FEW'EL, *n.* Combustible matter. [*See* FUEL.]

FEW'NESS,† *n.* Smallness of number; paucity.—2. Paucity of words; brevity.

FĒY, *v. t.* [D. *vegen;* G. *fegen,* to sweep] To cleanse a ditch from mud.

FĒYED, *pp.* Cleansed from mud; applied to a ditch.

FĒYING, *ppr.* Cleansing a ditch from mud.

FI'ANCE, *v. t.* To betroth. [*See* AFFIANCE.]

FI'AR, *n.* [Islandic *fe,* property.] In *Scots law,* one to whom any property belongs in fee, who has the property in reversion as contrasted with life rent; it denotes the person in whom the property of an estate is vested, burdened with the right of life rent.

FI'ARS, *n. plur.* [Islandic *fiar.*] In *Scotland,* the prices of grain for the current year in the different counties fixed by the sheriffs respectively, in the month of February, with the assistance of juries. In fixing these prices, a jury must be called and evidence laid before them of the prices of the different grains raised in the county; and the prices fixed by the opinion of the jury and sanctioned by the judge, are termed the *fiars* of that year in which they are struck, and regulate the prices of all grain stipulated to be sold at the *fiar* prices. The *fiar* prices also regulate the price in contracts, concerning grain to be delivered, the produce of the country, and where no price has otherwise been agreed to between the parties.

FI'AT, *n.* [L. from *fio.*] Let it be done; a decree; a command to do something.

FIB, *n.* [*See* FABLE. Ir. *meabhra.*] A lie or falsehood; a word used among children and the vulgar, as a softer expression than *lie.*

FIB, *v. i.* To lie; to speak falsely.

FIB'BER, *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.

FIB'BING, *ppr.* Telling fibs; *as a noun,* the telling of fibs.

FI'BRE, *n.* [Fr. *fibre;* L. *fibra.*] 1. A thread; a fine slender body which constitutes a part of the frame of animals. Of fibres, some are soft and flexible, others more hard and elastic. Those that are soft are hollow or spungy, and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy. Some are so small as scarcely to be visible; others are larger and appear to be composed of still smaller fibres. These fibres constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles.—2. A filament or slender thread in plants or minerals; the small slender root of a plant.—*Vegetable fibre,* one of the most elementary forms of vegetable tissue. It consists of excessively delicate threads twisted spirally in the interior of a cell or tube. In its naked state, uncombined with membrane, it is supposed to be very rare.—*Vegetable fibre* should not be confounded with the woody fibre of plants, which consists of tough straight tubes either single or adhering in bundles. [*See* LIGNINE.]—3. Any fine, slender thread.

FI'BRELESS, *a.* Having no fibres.

FI'BRIL, *n.* [Fr. *fibrille.*] A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

FIBRIL'LÆ, *n.* [L.] In *bot.,* the minute subdivisions of the root, each being a small bundle of annular ducts, or sometimes of spiral vessels encased in wood tissue covered by a lax cellular integument, and in direct communication with the vascular system of the root.

FIBRIL'LOSE, *a.* In *bot.,* covered with little strings or fibres.

FI'BRILOUS, *a.* Pertaining to fibres.

FI'BRIN, *n.* [*See* FIBRE.] A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is a soft solid, of a greasy appearance, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown, and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. Fibrin is procured in its most characteristic state from animal matter. It exists in chyle; it enters into the composition of blood; of it the chief part of muscular flesh is formed; and hence it may be regarded as the most abundant constituent of the soft solids of animals. Fibrin is merely a form of albumen, and, whether animal or vegetable, is a most important element of nutrition.

FI'BRINOUS, *a.* Having or partaking of the nature of fibrin.

FIB'ROLITE, *n.* [from L. *fibra,* and Gr. λιθος.] A mineral of a white or gray colour, composed of minute fibres. It is probably identical with kyanite.

FI'BROUS, *a.* Composed or consisting of fibres; as, a *fibrous* body or substance.—2. Containing fibres. In *mineralogy,* a *fibrous* fracture is that which presents fine threads or slender lines, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated, like the rays of a star.—*Fibrous tissue,* in *anat.,* a term specially applied to the membrane that covers the bones and cartilages; the membrane that is spread over or that forms a part of certain muscles, constituting the muscular aponeuroses or fasciæ; the membrane that forms

the sheaths in which tendons are included; the outer membrane that envelopes the brain and spinal cord; the firm membrane in which the more delicate muscles and the humours of the eye are contained; the outer membrane forming the bag that contains the heart (the pericardium); the membranes by which the bones in general are tied together, and the joints in particular are secured, called ligaments; and the firm cords in which many muscles terminate, and which form their movable extremities, termed tendons. The same term is also applicable to other parts of the body, which present a manifest fibrous structure, such as membranes in general, muscles, nerves, and bones. *Fibrous cellular tissue*, in *bot.*, a kind of cellular tissue, composed either of membrane and fibre combined, or of fibre alone. *Fibrous root*, a root composed of fibres or filaments, branched or simple.


Fibrous Root.

FIB'ULA, *n.* [L.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia; so named on account of its connecting and giving firmness to the other parts.—2. A clasp or buckle.—3. A fossil echinite. These fossils are termed by the English, capstones.

FIB'ULAR, *a.* Appertaining to the fibula; as, *fibular* artery; *fibular* nerve, &c.

FICA'RIA, *n.* Pilewort, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ, and to the class Polyandria, order polygamia of Linn. It includes Ficaria ranunculoides, a yellow flowered plant, often called Ranunculus ficaria, which grows plentifully in woods in Britain, in early spring. It is the little Celandine of the poets.

FICK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *ficol*; but it seems to be connected with *wicelian*, Sw. *vackla*, to waver, from the root of *wag*; L. *vacillo*; Gr. ποικίλος: Heb. Ch. Syr. פוק, *phug*, to fail, or rather Heb. פוק, *phuk*, to stagger.] 1. Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious.

They know how *fickle* common lovers are. *Dryden.*

2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vicissitude, as, a *fickle* state.

FICK'LENESS, *n.* A wavering; wavering disposition; inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; as, the *fickleness* of lovers.—2. Instability; changeableness; as, the *fickleness* of fortune.

FICK'LY, *adv.* Without firmness or steadiness.

FI'CO, *n.* [It. a *fig*.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing *a fig for you.*

FICOI'DEÆ, or MESEMBRYA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of shrubby or herbaceous exogens. They are related to Crassulaceæ, Chenopodiaceæ, and Silenaceæ, but are distinguished by their embryo being curved round mealy albumen, a superior calyx, and perigynous stamens. The succulent leaves of some are eaten, while others yield soda. They are chiefly Cape plants, and form beautiful stove exotics.

FIC'TILE, *a.* [L. *fictilis*, from *fictus*, *fingo*, to feign.] Moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

Fictile earth is more fragile than crude earth. *Bacon.*

FIC'TION, *n.* [L. *fictio*, from *fingo*, to feign.] 1. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; as, by the mere *fiction* of the mind.—2. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined. The story is a *fiction*.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Eve. *Raleigh.*

3. An invention; a falsehood; a lie.—*Fiction in law*, is an assumption of a thing made for the purposes of justice, though the same thing could not be proved and may be literally untrue. Thus an heir is held to be the same person with the ancestor, to the effect of making the heir liable for the debts of the ancestor. In *politics*, a legal *fiction* is an untruth which public expediency sanctions; as, that the sovereign of Great Britain never dies; or, our monarchs can do no wrong.

FIC'TIONIST, *n.* A writer of fiction.

FIC'TIOUS, for *Fictitious.*

Unintermix'd with *fictious* fantasies. *Daniell.*

And studied lines and *fictious* circles draws. *Prior.*

FICTI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *fictitius*, from *fingo*, to feign.] 1. Feigned; imaginary; not real.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones. *Pope.*

2. Counterfeit; false; not genuine; as, *fictitious* fame.—3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by prosopopœia, as sin and death, personified by Milton.—4. Held in contemptuous unbelief.

See where the master villain stands! unmoved,
And harden'd in impiety, he laughs
At the *fictitious* justice of the gods. *Rowe.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

FICTI''TIOUSNESS, *n.* Feigned representation.

FIC'TIVE,† *a.* Feigned.

FIC'TOR, *n.* [L.] An artist who models or forms statues and reliefs in clay.

FI'CUS, *n.* A large genus of urticaceous plants, having the flowers, both males and females, mixed indiscriminately on the inside of a fleshy receptacle, which is so concave that its edges are drawn together into a narrow opening. The genus comprehends the various species of fig trees, which are all either tropical or inhabitants of warm countries. Some are small plants creeping upon the surface of rocks and walls, or clinging to the trunks of trees like ivy. Others are among the largest trees of the forest. The most remarkable species is the Ficus indica, or Banyan tree, a native of most parts of India. [*See* BANYAN.]

FID, *n.* In *marine language*, a square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the topmast, when erected at the head of the lower mast.—2. A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.

FID'DLE, *n.* [G. *fidel*; L. *fides*, *fidicula*.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin. The finest toned fiddles or violins are those made in Italy; they are usually called Cremonas, from the name of the town Cremona where they were formerly manufactured. Fifty or sixty guineas have not unfrequently been given for a Cremona violin.

FID'DLE, *v. i.* To play on a fiddle or violin.

Themistocles said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city. *Bacon.*

It is said that Nero *fiddled* when Rome was in flames.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle.

Good cooks cannot abide what they call *fiddling* work. *Swift.*

FID'DLE, *v. t.* To play a tune on a fiddle.

FID'DLE-FADDLE, *n.* A trifling talk; trifles; it may be met with contracted into *fid. fad.* [*Colloq.*]

FID'DLE-FADDLE, *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [*Colloq.*]

FID'DLE-LIPPED, *a.* In *bot.*, having a lip resembling the figure of a fiddle.

FID'DLER, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin.

FID'DLE SHAPED, *n.* Panduriform, applied to a leaf having a resemblance to a fiddle, from its deep indentations in either side.


Fiddle-Shaped Leaf.

FID'DLE-STICK, *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

FID'DLE-STRING, *n.* The string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends and elevated in the middle by a bridge.

FID'DLE-WOOD, *n.* The citharoxylum of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Didynamia, order angiospermia; nat. order Verbenaceæ. The species consist of ornamental timber trees, chiefly natives of the West Indies.

FID'DLING, *ppr.* Playing on a fiddle.

FID'DLING, *n.* The act of playing on a fiddle.

FI'DEJUSSION, *n.* Suretyship; the act of being bound as surety for another.

FI'DEJUSSOR, *n.* [L.] A surety; one bound for another.

FIDEL'ITY, *n.* [L. *fidelitas*, from *fides*, faith, *fido*, to trust. *See* FAITH.] 1. Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations. We expect *fidelity* in a public minister, in an agent or trustee, in a domestic servant, in a friend.

The best security for the *fidelity* of men, is to make interest coincide with duty. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound; loyalty; as, the *fidelity* of subjects to their king or government; the *fidelity* of a tenant or liege to his lord.—3. Observance of the marriage covenant; as, the *fidelity* of a husband or wife.—4. Honesty; veracity; adherence to truth; as, the *fidelity* of a witness.

FIDGE, } *v. i.* [allied probably to
FIDG'ET, } *fickle.*] To move one way and the other; to move irregularly or in fits and starts. [*Colloq.*]

FIDG'ET, *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. [*Colloq.*]

FIDG'ETY, *a.* Restless; impatient; uneasy. [*Colloq.*]

FIDU'CIAL, *a.* [from L. *fiducia*, from *fido*, to trust.] 1. Confident; undoubting; firm; as, a *fiducial* reliance on the promises of the gospel.—2. Having the nature of a trust; as, *fiducial* power.

FIDU'CIALLY, *adv.* With confidence.

FIDU'CIARY, *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, from *fido*, to trust.] 1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm.—2

Not to be doubted; as, *fiduciary* obedience.—3. Held in trust.
FIDU'CIARY, *n.* One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.—2. One who depends on faith for salvation, without works; an antinomian.
FIE, pronounced *fi*, an exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.
FIEF, *n.* [Fr. *fief*, probably a compound word, consisting of *fe*, faith, and a word of uncertain origin. *See* FEE, FEOFF, and FEUD.] A fee; a feud, an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.
FIELD, *n.* [Sax *feld*; G. *feld*: probably level land, a plain, from D. *vellen*, to fell, to lay or throw down.] 1. A piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; any part of a farm, except the garden and appurtenances of the mansion; properly, land not covered with wood, and more strictly applicable to tillage land than to mowing land, which is often called meadow. But we say, the master of the house is in the *field* with his labourers, when he is at a distance from his house on his farm. He is in the *field*, ploughing, sowing, reaping, or making hay.—2. Ground not enclosed.—3. The ground where a battle is fought. We say, the *field* of battle; these veterans are excellent soldiers in the *field*.—4. A battle; action in the field

What though the *field* be lost. *Milton*

5. *To keep the field*, is to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations. At the approach of cold weather, the troops, unable to *keep the field*, were ordered into winter quarters.—6. A wide expanse.

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above. *Pope*

7. Open space for action or operation, compass; extent. This subject opens a wide *field* for contemplation.—8. A piece or tract of land

The *field* give I thee, and the cave that is therein. Gen xxiii.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; as, the *field* or ground of a picture.—10. In *her.*, the whole surface of the shield, or the continent.—11. In *scripture*, *field* often signifies the open country, ground not enclosed, as it may in some countries in modern times.—12. A *field of ice*, a large body of floating ice.—*Field of view*, in a telescope or microscope, is the space within which objects are visible, when the instrument is adjusted to the focus.—*Print-field*, a name given to an establishment for printing cloth goods.
FIELD-BASIL, *n.* A plant. [*Applied to various plants.*]
FIELD-BED, *n.* A bed for the field.
FIELD-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, &c.
FIELD-COLOURS, *n. plur.* In *war*, small flags of about a foot and a half square, carried along with the quarter master general, for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions.
FIELD-DUCK, *n.* A species of bustard, nearly as large as a pheasant; found chiefly in France.
FIELDED,† *a.* Being in the field of battle; encamped.
FIELDFARE, *n.* [*field* and *fare*, wandering in the field. Sax. *faran*, to go.] A bird of the genus Turdus, or thrush, about ten inches in length, the head ash-coloured, the back, and greater coverts of the wings, of a fine deep chestnut, and the tail black. These birds pass the summer in the northern parts of Europe, but visit Great Britain in winter.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*. *Bacon.*



Fieldfare (Turdus pilaris).

FIELD-MADDER, *n.* The Sherardia of Linn.; a British genus of plants of the class Tetrandria, order monogynia, nat order Stellatæ. The *S. arvensis*, or little field-madder, is a small branched and spreading plant growing in corn and fallow fields, and flowering from May to July.
FIELD-MARSHAL, *n.* The commander of an army, a military officer of high rank in France and Germany, and the highest military officer in England.
FIELD-MOUSE, *n.* A species of mouse that lives in the field, burrowing in banks, &c.
FIELD-OFFICER, *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain, as a major or colonel.
FIELD-PIECE, *n.* A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.
FIELD-PREACHER, *n.* One who preaches in the open air.
FIELD PREACHING, *n.* A preaching in the field or open air.
FIELDROOM,† *n.* Open space.
FIELD-SPORTS, *n. plur.* Diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting.
FIELD-STAFF, *n.* A weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halberd, with a spear at the end; having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a match lock, where the gunners screw in lighted matches, when they are on command.
FIELD'VOLE, *n.* A name of the short tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse, the *arvicola agrestis* of Cuvier.
FIELD WORK, *n.* All the out of doors operations of surveyor or engineer, as surveying, levelling, &c.
FIELD-WORKS, *n* In *the milit. art*, works thrown up by an army in besieging a fortress, or by the besieged to defend the place. Also, works thrown up by an army to strengthen a position.
FIELDY,† *a.* Open like a field.
FIEND, *n.* [Sax *feond*, Goth. *fiands*. from *fian*, *feon*, *figan*, to hate; G. *feind*. *See* FEUD, contention.] An enemy in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.
FIENDFRAYING, *a.* Terrifying fiends.
FIENDFUL, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices.
FIENDFULLY, *adv.* In a fiend-like manner.
FIEND-HEARTED, *a.* Having the heart of a fiend.
FIENDISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a fiend; infernal; extremely wicked; malicious.
FIENDISHNESS, *n.* Maliciousness
FIENDLIKE, *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.
FIERCE, *a.* [Fr. *fier*; It. *fiero*, *feroce*; from L. *ferus*, *ferox*, the primary sense of which is wild, running, rushing.] 1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous; as, a *fierce* wing.—2. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged; as, a *fierce* lion.—3. Vehement in rage; eager for mischief; as, a *fierce* tyrant; a monster *fierce* for blood.—4. Violent; outrageous; not to be restrained

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; Gen xlix.

5. Passionate; angry; furious.—6. Wild; staring; ferocious; as, a *fierce* countenance.—7. Very eager; ardent; vehement; as, a man *fierce* for his party.
FIERCELY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with rage; as, both sides *fiercely* fought.—2. With a wild aspect; as, to look *fiercely*.
FIERCE-MINDED, *a.* Vehement; of a furious temper.
FIERCENESS, *n* Ferocity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceness* to our natures. *Swift.*

2. Eagerness for blood; fury; as, the *fierceness* of a lion or bear.—3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength,
Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant. *Shak.*

4. Violence, outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor. *Dryden.*

5. Vehemence; fury; impetuosity; as, the *fierceness* of a tempest.
FI'ERI FA'CIAS, *n* [L.] In *law*, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had.
FI'ERINESS, *n.* [*See* FIERY, FIRE.] The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; the quality of a substance that excites a sensation of heat.—2. Heat of temper; irritability; as, *fieriness* of temper.
FI'ERY, *a.* [from *fire*.] Consisting of fire; as, the *fiery* gulf of Etna.

And *fiery* billows roll below. *Watts.*

2. Hot like fire; as, a *fiery* heart.—3. Vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous; as, a *fiery* spirit.—4. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke. *Shak.*

5. Unrestrained; fierce; as, a *fiery* steed.—6. Heated by fire.

The sword which is made *fiery*. *Hooker.*

7. Like fire; bright; glaring; as, a *fiery* appearance
FIFE, *n.* [Fr. *fifre*; G. *pfeife*. It is radically the same as *pipe*, W. *pib*, Ir. *pib* or *pip*, coinciding with L. *pipio*, to pip or peep, as a chicken. The word may have received its name from a hollow stalk, or from its sound.] A small pipe, used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums. It is a small flute with never more than one key. It is an octave higher than the flute, and in compass comprises two octaves.
FIFE, *v. i.* To play on a fife.
FIF'ER, *n.* One who plays on a fife.
FIFTEEN', *a.* [Sax. *fiftyn*.] Five and ten.
FIFTEENTH', *a.* [Sax. *fiftyntha*.] 1. The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.—2. Containing one part in fifteen.
FIFTEENTH', *n.* A fifteenth part.—2. In *music*, the interval of the double

octave. *The fifteenth stop* in organs is a range of metallic pipes, tuned two octaves higher than the diapasons.

FIFTH, *a.* [Sax. *fifta.* *See* FIVE.] 1. The ordinal of five; next to the fourth. —2. Elliptically, a fifth part; or the word may be considered as a noun; as, to give a *fifth* or two *fifths.*

FIFTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone. It is the most perfect of concords, the octave excepted. Its ratio is 3 : 2. There is a flat or *imperfect fifth ;* and an *extreme sharp* or *superfluous fifth.*

FIFTH-MONARCHY MEN, *n.* A sect of English fanatics who assumed to be "subjects only of king Jesus."

FIFTH'LY, *adv.* In the fifth place.

FIF'TIETH, *a.* [Sax. *fifteogetha; fif,* five, and *teogetha*, tenth.] The ordinal of fifty; as, the *fiftieth* part of a foot This may be used elliptically; as, a *fiftieth* of his goods, *part* being understood; or in this case, the word may be treated in grammar as a noun, admitting a plural; as, two *fiftieths.*

FIF'TY, *a.* [Sax. *fiftig; fif,* five, and Goth. *tig*, ten.] Five tens, five times ten; as, *fifty* men. It may be used as a noun in the plural.

And they sat down by *fifties;* Mark vi.

FIG, *n.* [L. *ficus;* Fr. *figue ;* G. *feige ;* Heb. פג, *phag.*] 1. The fruit of the fig-tree, which is a receptacle of the flowers, turbinated, and hollow; produced chiefly on the upper part of the shoots of the former year, in the axils of the leaves, on small round peduncles. This fruit is not of the same nature as the apple, the orange, and other fleshy seed-vessels; but it is a hollow receptacle, containing a great multitude of minute flowers, the ripe fruit of which, erroneously called the seed, is imbedded in the pulp. Figs are produced in Turkey, Greece, France, Spain, Italy, and northern Africa. The best come from Turkey. Fourteen or more varieties of figs are cultivated in hothouses, or in warm open exposures, in this country.—2. The fig-tree


Fig (Ficus carica).

FIG, *v. t.* To insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [*Lit. us.*] - 2.† To put something useless into one's head.

FIG'-APPLE, *n.* A species of apple.

FIG'-GNAT, *n.* An insect of the fly kind.

FIG'-LEAF, *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree; also, a thin covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve.

FIG-MAR'IGOLD, *n.* The Mesembryanthemum, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek.

FIG'-PECKER, *n.* [L. *ficedula.*] A bird.

FIG'-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Ficus, the F. carica. [*See* FICUS.] It is a native of Asia and Barbary, but was early introduced into Europe. It is cultivated in Turkey, Greece, France, Spain, and Italy, and even sometimes ripens its fruits in the open air in this country. It is a low tree even in genial climates, with rough, lobed, deciduous leaves, but in this country it seldom exceeds two yards in height. The receptacle is common, turbinated, or hollow, fleshy, and connivent, inclosing the florets. The male calyx is tripartite; no corol; three stamens. The female calyx is quinquepartite; no corol; one pistil; one seed. The fig-tree is remarkable in its native country for yielding two crops of ripe fruit in the course of twelve months. It is said to have been first brought into England in 1525 by Cardinal Pole *To dwell under our vine and fig-tree*, is to live in peace and safety; 1 Kings iv.

FIG'-WORT, *n.* A British genus of plants, Scrophularia, belonging to the class Didynamia, order angiospermia, and nat. order Scrophularineæ. There are several species; as, *knotted figwort, water figwort, yellow figwort.* The genus is named from Scrophula, a disease which it was supposed to cure

FIG'ARY, *n.* A frolic.

FIG'ARY, for *Vagary*, is not English.

FIGHT, *v. i.* (*pret.* and *pp fought*, pronounced *faut.*) [Sax. *feahtan, feohtan ;* G. *fechten;* Ir. *fichim.*] 1. To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to contend in arms.

Come, and be our captain, that we may *fight* with the children of Ammon; Judges xi

When two persons or parties contend in person, *fight* is usually followed by *with*. But when we speak of *carrying on war*, in any other form, we may say, to *fight against.*

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and *fought against* all his enemies on every side, 1 Sam. xiv.

Hazael king of Syria went up, and *fought against* Gath; 2 Kings xii.

It is treason for a man to join an enemy to *fight against* his country. Hence,— *To fight against*, is to act in opposition; to oppose, to strive to conquer or resist.

The stars in their courses *fought against* Sisera; Judges v.

2 To contend, to strive; to struggle to resist or check.—3. To act as a soldier.

FIGHT, *v t.* To carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies.

I have *fought* a good *fight*, 2 Tim. iv.

2. To contend with in battle; to war against. They *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles. The captain *fought* the frigate seven glasses. [Elliptical; *with* being understood.]

FIGHT, *n* A battle; an engagement; a contest in arms; a struggle for victory, either between individuals, or between armies, ships, or navies. A duel is called a single *fight* or combat. -2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Up with your *fights*, and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*

FIGHTER, *n.* One that fights, a combatant; a warrior.

FIGHTING, *ppr* Contending in battle; striving for victory or conquest —2. *a* Qualified for war; fit for battle.

A host of *fighting* men; 2 Chron xxvi

3. Occupied in war: being the scene of war; as, a *fighting* field.

FIGHTING, *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.

Without were *fightings*, within were fears; 2 Cor. vii.

FIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, from *fingo*, to feign.] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined. These assertions are the *figments* of idle brains.

FIG'ULATE, *a.* [L. *figulo*, to fashion; from *fingo*, or rather *figo*, which appears to be the root of *fingo.*] Made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped. [*Lit. us.*]

FIGURABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.

FIG'URABLE, *a.* [from *figura.*] Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape. Thus lead is *figurable*, but water is not.

FIG'URAL, *a* Represented by figure or delineation; as, *figural* resemblances.

FIGURANT, *m.* **FIGURANTE,** *f.* a public dancer.

FIG'URATE, *a.* [L. *figuratus.*] 1. Of a certain determinate form or shape. 2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* stones, stones or fossils resembling shells.—3. Figurative. [*Not us.*]—*Figurate counterpoint*, in *music*, that wherein there is a mixture of discords with concords.— *Figurate descant*, that in which discords are concerned, though not so much as concords. It may be called the ornament, or rhetorical part of music, containing all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, and diversities of measure. *Figurate numbers* are such as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered; as, triangular, pyramidal, pentagonal, &c., numbers. *Figurate numbers* are distinguished into orders, according to their place in the scale of their generation, being all produced from one another, so that, by adding continually the terms of any one, the successive sums are the terms of the next order, beginning from the first order, which is a series of units. The second order is a series of natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.; the third order is called triangular numbers, because the number of points expressed by any of the terms may be arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle. The fourth order is called pyramidal numbers, because the number of points expressed by any of the terms may be arranged in the form of a triangular pyramid.

FIG'URATED, *a.* Having a determinate form.

FIG'URATELY, *adv.* In a figurate manner.

FIGURA'TION, *n.* The act of giving figure or determinate form.—2. Determination to a certain form.—3. Mixture of concords and discords in music.

FIG'URATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*, from *figure.*] 1. Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true glory of a more divine sanctity. *Hooker.*

2. Representing by resemblance; not literal or direct. A *figurative* expression, is one in which the words are used in a sense different from that in which they are ordinarily used; as,

Slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*

3. Abounding with figures of speech; as, a description highly *figurative.*

FIG'URATIVELY, *adv.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply. Words are used *figuratively*, when they express something different from their usual meaning.

FIG'URATIVENESS, *n.* State of being figurative.

FIG'URE, *n.* (fig'ur.) [Fr. *figure;* L. *figura*, from *figo*, to fix or set; W. *fugyr*, from *fugiaw*, to feign. *See* FEIGN.] 1. The form of any thing, as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities. Flowers have exquisite *figures*. A triangle is a *figure* of three sides. A square is a *figure* of four equal sides and equal angles.—2. Shape; form; person; as, a lady of elegant *figure*.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either. *Richardson.*

3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character.—4. Appearance of any kind; as, an ill *figure;* a mean *figure*.—5 Magnificence; splendour; as, to live in *figure* and indulgence.—6. A statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else; as, the *figure* of a man in plaster.—7. Representation in painting; the lines and colours which represent an animal, particularly a person; as, the principal *figures* of a picture; a subordinate *figure*.—8. In *manufactures*, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet, and other stuffs.—9. In *logic*, the order or disposition of the middle term in a syllogism with the parts of the question.—10. In *arith.*, a character denoting a number; as, 2, 7, 9.—11. In *astrology*, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.—12. In *theol.*, type; representative.

Who was the *figure* of him that was to come; Rom. v.

13. In *rhet.*, a mode of speaking or writing, in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification, or a mode more beautiful and emphatical than the ordinary way of expressing the sense; the language of the imagination and passions; as, knowledge is the light of the mind; the soul mounts on the wings of faith; youth is the morning of life. In *strictness*, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure;* but these terms are often confounded.—14. In *gram.*, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.—15. In *dancing*, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor.—16. In *geom.*, *figure* denotes generally a space bounded on all sides, whether by lines or by planes; it also signifies the representation (on paper, for example) of the object of a theorem or a problem, in order to render the demonstration or solution more easy to be understood and followed. In this last sense *figure* is synonymous with *diagram*. *Apparent figure*, in *optics*, is the figure under which an object presents itself to our view, which may be very different from the real figure of the object.

FIG'URE, *v. t.* (fig'ur.) To form or mould into any determinate shape.

Accept this goblet, rough with *figured* gold *Dryden.*

2. To show by corporeal resemblance, as in pictures or statuary.—3. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art; as, to *figure* velvet or muslin. —4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter.—5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

The matter of the sacraments *figureth* their end. *Hooker.*

6. To imagine; to image in the mind —7. To prefigure; to foreshow.—8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; as, *figured* expressions. [*Lit. us.*] —9. To note by characters.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen. *Dryden.*

10. In *music*, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations.

FIG'URE, *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished. The envoy *figured* at the court of St. Cloud.

FIG'URE-CASTER, } † *n.* A pre-
FIG'URE-FLINGER, } tender to astrology.

FIG'URED, *pp.* Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; formed into a determinate figure.—2. In *music*, free and florid.

FIG'URED, *a.* Adorned with figures. —*Figured base* or *bass*, in *music*, a line or staff, written in the base or bass clef, over the notes of which are placed figures, representing certain chords This is commonly called *the thorough base* or *bass*.

FIG'URE-HEAD, *n.* The figure, statue, or bust on the projecting part of the head of a ship, called the cut-water.

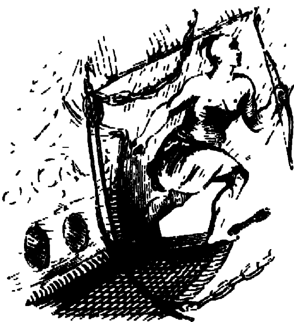


Figure-Head

FIG'URE-STONE, *n.* A name of the agalmatolite, or bildstein; a variety of talc-mica, of a gray, green, white, red, or brown colour.

FIG'URING, *ppr.* Forming into determinate shape; representing by types or resemblances; adorning with figures; making a distinguished appearance.

FIG'URING, *n.* Act of making figures

FILA'CEOUS, *a* [L. *filum*, a thread; Fr. *fil.*] Composed or consisting of threads.

FIL'ACER, *n.* [Norm *filicer*, from *file*, a thread or file, L. *filum*.] An officer in the English court of common pleas, so called from filing the writs on which he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties. They make out all original processes, real, personal, and mixed.

FILA'GO, *n.* Cudweed; a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, order polygamia æqualis, nat. order Compositæ. Several species are found in England and Scotland.

FIL'AMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L *filamenta*, threads, from *filum*.] A thread; a fibre. In *anat.* and *nat. hist.*, a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c, and also some minerals, are composed. So the spider's web is composed of *filaments*. The thread-like part of the stamens of plants is called the *filament*. It serves to support the anther, but it is merely an accessory not an essential part of the stamen, and is accordingly often wanting, the anther being then directly attached to the body, on which it is inserted without the intervention of a *filament*, in which case the stamen is said to be *sessile*. According to its various forms, the *filament* is distinguished into *planum*, or flattened; *subulate*, or awl-shaped; *clavate*, or club-shaped; *cuneiform*, or wedge-shaped; *capillary*, when slender like a hair; *petaloid*, when broad, thin, and coloured. [*See* STAMEN.]

FILAMENT'OUS, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

FIL'ANDERS, *n.* [Fr. *filandres*, from *filum*, a thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood; also small worms wrapt in a thin skin or net, near the reins of a hawk.

FILA'RIA, *n.* A genus of nematoideæ, belonging to the class Entozoa.

FIL'ATORY, *n.* [from L. *filum*, a thread.] A machine which forms or spins threads.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke.*

FIL'ATURE, *n.* A forming into threads. —2. An establishment for reeling silk.

FIL'BERT, *n.* [L. *avellana*, with which the first syllable corresponds; *fil*, *vel*.] The fruit of the Corylus or hazel; an egg-shaped nut, containing a kernel, that has a mild, farinaceous, oily taste, which is agreeable to the palate. The oil is said to be little inferior to the oil of almonds.

FILCH, *v. t.* [This word, like *Pilfer*, is probably from the root of *file* or *peel*, to strip or rub off. But I know not from what source we have received it. In Sp. *pellizcar* is to pilfer, as *filouter*, in Fr, is to pick the pocket.] To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage; to take wrongfully from another.

Fain would they *filch* that little food away. *Dryden.*

But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*

FILCH'ED, *pp.* Stolen; taken wrongfully from another; pillaged; pilfered.

FILCH'ER, *n.* A thief; one who is guilty of petty theft.

FILCH'ING, *ppr.* Stealing; taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.

FILCH'INGLY, *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

FILE, *n.* [Fr. *file*, a row; *filet*, a thread; L. *filum;* It. *fila*, *filo;* Russ. *biel*, a thread of flax. The primary sense is probably to draw out or extend, or to twist. W. *filliaw*, to twist.] 1. A thread, string, or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation, and for conveniently finding them when wanted. Documents are kept on *file*.—2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; as, a *file* of writs. A *file* is a record of court.—3. A bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed.—4. A roll, list, or catalogue.—5. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of the battalion or squadron.

So saying, on he led his dazzling *files*
Dazzling the moon. *Milton.*

FILE, *v. t.* To string; to fasten, as, papers, on a line or wire for preservation. Declarations and affidavits must

be *filed*. An original writ may be *filed* after judgment.—2. To arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper.—3. To present or exhibit officially, or for trial; as, to *file* a bill in chancery.

FILE, *v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one by one.

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

FILE, *n.* [Sax. *feol; G. feile;* Sw. and Dan. *fil*, a file; Russ. *pila*, a saw; perhaps connected in origin with *polish*,—*which see.*] A well-known steel instrument, having teeth upon the surface for cutting, abrading, and smoothing metal, ivory, wood, &c. Files are made of various shapes, and the teeth of various forms, according to the purposes for which they are intended.

FILE, *v. t.* [Russ. *opilevayu*, and *spilivayu*, to file.] 1. To rub and smooth with a file; to polish.—2. To cut as with a file; to wear off or away by friction; as, to *file* off a tooth.—3 † [from *Defile.*] To foul or defile.

FILE-CUTTER, *n.* A maker of files.

FILED, *pp.* Placed on a line or wire; placed in a bundle and indorsed; smoothed or polished with a file.

FILE-LEADER, *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file.

FIL'EMOT, *n.* [Fr. *feuille-morte*, a dead leaf.] A yellowish brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf.

FILER, *n.* One who uses a file in smoothing and polishing.

FIL'IAL, *a.* (fil'yal) [Fr. *filial;* from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter. It agrees in elements with *foal* and *pullus* The Welsh has *hiliaw* and *eppiliaw*, to bring forth; *hil* and *eppil*, progeny.] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. *Filial* love is such an affection as a child naturally bears to his parents. *Filial* duty or obedience is such duty or obedience as the child owes to his parents.—2. Bearing the relation of a son.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

FIL'IATE, or **AFFIL'IATE**, *v. t.* To adopt as a son or daughter; to establish a filiation.

FILIA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *filius*, a son.] 1. The relation of a son or child to a father; correlative to *paternity*.—2. Adoption.

FI'LICES, *n. plur.* [L. *filix.*] Ferns, the first order of cryptogamia, in Linnæus' artificial system; the first tribe of acotyledonous plants. [*See* FERN.]

FIL'ICOID, *a.* [*filices* and *εἶδος*.] In *bot.*, fern-like; having the form of ferns

FIL'ICOID, *n.* A plant resembling ferns.

FILICOID'EÆ, *n. plur.* [L. *filix* and Gr. *εἶδος*.] Fern-like plants.

FIL'IFORM, *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread, and *form.*] Having the form of a thread or filament; of equal thickness from top to bottom; as, a *filiform* style or peduncle; applied to many parts of animals and plants.

FIL'IGRANE, *n.* (sometimes written *filigree.*) [L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain.] A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed.

FIL'IGRANED, or **FIL'IGREED**, *a.* Ornamented with filigrane.

FILING, *ppr.* Placing on a string or wire, or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smoothing with a file.

FILINGS, *n. plur.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing; as, *filings* of iron.

FILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyllan, gefillan;* G. *füllen*, to fill; Fr. *fouler*, to *full*, to tread, that is, to press, to crowd; *foule*, a crowd; Gr. *πολυς, πολλοι:* allied perhaps to *fold* and *felt;* Ir. *fillim;* Gr. *πιλος: πιλοω*, to stuff; L. *pilus, pileus.* We are told that the Gr. *πιλαω*, to approach, signified originally to thrust or drive, L. *pello*, and contracted into *πλαω*, it is rendered to *fill*, and *πλεος* is *full.* If a vowel was originally used between *π* and *λ*, in these words, they coincide with *fill;* and the L. *pleo*, for *peleo*, in all its compounds, is the same word.] 1. Properly, to press; to crowd; to stuff. Hence, to put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more; as, to *fill* a basket, a bottle, a vessel.

"*Fill* the water-pots with water; and they *filled* them to the brim. John ii.

2. To store; to supply with abundance.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the seas; Gen. i

3. To cause to abound; to make universally prevalent.

The earth was *filled* with violence; Gen vi.

4. To satisfy; to content.

Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness as to *fill* so great a multitude?" Matt. xv.

5. To glut; to surfeit.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*. *Bacon.*

6. To make plump; as, in a good season the grain is well *filled*. It is stated that in America, in the summer of 1816, the driest and coldest which the oldest man remembered, the rye was so well *filled*, that the grain protruded beyond the husk, and a shock yielded a peck more than in common years.—7. To press and dilate on all sides or to the extremities; as, the sails were *filled*.—8. To supply with liquor, to pour into; as, to *fill* a glass for a guest.—9. To supply with an incumbent; as, to *fill* an office or vacancy.—10. To hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; as, a king *fills* a throne; the speaker of the house *fills* the chair.—11. In *seamanship*, to brace the sails so that the wind will bear upon them and dilate them.—*To fill out*, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit.—*To fill up*, to make full.

It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

But in this and many other cases, the use of *up* weakens the force of the phrase.—2. To occupy; to fill. Seek to *fill up* life with useful employments.—3. To fill; to occupy the whole extent; as, to *fill up* a given space.—4. To engage or employ; as, to *fill up* time.—5. To complete; as, to *fill up* the measure of sin; Matt. xxiii.—6. To complete; to accomplish.

"And *fill up* what is behind of the afflictions of Christ; Col. i.

FILL, *v. i.* To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double; Rev. xviii.

2. To grow or become full. Corn *fills* well in a warm season. A mill pond *fills* during the night.—3. To glut; to satiate.—*To fill up*, to grow or become full. The channel of the river *fills up* with sand every spring.

FILL, *n.* Fulness; as much as supplies want; as much as gives complete satisfaction. Eat and drink to the *fill*. Take your *fill* of joy.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill* and dwell therein in safety; Lev. xxv.

FIL'LAGREE. *See* FILIGRANE.

Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.

FILL'ED, *pp.* Made full; supplied with abundance.

FILL'ER, *n.* One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels.

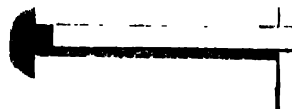
They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer.*

2. That which fills any space.—3. One that supplies abundantly.

FIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *filet*, a thread, from *fil*, L. *filum.*] 1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh; *applied to veal;* as, a *fillet* of veal.—3. Meat rolled together and tied round.—4. In *arch.*, a small moulding generally rec-



Fillet.

tangular in section, and having the appearance of a narrow band. It has many synonyms.—5. In *her*, a kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as a lace over a cloak.—6. Among *painters* and *gilders*, a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold, drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edges of frames, pannels, &c., especially when painted white, by way of enrichment.—7. In *the manege*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.

FIL'LET, *v. t* To bind with a fillet or little band 2. To adorn with an astragal; Ex. xxxviii

FIL'LETTED, *pp.* Bound with a little band.

FIL'LETTING, *ppr.* Binding with a little band or fillet.

FIL'LIBEG, } *n.* [Gael. *filleadh-beg.*]
PHIL'LIBEG, } A dress reaching only



Highland Chief.

to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland instead of breeches; a kilt.

FILL'ING, *ppr.* Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.—*Filling in lintel*, a wooden lintel placed behind one of stone, when the latter does not extend across the thickness of the wall.—*Filling in pieces*, any timbers in a series which are shorter than the general length; as, the rafters in the hips of roofs, the quarterings in partitions which are fitted against the brace, and the like.

FILL'ING, *n.* A making full; supply —2. The woof in weaving.

FIL'LIP, *v. t* [probably from the root of L. *pello*, like *pelt*, W *fil. See* FILLY.] To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with some violence

FIL'LIP, *n* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

FIL'LIPING, *ppr.* Striking with the nail or end of the finger.

FIL'LY, *n.* [W. *filawg*, from *fil*, a scud, a dart; coinciding with Fr. *fille*, L *filia*, Eng. *foal*, a shoot, issue.] 1 A female or mare foal, a young mare. – 2 † A young horse 3 A wanton girl

FILM, *n* [Sax. *film* Qu. W. *fylliaw*, to shade or grow over, or It. *velame*, a vail, a *film*, L. *velamen*, or from L. *pellis*.] A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye. In *plants*, it denotes the thin skin which separates the seeds in pods.

FILM, *v t* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle

FILMI'NESS, *n.* State of being filmy

FILM'Y, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles

Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly *Dryden*

FILMY FERN, *n.* The Hymenophyllum of Smith, a genus of plants of the class Cryptogamia, and order filices The Scottish filmy fern is abundant in the Highlands of Scotland, and in many parts of Ireland.

FILO'SE, *n.* [from L *filum*, a thread] In *zool* and *bot*, a term used when a part ends in a thread-like process

FIL'TER, *n.* [Fr. *filtre, feutre;* It *feltro;* properly *felt*, fulled wool, lana coacta, this being used for straining liquors] A strainer; a piece of woollen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation. A filter may be made in the form of a hollow inverted cone, or by a twist of thread or yarn, being wetted and one end put in the liquor and the other suffered to hang out below the surface of the liquor Porous stone is often used as a *filter*. Of late years various filters have been employed for the purpose of filtering water, either for drinking, or culinary purposes. These filters, though varying somewhat in construction, generally depend upon passing water through sand or small pebbles, and charcoal In this way, water is rendered transparent by separating the suspended impurities which make it turbid.

FIL'TER, *v t* To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter.

FIL'TER, *v i* To percolate; to pass through a filter

FIL'TER, *n.* *See* PHILTER

FIL'TERED, *pp.* Strained; defecated by a filter.

FIL'TERING, *ppr.* Straining; defecating

FILTH, *n.* [Sax. *fylth*, from *ful, fula, foul. See* FOUL and DEFILE.] 1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness —2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FILTH'ILY, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

FILTH'INESS, *n.* The state of being filthy.—2. Foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness.

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place; 2 Chron xxix.

3. Corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God, 2 Cor vii.

FILTH'Y, *a* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty —2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure.

He that is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still, Rev xxii

3. Obtained by base and dishonest means; as, *filthy* lucre; Tit i.

FIL'TRATE, *v t.* [Sp. *filtrar*, Fr. *filtrer See* FILTER.] To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation

FILTRA'TION, *n.* The process by which liquids are separated from substances mechanically suspended in them; it is also sometimes resorted to to separate colouring matters, and other bodies which are in a state of solution, and which are removed by the substance or matter through which the liquids are filtered. Unsized paper is commonly used in the chemical laboratory for the former purpose, and is known under the name of filtering paper; it is properly folded, and placed for support in a glass funnel. In *the arts*, linen and calico bags of different forms are frequently employed, containing well burned charcoal, or other materials through which the liquids requiring purification are suffered slowly to trickle. In *water* filters the coarser particles are gradually collected in a piece of sponge, and the further separation of the more finely divided matters, or organic taints, is effected by layers of sand of various degrees of fineness mixed with a proper quantity of charcoal. [*See* FILTER.]

FIM'BLE HEMP, *n.* [*Female hemp.*] Light summer hemp that bears no seed.

FIM'BRIA, *n* [L.] A fringe. Applied in *anat*, to any fringe-like body, and especially to the fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube In *bot*, applied to the dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of which the operculum is displaced.

FIM'BRIATE, *a* [L. *fimbria*, a border or fringe.] In *bot*, fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs or bristles.

FIM'BRIATE, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe.

FIM'BRIATED, *pp.* Hemmed; fringed

FIM'BRIATED, *a.* In *her*, ornamented as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture.

FIM'BRIATING, *ppr.* Hemming; fringing.

FIN, *n.* [Sax. *finn;* Dan. *finne;* L. *pinna* or *penna*. The sense is probably a shoot, or it is from diminishing. *See* FINE.] The fin of a fish consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles. The fins of fish serve to keep their bodies upright and to prevent wavering or vacillation. The fins, except the caudal, do not assist in progressive motion; the tail being the instrument of swimming.

FIN, *v. t.* To carve or cut up a chub.

FINABLE, *a.* [*See* FINE] That admits a fine.—2. Subject to a fine or penalty; as, a *finable* person or offence.

FI'NAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *final;* L. *finalis. See* FINE.] 1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; as, the *final* issue or event of things; *final* hope; *final* salvation.—2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as, a *final* judgment. The battle of Waterloo was *final* to the power of Buonaparte; it brought the contest to a *final* issue —3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. The efficient cause is that which produces the event or effect; the *final* cause is that for which any thing is done.

FINA'LE, *n.* (fena'ley.) [It.] The last note or end of a piece of music —2. The last performance in any act of an opera, or that which closes a concert. —3 In *colloquial language*, end; conclusion.

FINAL'ITY, *n.* Final state.

FI'NALLY, *adv.* At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. The cause is expensive, but we shall *finally* recover. The contest was long, but the Romans *finally* conquered.—2. Completely; beyond recovery.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Davies.*

FINANCE, *n* (finans'.) [Fr. and Norm *finance;* Arm *financz*, fine, subsidy *Finance* is from *fine*, in the sense of a sum of money paid by the subject to the king for the enjoyment of a privilege, a feudal sense. Hence *finance* was originally revenue arising from *fines. See* FINE] Revenue; income of a king or state. [*It is more generally used in the plural*]

FINAN'CES, *n plur.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. The *finances* of the king or government were in a low condition. The *finances* were exhausted —2. The income or resources of individuals. [*But the word is most properly applicable to public revenue*]

FINAN'CIAL, *a* Pertaining to public revenue; as, *financial* concerns or operations.

FINAN'CIALLY, *adv.* In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue.

We should be careful not to consider as *financially* effective exports, all the goods and produce which have been sent abroad. *Walsh.*

FINANCIER, *n.* [In *France*, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.] 1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer.—2. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands the mode of raising money by imposts, excise, or taxes, and the economical management and application of public money.—3. One who is intrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation.—4. One skilled in banking operations.

FI'NARY, *n.* [from *fine, refine.*] In iron works, the second forge at the iron-mill. [*See* FINERY]

FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *finc;* G. *fink;* It. *pincione;* W. *pinc*, fine, gay, a *finch.*] A

bird. But *finch* is used chiefly in composition; as, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*. These belong to the genus Fringilla.

FIND, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. found.* [Sax. *findan;* G. *finden.* This word coincides in origin with the L. *venio;* but in sense, with *invenio.* The primary sense is to come to, to rush, to fall on, to meet, to set on. It is probable that *find* and *fend* are from one root. Ar. *fauna*, to come.] 1. *Literally*, to come to; to meet; hence, to discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover either by searching for it or by accident.

Doth she not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently, till she *find* it? and when she hath *found* it...; Luke xv

2. To meet; to discover something not before seen or known.

He saith to him, We have *found* the Messiah; John i.

3. To obtain by seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall *find;* Matt vii.

4. To meet with.

In woods and forests thou art *found.* *Cowley*

5. To discover or know by experience.

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth to life, and few there be that *find* it; Matt. vii

7. To discover by study, experiment, or trial. Air and water are *found* to be compound substances. Alchemists long attempted to *find* the philosopher's stone, but it is not yet *found* —8. To gain; to have; as, to *find* leisure for a visit.—9. To perceive; to observe, to learn. I *found* his opinions to accord with my own —10. To catch; to detect.

When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous thing *Locke.*

In this sense, *find* is usually followed by *out.*—11 To meet.

In all their business and their glory *find* *Cowley.*

12. To have; to experience; to enjoy

Behold, in the day of your fast ye *find* pleasure; Is. lviii.

13. To select; to choose; to designate

I have *found* David my servant; Ps. lxxxix

14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion and decide between parties, as a jury. The jury *find* a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant. They *find* the accused to be guilty —15. To determine and declare by verdict. The jury have *found* a large sum in damages for the plaintiff.—16. To establish or pronounce charges alleged to be true. The grand jury have *found* a bill against the accused, or they *find* a true bill.—17. To supply; to furnish. Who will *find* the money or provisions for this expedition? We will *find* ourselves with provisions and clothing.—18. To discover or gain knowledge of by touching or by sounding.—*To find one's self*, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health, or sickness. Pray, sir, how do you *find yourself* this morning? —*To find in*, to supply; to furnish; to provide. He *finds* his nephew *in* money, victuals, and clothes.—*To find out*, to invent; to discover something before unknown.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold... and to *find out* every device; 2 Chron. ii.

2. To unriddle; to solve: as, to *find out* the meaning of a parable or an enigma.—3. To discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden; as, to *find out* a secret.—4. To understand; to comprehend.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Job xi.

5. To detect; to discover; to bring to light; as, to *find out* a thief or a theft; to *find out* a trick.—*To find fault with*, to blame; to censure.

FINDER, *n.* One who meets or falls on any thing; one that discovers what is lost or is unknown; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.

FINDFAULT, *n.* A censurer; a caviller.

FINDFAULT'ING, *a* Apt to censure; captious.

FINDING, *ppr.* Discovering.

FINDING, *n* Discovery; the act of discovering —2. In *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

FINDINGS, *n plur.* The tools and materials which a journeyman shoemaker is to furnish in his employment

FIN'DY, *a* [Sax. *findig*, heavy; *gefindig*, capacious, Dan. *fyndig*, strong, emphatical, nervous, weighty, from *fynd*, force, energy, emphasis, strength; probably from crowding, tension, stretching, from *find.*] † Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial.

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*
Old Prov *Junius*

FINE, *a* [Fr. *fin*, whence *finesse;* Sp. and Port *fino*, whence *fineza;* It. *fino*, whence *finezza*, G. *fein;* D. *fyn:* hence to *refine* The Ir has *fion*, and the W. *fain*, *feined*, signify rising to a point, as a cone Ar. *afana*, to diminish.] 1 Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; as, a *fine* thread; *fine* silk, a *fine* hair We say also, *fine* sand, *fine* particles —2 Subtile; thin; tenuous; as. *fine* spirits evaporate, a *finer* medium opposed to a *grosser* —3. Thin; keen; smoothly sharp; as, the *fine* edge of a razor —4 Made of fine threads; not coarse; as, *fine* linen or cambric —5 Clear, pure free from feculence or foreign matter; as, *fine* gold or silver; wine is not good till *fine* —6. Refined.

Those things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and succeed in all parts. *Bacon*

7 Nice, delicate, perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities; as, a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense.—8. Subtle; artful, dexterous. [*See* FINESSE]—9. Subtle; sly: fraudulent —10. Elegant; beautiful in thought.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine.* *Dryden.*

11 Very handsome, beautiful with dignity. The lady has a *fine* person, or a *fine* face.—12. Accomplished, elegant in manners. He was one of the *finest* gentlemen of his age —13. Accomplished in learning; excellent; as, a *fine* scholar —14. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute, as, a man of *fine* genius.—15. Amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent; as, a man of a *fine* mind —16. Showy; splendid; elegant; as, a range of *fine* buildings; a *fine* house or garden; a *fine* view —17. *Ironically*, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.

That same knave, Ford, her husband has the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, Master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shak.*

Fine arts, or polite arts, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure; as poetry, music, painting, and sculpture. The uses of this word are so numerous and indefinite, as to preclude a particular definition of each. In general, *fine*, in *popular language*, expresses whatever is excellent, showy, or magnificent.

FINE, *n.* [This word is the basis of *finance*, but we have not found it, in its simple form, in any modern language, except the English. Junius says that *ffin*, in Cimbric, is a mulct, and *ffinio*, to fine. The word seems to be the L. *finis*, and the application of it to pecuniary compensation seems to have proceeded from its feudal use, in the transfer of lands, in which a *final* agreement or concord was made between the lord and his vassal.] 1. In *a feudal sense*, a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands.—2. A sum of money paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another. The *fine* or *fine of lands*, in *law*, was one of the modes of conveying lands and hereditaments by matter of record. It was so called because it put an end not only to the actual suit of which it was the conclusion, but also to all other suits and controversies concerning the same matter. Divested of its technicalities, a *fine* may be described to be an amicable composition or agreement of a suit either actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices, whereby the lands in question become, or are acknowledged to be, the right of one of the parties. This mode of conveyance was abolished by the statute 3 and 4 William IV., yet the rules by which it was governed form a very considerable branch of real property law.—3. A sum of money paid to the king or state by way of penalty for an offence; a mulct, a pecuniary punishment. *Fines* are usually prescribed by statute, for the several violations of law; or the limit is prescribed, beyond which the judge cannot impose a *fine* for a particular offence.

In fine. [Fr. *enfin;* L. *in* and *finis.*] In the end or conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.

FINE, *v. t* [*See* FINE, the adjective.] To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate, to free from feculence or foreign matter; as, to *fine* wine. [*This is the most general use of this word.*]—2. To purify, as a metal; as, to *fine* gold or silver. In this sense, we now generally use *refine;* but *fine* is proper; Job xxviii; Prov. xvii —3.† To make less coarse; as, to *fine* grass.—4 † To decorate; to adorn.

FINE, *v. t.* [*See* FINE, the noun.] To impose on one a pecuniary penalty, payable to the government, for a crime or breach of law; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. The trespassers were *fined* ten pounds and imprisoned a month.—2.† *v. i.* To pay a fine.

FINED, *pp.* Refined; purified; defecated.—2. Subjected to a pecuniary penalty.

FINEDRAW, *v. t.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, *n.* One who finedraws.

FINEDRAWING, *n.* Rentering; a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloth or stuffs.

FINEFINGERED, *a.* Nice in workmanship; dextrous at fine work.

FINE-GRAINED, *a.* Having a fine grain.

FINELESS,† *a.* Endless; boundless.

FINELY, *adv.* In minute parts; as, a substance *finely* pulverized.—2. To a thin or sharp edge; as, an instrument *finely* sharpened.—3. Gayly; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste. She was *finely* attired.—4. With elegance or beauty.

Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; for if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Addison.*

5. With advantage; very favourably; as, a house or garden *finely* situated —6. Nicely; delicately; as, a stuff *finely* wrought.—7. Purely; completely —8. *By way of irony*, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice. He is *finely* caught in his own snare.

FINENESS, *n.* [Fr. *finesse*; It. *finezza*.] 1. Thinness; smallness; slenderness; as, the *fineness* of a thread or silk. Hence,—2. Consisting of fine threads; as, *fine* linen.—3. Smallness; minuteness; as, the *fineness* of sand or particles; the *fineness* of soil or mould. -4. Clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter; as, the *fineness* of wine or other liquor; the *fineness* of gold.—5. Niceness; delicacy; as, the *fineness* of taste.—6. Keenness; sharpness; thinness; as, the *fineness* of an edge.—7. Elegance; beauty; as, *fineness* of person.—8. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions; as, the *fineness* of genius.-9. Show; splendour; gayety of appearance; elegance; as, the *fineness* of clothes or dress.—10. Clearness; as, the *fineness* of complexion —11. Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity, as, the *fineness* of wit —12. Smoothness.

FINER, *n.* One who refines or purifies; Prov. xxv. 4. -2 *a.* Comparative of *fine*.

FINERY, *n.* Show; splendour; gayety of colours or appearance; as, the *finery* of a dress.—2. Showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c.—3 In *iron-works*, the second forge at the iron-mills at which the iron is hammered and fashioned into what is called a bloom, or square bar. [*See* FINARY.]

FINESPOKEN, *a.* Using fine phrases

FINESPUN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtile.

FINESS'E, *n.* [Fr. *finesse*; It. *finezza*; Sp. *fineza*; properly, *fineness*.] Artifice; stratagem; subtlety of contrivance to gain a point.

FINESS'E, *v. i* To use artifice or stratagem.

FINESS'ING, *ppr.* Practising artifice to accomplish a purpose.

FINESTILL, *v. t.* To distil spirits from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter

FINESTILLER, *n.* One who distils spirit from treacle or molasses.

FINESTILLING, *n.* The operation of distilling spirits from molasses or treacle.

FINE STUFF, *n* In *arch.*, plaster used in common ceilings and walls for the reception of paper or colour.

FIN'-FISH, *n.* A species of slender whale.

FIN'-FOOTED, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane.

FIN'GER, *n.* (fing'ger.) [Sax. *finger*, from *fengan*, to take or seize; G. Sw. and Dan. *finger*. But *n* is not radical, for the Goth. is *figgrs*.] 1. One of the extreme parts of the hand, a small member shooting to a point. The fingers have joints which peculiarly fit them to be instruments of catching, seizing, and holding. When we speak of the fingers generally, we include the thumb; as, the *five* fingers. But we often make a distinction. The *fingers* and thumb consist of fifteen bones; three to each. The word is applied to some other animals as well as to man. —2. A certain measure. We say a *finger's* breadth, or the breadth of the four *fingers*, or of the three *fingers*.—3. The hand.

Who teacheth my *fingers* to fight; Ps. cxliv.

4. The *finger* or *fingers of God*, in *scripture*, signify his power, strength, or operation.

The magicians said to Pharaoh, This is the *finger* of God; Exod. viii.

5. In *music*, ability; skill in playing on a keyed instrument. She has a good *finger*.

FIN'GER, *v. t.* To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy. The covetous man delights to *finger* money. —2. To touch or take thievishly; to pilfer.—3. To touch an instrument of music; to play on an instrument.—4. To perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work.—5. To handle without violence.

FIN'GER, *v i.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

FIN'GER-BOARD, *n* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar or the like, where the fingers act on the strings, also the whole range of keys white and black of a piano forte, or organ.

FIN'GERED, *pp* Played on; handled; touched.—2. *a.* Having fingers. In *bot*, digitate: having leaflets like fingers, proceeding from the top of the petiole; as in *trifolium*, where there are three such leaflets; *Marsilea quadrifolia*, where there are four; *Potentilla reptans*, where there are five; and *Æsculus hippocastanum*, where there are seven.

FIN'GER-FERN, *n.* A plant, asplenium.

FIN'GER-GRASS, *n.* Digitaria; a genus of grasses of the class Triandria, and order digynia. Two species, cock's-foot finger grass, and smooth finger grass, are found in England.

FIN'GERING, *ppr.* Handling; touching lightly.

FIN'GERING, *n.* The act of touching lightly or handling.—2. The manner of touching an instrument of music; the art of so applying the fingers to a musical instrument, the piano-forte and organ especially, as to accomplish the object in view in the easiest and most effective manner.—3. Delicate work made with the fingers.

FIN'GER-PARTED, *a.* In *bot.*, divided into lobes having a fanciful resemblance to the fingers of the human hand, as a leaf.

FIN'GER-POST, *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road.

FIN'GER-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger.

FIN'GER-STONE, *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

FIN'GLE-FANGLE, *n.* A trifle. [*Vulgar.*]

FIN'GRIGO, *n.* A plant, of the genus Pisonia. The fruit is a kind of berry or plum.

FIN'IAL, *n.* [L. *finio*, to finish.] In *arch.*, the ornamental termination to a pinnacle, consisting usually of a knot or assemblage of foliage. By older writers finial is used to denote not only the leafy termination but the whole pyramidal mass.



Finial.

FIN'ICAL, *a.* [from *fine*.] Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to great nicety or superfluous elegance; as, a *finical* fellow.—2. Affectedly nice or showy; as, a *finical* dress.

FIN'ICALLY, *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

FIN'ICALNESS, *n.* Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness.

FIN'IKIN, *a.* Precise in trifles; idly; busy. [*Colloq.*]

FINING, *ppr.* [*See* FINE, the verb] Clarifying; refining; purifying; defecating; separating from extraneous matter. -2. [*See* FINE, the noun.] Imposing a fine or pecuniary penalty.

FINING-POT, *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

FI'NIS, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion

FIN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *finiçza*; Fr. *finir*; L. *finio*, from *finis*, an end, Ir. *fuin*, W. *fin*.] 1. To arrive at the end of, in performance; to complete; as, to *finish* a house; to *finish* a journey.

Thus the heavens and the earth were *finished*; Gen. ii

2. To make perfect.

Episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing. *Broome.*

3. To bring to an end; to end; to put an end to.

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and to make an end of sins; Dan ix.

4. To perfect; to accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence intended. In this sense it is frequently used in the participle of the perfect tense as an adjective. It is a *finished* performance. He is a *finished* scholar.

FIN'ISH, *n.* Completion; the last touch to a work; the last working up of any object of art, whereby its completion is effected.—2. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall.

FIN'ISHED, *pp.* Completed; ended; done; perfected —2. *a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence; as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.

FIN'ISHER, *n.* One who finishes; one who completely performs.—2. One who puts an end to.—3. One who completes or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith; Heb. xii.

FIN'ISHING, *ppr.* Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end.—*Finishing coat*, in *arch.*, the best coat of stucco work, when three coats are used.

FIN'ISHING, or **FIN'ISH**, *n.* Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish.

FI'NITE, *a.* [L. *finitus*, from *finio*, to finish, from *finis*, limit.] Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to *infinite*, as, *finite* number, *finite* existence; *applied to this life*, we say, a *finite* being, *finite* duration.

FI'NITELY, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.

FI'NITENESS, *n.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries; as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers.

FIN'ITUDE,† *n.* Limitation.

FIN'LESS, *a.* [from *fin.*] Destitute of fins; as, *finless* fish.

FIN'LIKE, *a* Resembling a fin; as, a *finlike* oar.

FINN, *n.* A native of Finland, a Finlander.

FIN'NED, *a.* Having broad edges on either side; *applied to a plough.*

FIN'NIKIN, *n.* A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

FIN'NY, *a.* Furnished with fins; as, *finny* fish; *finny* tribes; *finny* prey.

FINO'CHIO, *n.* [It. *finocchio.*] A variety of fennel.

FIN'SCALE, *n.* A river fish, called the rude.

FIN'-TOED, *a.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmiped; palmated; having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls.

FI'ORIN, *n.* Bent grass. The Agrostis of Linn., a genus of British grasses, of the class Triandria and order digynia The *Agrostis stolonifera* is said to be excellently fitted for green winter fodder, and is the true Fiorin. Several species are found in Britain.

FI'ORITE, *n.* A silicious incrustation deposited by the thermal waters of Ischia, first noticed by Dr Thomson.

FIP'PLE,† *n.* [L. *fibula.*] A stopper.

FIR, *n.* [W. *pyr*, what shoots to a point, a fir-tree; Sax. *furh-wudu*, fir-wood; G. *föhre;* Dan. *fyrre-træe.* The Dutch call it *sparre boom*, spar-tree.] The name of several species of the genus Pinus, as, the Scotch fir, the silver fir, spruce fir, and oriental fir. The firs belong



Scotch Fir (P. Sylvestris).

to the nat. order Coniferæ, and are almost all remarkable for the regularity of their growth, tapering form, and great altitude of their boles. Their timber is also valuable; being almost solely used in the construction of houses, and for the spars and masts of vessels of all kinds.

FIR-IN-BOND, *n.* In *carpentry*, a name given to lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls. [*See* BOND.]

FIR'-TREE. *See* FIR.

FIRE, *n.* [Sax. *fyr;* G *feuer;* Gr. πῦρ, Qu. Coptic, *piri*, the sun; New Guinea, *for.* The radical sense of *fire* is usually, to rush, to rage, to be violently agitated; and if this is the sense of *fire*, it coincides with L. *furo.* It may be from shining or consuming.] 1. Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly and simultaneously from any body; caloric; the unknown cause of the sensation of heat and of the retrocession of the homogeneous particles of bodies from one another, producing expansion, and thus enlarging all their dimensions; one of the causes of magnetism, as evinced by Dr. Hare's calorimotor. In *the popular acceptation of the word*, fire is the effect of combustion. The combustible body ignited or heated to redness we call *fire;* and when ascending in a stream or body, we call it *flame* A piece of charcoal in combustion, is of a red colour and very hot. In this state it is said to be *on fire*, or to contain *fire.* When combustion ceases, it loses its redness and extreme heat, and we say, the *fire* is extinct —2 The burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place. We kindle a *fire* in the morning, and at night we rake up the *fire.* Anthracite will maintain *fire* during the night.—3. The burning of a house or town, a conflagration. Many cities and towns have suffered immense losses by *fire* The great *fire* in London in 1666, consumed a great part of the city —4 Light; lustre, splendour.

> Stars, hide your *fires* ! — *Shak*

5. Torture by burning.—6 The instrument of punishment, or, the punishment of the impenitent in another state.

> Who among us shall dwell with the devouring *fire?* Is. xxxiii.

7. That which inflames or irritates the passions.

> What *fire* is in my ears? — *Shak.*

8. Ardour of temper, violence of passions.

> He had *fire* in his temper. — *Atterbury.*

9 Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; animation, force of sentiment or expression.

> And warm the critic with a poet's *fire.* — *Pope*

10 The passion of love; ardent affection.

> The god of love retires;
> Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires* — *Pope*

11. Ardour; heat; as, the *fire* of zeal or of love.—12. Combustion; tumult, rage, contention.—13. Trouble; affliction.

> When thou walkest through the *fire*, thou shalt not be burnt, Is. xliii.

To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action. *St. Anthony's fire*, a disease marked by an eruption on the skin, or a diffused inflammation, with fever; the erysipelas. *Wild fire*, an artificial or fictitious fire, which burns even under water. It is made by a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen. It is called also Greek fire.—*Fire and sword*, in *the ancient law of Scotland*, the name given to letters of ejectment, issued from the Scots Privy Council, and directed to the sheriff of the county, authorizing him to call the assistance of the county to dispossess a tenant, who retained his possession contrary to the order of the judge and the diligence of the law.

FIRE, *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; as, to *fire* a house or chimney; to *fire* a pile.—2. To inflame; to irritate the passions; as, to *fire* with anger or revenge.—3. To animate; to give life or spirit; as, to *fire* the genius.—4. To drive by fire. [*Lit. us.*]—5. To cause to explode; to discharge, as, to *fire* a musket or cannon.—6. To cauterize; *a term in farriery.*

FIRE, *v. i.* To take fire; to be kindled. —2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion.—3. To discharge artillery or firearms They *fired* on the town.

FIREARMS, *n. plur.* Arms or weapons which expel their charge by the combustion of powder, as pistols, muskets, &c

FIRE-ARROW, *n.* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur, used to fire the sails of ships.

FIREBALL, *n.* A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion.—2. A meteor which passes rapidly through the air and displodes. *Fireballs* are of different magnitudes, and move through the atmosphere with greater or less velocity, often with burning tails, when they are called *fiery serpents.* Small balls of this sort are called *shooting stars* There are various conjectures in regard to the nature of these phenomena Chladni considers them to be solid masses, formed above the region of our earth, and classes them with aerolites or meteoric stones.

FIREBARE, *n.* In *old writers*, a beacon.

FIREBARREL, *n.* A hollow cylinder used in fireships, to convey the fire to the shrouds

FIREBAVIN, *n.* A bundle of brushwood, used in fireships

FIREBLAST, *n.* A disease in hops, chiefly toward the later periods of their growth

FIREBOARD, *n.* A chimney-board used to close a fireplace in summer.

FIREBOTE, *n.* An allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled.

FIREBRAND, *n.* A piece of wood kindled or on fire.—2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

FIREBRICK, *n.* A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.

FIREBRUSH, *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth.

FIREBUCKET, *n.* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

FIRE-CLAD, *a.* Clad with fire.

FIRECLAY, *n.* A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making firebricks.

FIRECOCK, *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

FIRE-COMPANY, *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

FIRECROSS, or **FIERYCROSS**, *n.* In *Scotland*, a signal sent in ancient times from place to place, expressive of a

summons to repair to arms within a limited time. The principal signal was a piece of wood burnt or burning at one end, with a piece of white cloth stained with blood hanging from the other.

FIRED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; kindled; animated; irritated.

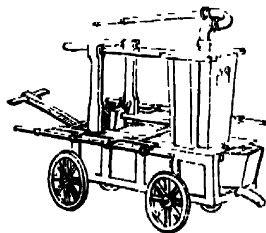
FIREDAMP, *n.* Carburetted hydrogen gas. It is sometimes very abundantly evolved in coal mines, and is productive of the most dreadful results, occasioning the death of nearly all employed in the mines, from its combustion. It appears to be generated by the decomposition of iron pyrites in coal, and when it constitutes more than $\frac{1}{13}$th of the volume of the atmosphere of mines, the whole becomes highly explosive. Sir H. Davy's safety lamp affords the chief protection against the fatal effects of the gas, as it consumes but does not explode the mixture.

FIRE'-DOGS. *See* ANDIRON.

FIREDRAKE, *n.* A fiery serpent.—2. An ignis fatuus.

FIRE'-DRESS, *n.* An invention which is stated to be an effectual protection against fire. It enables the wearer to approach with impunity and even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives, or valuable property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an exterior light armour of metallic gauze, and of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, &c., immersed in certain saline solutions.

FIRE-ENGINE, *n.* An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings.—*Fire-engines* are a species of forcing pumps, in which the water is subjected to pressure sufficient to raise it to the required height. Those commonly used consist of two forcing pumps, wrought by the reciprocating motions of levers. The water is forced by these pumps into an air-vessel, by which means the included air is condensed, and by its reaction forces the water through a movable pipe, which is directed upon the flame. The figure is a perspective representation of Newsham's fire-engine. The conic form in which the spouting-pipe is constructed serves for wiredrawing the water in its



Fire Engine.

passage through it, which occasions friction that produces such a velocity of the jet as to render it capable of breaking windows.

FIRE-ESCAPE, *n.* A machine for escaping from windows, when houses are on fire. A great variety of *fire-escapes* have been invented, but they may generally be divided into three classes, viz., ladders, portable escapes, and carriage escapes.

FIRE-EYED, *a.* Having a fiery eye.

FIREFLAIR, *n.* A species of ray-fish or Raia.

FIREFLY, *n.* A species of fly which has on its belly a spot which shines; and another species which emits light from under its wings, as it flies. The name has been indefinitely bestowed upon any winged luminous insect, as the Elater noctilucus and the Lampyris, or winged glow-worm.

Firefly (Elater Noctilucus).

FIREHOOK, *n.* A large hook for pulling down buildings in conflagrations.

FIRE'-IRONS, *n.* Utensils employed for managing a fire, consisting of poker, tongs, and shovel.

FIRELOCK, *n.* A musket or other gun, with a lock which is fixed with a flint and steel; and thereby distinguished from the old musket or *match-lock*, which was fired with a match.

FIREMAN, *n.* A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns.—2.† A man of violent passions.

FIREMASTER, *n.* An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks.

FIRENEW, *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright.

FIRE-OFFICE, *n.* An office for making insurance against fire.

FIRE-ORDEAL. *See* ORDEAL.

FIREPAN, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire; Exod. xxvii.

FIREPLACE, *n.* The lower part of a chimney which opens into the room or



Fireplace, Headingham Castle.

apartment, and in which the fuel is burned. [*See* CHIMNEY.]

FIREPLUG, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

FIREPOT, *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations.

FIRE-PROOF, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible. Various plans have been adopted for rendering houses fire-proof; and especially apartments destined to contain valuable articles, books, records, papers, and other documents. Vaulted or arched apartments, constructed entirely of brick or stone, are employed for this purpose.

FIRE-QUENCHING, *a.* Extinguishing fire.

FIRER, *n.* One who sets fire to any thing; an incendiary.

FIRE'-RAIL, *n.* In *ship-building*, a rail fixed above the plank-sheer on the forecastle and quarter-deck, worked similar to the plank-sheer.

FIRESHIP, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles and furnished with grappling



Fire-Ship.

irons to hook on and set fire to an enemy's ships.

FIRESHOVEL, *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.

FIRESIDE, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement.

FIRESTICK, *n.* A lighted stick or brand.

FIRESTONE, *n.* A fossil, the pyrite. [*See* PYRITE.]—2. A kind of freestone which bears a high degree of heat; a stone which resists the action of the fire.

FIREWARD, } *n.* An officer who
FIREWARDEN, } has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.

FIRE'-WEED, *n.* The Senecio hieracifolius, an American plant, belonging to the nat. order Compositæ, so named from its appearing abundantly wherever lands have been burnt over. It possesses a strong and disagreeable odour.

FIRE-WINGED, *a.* Having fiery wings.

FIREWOOD, *n.* Wood for fuel.

FIREWORK, *n.* Usually in the plural, *fireworks*. Preparations of gunpowder, sulphur and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing; pyrotechnical exhibitions. This word is applied also to various combustible preparations used in war.

FIREWORKER, *n.* An officer of artillery subordinate to the firemaster.

FIRE'-WORSHIP, *n.* The worship of the element of fire practised by the ancient Persians or Magians. The establishment of this species of idolatry among the Persians is ascribed to Zoroaster, who taught his disciples that in the sun and in the sacred fires of their temples, God more especially dwelt, and that therefore divine homage was to be paid to these. Hence, the followers of Zoroaster have been called *Fire-Worshippers*.

FIRING, *ppr.* Setting fire to; kindling; animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging firearms.

FIRING, *n.* The act of discharging firearms.—2. Fuel; firewood or coal.

FIRING-IRON, *n.* An instrument used in farriery to discuss swellings and knots.

FIRK,† *v. t.* To beat; to whip; to chastise.

FIRKIN, *n.* (fur'kin.) [The first syllable is probably the Dan. *fire*, D. *vier*, four, and the latter as in *kilderkin*.] A measure of capacity, being the fourth

part of a barrel, or equal to 7¼ imperial gallons, or 2538 cubic inches. It is now set aside.

FIR'LOT, *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland. The oat firlot contains 21 1-4 pints of that country; the wheat firlot 224 cubic inches; the barley firlot 21 standard pints. The Linlithgow wheat firlot is to the imperial bushel as .998 to 1; and the Linlithgow barley firlot is to the imperial bushel as 1.456 to 1. Those measures are now legally abolished.

FIRM, *a.* (ferm.) [L. *firmus*; Fr. *ferme*; W. *fyrv*. This Welsh word may be from the Latin. The root of the word is probably Celtic; W. *fŷr*, hard, solid; *fyr*, a solid; *feru*, to concrete or congeal, to fix, to freeze. This is the root of L. *ferrum*, iron.] 1. Probably, fixed; hence, applied to the matter of bodies, it signifies closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; as, *firm* flesh; *firm* muscles; some species of wood are more *firm* than others; a cloth of *firm* texture.—2. Fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken; not easily moved; as, a *firm* believer; a *firm* friend; a *firm* adherent or supporter, a *firm* man, or a man of *firm* resolution.—3. Solid; not giving way; opposed to *fluid*; as, *firm* land.

FIRM, *n.* (ferm.) A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business; as, the *firm* of Hope & Co.

FIRM, *v. t.* (ferm) [L. *firmo*.] To fix; to settle; to confirm; to establish.

And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryden.*

This word is rarely used, except in poetry. In *prose*, we use *confirm*.

FIRMAMENT, *n.* (ferm'ament.) [L. *firmamentum*, from *firmus*, *firmo*.] The region of the air; the sky or heavens. In *scripture*, the word denotes an expanse, a wide extent; for such is the signification of the Hebrew word, coinciding with *regio*, *region*, and *reach*. The original therefore does not convey the sense of solidity, but of stretching, extension; the great arch or expanse over our heads, in which are placed the atmosphere and the clouds, and in which the stars *appear* to be placed, and are *really* seen.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters; Gen. i. 6.

And God said, Let there be lights in the *firmament*; Gen. i. 14.

FIRMAMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

FIR'MAN, *n.* An Asiatic word, denoting a passport, permit, licence, or grant of privileges.

FIRMED, *pp.* (ferm'ed.) Established; confirmed.

FIRM'-FOOTED, *a.* Having firm feet; standing firmly.

FIRMING, *ppr.* (ferm'ing.) Settling; making firm and stable.

FIRMITUDE,† *n.* (fermi'tude.) Strength; solidity.

FIRMITY,† *n.* (ferm'ity.) Strength; firmness.

FIRMLESS, *a.* (ferm'less.) Detached from substance.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control. *Pope.*

FIRM'LIER, *adv.* More firmly.

FIRMLY, *adv.* (ferm'ly.) Solidly; compactly; closely; as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering.—2. Steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly. He *firmly* believes in the divine origin of the scriptures. His resolution is *firmly* fixed. He *firmly* adheres to his party.

FIRMNESS, *n.* (ferm'ness.) Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity; as, the *firmness* of wood, stone, cloth, or other substance.—2. Stability; strength; as, the *firmness* of a union, or of a confederacy.—3. Steadfastness; constancy; fixedness; as, the *firmness* of a purpose or resolution; the *firmness* of a man, or of his courage; *firmness* of mind or soul.—4. Certainty; soundness; as, the *firmness* of notions or opinions. In *phrenology*, *firmness* is classed among the sentiments proper to man. Its organ is situated towards the back part of the head, between Self-esteem and Veneration. Its function is to produce determination, constancy, and perseverance. When it predominates, it produces stubbornness and obstinacy, and when deficient, the person is unsteady, irresolute, and apt to yield to the impulses of his predominating feelings.

FIRRINGS, *n.* Pieces of wood nailed to any range of scantlings to bring them to one plane; applied generally to the pieces added to joists which are under the proper level for laying the floor. The word is also written *furrings*.

FIRST, *a.* (furst.) [Sax. *first* or *fyrst*, G. *fürst*; Dan. *fyrste*, a prince, that is, *first* man. It is the superlative of *fore*, *fyr*, before, advanced, that is, *forest*, *fyrest*, from Sax. *faran*, to go, or a root of the same family. *See* FARE and FOR.] 1. Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; as, the *first* man in a marching company or troop is the man that precedes all the rest. Hence,—2. Preceding all others in the order of time. Adam was the *first* man. Cain was the *first* murderer. Wednesday was the *first* day of January.—3. Preceding all others in numbers or a progressive series; the ordinal of one; as 1 is the *first* number.—4. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence. Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece. Burke was one of the *first* geniuses of his age. Give God the *first* place in your affections.

FIRST, *adv.* (furst.) Before any thing else in the order of time.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve; 1 Tim. ii.

2. Before all others in place or progression. Let the officers enter the gate *first*.—3. Before any thing else in order of proceeding or consideration. *First*, let us attend to the examination of the witnesses.—4. Before all others in rank. He stands or ranks *first* in public estimation.—*At first*, *at the first*, at the beginning or origin.—*First or last*, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT'TEN, *a.* First produced; the eldest of children.

FIRST'-BORN, *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest; as, the *first-born son*.—2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted. Christ is called the *first-born* of every creature; Col. i.

FIRST'-BORN, *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth.—*The first born* of the poor are the most wretched; Is. xiv. The *first-born* of death is the most terrible death; Job xviii.

FIRST'-COAT, *n.* In *arch.*, the laying the plaster on the laths or the *rendering*, as it is called, on brick, when only two coats are used. When three coats are used, it is called *pricking up* when upon laths, and *roughing in* when upon brick.

FIRST-CREA'TED, *a.* Created before any other.

FIRST-FRUIT, } *n.* The fruit or pro-
FIRST-FRUITS, } duce first matured and collected in any season. Of these the Jews made an oblation to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.—2. The first profits of any thing. In *the church of England*, the profits of every spiritual benefice for the first year.—3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense; as, the *first-fruits* of grace in the heart, or the *first-fruits* of vice.

FIRST LING, *a.* First produced; as, *firstling* males; Deut. xv.

FIRST'LING, *n.* The first produce or offspring; *applied to beasts*; as, the *firstlings* of cattle.—2.† The thing first thought or done.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*

FIRST'LY, *adv.* First; in the first place; used by some late authors instead of *first*, on account of its more accordant sound with *secondly*, *thirdly*, &c.

FIRST'-RATE, *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent; as, a *first-rate* scholar or painter.—2. Being of the largest size; as, a *first-rate* ship.

FIRTH, *n.* A frith,—*which see*.

FISC, *n.* [L. *fiscus*; Fr. *fisc*. *Fiscus*, *φισκος*, signifies a basket or hanaper, probably from the twigs which composed the first baskets, Eng. *whisk*. The word coincides in elements with *basket*, and L. *fascia*, twigs being the primitive bands.] The treasury of a prince or state; hence, to *confiscate* is to take the goods of a criminal and appropriate them to the public treasury.

FISC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

FISC'AL, *n.* Revenue; the income of a prince or state.—2. A treasurer. [*See* PROCURATOR FISCAL.]—3. In *Spain* and *Portugal*, the king's solicitor; answering to an attorney general.—4. In *Spain*, an informer.

FISH, *n.* [Sax. *fisc*; G. *fisch*; Fr. *poisson*; verb, *pêcher*, *pescher*; W. *pysg*; L. *piscis*; Ir. *iasg*. This animal may be named from its rapid motion. In W. *fysg* is hasty, impetuous.] 1. An animal that lives in water.—*Fish* is a general name for a class of animals subsisting in water, which were distributed by Linnæus into six orders. They breathe by means of gills, swim by the aid of fins, and are oviparous. Some of them have the skeleton bony, and others cartilaginous. Most of the former have the opening of the gills closed by a peculiar covering, called the gill-lid; many of the latter have no gill-lid, and are hence said to breathe through apertures. Cetaceous animals, as the whale and dolphin, are, in *popular language*, called fishes, and have been so classed by some naturalists; but they breathe by lungs, and are viviparous, like quadrupeds. The term *fish* has been also extended to other aquatic animals, such as shell-

fish, lobsters, &c. We use *fish* for fishes in general, or the whole race. [*See* ICHTHYOLOGY.]—2. The flesh of fish, used as food. But we usually apply *flesh* to mammalia.
FISH, *v. i.* To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.—2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to *fish* for compliments.
FISH, *v. t.* To search by raking or sweeping; as, to *fish* the jakes for papers.—2. In *seamanship*, to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. Also, in *joinery*, to strengthen a piece of wood by fastening another piece above or below it, and sometimes both.—3. To catch; to draw out or up, as, to *fish up* a human body when sunk; to *fish* an anchor.
FISH, *n.* In *ships*, a machine to hoist the flukes of an anchor, to the bow.—2. A long piece of timber, used to strengthen a mast or a yard, when sprung. A term used also by joiners in a similar sense. [*See* the Verb.]
FISH'BASKET, *n.* A basket for carrying fish.
FISH'ED-BEAM, *n.* In *joiner work*, a long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished.



Fished-beam.

that is, secured by pieces of wood covering the joints on opposite sides and bolted to both beams. [*See* the Verb.]
FISH'ER, *n.* One who is employed in catching fish.—2. A species of weasel.
FISH'ERBOAT, *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.
FISH'ERMAN, *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish.—2. A vessel employed in the business of taking fish.
FISH'ER TOWN, or FISH'ING TOWN, *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen.
FISH'ERY, *n.* The business of catching fish.—2. A place for catching fish with nets or hooks, as the banks of Newfoundland, or on the banks of rivers.
FISH'FAG, *n.* A Billingsgate woman.
FISH'FUL, *a.* Abounding with fish; as, a *fishful* pond.
FISH'GIG, } *n.* An instrument used for
FIZ'GIG, } striking fish at sea, consisting of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs.
FISH'HOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.
FISH'IFY, *v. t.* To change to fish. [*Low.*]
FISH'ING, *ppr.* Attempting to catch fish; searching; seeking to draw forth by artifice or indirectly; adding a piece of timber to a mast or other piece of timber to strengthen it.
FISH'ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching fish.—2. A fishery.
FISH'ING-FROG, *n.* The angler, toad-fish, or *lophius.* This animal lives at the bottom of the water, crouching close to the ground; and, by means of its ventral and pectoral fins, it stirs up the mud and sand in such a manner as to conceal itself from other fishes. The long filament at the tip of the nose is elevated, and the glittering appendage at its extremity is said to attract the smaller fishes as a bait. [*See* ANGLER.]
FISH'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where fishes are caught with seines or nets; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.
FISH'KETTLE, *n.* A kettle made long for boiling fish whole.
FISH'LIKE, *a.* Resembling fish.
FISH'MARKET, *n.* A place where fish are exposed for sale.
FISH'MEAL, *n.* A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.
FISH'MONGER, *n.* A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.
FISH'POND, *n.* A pond in which fishes are bred and kept.
FISH'ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship between the afterhold and the spirit room.
FISH'SPEAR, *n.* A spear for taking fish by stabbing them.
FISH'WIFE, *n.* A woman that cries fish for sale.
FISH'WOMAN, *n.* A woman who sells fish.
FISH'Y, *a.* Consisting of fish.—2. Inhabited by fish; as, the *fishy* flood.—3. Having the qualities of fish; like fish; as, a *fishy* form; a *fishy* taste or smell.
FIS'SILE, *a.* [L. *fissilis*, from *fissus*, divided, from *findo*, to split.] That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone. *Newton.*

FISSIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be cleft.
FIS'SIPED, *a.* [L. *fissus*, divided, and *pes*, foot.] Having separate toes.
FIS'SIPED, *n.* An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane.
FISSIRO'STRES, *n.* [L. *findo*, to divide, and *rostrum*, a beak.] The swallow tribe of birds, distinguished by a very broad bill, with a very wide gape, and small and feeble feet. They belong to the order *Insessores*, or perchers, and take their food on the wing.
FISSURELL'A, *n.* A gasteropod, a genus of shells of the order *Scutibranchiata.*
FIS'SURE, *n.* (fish'ure) [Fr. from L. *fissura*, from *findo*, to split.] 1. A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening; as, the *fissure* of a rock.—2. In *sur.*, a crack or slit in a bone, either transversely or longitudinally, by means of external force.—3. In *anat.*, a deep, narrow sulcus, or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.—4. In *her.*, a fourth part of the bend sinister. In *bot.*, applied to the opening of seed vessels, anthers, &c.
FIS'SURE, *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.
FIS'SURED, *pp.* Cleft; divided; cracked. A fissured leaf is one divided into segments.
FIST, *n.* [Sax. *fyst*; G. *faust.* Qu. is it from the root of *fast?*] The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.
FIST, *v. t.* To strike with the fist.—2. To gripe with the fist. [*Lit. us.*]
FIST'ICUFFS, *n.* [*fist* and *cuff.*] Blows or a combat with the fist; a boxing.
FISTU'CA, *n.* [L.] An instrument for driving piles, with two handles, raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent, so as that it may fall upon the head of the pile, and drive it into the ground. It is called by the workmen, a *monkey.*
FIS'TULA, *n.* [L.; Eng. *whistle.*] Properly, a pipe; a wind instrument of music, originally a reed.—2. In *sur.*, a deep, narrow, and callous ulcer, generally arising from abscesses. It differs from a sinus, in being callous.—*Fistula lachrymalis*, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with the flowing of tears.
FISTULA'NA, *n.* A genus of acephalous molluscs, which live buried in sand, stones, ooze, or wood.
FIS'TULAR, } *a.* Hollow, like a pipe
FIS'TULOUS, } or reed; as, a *fistulous* leaf or stem.
FIS'TULATE, *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula.
FIS'TULATE, *v. t.* To make hollow like a pipe. [*Lit. us.*]
FIS'TULIFORM, *a.* [*fistula* and *form.*] Being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.

Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform. Phillips.*

FIS'TULOUS, *a.* Having the form or nature of a fistula; as, a *fistulous* ulcer.
FIT, *n.* [Qu. W. *fith*, a gliding or darting motion. The French express the sense of this word by *boutade*, from *bout*, the primary sense of which is to shoot or push out. It seems to be allied to L. *peto, impeto*, to assault, or to Eng. *pet*, and primarily to denote a rushing on or attack, or a start. *See* FIT, suitable.] 1. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of a disease. We apply the word to the return of an ague, after intermission; as, a cold *fit*. We apply it to the first attack, or to the return of other diseases; as, a *fit* of the gout or stone; and in general, to a disease however continued; as, a *fit* of sickness.—2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; as, a *fit* of apoplexy or epilepsy; hysteric *fits*.—3. Any short return after intermission: a turn; a period or interval. He moves by *fits* and starts.

By *fits* my swelling grief appears. *Addison.*

4. A temporary affection or attack; as, a *fit* of melancholy, or of grief, a *fit* of pleasure.—5. Disorder; distemperature.—6. [Sax. *fitt*, a song.] Anciently, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto.
FIT, *a.* [Flemish, *vitten*; G. *pass*, fit, and a pace; *passen*, to be fit, suitable, right. This is from the root of Eng. *pass*: D. *pas*, time, season; *van pas*, fitting, fit, convenient; Eng. *put*; Dan. *passer*, to be fit. In L. *competo*, whence *compatible*, signifies properly to meet or to fall on, hence to suit or be fit, from *peto.* This is probably the same word. The primary sense is to come to, to fall on, hence to meet, to extend to, to be close, to suit. To *come* or *fall*, is the primary sense of time or season, as in the Dutch.] 1. Suitable; convenient; meet; becoming.

Is it *fit* to say to a king, Thou art wicked? Job xxxiv.

Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands, as it is *fit* in the Lord. Col. iii.

2. Qualified; as, men of valour *fit* for war.

No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is *fit* for the kingdom of God. Luke ix.

FIT, *v. t.* To adapt; to suit; to make suitable.

The carpenter...marketh it out with a line, he *fitteth* it with planes. Is. xliv.

2. To accommodate a person with any thing; as, the tailor *fits* his customer with a coat. The original phrase is, he *fits* a coat *to* his customer. But the phrase implies also furnishing, providing a thing suitable for another.—3. To prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary; as, to *fit* a ship *for* a long voyage. *Fit* yourself *for* action or defence.—4. To qua-

lify; to prepare; as, to *fit* a student *for* college.—*To fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means; as, to *fit out* a privateer.—*To fit up*, to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person; as, to *fit up* a house for a guest.

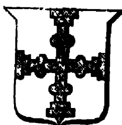
FIT, *v. i.* To be proper or becoming.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope*

2. To suit or be suitable; to be adapted. His coat *fits* very well. *But this is an elliptical phrase.*

FITCH, *n.* A chick-pea; a vetch.

FITCH'E, or **FITCH-ED**, *pp.* [Fr *fiche.*] In *her.*, a term used chiefly in crosses when the lower parts or extremities are sharpened to a point, to pitch or fix in the ground.


Cross F tche.

FITCH'ET, } *n.* A polecat; a foumart
FITCH'EW, } [W. *gwicyll* or *gwicyn*]

FIT'FUL, *a* Varied by paroxysms; full of fits.

FIT'FULLY, *adv.* By fits; at intervals.

FIT'LIER, *a.* or *adv.* More fit, or fitly.

FIT'LIEST, *adv.* Most fitly

FIT'LY, *adv.* Suitably; properly; with propriety. A maxim *fitly* applied —2 Commodiously; conveniently.

FIT'MENT,† *n.* Something adapted to a purpose.

FIT'NESS, *n.* Suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation; as, the *fitness* of things to their use.—2 Propriety; meetness, justness; reasonableness; as, the *fitness* of measures or laws.—3. Preparation; qualification; as, a student's *fitness* for college.—4. Convenience; the state of being fit.

FIT'TABLE, *a.* Suitable.

FIT'TED, *pp.* Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.

FIT'TER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.

FIT'TING, *ppr.* Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with.

FIT'TINGLY, *adv.* Suitably.

FITZ, Norm. *fites, fiuz*, or *fiz*, a son, is used in names, as in *Fitzherbert, Fitzroy, Carlovitz.*

FIVE, *a.* [Sax. *fif;* G. *fünf;* W. *pum, pump;* Arm. *pemp.*] Four and one added; the half of ten; as, *five* men; *five* loaves. Like other adjectives, it is often used as a noun.

Five of them were wise, and *five* were foolish; Matt. xxv.

FIVEBAR, } *a.* Having five bars,
FIVEBARRED, } as, a *fivebarred* gate

FIVECLEFT, *a.* Quinquefid; divided into five segments.

FIVEFINGERED, *a.* Having five fingers.

FIVEFOLD, *a* In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.

FIVELEAF, *n.* Cinquefoil.

FIVELEAFED, *a.* Having five leaves; as, *fiveleafed* clover, or *cinquefoil.*

FIVELOBED, *a.* Consisting of five lobes.

FIVEPARTED, *a.* Divided into five parts.

FIVE POINTS, *n.* The principal points of controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians. They relate to predestination, satisfaction, regeneration, grace, and final perseverance.

FIVES, *n.* A kind of play with a ball.

FIVES, or **VIVES**, *n.* A disease of horses, resembling the strangles.

FIVETOOTHED, *a.* Having five teeth.

FIVEVALVED, *a.* Having five valves.

FIX, *v. t.* [Fr. *fixer;* L. *fixus, figo.*] 1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably. The universe is governed by *fixed* laws.—2. To set or place permanently; to establish. The prince *fixed* his residence at York. Some men have no *fixed* opinions.—3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to *fix* a cord or line to a hook.—4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it; to fasten. The gentleman *fixed* his eyes on the speaker, and addressed him with firmness.—5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering; as, to *fix* the attention. The preacher *fixes* the attention of his audience, or the hearers *fix* their attention on the preacher.—6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. Gold, diamonds, silver, platina, are among the most *fixed* bodies.—7. To transfix; to pierce. [*Lit. us.*]—8. To withhold from motion. 9. In *popular use*, in *America*, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to *fix* clothes or dress; to *fix* the furniture of a room. This use is analogous to that of *set*, in the phrase, to *set* a razor.

FIX, *v. i.* To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization.—3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance. ☛ *To fix on*, to settle the opinion or resolution on any thing, to determine on. The contracting parties have *fixed on* certain leading points.

FIX'ABLE, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm

FIXA'TION, *n.* The act of fixing.—2 Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established; as, *fixation* in matters of religion —3. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence. [*Lit. us*]

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation.* *Raligh.*

4. That firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as, the *fixation* of gold or other metals.—5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm; state of being fixed.

FIX'ED, *pp* Settled; established, firm; fast; stable.—*Fixed air*, an invisible and permanently elastic fluid, heavier than common air, and fatal to animal life, produced from the combustion of carbonaceous bodies, as wood or charcoal, and by artificial processes; called also *aerial acid, cretaceous acid*, and more generally, *carbonic acid* —*Fixed bodies* are those which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization. —*Fixed stars* are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies. —*Fixed oils*, such as are obtained by simple pressure, and are not readily volatilized; so called in distinction from *volatile oils.*—*Fixed oil*, or *fat*, in *general*, signifies a compound of oxide of glycerule with certain organic acids. Such compounds are exclusively natural products, not having been as yet formed artificially. Among animals they occur chiefly in the cellular membrane; among plants, in the seeds, capsules, or pulp surrounding the seed; very seldom in the root. They are generally inodorous, and when fluid, or melted, make a greasy stain on paper, which is permanent. A *cross fixed*, in *her.*, is one borne in the centre of the escutcheon, without extending to the sides, and attached thereto.


Cross fixed.

FIX'EDLY, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

FIX'EDNESS, *n.* A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; as, a *fixedness* in religion or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject.—2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as, the *fixedness* of gold.—3. Firm coherence of parts; solidity.

FIXID'ITY,† *n* Fixedness.

FIX'ING, *ppr.* Settling; establishing.

FIX'ITY, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat.

FIX'TURE, *n.* Position.—2. Fixedness firm pressure; as, the *fixture* of the foot. —3. Firmness; stable state.—4. That which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, &c., and which the tenant cannot legally take away, when he removes to another house.

FIX'URE, *n* Position; stable pressure firmness. [*Lit. us.*]

FIZ'GIG, *n.* A fishgig,—*which see.*—2. A gadding, flirting girl. —3. A fire-work, made of wetted powder.

FIZZ, } *v. i.* To make a hissing
FIZ'ZLE, } sound.

FLAB'BINESS, *n.* [*See* FLABBY.] A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure

FLAB'BY, *a.* [W. *llib*, a soft, lank, limber state; *llibin*, flaccid, lank; *llipa*, flaccid, lank, *flapping; llipâu*, to become flabby, to droop; *llipanu*, to make *glib* or smooth. *Flabby, flap*, and *glib*, appear to be from the same root.] Soft; yielding to the touch and easily moved or shaken; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight; as, *flabby* flesh.

FLA'BEL, *n.* [L. *flabellum.*] A fan.

FLABEL'LIFORM, *a.* [L *flabellum*, a fan, and *forma*, form.] Fan-shaped, a term applied generally in *nat hist.*

FLAB'ILE, *a.* [from L. *flo*, to blow] Subject to be blown about.

FLAC'CID, *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, from *flacceo*, to hang down, to *flag;* Ir. *floch;* W. *llac*, and *llag*, slack, sluggish, lax; *llaciaw*, to slacken, to relax, to droop; *llaca*, slop, mud; *lleigiaw*, to flag, to lag, to skulk; *lleigus*, flagging, drooping, sluggish, slow. We see that *flaccid, flag, slack, sluggish, slow*, and *lag*, are all of this family.] Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; as, a *flaccid* muscle; *flaccid* flesh.

FLAC'CIDLY, *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

FLAC'CIDNESS, } *n.* Laxity; limber-
FLACCID'ITY, } ness; want of firmness or stiffness.

FLACK'ER, *v. i.* To flutter, as a bird. [*Local.*]

FLACOURTIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of equatorial shrubs or small trees. One species, *Flacourtia Ramontchi*, is the Madagascar plum.

FLAG, *v. i.* [W. *llacâu*, or *llaciaw*, to

relax, to droop; *llegu*, to flag; L. *flacceo;* Ir. *lag*, weak. *See* FLACCID. The sense is primarily to bend, or rather to recede, to *lag*.] 1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding; as, the *flagging* sails.—2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; as, the spirits *flag*.—3. To grow weak; to lose vigour; as, the strength *flags*.—4. To become dull or languid.

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag*. *Swift.*

FLAG, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to drop; as, to *flag* the wings.

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llec;* Ir. *liag*, a broad flat stone; allied perhaps to *lay*.] A flat stone, or a pavement of flat stones.

FLAG, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llaç*, a blade.] The *Iris pseud-acorus* of Linn., a plant of the genus *Iris*, belonging to the class Triandria, order monogynia, and nat. order Iridaceæ. It is also termed *flower de luce*. It has sword-shaped leaves, and yellow flowers, grows in marshy places, and by the sides of streams and lakes. The root has been recommended for alleviating the toothache, and is used for dying black in the Hebrides. The leaves make excellent thatch, and are also employed for making bottoms to chairs. The seeds, when roasted, are recommended as a substitute for coffee.

FLAG, *n.* [G. *flagge;* Dan. *flag;* Sw. *flagg;* allied probably to the preceding word, in the sense of bending or spreading.] An ensign or colours; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff. In *the army*, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another. In *the marine*, a banner or standard by which the ships of one nation are distinguished from those of another, or by which an admiral is distinguished from other ships of his squadron. In *the British navy*, an admiral's *flag* is displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast-head, a vice-admiral's at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head, and a rear-admiral's at the mizzen-top-gallant-mast-head. *To strike* or *lower the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap in token of respect or submission.—*To strike the flag*, in *an engagement*, is the sign of surrendering.—*To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarter; or in some cases, to manifest a friendly design. The *red flag* is a sign of defiance or battle.—*To hang the flag half mast high*, is a token or signal of mourning.—*Flag-officer*, an admiral; the commander of a squadron.—*Flag-ship*, the ship which bears the admiral, and in which his flag is displayed.—*Flag-staff*, the staff that elevates the flag.

FLAG'BROOM, *n.* A broom for sweeping flags.

FLAG'STONE, *n.* A flat stone for a foot pavement.

FLAG'WORM, *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

FLAG'ELET, or **FLAG'EOLET**, *n.* [Fr. *flageolet*, from L. *flatus*, by corruption, or Gr. πλαγιαυλος· πλαγιος, oblique, and αυλος, a flute.] A little flute; a small wind instrument of music, played on by means of a mouth-piece, in the manner of the old English flute and pitch-pipe. The double *flageolet* consists of two instruments united by one mouth-piece, and producing double notes.

FLAG'ELLANT, *n.* [L. *flagellans*, from *flagello*, to *flog*.] One who whips himself in religious discipline. The Flagellants were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy A. D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament. They walked in procession with shoulders bare, and whipped themselves till the blood ran down their bodies, to obtain the mercy of God, and appease his wrath against the vices of the age.

FLAG'ELLATE, *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.

FLAGELLA'TION, *n.* [L. *flagello*, to beat or whip, to *flog*, from *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, or *flail*, G. *flegel*, Fr. *fleau*. *See* FLAIL and FLOG.] A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

FLAGEL'LIFORM, *a.* [L. *flagelliformis*, from *flagellum*, a whip, and *forma*, form.] Whip-like; applied to a stem that is long and pliant, or whip like. The term is also generally applied in *nat. hist.*

FLAGEL'LUM, *n.* [L. a whip.] In *bot.*, a trailing shoot of the vine, sometimes used to denominate that form of stem called a runner.

FLAG'GED, *pp.* Laid with flat stones.

FLAG'GINESS, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAG'GING, *ppr.* Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

FLAG'GY, *a.* Weak, flexible; limber; not stiff.—2. Weak in taste; insipid; as, a *flaggy* apple.—3. Abounding with flags, the plant.

FLAGI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *flagitium*, a scandalous crime, probably from the root of *flagrant*.] 1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; villanous; atrocious; scandalous; as, a *flagitious* action or crime.—2. Guilty of enormous crimes; corrupt, wicked; as, a *flagitious* person.—3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices; as, *flagitious* times.

FLAGI''TIOUSLY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

FLAGI''TIOUSNESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness; villany.

FLAG'ON, *n.* [L. *lagena;* Gr. λαγηνος. Ir. *clagun;* Fr. *flacon*.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

Stay me with *flagons*, comfort me with apples, for I am sick of love; Cant. ii.

FLA'GRANCY,† *n.* [*See* FLAGRANT.] A burning; great heat; inflammation.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes. *Bacon.*

2. Excess; enormity; as, the *flagrancy* of a crime.

FLA'GRANT, *a.* [L. *flagrans*, from *flagro*, to burn, Gr. φλεγω, φλογοω. In D. *flakkeren* is to blaze.] 1. Burning; ardent; eager; as, *flagrant* desires.—2. Glowing; red; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask. *Pope.*

3. Red, inflamed. [*The foregoing senses are unusual.*]—4. Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous, as, a *flagrant* crime.

Flagrante bello. [L.] The war raging.

Flagrante delicto. [L.] During the perpetration of the crime; as, taken *in flagrante delicto*, caught in the fact, or act.

FLA'GRANTLY, *adv.* Ardently; notoriously.

FLA'GRATE, *v. t.* To burn. [*Lit. us.*]

FLAGRA'TION, *n.* A burning. [*Lit. us.*]

FLAIL, *n.* [D. *vlegel;* G. *flegel;* L. *flagellum;* Fr. *fleau*. We retain the original verb in *flog*, to strike, to *lay* on, L. *fligo*, whence *affligo*, to afflict; Gr. πληγη, L. *plaga*, a stroke, or perhaps from the same root as *lick* and *lay*. *See* LICK.] An instrument for thrashing or beating corn from the ear. It consists of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand; the swiple, which strikes the corn, and the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swiple, and which may be a thong of leather, a hempen rope, or a rope of straw.



Thrashing with the Flail.

FLAKE, *n.* [Sax. *flace;* D. *vlaak*, a hurdle for wool; *vlok*, a flock, a flake, a tuft; G. *flocke*, *flage*, id.; Dan. *flok*, a herd, and *lok*, a *lock* or flock of wool; L. *floccus*, Gr. πλοκη, πλοκος: Ir. *flocas*. *Flake* and *flock* are doubtless the same word, varied in orthography, and connected perhaps with L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω. The sense is a complication, a crowd, or a *lay*.] 1. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a little bunch or cluster of snowy crystals, such as fall in still moderate weather. This is a *flake*, *lock* or *flock* of snow.—2. A layer or stratum; as, a *flake* of flesh or tallow; Job xli.—3. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off.—4. Any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales.

Little *flakes* of scurf. *Addison.*

5. A sort of carnations of two colours only, having large stripes going through the leaves.—6. A small stage hung over a ship's side, to calk or repair any breach.—7. In *Scotland*, a hurdle, and in the plural, hurdles or portable pales for fencing.—*White-flake*, in *painting*, is lead corroded by means of the pressing of grapes, or a ceruse prepared by the acid of grapes. It is brought from Italy, and of a quality superior to common white lead. It is used in oil and varnished painting, when a clean white is required.

FLAKE, *v. t.* To form into flakes.

FLAKE, *v. i.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off. We more usually say, to *flake off*.

FLAKED, *pp.* Formed into flakes.

FLAKE-WHITE, *n.* Oxide of bismuth.

FLAKING, *ppr.* Forming into flakes.

FLAKY, *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks; consisting of small loose masses.—2. Lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.

FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim;* W. *llam*, a leap.]

A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

Lies immortalised and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

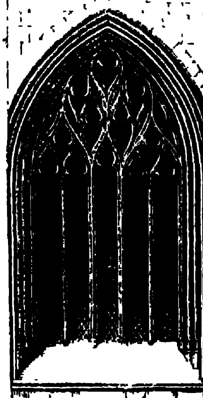
FLAM, *v. t.* To deceive with falsehood; to delude.

FLA'MANT, *a.* [Fr. *flambant.*] In *her.*, flaming, burning, as a firebrand, flambeaux, &c.

FLAM'BEAU, *n.* (flam'bo.) [Fr. from L. *flamma*, flame.] A light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax, and used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions. Flambeaux are made square, and usually consist of four wicks or branches, near an inch thick, and about three feet long, composed of coarse hempen yarn, half-twisted.


Flambeau

FLAMBOY'ANT, *a.* A term applied by French writers to that style of Gothic architecture in France which was co eval with the Perpendicular style in


Flamboyant window, Church of St. Ouen at Rouen

Britain. Its chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like tracery in the windows; whence the name.

FLAME, *n.* [Fr. *flamme;* L. *flamma;* G. *flamme.*] 1. A blaze; burning vapour; vapour in combustion; or according to modern chemistry, hydrogen or any inflammable gas, in a state of combustion, and naturally ascending in a stream from burning bodies, being specifically lighter than common air. A luminous fluid proceeding from burning bodies and from the combustion of their volatile particles. Flame is attended with great heat, and sometimes with the evolution of much light; but the temperature may be intense when the light is feeble, as is the case with the flame of burning hydrogen gas. According to Sir H. Davy, the flame of combustible bodies must be considered as the combustion of an explosive mixture of inflammable gas or vapour, and air; and that towards the interior of the flame, as of a candle, lamp, or gas jet, combustion goes on, proving that oxygen is mixed with the whole of the burning vapour. But according to other chemists the internal part of the flame is comparatively cool, the actual combustion being diffused over the surface and concentrated at the apex of the flame.—2. Fire in general.—3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention. One jealous, tattling mischief-maker will set a whole village in a *flame*.—4. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*. *Waller.*

5 Ardour of inclination; warmth of affection.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*. *Pope.*

6. The passion of love; ardent love.

My heart's on *flame*. *Cowley.*

7. Rage; violence, as, the *flames* of war.

FLAME, *v. t* To inflame; to excite.

FLAME, *v. i.* To blaze; to burn in vapour, or in a current; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion.—2. To shine like burning gas

In *flaming* yellow bright *Prior*

3 To break out in violence of passion

FLĀMECŎLOUR, *n.* Bright colour, as that of flame.

FLĀMECŎLOURED, *a.* Of the colour of flame; of a bright yellow colour.

FLĀME-EȲED, *a.* Having eyes like a flame.

FLĀMELESS, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.

FLA'MEN, *n* [L.] In *ancient Rome*, a priest. Originally there were three priests so called: the *Flamen Dialis*, consecrated to Jupiter; *Flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and *Flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus 2. A priest

FLĀMING, *ppr.* Burning in flame —2 *a.* Bright; red. Also, violent, vehement; as, a *flaming* harangue.

FLAMING, *n.* A bursting out in a flame.

FLĀMINGLY, *adv.* Most brightly, with great show or vehemence.

FLAMIN'GO, *n* [Sp. and Port. *flamenco*, from L *flamma*, flame] A fowl constituting the genus Phœnicopterus, of the grallic order Its body is smaller than that of the stork, but owing to the great length of the neck and legs, it stands three or four feet high. The beak is naked, toothed, and bent as if broken; the feet palmated and four-toed. This fowl resembles the heron in shape, but is entirely red, except the quill-feathers. It is a native of Africa and America.

FLAMIN'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen.

FLAMMABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability

FLAM'MABLE, *a.* Capable of being enkindled into flame.

FLAMMA'TION, *n.* The act of setting on flame. [The three last words are little used. Instead of them are used the compounds, *inflammable*, *inflammability*, *inflammation*.]

FLAM'MEOUS, *a.* Consisting of flame; like flame.

FLAMMIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *fero*, to bring] Producing flame.

FLAMMIV'OMOUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *vomo*, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

FLĀMY, *a.* [from *flame.*] Blazing; burning; as, *flamy* breath.—2. Having the nature of flame; as *flamy* matter.—3. Having the colour of flame.

FLANCH, *n.* In *mechanism*, the part of a piece screwed to something else.

FLANCH, or FLANQUE, *n.* In *her.*, an ordinary formed on each side of the shield by the segment of a circular superficies.

Flanches.

FLANGE, or FLANCH, *n.* [Qu. *flank*, or Fr. *frange*, fringe, or Gr. φαλαγξ.] A projecting rim or rib on any substance, such as the rims by which cast iron pipes are connected together, or the projecting pieces on the tires of the wheels of railway carriages.

FLANGED, *a.* Having a flange; connected together by means of flanges, as cast iron pipes.

FLANK, *n.* [Fr. *flanc;* G. *flanke;* Gr. λαγων: probably connected with *lank*, W. *llac*, Eng. *flap*, Gr. λαγαρος, and so called from its laxity, or from breadth.] 1 The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. Hence,—2. The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment, or battalion. To attack an enemy *in flank*, is to attack them on the side.—3. In *fort.*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain; or it is a line drawn from the extremity of the face toward the inside of the work.—4. In *arch.*, the side of any building.

FLANK, *v t* [Fr. *flanquer;* Sp *flanquear.*] 1. To attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops; or to place troops so as to command or attack the flank.—2. To post so as to overlook or command on the side; as, to *flank* a passage.—3 To secure or guard on the side; as, *flanked* with rocks.—4 To turn the flank; to pass round the side.

FLANK, *v. i* To border; to touch.—2. To be posted on the side.

FLANK'ED, *pp.* Attacked on the side; covered or commanded on the flank.

FLANK'ER, *n* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

FLANK'ER, *v t.* To defend by lateral fortifications.—2 To attack sideways.

FLANK'ERED, *pp* Attacked on the side; defended by lateral works.

FLANK'ERING, *ppr.* Defending by lateral works; attacking sideways.

FLANK'ING, *ppr.* Turning the flank; attacking on the side, or commanding on the flank.

FLAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *flanelle;* G. *flanell;* W. *gwlanen*, from *gwlan*, wool, L. *lana.*] A soft nappy woollen cloth of loose texture

FLAN'NELLED, *a.* Covered or wrapped in flannel.

FLANQ'UEURS, *n. plur.* [From the French.] In *milit. affairs*, cavalry scouts employed partly to observe and partly to harass the enemy.

FLAP, *n.* [G. *lappen* and *klappe;* Sax. *lappa*, a *lap;* W. *llab*, a stroke, a whipping; *llabiaw*, to *slap;* L. *alapa*, a slap. There is a numerous family of words in *Lb*, which spring from striking with something broad, or from a noun denoting something flat and broad. It seems difficult to separate *flap* from *clap*, *slap*, *flabby*, *lap*, &c.]

1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or is easily moved.

A cartilaginous *flap* on the opening of the larynx. *Brown.*

We say, the *flap* of a garment, the *flap* of the ear, the *flap* of a hat.—2. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it.—3. The *flaps*, a disease in the lips of horses. In *arch.*, folds or leaves attached to window shutters to increase their size when they are not sufficiently broad to exclude the light. They are also called back flaps or back folds

FLAP, *v. t* To beat with a flap.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings. *Pope.*

2. To move something broad, as, to *flap* the wings —3. To let fall, as the brim of a hat. [This sense seems to indicate a connection with *lap*]

FLAP, *v. i* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose.—2. To fall, as the brim of a hat, or other broad thing.

FLAP'DRAGON, *n* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.—2 The thing eaten

FLAP'DRAGON, *v. t* To swallow or devour.

FLAP'EARED, *a.* Having broad loose ears.

FLAP'JACK,† *n.* An apple puff.

FLAP'MOUTHED, *a.* Having loose hanging lips.

FLAP'PED, *pp.* Struck with something broad, let down; having the brim fallen, as a *flapped* hat.

FLAP'PER, *n.* One who flaps.—2. The instrument used to flap with.

FLAP'PING, *ppr.* Striking; beating; moving something broad; as, *flapping* wings.

FLARE, *v. i* [If this word is not contracted, it may be allied to *clear*, *glare*, *glory*, L *floreo*, Eng *floor*, the primary sense of which is to open, to spread, from parting, departing, or driving apart. But in Norm *flair* is to blow, and possibly it may be from L. *flo*, or it may be contracted from G. *flackern*] 1. To waver; to flutter, to burn with an unsteady light; as, the candle *flares*, that is, the light wanders from its natural course —2. To flutter with splendid show; to be loose and waving as a showy thing.

With ribbons pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shak.*

3. To glitter with transient lustre

But speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing. *Herbert*

4. To glitter with painful splendour.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton.*

5. To be exposed to too much light.

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. [Qu] *Prior.*

6 To open or spread outward To *flare*, or to *flare over*, in *marine language*, is to hang over; that is, when a vessel is let out broader aloft than the due proportion will allow.—*Flaring*, in distinction from *falling home*, is when a ship's side forward, falls out from a perpendicular. It is then said to have a *flaring* bow.

FLARE, *n* An unsteady broad offensive light.

FLARING, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy.—2. Opening; widening outward; as, a *flaring* fireplace.

FLASH, *n.* [Ir. *lasair*, *lasrach*, a flame, a *flash*; *lasadh*, *lasaim*, to burn, to kindle; *leos*, light; *leosam*, to give light; also, *loisgim*, *losgadh*, to burn; *loisi*, flame; Dan. *lys*, light; *lyser*, to shine, to *glisten* or *glister*. Qu. G. *blitz*, a glance; *blitzen*, to lighten, to *flash*. There is a numerous class of words in *Ls*, with different prefixes, that denote *to shine*, to throw light, as *gloss*, *glass*, *glisten*, *blush*, *flush*, *flash*, *lustre*, &c.; but perhaps they are not all of one family. The Welsh has *llathru*, to make smooth and glossy, to polish, to glitter; *llethrid*, a gleam, a *flash*. *See* FLUSH.] 1. A sudden burst of light, a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; as, a *flash* of lightning.—2 A sudden burst of flame and light; an instantaneous blaze; as, the *flash* of a gun —3. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as, a *flash* of wit; a *flash* of joy or mirth.

His companions recollect no instance of premature wit, no striking sentiment no *flash* of fancy *Watt.*

4 A short, transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon*

5. A body of water driven by violence [*Local*]—6 A little pool. Qu. *plash* [*Local*]

FLASH, *v. i.* To break forth, as a sudden flood of light, to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendour. It differs from *glitter*, *glisten*, and *gleam*, in denoting a flood or wide extent of light The latter words may express the issuing of light from a small object, or from a pencil of rays. A diamond may *glitter* or *glisten*, but it does not *flash*. *Flash* differs from other words also in denoting *suddenness* of appearance and disappearance.—2 To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light, as, the powder *flashed* in the pan *Flashing* differs from *exploding* or *disploding*, in not being accompanied with a loud report —3 To burst out into any kind of violence

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other *Shak*

4. To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment, or bright thought

FLASH, *v. t* To strike up a body of water from the surface.

He rudely *flashed* the waves *Spenser*

2 To strike or to throw like a burst of light; as, to *flash* conviction on the mind.

FLASH'ER, *n* A man of more appearance of wit than reality —2 † A rower

FLASH'ES, *n* Sluices applied at shoals in navigable rivers, to raise the water while craft is passing.

FLASH'ILY, *adv.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

FLASH'ING, *ppr* Bursting forth as a flood of light, or of flame and light, or as wit, mirth, or joy.

FLASH'ING, *n.* The act of creating an artificial flood at shallows in a river, by penning up the water either in the river itself, or in side reservoirs.

FLASH'INGS, *n.* In *plumbery*, pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney shaft or other object comes through a roof and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, &c, and folded down so as to lap over and protect the joining. When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the laid of a gutter, it is in *Scotland* called an apron.

FLASH'Y, *a.* Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid; as, *flashy* wit.—2. Showy; gay; as, a *flashy* dress.—3. Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit; as, food or drink. —4. Washy; plashy. [*See* PLASH.]

FLÄSK, *n.* [G. *flasche*; Dan. *flaske*; Sax. *flaxa*; W. *flasg*, a basket.] 1. A kind of bottle; as, a *flask* of wine or oil.—2. A vessel for powder.—3. A bed in a gun-carriage.

FLÄSK'ET, *n.* A vessel in which viands are served up.—2. A long shallow basket.

FLAT, *a.* [G. *platt*; Sw. *flat*; Fr. *plat*; It. *piatto*; from extending or laying. Allied probably to W. *llez*, *lled*, *llyd*; L. *latus*, broad; Gr. πλατυς; Eng. *blade*.] 1. Having an even surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys; as, *flat* land.—2. Horizontal; level without inclination; as, a *flat* roof; or with a moderate inclination or slope; for we often apply the word to the roof of a house that is not steep, though inclined —3 Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground He fell or lay *flat* on the ground —4 Not elevated or erect; fallen.

Cease t' admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat* *Milton*

5. Level with the ground; totally fallen

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat* *Milton.*

6 In *painting*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures —7. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead, as, fruit *flat* to the taste —8. Dull, unanimated, frigid; without point or spirit; applied to discourses and compositions. The sermon was very *flat* —9. Depressed; spiritless, dejected.

I feel my hopes all *flat*. *Milton.*

10 Unpleasing; not affording gratification How *flat* and insipid are all the pleasures of this life —11. Peremptory; absolute; positive, downright He gave the petitioner a *flat* denial

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair. *Milton.*

12 Not sharp or shrill; not acute; as, a *flat* sound. 13. Low, as the prices of goods, or dull, as sales.

FLAT, *n* A level or extended plain In *America*, it is applied particularly to low ground or meadow that is level, but it denotes any land of even surface and of some extent.—2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand bank under water.—3 The broad side of a blade.—4. Depression of thought or language.—5. A surface without relief or prominences.—6. In *music*, a mark of depression in sound. It is marked thus ♭, and is used to lower or depress, by the degree of a semitone, any note in the natural scale.—7. A boat, broad and flat-bottomed —8. In *arch.*, that part of the covering of a house laid horizontal, and covered with lead or other material. A *flat-bottomed* boat is constructed for conveying passengers or troops, horses, carriages, and baggage.—*Flat aft*, in *seamen's language*, is the situation of the sails, when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind.—*Flats* in *ship-building*, the name given to all the timbers in midships.

FLAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatir*, *aplatir*.] 1. To

level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten.—2. To make vapid or tasteless. —3. To make dull or unanimated. —*To flat in the sail*, in *seamen's language*, is to draw in the aftmost clew of a sail towards the middle of the ship.

FLAT, *v. i.* To grow flat; to fall to an even surface.—2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.

FLAT ARCH, *n.* A plat band or lintel formed of several stones radiating to a centre.

FLAT'-BOTTOMED, *a* Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in fortification.

FLAT'-FISH, *n.* One of the divisions of those soft-finned fishes which are *sub brachial* or have the ventral fins under the pectorals, as the flounder and turbot.

FLAT'-IRON, *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth.

FLA'TIVE,† *a* [L. *flatus*, from *flo*, to blow.] Producing wind; flatulent.

FLAT'LONG, *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise

FLAT'LY, *adv.* Horizontally; without inclination.—2. Evenly; without elevations and depressions. —3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.—4. Peremptorily; positively; downright

He *flatly* refused his aid. *Sidney.*

FLAT'NESS, *n.* Evenness of surface; levelness; equality of surface.—2. Want of relief or prominence; as, the *flatness* of a figure in sculpture. 3. Deadness; vapidness; insipidity: as, the *flatness* of cider or beer.—4. Dejection of fortune, low state.

The *flatness* of my misery. *Shak*

5. Dejection of mind; a low state of the spirits; depression; want of life

6 Dulness; want of point, insipidity: frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness* *Pope*

7. Gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

Flatness of sound joined with a harshness. *Bacon*

FLAT'-NOSED, *a.* Having a flat nose.

FLAT'-ROOFED, *a.* Having a flat roof. [*See* the *a.* FLAT, No 2]

FLAT'TED, *pp.* Made flat; rendered even on the surface; also, rendered vapid or insipid.

FLAT'TEN, *v. t.* (flat'n.) [Fr *flatir*, from *flat.*] 1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level —2. To beat down to the ground: to lay flat.—3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale —4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit — 5. In *music*, to reduce, as sound; to render less acute or sharp.—*To flatten a sail*, to extend it fore and aft, whereby its effect is lateral only.

FLAT'TEN, *v. i.* (flat'n) To grow or become even on the surface.—2. To become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless. —3. To become dull or spiritless.

FLAT'TENING, *ppr.* Making flat

FLAT'TER, *n.* The person or thing by which any thing is flattened.

FLAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatter*; Ice. *fladra*; Dan. *flatterer*. In Ir. *bladaire* is a flatterer; *bleid*, a wheedling; *blaith* is plain, smooth; and *blath* is praise. *Flatter* may be from the root of *flat*, that is, to make smooth, to appease, to soothe; but the Ir. *blath* would seem to be connected with L. *plaudo*. Perhaps *flat* and *plaudo* are from one root, the radical sense of which must be to extend, strain, stretch.] 1. To soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favourable notice, by respectful attention, or by any thing that exalts him in his own estimation, or confirms his good opinion of himself. We *flatter* a woman when we praise her children.

A man that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet; Prov. xxix.

2. To please; to gratify; as, to *flatter* one's vanity or pride.—3. To praise falsely; to encourage by favourable notice; as, to *flatter* vices or crimes — 4. To encourage by favourable representations or indications; as, to *flatter* hopes. We are *flattered* with the prospect of peace —5. To raise false hopes by representations not well founded; as, to *flatter* one with a prospect of success; to *flatter* a patient with the expectation of recovery when his case is desperate —6. To please; to soothe.

A concert of voices—makes a harmony that *flatters* the ears. *Dryden.*

7. To wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win by blandishments, praise, or enticements. How many young and credulous persons are *flattered* out of their innocence and their property, by seducing arts!

FLAT'TERED, *pp* Soothed by praise. pleased by commendation: gratified with hopes, false or well founded; wheedled.

FLAT'TERER, *n.* One who flatters, a fawner; a wheedler, one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favour, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does, being then most flattered *Shak*

The most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison*

FLAT'TERING, *ppr.* Gratifying with praise; pleasing by applause, wheedling, coaxing 2. *a* Pleasing to pride or vanity, gratifying to self-love; as, a *flattering* eulogy The minister gives a *flattering* account of his reception at court —3 Pleasing; favourable; encouraging hope. We have a *flattering* prospect of an abundant harvest The symptoms of the disease are *flattering*.

4 Practising adulation; uttering false praise; as, a *flattering* tongue.

FLAT'TERINGLY, *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to flatter — 2. In a manner to favour: with partiality.

FLAT'TERY, *n* [Fr *flatterie.*] 1 False praise, commendation bestowed for the purpose of gaining favour and influence, or to accomplish some purpose. Direct *flattery* consists in praising a person himself; indirect *flattery* consists in praising a person through his works or his connections.

Simple pride for *flattery* makes demands. *Pope*

Just praise is only a debt, but *flattery* is a present. *Rambler.*

2. Adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling. 3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.

FLAT'TING, *n* A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size —2. In *arch.*, a coat of paint which, from its mixture with turpentine, leaves the work flat or without gloss.

FLAT'TISH, *a* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

FLAT'ULENCE, } *n.* [*See* FLATULENT.]
FLAT'ULENCY, } Windiness in the stomach; air generated in a weak stomach and intestines by imperfect digestion, occasioning distension, uneasiness, pain, and often belchings. The most common way in which a flatulent state of the stomach and bowels is produced is by a fermentation, or chemical separation from the materials introduced into the stomach in the form of food. For the cure of this disease, carminatives, aperients, and tonics are resorted to. — 2. Airiness; emptiness vanity.

FLAT'ULENT, *a* [L. *flatulentus*, *flatus*, from *flo*, to blow.] 1. Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines.—2. Turgid with air; windy; as, a *flatulent* tumour.—3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach Pease is a *flatulent* vegetable.—4. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy; as, a *flatulent* writer; *flatulent* vanity.

FLATUOS'ITY,† *n.* Windiness; fulness of air; flatulence.

FLAT'UOUS,† *a.* [Lat. *flatuosus*] Windy; generating wind.

FLA'TUS, *n.* [L from *flo*, to blow.] 1. A breath; a puff of wind.—2. Wind generating in the stomach or other cavities of the body; flatulence

FLAT'WISE, *a.* or *adv.* [from *flat*] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

FLÄUNT, *v i.* [Supposed to come from Ang. Sax. *flean*, to fly. Qu. Scot. *flanter*, to waver. *See* FLOUNCE.] 1. To throw or spread out; to flutter: to display ostentatiously; as, *flaunting* show.

You *flaunt* about the streets in your new gilt chariot. *Arbuthnot.*

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

[This correctly expresses the author's meaning, which is, that the proud often attempt to make a show and parade of their importance, even in poverty. Johnson's remark on the use of the word seems therefore to be unfounded]

2. To carry a pert or saucy appearance

FLAUNT, *n.* Any thing displayed for show

FLAUNTING, *ppr.* Making an ostentatious display.

FLAUNTINGLY, *adv.* In a flaunting way.

FLAVIC'OMOUS, *a* [L *flavus* and *coma*] Having yellow hair.

FLA'VOUR, *n.* [Qu Fr. *flairer*, to smell; W *fleiriaw.*] The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell, in any manner. We say, the wine has a fine *flavour*, or a disagreeable *flavour*; the fruit has a bad *flavour*; a rose has a sweet *flavour*. The word then signifies the quality which is tasted or smelt; taste, odour, fragrance, smell.

FLA'VOUR, *v. t.* To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell.

FLA'VOURED, *a.* Having the quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling; as, *high-flavoured* wine, having the quality in a high degree.

FLA'VOURING, *ppr.* Giving a flavour to.

FLA'VOURLESS, *a* Without flavour; tasteless; having no smell or taste.

FLA'VOUROUS, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell.

FLA'VOUS,† *a.* [L. *flavus.*] Yellow.

FLAW, *n.* [W. *flaw*, a piece rent, a splinter, a ray, a dart, a *flaw; flau*, a spreading out, a radiation; *fla*, a parting from; also, *floçen*, a splinter; *floç*, a flying about; *floçi*, to dart suddenly; *flyçiaw*, to break out abruptly. The Gr. φλαω seems to be contracted from φλαδω or φλαθω.] 1. A breach; a crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or fissure; as, a *flaw* in a scythe, knife, or razor; a *flaw* in a china dish, or in a glass; a *flaw* in a wall. -2. A defect; a fault; any defect made by violence, or occasioned by neglect, as, a *flaw* in reputation; a *flaw* in a will, or in a deed, or in a statute.—3 A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration; *a word of common use among seamen.* [*This proves the primary sense to be, to burst or rush*]—4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*. *Dryden.*

5.† A sudden commotion of mind.

FLAW, *v. t.* To break; to crack.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts that *flawed*. *Dryden*

2 To break; to violate; as, to *flaw* a league. [*Lit. us.*]

FLAW'ED, *pp.* Broken; cracked

FLAW'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; cracking.

FLAW'LESS, *a.* Without cracks; without defect.

FLAWN,† *n.* [Sax *flena*; Fr *flan*] A sort of custard or pie.

FLAW'TER,† *v. t.* To scrape or pare a skin.

FLAW'Y, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks, broken; defective; faulty. 2 Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

FLAX, *n.* [Sax. *fleax, flex*; G *flachs* The elements are the same as in *flaccid.*] 1. A plant of the genus Linum, class Pentandria, order pentagynia, and nat order Linaceæ. It consists of a single slender stalk, the fibre of which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c The fine fibres may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk There are several varieties of flax cultivated, but the most useful is the *Linum usitatissimum* of Linn, an annual found within Britain and cultivated both in Scotland and Ireland, as well as in many countries in the north of Europe. A most useful oil is expressed from the seeds, and the residue, called linseed cake, is one of the most fattening kinds of food for cattle. The best seed comes from Riga and Holland. In New Zealand flax is obtained from a plant called *Phormium tenax*. [*See* FLAXPLANT.] —2. The fibrous part of the plant, when broken and cleaned by hatchelling or combing.


L. usitatissimum.

FLAX'COMB, *n.* An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating from it the tow or coarser part and the shives. It is also called a *hatchel.*

FLAX'DRESSER, *n.* One who breaks and swingles flax.

FLAX'ED, *adj.* Flocked; in flock like or flax-like masses, or abundance. [*Obsolete.*]

She as the learnedst maid was chose by them (Her *flaxed* hair crown'd with an anadem). *Browne.*

FLAX'EN, *a.* Made of flax; as *flaxen* thread. —2. Resembling flax; of the colour of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

Adown the shoulders of the heavenly fair In easy ringlets flowed her *flaxen* hair *Fawkes.*

FLAX'EN-HEADED, *a.* Having hair of flaxen colour.

FLAX'PLANT, or **FLAX'LILY,** *n.* The *Phormium tenax*, a plant in New Zealand that serves the inhabitants for flax It is an hexandrous herb, and belongs to the nat. order Asphodeleæ The fibres are said to be stronger than those of any other known vegetable. It has been introduced into Europe, as a fit plant to take the place of hemp [*See* PHORMIUM TENAX.]

FLAX'RAISER, *n* One who raises flax

FLAX'SEED, *n* The seed of flax.

FLAX'STAR, *n.* The *Lysimachia linum stellatum* of Linn, an herbaceous annual, indigenous to Italy.

FLAX'Y, *a.* Like flax; being of a light colour; fair.

FLAY, *v. t* [Sax. *flean*, G. *flohen*, Gr. φλοιω, φλοιζω, whence φλοιος, bark, rind; probably a contracted word] 1. To skin, to strip off the skin of an animal, as, to *flay* an ox. - 2 † To take off the skin or surface of any thing

FLAY'ED, *pp* Skinned; stripped of the skin.

FLAY'ER, *n* One who strips off the skin

FLAY'ING, *ppr* Stripping off the skin.

FLEA, *n.* [Sax. *flea*, G *floh*; Scot *flech*; from Sax *fleogan*, to fly. *See* FLEE and FLY] An insect of the genus Pulex. It has two eyes and six feet; the feelers are like threads; the rostrum is inflected, setaceous, and armed with a sting. The flea is remarkable for its agility, leaping to a surprising distance, and its bite is very troublesome.

FLEABANE, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Erigeron* of Linn, of the class Syngenesia, order polygamia superflua, and nat order Compositæ. The genus consists of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, mostly found in Europe The alpine *fleabane* is found in Scotland on the Breadalbane range of mountains. —2. A genus of plants, the *Inula* of Linn, and the *Pulicaria* of Gærtner. [*See* INULA]—3. A genus of plants, the *Conyza*. [*See* CONYZA.]

FLEABITE, } *n.* The bite of a flea,
FLEABITING, } or the red spot caused by the bite —2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, *a.* Bitten or stung by a flea.—2 Mean; worthless; of low birth or station.

FLEAWORT, *n* The *Cineraria* of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, order superflua, and nat. order Compositæ, found in almost every part of the globe. The marsh *fleawort* and field *fleawort* are found in England

FLEAK, *n* A lock. [*See* FLAKE]

FLEAM, *n.* [W. *flaim*; Arm. *flemm* or *flem*, the sting of a bee, a sharp point. In Welsh, *llem* and *llym* signify sharp, penetrating.] In *sur.* and *farriery*, a sharp instrument for opening veins for letting blood.

FLECHE, *n.* [Fr.] A name for a spire when of small base and great altitude.

FLECK, } *v. t.* [G. *fleck*, a spot;
FLECK'ER, } *flecken*, to spot; Dan. *flek, flekker.*] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

Both *flecked* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden*

[These words are obsolete or used only in poetry.]

FLECK'ED, or **FLECK'ERED,** *pp.* Spotted; streaked; variegated.

FLECT, FLECT'ANT, or **FLECT'ED,** *pp* In *her.*, applied to any thing bent or bowed into a round or circular form. *Flected* and *reflected*, bowed or bent in a serpentine form like the letter S.

FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *flectio.*] The act of bending, or state of being bent. [*See* INFLECTION]

FLEC'TOR, *n* A flexor,—*which see.*

FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *flee*; as, truth has *fled*

FLEDGE, *a* (flej) [G. *flügge*; D. *vlug*, fledged, quick, nimble; connected with G *fliegen*, D. *vliegen*, Sax. *fleogan*, to fly] Feathered; furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round *Milton.*

FLEDGE, *v. t.* To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

The birds were not yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves *L'Estrange.*

FLEDG'ED, *pp* Furnished with feathers for flight, covered with feathers.

FLEDGE'LING, *n.* A young bird just fledged

FLEDG'ING, *ppr* Furnishing with feathers for flight.

FLEE, *v. i. pret fled* [Sax. *flean, fleon, fleogan*; G *fliehen* This word is almost universally written *fly*, though properly *to fly* is to move with wings, as a bird, and *flee* to run away. They are now confounded. *See* FLY.] 1. To run with rapidity, as from danger, to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil. The enemy *fled* at the first fire.

Arise, take the young child and his mother, and *flee* into Egypt; Matt. ii.

2 To depart; to leave; to hasten away.

Resist the devil, and he will *flee* from you; James iv.

3. To avoid; to keep at a distance from. *Flee* fornication; *flee* from idolatry; 1 Cor. vi. 10.—*To flee the question* or *from the question*, in *legislation*, is said of a legislator who, when a question is to be put to the house, leaves his seat to avoid the dilemma of voting against his conscience, or giving an unpopular vote. In the phrases in which this verb appears to be transitive, there is really an ellipsis.

FLEECE, *n.* [Sax. *fleos, flys, flese*; G. *fliess*; most probably from shearing or stripping, as in Dutch the word signifies a film or membrane, as well as a *fleece*. The verb to *fleece* seems to favour the sense of stripping. But Qu. L. *vellus*, from *vello*, to pluck or tear off. In Russ. *volos* is hair or wool, written also *vlas*. It was probably the practice to pluck off wool, before it was to shear it.] The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

FLEECE, *v. t.* To shear off a covering or growth of wool.—2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions, under colour of law or justice, or pretext of necessity, or

by virtue of authority. Arbitrary princes *fleece* their subjects; and clients complain that they are sometimes *fleeced* by their lawyers. This word is rarely or never used for plundering in war by a licentious soldiery; but is properly used to express a stripping by contributions levied on a conquered people.—3. To spread over as with wool; to make white.

FLEE'CED, *pp.* Stripped by severe exactions.

FLEE'CED, *a.* Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces; as, a sheep is well *fleeced.*

FLEECELESS, *a.* Having no fleece

FLEE'CER, *n.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.

FLEE'CING, *ppr.* Stripping of money or property by severe demands of fees, taxes, or contributions

FLEE'CY, *a.* Covered with wool; woolly; as, a *fleecy* flock.—2 Resembling wool or a fleece, soft, complicated; as, *fleecy* snow; *fleecy* locks, *fleecy* hosiery.

FLEER, *v. i.* [Scot. *flyre* or *fleyr*, to make wry faces, to leer, to look surly, Ice *flyra.* In D. *gluuren* signifies to leer, to peep; Sw. *plira;* Dan *plirende*, ogling, leering. This word seems to be *leer*, with a prefix, and *leer* presents probably the primary sense] 1 To deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe, to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; as, to *fleer* and flout.

Covered with an antic face,
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity *Shak.*

2 To leer; to grin with an air of civility

FLEER, *v t* To mock; to flout at.

FLEER, *n* Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks

And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns. *South*

2 A grin of civility.

A treacherous *fleer* on the face of deceivers *South.*

FLEERER, *n* A mocker, a fawner

FLEERING, *ppr* Deriding, mocking, counterfeiting an air of civility

FLEERINGLY, *adv* In a fleering manner.

FLEET, in English names, [Sax. *fleot*,] denotes a *flood*, a creek, or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river, as in *Fleet-street, North-fleet.*

FLEET, *n.* [Sax. *flota, flut,* G *flotte:* Fr *flotte* *Fleet* and *float* seem to be allied. But whether they are formed from the root of *flow*, or whether the last consonant is radical, is not obvious *See* FLOAT.] A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, whether ships of war or of commerce It more generally signifies ships of war

FLEET, *a.* [Ice. *fliotr*, Ir. *luath*, swift, Russ. *letayu*, to fly; Eng. to *flit.* If the last consonant is radical, this word seems to be allied to D. *vlieden*, to flee, to fly, and possibly to the Shemitic פלט, *falat;* but from the Ethiopic it would appear that the latter word is our *split*, the sense being to divide or separate] 1. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity, nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity; as, a *fleet* horse or dog.—2. Moving with velocity; as, *fleet* winds.—3 Light; superficially fruitful; or thin; not penetrating deep; as soil.—4. Skimming the surface.

FLEET, *v. i.* To fly swiftly; to hasten, to flit as a light substance. To *fleet away* is to vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air. *Shak.*

2. To be in a transient state.—3. To float.

FLEET, *v. t.* To skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf.—2.† To pass lightly, or in mirth and joy; as, to *fleet* away time. —3. To skim milk. [*Local, in England.*]

FLEETFOOT, *a.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.

FLEETING, *ppr.* Passing rapidly; flying with velocity —2. *a.* Transient; not durable, as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

FLEETING-DISH, *n.* A skimming bowl [*Local*]

FLEETINGLY, *adv.* In a fleeting manner

FLEETLY, *adv* Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly

FLEETNESS, *n* Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed: as, the *fleetness* of a horse or deer.

FLEG, *v t* [Ang. Sax. *fleon*] To affright, to terrify. In *a neuter sense*, to be afraid, to take fright. [*Scotch*]

FLEG, *n* A fright. [*Scotch*]

FLEICH, or FLEECH, *v t.* [Allied to Teuton *fletsen*] To flatter, to cajole [*Scotch*]

FLEM'ING, *n* A native of Flanders, or the Low Countries in Europe.

FLEM'ISH, *a* Pertaining to Flanders —*Flemish bond*, a mode of laying bricks, or that species of bond which exhibits a header and stretcher alternately [*See* BOND.] A species of hard yellow bricks used for paving.

FLENSE, *v t.* To cut up a whale and obtain the blubber

FLENS'ING, *n* The act of cutting up a whale and obtaining its blubber

FLESH, *n* [Sax *flæc, flec,* or *flæsc;* G *fleisch*, Dan *flesk*] 1 A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids It consists chiefly of fibrin, with albumen, gelatine extractive, phosphate of soda, phosphate of ammonia, phosphate and carbonate of lime, and sulphate of potash Under the general appellation of *flesh*, we include the muscles, fat, glands, &c., which invest the bones and are covered with the skin It is sometimes restricted to the muscles.—2 Animal food, in distinction from vegetable

Flesh without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent a diet. *Arbuthnot*

3. The body of beasts and fowls used as food, distinct from *fish* In *lent*, Roman Catholics abstain from *flesh*, but eat fish.—4. The body, as distinguished from the soul

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*

5. Animal nature, animals of all kinds.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me, Gen. vi.

6. Men in general; mankind

My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is *flesh*, Gen. vi

7. Human nature.

The Word was made *flesh*, and dwelt among us; John i.

8. Carnality, corporeal appetites.

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh.* *Smalridge.*

The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit; Gal v.

9. A carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature

They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God, Rom. viii.

10. The corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature.

Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; 1 Cor. xv.

11. The present life; the state of existence in this world.

To abide in the *flesh* is more needful for you; Phil. i.

12. Legal righteousness, and ceremonial services.

What shall we then say that Abraham, our father as pertaining to the *flesh*, hath found? Rom. iv.; Gal. iii.

13. Kindred; stock; family.

He is our brother, and our *flesh;* Gen. xxxvii.

14. In *bot.*, the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—*One flesh*, denotes intimate relation.—*To be one flesh*, is to be closely united, as in marriage; Gen. ii.; Eph.v.—*After the flesh*, according to outward appearances; John viii.

Or according to the common powers of nature, Gal iv

Or according to sinful lusts and inclinations, Rom viii

An *arm of flesh*, human strength or aid.

FLESH, *v t* To initiate; a sportsman's use of the word, from the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh —2 To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing. Men *fleshed* in cruelty; women *fleshed* in malice —3. To glut; to satiate.

The wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent *Shak.*

FLESH'BROTH, *n* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

FLESH BRUSH, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction

FLESH'CLOGGED, *a.* Encumbered with flesh.

FLESH'COLOUR, *n* The colour of flesh; carnation.

FLESH'COLOURED, *a.* Being of the colour of flesh

FLESH DIET, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.

FLESHED, *pp* Initiated; accustomed, glutted. 2 Fat; fleshy.

FLESH'FLY, *n. Musca carnaria*, a fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it

FLESH'HOOK, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or caldron; 1 Sam. ii.

FLESH'INESS, *n.* [from *fleshy.*] Abundance of flesh or fat in animals; plumpness, corpulence; grossness.

FLESH'ING, *ppr.* Initiating; making familiar; glutting.

FLESH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.

FLESH'LINESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites.

FLESH'LING, *n.* A person devoted to carnal things.

FLESH'LY, *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.—2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts; 1 Pet. ii.

3. Animal; not vegetable.—4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.

Vain of *fleshly* arm. *Milton.*

Fleshly wisdom; 2 Cor. i.

FLESH'MEAT, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food. [Usually shortened into *meat.*]

FLESH'MENT, *n.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

FLESH'MONGER, *n.* One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp. [*Lit. us.*]

FLESH'POT, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions; Ex. xvi.

FLESH'QUAKE,† *n.* A trembling of the flesh.

FLESH'Y, *a.* Full of flesh; plump; musculous.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy* *Ray*

2. Fat; gross; corpulent; as, a *fleshy* man.—3. Corporeal. 4. Full of pulp; pulpous; plump; as fruit. A *fleshy leaf*, in *bot.*, is one which is thick and juicy, with considerable firmness, as in the houseleek cacti, &c

FLET,† *pp* of *fleet.* Skimmed.

FLETCH, *v. t.* [Fr *fleche.*] To feather an arrow.

FLETCH'ED, *pp.* Feathered, as an arrow.

FLETCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleche*, It *freccia*, an arrow.] An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows. Hence the name of *Fletcher.* But the use of the word as an appellative has ceased with the practice of archery.

FLETCH'ING, *ppr.* Feathering.

FLETIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *fletus* and *fero.*] Producing tears

FLETZ, *a.* [G. *flotz*, a layer.] In *geol.*, the fletz formations, so called, consist of rocks which lie immediately over the transition rocks. These formations are so called because the rocks usually appear in beds more nearly horizontal than the transition class These formations consist of sandstone, limestone, gypsum, calamine, chalk, coal, and trap. They contain abundance of petrifactions, both of animal and vegetable origin.

Fleur de lis. [Fr. flower of the lily; corrupted in English to *flower de luce.*] 1. A bearing in *her.*, representing a lily, emblematic of royalty.—2. In *bot.*, the Iris


Fleur de lis.

FLEU'RON, *n* [Fr] Foliage, such as that in the centre of the abacus of the composite capital. It has been defined, such foliage as is not in direct imitation of nature.

FLEW, or **FLOUGH**, (*pr. Fluff*), *n.* Detached fibrous fragments, or cottony dust, abounding in spinneries, lint manufactories, &c.

FLEW, *pret.* of *fly.*

The people *flew* upon the spoil, 1 Sam xiv.

FLEW, *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEW'ED, *a.* Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed.

FLEX, *v. t.* [L. *flecto, flexus*] To bend; as, a muscle *flexes* the arm.

FLEXAN'IMOUS,† *a.* [from L.] Having power to change the mind.

FLEX'ED, *a.* Bent; as, a limb in a *flexed* position

FLEXIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* FLEXIBLE] The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness; as, the *flexibility* of rays of light. Or, *flexibility* is that property of bodies in virtue of which, when a sufficient force is applied to them, they change their form and are bent. It is opposed to *stiffness* on the one hand and to *brittleness* on the other; stiff bodies being such as resist bending, and brittle, those which cannot be bent without a disruption of their parts.—2. Easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility; as, *flexibility* of temper.

FLEX'IBLE, *a.* [Lat. *flexibilis*, from *flecto, flexi*, to bend, Fr. *fléchir*, coinciding with G. *flechten*, to braid, D. *vlegten.* These words have the same elements as L. *plico.*] 1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; as, a *flexible* rod; a *flexible* plant.—2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable.

Phocion was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people *Bacon*

It often denotes, easy or too easy to yield or comply; wavering, inconstant; not firm —3. Ductile; manageable; tractable; as, the tender and *flexible* minds of youth. *Flexible* years or time of life, the time when the mind is tractable 4. That may be turned or accommodated.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLEX'IBLENESS, *n* Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliantness; pliancy, flexibility

2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield, obsequiousness; as, the *flexibleness* of a courtier 3 Ductility; manageableness; tractableness; as, the *flexibleness* of youth

FLEX'IBLY, *adv* In a flexible manner

FLEX'ILE, *a* [L. *flexilis*] Pliant; pliable; easily bent, yielding to power, impulse, or moral force

FLEX'ING, *ppr.* Bending

FLEX'ION, *n.* [L. *flexio*] 1 The act of bending—2 A bending, a part bent, a fold —3 A turn; a cast; as, a *flexion* of the eye. [*See* INFLECTION]

FLEX'OR, *n* In *anat*, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs, in opposition to the *extensors.*

FLEXUOS'E, *a* Wavy; full of turnings and windings. A stem is so named which is zigzag, forming angles alternately from right to left and from left to right, as in smilax aspera. — *Flexuose-recurved*, bent backward in a flexuose or undulated manner

FLEX'UOUS, *a* [L. *flexuosus*] 1. Winding; having turns or windings; as, a *flexuous* rivulet.—2. Bending; winding: wavering; not steady; as, a *flexuous* flame.- 3. In *bot*, bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower.

FLEX'URE, *n.* [L. *flexura*] 1. A winding or bending; the form of bending; as, the *flexure* of a joint.—2. The act of bending.- 3. The part bent; a joint.- 4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe. In *geom.*, flexure or flexion signifies the bending or curving of a line or figure. A *point of contrary* flexure in a curve, is that at which the branch of the curve ceases to present convexity to a straight line without it, and begins to present concavity or *vice versâ.* But when a straight line passes *through* a point of contrary flexure, the curve presents either convexity on both sides or concavity on both sides.

FLEY, *n.* A fright. [*Scotch.*] *Fley* seems to have the same origin as *Fleg.*

FLEY, *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify; to put to flight. [*Scotch.*]

FLEY, *v. i.* To take fright. [*Scotch.*]

FLICK'ER, *v. i.* [Sax *fliccerian;* Scot. *flecker*, to quiver; D. *flikkeren*, to twinkle; probably a diminutive from the root of *fly.*] 1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to strike rapidly with the wings.

And *flickering* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*

2. To fluctuate.

FLICK'ERING, *ppr.* Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight.—2. *a.* With amorous motions of the eye.

The fair Lavinia—looks a little *flickering* after Turnus. *Dryden*

FLICK'ERING, *n.* A fluttering; short irregular movements.

FLICK'ERINGLY, *adv.* In a flickering manner.

FLICK'ERMOUSE, *n* The bat.

FLI'ER, *n* [*See* FLY It ought to be *flyer.*] 1. One that flies or flees —2. A runaway; a fugitive. - 3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; as, the *flier* of a jack. - *Fliers*, stairs that do not wind

FLIGHT, *n* (flite.) [Sax. *fliht;* G. *flug*, *flucht.* *See* FLY.] 1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter, Matt xxiv.

To *put to flight*, to *turn to flight*, is to compel to run away; to force to escape. —2. The act of flying, a passing through the air by the help of wings; volation; as, the *flight* of birds and insects. 3 The manner of flying. Every fowl has its particular *flight;* the *flight* of the eagle is high; the *flight* of the swallow is rapid, with sudden turns.- 4. Removal from place to place by flying. - 5. A flock of birds flying in company; as, a *flight* of pigeons or wild geese.— 6. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together; as, a *flight* of angels —7. A number of things passing through the air together; a volley; as, a *flight* of arrows.—8. A periodical flying of birds in flocks; as, the spring *flight* or autumnal *flight* of ducks or pigeons —9. In *England*, the birds produced in the same season.—10. The space passed by flying.—11. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion; as, a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition.—12. Excursion; wandering, extravagant sally; as, a *flight* of folly.—13. The power of flying.— 14. In certain lead works, a substance that flies off in smoke. -- *Flight of stairs*, the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.

FLIGHTINESS, *n.* The state of being flighty; wildness; slight delirium.

FLIGHT-SHOT, *n.* The distance which an arrow flies.

FLIGHTY, *a.* Fleeting; swift.

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook. *Shak.*

2 Wild; indulging the sallies of imagination. — 3. Disordered in mind; somewhat delirious.

FLIM'FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim.*] A freak; a trick.

FLIM'SILY, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

FLIM'SINESS, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

FLIM'SY, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [W. *llymsi*, having a fickle motion; *llymu*, to make sharp, quick, pungent. [*Owen*.] But Lloyd renders *llymsi*, vain, weak. The word is retained by the common people in New England, America, in *limsy*, weak, limber, easily bending.] 1. Weak; feeble; slight; vain; without strength or solid substance; as, a *flimsy* pretext; a *flimsy* excuse; *flimsy* objections.—2. Without strength or force; spiritless.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines *Pope*

3. Thin; of loose texture; as, *flimsy* cloth or stuff.

FLINCH, *v. i.* [Skinner says this word is derived from *fling*; it is more probably from Sax. *fleon*, to fly from, to escape from.] 1. To shrink; to withdraw from any suffering or undertaking, from pain or danger; to fail of proceeding, or of performing any thing. Never *flinch* from duty. One of the parties *flinched* from the combat.

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*

2. To fail.

FLINCH'ER, *n.* One who flinches or fails.

FLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Failing to undertake, perform, or proceed, shrinking, withdrawing.

FLINCH'INGLY, *adv.* In a flinching manner.

FLIN'DER, *n.* [D. *flenter*, a splinter, a tatter.] A small piece or splinter, a fragment.

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew. *Scott*

[*Scotch.*] [*This seems to be* splinter, *without the prefix.*]

FLINDER'SIA, *n.* A lofty timber tree, a native of New Holland, introduced into this country about 1825. The flowers are decandrous, and the plant belongs to the nat. order Meliaceæ or Cedrelaceæ.

FLING, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. flung.* [Ir. *lingim*, to fling, to dart, to fly off, to skip. If *n* is not radical, as I suppose, this may be the W. *llaciaw*, to fling, to throw, to dart, and L. *lego*, *legare*.] 1. To cast, send, or throw from the hand, to hurl; as, to *fling* a stone at a bird.

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice, and as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings. *Dryden*

2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth.

He...like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Dryden*

3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter.

Every beam new transient colours *flings*. *Pope.*

4. To throw; to drive by violence. 5. To throw to the ground, to prostrate. The wrestler *flung* his antagonist. 6. To baffle; to defeat; as, to *fling* a party in litigation.—*To fling away*, to reject; to discard.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition. *Shak.*

To fling down, to demolish; to ruin.—2. To throw to the ground.—*To fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey.—*To fling out*, to utter; to speak; as, to *fling out* hard words against another.—*To fling in*, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction, or not to charge in an account. In settling accounts, one party *flings in* a small sum, or a few days' work.—*To fling open*, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to *fling open* a door.—*To fling up*, to relinquish; to abandon; as, to *fling up* a design.

FLING, *v. i.* To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. The horse began to kick and *fling*.—2. To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid. The scold began to flout and *fling*.—*To fling out*, to grow unruly or outrageous.—*To fling* signifies, in *Scotch*, to dance. The term has been thus used probably from the *flinging* motion of the limbs in violent dancing. Hence the *Highland fling*, a kind of dance, in which there is much exertion of the limbs.

FLING, *n.* A throw, a cast from the hand.—2. A gibe, a sneer; a sarcasm, a severe or contemptuous remark.

I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate house and king. *Swift.*

FLING'ER, *n.* One who flings, one who jeers.

FLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing, casting; jeering.

FLINT, *n.* [Sax. *flint*; Sw. *flinta*. In Dan. *flint* is a light gun, and *flint* is called *flintsteen*, flint stone. So also in German. The Dutch and Germans call it also *firestone*. It may be from the root of *splendour*.] 1. In *nat. hist.*, a sub-species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish gray, or grayish black colour. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, either calcareous or argillaceous. It is very hard, strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass and in all fine pottery ware. The fracture of *flint* is perfectly conchoidal, it is very hard, but breaks easily, in every direction, and affords very sharp-edged splintery fragments, as may be seen in gun-flints. Its true native place is the upper bed of the chalk formation. *Liquor of flints* is a solution of flint or silica in potash.—2. A piece of the above described stone used in firearms to strike fire.—3. Any thing proverbially hard; as, a heart of *flint*.

FLINT GLASS, or **CRYSTAL**, *n.* A species of glass, which derives its name from flint, because that substance was formerly employed in its manufacture. It is very extensively used for domestic purposes, but is chiefly valuable to the philosopher, on account of the property which it possesses of causing a greater dispersion of the rays of light through a prism or lens, formed of it, than any other kind of glass. This property renders it invaluable in the manufacture of the achromatic object-glasses of telescopes and microscopes. In making flint glasses, quartz and fine white sand are substituted for flint.

FLINT-HEART, **FLINT-HEARTED**, **FLINT'Y-HEARTED**, *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling heart.

FLINT'Y, *a.* Consisting of flint; as, a *flinty* rock.—2. Like flint; very hard, not impressible; as, a *flinty* heart.—3. Cruel, unmerciful, inexorable.—4. Full of flint stones; as, *flinty* ground.—*Flinty slate*, a mineral of two kinds, the common and the Lydian stone.

FLIP, *n.* A mixed liquor consisting of beer and spirit sweetened.

FLIP'DOG, *n.* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip.

FLIP'PANCY, *n.* [*See* FLIPPANT.] Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

FLIP'PANT, *a.* [W. *llipanu*, to make smooth or glib, from *llib*, *llipa*, flaccid, soft, limber; allied to *flabby*, and to *glib*, and probably to L. *labor*, to slide or slip, and to *liber*, free.] 1. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative.—2. Pert; petulant; waggish.

It ill becomes one, while he bends under the weight of insuperable objections, to grow so exceeding *flippant*. *Waterland.*

FLIP'PANTLY, *adv.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

FLIP'PANTNESS, *n.* Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.

FLIP'PER, *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle.

FLIRT, *v. t.* (flurt) [This word evidently belongs to the root of L. *floreo*, or *ploro*, signifying to throw, and coinciding with *blurt*. Qu. Sax. *feardian*, to trifle.] 1. To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion. The boys *flirt* water in each other's faces. He *flirted* a glove or a handkerchief.—2. To toss or throw; to move suddenly; as, to *flirt* a fan.

FLIRT, *v. i.* To jeer or gibe; to throw harsh or sarcastic words; to utter contemptuous language, with an air of disdain. 2. To run and dart about; to be moving hastily from place to place; to be unsteady or fluttering. The girls *flirt* about the room or the street. More commonly, in the modern acceptation of the term, to coquet with men.

FLIRT, *n.* A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast, a darting motion.

In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations. *Addison*

2. A young girl who moves hastily or frequently from place to place, a pert girl, a coquette.

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison.*

FLIRT, *a.* Pert; wanton.

FLIRTA'TION, *n.* A flirting; a quick sprightly motion. 2. Desire of attracting notice, coquetry. [*Colloq.*]

FLIRT'ED, *pp.* Thrown with a sudden jerk.

FLIRT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about; rambling and changing place hastily; coquetting.

FLIT, *v. i.* [D. *vlieden*, to fly or flee; Dan. *flyder*, Sw. *flyta*, to flow, to glide away; Dan. *flytter*, Sw. *flyttia*, to remove, Ice. *flutur*, swift. This word coincides in elements with Heb. Ch. Syr. פלט, *falat*. It is undoubtedly from the same root as *fleet*, which see.] 1. To fly away with a rapid motion, to dart along; to move with celerity through the air. We say, a bird *flits* away, or *flits* in air, a cloud *flits* along.—2. To flutter; to rove on the wing.—3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other. *Hooker*

4. In *Scotland*, to remove from one habitation to another.—5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

And the free soul to *flitting* air resign'd. *Dryden.*

FLIT,† *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. [*See* FLEET.]

FLITCH, *n.* [Sax. *flicce*; Fr. *flèche*, an arrow, a coach beam, a flitch of bacon.] The side of a hog salted and cured.—2. In *marine language*, the name of a piece of small timber, supplied to ships, for

the purpose of sawing up into boat timber.

FLITE, or **FLYTE**, *v. i.* [Sax. *flitan.*] To scold; to quarrel; to brawl. [*Scotch.*]

FLIT'TED, *pp.* Removed; flown swiftly; migrated.

FLIT'TER, *v. i.* To flutter, *which see.*

FLIT'TER, *n.* A rag; a tatter. [*See* FRITTER.]

FLIT'TERMOUSE, *n.* [*Flit, flitter,* and *mouse;* G. *fledermaus.*] A bat; an animal that has the fur of a mouse, and membranes which answer the purpose of wings, and enable the animal to sustain itself in a fluttering flight.

FLIT'TINESS, *n.* [from *flit.*] Unsteadiness; levity; lightness.

FLIT'TING, *ppr.* Flying rapidly; fluttering; moving swiftly.

FLIT'TING, *n.* A flying with lightness and celerity; a fluttering.

FLIT'TINGLY, *adv.* In a flitting manner.

FLIT'TY, *a.* Unstable; fluttering.

FLIX,† *n.* [Qu. from *flax.*] Down, fur.

FLIX'WEED, *n.* The *Sisymbrium sophia*, a species of water-cresses, belonging to the genus Sisymbrium, growing on walls and waste grounds. It is also called *fine leaved hedge mustard.*

FLO,† *n.* An arrow.

FLOAT, *n.* [Sax. *flota;* G. *floss;* Fr. *flotte.*] 1. That which swims or is borne on water: as, a *float* of weeds and rushes. But particularly, a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks, fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft.—2. The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and discover the bite of a fish.—3. The act of flowing; flux, flood; *the primary sense, but obsolete.*—4. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep.—5. A wave. [Fr. *flot*, L. *fluctus.*]

FLŌAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *fleotan, flotan;* G. *flössen;* Fr. *flotter.* Either from the noun, or from the root of the L. *fluo*, to flow.] 1. To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid, to swim, to be buoyed up; not to sink, not to be aground. We say, the water is so shallow, the ship will not *float.*—2. To move or be conveyed on water; to swim. The raft *floats* down the river.

> Three blustering nights, borne by the southern blast,
> I *floated.* *Dryden.*

3. To be buoyed up, and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air.

> They stretch their plumes and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*

4. To move with a light irregular course. [Qu.]

FLOAT, *v. t.* To cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water. The tide *floated* the ship into the harbour.—2. To flood; to inundate, to overflow; to cover with water.

> Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden.*

FLOATAGE, *n.* Any thing that floats on the water.

FLOAT-BOARD, *n.* A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills, which receives the impulse of the stream, by which the wheel is driven.

FLOATED, *pp.* Flooded; overflowed.—2. Borne on water.—*Floated lath and plaster*, in *arch.*, plastering of three coats, whereof the first is pricking up [*see* FIRST COAT]; the second, floating or floated work; and the last, of *fine stuff.*—*Floated work*, plastering made on a perfectly plane surface by means of a tool called a *float.*

FLOATER, *n.* One that floats or swims.

FLŌATING, *ppr.* Swimming; conveying on water; overflowing.—2. Lying flat on the surface of the water; as, a *floating* leaf.—3. Circulating; passing; not fixed; as, *floating* capital.

FLŌATING, *n.* In *arch.*, the spreading of stucco or plastering on the surface of walls; the second coat of three-coat work.

FLŌATING-BATTERY, *n.* In *naval affairs*, a battery erected either on simple rafts, or on the hulls of ships, for the defence of a coast, or for the bombardment of an enemy's port.

FLŌATING BODIES, *n.* Those bodies which swim on the surface of a fluid, the most important of which are ships and vessels employed in war and commerce. The stability, equilibrium, and other circumstances connected with these, form an interesting subject of mechanical and hydrostatical investigation, particularly as regards their construction and management. The equilibrium of *floating-bodies* is of two kinds, *stable* or *absolute* and *unstable* or *tottering.* [*See* EQUILIBRIUM.] The stability of a floating-body is greater as its centre of gravity is lower than that of the displaced fluid, and it is for this reason that the ballast is put in the lower part of vessels, to prevent their oversetting. In order that a floating-body may remain in equilibrium, it is necessary that its centre of gravity be in the same vertical line with the centre of gravity of the displaced fluid.

FLŌATING-BREAK'WATER, *n.* A marine contrivance, consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring-chains or cables, attached to anchors or blocks of marble, in such a manner as to form a quadrangular basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves.

FLŌATING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge, consisting of logs or timber with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.—2. In *war*, a kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys, used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.

FLŌATING-HARBOUR. A harbour formed by floating-breakwaters.

FLŌATING-ISLAND, *n.* A sort of food made of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade.

FLŌATING-LIGHT, *n.* A hollow vessel of tinned iron plate, made in the form of a boat, with a reflector or lantern containing a lamp; for the purpose of saving the lives of persons who have fallen overboard in the night from any ship.

FLŌATING-MEADOWS, *n.* Meadow lands, the surface of which is flat, adjoining a river or other source of water, with which they can be flooded at pleasure.

FLŌATING-SCREEDS, *n.* In *arch.*, strips of plaster arranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the *float.* [*See* FLOATS.]

FLOATS. In *plastering*, rules with straight edges by which the work is brought to an even surface. An angle float is one made to fit an internal angle. A two-handed float is termed a Derby.

FLŌATSTONE, *n.* Swimming flint, spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish gray colour, often with a tinge of yellow. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint.

FLŌATY, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light.

FLOC'CI, *n. plur.* [L. *floccus*, a flock or lock of wool.] In *bot.*, the woolly filaments that are found mixed with the sporules of many *gastromyci;* a cellular putrefaction. Applied also to the external filaments of *byssaceæ.*

FLOCCILLA'TION, *n.* Picking the bed-clothes. This is a very alarming symptom in many acute diseases, especially in the latter stages of typhus fever.

FLOCCO'SE, *a.* In *bot.*, covered with little irregular patches of wooliness.

FLOC'CULENCE, *n.* [L. *flocculus, floccus.* *See* FLOCK.] The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes.

FLOC'CULENT, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

> I say the liquor is broken to *flocculence*, when the particles of herbaceous matter, seized by those of the lime, and coalescing, appear large and *flocculent.* *Higgins, Med. Rep.*

FLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *flocc;* L. *floccus;* G. *flocke*, Sw. *flock*, a crowd, *ulle-lock*, wool-lock; Gr. πλοκαν, πλοκος: Russ. *klok.* It is the same radically as *flake*, and applied to wool or hair, we write it *lock.* *See* FLAKE.] 1. A company or collection, *applied to sheep and other small animals.* A *flock* of sheep answers to a *herd* of larger cattle. But the word may sometimes perhaps be applied to larger beasts, and in the plural, *flocks* may include all kinds of domesticated animals.—2. A company or collection of fowls of any kind, and when applied to birds on the wing, a flight; as, a *flock* of wild geese; a *flock* of ducks, a *flock* of blackbirds.—3. A body or crowd of people. [*Lit. us.* Qu. Gr. λοχο., a troop.]—4. A *lock* of wool or hair. Hence, a *flock* bed.—5. A Christian congregation in relation to the pastor, who is appointed to take charge of them in spiritual things.

FLOCK, *v. i.* To gather in companies or crowds; *applied to men or other animals.* People *flock* together. They *flock* to the play-house.

> Friends daily *flock.* *Dryden.*

FLOCK'ING, *ppr.* Collecting or running together in a crowd.

FLOCK'LY, *adv.* In a body or flocks.

FLOCK'Y, *a.* Abounding with flocks or locks.

FLOE, *n.* *Among seamen*, a large mass of floating ice in the ocean.

FLOETZ. *See* FLETZ.

FLOG, *v. t.* [L. *fligo*, to strike, that is, to lay on; L. *flagrum, flagellum*, Eng. *flail;* Goth. *bliggwan*, to strike; Gr. πλαγα, πληγη, L. *plaga*, a stroke, Eng. *plague.* We have *lick*, which is probably of the same family; as is D. *slag*, G. *schlag*, Eng. *slay.*] To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows; *a colloquial word, applied to whipping or beating for punishment;* as, to *flog* a schoolboy or a sailor.

FLOG'GED, *pp.* Whipped or scourged for punishment; chastised.

FLOG'GING, *ppr.* Whipping for punishment; chastising.

FLOG'GING, *n.* A whipping for punishment.

FLOOD, *n.* (flud.) [Sax. *flod;* G. *fluth;*

from *flow*.] 1. A great flow of water; a body of moving water; particularly, a body of water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water. There is an annual *flood* in the Nile and in the Mississippi.—2. *The flood*, by way of eminence, the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah. Before the *flood*, men lived to a great age.—3. A river; a sense chiefly poetical.—4. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to *ebb*. The ship entered the harbour on the *flood*. Hence *flood-tide*; young *flood*; high *flood*.—5. A great quantity; an inundation; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance; as, a *flood* of bank notes; a *flood* of paper currency.—6. A great body or stream of any fluid substance; as, a *flood* of light; a *flood* of lava. Hence, *figuratively*, a *flood* of vice.—7. Menstrual discharge.

FLOOD, *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; as, to *flood* a meadow.

FLOOD'ED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLOOD'GATE, *n.* A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it. 2. An opening or passage; an avenue for a flood or great body.

FLOOD'ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating.

FLOOD'ING, *n.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus.

FLOOD'-MARK, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

FLOOK. *See* FLUKE, the usual orthography.

FLOOK'ING, *n.* In *mining*, an interruption or shifting of a load of ore, by a cross vein or fissure.

FLOOR, *n.* (flore.) [Sax. *flor*, *flore*; W. *llawr*, and *clawr*, the earth or ground, an area, or ground plot, a floor, Ir. *lar*, and *urlar*; Arm. *leur*, flat land or *floor*; G. *flur*, a field, level ground, or floor. In early ages, the inhabitants of Europe had no floor in their huts, but the ground. The sense of the word is probably that which is laid or spread.] 1. That part of a building or room on which we walk; the bottom or lower part, consisting, in modern houses, of boards, planks, or pavement; as, the *floor* of a house, room, barn, stable, or outhouse.—2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform.—3. A story in a building; as, the first or second *floor*.—4. A floor or earthen floor is still used in some kinds of business, made of loam or of lime, sand, and iron dust, as in malting.—5. The bottom of a ship, or that part which is nearly horizontal.—*Folding* or *folded floor*, in *arch.*, one in which the floor-boards are so laid that their joints do not appear continuous throughout the whole length of the floor, but in bays, or folds of three, four, five, or more boards each.—*Straight-joint floor*, one in which the floor boards are so laid that their joints or edges form a continued line throughout the direction of their length; in opposition to folding floor, where the joints end in folds.

FLOOR, *v. t.* To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor, to furnish with a floor, as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.

FLOOR'-CLOTH, *n.* Oil-cloth for floors.

FLOOR'ED, *pp.* Covered with boards, plank, or pavement; furnished with a floor.

FLOOR'ING, *ppr.* Laying a floor; furnishing with a floor.

FLOOR'ING, *n.* A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement.—2. Materials for floors.—3. The act of laying a floor.

FLOORING-CRAMP, *n.* A machine for laying down floors, so as to make very close joints with great facility.

FLOORING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for preparing complete flooring boards with great despatch; the several operations of sawing, planing, grooving, and tonguing, being all carried on at the same time by a series of saws, planes, and revolving chisels.

FLOORLESS, *a.* Having no floor.

FLOOR-TIMBERS, *n.* The timbers on which a floor is laid.—2 Those parts of a ship's timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed.

FLOP, *v. t.* [A different spelling of *flap*.] 1 To clap or strike the wings.—2. To let down the brim of a hat.

FLO'RA, *n.* [*See* FLORAL.] In *antiquity*, the goddess of flowers.—2 In *modern usage*, a catalogue or account of flowers or plants.—3 The botany of a particular country; as, the *British Flora.* [*See* FAUNA.]

FLO'RAL, *a.* [L. *floralis*, from *flos*, a flower,—*which see.*] 1. Containing the flower; as, a *floral* bud; immediately attending the flower; as, a *floral* leaf. *Floral envelopes*, the calyx, bracteæ, and corolla, which envelope the inner parts of a flower.—2. Pertaining to Flora or to flowers; as, *floral* games; *floral* play.

FLOR'EN, } *n.* An ancient gold coin
FLOR'ENCE, } of Edward III. of six shillings sterling value.

FLOR'ENCE, *n.* A kind of cloth.—2. A kind of wine from Florence in Italy.

FLOR'ENTINE, *n.* A native of Florence.—2. A kind of silk cloth, so called.—*Florentine work*, a kind of mosaic work, consisting of precious stones and pieces of marble, so named because the Florentines were distinguished for this kind of work.

FLORES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *florescens*, *floresco*. *See* FLOWER.] In *bot.*, the season when plants expand their flowers.

FLO'RET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*; It. *fioretto*.] A small flower such as occurs in Compositæ or compound flowers, or in grasses, where a collection of florets forms the head or spikelet.

FLOR'ID, *a.* [L. *floridus*, from *floreo*, to flower.] 1. *Literally*, flowery; covered or abounding with flowers; but in this sense little used.—2. Bright in colour, flushed with red; of a lively red colour, as, a *florid* countenance, a *florid* cheek.—3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric, enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant, as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.—*Florid style*, in *Gothic arch.*, that highly enriched, and decorated species, which prevailed in the fifteenth and at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is often called the *Tudor style*, as it prevailed chiefly during the Tudor era.

FLORID'ITY, *n.* Freshness or brightness of colour; floridness.

FLOR'IDLY, *adv.* In a showy imposing way.

FLOR'IDNESS, *n.* Brightness or freshness of colour or complexion.—2. Vigour; spirit. [*Unusual.*]—3. Embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance; *applied to style.*

FLORIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *florifer*, from *flos*, a flower, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing flowers.

FLORIFICA'TION, *n.* The act, process, or time of flowering.

FLO'RIFORM, *a.* In the form of a flower.

FLOR'IN, *n.* [Fr. *florin*; It. *fiorino*.] A coin, originally made at Florence. The name is given to different coins of gold or silver, and of different values in different countries. It is also used as a money of account.

FLO'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste*.] 1. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers.—2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

FLOR'ULENT,† *a.* Flowery; blossoming.

FLOS'CULAR, } *a.* [infra.] In *bot.*, ap-
FLOS'CULOUS, } plied to the flowers of Compositæ when they consist of many tubular monopetalous florets.

FLOS'CULE, *n.* [L. *flosculus*.] In *bot.*, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.

FLOS FERRI, *n.* [L. flower of iron.] A mineral, a variety of arragonite, called by Jameson, after Haüy, coralloidal arragonite. It occurs in little cylinders, sometimes diverging and ending in a point, and sometimes branched, like coral. Its structure is fibrous, and the surface, which is smooth, or garnished with little crystalline points, is often very white, with a silken lustre. It takes this name from its being often found in cavities in veins of sparry iron.

FLOSS, *n.* [L. *flos.*] A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants.

FLOSSIFICA'TION, *n.* A flowering; expansion of flowers. [*Novel.*]

FLOSS' SILK, *n.* Waste fibrous material, thrown aside from cocoons of silk, and used for the manufacture of inferior silk fabrics.—2 Soft, loosely spun silk thread, for certain parts of ladies' fancy work.—3 A downy substance on fruit husks.—4. Slag of a puddling furnace.

FLO'TA, *n.* [Sp. *See* FLEET.] A fleet; but appropriately a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

FLO'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *flottage*.] That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [*Lit. us.*]

FLO'TANT, or **FLOAT'ANT**, *a.* [Fr.] In *her.*, a term used in blazon to express any thing flying in the air, as a banner *floatant*, or displayed.



Flotant.

FLOTA'TION, *n.* The act of floating.

FLOTE, *v. t.* To skim. [*Not us. or local.*]

FLOTIL'LA, *n.* [dim. of *flota*.] *Literally*, a little fleet; in which sense, however, it is seldom used, being applied almost invariably to a fleet, how large soever, composed of small vessels.

FLOT'SAM, } *n.* [from *float*.] Goods
FLOT'SON, } lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea. When such goods are cast on shore or found, the owner being unknown, they belong to the king.

FLOT'TEN,† *pp.* Skimmed.

FLOUNCE, *v. i.* (flouns.) [D. *plonssen*. *See* FLOUNDER.] 1. To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle.—2. To move with jerks or agitation.

FLOUNCE, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce; as, to *flounce* a petticoat or frock.

FLOUNCE, *n.* A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock, or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

FLOUN'CED, *pp.* Decked with a flounce.

FLOUN'CING, *ppr.* Decking with a flounce.

FLOUN'DER, *n.* [Sw. *flundra*; G. *flünder*.] A flat fish; *Platessa flesus*, belonging to the *Pleuronectes* of Linnæus. It is one of the most common of the flat-fish, and is found in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers, all round our coast; but abounds most where the bottom is soft, whether of clay, sand, or mud. Flounders live and thrive whether in the sea, in brackish, or in fresh water; indeed they have been successfully transferred to fresh water ponds. They feed upon aquatic insects, worms, and small fishes; and sometimes, though not usually, acquire the weight of four pounds. In common language, *dabs* are often erroneously called *flounders*.

FLOUN'DER, *v. i.* [This seems to be allied to *flaunt* and *flounce*.] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle as a horse in the mire; to roll, toss, and tumble.

FLOUN'DERING, *ppr.* Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.

FLOUR, *n.* [originally *flower*; Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor*; It. *fiore*; L. *flos*, *floris*, from *floreo*, to flourish.] The edible part of grain reduced to powder; meal; the meal of wheat corn finely ground and sifted. There are three qualities of flour, denominated *first*, *seconds*, and *thirds*, of which the first is the purest. The finely ground meal of any other corn or *cerealia* is also termed *flour*.

FLOUR, *v. t.* [Sp. *florear*.] 1. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour.—2. To sprinkle with flour.

FLOUR'ED, *pp.* Converted into flour; sprinkled with flour.

FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Converting into flour; sprinkling with flour.

FLOURISH, *v. i.* (flur'ish.) [L. *floresco*, from *floreo*; Fr. *fleurir*, *fleurissant*. The primary sense is to open, expand, enlarge, or to shoot out, as in *glory*, L. *ploro*, or in other words in *Lr*.] 1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy growing plant. The beech and the maple *flourish* best in a deep, rich, and moist loam.—2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth or honour.

> Bad men as frequently prosper and *flourish*, and that by the means of their wickedness. *Nelson.*

> When all the workers of iniquity do *flourish*; Ps. xcii.

3. To grow in grace and in good works; to abound in the consolations of religion.

> The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree; Ps. xcii.

4. To be in a prosperous state; to grow or be augmented. We say agriculture *flourishes*, commerce *flourishes*, manufactures *flourish*.—5. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery.

> They dilate and *flourish* long on little incidents. *Watts.*

6. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines; as, to *flourish* with the pen.—7. To move or play in bold and irregular figures.

> Impetuous spread
> The stream, and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

8. In *music*, to play with bold and irregular notes, or without settled form; as, to *flourish* on an organ or violin.—9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

FLOURISH, *v. t.* (flur'ish.) To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with any thing showy.—2. To spread out; to enlarge into figures.—3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish; as, to *flourish* a sword.—4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words.—5. To adorn; to embellish.—6. To mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.

> The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished*. *French Com. Code. Walsh.*

FLOURISH, *n.* (flur'ish.) Beauty; showy splendour.

> The *flourish* of his sober youth. *Crashaw.*

2. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show; as, a *flourish* of rhetoric; a *flourish* of wit.

> He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. *Dryden.*

3. Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; as the *flourishes* about a great letter.—4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing; as the *flourish* of a sword.—5. The decorative notes which a singer or instrumental performer adds to a passage, with the double view of heightening the effect of the composition and of displaying his own flexibility of voice or finger. —*Flourish of trumpets*, in *milit. affairs*, the sounding of trumpets on receiving any officer or person of distinction.

FLOURISHED, *pp.* (flur'ished.) Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished. In *her.*, flowered or adorned with trefoils, fleur-de-lis, &c., called also *flory*, *florette*, *flurt*, &c.

FLOURISHER, *n.* (flur'isher.) One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers.—2. One who brandishes.—3. One who adorns with fanciful figures.

FLOURISHING, *ppr.* or *a.* (flur'ishing.) Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

FLOURISHINGLY, *adv.* (flur'ishingly.) With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOUR'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding and sifting flour.

FLOUT, *v. t.* [Scot. *flyte*, to scold or brawl, Sax. *flitan*.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

> Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton.*

> He *flouted* us downright. *Shak.*

FLOUT, *v. i.* To practise mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.

> Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Shak.*

FLOUT, *n.* A mock; an insult.

FLOUT'ED, *pp.* Mocked; treated with contempt.

FLOUT'ER, *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

FLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Mocking; insulting; fleering.

FLOUT'INGLY, *adv.* With flouting; insultingly.

FLOW, *v. i.* [Sax. *flowan*. If the last radical was originally a dental, this word coincides with the D. *vlieten*, G. *fliessen*, Dan. *flyder*, to flow. If *g* was the last radical, *flow* coincides with the L. *fluo*, contracted from *flugo*, for it forms *fluxi*, *fluctum*. In one case, the word would agree with the root of *blow*, L. *flo*; in the other, with the root of *fly*.] 1. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid. A solid body descends or moves in mass, as a ball or a wheel; but in the *flowing* of liquid substances, and others consisting of very fine particles, there is a constant change of the relative position of some parts of the substance, as is the case with a stream of water, of quicksilver, and of sand. Particles at the bottom and sides of the stream, being somewhat checked by friction, move slower than those in the middle and near the surface of the current. Rivers *flow* from springs and lakes; tears *flow* from the eyes.—2. To melt; to become liquid.

> That the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence; Is. lxiv.

3. To proceed; to issue. Evils *flow* from different sources. Wealth *flows* from industry and economy. All our blessings *flow* from divine bounty.—4. To abound; to have in abundance.

> In that day the mountains shall drop down new wine, and the hills shall *flow* with milk; Joel iii.

5. To be full; to be copious; as, *flowing* cups or goblets.—6. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.—7. To be smooth, as composition or utterance. The orator has a *flowing* tongue.

> Virgil is sweet and *flowing* in his hexameters. *Dryden.*

8. To hang loose and waving; as, a *flowing* mantle; *flowing* locks.

> The imperial purple *flowing* in his train. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

9. To rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb*. The tide *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.—10. To move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate, as blood.—11. To issue, as rays or beams of light. Light *flows* from the sun.—12. To move in a stream, as air.

FLOW, *v. t.* To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate. The low grounds along the river are annually *flowed*.

FLOW, *n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current; as, a *flow* of water; a *flow* of blood.—2. A current of water with a swell or rise; as, the *flow* and ebb of tides.—3. A stream of any thing; as, a *flow* of wealth into the country.—4. Abundance; copiousness with action; as, a *flow* of spirits.—5. A stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command and facility of speaking; volubility.—6. Free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

> The feast of reason, and the *flow* of soul.

FLOW'-BOG, or **FLOW'-MOSS**, *n.* A peat bog, the surface of which is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water, whether from rains or internal springs.

FLOWED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLOW'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleur*; W. *flur*, bloom; *flurau*, to bloom, to be bright; L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower; *floreo*, to blossom. See FLOURISH.] 1. In *bot.*, that part of a plant which is especially subservient to the production of seeds. It is an apparatus composed of the organs of fructification, properly so called, and of those by which they are surrounded and protected. Considered with re-

spect to structure, it is an assemblage of several whorls or series of leaves more or less modified in their form and texture, and situated in the manner of a bud at the extremity of the peduncle. In the state in which the flower presents itself in the more perfect dicotyledonous plants it is composed of an outer verticil of leaves, the *calyx*; an inner verticil of a more delicate texture, the *corolla*; within this, the *stamens*; and in the centre, the *pistil* or *ovary*, inclosing the seeds. [*See these terms.*] The point of attachment of the flower is named the *receptacle* or *torus*. Many flowers have no calyx, and others neither calyx nor corolla. All the monocotyledonous plants are destitute of a corolla.—*Flower buds*, buds which produce only flowers, in distinction from leaf-buds, which give rise to branches bearing leaves only.—*Pedunculate flower*, one supported by a flower stalk or peduncle.—*Sessile flower*, one without a peduncle.—*Fertile* or *female flower*, one having pistils.—*Male* or *sterile flower*, one having stamens only.—*Hermaphrodite* or *perfect flower*, one having stamens and pistils. [*See* INFLORESCENCE.]—*Artificial flowers*, imitations of natural flowers, worn as ornaments in the hair, in bonnets, &c.—2. In *vulgar acceptation*, a blossom or flower is the flower-bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded; open petals being considered as the principal thing in constituting a flower. But in *bot.*, the petals are now considered as a finer sort of covering, and not at all necessary to constitute a flower.—3. The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigour; youth; as, the *flower* of age or of life.—4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. The most active and vigorous part of an army are called the *flower* of the troops. Young, vigorous, and brave men, are called the *flower* of a nation.—5. The finest part; the essence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain. *Hooker.*

6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. We say, the youth are the *flower* of the country.—7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense, it is now always written *flour*,—*which see.*—*Flowers*, in *chem.*, fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy substance; as, the *flowers* of sulphur. A substance, somewhat similar, formed spontaneously, is called *efflorescence*.—2. In *rhet.*, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition.—3. Menstrual discharges.

FLOW'ER, *v. i.* [from the noun. The corresponding word in L. is *floreo*, Fr. *fleurir*, W. *fluraw*.] 1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant.—2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh, and vigorous.

When *flowered* my youthful spring. *Spenser.*

3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer.

The beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon.*

4. To come as cream from the surface.

FLOW'ER, *v. t.* To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

FLOW'ERAGE, *n.* State of flowers; flowers in general.

FLOW'ER-BEARING, *a.* Producing flowers.

FLOW'ER-BUD, *n.* The bud which produces a flower.

FLOW'ER-CLOCK, *n.* A contrivance for measuring time by means of flowers that open and shut at certain hours of the day.

FLOW'ER-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with flowers.

FLOW'ER-DE-LIS, *n.* [Fr. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily.] 1. In *her.*, a bearing representing a lily, the hieroglyphic of royal majesty, but of late years it has become common, being borne in some coats one, in others three, in others five, and in some *semée*, or spread all over the escutcheon in great numbers.—2. In *bot.*, the Iris, a genus of monogynian trianders, called also flag-flower, and often written *flower-de-luce*. The species are numerous.


Flower-de-Lis.

FLOW'ERED, *pp.* Embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOW'ERET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*.] A small flower; a floret. [In *bot.*, *floret* is solely used.]

FLOW'ER FENCE, *n.* The name of certain plants. The *flower-fence of Barbadoes* is the Poinciana pulcherrima. The *bastard flower-fence* is the Adenanthera.

FLOW'ERFUL, *a.* Abounding with flowers.

FLOW'ER-GÄRDEN, *n.* A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

FLOW'ER-GENTLE, *n.* A plant, the amaranth.

FLOW'ERINESS, *n.* [from *flowery*.] The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.—2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

FLOW'ERING, *ppr.* Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants.—2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

FLOW'ERING, *n.* The season when plants blossom.—2. The act of adorning with flowers.

FLOW'ERING-ASH, *n.* The *Ornus Europeæ* of Persoon, a hardy deciduous tree, common in our arboretums, and belonging to the nat. order Oleaceæ.

FLOW'ERING FERN, *n.* The *Osmunda regalis* of Linn., a plant of the genus *Osmunda*, class Cryptogamia, order filices; nat. order Osmundaceæ. It is the noblest and most striking of our ferns, and grows in boggy places, and wet margins of woods. It is very frequent in the north-west of Scotland, and south of Ireland. This fern affords a most beautiful example of the transformation of leaves into parts of fructification.


Flowering-Fern (Osmunda regalis).

FLOW'ERING-RUSH, *n.* The *Butomus Umbellatus* of Linn., a beautiful plant found in pools and wet ditches, and is the only British one belonging to the class Enneandria, order hexagynia of Linn.; nat. order Butomaceæ.

FLOW'ER-INWO'VEN, *a.* Adorned with flowers.

FLOW'ER-KIRTLED, *a.* Dressed with garlands of flowers.

FLOW'ERLESS, *a.* Having no flowers.—2. In *bot.*, having no flowers or organs of fructification. Flowerless plants are such as are destitute of flowers and sexes. They are the same as *cryptogamia*, or *acrogenous*, or cellular plants.

FLOW'ER-STALK, *n.* In *bot.*, the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower of fructification.

FLOW'ERY, *a.* Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; as, a *flowery* field.—2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms.—3. Richly embellished with figurative language; florid; as, a *flowery* style.

FLŌWING, *ppr.* Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding; abounding; smooth, as style; inundating.—2. *a.* Fluent; smooth, as style.

FLŌWING, *n.* The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise of water.—*Flowing sheets*, in *marine language*, the position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities, in a direction more nearly perpendicular, than when they are *close-hauled*, although more obliquely than when the vessel is sailing before the wind.

FLŌWINGLY, *adv.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLŌWINGNESS, *n.* Smoothness of diction; stream of diction.

FLOWK, FLUKE, *n.* [Sax. *floc*.] A flounder.

FLŌWN, (*had fled*,) in the following phrases, is not good English.

Was reason *flown*. *Prior.*

Sons of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*

In the former passage, *flown* is used as the participle of *fly* or *flee*, both intransitive verbs, and the phrase should have been, *had* reason *flown* or fled. In the latter passage, *flown* is used for *blown*, inflated, but most improperly. *Flown* is the participle of the perfect or past tense of *fly*, but cannot regularly be used in a passive sense.

FLU'ATE, *n.* [from *fluor*,—*which see.*] In *chem.*, a salt once supposed to be formed by the fluoric acid combined with a base; as, *fluate* of alumin, or of soda.

FLU'CAN, *n.* A provincial name for a fault or dam; particularly used by the Cornish miners.

FLU'CERINE, *n.* The name given to the native dento-fluate of cerium which occurs near Falun in Sweden. It occurs both massive and crystallized.

FLUCTI'SONOUS, *a.* [L. *fluctus*, and *sono*, to sound.] Sounding as waves.

FLUC'TUANT, *a.* [L. *fluctuans*. *See* FLUCTUATE.] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.

FLUC'TUATE, *v. i.* [L. *fluctuo*, from *fluctus*, a wave, from *fluo*, to flow.] 1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither; to wave, as, a *fluctuating* field of air.—2. To float backward and forward, as on waves.—3. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady. Public opinion often *fluctuates*. Men often *fluctuate* between different parties and opinions. Hence,—4. To be irresolute or undetermined.—5 To rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden vicissitudes. The funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate* with the events of the day.

FLUC'TUATING, *ppr.* Wavering; rolling as a wave; moving in this and that direction; rising and falling.—2. *a.* Unsteady; wavering; changeable. We have little confidence in *fluctuating* opinions.

FLUCTUA'TION, *n.* [L *fluctuatio*.] 1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.—2. A wavering; unsteadiness; as, *fluctuations* of opinion.—3. A rising and falling suddenly; as, *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds.

FLUD'ER, } *n* An aquatic fowl of
FLUD'DER, } the diver kind, nearly as large as a goose.

FLUE, *n.* [probably contracted from *flume*, L. *flumen*, from *fluo*] A passage for smoke in a chimney, leading from the fireplace to the top of the chimney, or into another passage; as, a chimney with four *flues*. Also, a pipe or tube for conveying heat to water, in certain kinds of steam-boilers The same name is given to passages in walls for the purpose of conducting heat from one part of a building to the others.

FLUE, *n.* [G. *flaum*; L. *pluma*.] Soft down or fur; very fine hair. [*Local.*]

FLUEL'LEN, *n.* The Speedwell, a plant of the genus Antirrhinum, or snapdragon.

FLUEL'LITE, *n.* A compound of fluoric acid and alumina which occurs at Stenna-gwyn in Cornwall, in octahedral crystals.

FLU'ENCE, for *Fluency*, is not used

FLU'ENCY, *n.* [L. *fluens*, from *fluo*, to flow.] 1 The quality of flowing, *applied to speech or language*; smoothness; freedom from harshness; as, *fluency* of numbers.—2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility; as, *fluency* of speech; a speaker of remarkable *fluency*. — 3.† Affluence; abundance.

FLU'ENT, *a.* [*See* FLUENCY.] Liquid; flowing.—2. Flowing; passing.

Motion being a *fluent* thing. *Ray.*

3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command and uttering them with facility and smoothness; as, a *fluent* speaker.—4. Flowing; voluble, smooth; as, *fluent* speech.

FLU'ENT, *n.* A stream; a current of water. [*Lit. us*]—2. The variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing, whether it be line, surface, solid, &c. The term denotes the same thing as *integral*, which is now universally used in its stead.

FLU'ENTLY, *adv* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction; as, to speak *fluently*.

FLU'GELMAN, or **FUG'LEMAN**, *n.* [G. from *flügel*, a wing.] In *German*, the leader of a file. But with us, a soldier who stands on the wing of a body of men, and marks time for the motions.

FLU'ID, *a.* [L. *fluidus*, from *fluo*, to flow.] Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow; liquid. Water, spirit, air, are *fluid* substances. All bodies may be rendered *fluid* by heat or caloric.

FLU'ID, *n.* Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure; a substance which flows, or which moves spontaneously on a plane with the least inclination; a liquid; liquor; opposed to a *solid*. Air, water, blood, chyle, are *fluids*.—*Fluids* are divided into liquids, such as water, and bodies in the form of water; and gaseous bodies, or aeriform fluids. Liquids have been also termed *non-elastic fluids*, for although they are not altogether void of elasticity, they possess it only in a small degree. Air and aeriform bodies have been called elastic fluids on account of their great elasticity. [*See* HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, and PNEUMATICS.]

FLUID'ITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of flowing; that quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the parts easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid state, opposed to *solidity*. *Fluidity* is the effect of heat. All ponderable matter exists either in the gaseous, liquid, or solid state, and most solids, when heat is applied to them, may be rendered fluid, or converted into liquids. If a sufficient degree of heat could be obtained, all solids might be reduced to the fluid state. *Heat of fluidity*, the same as *latent heat*.

FLU'IDNESS, *n.* The state of being fluid: fluidity—*which see*

FLUKE, *n.* [supposed to be D *ploeg*, G *pflug*, a plough, more probably, Ger. *flug*, a wing.] The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.


Anchor or flukes.

FLUKE, } *n.* A flounder.
FLOWK, }

FLUKE-WORM, *n.* The gourd worm, a species of Fasciola.

FLUME, *n.* [Sax *flum*, a stream; L. *flumen*, from *fluo*, to flow.] *Literally*, a flowing; hence, the passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

FLUM'MERY, *n.* [W. *llymry*, from *llymyr*, harsh, raw, crude, from *llym*, sharp, severe. In Welsh, a kind of food made of oatmeal steeped in water, until it has turned sour. *See* LUMBER.] 1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

2. In *vulgar use*, any thing insipid or nothing to the purpose; flattery.

FLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Fling*.

Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river. *Addison.*

FLUNK'IE, *n.* [Fr. *flanquier*.] A servant in livery. [*Scotch.*]

FLUOBO'RATE, *n.* A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

FLUOBOR'IC, *a.* The *fluoboric* acid or gas is a compound of fluorine and *boron*. It is a colourless gas, has a penetrating pungent odour, and extinguishes flame on the instant. It forms salts with alkalies, which are termed *fluoborates*. It has a singularly great affinity for water. It may be prepared by heating a strong solution of hydrofluoric and boracic acids in a metallic retort.

FLU'OR, *n.* [Low L. from *fluo*, to flow.] 1. A fluid state.—2. Menstrual flux. [*Lit. us. in either sense.*]—3. In *mineralogy*, fluoride of calcium, usually called fluor-spar. It commonly occurs massive; but crystallizes in octahedrons, which are frequently changed into cubes. It is a mineral of beautiful colours, and much used for ornamental vessels. The variously coloured specimens, called Derbyshire-spar, are worked, upon the turning lathe, into vases and other ornamental objects. Of this material the original myrrhine vessels of the ancients were made.

FLUOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to fluor; obtained from fluor.—*Fluoric acid*, an acid prepared by mixing fluor spar in coarse powder with twice its weight of sulphuric acid, in a leaden or silver retort, and applying heat. It possesses exceedingly destructive properties. It destroys the skin almost immediately if applied to it, producing very painful wounds. It even corrodes glass and silicious bodies, especially when hot, and the thickest glass vessel can only withstand its action for a short time.

FLU'ORIDE, *n.* Fluorides are compounds of fluorine with the metals or electro-positive elements; thus fluor-spar, which consists of fluorine and calcium, is *fluoride of calcium*.

FLU'ORIN, } *n.* An element in the
FLU'ORINE, } form of a yellowish brown gas, with the odour of chlorine and burnt sugar; one of the acidifying and basifying principles. It has been only lately procured in an insulated state, if indeed as much as this can be said. It appears to be a gas of a yellowish brown colour, and like chlorine it has the power of destroying colour. It has a powerful affinity for metallic bodies, and for hydrogen. The compounds which contain fluorine, when they do not possess acid properties, are termed *Fluorides*.

FLU'OR SPAR, *n.* A common mineral product found in great beauty in Derbyshire; hence it is known in this country under the name of the Derbyshire-spar. It is generally crystallized in cubes, but its primitive form is an octahedron. It is of various colours, and often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases, and occasionally used for beads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental purposes. It is probably a compound of fluorine and calcium, hence a *fluoride of calcium*. The term *fluor* is derived from the fusibility of this substance, on which account it is sometimes used as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals. It is manufactured, at Matlock and Derby, into a great variety of articles.

FLUOSIL'ICATE, *n.* [*fluor* and *silex* or *silica*.] In *chem.*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.

FLUOSILIC'IC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of silicium and fluorine. It is a gas, and may be obtained by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of one part of powdered fluor spar, one

of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort. It is colourless, pungent, fumes when it escapes into a humid air, and is rapidly absorbed by water.

FLUR'RIED, *pp.* Put in agitation.

FLUR'RY, *n.* A sudden blast or gust, or a light temporary breeze; as, a *flurry* of wind.—2. A sudden shower of short duration; as, a *flurry* of snow.—3. Agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.

FLUR'RY, *v. t.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.

FLUR'RYING, *ppr.* Putting in agitation.

FLUSH, *v. i.* [G. *fliessen, imperf. floss,* to flow; D. *vlieten,* in a different dialect. It coincides in elements with *blush, blaze,* and *flush.*] 1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, blood *flushes* into the face.—2. To come in haste; to start.—3. To appear suddenly, as redness or a blush.

> A blush rose on their cheeks,
> *Flushing* and fading like the changeful play
> Of colours on a dolphin. *Percival.*

4. To become suddenly red; to glow; as, the cheeks *flush.*—5. To be gay, splendid, or beautiful.

> At once, arrayed
> In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
> The garden glows. *Thomson.*

FLUSH, *v. t.* To redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face.

> Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy; as, to *flush* with victory.

FLUSH, *a.* Fresh; full of vigour; glowing; bright.

> *Flush* as May. *Shak.*

2. Affluent; abounding; well furnished.

> Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Free to spend; liberal; prodigal. He is very *flush* with his money. [*This is a popular use of the word at present.*] A *flush deck,* in *seamen's language,* is a deck without a half-deck or forecastle. [Qu. Russ. *ploskei,* flat. The sense of spreading naturally results from that of flowing.] Flush is a term much used by builders, carpenters, &c., and applied to surfaces which are placed on the same plane; for example, the panel of a door is said to be *flush,* when fixed level with the margin, and not sunk below it.—*Bead and flush work,* a piece of framed work made flush with beads run on each edge of the included panel.—*Bead, flush, and square work,* framing with bead and flush on one side and square on the other; used chiefly in doors.—*Flush up,* (*verb,*) in *bricklaying,* to fill up the vertical joints of brick with mortar.

FLUSH, *n.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; or more generally, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood. Hectic constitutions are often known by a frequent *flush* in the cheeks.—2. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden glow; as, a *flush* of joy.—3. Bloom; growth; abundance.—4. [Fr. and Sp. *flux.*] A run of cards of the same suit.—5. A term for a number of ducks.

FLUSH, *adv.* In a manner so as to be even or level with.

FLUSH'ED, *pp.* Overspread or tinged with a red colour from the flowing of blood to the face. We say, the skin, face, or cheek is *flushed.*—2. Elated; excited; animated; as, *flushed* with joy or success. Heated or excited with strong drink.

FLUSH'ER, *n.* The lesser butcher-bird.

FLUSH'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with red; glowing.

FLUSH'ING, *n.* A glow of red in the face.

FLUSH'INGLY *adv.* In a flushing manner.

FLUSH'NESS, *n.* Freshness.

FLUS'TER, *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate: to confuse.

FLUS'TER, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.

FLUS'TER, *n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

FLUS'TERED, *pp.* Heated with liquor; agitated; confused.

FLUS'TRA, *n.* A genus of molluscan polypes, of the class Zoophyta, in the subkingdom Radiata.

FLUTE, *n.* [Fr. *flûte;* G. *flote;* It. *flauto;* L. *flo, flatus,* to blow, or L. *fluta,* a lamprey, with the same number of holes.] 1. A small wind instrument; a pipe with lateral holes or stops played by blowing with the mouth, and by stopping and opening the holes with the fingers. The *German flute* consists of a tube formed of several joints or pieces which fit into each other, with holes disposed along the side like those of the common flute. It is furnished with movable brass or silver keys, by means of which the notes are tempered to the various sharps and flats.—2. A channel in a column or pillar; a perpendicular furrow or cavity, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; so called from its resemblance to a flute. It is used in the Ionic order and Composite Corinthian and Doric; but never in the Tuscan.—3. A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind, and swelled in the middle; a different orthography of *float, flota.*—*Armed in flute.* An armed ship, with her guns of the lower tier and part of those of the upper tier removed, used as a transport, is said to be armed in flute.

FLUTE, *v. i.* To play on a flute.

FLUTE, *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in a column.

FLŪTED, *pp.* or *a.* Channelled; furrowed; as a column.—2. In *music,* thin; fine; flutelike; as, *fluted* notes.

FLŪTE-STOP, *n.* In *organs,* a range of wooden pipes tuned in unison with the diapason. It generally proves a most successful imitation of the instrument from which its name is derived.

FLŪTING, *ppr.* Channelling; cutting furrows; as in a column.

FLŪTING, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column; fluted work.—*Flutings* or *flutes,* are the hollows or channels cut perpendicularly in columns, &c. When the flutes are partially filled by a smaller round moulding, they are said to be cabled. [*See* FLUTE, No. 2.]

FLŪTIST, or **FLŪTER,** *n.* A performer on the flute.

FLUT'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *floterian;* G. *flattern;* Qu. Fr. *flotter,* to waver, from *flot,* a wave. It is possible that the word is contracted.] 1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover.

> As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings; Deut. xxxii.

2. To move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without consequence.

> No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
> That once so *fluttered,* and that once so writ. *Pope.*

3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; as, a *fluttering* fan; a *fluttering* sail.—4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty.

> How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success. *Howel.*

> His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering. *Watts.*

FLUT'TER, *v. t.* To drive in disorder. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To hurry the mind; to agitate.—3. To disorder; to throw into confusion.

FLUT'TER, *n.* Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation; as, the *flutter* of a fan.—2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind.—3. Confusion; disorder; irregularity in position.

FLUT'TERED, *pp.* Agitated; confused; disordered.

FLUT'TERING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings without flight or with short flights; hovering; fluctuating; agitating; throwing into confusion.

FLUT'TERING, *n.* The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

FLUT'TERINGLY, *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

FLUVI'ALES, *n. plur.* An order of aquatic plants otherwise called *Naiadaceæ,* and by some botanists *Potameæ,* and *Potamophilæ.* The most useful plant of this order is the *Zostera marina* or grass-wrack, which forms an excellent packing for brittle ware; it is also platted into coverings for bottles and oil-flasks, and sometimes used for filling mattresses and make-beds.

FLU'VIALIST, *n.* One who explains phenomena by existing streams.

FLUVIAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *fluviaticus,* from
FLU'VIAL, } *fluvius,* a river; *fluo,* to flow.] Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; as, a *fluvial* plant.

FLU'VIATILE, *a.* [L. *fluviatilis.*] Belonging to rivers. [*Fluviatic* is the preferable word.]

FLUX, *n.* [L. *fluxus;* Sp. *fluxo;* Fr. *flux;* It. *flusso;* from L. *fluo, fluxi.*] 1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid.—2. The moving or passing of any thing in continued succession. Things, in this life, are in a continual *flux.*—3. Any flow or issue of matter. In *med.,* an extraordinary issue or evacuation from the bowels or other part; as, the bloody *flux* or dysentery, hepatic *flux,* &c.—4. In *hydrography,* the flow of the tide. The ebb is called *reflux.*—5. In *metallurgy,* any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalies, borax, tartar and other saline matter; or in large operations, limestone or fluor. Alkaline fluxes are either the crude, the white, or the black *flux.* When tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of nitre, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash remains, which is often called *black flux;* when an equal weight of nitre is used, the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potassa remains, which, when thus procured, is called *white flux.*—6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat.—7. That which flows or is discharged.—8. Concourse; confluence. [*Lit. us.*]

FLUX, *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of

parts; inconstant; invariable. [*Not well authorized.*]

FLUX, *v. t.* To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of siliceous earth with effervescence. *Kirwan.*

2. To salivate. [*Lit. us.*]

FLUXA'TION, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

FLUX'ED, *pp.* Melted; fused; reduced to a flowing state.

FLUXIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of admitting fusion.

FLUX'IBLE, *a.* [from Low L.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

FLUXIL'ITY, *n.* [Low L. *fluxilis.*] The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquefied.

FLUX'ION, *n* [L. *fluxio*, from *fluo*, to flow.] 1. The act of flowing.—2. The matter that flows.—3. *Fluxions*, in *math.*, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities, or a method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. In *fluxions*, magnitudes are supposed to be generated by motion; a line by the motion of a point, a surface by the motion of a line, and a solid by the motion of a surface. And some part of a figure is supposed to be generated by a uniform motion, in consequence of which the other parts may increase uniformly, or with an accelerated or retarded motion, or may decrease in any of these ways, and the computations are made by tracing the comparative velocities with which the parts flow. A *fluxion* is an infinitely small quantity, an increment; the infinitely small increase of the fluent or flowing quantity. The doctrine of fluxions, first invented by Newton, is of great use in the investigation of curves, and in the discovery of the quadratures of curvilinear spaces and their rectifications. The whole doctrine consists in solving the two following problems, viz. 1. From the fluent or variable flowing quantity given to find the fluxion; which constitutes the direct method of fluxions. 2. From the fluxion given to find the fluent; which constitutes the inverse method of fluxions. [*See* DIFFERENTIAL.]

FLUX'IONAL, or **FLUX'IONARY**, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions —*Fluxionary calculus*, the method of fluxions. — *Fluxional* or *Fluxionary analysis*, the algorithm or analysis of fluxions and flowing quantities, distinguishable from the differential calculus by its notation, but in all other respects the two methods are identically the same.

FLUX'IONIST, *n.* One skilled in fluxions.

FLUX'IVE,† *a.* Flowing; wanting solidity.

FLUX'URE,† *n.* A flowing or fluid matter.

FLY, *v. i. pret. flew; part. flown.* [Sax. *fleogan*; G. *fliegen*. In Saxon, the same verb signifies to *fly* and to *flee*; in German, different words are used.] 1. To move through air by the aid of wings, as fowls.—2. To pass or move in air, by the force of wind or other impulse; as, clouds and vapours *fly* before the wind. A ball *flies* from a cannon, an arrow from a bow.—3. To rise in air, as light substances, by means of a current of air, or by having less specific gravity than air, as smoke.

Man is born to trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward; Job v.

4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water. He *flew* to the relief of his distressed friend. The ship *flies* upon the main. —5. To move rapidly, in any manner; as, a top *flies* about.—6. To pass away; to depart; with the idea of haste, swiftness, or escape. The bird has *flown*.—7. To pass rapidly, as time. Swift *fly* the fleeting hours.—8. To part suddenly or with violence; to burst, as a bottle.—9. To spring by an elastic force.—10. To pass swiftly, as rumour or report.—11. To flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape.

I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flowery plains *Pope.*

2. To flutter; to vibrate or play; as a flag in the wind.—*To fly at*, to spring toward; to rush on; to fall on suddenly. A hen *flies at* a dog or cat; a dog *flies at* a man.—*To fly in the face*, to insult.—2. To assail; to resist; to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition.—*To fly off*, to separate or depart suddenly.—2. To revolt.—*To fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence; as, the doors *flew open* —*To fly out*, to rush out; also, to burst into a passion. —2. To break out into license.—3. To start or issue with violence from any direction.— *To let fly*, to discharge; to throw or drive with violence; as, to *let fly* a shower of darts.—2. In *seamanship*, to let go suddenly. —*Let fly* the sheets.

FLY, *v. t.* [This is used for *flee*, and *from* is understood after *fly*, so that it can hardly be called a transitive verb] 1. To shun; to avoid; to decline; as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate. That is, primarily, to *flee from.*

Sleep *flies* the wretch. *Dryden.*

2. To quit by flight.—3.† To attack by a bird of prey.—4. To cause to float in the air.

FLY, *n.* [Sax. *fleoge*; G. *fliege*; from the verb, *fleogan*, to fly.] 1. In *zool.*, a winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the wings are transparent. By this flies are distinguished from beetles, butterflies, grasshoppers, &c. Of flies, some have two wings and others four. In *common language*, *fly* is the house fly, of the genus Musca.—2. In *mech.*, a cross with leaden weights at the ends, or a heavy wheel at right angles with the axis of a windlass, jack, or the like. The use of this is, to regulate and equalize the motion in all parts of the revolution of the machine. [*See* FLY-WHEEL.]—3. That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows.—4. The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind.

FLYBANE, *n.* A plant called catch-fly, of the genus Silene.

FLYBITTEN, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies.

FLYBLOW, *v. t.* To deposit an egg in any thing, as a fly; to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.

Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow. *Swift.*

FLYBLOW, *n.* The egg of a fly.

FLYBOAT, *n.* A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel, burden from 400 to 600 tons.—2. A small passage boat on rivers and canals, in the latter case dragged by horses, called sometimes a *swift boat.*

FLYCATCHER, *n.* One that hunts flies. —2. In *zool.*, a genus of birds, the Muscicapa, of the order of Passeres, with a bill flatted at the base, almost triangular, notched at the upper mandible, and beset with bristles. The birds which constitute this genus are exceedingly numerous, and have given rise to great difficulties as to their scientific arrangement; no two authors agreeing in their ideas on the subject. They are widely distributed over the globe, abounding where insects are most numerous, and are of great use in destroying those numerous swarms of noxious insects engendered by heat and moisture which are continually on the wing. The habits of these birds are taciturn, solitary, and untamable. They perch on the highest branches of trees, where they watch for insects, and take them on the wing with great quickness.

FLYER, *n.* One that flies or flees; usually written *flier.*—2. One that uses wings.—3. The fly of a jack.—4. *Flyers*, in *arch.*, steps in a flight of stairs which are parallel to each other.—5. A performer in Mexico, who flies round an elevated post.

FLYFISH, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLYFISHING, *n.* Angling; the art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait.

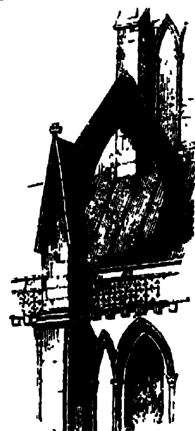
FLYFLAP, *n.* Something to drive away flies.

FLY-HONEYSUCKLE, *n.* A plant, the Lonicera. The *African fly-honeysuckle* is the Halleria.

FLYING, *ppr* Moving in air by means of wings; passing rapidly; springing; bursting; avoiding. — 2. *a.* Floating; waving; as, *flying* colours.—3. *a.* Moving; light, and suited for prompt motion; as, a *flying camp*.—*Flying colours*, a phrase expressing triumph.

FLYING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge of pontoons; also, a bridge composed of two boats, or a platform on boats.

FLY'ING-BUTTRESS, *n.* In *Gothic arch.*, a buttress in the form of an arch



Flying-Buttress, Beverley Minster.

springing from a solid mass of masonry, and abutting against the springing of another arch, which rises from the upper points of abutment of the first. It is seen in most cathedrals, and its office is to act as a counterpoise against the vaulting of the central pile.

FLY'ING-DRAGON. *See* DRAGON.

FLY'ING-FISH, *n.* A small fish which



Oriental Flying-fish.

flies by means of its pectoral fins. It is of the genus Exocœtus.

FLY'ING-LEVELS, *n.* In *engineering*, trial levels over the back of a projected road, railway, or canal, to ascertain the fitness of the ground.

FLY'ING-PARTY, *n.* In *milit. affairs*, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.

FLY'ING-PINION, *n.* The part of a clock having a fly or fan, by which it gathers air, and checks the rapidity of the clock's motion, when the weight descends in the striking part.

FLY'-POWDER, *n.* In *chem.*, the black coloured powder obtained by the spontaneous oxidizement of metallic arsenic in the air.

FLY'TRAP, *n.* In *bot.*, a species of sensitive plant, called *Venus's Flytrap*, the *Dionæa Muscipula*. The leaf consists of a flat stalk and a broad blade, formed of two pieces united only by a hinge. On each of these pieces three hairs are placed, which, when touched, cause the pieces to fold on each other, and thus seize upon a fly or other small object.



Flytrap.

FLY'TREE, *n.* A tree whose leaves are said to produce flies, from a little bag on the surface.

FLY'-WHEEL, *n.* In *mech.*, a wheel with a heavy rim, placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum. This effect results from a law of nature that all bodies have a tendency to continue in their state either of motion or of rest, until acted upon by some extraneous force. Thus the rim of a fly-wheel, after a few revolutions, acquires a momentum sufficient to cause it to revolve with a velocity depending upon the resistance of the machinery, and the augmentations and diminutions of the impelling power succeeding each other rapidly, while neither cause acts sufficiently long to either augment or diminish the velocity acquired in any considerable degree; and hence it remains equable or nearly so. A fly-wheel is often used as an accumulator of force; thus, when a small steam-engine sets in motion a very large fly-wheel, the wheel acts as a reservoir of all the small pressures which have been communicated to it, and having thus concentrated them can apply them altogether and at once, when some great effect is to be produced.

FO, *n.* The name by which Buddha is worshipped in China.

FŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *fola, fole*; G. *füllen*; W. *ebawl*; L. *pullus*; Gr. [illegible]: Ch. פולא, *fula*; Ar. *tafala*, to rise or to set as the sun, to bear young, and *tafilon*, pullus. The primary sense of the verb is to shoot, to cast or throw, to *fall*. The same verb in Heb. and Ch. signifies to unite, to fasten; in Syr. to *foul*, to *defile*; both senses from that of putting or throwing on. The verb belongs probably to the root of Eng. *fall* and *foul*, that is נפל, *naful*, with a different prefix. *Foal* is literally a shoot, issue, or that which is cast, or which falls.] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt; a filly.

FŌAL, *v. t.* To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass.

FŌAL, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.

FŌALBIT, *n.* A plant.

FŌALED, *pp.* Disburdened of a foal, as a mare.

FŌALFOOT, *n.* The colt's-foot, Tussilago.

FŌALING, *ppr.* Bringing forth a colt.

FŌAM, *n.* [Sax. *fam, fam*; G. *faum*, foam; L. *fumo*, to smoke, to foam.] Froth; spume; the substance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.

FŌAM, *v. i.* To froth; to gather foam. The billows *foam*. A horse *foams* at the mouth, when violently heated.—2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth; Mark ix.

FŌAM, *v. t.* To throw out with rage or violence; with *out*.

Foaming out their own shame; Jude 13.

FŌAM-CRESTED, *a.* Crested with foam; as, the *foam-crested* billows.

FŌAMED, *pp.* Thrown out with rage or violence.

FŌAMING, *ppr.* Frothing; fuming.

FŌAMINGLY, *adv.* Frothily.

FŌAMLESS, *a.* Having no foam

FŌAMY, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride. *Dryden.*

FOB, *n.* A little pocket made in men's small clothes, as a receptacle for a watch.

FOB, *v. t.* [G. *foppen*.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.—*To fob off*, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick. [*A low word.*]

FOB, *v. i.* To breathe hard; to gasp from violent running, to have the sides heaving. [*Scotch.*]

FOB'BED, *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.

FOB'BING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.

FO'CAL, *a.* [from L. *focus*.] Belonging to a focus, as, a *focal* point.—*Focal distance*, in *the conic sections*, is the distance of the focus from some fixed point, viz., from the vertex of the parabola, and from the centre in the ellipse, and hyperbola.—*Focal distance*, in *optics*, the distance between the centre of a lens or mirror and the point into which the rays are collected. [*See* Focus.]

FO'CILE, *n.* [Fr. *focile*.] The greater focile is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore-arm or leg. The lesser focile is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore-arm or leg.

FOCILLA'TION, *n.* [from L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth.] A cherishing, as at a hearth.

FO'CUS, *n. plur. focuses* or *foci*. [L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth.] 1. In *optics*, a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted; as, the *focus* of a lens.—*Virtual focus* or *point of divergence*, the point from which rays tend after refraction or reflection.—*Geometrical focus*, the point in which rays of light ought to be concentrated when reflected from a concave mirror, or refracted through a lens, the point in which they are actually found being termed the *refracted focus*. These foci are separated from one another, in proportion to the degree of spherical aberration.—2. In *geom.* and *conic sections*, a certain point in the parabola, ellipsis, and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur or meet. The *focus of an ellipse*, is a point toward each end of the longer axis, from which two right lines drawn to any point in the circumference, shall together be equal to the longer axis. The *focus of a parabola*, is a point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by the fourth part of the parameter. The *focus of an hyperbola*, is a point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas, from which if any two lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis.—3. A central point; point of concentration.

FOD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *foddor*, or *fother*; G. *futter*; from the root of *feed*, the sense of which is to thrust in, to stuff. Hence, in German, *futter* is a *lining* as well as *fodder*.] 1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is never applied to pasture. —2. The name of a weight by which lead and some other metals were sold in this country. It varied in its amount in different parts of the kingdom; being in Northumberland estimated at twenty-one cwts.; and in other counties twenty-two, twenty-three, or even more cwts.

FOD'DER, *v. t.* To feed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c. Farmers *fodder* their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

FOD'DERED, *pp.* Fed with dry food, or cut grass, &c.: as, to *fodder* cows.

FOD'DERER, *n.* He who fodders cattle.

FOD'DERING, *ppr.* Feeding with dry food, &c.

FOD'DER-PASSAGE, or **FOD'DERING-PASSAGE**, *n.* The passage in a cattle-shed or feeding house, by which the food is conveyed to the animals.

FOD'GEL, *a.* [Teutonic *voedsel*.] Fat, square, plump. [*Scotch.*]

FO'DIA, *n.* A genus of molluscs generally arranged by zoologists at the end of the simple *ascidians*.

FO'DIENT, *a.* [L. *fodio*, to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade. [*Lit. us.*]

FOE, *n.* (fo.) [Sax. *fah*, from *fean, feon, figan*, to hate; the participle is used in the other Teutonic dialects. *See* Fiend.] 1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice against another.

A man's *foes* shall be they of his own household; Matt. x.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another, whether he entertains enmity against the opposing nation or not; an adversary.

Either three years' famine or three months to be destroyed before thy *foes*; 1 Chron. xxi.

3. *Foe*, like *enemy*, in the singular, is used to denote an opposing army, or nation at war.—4. An opponent; an enemy; one who opposes any thing in principle; an ill-wisher; as, a *foe* to religion; a *foe* to virtue; a *foe* to the measures of the administration.

FOE,† *v. t.* To treat as an enemy.

FOEHOOD,† *n.* Enmity.

FOELIKE, *a.* Like an enemy.

FOEMAN,† *n.* An enemy in war.

FŒNI'CULUM, *n.* In *bot.*, the genus to which the common pot-herb, called fennel, belongs. There is only one sort of fennel in this country, the *Fœniculum vulgare*, a biennial plant, extensively cultivated for the sake of the agreeable aromatic quality of its leaves. [*See* FENNEL.]

FŒ'NUS, *n.* A remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the section *terebrantia*. The species are parasitic, feeding, in the larva state, upon other insects. In the perfect state they frequent flowers, feeding upon nectar.

FŒ'TUS. *See* FETUS.

FOG, *n.* [In Sp. *vaho* is steam; *vahar*, to exhale. In Italian, *sfogo*, is exhalation; *sfogare*, to exhale. In Scot. *fog* is moss. In Italian, *affogare* is to suffocate, Sp. *ahocar*. The sense probably is thick, or that which is exhaled.] 1. A dense watery vapour exhaled from the earth, or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. It differs from *mist*, which is rain in very small drops. There is a constant ascent of watery particles from the surface of the earth occasioned by the evaporation from masses of water and moist bodies; and when the air is saturated with vapour, the watery particles which continue to rise are no longer dissolved, but remain suspended in vesicular vapours, which form clouds when they rise to a great height, and fogs when they hover near the surface of the earth. Fogs are more frequent at those seasons of the year when there is a considerable difference of temperature in the different parts of the day.—2. A cloud of dust or smoke.

FOG, *n.* [W. *fwg*, long dry grass. Johnson quotes a forest law of Scotland, which mentions *fogagium*. It may be allied to Scot. *fog*, moss.] After-grass; a second growth of grass; but it signifies also long grass that remains on land. In *Scotland*, *fog* is the generic name for *moss*.

FOG'BANK, *n.* At sea, an appearance in hazy weather sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

FOG'GAGE, *n.* Rank grass not consumed or mowed in summer.

FOG'GILY, *adv.* With fog; darkly.

FOG'GINESS, *n.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

FOG'GY, *a.* [from *fog*.] Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; as, a *foggy* atmosphere; a *foggy* morning.—2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapours.—3. Producing frequent fogs; as, a *foggy* climate.—4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding.

FOH, an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt, the same as *poh* and *fy*.

FOI'BLE,† *a.* Weak.

FOI'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *foible*, weak. *See* FEEBLE.] A particular moral weakness; a failing. When we speak of a man's *foible*, in *the singular*, which is also called his *weak side*, we refer to a predominant failing. We use also the plural, *foibles*, to denote moral failings or defects. It is wise in every man to know his own *foibles*.

FOIL, *v. t.* [In Norm. *afolee* is rendered crippled; and *afoula*, damaged, wasted. If the primary or true literal sense is, to blunt, this word may be from the same root as *fool*; if, to render vain, it would naturally be allied to *fail*.] 1. To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. The enemy attempted to pass the river, but was *foiled*. He *foiled* his adversaries.

And by a mortal man at length am *foiled*. *Dryden.*

2. To blunt; to dull.

When light wing'd toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil* *Shak.*

3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible; as, to *foil* the scent in a chase.

FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden*

FOIL, *n.* [W. *fwyl*, a driving, impulsion, a stroke, a *foil*.] A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather, used in fencing.

Foils

Isocrates contended with a *foil*, against Demosthenes with a sword. *Mitford*

FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*; L. *folium*; Gr. φυλλον.] 1. A leaf or thin plate of metal used in gilding.—2. Among jewellers, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to make them appear transparent, and to give them a particular colour, as the stone appears to be of the colour of the *foil*. Hence, 3. Any thing which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage.

Hector has a *foil* to set him off. *Broome.*

4. A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection.—5. That which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously, the superiority of something else. [In this sense, it will be observed, the word has almost a reverse meaning to that of the foregoing.]

The bird, thus getting that for which she strove,
Brought it to her, to whom the Queen of Love
Served as a *foil*; and Cupid could no other
But fly to her, mistaken for his mother. *Browne.*

Thou true antipodes to common sense,
Thou *foil* to Flecknoe! prithee tell from whence
Does all this mighty stock of dulness spring? *Earl of Dorset.*

Foils.

6. In *architecture*, the small arcs in the tracery of Gothic windows, panels, &c., which are said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, multifoiled, &c., according to the number of arcs which they contain.—*Foiled arch*, an arch with foils in its tracery.

FOIL'ABLE, *a.* That may be foiled.

FOIL'ED, *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.

FOIL'ER, *n.* One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.

FOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.

FOIL'ING, *n.* Among *hunters*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

FOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *poindre*, to sting, to dawn; L. *pungo*. The sense is to push, thrust, shoot.] 1. To push in fencing.—2.† To prick; to sting.

FOIN, *n.* A push; a thrust.

FOIN'ING, *ppr.* Pushing; thrusting.

FOIN'INGLY, *adv.* In a pushing manner.

FOIS'ON,† *n.* [L. *fusio*.] Plenty; abundance. In *Scotland*, it is used to express both the sap of a tree, and bodily strength. It is generally written *Fusion*.

FOIST, *v. t.* [Usually supposed to be from Fr. *fausser*, to violate; *literally*, to falsify; Norm. *fauser*. This is doubtful.] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant.

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption. *Carew*

FOIST,† *n.* A light and fast-sailing ship.

FOIST'ED, *pp.* Inserted wrongfully.

FOIST'ER, *n.* One who inserts without authority.

FOIST'IED, *a.* Mustied [*See* FUSTY.]

FOIST'INESS, *n.* Fustiness,—*which see*.

FOIST'ING, *ppr.* Inserting surreptitiously or without authority.

FOIS'TY, *a.* Fusty,—*which see*.

FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *fald*, *falde*; W. *fald*; Ir. *fal*, a fold, a wall, or hedge; Dan *fold*. *See* the verb, to *fold*.] 1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter. In *Scotland*, it signifies also an inclosure for cattle.—2. A flock of sheep. Hence, in a *scriptural sense*, the church, the flock of the Shepherd of Israel.

Other sheep I have, which are not of this *fold*; John x.

3.† A limit

FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *feald*; G *falte*; Russ. *phalda*; but the same word as the preceding.] 1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; as, a *fold* of linen.—2. In *composition*, the same quantity added; as, *two fold*, *four fold*, *ten fold*, that is, twice as much, four times as much, ten times as much.

FŌLD, *v. t.* [Sax. *fealdan*; G. *falten*. Qu. Heb. כפל, *kafal*, Ch. כפל, *kafel*, to double. The primary sense is to *fall*, or to lay, to set, throw, or press together.] 1. To double; to lap or lay in plaits; as, to *fold* a piece of cloth.—2. To double and insert one part in another; as, to *fold* a letter.—3. To double or lay together, as the arms. He *folds* his arms in despair.—4. To confine sheep in a fold.

FŌLD, *v. i.* To close over another of the same kind; as, the leaves of the door *fold*.

FŌLDAGE, *n.* The right of folding sheep. In *her.*, a term applied to leaves having several foldings and turnings, one from the other.

FŌLDED, *pp.* Doubled; laid in plaits; complicated; kept in a fold.—*Folded floor*, in *carpentry*, a floor, in which the

boards are grooved and tongued, and laid down several at a time, with their edges forcibly brought together.

FOLDER, *n.* An instrument used in folding paper.—2. One that folds.

FOLDING, *ppr.* Doubling; laying in plaits; keeping in a fold.—2. *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves, which may close one over another; as, a *folding* door.—*Folding joint*, a joint made like a rule-joint or the joint of a hinge.

FOLDING, *n.* A fold; a doubling.—2. Among farmers, the keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land, &c.

FOLDLESS, *a.* Having no fold.

FOLD'NET, *n.* Among *sportsmen*, a sort of net, with which small birds are taken in the night.

FOLIA'CEÆ, *n.* In *bot.*, the first class of the grand division *Cellulares*, containing the folious and frondose ferns, and their allies.

FOLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, from *folium*, a leaf *See* FOIL.] 1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers; as, a *foliaceous* spike.—2. Consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate; as, *foliaceous* spar.

FO'LIAGE, *n.* [Fr. *feuillage*, from *feuille*, L *folium*, a leaf; Sp. *follage*. *See* FOIL.] 1. Leaves in general; as, a tree of beautiful *foliage*.—2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; particularly, the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, in *arch.*, intended to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, &c.—*Foliage crops*, in *agriculture*, plants cultivated for their leaves, to be used green, and which will not make into hay, as the cabbage tribe.

FO'LIAGE, *v t.* To work or to form into the representation of leaves.

FO'LIAGED, *a.* Furnished with foliage.

FO'LIATE, *v. t.* [L. *foliatus*, from *folium*, a leaf, Gr. φυλλον.] 1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate, or lamina.—2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.; as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

FO'LIATE, *a.* In *bot.*, leafy; furnished with leaves; as, a *foliate* stalk.

FO'LIATE, *n.* In the doctrine of curve lines, the name given to a curve of the third order. It is one of the species of defective hyperbolas, having one asymptote and two infinite branches, and its figure has some resemblance to a leaf, whence the name.

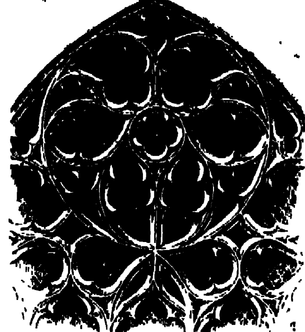
FO'LIATED, *pp.* Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.—2. In *mineralogy*, consisting of plates; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as, a *foliated* fracture.

Minerals that consist of grains, and are at the same time *foliated*, are called granularly *foliated*. *Kirwan.*

3. In *conchology*, in laminæ or leaves, as when the edges of the shelly layers are not compact, but seem to separate from each other.—*Foliated arch*, in *arch.*, an arch with a trefoil, cinquefoil, or multifoil under it.

FO'LIATING, *ppr.* Covering with a leaf or foil.

FOLIA'TION, *n.* [L. *foliatio*.] In *bot.*, the leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.—2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.—3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back surface of a mirror or looking-glass.—*Foliations* or *Featherings*, in *arch.*, the small arcs which form the tracery of Gothic windows. [*See* FOIL and CUSP.]



Foliations, Nantwich.

FO'LIATURE, *n.* The state of being beaten into foil.

FO'LIER, *n.* Goldsmiths' foil

FOLIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf, and *fero*, to bear] Producing leaves.

FO'LIO, *n.* [L. *folium*, a leaf; *in folio*] 1. A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper.—2. Among *merchants*, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages, of an account-book, expressed by the same figure

FO'LIOLE, *n.* [from L *folium*, a leaf.] A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.

FO'LIOMORT, *a.* [L *folium mortuum.*] Of a dark yellow colour, or that of a faded leaf, fillemot.

FO'LIOUS, *a.* Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.—2. In *bot*, having leaves intermixed with the flowers.

FOLK, *n* (foke) [Sax *folc*, G. *volk*; Dan. *folk*; L. *vulgus*. The sense is a crowd, from collecting or pressing, not from *following*, but from the same root, as to *follow* is to press toward. It may be allied to Sax. *fela*, G. *viel*, D. *veel*, Gr. πολυς and πολλοι. Originally and properly it had no plural, being a collective noun; but in common use, it has lost its singular number, and we hear it only in the plural. It is a colloquial word, not admissible into elegant style.] 1. People in general, or any part of them without distinction. What do *folks* say respecting the war? Men love to talk about the affairs of other *folks*.—2. Certain people, discriminated from others; as, old *folks*, and young *folks*. Children sometimes call their parents, the old *folks*. So we say, sick *folks*; poor *folks*; proud *folks*.—3. In *scripture*, the singular number is used; as, a few sick *folk*, impotent *folk*; Mark vi.; John v.

FOLKLAND, *n.* [Sax. *folcland*.] In *English law*, was a considerable portion of the general soil, which long remained in the hands of the general commonalty.

FOLKMOTE, *n* [Sax. *folcmote*, folk-meeting.] An assembly of the people, or of bishops, thanes, aldermen, and freemen, to consult respecting public affairs, an annual convention of the people, answering in some measure to a modern parliament; a word used in England before the Norman conquest, after which the national council was called a *parliament*. But some authors allege that the *folkmote* was an inferior meeting or court.

FOLK'STONE-MARL, *n.* A stiff marl, varying in colour, from a light gray to a dark blue, more generally known under the provincial term, *Galt* or *Gault*.

FOL'LICLE, *n.* [L. *folliculus*, from *follis*, a bag or bellows.] 1. In *bot*, a dry seed-vessel opening on one side only, and having the seeds loose in it. A carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture, and having no dorsal suture.—2. An air bag; a vessel distended with air; as at the root in Utricularia, and on the leaves in Aldrovanda.—3. A little bag, in animal bodies; a gland; a folding; a cavity.

Follicle.

FOLLIC'ULATED, *a.* Having follicles or dry seed-vessels opening by the ventral suture only.

FOLLIC'ULOUS, *a.* Having or producing follicles.

FOL'LIFUL,† *a.* Full of folly.

FOL'LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *folgian*, *filian*, *fylgan*; G. *folgen*. The sense is, to urge forward, drive, press.] 1. To go after or behind; to walk, ride, or move behind, but in the same direction. Soldiers will usually *follow* a brave officer.—2. To pursue; to chase; as an enemy, or as game.—3. To accompany; to attend in a journey.

And Rebekah arose, and her damsels, and they rode on the camels, and *followed* the man; Gen. xxiv.

4. To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend, for any purpose; Luke v.—5. To succeed in order of time; to come after; as, a storm is *followed* by a calm.

Signs *following* signs lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

6. To be consequential; to result from, as effect from a cause. Intemperance is often *followed* by disease or poverty, or by both —7. To result from, as an inference or deduction. It *follows* from these facts that the accused is guilty.—8. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body. He *followed* or his eyes *followed* the ship, till it was beyond sight.

He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade *Dryden.*

9. To imitate; to copy; as, to *follow* a pattern or model; to *follow* fashion.—10. To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another; as, to *follow* the opinions and tenets of a philosophic sect; to *follow* Plato.—11. To obey; to observe; to practise; to act in conformity to. It is our duty to *follow* the commands of Christ. Good soldiers *follow* the orders of their general; good servants *follow* the directions of their master.—12. To pursue as an object of desire; to endeavour to obtain.

Follow peace with all men; Heb. xii.

13. To use; to practise; to make the chief business; as, to *follow* the trade of a carpenter; to *follow* the profession of law.—14. To adhere to; to side with.

The house of Judah *followed* David; 2 Sam ii.

15. To adhere to; to honour; to worship; to serve.

If the Lord be God, *follow* him; 1 Kings xviii.

16. To be led or guided by.

Woe to the foolish prophets, who *follow* their own spirit, and have seen nothing; Ezek. xiii.

17. To move on in the same course or direction; to be guided by; as, to *follow* a track or course.

FOL'LOW, v. i. To come after another.

The famine...shall *follow* close after you; Jer. xlii.

2. To attend; to accompany.—3. To be posterior in time; as, *following* ages.—4. To be consequential, as effect to cause. From such measures, great mischiefs must *follow*.—5. To result, as an inference. The facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow*.—*To follow on*, to continue pursuit or endeavour; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we *follow on* to know the Lord; Hosea vi.

FOL'LOWED, *pp.* Pursued; succeeded; accompanied; attended; imitated; obeyed; observed; practised; adhered to.

FOL'LOWER, *n.* One who comes, goes, or moves after another, in the same course.—2. One that takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example; one who receives the opinions, and imitates the example of another; an adherent; an imitator.

That ye be not slothful, but *followers* of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises; Heb. vi.

3. One who obeys, worships and honours.

Be ye *followers* of God, as dear children; Eph. v.

4. An adherent; a disciple; one who embraces the same system; as, a *follower* of Plato.—5. An attendant; a companion; an associate or a dependent. The warrior distributed the plunder among his *followers*.

No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope.*

6. One under the command of another.—7. One of the same faction or party.

FOL'LOWING, *ppr.* Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from as an effect or an inference; adhering to; obeying, observing; using, practising; proceeding in the same course.

FOL'LOWING, *a.* Being next after; succeeding.

FOL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *folie*, from *fol*, *fou*; Arm. *follez*. *See* FOOL.] 1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding.

A fool layeth open his *folly*; Prov. xiii.

2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an act which is inconsistent with the dictates of reason, or with the ordinary rules of prudence. In this sense it may be used in the singular, but is generally in the plural. Hence we speak of the *follies* of youth.

Whom *folly* pleases, or whose *follies* please. *Pope.*

3. An absurd act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes; that which violates moral precepts and dishonours the offender. Shechem wrought *folly* in Israel. Achan wrought *folly* in Israel; Gen. xxxiv.; Josh. vii.—4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

FO'MALHAULT, or FO'MAHANT, *n.* A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Aquarius.

FOMENT', *v. t.* [L. *fomento*, from *foveo*, to warm; Fr. *fomenter*.] 1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquors, or with flannel dipped in warm water.—2. To cherish with heat; to encourage growth. [*Not usual.*]—3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements; *in a bad sense*; as, to *foment* ill humours. So we say, to *foment* troubles or disturbances; to *foment* intestine broils.

FOMENTA'TION, *n.* The act of applying warm liquors to a part of the body, by means of flannels dipped in hot water or medicated decoctions, for the purpose of easing pain, by relaxing the skin, or of discussing tumours.—2. The lotion applied, or to be applied to a diseased part.—3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

FOMENT'ED, *pp.* Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged.

FOMENT'ER, *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates; as, a *fomenter* of sedition.

FOMENT'ING, *ppr.* Applying warm lotions.—2. Encouraging; abetting; promoting.

FON,† *n.* [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Ice. *faane*.] A fool; an idiot.

FOND, *a.* [Chaucer, *fonne*, a fool; Scot. *fon*, to play the fool; *fone*, to fondle, to toy; Ir. *fonn*, delight, desire, a longing. Qu. Ar. *afana*, which signifies to diminish, to impair mental powers, to make foolish, to be destitute of reason; and *fani* is to fail.] 1. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent.

Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond. *Shak.*

Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain. *Dawes.*

2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; as, a *fond* mother or wife.—3. Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with. A child is *fond* of play; a gentleman is fond of his sports, or of his country seat. In *present usage*, *fond* does not always imply weakness or folly.—4. Relishing highly. The epicure is *fond* of high-seasoned food.—5. Trifling; valued by folly. [*Little used.*]

FOND, *v. t.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress; to cocker.

The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast. *Dryden.*

Fond is thus used by the poets only. We now use *fondle*.

FOND,† *v. i.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.—2. To study, to endeavour, to attempt. [Has this meaning in two passages of Chaucer's *Cant. Tales*.]

FOND'LE, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to caress; as, a nurse *fondles* a child.

FOND'LED, *pp.* Treated with affection; caressed.

FOND'LER, *n.* One who fondles.

FOND'LING, *ppr.* Caressing; treating with tenderness.

FOND'LING, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.

FOND'LY, *adv.* Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; with indiscreet affection.

Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

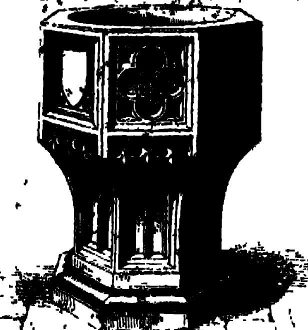
2. With great or extreme affection. We *fondly* embrace those who are dear to us.

FOND'NESS,† *n.* Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment.—2. Foolish tenderness.—3. Tender passion; warm affection.

Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Strong inclination or propensity; as, a *fondness* for vice or sin.—5. Strong appetite or relish; as, *fondness* for ardent spirits, or for a particular kind of food. [*It is now used chiefly in the three latter senses.*]

FONT, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*; L. *fons*; W. *fynnon*, a fountain, and *fyniaw*, to produce, to abound; allied to L. *fundo*, to pour out.] A vessel employed in Protestant churches to hold water for the purpose of baptism, and in Catholic churches



Font, Colebrook

used also for holy water. There are a great many fonts in England, curious both for their antiquity and their architectural designs. In the decorated style, their form is usually octagonal, sometimes hexagonal; and in the perpendicular style, the octagonal form is almost invariably used.

FONT, or FONTE, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*, to melt or cast; L. *fundo*, to pour out; It. *fondere*; properly a casting.] A complete assortment of printing types of one size, including a due proportion of all the letters in the alphabet, large and small, points, accents, and whatever else is necessary for printing with that letter. A common fonte consists of 100,000 characters.

FONT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a fount, fountain, source, or origin.

FONT'ANEL, *n.* [from the Fr.] An issue for the discharge of humours from the body.—2. A vacancy in the infant cranium, between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal suture.

FONTANGE, *n.* (fontanj'.) [Fr. from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.

FONTINA'LIS, *n.* Water-moss; a genus of plants of the nat. order *Musci*, and in the cryptogamia class of plants. There are six species, all of them natives of Britain. They grow on the brinks of rivulets, and on the trunks of trees.

FOOD, *n.* [Sax. *fod*, *foda*; G. *futter*; Sw. *föda*, from *feeding*. *See* FEED.] 1. In *a general sense*, whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutriment to plants.—2. Meat; aliment; flesh or vegetables eaten for sustaining human life; victuals; provisions; whatever is or may be eaten for nourishment.

Feed me with *food* convenient for me; Prov. xxx.

All substances susceptible of digestion and assimilation may come under the denomination of food, but the proximate principles of organic bodies on which their nutritive powers depend are comparatively few. Hence, although the articles employed in different countries for the support of animal life are almost infinitely various, their sustaining powers may be referred to certain substances, capable of being separated and identified by chemical analysis and tests. Amongst the proxi-

mate elements of vegetable food, gluten, and its modifications, starch, gum, sugar, and lignine, or woody fibre, are by far the most important; and amongst those of animal food, albumen, gelatine, and their modifications, together with fats and oils, which are common to both kingdoms of nature. According to Liebig, the substances of which the food of man is composed may be divided into two classes; *nitrogenized*, and *non-nitrogenized*. The former are capable of conversion into blood; the latter incapable of this transformation. Out of the first class are formed all the organized tissues; those of the other class serve to support the process of respiration, and to maintain the animal heat. Among the former class are reckoned vegetable fibrin, vegetable albumen, vegetable caseine, animal flesh, animal blood. Among the second class are fat, starch, gum, sugar, sugar of milk, wine, beer, spirits.—3. Whatever supplies nourishment and growth to plants, as water, carbonic acid gas, &c. Manuring substances furnish plants with *food*. The food of vegetables, as far as their organic structure is concerned, consists entirely of inorganic compounds; and no organized body can serve for the nutrition of vegetables until it has, by the process of decay or putrefaction, been resolved into certain inorganic substances. These are carbonic acid, water, and ammonia. But even where these are supplied to vegetables, their growth will not proceed unless certain mineral substances are likewise furnished in small quantities either by the soil, or in the water used to moisten it. These mineral substances consist of silica, potash, phosphate of lime, magnesia, soda, sulphates, and oxide of iron.—4. Something that sustains, nourishes, and augments. Flattery is the *food* of vanity.

FOOD,† *v. t.* To feed.

FOOD'FUL, *a.* Supplying food; full of food.

FOOD'LESS, *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

FOOD'Y,† *a.* Eatable; fit for food.

FOOL, *n.* [Fr. *fol, fou;* It. *folle*, mad, foolish; Ice. *fol;* Arm. *foll;* W. *fol*, round, blunt, foolish, vain; *fwl*, a fool, a blunt one, a stupid one; Russ. *phalia*. It would seem from the Welsh that the primary sense of the adjective is thick, blunt, lumpish Heb. תפל, *tafal.*] 1. One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; an idiot. Some persons are born *fools*, and are called *natural fools;* others may become *fools* by some injury done to the brain.—2. In *common language*, a person who is somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; or a person who acts absurdly; one who does not exercise his reason; one who pursues a course contrary to the dictates of wisdom.

Experience keeps a dear school, but *fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin.*

3. In *scripture, fool* is often used for a wicked or depraved person; one who acts contrary to sound wisdom in his moral deportment; one who follows his own inclinations, who prefers trifling and temporary pleasures to the service of God and eternal happiness.

The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God; Ps. xiv.

4. A weak Christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief.

O *fools*, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Luke xxiv.

Also, one who is accounted or called a fool by ungodly men; 1 Cor. iv. 10.—5. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden.*

6. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; as, a king's *fool*.

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milton.*

To play the fool, to act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport.—2. To act like one void of understanding.—*To put the fool on*, to impose on; to delude.—*To make a fool of*, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.

FOOL, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth.

Is this a time for *fooling?* *Dryden.*

FOOL, *v. t.* To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For *fooled* with hope, men favour the deceit. *Dryden.*

2. To infatuate; to make foolish.—3. To cheat; as, to *fool* one out of his money.—*To fool away*, to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; as, to *fool away* time.—2. To spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently; as, to *fool away* money.

FOOL, *n.* A liquid made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream.

FOOL'BORN, *a.* Foolish; unbefitting.

FOOL'ED, *pp.* Disappointed; defeated; deceived; imposed on.

FOOL'ERY, *n.* The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.—2. An act of folly or weakness.—3. Object of folly.

FOOL'HAPPY, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

FOOLHÄRD'ILY, *adv.* With foolhardiness.

FOOLHÄRD'INESS, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

FOOLHÄRD'ISE,† *n.* Foolhardiness.

FOOL'HÄRDY, *a.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.

FOOL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.

FOOL'ISH, *a.* Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; *applied to general character*.—2. Unwise; imprudent; acting without judgment or discretion in particular things.—3. Proceeding from folly, or marked with folly; silly; vain; trifling.

But *foolish* questions avoid; 2 Tim. ii.

4. Ridiculous; despicable.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior*

5. In *scripture*, wicked; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness.

O *foolish* Galatians; Gal. iii.

6. Proceeding from depravity; sinful, as, *foolish* lusts; 1 Tim. vi.

FOOL'ISHLY, *adv.* Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.—2. Wickedly; sinfully.

I have done very *foolishly;* 2 Sam. xxiv.

FOOL'ISHNESS, *n.* Folly; want of understanding.—2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.—3. In *a scriptural sense*, absurdity; folly.

FOOLS'CAP, *n.* Paper of the smallest regular size, but one. It is so called from its water-mark, in early times, being the outline of a fool's head and cap.

FOOLSCAP, *a.* Of that size; as, *fcp.* 8vo.

FOOL'S-PÄRS'LEY, *n.* A plant of the genus Æthusa of Linn., the Æ. cynapium. Class Pentandria, order digynia; nat. order Umbelliferæ. It is a common British weed, growing in gardens, cultivated fields, and by walls. The smell is nauseous, and it is esteemed very unwholesome. Its reflexed pendulous floral leaves distinguish it from most plants to which it is allied.

FOOL'STONES, *n.* A plant, the Orchis.

FOOL'TRAP, *n.* A trap to catch fools; as, by entrapping wagers.

FOOT, *n. plur. Feet.* [Sax. *fot, fet;* G. *fuss;* Gr. *πους, ποδος;* L. *pes, pedis*, Sanscrit, *pad;* Fr. *pied, pié.* Probably this word is allied to the Gr. *πατεω*, to walk, to tread; as the W. *troed*, foot, is to the Eng. verb, to *tread.*] 1. In *animal bodies*, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step.—2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the lower end of any thing that supports a body; as, the *foot* of a table.—3. The lower part; the base; as, the *foot* of a column or of a mountain.—4. The lower part; the bottom; as, the *foot* of an account; the *foot* of a sail.—5. Foundation; condition; state. We are not on the same *foot* with our fellow-citizens. In this sense, it is more common to use *footing;* and in this sense the plural is not used.—6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles. Our constitution may hereafter be placed on a better *foot;* but it is more common to use *footing*. [*In this sense the plural is not used.*]—7. In *military language*, soldiers who march and fight on *foot;* infantry, as distinguished from cavalry. [*In this sense the plural is not used.*]—8. A measure consisting of twelve inches; supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. Geometricians divide the foot into 10 digits, and the digit into 10 lines.—*Square foot*, a square whose side is one foot, and which, therefore, contains 144 square inches.—*Cubic foot*, a cube whose side is one foot, and which, therefore, contains 1728 cubic inches.—9. In *poetry*, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse; as, the iambus, the dactyl, and the spondee.—10. Step; pace.—11.† Level; par.—12. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.—*By foot*, or rather, *on foot*, by walking; as, to go or pass *on foot;* or by fording; as, to pass a stream *on foot*. [*See the next definition.*]—*To set on foot*, to originate; to begin; to put in motion; as, to *set on foot* a subscription. Hence, to be *on foot*, is to be in motion, action, or process of execution.—*Feet*, in *scripture language*, are often employed to signify inclinations, affections, propensities, actions, motions.—*To cover the feet*, to dismiss the refuse of nature.—*To turn away the foot from the Sabbath*, to abstain from walking or travelling on that day.—*To keep the foot*, to maintain a proper conduct and decorum; Eccl. v. 1.

FOOT, *v. i.* To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip.—2. To walk; opposed to *ride* or *fly*. In this sense, the word is commonly followed by *it*.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot it* farthest. *Dryden.*

FOOT, *v. t.* To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn.—2. To settle; to begin to fix. [*Lit. us.*]—3. To tread; as, to

foot the green.—4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; as, to *foot* an account.—5.† To seize and hold with the foot.—6. To add or make a foot; as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

FOOT′BALL, *n.* A ball consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot.—2. The sport or practice of kicking the football.

FOOT′BAND, *n.* A band of infantry.

FOOT′BANK, *n.* In *fort.*, a little raised way along the inside of a parapet. [*See* BANQUETTE.]

FOOT′BASE, *n.* The moulding above the plinth of an apartment.

FOOT′BOY, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery.

FOOT′BREADTH, *n.* The breadth of the foot; Deut. ii.

FOOT′BRIDGE, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers.

FOOT′CLOTH, *n* A sumpter cloth.

FOOT′CUSHION, *n.* A cushion for the feet.

FOOT′ED, *pp.* Kicked; trod, refurnished with a foot, as a stocking or boot

FOOT′ED, *a.* Shaped in the foot; as, *footed* like a goat.

FOOT′FALL, *n.* A trip or stumble.

FOOT′FIGHT, *n.* A conflict by persons on foot, in opposition to a fight on horseback.

FOOT′GUARDS, *n plur.* Guards of infantry.

FOOT′HALT, *n.* A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm, which enters between the hoofs.

FOOT′HOLD, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping or moving; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

FOOT′HOT, *adv.* Immediately, a word borrowed from hunting.

FOOT′ING, *ppr.* Dancing; treading, adding a new foot.

FOOT′ING, *n.* Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on.

> In ascents, every step gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder.*

2. Support; root —3. Basis; foundation.—4. Place; stable position.—5. Permanent settlement. Let not these evils gain.—6. Tread; step; walk —7. Dance; tread to measure.—8. Steps; road; track. [*Lit. us.*]—9. State; condition; settlement. Place both parties on an equal *footing* —In *arch.*, *footings* are the spreading courses at the base or foundation of a wall.

FOOT′LESS, *a.* Having no feet

FOOT′LICKER, *n.* A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner.

FOOT′MAN, *n.* A soldier who marches and fights on foot —2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

FOOT′MANSHIP, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOT′MANTLE, *n.* A garment to keep the gown clean in riding.

FOOT′MARK, *a.* A track; mark of a foot.

FOOT′PACE, *n.* A slow step, as in walking. 2. A landing or resting place at the end of a short flight of steps. If it occurs at the angle, where the stair turns, it is called a quarter-pace. —3. The dais.—4. A hearth-stone; but this is not common.

FOOT′PAD, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

FOOT′PATH, *n.* A narrow path or way for foot passengers only.

FOOT′PLOUGH, *n.* A kind of swing-plough.

FOOT′POST, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOT′PRINT, *n.* The mark of a foot.

FOOT′ROPE, *n.* The lower bolt-rope, to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. Also, a horse or rope to support men when reefing, &c.

FOOT′ROT, *n.* An ulcer in the feet of sheep.

FOOT′SHACKLES, *n. plur.* Shackles for the feet.

FOOT′SOLDIER, *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.

FOOTSPACE-RAIL, *n.* In *ship-building*, that rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

FOOT′STALK, *n.* [*foot* and *stalk.*] In *bot.*, a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf, or connecting it with the stem or branch. Sometimes, but rarely, the same footstalk supports both the leaf and fructification, as in Turnera and Hibiscus.

FOOT′STALL, *n.* A woman's stirrup. In *arch.*, the plinth or base of a pillar.

FOOT′STEP, *n.* A track; the mark or impression of the foot.—2. Token; mark; visible sign of a course pursued; as, the *footsteps* of divine wisdom.—*Footsteps*, (*plur.*) example; as, follow the *footsteps* of good men.—2. Way; course; Ps. lxxvii.

FOOT′STOOL, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.—*To make enemies a footstool*, is to reduce them to entire subjection; Ps. cx.

FOOT′VALVE. The valve between the condenser and air pump, in a steam-engine

FOOT′WALING, *n.* The whole inside planks or lining of a ship.

FOP, *n.* [Sp. and Port *guapo*, spruce, gay, affected, foppish, affectedly nice; also in Sp. stout, bold, from the root of *vapour*, *vapid*; Sp. *guapear*, to brag. The Latin *vappa*, a senseless fellow, is evidently from the same root, with the sense of emptiness or lightness.] A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay trifling man; a coxcomb.

FOP′DOODLE, *n.* An insignificant fellow. [*Vulgar and not used.*]

FOP′LING, *n.* A petty fop.

FOP′PERY, *n* Affectation of show or importance; showy folly; as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners —2. Folly; impertinence.

> Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
> My sober house. *Shak.*

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

FOP′PISH, *a.* Vain of dress; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion —2. Vain; trifling; affected in manners.

FOP′PISHLY, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

FOP′PISHNESS, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

FOR, *prep.* [Sax. *for* or *fore;* D. *voor*, for and before; G. *für* and *vor;* Sw. *för;* Dan. *for, för;* Ir. *far;* Fr. *pour;* Sp. and Port. *por, para;* It. *per*, which unites *for* and L. *per*, and if this is the same word, so is the Fr. *par*. Indeed *far* seems to be radically the same word; for the Germans and Dutch use *ver*, far, in composition, in the same manner, and in the same words, as the English, Danes, and Swedes use *for*. Thus Ger. *verbieten*, D. *verbieden*, Dan. *forbyder*, Sw. *förbinda*, are all the same word, Eng. to *forbid*. The French use *par*, as we use *for*, in *pardonner*, to pardon, to *forgive*, It. *perdonare*. Arm. *par* and *pour*, in composition; Hindoo, *para;* Pers. *bar* or *ber*, and *behr*. *For* corresponds in sense with the L. *pro*, as *fore* does with *præ*, but *pro* and *præ* are probably contracted from *prod*, *præd*. The Latin *por* in composition, as in *porrigo*, is probably contracted from *porro*, Gr. πορρω, which is the English *far*. The Gr. περα, and probably, περι, περαν, are from the same root. The radical sense of *for* is to go, to pass, to advance, to reach or stretch; and it is probably allied to the Sax. *faran*, to *fare*, W. *for*, a pass, *foriaw*, to travel.—*To go toward*, to *meet* or *turn to*, is the primary sense of *for*, in two of its most common uses; one implying *opposition*, *against;* the other, a *favour* or *benefit;* or *for* may be from *fore*, hence opposite. To sell or exchange a hat *for* a guinea, is to set or pass one *against* the other; this is the primary sense of all prepositions which are placed before equivalents in sale and barter.—*Benefit* or *favour* is expressed by *moving toward* a person, or by advancing him. This present is *for* my friend; this advice *for* his instruction. And in *the Old Testament*, the *face* or front is taken for *favour*. *For*, in *some phrases*, signifies *during*, that is, *passing*, continuing in time. I will lend a book *for* a day or a month. In *composition*, *for* is used to give a negative sense, as in *forbid*, which is *forebid*, to command *before*, that is, *against*, and in *forgive*, to give back or away, to remit, to send back or to send away.] 1. Against; in the place of; as, a substitute or equivalent, noting equal value or satisfactory compensation, either in barter and sale, in contract, or in punishment. "And Joseph gave them bread in exchange *for* horses, and *for* flocks, and *for* the cattle of the herds;" that is, according to the original, he gave them bread *against* horses, like the Gr. αντι and Fr. *contre;* Gen. xlvii. 17.

> Buy us and our land *for* bread; Gen xlvii 19.

> And if any mischief follow, then thou shalt give life *for* life, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth, hand *for* hand, foot *for* foot; Exod xxi.

> As the Son of man came not to be ministered to, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom *for* many; Matt. xx See also Mark viii. 37, Matt. xvi. 26.

2. In the place of; instead of; noting substitution of persons, or agency of one in the place of another with equivalent authority. An attorney is empowered to act *for* his principal. Will you take a letter and deliver it *for* me at the post-office? that is, in my place, or for my benefit.—3. In exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another; as, to quit the profession of law *for* that of a clergyman. —4. In the place of; instead of; as, to translate a poem line *for* line.—5. In the character of; noting resemblance; a sense derived from substitution or standing in the place of, like αντι in Greek.

> If a man can be fully assured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*

> But let her go *for* an ungrateful woman. *Philips.*

I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth. *Shak.*
He quivered with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*
6. Toward; with the intention of going to.
We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*
We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*
So we say, a ship is bound *for* or *to* France.—7. In advantage of; for the sake of; on account of; that is, toward, noting use, benefit, or purpose.
An ant is a wise creature *for* itself. *Bacon.*
Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devoured. *Dryden.*
8. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favour of.
It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*
9. Leading or inducing to, as a motive
There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*
10. Noting arrival, meeting, coming, or possession. Wait patiently *for* an expected good. So in the phrases, *looking for*, *staying for*.—11. Toward the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession. After all our exertions, we depend on divine aid *for* success.—12. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; as, a remedy *for* the head-ache or tooth-ache. Alkalies are good *for* the heart-burn. So we say, to provide clothes or stores *for* winter, or against winter.—13. Against or on account of; in prevention of.
She wrapped him close *for* catching cold *Richardson.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious. *Shak*
This use is nearly obsolete. The sense however is derived from meeting, opposing, as in No. 12.—14. Because; on account of; by reason of. He cried out *for* anguish. I cannot go *for* want of time. *For* this cause, I cannot believe the report
That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*
Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shak.*
How to choose dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*
For as much as it is a fundamental law. *Bacon.*
15. With respect or regard to; on the part of.
It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon.*
Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet.*
So we say, *for* me, *for* myself, or as *for* me, I have no anxiety, but *for* you I have apprehensions; all implying *toward* or *on the side of*.—16. Through a certain space; during a certain time; as, to travel *for* three days; to sail *for* seven weeks; he holds his office *for* life: he travelled on sand *for* ten miles together. These senses seem to imply *passing*, the proper sense of *for*.—17. In quest of; in order to obtain; as, to search *for* arguments; to recur to antiquity *for* examples. [*See* No. 11.]—18. According to; as far as.
Chemists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*
19. Noting meeting, coming together or reception. I am ready *for* you; that is, I am ready to meet or receive you.—20. Toward; of tendency to; as, an inclination *for* drink.—21. In favour of; on the part or side of; that is, toward or inclined to. One is *for* a free government; another is *for* a limited monarchy.
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*
22. With a view to obtain; in order to possess. He writes *for* money, or *for* fame; that is, toward meeting, or to have in return, as a reward.—23. Toward; with tendency to, or in favour of. It is *for* his honour to retire from office. It is *for* our quiet to have few intimate connections.—24. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to. The fact may be so, *for* any thing that has yet appeared. The task is great, but *for* all that, I shall not be deterred from undertaking it. This is a different application of the sense of No. 1, 2, 3, 4. [*Hoc non obstante.*]
The writer will do what she pleases *for* all me. *Spect* No. 79
25. For the use of; to be used in; that is, toward, noting advantage.
The oak *for* nothing ill
The osier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*
26. In recompense of; in return of.
Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cæsar's health. *Dryden.*
27. In proportion to; or rather, looking toward, regarding. He is tall *for* one of his years, or tall *for* his age.—28. By means of.
Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale.*
29 By the want of.
The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*
30. *For my life* or *heart*, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase. I cannot, *for my life*, understand the man. [No. 1.]—31. *For to*, denoting purpose. *For* was anciently placed before the infinitives of verbs, and the use is correct, but now obsolete except in vulgar language. I came *for* to see you; *pour vous voir.*

FOR, *con.* The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. "That ye may be the children of your Father who is in heaven; *for* he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good." In such sentences, *for* has the sense of *because, by reason that*, as in No. 14; with this difference, that in No. 14, the word precedes a single noun, and here it precedes a sentence or clause; but the phrase seems to be elliptical, *for this cause or reason, which follows*, he maketh his sun to rise, &c. In Romans xiii. 6, we find the word in both its applications, "*For, for* this cause ye pay tribute also;" the first *for* referring to the sentence following; the latter to the noun *cause*.—2. Because; on this account that; properly, *for that*.—*For as much*, compounded *forasmuch*, is equivalent to, in regard to that, in consideration of. *Forasmuch* as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged in a little drink.—*For why*, Fr. *pour quoi*, [*per quod, pro quo*,] because; for this reason.

FOR, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *against*, that is, *before*, or *away, aside*. Horne Tooke accounts for this Saxon prefix in the following manner,—"From the Latin *fores, foris*, the French had *fors;* and of the French *fors*, our ancestors, by their favourite pronunciation of *th*, made *forth*. *Fors*, in the preposition and conjunctive use of it, the French have latterly changed to *hors*, but they have not so changed it when in composition. From the French we have many English words preceded by *for* with this meaning; as *forfeit, forclose*, (*foreclose*,) &c., and we had anciently many more." Hence *for* prefixed to such words is equivalent to—out, through-out, thoroughly, utterly, extremely; or to—to, out, out of, off, away. *For*, however, is sometimes a corruption of *Fore*, as *Fore* is often used where the original prefix was *For*.

FOR'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *fourrage.* If this word signifies primarily food or fodder, it is connected with W. *pori*, to feed, and L. *voro.* But may it not be from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, and primarily to signify that which is collected in wandering, roving, excursion? In Port. *foragido* is a vagabond, and *forrejar* is to waste, to ravage.] 1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, oats, &c.—2. The act of providing forage.
Colonel Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested. *Marshall.*
If the *forage* is to be made at a distance from the camp. *Encyc.*
3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad.

FOR'AGE, *v. i.* To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country.—2.† To wander far; to rove.—3. To ravage; to feed on spoil

FOR'AGE, *v. t* To strip of provisions for horses, &c.

FOR'AGER, *n.* One that goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

FOR'AGING, *ppr.* or *a.* Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping. The general sent out a *foraging* party, with a guard.

FOR'AGING, *n.* An inroad or incursion for forage or plunder.

FORA'MEN, *n. plur.* foram'ina. [L.] A hole or opening by which nerves or blood vessels obtain a passage through bones. In *bot.*, the opening in the *ovulum.*

FORAM'INATED, *a.* Having little holes.

FORAM'INIFER, *n.* An animal having foramina or little openings.

FORAMINIF'ERA, *n. plur.* An order established by M. D'Orbigny for certain foraminated polythalmous, internal shells which have no chamber beyond their last partition. They have no siphunculi; but their chambers are supposed to communicate with each other by means of many small foramina. The greater number of them are microscopic.

FORAMINIF'EROUS, *a.* Having pores. Belonging to the order Foraminifera.

FORAM'INOUS, *a.* [L. *foramen*, a hole, from *foro*, to *bore.*] Full of holes;

perforated in many places; porous. [*Lit. us.*]

FO'RAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *fourrager.*] To ravage; to pillage. [*Scotch.*]

FO'RAY, *n.* The act of foraging; a predatory excursion; booty. [*Scotch.*]

FORBADE', *pret.* of *forbid.*

FORBATHE,† *v. t.* To bathe.

FORBEAR, *v. i. pret. forbore; pp. forborne.* [Sax. *forbæran; for* and *bear.*] 1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceedi g; as, *forbear* to repeat these reproachful words.—2. To pause; to delay; as, *forbear* a while.—3. To abstain; to omit; to hold one's self from motion or entering on an affair.

Shall I go against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear?* 1 Kings xxii.

4. To refuse; to decline.

Whether they will hear, or whether they will *forbear;* Ezek. ii.

5. To be patient; to restrain from action r violence; Prov. xxv. 15.

FORBEAR, *v. t.* To avoid voluntarily; to decline.

Forbear his presence. *Shak*

2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing. Learn from the scriptures what you ought to do and what to *forbear.*

Have we not power to *forbear* working? 1 Cor. ix.

3. To spare; to treat with indulgence and patience.

Forbearing one another in love, Eph iv.

4 To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not; 2 Chron. xxxv.

FORBEARANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding, shunning, or omitting; either the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a withholding from beginning an act. Liberty is the power of doing or forbearing an action, according as the doing or *forbearance* has a preference in the mind. The *forbearance* of sin is followed with satisfaction of mind.—2. Command of temper; restraint of passions.

Have a continent *forbearance,* till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*

3. The exercise of patience; long suffering; indulgence toward those who injure us; lenity; delay of resentment or punishment.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and *forbearance,* and long suffering? Rom. ii.

FORBEARER, *n.* One that intermits or intercepts.

FORBEARING, *ppr.* Ceasing; pausing; withholding from action; exercising patience and indulgence.—2. *a.* Patient; long suffering.

FORBEARING, *n.* A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long suffering.

FORBID', *v. t. pret. forbade; pp. forbid, forbidden.* [Sax. *forbeodan;* G. *verbieten; for* and *bid.*] *Literally,* to bid or command against. Hence, 1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do. The laws of God *forbid* us to swear. Good manners also *forbid* us to use profane language. All servile labour and idle amusements on the sabbath are *forbidden.*—2. To command not to enter; as, I have *forbid* him my house or presence. This phrase seems to be elliptical; to forbid *from entering* or *approaching.*—3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct. An impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden.*

4.† To accurse; to blast.

FORBID', *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; but in the intransitive form there is always an ellipsis. I would go, but my state of health *forbids,* that is, forbids me to go, or my going.

FORBID', FORBID'DEN, } *pp.* Prohibited; as, the *forbidden* fruit.—2. Hindered; obstructed.

FORBID'DANCE, *n.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. [*Lit. us.*]

FORBID'DENLY, *adv.* In an unlawful manner.

FORBID'DENNESS,† *n.* A state of being prohibited.

FORBID'DER, *n.* He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.

FORBID'DING, *ppr.* Prohibiting; hindering.—2. *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable; as, a *forbidding* aspect; a *forbidding* formality; a *forbidding* air.

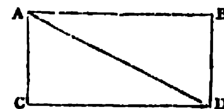
FORBID'DING, *n.* Hinderance; opposition.

FORBORE, *pret.* of *forbear.*

FORBORNE, *pp.* of *forbear.*

Few ever repented of having *forborne* to speak. *Rambler.*

FORCE, *n* [Fr. *force;* from L. *fortis.* All words denoting force, power, strength, are from verbs which express straining, or driving, rushing, and this word has the elements of Sax. *faran,* and L. *vireo.*] 1. Strength; active power; vigour; might; energy that may be exerted; that physical property in a body which may produce action or motion in another body, or may counteract such action. By the *force* of the muscles we raise a weight, or resist an assault.—2. Momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion or the action of one body on another; as, the *force* of a cannon ball.—3. That which causes an operation or moral effect; strength; energy; as, the *force* of the mind, will, or understanding.—4. Violence; power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power. Let conquerors consider that *force* alone can keep what *force* has obtained.—5. Strength; moral power to convince the mind. There is great *force* in an argument.—6. Virtue; efficacy. No presumption or hypothesis can be of *force* enough to overthrow constant experience.—7. Validity; power to bind or hold. If the conditions of a covenant are not fulfilled, the contract is of no *force.* A testament is of *force* after the testator is dead; Heb. ix. 17.—8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy; as, a military or naval *force;* sometimes in the plural; as, military *forces.*—9. Destiny; necessity; compulsion; any extraneous power to which men are subject; as, the *force* of fate or of divine decrees.—10. Internal power; as, the *force* of habit.—11. In *law,* any unlawful violence to person or property. This is *simple,* when no other crime attends it, as the entering into another's possession, without committing any other unlawful act. It is *compound,* when some other violence or unlawful act is committed. The law also implies force, as when a person enters a house or inclosure lawfully, but afterward does an unlawful act. In *this case,* the law supposes the first entrance to be for that purpose, and therefore by force.—*Physical force* is the force of material bodies.—*Moral force* is the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.—*Mechanical force* is the power that belongs to bodies at rest or in motion. The pressure or tension of bodies at rest is called a *mechanical force,* and so is the power of a body in motion. There is also the *force* of gravity or attraction, centrifugal and centripetal *forces,* expansive *force,* &c. Force in its most general and comprehensive sense, denotes whatever produces a change in the state of a body. Any exertion which, if. applied to a body, has a tendency to move that body when at rest, or to affect or stop its progress, if already in motion, is termed a *force,* and is sometimes called an *active force* in contradistinction to what merely resists or retards the motion of another, but is itself apparently inactive. Forces may be of different kinds, but they are all compared and measured by the quantities of motion which they respectively produce in a given time; in fact we know nothing whatever of forces excepting through their effects. The degree of resistance to any motion may be measured by the active force required to overcome that resistance, and hence writers on mechanics make use of the terms *resisting forces* and *retarding forces.* When two forces act on a body in the same *line of direction,* the resulting force, or *resultant* as it is called, will be the sum of both forces. If they act in opposite directions, the body will remain at rest if the forces be equal; or, if the forces be unequal, it will move with a force equivalent to their difference in the direction of the greater. If the lines of direction make an angle with each other, the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction.—*Composition of forces,* the combining of two or more forces into one which shall have the same effect when acting in some given direction.—*Resolution of forces,* the decomposing of a single force into two or more forces, which, acting in different directions, shall be equivalent to the single force. The fundamental proposition of the composition of forces is as follows:—Any two forces acting at the same point, and represented in magnitude and direction by two straight lines, are equivalent to a third force which is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram constructed with the two lines as its sides. Thus, let a body at A be



acted upon by two forces at the same instant, one of which would cause it to move over the line AB in a given time, and the other acting alone, would cause it to move over the line AC in the same time; then the direction of the motion resulting from the action of both forces will be that of the diagonal AD of the parallelogram AB DC, and at the end of the given time the body will be found at D. The diagonal AD represents the resultant of the forces in the directions AB and

AC, and is equivalent to them both. By means of this proposition the resultant of any number of forces whatever may be found, and also, any given force may be resolved into two others, such that the straight lines by which they are represented form the two sides of a parallelogram, of which the line representing the given force is the diagonal. The proposition is frequently termed the *parallelogram of forces*, and is of great importance in mechanical science. Forces have different denominations according to their nature and the manner in which they act; thus, we have *accelerating forces, central forces, constant forces, parallel forces, uniform and variable forces*, &c. [*See* these terms in their proper places.] —*Moving force* or *motive force*; the same as *momentum*.—*Permanent force*, that which acts constantly; thus, the action of a weight suspended from a cord, or resting on a surface, is a permanent force.—*Impulsive force*, that which is applied suddenly to a body and immediately ceases to act upon it, as the blow of a hammer or percussion.—*Animal force*, that which results from the muscular power of men, horses, and other animals.—*Line of direction of a force*, the straight line in which any force tends to make a body move. Similar forces acting on a body cause it to move in a straight line, but if the forces be dissimilar, the body will move in a curve line depending on the nature of the forces. Thus, a cannon ball is acted on by the impulse of the charge, and by the force of gravity, and in consequence of these two dissimilar forces, describes the curve of a parabola.—*Polygon of forces*. [*See* POLYGON.]—*Unit of force*, the single force in terms of which the amount of any other force is ascertained, and which is generally some known weight, as a pound.—*Equilibrium of forces*, any number of forces, which being applied to a body, destroy one another's tendency to communicate motion to it, and thus hold it at rest.—*Forces, impressed and effective*. [*See* VIRTUAL VELOCITIES.]

FÖRCE, *v. t.* To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. Men are *forced* to submit to conquerors. Masters *force* their slaves to labour.—2. To overpower by strength.

> I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

3. To impel; to press; to drive; to draw or push by main strength; a sense of very extensive use; as, to *force* along a waggon or a ship; to *force* away a man's arms; water *forces* its way through a narrow channel; a man may be *forced* out of his possessions.—4. To enforce; to urge; to press.

> *Forcing* my strength, and gathering to the shore. *Dryden.*

5. To compel by strength of evidence; as, to *force* conviction on the mind; to *force* one to acknowledge the truth of a proposition.—6. To storm; to assault and take by violence; as, to *force* a town or fort.—7. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female.—8. To overstrain; to distort; as, a *forced* conceit. —9. To cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen prematurely, as fruit.—10.† To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. — *To force from*, to wrest from; to extort.—*To force out*, to drive out; to compel to [illegible] or to leave; also, to extort.—*To force wine*, is to fine it by a short process, or in a short time.—*To force plants*, is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.—*To force meat*, is to stuff it. In this sense, the verb is a corruption of *to farce*.

FÖRCE,† *v. i.* To lay stress on.—2.† To strive.—3. To use violence.

FÖRCED, *pp.* Compelled; impelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished.—2. *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural; as, a *forced* style.

FÖRCEDLY, *adv.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. [*Lit. us.*]

FÖRCEDNESS, *n.* The state of being forced; distortion.

FÖRCEFUL, *a.* Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power.

> Against the steed he threw
> His *forceful* spear. *Dryden.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

FÖRCEFULLY, *adv.* Violently; impetuously.

FÖRCELESS, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

FÖRCEMEAT, *n.* A kind of stuffing in cookery; edible composition, as balls.

FOR'CEPS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, a pair of pinchers or tongs. In *sur.*, an instrument for extracting any thing from a wound, and for like purposes. A pair of scissors for cutting off or dividing the fleshy membranous parts of the body.

FÖRCER, *n.* He or that which forces, drives, or constrains.—2. In *mech.*, a solid piston applied to pumps for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. [*See* PUMP.]

FÖRCIBLE, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; as, a punishment *forcible* to bridle sin.—2. Violent; impetuous; driving forward with force; as, a *forcible* stream.—3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

> Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken. *Bacon.*

4. Powerful; acting with force; impressive; as, *forcible* words or arguments.—5. Containing force; acting by violence; as, *forcible* means.—6. Done by force; suffered by force. The abdication of James, his advocates hold to have been *forcible*. — 7.† Valid; binding; obligatory.—8. In *law*, *forcible entry* is an actual violent entry into houses or lands.—*Forcible detainer* is a violent withholding of the lands, &c., of another from his possession.—*Forcible abduction* is the act of taking away wrongfully, as a child without the consent of the father, a ward without the consent of the guardian, or any person contrary to his or her will.

FÖRCIBLENESS, *n.* Force; violence.

FÖRCIBLY, *adv.* By violence or force. —2. Strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively.

> The gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* on our hopes and fears. *Tillotson.*

3. Impetuously; violently; with great strength; as, a stream rushing *forcibly* down a precipice.

FÖRCING, *ppr.* Compelling; impelling; driving; storming; ravishing. 2. Causing to ripen before the natural season, as fruit; or causing to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree.—3. Fining wine by a speedy process.

FÖRCING, *n.* In *gardening*, the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat.—2. The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.

FOR'CING-PUMP, or **FÖRCE-PUMP**. *See* PUMP.

FOR'CIPATED, *a.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose; as, a *forcipated* mouth; applied also to the claws of a lobster, crab, &c.

FORCIPA'TION, *n.* A pinching with pincers.

FÖRD, *n.* [Sax *ford*, *fyrd*; G. *furt*; from the verb *faran*, to go or pass, or its root.] 1. A place in a river or other water, where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.—2. A stream; a current.

> Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*. *Dryden.*

FÖRD, *v. t.* To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading; to wade through.

FÖRDABLE, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

FÖRDED, *pp.* Passed through on foot; waded.

FÖRDING, *ppr.* Wading; passing through on foot, as water.

FORDÖ, or **FOREDÖ**,† *v. t.* [Sax. *fordon*; *for* and *do*.] To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to weary.

FÖRE, *a.* [Sax. *fore*, *foran*; G. *vor*; Dan. *for*; Hindoo, *para*; Ir. *for*. This is the same word in origin as *for*, from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, to advance.] 1. Properly, advanced, or being in advance of something in motion or progression; as, the *fore* end of a chain carried in measuring land; the *fore* oxen or horses in a team.—2. Advanced in time; coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; as, the *fore* part of the last century; the *fore* part of the day, week, or year.—3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent; as, the *fore* part of a writing or bill.—4. Being in front or toward the face; opposed to *back* or *behind*; as, the *fore* part of a garment. —5. Going first; usually preceding the other part; as, the *fore* part of a ship, or of a coach.

FÖRE, *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first. In *seamen's language*, the distinguishing character of that part of a ship's frame and machinery which lies near the stern. *Fore and aft* signifies the whole length of the ship, or from end to end, from stem to stern. It also implies in a line with the keel. —*Fore*, as a prefix, signifies priority in time, place, order, or importance, and is equivalent to *ante-*, *pre-* or *pro-* in words of Latin origin. In some words, however, *fore-* is used where the original prefix was *for-*. [For the etymologies of the compounds of *fore*, see the principal word.]

FOREADMON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

FOREADVISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) To advise or counsel before the time of action or before the event; to preadmonish.

FOREALLEGE, *v. t.* (foreallej'.) To allege or cite before.

FOREALLEG'ED, *pp.* Previously alleged.

FOREALLEG'ING, *ppr.* Alleging before.

FOREAPPOINT', *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint beforehand.

FOREAPPOINT'MENT, *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

FOREARM, *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

FOREÄRM, *n.* In *anat.*, the antebrachium; that part of the arm which is between the bend of the arm and the wrist.

FOREBEARS′, *n. plur.* [Sax. *fore* and *beran.*] Ancestors; forefathers. [*Scotch.*]

FOREBELIEF, *n.* Previous belief.

FOREBODE, *v. t.* To foretell; to prognosticate.—2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future; as, my heart *forebodes* a sad reverse.

FOREBODEMENT, *n.* A presaging; presagement.

FOREBODER, *n* One who forebodes; a prognosticator; a soothsayer.—2. A foreknower.

FOREBODING, *ppr.* Prognosticating; foretelling; foreknowing.

FOREBODING, *n.* Prognostication.

FOREBOWLINE, *n.* The bowline of the foresail.

FOREBRACE, *n.* A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the foresail.

FOREBY′,† *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by.—2. Besides. [*Scotch.*]

FORECÄST, *v. t.* To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*

2. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds, Dan. xi.

3. To adjust, contrive, or appoint beforehand.

The time so well *forecast.* *Dryden.*

FORECÄST, *v. i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.

Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Spenser.*

FORECÄST, *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it; as, a man of little *forecast.*

FORECÄSTER, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FORECÄSTING, *ppr.* Contriving previously.

FORECASTLE, *n.* A short deck in the forepart of a ship above the upper deck, usually terminated in ships of war with a breast-work; the foremost part forming the top of the beak-head, and the hind part reaching to the after part of the fore chains.

FORECATHARPINGS, *n.* In *ships*, a complication of ropes used to brace in the upper part of the fore-shrouds.

FORECHOSEN, *a.* (forecho′zn.) Pre-elected; chosen beforehand.

FORECITED, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above

FORECLOSE, *v t.* (*s* as *z.*) To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade. *Carew.*

To foreclose a mortgager, in *law*, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises, by a judgment of court. [*To foreclose a mortgage*, is not technically correct, but is often used.]

FORECLOSED, *pp.* Prevented; precluded; cut off from the right of redemption.

FORECLOSING, *ppr.* Precluding; cutting off from the right of redemption.

FORECLOSURE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Prevention.—2. The act of foreclosing, or depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

FORECONCEIVE, *v. t.* To preconceive.

FOREDATE, *v. t.* To date before the true time.

FOREDATED, *pp.* Dated before the true time.

FOREDECK, *n.* The forepart of a deck, or of a ship.

FOREDESIGN, *v. t.* To plan beforehand; to intend previously.

FOREDESIGNED, *pp.* Planned beforehand.

FOREDESIGNING, *ppr.* Planning or intending previously.

FOREDETERM′INE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand.

FOREDETERM′INED, *pp.* Previously determined.

FOREDETERM′INING, *ppr.* Previously determining.

FOREDO, *v. t.* To do before-hand.

FORE-DONE, *pp.* Done previously.

FOREDOOM′, *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

FOREDOOM′, *n.* Previous doom or sentence.

FOREDOOR, *n.* The door in the front of a house.

FORE-END′, *n.* The end which precedes; the anterior part.

FOREFAIR′, *v. i.* [Sax. *forfaran.*] To perish; to be lost. [*Scotch.*]

FOREFAIRN′, *pp.* [from *forfair.*] Forlorn; destitute; worn out; jaded. [*Scotch.*]

FOREFATHER, *n.* An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree; usually in a remote degree.

FOREFEND′, *v. t.* To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit.—2. To defend; to guard; to secure. This word, like the L. *arceo*, is applied to the thing assailing, and to the thing assailed. To drive back or resist that which assails, is to hinder its approach, to forbid or avert, and this act *defends* the thing threatened or assailed.

FOREFEND′ED, *pp.* Hindered; prevented.

FOREFEND′ING, *ppr.* Hindering; preventing.

FOREFIN′GER, *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index; called by our Saxon ancestors the *shoot-finger*, from its use in archery.

FOREFLOW, *v. t.* To flow before.

FOREFOOT′, *n.* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.—2. A hand, in contempt.—3. In *a ship*, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end.

FOREFRONT′, *n.* The foremost part. The *forefront* of the battle, is the part where the contest is most warm, and where a soldier is most exposed; 2 Sam. xi. 15.

FOREGAME, *n.* A first game; first plan.

FOREGANGER, *n.* A rope to fix on a harpoon, when it is intended to strike a whale.

FOREGO′, *v. t.* [*See* Go.] To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. Let us *forego* the pleasures of sense, to secure immortal bliss.—2. To give up; to renounce; to resign. *But this word is usually applied to things not possessed or enjoyed, and which cannot be resigned.*—3. To lose.—4.† To go before; to precede.

FOREGO′ER,† *n.* An ancestor; a progenitor.—2. One who goes before another.—3. One who forbears to enjoy.

FOREGO′ING, *ppr.* Forbearing to have, possess, or enjoy.—2. *a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent; as, a *foregoing* period of time; a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

FOREGONE, *pp.* (foregŏn′.) Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed.—2.† Gone before; past.

FOREGROUND, *n.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which is nearest the eye of the observer.

FOREGUESS′, *v. t.* To conjecture.

FORE-HAMMER, *n.* [Teutonic, *veurhamer.*] The sledge or sledge-hammer. [*Scotch.*]

FOREHAND, *n.* The part of a horse which is before the rider.—2. The chief part.

FOREHAND, *a.* Done sooner than is regular.

And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shak.*

FOREHANDED, *a.* Early; timely; seasonable; as, a *forehanded* care.—2. In *America*, in good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as, a *forehanded* farmer.—3. Formed in the foreparts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded.* *Dryden.*

FOREHEAD, *n.* (for′hed, or rather for′ed.) The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes.—2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness.

FORE′HEAD-BALD, *a.* Bald above the forehead; Lev. xiii 41.

FOREHEAR, *v. i.* To be informed before.

FOREHEND′,† *v t* To seize.

FOREHEW′, *v. t.* To hew or cut in front.

FOREHEW′ED, *pp.* Cut in front.

FOREHEW′ING, *ppr.* Hewing in front.

FOREHOLDING,†*n.* Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications.

FOREHOOK, *n.* In *ships*, a breasthook; a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the forepart of the ship.

FOREHORSE, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

FOREIGN, *a.* (for′in.) [Fr. *forain*, Norm. *forrin*; from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go or depart; L. *foris*, *foras*, Fr. *hors*, abroad.] 1. Belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; extraneous. We call every country *foreign*, which is not within the jurisdiction of our own government. More generally, *foreign* is applied to countries more remote than an adjacent territory; as, a *foreign* market; a *foreign* prince.—2. Produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country; as, *foreign* goods; goods of *foreign* manufacture; a *foreign* minister.—3. Remote; not belonging; not connected; with *to* or *from*. You dissemble; the sentiments you express are *foreign to* your heart. This design is *foreign from* my thoughts. [The use of *from* is preferable and best authorized.]—4. Impertinent; not pertaining; not to the purpose. The observation is *foreign* from the subject under consideration.—5. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.—6. Extraneous; adventitious; not native or natural.—7. In *law*, a *foreign attachment* is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner within a city or liberty, for the satisfaction of a debt due from the foreigner

to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor, in the hands of another person. A *foreign bill of exchange*, is a bill drawn by a person in one country, on his correspondent or agent in another, as distinguished from an *inland bill*, which is drawn by one person on another in the same jurisdiction or country.—*Foreign plea*, a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction.

FOR'EIGN-BUILT, *a.* Built in a foreign country.

FOR'EIGNER, *n.* (for'iner.) A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks. A Spaniard is a *foreigner* in France and England.

FOR'EIGNNESS, *n.* (for'inness.) Remoteness; want of relation; as, the *foreignness* of a subject from the main business.

FORE-IMAG'INE, *v. t.* To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand.

FORE-IMAG'INED, *pp.* Conceived before.

FORE-IMAG'INING, *ppr.* Imagining beforehand.

FOREJUDGE, *v. t.* (forejuj'.) To prejudge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.—2. In *law*, to expel from a court, for malpractice or non-appearance. When an attorney is sued, and called to appear in court, if he declines he is *forejudged*, and his name is struck from the rolls.

FOREJUDG'ED, *pp.* Prejudged.

FORE'JUDGER, *n.* A judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question.

FOREJUDG'ING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

FOREJUDG'MENT, *n.* Judgment previously formed.

FOREKNOW, *v. t.* [*See* KNOW.] To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*

For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son; Rom. viii.

FOREKNOWABLE, *a.* That may be foreknown.

FOREKNOWER, *n.* One that foreknows.

FOREKNOWING, *ppr.* Knowing beforehand.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, *n* (forenol'-ledge.) Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. *Milton.*

The *foreknowledge* of God is his foresight, or knowledge of every thing that is to come to pass. Man originally knows nothing of the future; it is by experience, reason, and calculation, he acquires a foreknowledge of certain future events; more particularly of those which are placed within the limits of his own power and will, and by this means he is enabled in some measure to form a notion of that foreknowledge, the effect of divine will and power, which he ascribes to the Creator.

FOREKNOWN, *pp.* Known beforehand.

FOR'EL, *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

FORELAND, *n.* A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea some distance from the line of the shore; a headland; as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, in England.—2. In *fort.*, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

FORELAY, *v. t.* To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush.—2. To contrive antecedently.

FORELEADER, *n.* One who leads others by his example

FORELEND', *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand.

FORELIFT', *v. t.* To lift up an anterior part.

FORELOCK, *n.* The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Take time by the *forelock*. *Swift.*

2. In *sea language*, a little flat pointed wedge of iron, used at the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place.

FORELOOK', *v. t.* To look beforehand or forward.

FOREMAN, *n.* The first or chief man; particularly, the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.—2. The chief man in a printing office or other establishment, who conducts the whole work.

FOREMAST, *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or forecastle, and carries the foresail and foretop-sail yards.—*Foremast men*, on board of ships, the men who take in the top-sails, sling the yards, furl the sails, &c.

FOREMEANT', *a.* (forement'.) Intended beforehand.

FOREMEN'TIONED, *a* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

FOREMOST, *a.* First in place; most advanced; as, the *foremost* troops of an army.—2. First in dignity. In honour he held the *foremost* rank.

FOREMOTHER, *n.* A female ancestor.

FORENAME, *n.* The first man that precedes another, as Imperator Cæsar Augustus.

FORENAMED, *a.* Named or nominated before.—2. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

FORENOON, *n.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian, or noon. We usually call the first part of the day, from the dawn to the time of breakfast, or the hour of business, the *morning*, and from this period to noon, the *forenoon*. But the limits are not precisely defined by custom.

FORENOTICE, *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens.

FOREN'SAL, *a.* Forensic.

FOREN'SIC, *a.* [from L. *forensis*, from *forum*, a court.] Belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts or legal proceedings; as, a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

FOREORDAIN, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine.

FOREORDAINED, *pp.* Previously ordained.

FOREORDAINING, *ppr.* Preordaining.

FOREORDINA'TION, *n* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

FOREPART, *n.* The part first in time; as, the *forepart* of the day or week.—2. The part most advanced in place; the anterior part; as, the *forepart* of any moving body.—3. The beginning; as, the *forepart* of a series.

FOREPAST, or FOREPASSED, *a.* Past before a certain time; as, *forepast* sins. [*Lit. us.*]

FORE-POSSESS'ED, *a.* Holding formerly in possession; also, preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged.

FOREPRIZE, *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand.

FOREPRIZED, *pp.* Prized beforehand.

FOREPRIZING, *ppr.* Prizing beforehand.

FOREPROM'ISED, *a.* Promised beforehand; preengaged.

FOREQUO'TED, *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.

FORERAN', *pret.* of *Forerun.*

FORERANK, *n.* The first rank; the front.

FOREREACH *upon*, *v. t.* In *navigation*, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion.

FOREREAD,† *v. t.* To signify by tokens.

FOREREADING, *n.* Previous perusal.

FORERECI'TED, *a.* Named or recited before.

FOREREMEM'BERED, *a.* Called to mind previously.

FORERENT, *n.* In *Scotland*, a mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant must pay it six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop. [*See* BACK-RENT.]

FORERIGHT, *a.* Ready; forward; quick.

FORERIGHT, *adv.* Right forward; onward.

FORERUN', *v. t.* To advance before; to come before, as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger.

Heaviness *foreruns* the good event. *Shak.*

2 To precede; to have the start of.

FORERUN'NER, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger.

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came. *Dryden.*

2.† An ancestor or predecessor.—3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow. Certain pains in the head, back, and limbs, are the *forerunners* of a fever.

FORERUN'NING, *ppr.* Running before; preceding.

FORESAID, *a.* Spoken before. [*See* AFORESAID.]

FORESAIL, *n.* A sail extended on the fore-yard, which is supported by the foremast.

FORESAY, *v. t.* To predict, to foretell.

FORESAYING, *n.* A prediction.

FORESEE', *v. t.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil and hideth himself; Prov. xxii.

FORESEE'ING, *ppr.* Seeing before the event.

FORESEEN', *pp.* Seen beforehand.

FORESEER, *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.

FORESEIZE, *v. t.* To seize beforehand.

FORESEIZED, *pp.* Seized beforehand.

FORESEIZING, *ppr.* Seizing beforehand.

FORESHAD'OW, *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand.

FORESHAD'OWED, *pp.* Typified before.

FORESHAD'OWING, *ppr.* Shadowing beforehand.

FORESHAME, *v. t.* To shame; to bring reproach on.

FORESHAMED, *pp.* Shamed before.

FORESHAMING, *ppr.* Shaming before.

FORESHEW'. *See* FORESHOW.

FORESHIP, *n.* The forepart of a ship; Acts xxvii.

FORESHORT'EN, *v. t.* To represent figures in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the entire length of the object, when represented as viewed in an oblique direction.



Foreshortened (Bank s Falling Giant).

FORESHORT'ENING, *n.* In *persp.*, the diminution which in representation a body suffers in one of its dimensions as compared with the other, owing to the obliquity of the diminished part to the plane of the picture.

FORESHOW, *v. t.* To show beforehand; to prognosticate.

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows*. *Denham.*

2. To predict; to foretel.—3. To represent beforehand, or before it comes.

FORESHOWER, *n.* One who predicts.

FORESHOWING, *pp.* Showing before; predicting.

FORESHOWN, *pp.* Shown beforehand; predicted.

FORESHROUDS', *n.* The shrouds of a ship attached to the foremast.

FÖRESIDE, *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside.

FÖRESIGHT, *n.* Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication; the act of foreseeing.—2. Provident care of futurity; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence in guarding against evil.

FORESIGHTFUL, *a.* Prescient; provident. [*Lit. us.*]

FORESIG'NIFY, *v. t.* To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.

FORESKIN, *n.* The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.

FORESKIRT, *n.* The loose and pendulous part of a coat before.

FORESLACK',† *v. t.* To neglect by idleness.

FORESLOW,† *v. t.* To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace *Fairfax.*

2.† To neglect; to omit.

FORESLÖW,† *v. i.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

FORESPEAK, *v. t.* To foresay; to foreshow; to foretell or predict.—2.† To forbid.—3.† To bewitch.

FORESPEAKING,† *n.* A prediction; also, a preface.

FORESPEECH,† *n.* A preface.

FORESPENT', *a.* Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted.—2. Past; as, life *forespent.* [*Lit. us.*]

FÖRESPÖKEN, *a.* Previously spoken.

FORESPUR'RER,† *n.* One that rides before.

FOR'EST, *n.* [It. *foresta;* Fr. *forêt;* Arm. *forest;* G. *forst;* Ir. *foraois, foraighis;* Norm. *forest;* from the same root as L. *foris*, Fr. *hors*, and the Sax. *faran*, to go, to depart. Hence the It. *forestiere*, Sp. *forastero*, signifies strange, foreign; It. *foresto*, wild, savage; Port. *forasteiro*, a stranger. This enables us to understand the radical meaning of other words which signify *strange, wild, barbarous,* &c. They all express distance from cities and civilization, and are from roots expressing departure or wandering.] 1. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees. In *America*, the word is usually applied to a wood of native growth, or a tract of woodland which has never been cultivated. It differs from wood or woods chiefly in extent. We read of the Hercynian *forest*, in Germany, and the *forest* of Ardennes, in France or Gaul.—2. In *law*, in *Great Britain*, a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in, under the protection of the king, for his pleasure.—*Forest laws*, laws for governing and regulating forests, and preserving game.—*Forest science*, a knowledge of all things appertaining to the cultivation and management of forests, including the consideration of the various trees which may be cultivated to advantage, and the uses to which their woods may be put, with the mode of their propagation in various soils.

FOR'EST, *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood.

FÖRESTÄFF, *n.* An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of the heavenly bodies. It received this name, because the observer in using it turned his face towards the object; whereas in using Davis's quadrant the back of the observer was turned towards the object; hence its denomination of backstaff. Both these instruments have been superseded by the sextant.

FOR'ESTAGE, *n.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.

FORESTALL', *v. t.* [*See* STALL.] To anticipate; to take beforehand.

Why need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid? *Milton*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, to buy or bargain for corn, or provisions of any kind, before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices. This is a penal offence.—4.† To deprive by something prior.

FORESTALL'ED, *pp.* Anticipated; hindered; purchased before arrival in market.

FORESTALL'ER, *n.* One who forestalls; a person who purchases provisions before they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price.

FORESTALL'ING, *ppr.* Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FORESTALL'ING, *n.* Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.

FÖRESTAY, *n.* In *a ship's rigging*, a large strong rope reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast.

FOR'ESTBORN, *a.* Born in a forest or wilderness.

FOR'ESTED, *pp.* Covered with trees; wooded.

FOR'ESTER, *n.* An officer appointed to watch a forest, preserve the game, and institute suits for trespasses.—2. An inhabitant of a forest.—3. A forest tree.

FOR'ESTING, *ppr.* Covering with trees.

FOR'ESTRY, *n.* In *Scots law*, forestage, the right of foresters.

FÖRESWAT,† *a.* [*See* SWEAT.] Exhausted by heat.

FÖRETACK'LE, *n.* The tackle on the foremast.

FÖRETASTE, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. The pleasures of piety are a *foretaste* of heaven.

FORETÄSTE, *v. t.* To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate.—2. To taste before another.

FORETÄSTED, *pp.* Tasted beforehand or before another.

FORETÄSTER, *n.* One that tastes beforehand or before another

FORETÄSTING, *ppr.* Tasting before.

FÖRETAUGHT, *pp.* Taught beforehand.

FORETËACH, *v. t.* To teach beforehand.

FORETELL', *v. t. pret.* and *pp. foretold.* To predict; to tell before an event happens; to prophesy.—2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

FORETELL' *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, as many as have spoken, have likewise *foretold* of these days; Acts iii.

FORETELL'ER, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower.

FORETELL'ING, *ppr.* Predicting.

FORETELL'ING, *n.* Prediction.

FORETHINK', *v. t.* To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind.

The soul of every man
Perpetually does *forethink* thy fall *Shak.*

2. To contrive beforehand.

FORETHINK', *v. i.* To contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT'. (forethawt'.) *pret.* of *forethink.*

FÖRETHOUGHT, *n.* (fo'rethawt.) A thinking beforehand; anticipation; prescience; premeditation.—2. Provident care.—*Forethought felony*, in *Scots law*, murder committed in consequence of a previous design, which anciently was distinguished from murder committed on a sudden.

FÖRETHOUGHTFUL, *a.* Having forethought.

FORETO'KEN, *v. t.* To foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

FORETO'KEN, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.

FORETO'KENED, *pp.* Foreshown.

FORETO'KENING, *ppr.* Presignifying.

FORETOLD', *pp.* Predicted; told before.

FORETOOTH, *n. plur. Foreteeth.* One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

FORETOP, *n*. The hair on the fore-part of the head.—2. That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.—3. In *ships*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast. *In this sense, the accent on the two syllables is nearly equal.*

FORETOP'-MAST, *n*. The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the fore-top-gallant mast.

FOR EV'ER, *adv*. At all times.—2. To eternity; through endless ages.

FOREVOUCH'ED, *pp*. Affirmed before; formerly told.

FÖREWARD, *n*. The van; the front; 1 Maccabees.

FOREWARN', *v. t*. (forowaurn'.) To admonish beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom ye shall fear; Luke xii.

2. To inform previously; to give previous notice.—3. To caution beforehand.

FOREWARN'ED, *pp*. Admonished, cautioned, or informed beforehand.

FOREWARN'ING, *ppr*. Previously admonishing, or informing.

FOREWARN'ING, *n*. Previous admonition, caution, or notice.

FOREWEND',† *v. t*. To go before.

FÖREWIND, *n*. A favourable wind.

FOREWISH', *v. t*. To wish beforehand.

FÖREWÖMAN, *n*. A woman who is chief; the head woman in a workshop.

FOREWORN, *pp*. [*See* WEAR.] Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use.

FOR'FEIT, *v. t*. (for'fit.) [Fr. *forfaire*, *forfait*; Low L. *forisfacere*, from L. *foris*, out or abroad, and *facio*, to make; Norm. *forfaee*, forfeit, and *forfist*, forfeited.] To lose or render confiscable, by some fault, offence, or crime; to lose the right to some species of property or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime; as, to *forfeit* an estate by a breach of the condition of tenure or by treason. By the *ancient laws of England*, a man *forfeited* his estate by neglecting or refusing to fulfil the conditions on which it was granted to him, or by a breach of fealty. A man now *forfeits* his estate by committing treason. A man *forfeits* his honour or reputation by a breach of promise, and by any criminal or disgraceful act. Statutes declare that by certain acts a man shall *forfeit* a certain sum of money. Under the feudal system, the right to the land *forfeited* vested in the lord or superior. In *modern times*, the right to things *forfeited* is generally regulated by statutes; it is vested in the state, in corporations, or in prosecutors or informers, or partly in the state or a corporation, and partly in an individual. The duellist, to secure the reputation of bravery, *forfeits* the esteem of good men, and the favour of heaven.

FOR'FEIT, *n*. (for'fit.) [Fr. *forfait*; W. *forfed*; Low L. *forisfactura*. Originally, and still in French, a trespass, transgression, or crime. But with us, the effect of some transgression or offence.] 1. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offence, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. He that murders pays the *forfeit* of his life. When a statute creates a penalty for a transgression, either in money or in corporal punishment, the offender who, on conviction, pays the money or suffers the punishment, pays the *forfeit*. —2.† One whose life is forfeited.

FOR'FEIT, *part. a*. Used for *forfeited*. Lost or alienated for an offence or crime; liable to penal seizure.

And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryden.*

FOR'FEITABLE, *a*. Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable* like the lands themselves. *Blackstone.*

FOR'FEITED, *pp*. Lost or alienated by an offence, crime, or breach of condition.

FOR'FEITER, *n*. One who incurs a penalty.

FOR'FEITING, *ppr*. Alienating or losing, as a right, by an offence, crime, or breach of condition.

FOR'FEITURE, *n*. The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, office, or effects, by an offence, crime, breach of condition, or other act. In regard to property, forfeiture is a loss of the right to possess, but not generally the actual possession, which is to be transferred by some subsequent process. In *the feudal system*, a forfeiture of lands gave him in reversion or remainder a right to enter. *Forfeiture* is either civil or criminal. In *civil cases*, when a tenant in tail, for example, makes leases, not warranted by the statute, a forfeiture is committed, and he who has the immediate reversion, may enter upon possession. In *criminal cases*, it is two-fold; of real and personal estates, as by attainder in high treason; or, in petty treason and felony, of all chattel interests absolutely, and the profits of all freehold estates during life and after death, of all lands and tenements in fee-simple (but not those in tail), to the crown for a year and a day, &c.—2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; a fine or mulct. The prince enriched his treasury by fines and *forfeitures*.

FOR'FEX, *n*. [L.] A pair of scissors.

FORFIC'ULIDÆ, *n*. A family of insects belonging to the order *Orthoptera*. To this family belong the different species of earwigs, which constitute the genus *Forficula*, and are distinguished by having two corneous, forceps-like appendages at the hinder extremity of the body.

FORGĀVE, *pret*. of *forgive*,—*which see*.

FÖRGE, *n*. [Fr. *forge*; Sp. Port. *forja*; probably from L. *ferrum*, iron; It. *ferriera*, a forge; Port. *ferragem*, iron-work.] 1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form. The great workshop where iron is made malleable is also called a forge, and sometimes a *shingling mill*. Small forges, consisting of a little furnace, or simply of a bellows so placed as to cast a stream of air upon ignited coals, are of various forms and uses. A common forge consists of the hearth or fireplace, which is merely a cavity in masonry or brick-work well lined with fire clay or brick, upon which the ignited fuel is placed, and upon the back or side of which a powerful blast of air is driven in through the muzzle of a double-blasted bellows, which is commonly worked by a hand-lever. Armies have travelling forges for repairing gun-carriages, &c.—2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.—3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metalline bodies.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon.*

FÖRGE, *v. t*. To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal.—2. To make by any means.

Names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars. *Locke.*

3. To make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit; to make in the likeness of something else; as, to *forge* coin; to *forge* a bill of exchange or a receipt. To *forge over*, in *marine language*, is to force a ship violently over a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail.

FÖRGED, *pp*. Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited.

FÖRGER, *n*. One that makes or forms. —2. One who counterfeits; a falsifier.

FÖRGERY, *n*. The act of forging or working metal into shape. *In this sense rarely or never now used.*—2. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting; as, the *forgery* of coin, or of bank notes, or of a bond.—*Forgery* may consist in the false making, counterfeiting, altering, or uttering any instrument or writing with a fraudulent intent, whereby another may be defrauded. The most common mode in which forgery is committed is to counterfeit the name of another person, but the crime may be complete without this, as for instance, when a person antedates a deed, for the purpose of defrauding other parties, though he signs his own name to the document. *Formerly* this crime was punishable by death, but by a late act, the punishment of death is abolished, and a punishment, varying between transportation for life and imprisonment for two years, is substituted.—3. That which is forged or counterfeited.

FORGET', *v. t. pret. forgot*, [*forgat*, †] *pp. forgot, forgotten*. [Sax. *forgetan*, *forgitan*, *forgytan*; G. *vergessen*; *for* and *get*.] 1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits; Ps. ciii.

2. To slight; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child?... Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee; Is. xlix.

FORGET'FUL, *a*. Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. A *forgetful* man should use helps to strengthen his memory.—2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers; Heb. xiii.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as, *forgetful* draughts.

FORGET'FULLY, *adv*. In a forgetful manner.

FORGET'FULNESS, *n*. The quality of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; or rather, the quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind.—2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion.

A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope.*

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention; as, *forgetfulness* of duty.

FORG'ETIVE,† *a*. That may forge or produce.

FORGET'-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosotis* of Linn., the *M. palustris*, or scorpion grass. Class Pentandria; order monogynia, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. It grows in marshy places, in ditches, and by the sides of rivers, and is abundant. It is a very beautiful plant, and considered to be the emblem of friendship in almost every part of Europe. Its flowers are bright blue with a yellow eye, and a small white ray at the base of each segment.



Forget-me-not.

FORGET'TER, *n.* One that forgets; a heedless person.

FORGET'TING, *ppr.* Losing the remembrance of.

FORGET'TING, *n.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention

FORGET'TINGLY, *adv.* By forgetting or forgotfulness.

FÖRGING, *ppr.* Hammering; beating into shape; counterfeiting

FORGIV'ABLE, *a* [*See* FORGIVE.] That may be pardoned.

FORGIVE, *v. t.* (forgiv'.) *pret forgave; pp. forgiven.* [*for* and *gave; Sax. forgifan; G. vergeben; D. vergeeven; Sw. tilgifva.* The sense is to give from, that is, away, as we see by the Gothic *fra*, from. The English *for*, and G. and D. *ver*, are the same word, or from the same root; *ver* is the Eng. *far* The Swedish *til* signifies *to*, and in this compound, it signifies toward or back; so in L. *remitto. See* GIVE] 1. To pardon; to remit, as an offence or debt; to overlook an offence, and treat the offender as not guilty. The original and proper phrase is to *forgive the offence*, to send it away, to reject, that is, not to *impute it*, [put it to] the offender. But by an easy transition, we also use the phrase, to *forgive the person* offending.

Forgive us our debts *Lord's Prayer*

It ye *forgive* men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also *forgive* you; Matt vi.

As savages never forget a favour, so they never *forgive* an injury *N. Chapman.*

It is to be noted that *pardon*, like *forgive*, may be followed by the name or person, and by the offence; but *remit* can be followed by the offence only. We forgive or pardon the man, but we do not *remit* him —2. To remit as a debt, fine, or penalty

FORGIV'EN, *pp.* Pardoned; remitted.

FORGIVENESS, *n.* (forgiv'ness.) The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty. The *forgiveness* of enemies is a Christian duty.—2. The pardon or remission of an offence or crime; as, the *forgiveness* of sin or of injuries.—3. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

4. Remission of a debt, fine, or penalty.

FORGIV'ER, *n.* One who pardons or remits.

FORGIV'ING, *ppr.* Pardoning; remitting.—2. *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offences; mild; merciful; compassionate; as, a *forgiving* temper.

FORGOT', **FORGOT'TEN**, } *pp.* of *forget.*

FORHAIL,† *v t.* To draw or distress.

FORHOW', *v. t.* [Sax. *for-hogan.*] To forsake; to abandon. A bird is said to *forhow* her nest, when she deserts it. [*Scotch.*]

FORIN'SECAL, *a.* [L. *forinsecus.*] Foreign; alien. [*Lit. us.*]

FORISFAMIL'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *foris*, without, and *familia*, family.] To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance. *Literally, to put one's self out of the family.*

FORISFAMILIA'TION, *n.* When a child has received a portion of his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further share, his act is called *forisfamiliation*, and he is said to be *forisfamiliated.*

FORK, *n.* [Sax. *forc; W. forc; Fr fourche; Arm. fork; L. furca.*] 1. An instrument consisting of a handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs; used for lifting or pitching any thing; as, a *table-fork* for feeding; a *pitchfork; a dung-fork, &c.* Forks are also made of ivory, wood, or other material.—2. A point; as, a thunderbolt with three *forks.* Shakspere uses it for the point of an arrow.—3. *Forks*, in the plural, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or rather where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a *fork.*

FORK', *v. i* To shoot into blades, as corn.—2. To divide into two; as, a road *forks*

FORK, *v t* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.—2. To dig and break ground with a fork.—3. To make sharp; to point.

FORK'ED, *pp.* Raised, pitched, or dug with a fork.—2. *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; as, a *forked* tongue; the *forked* lightning.—3.† Having two or more meanings. In *bot*, applied to branches dividing by twos at an acute angle. Also applied to divisions of veins of leaves, as in ferns. They are said to be *fork-veined.*

FORK'EDLY, *adv.* In a forked form.

FORK'EDNESS, *n.* The quality of opening into two or more parts.

FORK'HEAD, *n.* The point of an arrow.

FORK'LESS, *a* Having no forks.

FORK'TAIL, *n.* A salmon, in his fourth year's growth. [*Local*]

FORK'Y, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points; as, a *forky* tongue.

FORLEITH', *v. t.* [Sax *fore* and *lathian.*] To loathe; to have disgust at. [*Scotch.*]

FORLETH'IE, *n.* A surfeit; a disgust. [*Scotch*]

FORLORE,† *a.* Forlorn.

FORLORN', *a.* [Sax. *forloren*, from *forleoran*, to send away, to relinquish, to desert, to lose; *leoran*, to pass, to migrate.] 1. Deserted; destitute; stripped or deprived; forsaken. Hence, lost; helpless; wretched; solitary.

Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn.* *Hubberd.*

To live again in these wild woods *forlorn.* *Milton.*

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread. *Goldsmith.*

2.† Taken away.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn.* *Spenser.*

3. Small; despicable; *in a ludicrous sense.*—*Forlorn hope*, properly, a desperate case; hence in *milit. affairs*, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

FORLORN', *n.* A lost, forsaken, solitary person.

FORLORN'LY, *adv.* In a forlorn manner.

FORLORN'NESS, *n.* Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

FORLYE,† *v. i.* To lye before.

FORM, *n.* [L. *forma; Fr. forme; Ir. foirm; D. vorm; G. form.* The root of this word is not certainly known. The primary sense is probably to set, to fix, to fit. The D. *vormen* is rendered, to form, to shape, to mould, to *confirm;* and *form* may be allied to *firm*] 1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; that manner of being peculiar to each body, which exhibits it to the eye as distinct from every other body. Thus we speak of the *form* of a circle, the *form* of a square or triangle, a circular *form*, the *form* of the head or of the human body, a handsome *form*, an ugly *form*, a frightful *form* Matter is the basis or substratum of bodies; *form* is the particular disposition of matter in each body which distinguishes its appearance from that of every other body.

The *form* of his visage was changed, Dan iii.

After that he appeared in another *form* to two of them, as they walked, Mark xvi

2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; as, a *form* of words or expressions.—3. Model; draught; pattern.

Hold fast the *form* of sound words, which thou hast heard of me; 2 Tim. i.

4. Beauty; elegance; splendour; dignity.

He hath no *form* nor comeliness; Is. liii.

5. Regularity; method; order. This is a rough draught to be reduced to *form.*—6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Having the *form* of godliness, but denying the power thereof, 2 Tim. iii.

7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode; as, the *forms* of public worship; the *forms* of judicial proceeding; *forms* of civility.—8 Ceremony; as, it is a mere matter of *form.*—9. Determinate shape.

The earth was without *form*, and void, Gen i.

10. Likeness; image.

Who, being in the *form* of God.. took upon him the *form* of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men; Phil. ii.

11. Manner; system; as, a *form* of government; a monarchical or republican *form.*—12. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts; as, the interior *form* or structure of the flesh or bones, or of other bodies.—13. A long seat; a bench without a back.—14. In *schools*, a class; a rank of students.—15. The seat or bed of a hare.—16. A mould; something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned.—17. In *printing*, an assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and inclosed and locked in a chase, to receive an impression.—18. *Essential form*, is that mode of existence which constitutes a thing what it is, and without which it could not exist. Thus water and light have each their particular *form*

of existence, and the parts of water being decomposed, it ceases to be water. *Accidental form* is not necessary to the existence of a body. *Earth* is *earth* still, whatever may be its colour. In *phrenology*, *form* is the name of one of the perceptive faculties. Its organ is situated between the middle of the orbitary plates of the frontal bone, on each side of the crista galli. Its size is indicated by the width between the eyes. Its function is to judge of *form* in general, and it is essential to those engaged in the imitative arts.

FORM, *v. t.* [L. *formo.*] 1. To make or cause to exist in a particular manner.

And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground, Gen. ii.

2. To shape; to mould or fashion into a particular shape or state; as, to *form* an image of stone or clay.—3. To plan; to scheme; to modify.—4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner; as, to *form* a line or square of troops.—5. To adjust; to settle.

Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to invent; as, to *form* a design or scheme.—7. To make up; to frame; to settle by deductions of reason; as, to *form* an opinion or judgment; to *form* an estimate.—8. To mould; to model by instruction and discipline; as, to *form* the mind to virtuous habits by education.—9. To combine; to unite individuals into a collective body; as, to *form* a society for missions. 10. To make, to establish. The subscribers are *formed* by law into a corporation. They have *formed* regulations for their government.—11. To compile; as, to *form* a body of laws or customs; to *form* a digest.—12. To constitute; to make Duplicity *forms* no part of his character. These facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions.—13 In *gram.*, to make by derivation or by affixes or prefixes. *Do*, in the pres. part., forms *doing*.—14. To enact; to make; to ordain; as, to *form* a law or an edict.

FORM, *v. i.* To take a form.

FORM'AL, *a* According to form; agreeable to established mode; regular; methodical.—2. Strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; as, a man *formal* in his dress, his gait, or deportment. 3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden, or irregular. He gave his *formal* consent to the treaty.—4. Regular; methodical; as, the *formal* stars.—5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external, as, *formal* duty; *formal* worship.—6. Depending on customary forms.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

7. Having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice; the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech. *Holder.*

8. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shak.*

FORM'ALISM, *n.* Formality. [*The latter is generally used.*]

FORM'ALIST, *n.* One who observes forms, or practises external ceremonies. More generally,—2. One who regards appearances only, or observes the forms of worship, without possessing the life and spirit of religion; a hypocrite. A grave face and the regular practice of ceremonies have often gained to a *formalist* the reputation of piety.

FORMAL'ITY, *n.* The practice or observance of forms.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate than in desperate designs. *K. Charles.*

2. Ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Atterbury.*

3. Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.—4. Order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behaviour.—5. Customary mode of dress; habit; robe.—6. External appearance.—7. Essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

8. In *the schools*, the manner in which a thing is conceived; or a manner in an object, importing a relation to the understanding, by which it may be distinguished from another object. Thus *animality* and *rationality* are *formalities*.

FORM'ALIZE, *v. i.* To affect formality [*Lit us.*]

FORM'ALLY, *adv.* According to established form, rule, order, rite, or ceremony. A treaty was concluded and *formally* ratified by both parties.—2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely; as, to be stiff and *formally* reserved.—3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*

Forma pauperis. [L.] A process in law in bringing a suit as a pauper. In *English law*, when a person has just cause of suit, but is so poor that he cannot defray the usual charges of suing at law or in equity, on making oath that he is not worth £5, and producing a certificate from some lawyer that he has good cause of suit, the judge will admit him to sue in *forma pauperis*; that is, without paying any of the usual fees to counsel, &c.

FOR'MATE, *n.* See FORMIATE.

FORMA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *formatio.*] 1. The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; or more generally, the operation of composing, by bringing materials together, or of shaping and giving form; as, the *formation* of the earth; the *formation* of a state or constitution.—2. Generation; production; as, the *formation* of ideas.—3. The manner in which a thing is formed. Examine the peculiar *formation* of the heart.—4. In *gram.*, the act or manner of forming one word from another, as *controller* from *control*.—5. In *geol.*, any assemblage of rocks, alluvial deposits, or sedimentary strata, referred to a common origin or period. Geological strata are divided into certain groups of one era of deposition, and frequently of the same or nearly similar mineralogical characters; and these have received the name of *formations*, as the carboniferous, oolitic, cretaceous, tertiary, silurian, &c., formations.

FORM'ATIVE, *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic

The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds, by any *formative* power residing in the soil. *Bentley.*

2. In *gram.*, serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely *formative*.

FORM'ED, *pp.* Made; shaped; moulded; planned; arranged; combined; enacted; constituted.

FORM'EDON, *n.* [L. *forma doni.*] In *Eng. law*, a writ in the nature of a writ of right, which lies for him who has right to lands or tenements by virtue of an entail.

FORM'ER, *n.* He that forms; a maker; an author.

FOR'MER, *a.* comp. deg. [Sax. *form*, *forma*, but it is rendered *primus*, first. The Saxon word seems to be composed of *fore* and *ma*, more; but this is rather uncertain.] 1. Before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; opposed to *latter*.

Her *former* husband, who sent her away, may not take her again to be his wife, after that she is defiled; Deut. xxiv.

The *former* and the latter rain; Jer. v.

2. Past, and frequently ancient, long past.

For inquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age; Job viii.

3. Near the beginning; preceding; as, the *former* part of a discourse or argument.—4. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

FORM'ERETS, *n.* [Fr.] The arches which in Gothic groins lie next the wall, and are consequently only half the thickness of those that divide the vault into compartments.

FOR'MERLY, *adv* In time past, either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore. Nations *formerly* made slaves of prisoners taken in war.

FOR'MERS, *n. plur.* In *ships of war*, small cylindrical pieces of wood, fitted to the diameter of the bore of a gun, whereon the cartridge paper, or cotton, is rolled, before it is sewed or fastened.

FORM'FUL, *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative.

FOR'MIATE, FOR'MATE, *n.* [from L. *formica*, an ant.] A salt, composed of the formic acid and a base. Formiates may be obtained by saturating formic acid with an oxide or a carbonate. They are all soluble in water. The alkaline formiates, when heated, blacken; give off inflammable gases, and leave a residue of carbonate. The other formiates, in the same circumstances, give off carbonic acid, carburets of hydrogen, and water; and leave a residue of carbon, and of oxide or reduced metal.

FOR'MIC, *a.* [L. *formica*, an ant.] Pertaining to ants; as, the *formic* acid, the acid of ants. When these insects are irritated they emit a sour fluid, which contains both formic and malic acids; and when repeated quantities of ants have been infused in boiling water, an acid as strong as vinegar is obtained, and which has been used for the same purpose. All vegetable substances produce formic acid, carbonic acid, and sometimes acetic acid, when distilled with nitric acid, periodic acid, iodic acid, hypermanganic acid, a mixture of

chromic and sulphuric acids, or of sulphuric acid with hyperoxide of manganese. Formic acid may also be produced by the action of alkalies on chloral, and by several other processes.

FORMICA'TION, *n.* [L. *formicatio*, from *formico*, or *formica*, an ant.] A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

FOR'MIC ETHER, *n.* An ether obtained by distilling a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid, formiate of soda, and alcohol.

FORMI'CIDÆ, *n.* An extensive family of hymenopterous insects belonging to the section *Aculeata* of Latreille, comprising the Linnean genus *Formica* or the numerous tribe of ants. [*See* ANT.]

FORM'IDABLE, *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, from *formido*, fear.] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking. It expresses less than *terrible*, *terrific*, *tremendous*, *horrible*, and *frightful*

They seemed to fear the *formidable* sight *Dryden.*

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind. *Dryden.*

FORM'IDABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

FORM'IDABLY, *adv.* In a manner to impress fear.

FORM'LESS, *a.* [from *form.*] Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape.

FORMOBEN'ZOATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of formobenzoic acid with a metallic oxide or an alkaline base.

FORMOBENZO'IC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Winkler, and prepared by dissolving commercial oil of bitter almonds in water, adding hydrochloric acid, and evaporating in a gentle heat. The dry residue, consisting of formobenzoic acid and sal-ammoniac, is treated with ether, which dissolves the new acid. It is obtained in crystals by evaporating the ether, and is decolorized by animal charcoal. It has a strong sour taste, and a faint odour of almonds. It is also termed Formiate of hydruret of benzule.

FORMOMETH'YLAL, *a.* The name given by Kane to a peculiar liquid prepared by distilling 2 parts of pyroxylic spirit with 3 parts of oil of vitriol, previously mixed with 3 parts of water, and 2 parts of hyperoxide of manganese. It is found to be a mixture of neutral formiate of methule, and another liquid called *methylol.*

FORM'ULA, FORM'ULE, *n.* [L.] A prescribed form; a rule or model. —2. In *med.*, a prescription.—3. In *church affairs*, a confession of faith.—4. In *math.*, any general theorem or literal expression. It is said to be algebraical, logarithmic, trigonometrical, &c., according as it relates to either of these subjects. In *chem.*, *Formulæ* are symbols, expressing the different substances simple and compound.

FORM'ULÆ, *n.* [L.] The movable seats in the stalls of churches and cathedrals.

FORM'ULARY, *n.* [Fr. *formulaire*, from L. *formula.*] 1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, and the like; a book of precedents.—2. Prescribed form.

FORM'ULARY, *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.

FOR'MULE, *n.* A hypothetical radical, analogous to acetule, of which formic acid is supposed to be an oxide. It is composed of 2 atoms of carbon, and 1 of hydrogen. It forms compounds with chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

FORN'ICATE, FORN'ICATED, *a.* [L. *fornicatus*, from *fornix*, an arch.] Arched; vaulted like an oven or furnace, concave within, and convex without.

FORN'ICATE, *v. i.* [L. *fornicor*, from *fornix*, a brothel.] To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.

If a brahmin *fornicate* with a Nayr woman, he shall not thereby lose his caste. *As. Researches.*

FORNICA'TION, *n.* [L. *fornicatio.*] 1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman.—2. Adultery; Matth. v.—3. Incest; 1 Cor. v.—4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols; 2 Chron. xxi.; Rev. xix.—5. An arching; the forming of a vault.

FORN'ICATOR, *n.* An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman. [*See* ADULTERY.]—2. A lewd person. —3. An idolater.

FORN'ICATRESS, *n.* An unmarried female guilty of lewdness.

FORNI'CIFORM, *a.* Vaulted, a term applied to the nectary of some plants.

FOR'NIX, *n.* [L.] 1. In *conchology*, the excavated part under the *umbo*. It likewise signifies the upper or convex shell in the ostea.—2. In *bot.*, a small elongation on the tube or throat of the corolla, as in *Anchusa.*

FOR'PĂSS,† *v. i.* To go by; to pass unnoticed.

FORPINE,† *v. i.* To pine or waste away.

FORRĀY,† *v. t.* To ravage [Qu. *forage.*]

FORRĀY, † *n.* The act of ravaging.

FORSĀKE, *v. t. pret. forsook; pp. forsaken.* [Sax. *forsacan*, *forsæcan*; *for*, a negative, and *secan*, to *seek*. *See* SEEK. G. *versagen*, D. *verzaaken*, to deny, to renounce. *See* SEEK and SAY.] 1. To quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from. Friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity.

Forsake the foolish, and live; Prov. ix.

2. To abandon; to renounce; to reject.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments; Ps. lxxxix.

Cease from anger, and *forsake* wrath; Ps. xxxvii.

3. To leave; to withdraw from; to fail. In anger, the colour *forsakes* the cheeks. In severe trials, let not fortitude *forsake* you.—4. In *Scripture*, God *forsakes* his people, when he withdraws his aid, or the light of his countenance.

FORSĀKER, *n.* One that forsakes or deserts.

FORSĀKEN, *pp.* Deserted; left; abandoned.

FORSĀKING, *ppr.* Leaving or deserting.

FORSĀKING, *n.* The act of deserting; dereliction.

FORSĀY,† *v. t.* To forbid; to renounce.

FORSLACK',† *v. t.* To delay.

FORSOOTH', *adv.* [Sax. *forsothe*; *for* and *soth*, true.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well.

A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm. *Hayward.*

[*It is generally used in an ironical or contemptuous sense.*]

FORS'TER,† *n.* A forester.

FORS'TERITE, *n.* A crystallized mineral, which occurs at Vesuvius, accompanied by pleonaste and pyroxene. It contains silica and magnesia.

FORSWEĀR, *v. t. pret. forswore; pp. forsworn.* [Sax. *forswærian*; G. *verschwören*, *abschwören*. *See* SWEAR and ANSWER.] 1. To reject or renounce upon oath.—2. To deny upon oath.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold. *Dryden.*

To forswear one's self, is to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not *forswear thyself*; Matt. v.

FORSWEĀR, *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FORSWEĀRER, *n.* One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one that swears a false oath.

FORSWEĀRING, *ppr.* Denying on oath; swearing falsely.

FORSWŌRE, *pret.* of *forswear.*

FORSWŌRN',† *a.* [Sax. *swincan*, to labour.] Overlaboured.

FORSWŌRN, *pp.* of *forswear.* Renounced on oath; perjured.

FORSWŌRNNESS, *n.* The state of being forsworn.

FŌRT, *n.* [Fr. *fort*; L. *fortis*, strong.] 1. A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a place surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or with palisades, stockades, or other means of defence; also, any building or place fortified for security against an enemy; a castle. The use of forts is to secure some high ground, or the passage of a river; to maintain an advantageous post, to defend the lines and quarters of a siege, &c. They are built of different forms and extent, according to the exigencies of the case. A fort differs from a citadel, as this last is built to command some town.—2. A strong side; opposed to weak side or foible.

FŌRT, or **FŌRTE**, *n.* That in which a man excels.

FŌRT'ALICE, *n.* [Low L. *fortalitium.*] A fortress. [*Scotch.*]

FŌRTE, *adv.* [It.] A direction, in *music*, to sing or play with force of tone. As an *adj.*, *forte* signifies loud; *più forte*, the comparative, signifies, more loud; and *fortissimo*, the superlative, very loud. [*See* PIANO.]

FŌRTED, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts.

FŌRTH, *adv.* [Sax. *forth*; G. *fort*; from *fore*, *for*, *faran*, to go, to advance] 1. Forward; onward in time; in advance; as, from that day *forth*; from that time *forth*.—2. Forward in place or order; as, one, two, three, and so *forth*.—3. Out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement; as, the plants in spring put *forth* leaves.

When winter past, and summer scarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the sun. *Dryden.*

4. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place; as, send him *forth* of France. [*Lit. us.*]—5. Out into public view, or public character. Your country calls you *forth* into its service.—6.† Thoroughly; from beginning to end.—7.† On to the end.

FŌRTH, *prep.* Out of.

From *forth* the streets of Pomfret. *Shak.*
Some *forth* their cabins peep. *Donne.*

FŌRTH-€ŌM'ING, *a.* [*See* COME.] Ready to appear; making appearance. Let the prisoner be *forth coming*.

FŌRTH-€ŌM'ING, *n.* In *Scots law*, the action by which an arrestment is made effectual. In this action the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge, to hear sentence given, ordering the debt to be paid, or effects delivered up to the arresting creditor.

FŌRTHGOING, *n.* A going forth, or utterance; a proceeding from.

FORTHINK',† *v. t.* To repent of.

FŌRTH-IS'SUING, *a.* [*See* ISSUE.] Issuing; coming out; coming forward as from a covert.

FŌRTHRIGHT,† *adv.* [*See* RIGHT.] Straight forward; in a straight direction.

FŌRTHRIGHT,† *n.* A straight path.

FŌRTHWARD, *adv.* Forward.

FŌRTHWITH, *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; directly.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received his sight *forthwith*; Acts ix

FŌRTHY,† *adv.* [Sax. *forthi*.] Therefore.

FOR'TIETH, *a.* [*See* FORTY.] The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty-ninth.

FOR'TIFIABLE, *a.* That may be fortified. [*Lit. us.*]

FORTIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* FORTIFY.] The act of fortifying.—2. The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy, by means of moats, ramparts, parapets, and other bulwarks. It is one of the most interesting and difficult of the military sciences.—3. The works erected to defend a place against attack.—*Fortifications* are divided into *regular*, or those in which the bastions are all equal, and which form regular figures, mostly equiangular and equilateral polygons; *irregular*, having only the corresponding sides and angles equal; *durable*, and *temporary*. They are farther divided into *natural*, or those in which nature furnishes the chief means of defence; *artificial*; *ancient* and *modern*; *offensive* and *defensive*.—4. A fortified place; a fort; a castle.—5. Additional strength.

FOR'TIFIED, *pp.* Made strong against attacks.

FOR'TIFIER, *n.* One who erects works for defence.—2. One who strengthens, supports, and upholds; that which strengthens.

FOR'TIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *fortifier*; It. *fortificare*.] 1. To surround with a wall, ditch, palisades, or other works, with a view to defend against the attacks of an enemy; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art; as, to *fortify* a city, town, or harbour.—2. To strengthen against any attack; as, to *fortify* the mind against any sudden calamity.—3. To confirm; to add strength and firmness to; as, to *fortify* an opinion or resolution; to *fortify* hope or desire.—4. To furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault.

FOR'TIFY, *v. i.* To raise strong places.

FOR'TIFYING, *ppr.* Making strong against attacks.

FŌRTILAĠE,† *n.* A little fort; a blockhouse.

FŌRTIN, *n.* [Fr.] A little fort; a field fort; a sconce.

Fortissimo, in *music*, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

Fortiter in re. [L.] Firmly in action or execution.

FOR'TITUDE, *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.] That strength or firmness of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency. *Fortitude* is the basis or source of genuine courage or intrepidity in danger, of patience in suffering, of forbearance under injuries, and of magnanimity in all conditions of life. We sometimes confound the effect with the cause, and use *fortitude* as synonymous with courage or patience; but *courage* is an active virtue or vice, and patience is the effect of *fortitude*.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues. *Locke.*

FŌRTLET, *n.* A little fort.

FORT'NIGHT, *n.* (fort'nit.) [contracted from *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights and winters; so also, *sevennights*, *sennight*, a week. Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant. *Tacitus.*] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

FOR'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*; It. *fortezza*, from *fort*, *forte*, strong.] 1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a strong hold; a place of defence or security. A place which nature and art have rendered fit to resist an attack for a protracted period, and even against a superior force. The works of a fortress are divided into the main-works, the out-works, and particular defences We have a strong *fortress* on the rock of Gibraltar, or that rock is a *fortress*.—2. Defence; safety; security.

The Lord is my rock, and my *fortress*; Ps. xviii.

FOR'TRESS, *v. t.* To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify.

FOR'TRESSED, *a.* Defended by a fortress; protected; secured.

FORTU'ITOUS, *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, from the root of *fors*, *forte*, *fortuna*; Fr. *fortuit*. The primary sense is, to come, to fall, to happen. *See* FARE.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause. We speak of *fortuitous* events, when they occur without our foreseeing or expecting them, and of a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms, when we suppose the concourse not to result from the design and power of a controlling agent. But an event cannot be in fact *fortuitous*. [*See* ACCIDENTAL and CASUAL.]

FORTU'ITOUSLY, *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

FORTU'ITY, *n.* Accident.

FOR'TUNATE, *a.* [L. *fortunatus*. *See* FORTUNE.] 1. Coming by good luck or favourable chance; bringing some unexpected good; as, a *fortunate* event; a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances; a *fortunate* ticket in a lottery.—2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; as, a *fortunate* adventurer in a lottery. I was most *fortunate* thus unexpectedly to meet my friend.—3. Successful; happy; prosperous; receiving or enjoying some good in consequence of efforts, but where the event was uncertain, and not absolutely in one's power. The brave man is usually *fortunate*. We say, a *fortunate* competitor for a fair lady, or for a crown.

FOR'TUNATELY, *adv.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favourable chance or issue.

FOR'TUNATENESS, *n.* Good luck; success; happiness.

FOR'TUNE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *fortuna*; from the root of Sax. *faran*, to go, or L. *fero* or *porto*. So in D. *gebeuren*, to happen, to fall, from the root of *bear*; *gebeurtenis*, an event. We find the same word in *opportunus*, [*ob-portunus*,] seasonable. The primary sense is an event, that which comes or befalls. So Fr. *heureur*, from *heure*, hour, that is, time, season, and L. *tempestivus*. *See* HOUR and TIME. The Russ. *pora*, time, season, is of this family, and *fortune* is closely allied to it.] 1. Properly, chance; accident; luck; the arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner. Hence the heathens deified chance, and consecrated temples and altars to the goddess. Hence the modern use of the word, for a power supposed to distribute the lots of life, according to her own humour.

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state. *Shak.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies. *Dryden.*

3. Success, good or bad; event.

Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden.*

4. The chance of life; means of living; wealth.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

5. Estate; possessions; as, a gentleman of small *fortune*.—6. A large estate; great wealth. This is often the sense of the word standing alone or unqualified; as, a gentleman or lady of *fortune*. To the ladies we say, beware of *fortune*-hunters.—7. The portion of a man or woman; generally of a woman.—8. Futurity; future state or events; destiny. The young are anxious to have their *fortunes* told.

You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read. *Cowley.*

FOR'TUNE,† *v. t.* To make fortunate. —2.† To dispose fortunately or not; also, to presage.

FOR'TUNE, *v. i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*

FOR'TUNEBOOK, *n.* A book to be consulted to discover future events.

FOR'TUNED, *a.* Supplied by fortune.

FOR'TUNE-HUNTER, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself.

FOR'TUNE-HUNTING, *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

FOR'TUNELESS, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

FOR'TUNETELL, *v. t.* To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity.

FOR'TUNETELLER, *n.* One who tells or pretends to foretel the events of one's life; an impostor who deceives people by pretending to a knowledge of future events.

FOR'TUNETELLING, *ppr.* Telling the future events of one's life.

FOR'TUNETELLING, *n.* The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life, which is a punishable crime.

FOR'TUNIZE,† *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of.

FOR'TY, *a.* [Sax. *feowertig; feower*, four, and *tig*, ten. *See* FOUR.] 1. Four times ten.—2. An indefinite number; *a colloquial use.* A, B, and C, and *forty* more.

FO'RUM, *n.* [L. *See* FAIR.] In *Rome*, a public place, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; also, a market-place. The Forum, at Rome, was a splendid place, which served for a public walk, and was called, on account of its size, *Forum Magnum*, or the Great Forum. It was decorated with temples, statues, basilicæ, curiæ, rostra, triumphal columns and arches. The Roman *Fora* were of two kinds, one for law and political affairs, and the other for the purposes of trade. Besides the *forum magnum*, Rome contained eighteen *fora* of importance. The other Roman cities had their *fora*.—2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes; also, jurisdiction.

FORWAN'DER,† *v. i.* To wander away; to rove wildly.

FOR'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *forweard; for, fore*, and *weard*, turned, L. *versus;* directed to the forepart.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively; opposed to *backward* Go *forward;* move *forward*. He ran backward and *forward* In *a ship, forward* denotes toward the forepart.

FOR'WARD, *a.* Near or at the forepart; in advance of something else; as, the *forward* gun in a ship, or the *forward* ship in a fleet; the *forward* horse in a team.—2 Ready; prompt; strongly inclined.

> Only they would that we should remember the poor, the same which I also was *forward* to do. Gal. ii.

3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent

> Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war *Prior.*

4. Bold; confident; less reserved or modest than is proper; *in an ill sense;* as, the boy is too *forward* for his years.—5. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season. The grass or the grain is *forward*, or *forward* for the season; we have a *forward* spring.—6. Quick; hasty; too ready. Be not *forward* to speak in public. Prudence directs that we be not too *forward* to believe current reports.—7. Anterior; fore.

> Let us take the instant by the *forward* top *Shak*

8. Advanced; not behindhand.

FOR'WARD, *v. t* To advance; to help onward; to promote; as, to *forward* a good design.—2. To accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement.—3. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, to *forward* a letter or dispatches.

FOR'WARDED, *pp.* Advanced; promoted; aided in progress; quickened; sent onward; transmitted

FOR'WARDER, *n.* He that promotes, or advances in progress.

FOR'WARDING, *ppr.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onward; transmitting.

FOR'WARDLY, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

FOR'WARDNESS, *n.* Cheerful readiness promptness. It expresses more than *willingness*. We admire the *forwardness* of Christians in propagating the gospel.—2. Eagerness; ardour. It is sometimes difficult to restrain the *forwardness* of youth.—3. Boldness; confidence; assurance; want of due reserve or modesty.

> In France it is usual to bring children into company, and cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison.*

4. A state of advance beyond the usual degree; as, the *forwardness* of spring or of corn.

FOR'WARDS, *adv.* Straight before; progressively; not backwards.

FORWASTE,† *v. t.* To waste; to desolate.

FORWEARY,† *v. t.* To dispirit.

FORWEEP, *v. i.* To weep much.

FOR'WORD,† *n.* [*fore* and *word.*] A promise.

Forzando, in *music*, directs that notes are to be boldly struck and continued.

FOSSE, or **FOSS,** *n.* [Fr *fosse;* L. and It. *fossa;* from *fossus, fodio*, to dig.] 1. In *fort.*, a hollow place, ditch, or moat, commonly full of water, lying between the scarp and counterscarp, below the rampart, and turning round a fortified place, or a post that is to be defended. -2. In *anat*, a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture.

FOS'SIL, *a.* [Fr. *fossile;* L. *fossilis;* from *fodio, fossus*, to dig.] 1. Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt. The term *fossil* is now usually appropriated to those organic substances, which have become penetrated by earthy or metallic particles, and are found in rocks or the earth. Thus we say, *fossil* shells, *fossil* bones, *fossil* wood.—2. That may be taken from the earth by digging.

FOS'SIL, *n.* In *a general sense*, any thing dug out of the earth. But the word is generally used among geologists and mineralogists to designate sometimes simple and compound mineral bodies, such as earths, salts, bitumens, and metals; but more commonly the petrified forms of plants and animals, which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe. Most of these *fossil* species, many of the genera, and some of the families, are extinct. [*See* ORGANIC REMAINS] The study of *fossil* remains is one of the utmost importance in geology, as by it alone we are enabled to form precise notions concerning the history of the earth.—*Native fossils* are minerals, properly so called, as earths, salts, combustibles, and metallic bodies.—*Extraneous fossils* are bodies of vegetable or animal origin, accidentally buried in the earth, as plants, shells, bones, and other substances, many of which are petrified.

FOS'SIL-COPAL, *n.* Highgate resin; a resinous substance found in perforating the bed of blue clay at Highgate, near London. It appears to be a true vegetable gum or resin, partly changed by remaining in the earth.

FOS'SIL-FARI'NA, *n.* A soft carbonate of lime.

FOSSILIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *fossilis* and *fero.*] Producing or containing fossils; as, *fossiliferous* rocks.

FOS'SILIST, *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; one who is versed in the science of fossils.

FOSSILIZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifactions.

FOS'SILIZE, *v. t.* To convert into a fossil; as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.

FOS'SILIZE, *v. i.* To become or be changed into a fossil.

FOS'SILIZED, *pp.* Converted into a fossil.

FOS'SILIZING, *ppr.* Changing into a fossil.

FOSSIL'OGY, *n.* [*fossil* and Gr. λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.

FOSSO'RES, *n.* [from L. *fodio*, to dig.] An extensive subsection of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the division *Aculeata*, or those furnished with a sting in the females. The legs are formed only for walking, or for burrowing. This subsection comprises the families scoliadæ, sapygidæ, sphegidæ, bembicidæ, larridæ, nyssonidæ, and crabronidæ.

FOSSO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to animals which dig their retreats, and seek their food in the earth, as the mole.

FOSS'ROAD, } *n.* A Roman military
FOSS'WAY, } way in England, leading from Totness through Exeter to Barton on the Humber; so called from the ditches on each side.

FOS'SULATE, *a.* [L. *fossa*, a trunk.] A term applied in *nat. hist.*, when a surface presents one or more somewhat long and narrow depressions

FOS'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fostrian*, from *foster*, a nurse or food; Sw. and Dan. *foster*, a child, one fed; Dan. *fostrer*, to nurse. This word may be from *food*, and thence *foodster*, for this is the D word, *voedster*, a nurse, from *voeden*, to feed; D. *voedsterheer*, a foster-father.] 1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up.

> Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shak.*

2. To cherish; to forward; to promote growth. The genial warmth of spring *fosters* the plants.—3. To cherish; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* passion or genius.

FOS'TER, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up together.

FOS'TERAGE, *n.* The charge of nursing.

FOS'TER-BROTHER, *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse.

FOS'TER-CHILD, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOS'TER-DAM, *n.* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child.

FOS'TER-DAUGHTER, *n.* A female fed and educated like a daughter, though not one by birth.

FOS'TER-EARTH, *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.

FOS'TERED, *pp.* Nourished; cherished; promoted.

FOS'TERER, *n.* A nurse; one that feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.

FOS'TER-FATHER, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.

FOS'TERING, *ppr.* Nursing; cherishing; bringing up.

FOS'TERING, *a.* That cherishes and encourages.

FOS'TERING, *n.* The act of nursing, nourishing, and cherishing.—2. Nourishment.

FOS'TERLING, *n.* A foster-child.

FOS'TERMENT,† *n.* Food; nourishment.

FOS'TER-MOTHER, *n.* A nurse.
FOS'TER-NURSE, *n.* A nurse. [*Tautological.*]
FOS'TER-SISTER, *n.* A female nursed by the same person.
FOS'TER-SON, *n.* One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth.
FOS'TRESS, *n.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse.
FOTH'ER, *n.* [G. *fuder*, a tun or load; Sax. *fother*, food, fodder, and a mass of lead, from the sense of stuffing, crowding. *See* FOOD.] A weight of lead containing eight pigs, and every pig twenty-one stone and a half. But the *fother* is of different weights. With the plumbers, in *London*, it is nineteen hundred weight and a half, and at the mines it is twenty-two hundred weight and a half.
FOTH'ER, *v. t.* [from *stuffing*. *See* the preceding word.] To endeavour to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail by the corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c. between it and the ship's sides. These substances are sometimes sucked into the cracks and the leak stopped.
FOTH'ERED, *pp.* Stopped, as a leak in the bottom of a ship.
FOTH'ERING, *ppr.* Stopping leaks, as above.
FOTH'ERING, *n.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship, as above.
FÖUGADE, or FÖUGASS', *n.* [Fr. *fougade*; from L. *focus.*] In *the art of war*, a little mine, in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide, and 10 or 12 deep, dug under some work, fortification or post, charged with sacks of powder, and covered with stones or earth, for destroying the works by explosion.
FOUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fight*; pron *faut.* [*See* FIGHT.]
FOUGHT'EN,† for *Fought.*
FOUL, *a.* [Sax. *ful*, *faul*; G. *faul*. In Ch. with a prefix, נבל, *nabail*, to defile. The Syr. with a different prefix, *tafel*, to defile. It coincides in elements with *full*, and probably the primary sense of both is to put or throw on, or to stuff, to crowd. *See* the signification of the word in *seamen's language.*] 1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; as, a *foul* cloth; *foul* hands; a *foul* chimney.

My face is *foul* with weeping; Job xvi.

2. Turbid; thick; muddy; as, *foul* water; a *foul* stream.—3. Impure; polluted; as, a *foul* mouth.—4. Impure; scurrilous; obscene or profane; as, *foul* words; *foul* language.—5. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; as, *foul* weather.—6. Impure; defiling; as, a *foul* disease.—7. Wicked; detestable; abominable; as, a *foul* deed; a *foul* spirit.

Babylon…the hold of every *foul* spirit; Rev. xviii.

8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; as, *foul* play.—9. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.

Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax? *Shak.*

10. Disgraceful; shameful; as, a *foul* defeat.

Who first seduced them to that *foul* revolt? *Milton.*

11. Coarse; gross.

They are all for rank and *foul* feeding. *Felton*

12. Full of gross humours or impurities.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is. *Shak.*

13. Full of weeds; as, the garden is very *foul.*—14. Among *seamen*, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to *clear*; as, a rope is *foul.*—15. Covered with weeds or barnacles; as, the ship has a *foul* bottom.—16. Not fair; contrary; as, a *foul* wind.—17. Not favourable or safe; dangerous; as, a *foul* road or bay.—*To fall foul*, is to rush on with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence.—2. To run against; as, the ship *fell foul* of her consort. [These latter phrases show that this word is allied to the Fr. *fouler*, Eng. *full*, the sense of which is to press.]—*Foul water.* A ship is said to make *foul water*, when she comes into such shoal or low water that her keel comes near the bottom, so that the motion of the water under it raises the mud from the bottom and fouls the water.—*Foul anchor*, implies that the cable is twisted round the stock or one of the flukes.
FOUL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fulian*, *gefylan.*] To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil; as, to *foul* the clothes; to *foul* the face or hands; Ezek. xxxiv. 18
FOUL'DER,† *v. i* To emit great heat.
FOUL'ED, *pp.* Defiled; dirtied.
FOUL'FACED, *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage.
FOULFEED'ING, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly.
FOUL'ING, *ppr.* Making foul; defiling.
FOUL'LY, *adv.* Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.

I *foully* wronged him, do forgive me, do. *Gay*

2. Unfairly; not honestly.

Thou play'dst most *foully* for it. *Shak.*

FOUL'MOUTHED, *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; uttering abuse, or profane, or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.

So *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*

FOUL'NESS, *n.* The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement.—2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous which is noxious or offensive; as, the *foulness* of a cellar, or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.—3. Pollution; impurity.

There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*. *Bacon.*

4. Hatefulness; atrociousness; as, the *foulness* of a deed.—5. Ugliness; deformity.

The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

6. Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candour.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions. *Hammond.*

FOUL'SPOKEN, *a.* Slanderous.—2. Using profane, scurrilous, or obscene language.
FÖU'MART, *n.* [Scot. *foumarte.* Qu. *foulmartin.*] The polecat,—*which see.*



Foumart (Mustela putorius).

FOUND, *pret* and *pp.* of *find.*

I am *found* by them that sought me not; Is. lxv.

2. Supplied with food, or board, in addition to wages.
FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*, *fundare*; Fr. *fonder*; Ir. *bun*, stump, bottom, stock, origin; *bunadhu*, *bunait*, foundation. If *n* is radical in *found*, as it may be, it seems to be the Ar. *bana*, Heb. Ch. בנה, *banah*, to build, that is, to set, found, erect.] 1. To lay the basis of any thing; to set, or place, as on something solid for support.

It fell not, for it was *founded* on a rock; Matt. vii.

2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure; as, to *found* a city.—3. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable; as, to *found* a government on principles of liberty.—4. To begin to form or lay the basis; as, to *found* a college or a library. Sometimes to endow is equivalent to *found.*—5. To give birth to; to originate; as, to *found* an art or a family.—6. To set; to place; to establish on a basis. Christianity is *founded* on the rock of ages. Dominion is sometimes *founded* on conquest, sometimes on choice or voluntary consent.

Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract. *Locke.*

7. To fix firmly.

I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shak.*

FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*, *fudi*, *fusum*; Fr. *fondre.* The elements are probably *Fd*; *n* being adventitious.] To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould. [This verb is seldom used, but the derivative *foundery* is in common use. For *found* we use *cast*.]
FOUNDA'TION, *n.* [L. *fundatio*; Fr. *fondation*; from L. *fundo.*] 1. The solid ground on which the walls of a building rest; also, that part of the building or wall which is under the surface of the ground.—2. The act of fixing the basis.—3. The basis or ground-work of any thing; that on which any thing stands, and by which it is supported. A free government has its *foundation* in the choice and consent of the people to be governed. Christ is the *foundation* of the church.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation*, a stone…a precious corner-stone; Is. xxviii.

Other *foundation* can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ; 1 Cor. iii.

4. Original; rise; as, the *foundation* of the world.—5. Endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution, and constituting a permanent fund, usually for a charitable purpose.—6. Establishment; settlement.
FOUNDA'TIONLESS, *a.* Having no foundation.
FOUND'ED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established on a basis; begun and built.
FOUND'ER, *n.* One that founds, establishes, and erects; one that lays a foundation; as, the *founder* of a temple or city.—2. One who begins; an author; one from whom any thing originates; as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family or race.—3. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution; as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.—4 [Fr. *fon-*

deur.] A caster; one who casts metals in various forms; as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, hardware, printing types, &c.

FOUND'ER, *v. i.* [Fr. *fondre*, to melt, to fall.] 1. In *seamen's language*, to fill or be filled and sink, as a ship which is no longer able to keep above water, through accident or the violence and continuation of a storm, and the extent of the leaks that fill her with water.—2. To fail; to miscarry.—3. To trip; to fall.

FOUND'ER, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

FOUND'ERED, *pp.* Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness.

FOUND'EROUS, *a.* Failing; liable to perish; ruinous.

FOUND'ERY, or FOUND'RY, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie.*] 1. The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues.—2. The house and works occupied in casting metals; as, a *foundery* of bells, of hollow ware, of cannon, of types, &c.

FOUND'ING, *n.* One of the mechanical arts, which embraces all the operations of reducing ores, and of smelting and casting metals. There are various branches of the art, and some difference prevails in the minor details of the processes, as in iron, brass, and bronze founding, casting guns and cannon, types for printing, and bell-founding. In this country, where metal working is of so great importance, improvements are constantly being made in the operations of the foundry.

FOUND'LING, *n.* [from *found*, *find.*] A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner. An hospital for such children is called a *foundling hospital.*

FOUND'RESS, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

FOUNT, } *n.* [L. *fons*; Fr. *fontaine*; W. *fynnon*, a fountain or source; *fyniaw*, *fynu*, to produce, to generate, to abound; *fwn*, a source, breath, puff; *fwnt*, produce.]
FOUNT'AIN, }
1. A spring, or source of water; *pro-*



Artificial Fountain.

perly, a spring or issuing of water from the earth. This word accords in sense with *well*, in our mother tongue; but we now distinguish them, applying *fountain* to a natural spring of water, and *well* to an artificial pit of water, issuing from the interior of the earth.—2. A small basin of springing water.—3. A jet; a spouting of water; a machine or artificial contrivance by which water is made to spout or dart up; called also a *jet d'eau*. There are various kinds of artificial fountains, but they are all formed by a pressure of one sort or other upon the water; viz., by the pressure or weight of a head of water, or the pressure arising from the spring and elasticity of condensed air or by machinery.—4. The head or source of a river.—5. Original; first principle or cause; the source of any thing.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness. *Common Prayer.*

Fount of types. [*See* FONT.]

FOUNT'AIN-HEAD, *n.* Primary source; original; first principle.

FOUNT'AINLESS, *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

A barren desert *fountainless* and dry. *Milton.*

FOUNT'AIN-TREE, *n.* In *the Canary isles*, a tree which distils water from its leaves, in sufficient abundance for the inhabitants near it

FOUNT'FUL, *a.* Full of springs; as, *fountful* Ida.

FOUR, *a.* [Sax. *feower*; G. *vier.* Some suspect this word to be contracted from Goth. *fidwor*, W. *pedwar*, Arm. *pevar*, *peder*, or *petor*, *peoar*, from which L. *petoritum*, *petorritum*, a carriage with four wheels, *petorrota.*] Twice two; denoting the sum of two and two.

FOURBE, *n.* [Fr.] A tricking fellow; a cheat. [*Not English.*]

FOURCHE'E, or FOUR'CHI, *pp.* In *her.*, an appellation given to a cross, forked at the ends.

Cross Fourchee.

FOUR-EDG'ED, *a.* Having four edges

FOURFOLD, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told; as, a *fourfold* division.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, 2 Sam. xii.

FOURFOLD, *n.* Four times as much.

FOURFOLDING, *a.* Making four double; quadrupling.

FOURFOOTED, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet; as, the horse and the ox

FOURRIER, *n.* [Fr.] A harbinger. [*Not English.*]

FOURSCORE, *a.* [*See* SCORE.] Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years; as, a man of *fourscore.*

FOURSQUARE, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, *a.* [*four* and *ten*; Sax. *feowertyn.*] Four and ten; twice seven.

FOURTEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTEENTH, *n.* In *music*, the octave or replicate of the seventh, a distance comprehending thirteen diatonic intervals.

FOURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

FOURTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone. Three full tones compose a tritone or fourth redundant.

FOURTHLY, *adv.* In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

FOU'TY, *a.* [Fr. *foutu.*] Mean, base, despicable. [*Used in Scotland and North of England.*]

FO'VEOLATED, *a.* [Low L. *foveola.*] Having little depressions or pits.

FOVIL'LA, *n.* [L. *foveo.*] The minute powder contained in the interior of the pollen grain, and which is the immediate agent in fertilization. It descends through the pollen tubes towards the ovule or young seed.

FOWL, *n.* [Sax. *fugel*, *fugl*; G. and D. *vogel*; from the root of the L. *fugio*, *fugo*, Gr. φυγω, and signifying the flying animal.] A flying or winged animal; the generic name of certain animals that move through the air by the aid of wings. Fowls have two feet, are covered with feathers, and have wings for flight. *Bird* is a young fowl or chicken, and may well be applied to the smaller species of fowls. But it has usurped the place of *fowl*, and is used improperly as the generic term.—*Fowl* is used as a collective noun. We dined on fish and *fowl.*

Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the *fowl* of the air; Gen. i.

But we generally use the regular plural, *fowls*. The word is colloquially used for poultry, or rather, in a more limited sense, for barndoor fowls.

FOWL, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food; as, by means of birdlime, decoys, nets, and snares, or by pursuing them with hawks, or by shooting.

FOWL'ER, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

FOWL'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing or taking wild fowls.

FOWL'ING, *n* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls; also, falconry.

FOWL'INGPIECE, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls.

FOWTH, or FOUTH, *n.* [Teut. *volte.*] Abundance, plenty, fulness. As an *adj.*, abundant, copious. [*Scotch.*]

FOX, *n.* [Sax. *fox*; G. *fuchs.*] 1. An animal of the genus Canis, with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-coloured hair, and erect ears. This animal burrows in the earth, is remarkable for his cunning, and preys on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals. Besides the common fox of Europe,



Fox (Canis vulpes).

(*Canis vulpes*), there are various other species; as, the arctic fox, (*C. lagopus*), black fox, (*C. argentatus*), red fox, (*C. fulvus*), crossed fox, (*C. decussatus*), swift fox, (*C. velox*), &c.—2. A sly, cunning fellow.—3. In *seamen's language*, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together.—4. Formerly, a cant expression for a sword.

FOX,† *v. t.* To intoxicate; to stupefy.

FOX'CASE,† *n.* The skin of a fox.

FOX'CHASE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FOX'ERY,† *n.* Behaviour like that of a fox.

FOX'EVIL, *n.* A kind of disease in which the hair falls off.

FOX'GLOVE, *n.* A British plant of the genus *Digitalis* of Linn., the *D. purpurea*, Class Didynamia, order angiospermia; nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. It grows on dry banks, pastures, walls, &c., in hilly, and especially subalpine and rocky countries. Its flowers are campanulate, resembling the finger of a glove; hence the name. It is the most stately and beautiful of our herbaceous plants, and one that has had great reputation as a medical plant, being applied externally to ulcers and scrofulous tumours, and internally as a sedative, narcotic, and diuretic, in diseases of the heart and dropsy. The flowers are usually purple, but sometimes white.



Foxglove.

FOX'HOUND, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes.



Foxhound.

FOX'HUNT, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.

FOX'HUNTER, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

FOX'ING, *n.* A term employed to characterize the souring of beer, in the process of its fermentation or ripening.

FOX'ISH, } *a.* Resembling a fox in
FOX'LIKE, } qualities; cunning.

FOX'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

FOX'TAIL GRASS, *n.* The *Alopecurus* of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Triandria, order digynia, and nat. order Gramineæ. There are several species found in Britain, as *meadow foxtail grass, alpine foxtail grass, floating foxtail grass*, &c. Meadow foxtail grass is an excellent grass for cattle.

FOX'-TAIL WEDGING, *n.* In *joinery*, a method of fixing a tenon in a mortise, by splitting the end of the tenon beyond the mortise and inserting a wedge. The wedge being driven forcibly in enlarges the tenon, and renders the joint firm. When the mortise is not cut through and through, the wedge is inserted in the end of the tenon, and the tenon entered into the mortise, and then driven home. The bottom of the mortise resists the wedge, and forces it further into the tenon, which is thus made to expand and press firmly against the sides of the mortise.

FOX'TRAP, *n.* A trap, or a gin or snare to catch foxes.

FOX'Y,† *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily.

FOY,† *n.* [Fr. *foi.*] Faith.

FOY, *n.* A feast given by a person who is about to leave a place. [*Provincial.*]

FO'ZY, *a.* [Sax. *wosig.*] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy. [*Scotch.*]

FRA'CAS, *n.* [Fr.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

FRACT,† *v. t.* To break.

FRACTA'BLE, *n.* A gable coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, when it is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, &c.

FRACT'ED, *pp.* In *her.*, broken or parted asunder; as, a chevron *fracted.*



Chevron fracted.

FRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *fractio;* Fr. *fraction;* from L. *frango, fractus*, to *break. See* BREAK.] 1. The act of breaking or state of being broken, especially by violence.—2. In *arithmetic* and *alge.*, a broken part of an integral or integer; any division of a whole number or unit, as $\frac{2}{5}$, two fifths, $\frac{1}{4}$, one fourth, which are called *vulgar fractions.* In these, the figure above the line is called the *numerator*, and the figure below the line the *denominator.* The *denominator* points out the number of equal parts into which unity or a quantity, considered as a whole, is divided, and the numerator points out how many of these parts are taken. Thus, in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, the unit or whole is divided into 4 equal parts, and 3 of them taken. A *proper fraction* is one whose numerator is less than its denominator. An *improper fraction* is one whose numerator is not less than its denominator, as $\frac{8}{5}$, $\frac{5}{3}$. A *simple fraction* expresses one or more of the equal parts into which the unit is divided, without reference to any other fraction. A *compound fraction* expresses one or more of the equal parts into which another fraction or a mixed number is divided. Compound fractions have the word *of* interposed between the simple fractions of which they are composed: thus, $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{5}$ of $1\frac{3}{4}$ is a compound fraction. A *complex fraction* is that which has a fraction either in its numerator or denominator, or in each of them: thus, $\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{9}$, $\frac{8}{9\frac{2}{3}}$, and $\frac{5\frac{1}{4}}{6\frac{2}{3}}$ are complex fractions. In *decimal fractions*, the denominator is a unit, or 1, with as many ciphers annexed, as the numerator has places. They are commonly expressed by writing the numerator only with a point before it, by which it is separated from the whole number; thus, .5, which denotes five tenths, $\frac{5}{10}$, or half the whole number; .25, that is, $\frac{25}{100}$, or a fourth part of the whole number.

FRAC'TIONAL, *a.* Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; as, *fractional* numbers.

FRAC'TIOUS, *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; as, a *fractious* man.

FRAC'TIOUSLY, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.

FRAC'TIOUSNESS, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.

FRAC'TURE, *n.* [L. *fractura.* See BREAK.] 1. A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.—2. In *sur.*, the rupture or disruption of a bone. A fracture is *simple* or *compound; simple*, when the bone only is divided; *compound*, when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the integuments.—3. In *mineralogy*, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed; as, a *compact fracture;* a *fibrous fracture; foliated, striated*, or *conchoidal fracture*, &c.

FRAC'TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts; as, to *fracture* a bone; to *fracture* the skull.

FRAC'TURED, *pp.* Broken; cracked.

FRAC'TURING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting asunder; cracking.

FRAGA'RIA, *n.* Strawberry. A genus of European herbs, yielding delicious fruit. The flowers are icosandrous; and belong to the nat. order *Rosaceæ.* [*See* STRAWBERRY.]

FRAG'ILE, *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frango* to break.] 1. Brittle; easily broken.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile.* *Bacon.*

2. Weak; liable to fail; easily destroyed; as, *fragile* arms.

FRAGIL'ITY, *n.* Brittleness; easiness to be broken.—2. Weakness; liableness to fail.—3. Frailty; liableness to fault.

FRAG'MENT, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frango*, to break.] 1. A part broken off; a piece separated from any thing by breaking.

Gather up the *fragments* that remain, that nothing be lost; John vi.

2. A part separated from the rest; an imperfect part; as, *fragments* of ancient writings.—3. A small detached portion; as, *fragments* of time.

FRAG'MENTARY, *a.* Composed of fragments. A term used by geologists.

FRAG'MENTED, *a.* Broken into fragments.

FRA'GOR, *n.* [L. *See* BREAK.] A loud and sudden sound; the report of any thing bursting; a loud harsh sound; a crash.—2.† A strong or sweet scent.

FRA'GRANCE, } *n.* [L. *fragrantia*, from *fragro*, to
FRA'GRANCY, } smell strong. Ar. *ariga*, to emit or diffuse odour. The Arabic is without a prefix, and the word belongs probably to the great family of *reach, stretch.*] Sweetness of smell; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Eve separate he spies,
Veiled in a cloud of *fragrance.* *Milton.*

The goblet crown'd,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

FRA'GRANT, *a.* Sweet of smell; odorous.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton.*

FRA'GRANTLY, *adv.* With sweet scent.

FRAIL, *a.* [supposed to be from Fr. *frêle*, It. *frale.* Qu. L. *fragilis*, or from a different root.] 1. Weak; infirm; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable.

That I may know how *frail* I am; Ps. xxxix.

2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception.

Man is *frail*, and prone to evil. *Taylor.*

3. Weak; easily broken or overset; as, a *frail* bark.

FRAIL, *n.* [Norm. *fraile.*] 1. A basket made of rushes.—2. A rush for weaving baskets.—3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds.

FRAILNESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; as, the *frailness* of the body.

FRAILTY, *n.* Weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced.

God knows our *frailty*, and pities our weakness. *Locke.*

2. Frailness; infirmity of body.—3. Fault proceeding from weakness; foible; sin of infirmity; in this sense it has a plural.

FRAISCHEUR, *n.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness. [*Not English.*]

FRAISE, *n.* [Fr. from It. *fregio*, ornament, frieze.] 1. In *fort.*, a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the retrenchments, parallel to the horizon.—2.† A pancake with bacon in it.

FRAISED, *a.* Fortified with fraise.

FRAMABLE, *a.* That may be framed.

FRAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *fremman*, to frame, to effect or perform; Arm. *framma*, to join; D. *raam*, a frame; G. *rahm*, a frame and cream; Russ. *rama*. In Russ. *rama* is a frame, and *ramo*, the shoulder, L. *armus*, Eng. *arm.*] 1. To fit or prepare to unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; as, to *frame* a house or other building.—2. To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable.—3. To make; to compose; as, to *frame* a law.

For thou art *framed* of the firm truth of valour. *Shak.*

4. To regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform; as, to *frame* our lives according to the rules of the gospel.—5. To form and digest by thought; as, to *frame* ideas in the mind.

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years! *Watts.*

6. To contrive; to plan; to devise; as, to *frame* a project or design.—7. To invent; to fabricate; *in a bad sense;* as, to *frame* a story or lie.

FRAME, *v. i.* To contrive; Judges xii. 6.

FRAME, *n.* The timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering; as, the *frame* of a house, barn, bridge, or ship.—2. Any fabric or structure composed of parts united; as, the *frame* of an ox or horse. So we say, the *frame* of the heavenly arch; the *frame* of the world.—3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; as, the *frame* of a window, door, picture, or looking glass.—4. Among *printers*, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.—5. Among *founders*, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which being filled with wet sand, serves as a mould for castings.—6. A sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c., is stretched for quilting or embroidering.—7. Order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts. We say, a person is out of *frame;* the mind is not in a good *frame.*

Your steady soul preserves her *frame.* *Swift.*

8. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system; as, a *frame* of government.—9. Contrivance; projection.

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shak.*

10. Particular state, as of the mind.—11. Shape; form; proportion.—*Lace-frame*, a frame or machine for making lace.—*Stocking-frame*, a loom or machine for making stockings, with silk, woollen, or cotton thread.

FRAMED, *pp.* Fitted and united in due form; made, composed; devised; adjusted.

FRAMER, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

FRAMEWORK, *n.* Work done in a frame.

FRAMING, *ppr.* Fitting and joining in due construction; making; fabricating; composing; adjusting; inventing; contriving.

FRAMING, *n.* In *arch*, the rough timber-work of a house, including floors, roof, partitions, ceilings, and beams.

FRAM'POLD, *a.* Peevish; rugged. [*Low and not in use.*]

FRANC, FRANK, *n.* An ancient coin in France. The value of the gold franc was something more than that of the gold crown. The silver franc was in value a third of the gold one. The gold coin is no longer in circulation. The present *franc* or frank is a silver coin of the value of nearly ten pence sterling.—2. A letter which is exempted from postage; or the writing which renders it free. Formerly the members of both houses of parliament, and some government offices, enjoyed the privilege of sending and receiving a certain number of letters *post-free;* but this was abolished, Jan. 10th, 1840.—3.† A sty for swine.

FRANCHE BOTRAS or **BUTTRESS**, *n.* In *arch.*, a buttress placed diagonally against the corner of a wall.

FRAN'CHISE, *n.* (fran'chiz.) [Fr. from *franc*, free; It. *franchezza*. *See* FRANK.] Properly, liberty, freedom. Hence, 1. A particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons; as, the right to a body corporate with perpetual succession; the right to hold a court leet or other court; to have waifs, wrecks, treasure-trove, or forfeitures. So the right to vote for representatives, is a *franchise* belonging to citizens, and not enjoyed by aliens. The right to establish a bank is a *franchise*. The right to vote for representatives in parliament is termed the *elective franchise*. Franchises may be lost or forfeited by the parties who enjoy them if they misuse their privilege or neglect to perform the requisite duties in respect of them.—2. Exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject.—3. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends the limits of an immunity.—4. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals *Encyc*

FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To make free; but *enfranchise* is more generally used.

FRAN'CHISED, *pp.* Made free.

FRAN'CHISEMENT, *n.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom.

FRAN'CHISING, *ppr.* Making free.

FRAN'CIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Franks or French.

FRANCIS'CAN, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

FRANCIS'CAN, *n.* One of the order of St. Francis; an order of monks founded by him in 1209. They are called also *Gray Friars.*

FRANCOA'CEÆ, *n.* A very small nat. order of exogens, consisting of the genera Francoa and Tetilla only. They are South American herbaceous plants, with lyrate radical leaves and a scapose inflorescence.

FRAN'COLIN, *n.* A species of partridge, European and Asiatic; the Perdix francolinus.

FRANGIBIL'ITY, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.

FRAN'GIBLE, *a.* [from L. *frango*, to break.] That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken.

FRAN'ION,† *n.* A paramour, or a boon companion.

FRANK, *a.* [Fr. *franc;* G. *frank*. Qu. Ar. *fraqa* or *franga*, to free. *Free* and *frank* may be from the same root or family, for *free* in Saxon is *frigan*, coinciding in elements with *break*, and the nasal sound of *g* would give *frank*. The French *franchir* gives the sense of *breaking out* or *over limits.*] 1. Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. Young persons are usually *frank;* old persons are more reserved.—2. Open; ingenuous; as, a *frank* disposition or heart.—3. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [*This sense is now rare.*]—4. Free; without conditions or compensation; as, a *frank* gift.—5.† Licentious; unrestrained.

FRANK, *n.* A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, English, French, Italians, &c.—2. The people of Franconia, in Germany.

FRANK, *v. t.* To exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage.—2.† To shut up in a sty or frank.—3.† To feed high; to cram; to fatten.

FRANKALMOIGNE, *n.* (frankalmoin'.) [*frank* and Norm. *almoignes*, alms.] Free alms; in *English law*, a tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor.

FRANK'CHASE, *n.* A liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within the compass of the same are prohibited to cut down any wood, &c. out of the view of the forester. *Free chase* is the liberty of keeping beasts of chase or royal game therein, protected even from the owner of the land himself, with a power of hunting them thereon.

FRANK'ED, *pp* Exempted from postage.

FRANKE'NIA, *n.* Sea heath; A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Frankeniaceæ, class Hexandria, order monogynia of Linn. The *F. lævis*, or smooth sea-heath, is a humble procumbent plant, with wiry stems and numerous fascicled leaves. It grows in muddy salt-marshes, about the coast at Yarmouth and other of the eastern coasts of England.

FRANKENIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of exogens allied to Silenaceæ and Linaceæ, with a procumbent habit, small leaves, and very often minute flowers half hidden among the leaves. The species are chiefly found in the south of Europe and north of Africa.

FRANK'FEE, *n.* Freehold; a holding of lands in fee simple.

FRANK'HEARTED, *a.* Having a frank disposition.

FRANK'HEARTEDNESS, *n.* The state of having a frank heart.

FRANKIN'CENSE, *n.* [*frank* and *incense.*] *Olibanum*, a gum resin which distils from incisions made in the *Boswellia thurifera*, a tree somewhat resembling the sumach, and belonging to the same nat. family, inhabiting the mountains of India. It comes to us in semitransparent, yellowish tears, and sometimes in masses, possesses a bitter and nauseous taste, but when burnt exhales a strong aromatic odour. The common frankincense is the produce of the Pinus Abies or Spruce fir, from which it either exudes spontaneously, or more abundantly from incisions of the bark. It occurs in two states, in tears, and in large irregular lumps or compressed cakes. It possesses a turpentine-like odour and taste, and enters into the composition

of many plasters. It is also yielded by the Pinus tæda.

FRANK'ING, *ppr.* Exempting from postage.

FRANK'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Franks.

FRANK'LAW, *n.* Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it.

FRANK'LIN,† *n.* A freeholder.

FRANK'LINITE, *n.* A mineral compound of iron, zinc, and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. Franklin.

FRANK'LY, *adv.* Openly; freely; ingenuously; without reserve, constraint or disguise; as, to confess one's faults *frankly*.—2. Liberally; freely; readily; Luke vii.

FRANK'MARRIAGE, *n.* A tenure in tail special; or an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten.

FRANK'NESS, *n.* Plainness of speech; candour; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness. He told me his opinion with *frankness*.—2. Fairness; freedom from art or craft; as, *frankness* of dealing.—3. Liberality; bounteousness. [*Lit. us.*]

FRANK'PLEDGE, *n.* A pledge or surety for the good behaviour of freemen. Anciently in *England*, a number of neighbours who were bound for each other's good behaviour.

FRANKTEN'EMENT, *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.

FRAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *phreneticus*; Gr. φρενιτικος, from φρενιτις, delirium or raving, from φρην, mind, the radical sense of which is to rush, to drive forward. So *animus* signifies mind, soul, courage, spirit; and *anima* signifies soul, wind, breath.] 1. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; wild and disorderly; distracted; as, a *frantic* person; *frantic* with fear or grief.—2. Characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; mad; wild; irregular; as, the *frantic* rites of Bacchus.

FRAN'TICLY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

FRAN'TICNESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

FRAP, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension.

FRAP'PED, *pp.* Crossed and drawn together.

FRAP'PING, *ppr.* Crossing and drawing together.

FRATER'CULA, *n.* The Puffin; a genus of web-footed birds belonging to Cuvier's division of *Brachypteres*, or short-winged birds; and generally,



Fratercula arctica (common Puffin).

though improperly, included in the genus *Alca*, the penguin. They are all inhabitants of the colder seas of the northern hemisphere; they are bad walkers, but skim along the surface of the sea with considerable swiftness; three species are known; the *common puffin*, the *crested puffin*, and the *northern puffin*.

FRATERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*; L. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; as, *fraternal* love or affection; a *fraternal* embrace.

FRATERN'ALLY, *adv.* In a brotherly manner.

FRATERN'ITY, *n.* [L. *fraternitas*.] 1. The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood.—2. A body of men associated for their common interest or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society; as, the *fraternity* of monks.—3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation, or character.

> With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*. *South.*

FRATERNIZA'TION, *n.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.

FRATERN'IZE, *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character.

FRAT'RICIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.

FRAT'RICIDE, *n.* [L. *fratricidium*; *frater*, brother, and *cædo*, to kill.] 1. The crime of murdering a brother.—2. One who murders or kills a brother.

FRAUD, *n.* [L. *fraus*, Fr. Sp. It. and Port. *fraude*. This agrees in elements with Sax. *bræd*, *bred*, fraud, which is contracted from *brægdan*, fraud, guile, disguise; and *bræy* coincides with *brigue*. But we know not that these words are connected with the Latin *fraus*.] Deceit; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage; an attempt to gain or the obtaining of an advantage over another by imposition or immoral means, particularly deception in contracts, or bargain and sale, either by stating falsehoods, or suppressing truth.

> If success a lover's toil attends,
> Who asks if force or *fraud* obtained his ends?
> *Pope.*

All frauds or attempts to defraud, which cannot be guarded against by common prudence, are indictable at common law, and punishable according to the heinousness of the offence. Frauds have been divided into three classes:—1. Frauds arising from misrepresentation. 2. In respect of deeds in fraud of creditors. 3. Criminal frauds, commonly termed *false pretences*. In *the criminal law of Scotland*, gross fraud is punishable arbitrarily at common law.

FRAUD'FUL, *a.* Deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous; *applied to persons*.—2. Containing fraud or deceit; *applied to things*.

FRAUD'FULLY, *adv.* Deceitfully; with intention to deceive and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRAUD'LESS, *a.* Free from fraud.

FRAUD'LESSLY, *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

FRAUD'LESSNESS, *n.* State of being fraudless.

FRAUD'ULENCE, **FRAUD'ULENCY**, *n.* Deceitfulness; trickishness in making bargains, or in social concerns.

FRAUD'ULENT, *a.* Deceitful in making contracts; trickish; *applied to persons*.—2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; as, a *fraudulent* bargain.—*Fraudulent bankruptcy*, in *the law of Scotland*, a bankruptcy occasioned by the fraud of the bankrupt. This offence may be tried by the court of session, and such arbitrary punishment may be inflicted as the court in the circumstances of the case may deem proper.—3. Deceitful; treacherous; obtained or performed by artifice.

FRAUD'ULENTLY, *adv.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

FRAUGHT, *a.* (fraut.) [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht*. A different orthography of *freight*,—*which see*.] 1. Laden; loaded; charged; as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India. This sense is used in poetry; but in common business, *freighted* only is used.—2. Filled; stored; full; as, a scheme *fraught* with mischief; the Scriptures are *fraught* with excellent precepts.

FRAUGHT,† *n.* A freight; a cargo.

FRAUGHT,† *v. t.* To load; to fill; to crowd.

FRAUGHT'AGE,† *n.* Loading; cargo.

FRAXINEL'LA, *n.* The *Dictamnus fraxinella* of Persoon, an ornamental herbaceous annual, a native of Germany. It is a border plant in flower gardens and is easily propagated by seeds. It yields a valuable oil. In warm still evenings the atmosphere round the plant becomes charged with a volatile oil, which takes fire on the approach of flame.

FRAX'ININE, *n.* A non-azotized vegetable principle found in the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*. It is obtained in fine six-sided prisms, is soluble in water and alcohol, and has a bitter taste. It is neutral.

FRAX'INUS, *n.* The genus under which the common ash is comprehended. Class Diandria, order monogynia of Linn.; nat. order Oleaceæ. It consists of arborescent plants inhabiting various parts of the more temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, both



Fraxinus excelsior, Common Ash.

in the old and new world. The common ash, *F. excelsior*, is one of the most useful of our British trees, on account of the excellence of its hard tough wood, and the rapidity of its growth. There are many varieties of it, as the *weeping ash*, the *curled-leaved ash*, the *entire-leaved ash*, the *American ash*, &c. [*See* Ash and Ornus.]

FRAY, *n.* [Fr. *fracas*, It. *fracasso*, a great crash, havoc, ruin; Fr. *fracasser*, It. *fracassare*, to break; coinciding with L. *fractura*, from *frango*. Under *Affray*, this is referred to Fr. *effrayer*, to fright, but incorrectly, unless *fright* is from the same root. In the sense of rubbing, fretting, this is from the L. *frico*, Sp. *frega*. But *break*, *fright*, and *frico*, all have the same radicals.]

1. A broil, quarrel, or violent riot, that puts men in fear. This is the vulgar word for *affray*, and the sense seems to refer the word to Fr. *effrayer*.—2. A combat; a battle; also, a single combat or duel.—3. A contest; contention.—4. A rub; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing.

FRAY,† *v. t.* To fright; to terrify.

FRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *frayer*, L. *frico*, to rub.] 1. To rub; to fret, as cloth by wearing.—2. To rub; as, a deer *frays* his head.

FRAYED, *pp.* Frightening; rubbed; worn.

FRAYING, *ppr.* Frightened; terrifying; rubbing.

FRAYING, *n.* Peel of a deer's horn.

FREAK, *n.* [Ice. *freka*. Qu. G. *frech*, bold, saucy, petulant; Dan. *frek*, id.; Scot. *frack*, active. The English word does not accord perfectly with the G. Dan. and Scot. But it is probably from the root of *break*, denoting a sudden start.] 1. *Literally*, a sudden starting or change of place. Hence,—2. A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*

FREAK, *v. t.* [from the same root as the preceding, to *break*; W. *brye*, Ir. *breac*, speckled, party-coloured; like *pard* from the Heb. פרד, *farad*, to divide.] To variegate; to checker.

Freaked with many a mingled hue *Thomson.*

FREAKISH, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two. *L'Estrange.*

FREAKISHLY, *adv.* Capriciously, with sudden change of mind, without cause.

FREAKISHNESS, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

FRECK'LE, *n.* [from the same root as *freak*; W. *brye*, Ir. *breac*, spotted, freckled; W. *brycu*, to freckle; from *breaking*, unless by a change of letters it has been corrupted from G. *fleck*, Dan. *flek*, a spot; which is not probable.] 1. A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands. Freckles may be natural or produced by the action of the sun on the skin, or from the jaundice.—2. Any small spot or discoloration.

FRECK'LED, *a.* Spotted; having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface; as, a *freckled* face or neck —2. Spotted; as, a *freckled* cowslip.

FRECK'LEDNESS, *n.* The state of being freckled.

FRECK'LEFACED, *a.* Having a face full of freckles.

FRECK'LY, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

FRED, Sax. *frith*, Dan. *fred*, G. *friede*, peace; as in *Frederic*, dominion of peace, or rich in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace Our ancestors called a sanctuary, *fredstole*, a seat of peace.

FREE, *a.* [Sax. *frig*, *freoh*, free; *frigan*, *freogan*, to free; G. *frei*, D. *vry*; Dan. *fri*; all contracted from *frig*, which corresponds with Heb. and Ch. פרק, *farak*, Syr. Sam. and Ar. *faraka*, to *break*, to separate, to divide, to free, to redeem, &c. *See* FRANK.] 1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; a word of general application to the body, the will or mind, and to corporations.—2. In *government*, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent, and to a regular administration of such laws; not subject to the arbitrary will of a sovereign or lord; as, a *free* state, nation, or people.—3. Instituted by a free people, or by consent or choice of those who are to be subjects, and securing private rights and privileges by fixed laws and principles; not arbitrary or despotic; as, a *free* constitution or government.

There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

4. Not imprisoned, confined, or under arrest; as, the prisoner is set *free*.—5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. A man is *free* to pursue his own choice; he enjoys *free* will.—6. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; as, places of honour and confidence are *free* to all; we seldom hear of a commerce perfectly *free*.—7. Not obstructed; as, the water has a *free* passage or channel; the house is open to a *free* current of air.—8. Licentious; unrestrained. The reviewer is very *free* in his censures.—9. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; as, we had a *free* conversation together.

Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Otway.*

10. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious; as, a *free* purse; a man is *free* to give to all useful institutions.—11. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase. He made him a *free* offer of his services. It is a *free* gift. The salvation of men is of *free* grace.—12. Clear of crime or offence; guiltless; innocent.

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryden.*

13. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt; with *from*; as, *free from* pain or disease; *free from* remorse.—14. Not encumbered with; as, *free* from a burden.—15. Open to all, without restriction or without expense; as, a *free* school.—16 Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; with *of*; as, a man *free of* the city of London.—17. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions; as, *free* of his farm.—18. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. A son or an apprentice, when of age, is *free*.—19. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or whipping; as, a *free* horse.—20.† Genteel; charming.—21. In *bot.*, a term applied to parts which are not united together. Thus a *free* ovary is one not united to the calyx.

FREE, *v. t.* To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear; as, to *free* the body from clothes; to *free* the feet from fetters; to *free* a channel from sand.—2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to loose; the prisoner is *freed* from arrest.—3. To disentangle; to disengage.—4. To exempt.

He that is dead is *freed* from sin; Rom. vi.

5. To manumit; to release from bondage; as, to *free* a slave.—6. To clear from water, as a ship by pumping.—7. To release from obligation or duty.—*To free from* or *free of*, is to rid of, by removing, in any manner.

FREE-AG'ENCY, *n.* The state of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint of the will.

FREEBENCH', *n.* A widow's dower in a copyhold. That estate in copyhold which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has after the decease of her husband for her dower, according to the custom of the manor.

FREE'BOOTER, *n.* [D. *vrybuiter*; G. *freibeuter*. *See* BOOTY.] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

FREE'BOOTING, *n.* Robbery; plunder; a pillaging.

FREE'BORN, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.

FREECHAP'EL, *n.* In *England*, a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.—*Free city*, in *Germany*, an imperial city, not subject to a prince, but governed by its own magistrates.

FREE CHURCH. When the disruption of the established church of Scotland took place in May 1843, those who left her communion formed themselves into an ecclesiastical body under the denomination of the *Free Church of Scotland*. the title being designed to indicate that they, as a religious body, while they claimed to be the Church of Scotland, were no longer subject to the control or interference of the State, as in the case of the established church.

FREE'COST, *n.* Without expense; freedom from charges.

FREED, *pp.* Set at liberty; loosed; delivered from restraint; cleared of hindrance or obstruction

FREEDEN'IZEN, *n.* A citizen.

FREEDMAN, *n.* A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted.

FREE'DOM, *n.* A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; exemption from slavery, servitude, or confinement. *Freedom* is *personal*, *civil*, *political*, and *religious*. [*See* LIBERTY.]—2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity; as, the *freedom* of a city.—*Freedom of corporation*, the right of enjoying all the privileges and immunities that belong to a corporation. The freedom of cities and corporations is regularly obtained by serving an apprenticeship, but it is also purchased with money, and sometimes conferred by way of compliment—3. Power of enjoying franchises.—4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; as, the *freedom* of the will.—5. Any exemption from constraint or control.—6. Ease or facility of doing any thing. He speaks or acts with *freedom*.—7. Frankness; boldness. He addressed his audience with *freedom*.—8. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum; with a plural. Beware of what are called innocent *freedoms*.

FREEFISH'ERY, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river.

FREE'FOOTED,† *a.* Not restrained in marching.

FREEHEARTED, *a.* [*See* HEART.] Open; frank; unreserved.—2. Liberal; charitable; generous.

FREEHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

FREE'HOLD, *n.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life. It is of two kinds; in *deed*, and in *law*. The first is the real possession of such land or tenement; the last is the right a man has to such land or tenement, before

his entry or seizure. More properly, a *freehold* is an estate in lands or tenements, in fee-simple, or in tail, for the term of the life of the holder, or for the life of another person, in dower or by the courtesy. *Freehold* is also extended to such offices as a man holds in fee or for life. It is also taken in opposition to *villenage*. In *Scotland*, a *freehold* is an estate held of the crown or prince. [*See* FREEHOLDER.] In *the United States*, a *freehold* is an estate which a man holds in his own right, subject to no superior nor to conditions.

FREE'HOLDER, *n*. One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life; the possessor of a freehold. Every juryman must be a *freeholder*. In *Scotland*, a *freeholder* is a person holding of the crown or prince; but the title is, in *modern language*, applied to such as, before the passing of the reform act, were entitled to elect or be elected members of parliament, and who must have held lands, extending to a forty shilling land of old extent, or to £400 Scots of valued rent.

FREE'ING, *ppr*. Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing incumbrances or hindrances from any thing; clearing.

FREE'LIVER, *n*. One who eats and drinks abundantly.

FREE'LIVING, *n*. Full gratification of the appetite

FREE'LY, *adv*. At liberty; without vassalage, slavery, or dependence.—2. Without restraint, constraint, or compulsion; voluntarily. To render a moral agent accountable, he must act *freely*.—3. Plentifully; in abundance; as, to eat or drink *freely*.—4. Without scruple or reserve; as, to censure *freely*.—5. Without impediment or hindrance.

Of every tree of the garden thou mayest *freely* eat; Gen. ii.

6. Without necessity or compulsion from divine predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. *Milton*.

7. Without obstruction; largely; copiously. The patient bled *freely*.—8. Spontaneously; without constraint or persuasion.—9. Liberally; generously; as, to give *freely* to the poor.—10. Gratuitously; of free will or grace, without purchase or consideration.

Freely ye have received, *freely* give; Matt x.

FREE'MAN, *n*. [*free* and *man*.] One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal.—2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege; as, a *freeman* of a city or state.

FREEMAR'TIN, *n*. When a cow produces twins, one of them a male, and the other apparently a female, the latter is most generally (but not invariably) barren; and, on dissection, will be found to have some of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect. Such an animal is called by the English a *freemartin*, and was called by the Greeks and Romans, ταυρα, *taura*.

FREE'MASON, *n*. One of the fraternity of masons.

FREEMA'SONRY, *n*. A term applied to the organization of a society calling themselves *free and accepted masons*, and all the mysteries therewith connected. This society, if we can reckon as one a number of societies, many of which are unconnected with each other, though they have the same origin, and a great similarity in their constitution, extends over almost all the countries of Europe, many parts of America, and some other parts of the globe. According to its own peculiar language, it is founded on the practice of social and moral virtue. It claims the character of charity, in the most extended sense; and brotherly love, relief, and truth are inculcated in it. The first societies of antiquity with which *free masonry* appears to stand in historical connection, are the corporations of architects, which, with the Romans, existed under the names of *Collegia* and *Corpora*, first established in the time of Numa. Much has been written, both in favour of *free masonry*, and against it. [*See* MASONRY.]

FREE'MINDED, *a*. Not perplexed; free from care.

FREE'NESS, *n*. The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unencumbered, or unobstructed. 2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candour; as, the *freeness* of a confession.—3. Liberality; generosity; as, *freeness* in giving.—4. Gratuitousness; as, the *freeness* of divine grace.

FREE'SCHOOL, *n*. A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition. —2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

FREE'SPOKEN, *a*. Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREE'STONE, *n* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

FREE'THINKER, *n*. A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.

FREE'THINKING, *n*. Unbelief.

FREE'TONGUED, *a*. Speaking without reserve.

FREEWAR'REN, *n*. A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

FREEWILL', *n*. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate.—2. Voluntariness; spontaneousness.

FREE'WOMAN, *n*. A woman not a slave.

FREEZE, *v. i. pret. froze; pp. frozen*, or *froze*. [Sax. *frysan*. It coincides in elements with D. *vreezen*, to fear, that is, to shrink, contract, tremble, shiver, Fr. *friser*, to curl, whence *frissonner*, to shiver, Sp. *frisar*. These are of one family, unless there has been a change of letters. The Italian has *fregio*, for frieze, and the Gr. φρισσω had for its radical letters φρξ. These may be of a different family. To *freeze* is to contract. Qu. Russ. *mroz*, frost.] 1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. Water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° above zero by Fahrenheit's thermometer. Mercury *freezes* at 39° below zero.—2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals.—3. To chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels; as, the blood *freezes* in the veins.—4. To be chilled; to shiver with cold.—5. To die by means of cold. We say a man *freezes* to death.

FREEZE, *v. t*. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat. This weather will *freeze* the rivers and lakes.—2. To kill by cold; but we often add the words *to death*. This air will *freeze* you, or *freeze* you *to death*.—3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering. This horrid tale *freezes* my blood.

FREEZE, in *arch*. *See* FRIEZE.

FREEZ'ING, *ppr*. Congealing; hardening into ice.

FREEZ'ING, *n*. A state of congelation. The solidification of fluid bodies, by the abstraction of the heat necessary to their fluid form. It takes place by the effect of natural cold in many liquids, and most of them may be frozen by an artificial reduction of temperature. The process of freezing is always attended with the emission of heat, and at the same time the bulk of the body is increased. Water in the act of freezing shows a prodigious expansive power, capable of bursting rocks asunder, and thick shells of metal.—*Freezing point*. That point in a thermometer at which the included mercury, or other fluid, stands, when the instrument is immersed in another fluid that is in the act of freezing, is called the *freezing point* of the latter. The *freezing point* varies greatly in different fluids. In *Fahrenheit's thermometer*, the *freezing point* of water is 32°, of milk 30°, of mercury 39° below zero, and of sulphuric ether 46° below zero. —*Freezing mixtures* or *frigorific mixtures*, such mixtures as produce a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids. A very great degree of cold is produced by mixing snow with certain salts. A mixture of muriate of lime and dry light snow, will freeze mercury in a few minutes. Diluted sulphuric acid and snow produce a degree of cold which sinks the thermometer to 91° below zero.

FREIGHT, *n*. (frate.) [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht*; Fr. *fret*. *See* FRAUGHT. Qu. from the root of L. *fero*; formed like *bright*, from the Ethiopic *barah*.] 1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water. The *freight* of a ship consists of cotton; the ship has not a full *freight*; the owners have advertised for *freight*; *freight* will be paid for by the ton.—2. Transportation of goods. —3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods. After paying *freight* and charges, the profit is trifling.

FREIGHT, *v. t*. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. We *freighted* the ship for Amsterdam.—2. To load as the burden.

FREIGHTED, *pp*. Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHTER, *n*. One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

FREIGHTING, *ppr*. Loading, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHTLESS, *a*. Destitute of freight.

FREISLEBEN, *n*. A mineral of a blue or bluish gray colour, brittle, and soft to the touch.

FREIT, or FRET, *n*. [Islandic, *frett*.] A superstitious notion or belief, with respect to any action or event, as a good or a bad omen.—2. A superstitious observance or practice. [*Scotch*.]

FREN,† *n*. A stranger.

FRENCH, *a*. Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.—*French chalk*, scaly talc, a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales; its colour is pearly white or grayish.

FRENCH, *n*. The language spoken by the people of France.

FRENCH-HORN′, *n.* A wind instrument of music made of metal.
FRENCH′IFIED, *pp.* Made like the French.
FRENCH′IFY, *v. t.* To make French; to infect with the manner of the French.
FRENCH′LIKE, *a.* Resembling the French.
FRENCH′MAN, *n.* A man of the French nation.
FRENET′IC. *See* FRANTIC and PHRENETIC.
FREN′ZICAL, *a.* Partaking of frenzy.
FREN′ZIED, *part. a.* Affected with madness.
FREN′ZY, *n.* [Fr. *frénésie;* It. *frénesia;* from L. *phrenitis*, Gr. φρενιτις, from φρην, mind, which is from moving, rushing *See* FRANTIC.] Madness; distraction; rage; or any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction.

All else is towering *frenzy* and distraction. *Addison.*

FRE′QUENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *frequentia.*] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. [*Lit. us.*]
FRE′QUENCY, *n.* A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals. The *frequency* of crimes abates our horror at the commission; the *frequency* of capital punishments tends to destroy their proper effect.—2.† A crowd; a throng.
FRE′QUENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *frequens.*] 1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. We made *frequent* visits to the hospital.—2. Used often to practise any thing. He was *frequent* and loud in his declamations against the revolution.—3.† Full; crowded; thronged.
FREQUENT′, *v. t.* [L. *frequento;* Fr. *fréquenter.*] To visit often; to resort to often or habitually. The man who *frequents* a dram-shop, an ale-house, or a gaming-table, is in the road to poverty, disgrace, and ruin.

He *frequented* the court of Augustus. *Dryden.*

FREQUENT′ABLE,† *a.* Accessible.
FRE′QUENTAGE, *n.* The practice of frequenting.
FREQUENTA′TION, *n.* The act of frequenting.—2. The habit of visiting often.
FREQUENT′ATIVE, *a.* [It. *frequentativo;* Fr. *fréquentatif.*] In *gram*, signifying the frequent repetition of an action; as, a *frequentative* verb.
FREQUENT′ED, *pp.* Often visited
FREQUENT′ER, *n.* One who often visits or resorts to customarily.
FRE′QUENTLY, *adv.* Often; many times; at short intervals; commonly.
FRE′QUENTNESS, *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.
FRERE, *n.* [Fr.] A brother.
FRESCADES, *n.* Cool walks; shady places.
FRES′CO, *n.* [It. *fresco*, fresh.] 1. Coolness; shade; a cool refreshing state of the air; duskiness.—2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.—3. A method of painting in relief on walls, performed with water-colours on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. The colours, incorporating with the mortar, and drying with it, become very durable. It is called *fresco*, either because it is done on *fresh* plaster, or because it is used on walls and buildings in the open air.—4. A cool refreshing liquor.
FRESH, *a.* [Sax. *fersc;* G. *frisch;* Sw. *frisk;* Fr. *frais, fraiche;* W. *fres, fresg.* This is radically the same word as *frisk*, and it coincides also in elements with *brisk*, W. *brysg*, which is from *rhys*, a rushing, extreme ardency, Eng. *rush*, which gives the radical sense, though it may not be the same word.] 1. Moving with celerity; brisk; strong; somewhat vehement; as, a *fresh* breeze; *fresh* wind; *the primary sense.*—2. Having the colour and appearance of young thrifty plants; lively; not impaired or faded; as when we say, the fields look *fresh* and green.—3. Having the appearance of a healthy youth; florid; ruddy; as, a *fresh*-coloured young man.—4. New; recently grown; as, *fresh* vegetables.—5. New; recently made or obtained. We have a *fresh* supply of goods from the manufactory, or from India; *fresh* tea; *fresh* raisins.—6. Not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated. The story is *fresh* in my mind; the ideas are *fresh* in my recollection.—7. Not salt; as, *fresh* water; *fresh* meat.—8. Recently from the well or spring; pure and cool; not warm or vapid.—Bring a glass of *fresh* water.—9. In a state like that of recent growth or recentness; as, to preserve flowers and fruit *fresh.*

Fresh as April, sweet as May. *Carew.*

10. Repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigour He rose *fresh* for the combat—11. New; that has lately come or arrived; as, *fresh* news; *fresh* despatches.—12. Sweet; in a good state; not stale.—13. Unpractised; unused; not before employed; as, a *fresh* hand on board of a ship.—14. Moderately rapid; as, the ship makes *fresh* way.—*Fresh shot*, in *seamen's language*, signifies the falling down of any great river into the sea, in consequence of which, the sea has fresh water a good way from the mouth of the river.
FRESH, *n.* A freshet.
FRESH′EN, *v. t.* (fresh′n) To make fresh; to dulcify; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltness from any thing; as, to *freshen* water, fish, or flesh.—2.† To refresh; to revive.—3. In *seamen's language*, to apply new service to a cable; as, to *freshen* hawse.
FRESH′EN, *v. i.* To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness.—2. To grow brisk or strong; as, the wind *freshens.*
FRESH′ENED, *pp.* Deprived of saltness; sweetened.
FRESH′ENING, *ppr.* Depriving of saltness; sweetening.
FRESH′ES, *n.* In *the United States*, the mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb tide by means of a flood of fresh water, flowing toward or into the sea, and discolouring the water.—2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.
FRESH′ET, *n.* In *the United States*, a flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation.—2. A pool of fresh water.
FRESH′FORCE, *n.* In *law*, force done within forty days.
FRESH′-LOOKING, *a.* Appearing fresh.
FRESH′LY, *adv.* Newly; in the former state renowed; in a new or fresh state.—2. With a healthy look; ruddily.—3. Briskly; strongly.—4. Coolly.
FRESH′MAN, *n.* A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.—2. In *colleges*, one of the youngest class of students.
FRESH′MANSHIP, *n.* The state of a freshman.
FRESH′NESS, *n.* Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness; as, the *freshness* of liquors or odours.—2. Vigour; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state; as, the *freshness* of plants or of green fields.—3. Newness of strength; renewed vigour; opposed to weariness or fatigue.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolness; invigorating quality or state.

And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden.*

5. Colour of youth and health; ruddiness.

Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace. *Granville.*

6. Freedom from saltness; as, the *freshness* of water or flesh.—7. A new or recent state or quality; rawness.—8. Briskness, as of wind.
FRESH′NEW,† *a.* Unpractised.
FRESH′WATER, *a.* Accustomed to sail on freshwater only, or in the coasting trade; as, a *freshwater* sailor.—2. Raw; unskilled.
FRESH′WATERED, *a.* Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.
FRET, *v. t.* [Sw. *fräta*, to fret, to corrode; Fr. *frotter*, to rub. This seems to be allied to Goth. *fretan* and Sax. *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, G. *fressen*, which may be formed from the root of L. *rodo, rosi*, or of L. *rado*, to scrape. To *fret* or gnaw gives the sense of unevenness, roughness, in substances; the like appearance is given to fluids by agitation.] 1. To rub; to wear away a substance by friction; as, to *fret* cloth; to *fret* a piece of gold or other metal.—2. To corrode; to gnaw; to eat away; as, a worm *frets* the planks of a ship.—3. To impair; to wear away.

By starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear. *Shak.*

4. To form into raised work.—5. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon gray lines
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak.*

6. To agitate violently.—7. To agitate, to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple; as, to *fret* the surface of water.—8. To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry.

Fret not thyself because of evil doers; Ps. xxxvii.

9. To wear away; to chafe; to gall. Let not a saddle or harness *fret* the skin of your horse.
FRET, *v. i.* To be worn away; to be corroded. Any substance will in time *fret* away by friction.—2. To eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be agitated; to be in violent commotion; as, the rancour that *frets* in the malignant breast.—4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.

He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

FRET, *n.* The agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated.—2. Work raised in protuberances; or a kind of knot consisting of two lists or small fillets interlaced, used as an ornament in architecture. The embattled and lozenge mouldings are called *frets.*—3. Agitation of mind;

commotion of temper; irritation; as, he keeps his mind in a continual *fret*.

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*. *Pope.*

4. In *music*, *frets* are the cross bars on the finger boards of stringed instruments, of ivory or brass, by pressing on which with the finger, the string is stopped to produce a certain note in the scale. The use of frets is still continued on the Spanish guitar, and was formerly in constant use upon the bass-viol for learners. On lutes and viols they were always permitted to remain.—5. In *her.*, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

FRET, *v. t.* To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music.

FRET, *n.* [L. *fretum.*] A frith,—*which see.*

FRET'FUL, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humoured; peevish; angry; in a state of vexation; as, a *fretful* temper.

FRET'FULLY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily.

FRET'FULNESS, *n.* Peevishness; ill-humour; disposition to fret and complain.

FRETT, *n.* With *miners*, the worn side of the bank of a river.

FRET'TED, or **FRET'TEN**, *pp.* Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away; agitated; vexed; made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fret-work; furnished with frets. In *her.*, an epithet for *charges* or *ordinaries* interlaced one with the other.



A Chevron Fretted with a Barrulet.

FRET'TED ROOFS, *n.* In *arch.*, groined roofs much intersected by arches.

FRET'TER, *n.* That which frets.

FRET'TING, *ppr.* Corroding; wearing away; agitating; vexing; making rough on the surface; variegating.

FRET'TING, *n.* Agitation; commotion.

FRET'TY, *a.* Adorned with fretwork. In *her.*, an epithet for a bordure consisting of eight, ten, or more pieces, each passing to the extremity of the shield, interlacing each other after the manner of a fret.

FRE'TUM, *n.* [L.] An arm of the sea.

FRET'WORK, *n.* Raised work; work adorned with frets.

FRIABIL'ITY, } *n.* [*See* FRIABLE.]
FRI'ABLENESS, } The quality of being easily broken, crumbled, and reduced to powder.

FRI'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. *friable*; L. *friabilis*, from *frio*, to break or crumble. *Frio* is probably a contracted word. Ch. פרד, *farad*, or Ch. Heb. פרק, *farak*, to break.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder. Pumice and calcined stones are very *friable*.

FRI'AR, *n.* [Fr. *frère*, a brother, contracted from L. *frater.* *See* BROTHER.] 1. An appellation common to out-door religieux; those who enter such religious orders considering themselves as a fraternity or brotherhood. Friars are generally distinguished into four principal branches, viz. 1. Minors, gray friars, or Franciscans; 2. Augustines; 3. Dominicans or black friars; 4. White friars or Carmelites.—2. In *a restricted sense*, a monk who is not a priest; one of the Romish secular clergy, the latter being called *fathers*.

FRI'ARLIKE, *a.* Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world.

FRI'ARLY, *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars; untaught in the affairs of life.

FRI'AR'S-COWL, *n.* A plant, a species of Arum, with a flower resembling a cowl.

FRIAR'S-LAN'TERN, *n.* The ignis fatuus.

FRI'ARY, *n.* A convent of friars.

FRI'ARY, *adj.* Belonging to a friary.

FRIA'TION, *n.* The act of crumbling.

FRIB'BLE, *a.* [L. *frivolus*, Fr. *frivole*, from rubbing; from *rub*, if *b* is radical, or from *frico*, if the *b* represents a palatal letter. If *b* is radical, the word accords with Dan. *rips*, trifles, frivolousness.] Frivolous; trifling; silly; contemptible.

FRIB'BLE, *n.* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow.

FRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To trifle; also, to totter.

FRIB'BLER, *n.* A trifler.

FRI'BORG, *n.* [*free* and *bury.*] The same as frankpledge.

FRIC'ACE,† *n.* [*See* FRICASSEE.] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce; also, an unguent prepared by frying things together.

FRICASSEE', *n.* [Fr.; It. *frigusea*; from Fr. *fricasser*, to fry, L. *frigo.*] A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan, or a like utensil.

FRICASSEE' *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.

FRICASSÉED, *pp.* Dressed in fricassee.

FRICASSEE'ING, *ppr.* Dressing in fricassee.

FRICA'TION, *n.* [L. *fricatio*, from *frico*, to rub.] The act of rubbing; friction. [*Lit. us.*]

FRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *frictio*; Fr. *friction*; from L. *frico*, to rub.] 1. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. Many bodies by *friction* emit light, and *friction* generates or evolves heat.—2. In *mech.*, the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.—*Friction* arises from the roughness of the surface of the body moved on, and that of the moving body. No such thing can be found as perfect smoothness of surface in bodies. In every case there is, to a less or greater extent, a roughness or unevenness of the parts of the surface, arising from peculiar texture, porosity, and other causes, and therefore when two surfaces come together the prominent parts of the one fall into the cavities of the other. This tends to prevent or retard motion, for in dragging the one body over the other an exertion must be used to lift the prominences over the parts which oppose them. *Friction* is therefore a retarding force capable of destroying, but incapable of generating motion. It acts as a retarding influence in the action of all mechanical contrivances, and a due allowance must in every case be made for it. However small it may be, it sooner or later causes the wearing down and destruction of mechanism, and therefore forms an insurmountable obstacle to the long duration of the materials of which machines are composed. Coulomb and Ximenes, from a series of experiments on the friction of bodies sliding on each other, were led to the following conclusions. 1. Friction is a uniformly retarding force. 2. For moderate velocities the resistance due to friction in bodies of the same kind is a constant quantity, and is very nearly the same for all velocities; but in heterogeneous bodies, as wood and metal, the friction increases very sensibly with an increased velocity. 3. Friction is greatest between bodies whose surfaces are rough, and is diminished by polishing them. 4. It is greater between surfaces of the same material than between those of heterogeneous bodies. 5. When the rubbing surfaces remain the same, the friction increases directly as the pressure. 6. When the pressure remains the same, the friction is not increased by increasing the surfaces in contact. 7. Friction requires time to attain its maximum, in some cases five or six days. 8. When a rope is more than once wound round a cylinder, the friction or resistance increases in a geometrical progression, while the number of turns increases in an arithmetical progression. The conclusions relative to the friction of rolling bodies are nearly the same as those regarding sliding bodies, except that, in the former case, the friction is far inferior in amount.—*Coefficient of friction*, the ratio that exists between the pressure and the friction in a body moving down an inclined plane. It is expressed by the tangent of the angle of inclination of the plane. Friction is one of the most effectual means of lessening, controlling, or arresting motion, and in this way is of great importance in many cases. It is indispensable in the economy of nature and in many processes of art, and it becomes a matter of great importance to be acquainted with its laws, to know how to increase it where it is required, and how to diminish it when it acts as an obstacle to mechanical motions. Its effects may be diminished in various ways, such as smoothing the rubbing surfaces by means of polishing and unctuous substances, and by particular mechanical arrangements. When one body slides over another the friction is much greater than when the one is made to roll upon the other, and hence one mode of diminishing friction is to convert a sliding motion into a rolling motion, such as that of wheel carriages.—*Friction* wheels are a contrivance for diminishing friction. In these, each end of the axis of a wheel is made to turn, not in a groove, but on the circumferences of two wheels, every one movable on its own axis.—3. In *med.*, the rubbing of the body with the hand, or with a brush, flannel, &c.; or the rubbing of a diseased part with oil, unguent, or other medicament.

FRIC'TIONLESS, *a.* Having no friction.

FRI'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *frig-dæg*; F. *freitag*; D. *vrydag*; from *Frigga*, the Venus of the north; G. *frau*, Ir. *frag*, a woman.] The sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to Frigga, who, in *northern mythology*, was the wife of Odin, the chief of the gods.—*Good Friday*, the Friday immediately preceding Easter, which by many Christians is kept sacred, in memory of the sufferings and death of Christ, as it is believed to be the anniversary of the day on which he was crucified.

FRIDGE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *frician.*] To move hastily.

FRID'-STOLE. *See* FRED.

FRI'ED, *pp.* Dressed in a frying-pan; heated; agitated.

FRIEND, *n.* (frend.) [Sax. *freond*, the participle of *freon*, to free, to love, contracted from *frigan*, to free; G. *freund*. We see the radical sense is to free; hence, to be ready, willing, or cheerful, joyous, and allied perhaps to *frolic*.] 1. One who is attached to another by affection; one who entertains for another sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection, which lead him to desire his company, and to seek to promote his happiness and prosperity; opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.

A *friend* loveth at all times; Prov. xvii.

There is a *friend* that sticketh closer than a brother; Prov. xviii.

2. One not hostile; *opposed to an enemy in war*.—3. One reconciled after enmity. Let us be *friends* again.—4. An attendant; a companion.—5. A favourer; one who is propitious; as, a *friend* to commerce; a *friend* to poetry; a *friend* to charitable institutions.—6. A favourite. Hushai was David's *friend*.—7. A term of salutation; a familiar compellation.

Friend how camest thou in hither? Matt. xxii.

So Christ calls Judas his *friend*, though a traitor; Matt. xxvi.—8. Formerly, a paramour.—9. *A friend at court*, one who has sufficient interest to serve another.—*Society of Friends*, a name given to the society of dissenters commonly called Quakers.

FRIEND, *v. t.* (frend.) To favour; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. [But we now use *befriend*.]

FRIEND'ED, *pp.* (frend'ed.) Favoured; befriended.—2. *a.* Inclined to love; well disposed.

FRIEND'ING, *ppr.* (frend'ing.) Favouring.

FRIEND'LESS, *a.* (frend'less.) Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn.

FRIEND'LIKE, *a.* (frend'like.) Having the dispositions of a friend.

FRIEND'LINESS, *n.* (frend'liness.) A disposition to friendship; friendly dispositions.—2. Exertion of benevolence or kindness.

FRIEND'LY, *a.* (frend'ly.) Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; disposed to promote the good of another.

Thou to mankind
Be good and *friendly* still, and oft return. *Milton.*

2. Disposed to peace.—3. Amicable. We are on *friendly* terms.—4. Not hostile; as, a *friendly* power or state.—5. Favourable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of; as, a *friendly* breeze or gale. Excessive rains are not *friendly* to the ripening fruits. Temperance is *friendly* to longevity.—*Friendly societies*, associations chiefly among the most industrious of the lower and middling classes of tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of affording each other relief in sickness, and their widows and children some assistance at their death. The members of these societies pay annually or quarterly, or at shorter periods, a certain sum into a common fund, which is managed by office-bearers elected by themselves. In *this country*, some are under the protection of the legislature.

FRIEND'LY, *adv.* (frend'ly.) In the manner of friends; amicably. [*Not mu. us.*]

FRIEND'SHIP, *n.* (frend'ship.) An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favourable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind. *Friendship* differs from *benevolence*, which is good will to mankind in general, and from that *love* which springs from animal appetite. *True* friendship is a noble and virtuous attachment, springing from a pure source, a respect for worth or amiable qualities. *False* friendship may subsist between bad men, as between thieves and pirates. This is a temporary attachment springing from interest, and may change in a moment to enmity and rancour.

There can be no *friendship* without confidence, and no confidence without integrity. *Rambler.*

There is little *friendship* in the world. *Bacon.*

The first law of *friendship* is sincerity. *Anon.*

2. Mutual attachment; intimacy.

If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

3. Favour; personal kindness.

His *friendships*, still to few confined,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

4. Friendly aid; help; assistance.—5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* for each other. *Dryden.*

[*Not common, and hardly legitimate.*]

FRIEZE, FRIZE, *n.* (freez.) [Sp. *frisa*, frieze; *frisar*, to raise a nap on cloth, to *frizzle*; Fr. *friser*, to curl or crisp, to shiver, to ruffle. Qu. Sp. *rizar*, to crisp or curl, to frizzle; Gr. φρισσω, to shiver or tremble with fear, whose elements are *Frg* or *Frk*, as appears by φριξω, φρικτος, φριξ. If *frieze*, in *arch.*, is the same word, which seems to be the fact, we have evidence that the elements are *Frg*, for in Italian, frieze is *fregio*. The primary sense is probably to draw or contract.] 1. Properly, the nap on woollen cloth; hence, a kind of coarse woollen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side.—2. In *arch.*, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice. It is a flat member or face, usually enriched with figures of animals or other ornaments of sculpture, whence its name.—*Frieze-panel*, the upper panel of a door of six panels.—*Frieze-rail*, the rail next to the top-rail of a door of six panels.



Frieze, Temple on the Ilyssus

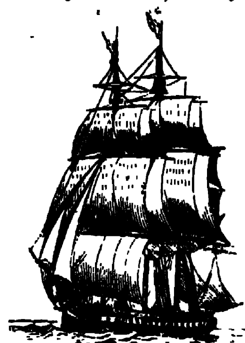
Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven. *Milton.*

FRIEZED, *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

FRIEZELIKE, *a.* Resembling frieze.

FRIEZ'ING, *n.* In *cloth manufacture*, a term applied to the forming of the nap of woollen cloth into a number of little hard burs or prominences, covering almost the whole of the ground. It is commonly performed by a machine or mill worked by water or horses.

FRIG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *frégate*; perhaps Gr. αφρακτον, L. *aphractum*, an open ship or vessel, for in Portuguese it signifies a boat as well as a frigate. The Greek word αφρακτος signifies not fortified; α and φραττω. It was originally a vessel without decks used by the Rhodians. The frigate was originally a kind of vessel used in the Mediterranean, and propelled both by sails and by oars.] 1. A ship of war, of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; usually having two decks and carrying from thirty to forty-four guns. But ships mounting a less number than thirty guns are sometimes called frigates; as are ships carrying a larger number.—2 † Any small vessel on the water.



Frigate, Studding sails set

FRIG'ATE-BIRD, *n.* The Tachypetes Aquila, a marine fowl resembling an eagle.

FRIG'ATE-BUILT, *a.* Having a quarter deck and forecastle raised above the main deck.

FRIGATOON', *n.* A Venetian vessel with a square stern, without a foremast, having only a mainmast and mizzonmast.

FRIGEFRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make.] The act of making cold. [*Lit. us.*]

FRIGHT, *n.* (frite.) [Dan. *frygt*; Sax. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu*, *fyrhtnis*, fright, and *firhted*, frighted, *frihtan*, to frighten; G. *furcht*, *fürchten*; D. *vrugten*, to fear; Fr. *effrayer*. Qu. Gr. φρισσω, φριξω, to fear, that is, to shrink or shiver. But *fright*, or the Sax. *fyrhto*, is precisely the Ethiopic participle *ferht*, from *ferah* to fear, which seems to be allied to L. *vereor*.] Sudden and violent fear; terror; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger. It expresses more than *fear*, and is distinguished from *fear* and *dread*, by its sudden invasion and temporary existence; *fright* being usually of short duration, whereas *fear* and *dread* may be long continued.

FRIGHT, FRIGHTEN, *v. t.* To terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to daunt; to dismay.

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave spirit. *Dryden.*

FRIGHTED, FRIGHTENED, *pp.* Terrified; suddenly alarmed with danger.

FRIGHTENING, *ppr.* Terrifying; suddenly alarming with danger.
FRIGHTFUL, *a.* Terrible; dreadful; exciting alarm; impressing terror; as, a *frightful* chasm or precipice; a *frightful* tempest.
FRIGHTFULLY, *adv.* Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror and alarm; horribly.—2. Very disagreeably; shockingly. She looks *frightfully* to day.
FRIGHTFULNESS, *n.* The quality of impressing terror.
FRIGHTLESS, *a.* Free from fright.
FRIG'ID, *a.* [L. *frigidus* from *frigeo*, to be or to grow cold; *rigeo*, to be stiff or frozen; Gr. ῥιγόω. If the radical sense is to be stiff, the root coincides nearly with that of *right*, *rectus*, or with that of *reach*, *region*, which is to stretch, that is, to draw or contract.] 1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth; as, the *frigid* zone.—2. Wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling; as, a *frigid* temper or constitution.—3. Wanting natural heat or vigour sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent.—4. Dull; jejune; unanimated; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; as, a *frigid* style; *frigid* rhymes.—5. Stiff; formal; forbidding; as, a *frigid* look or manner.—6. Wanting zeal; dull; formal; lifeless; as, *frigid* services.
FRIGID'ITY, *n.* Coldness; want of warmth. *But not applied to the air or weather.*—2. Want of natural heat, life, and vigour of body; impotency; imbecility; as, the *frigidity* of old age.—3. Coldness of affection.—4. Dulness; want of animation or intellectual fire; as, the *frigidity* of sentiments or style.
FRIG'IDLY, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.
FRIG'IDNESS, *n.* Coldness; dulness; want of heat or vigour; want of affection. [*See* FRIGIDITY.]
FRIG'ID ZONE. *See* ZONE.
FRIGORIF'IC, *a.* [Fr *frigorifique;* L. *frigorificus; frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold; as, *frigorific mixtures.* [*See* FREEZING.]
FRILL, *n.* [infra.] An edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle.
FRILL, *v. i.* [Fr. *frileux*, chilly. We have the word in *trill*, D. *trillen*, to shake, G. *trillern;* all with a different prefix.] To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold; as, the hawk *frills*.
FRIM,† *a.* [Sax. *freom*.] Flourishing.
FRINGE, *n.* (frinj.) [Fr. *frange;* G. *franse;* D. *franje*. It seems to be from L. *frango*, to break, Sp. *frangir*.] 1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads.

> The golden *fringe* e'en set the ground on flame. *Dryden.*

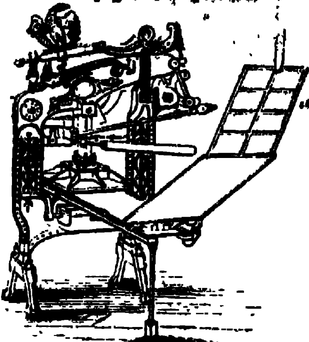
2. Something resembling fringe; an open broken border.
FRINGE, *v. t.* To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.
FRING'ED, *pp.* Bordered with fringe.—*Fringed leaf*, in *bot.*, a leaf margined with soft parallel hairs.
FRINGE'LESS, *a.* Having no fringe.
FRINGE'LIKE, *a.* Resembling fringe.
FRINGE'MAKER, *n.* One who makes fringe.
FRINGE'-TREE, *n.* *Chionanthus virginica*, a small tree belonging to the same natural family with the olive, inhabiting America from latitude 39° to the gulf of Mexico. It is frequently cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant.
FRINGILL'IDÆ, *n.* In *ornithology*, the family of finches. This, according to Mr. Vigors, contains in addition to *alauda* or the lark, the greater part of the Linnæan *Fringillæ*, together with the Linnæan *Tanagræ*. They are a numerous and interesting group of small seed-eating birds, inhabiting all parts of the globe, and constituting the tribe or sub-order Conirostres of Cuvier. They are distinguished by having a sharply-pointed, conical, and, in most cases a strongly-formed bill, the upper mandible of which advances a little upon the line of the forehead. The feet have three toes before, and one behind, adapted either for perching or walking.
FRING'ING, *ppr.* Bordering with fringe.
FRING'Y, *a.* Adorned with fringes.
FRIP'PERER, or FRIP'PER, *n.* [*See* FRIPPERY.] One who deals in old clothes.
FRIP'PERY, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, from *friper*, to fumble, to ruffle, to wear out, to waste; Arm. *fripa*, or *flippa;* Sp. *roperia*, *ropavejeria*, from *ropa*, cloth, stuff, apparel, which seems to be the Eng. *robe;* Port. *roupa*, clothes, furniture; *farrapo*, a rag; perhaps from the root of Eng. *rub*, that is, to wear, to use, as we say wearing apparel, for to *wear* is to rub. *See* ROBE.] 1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside, after wearing. Hence, waste matter; useless things; trifles; as, the *frippery* of wit.—2. The place where old clothes are sold.—3. The trade or traffic in old clothes.
FRISEUR, *n.* [Fr. from *friser*, to curl.] A hair-dresser.
FRISK, *v. i.* [Dan. *frisk*, fresh, new, green, *brisk*, lively, gay, vigorous; *frisker*, to freshen, to renew; *friskhed*, coolness, freshness, briskness; G. *frisch*, fresh, brisk. This is the same word as *fresh*, but from the Gothic. If it is radically the same as *brisk*, it is W. *brysq*, speedy, nimble, from *rhys*, a *rushing*. But this is doubtful. In some languages, *fresh* is written *fresc*, *versch*, as if from the root Br.] 1. To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other.

> The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange.*

2. To dance, skip, and gambol in frolic and gayety.

> About them *frisking* play'd
> All beasts of the earth, since wild, and of all chase,
> In wood or wilderness, forest or den. *Milton.*
> In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries. *Swift.*

FRISK, *a.* Lively; brisk; blithe.
FRISK, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.
FRISK'AL,† *n.* A leap or caper.
FRISK'ER, *n.* One who leaps or dances in gayety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person.
FRISK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette*. So named from the velocity or frequency of its motion. *See* FRISK.] In *printing*, a light frame fastened by a hinge to one end of the tympan of a printing press. The frisket is folded down upon the tympan over the sheet of paper to be printed, to preserve the margin clean, and to retain the paper in its proper position while the sheet is being laid upon the form of types. It is covered with paper, and openings cut in it the size of the pages to be printed.



Columbian Press.—*a*, Frisket.

FRISK'FUL, *a.* Brisk; lively.
FRISK'INESS, *n.* Briskness and frequency of motion; gayety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolic.
FRISK'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping; dancing about; moving with life and gayety.
FRISK'Y, *a.* Gay; lively.
FRIT, *n.* [Fr. *fritte;* It. *fritto*, fried, from L. *frictus*, *frigo*, Eng. to *fry*.] In the manufacture of glass, the matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace. It is a composition of silex and metallic alkali, occasionally with other ingredients.
FRITH, *n.* [L. *fretum;* Gr. πορθμος, from πορω, to pass over, or πορευω, πορευομαι, to pass; properly, a passage, a narrow channel that is passable or passed.] 1. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait. It is used for the opening of a river into the sea; as, the *frith* of Forth, or of Clyde.—2. A kind of wear for catching fish; a kind of net.
FRITH, *n.* [W. *frith*, or *friz*.] 1. A forest; a woody place.—2. A small field taken out of a common.
FRITH'Y,† *a.* Woody.
FRIT'ILLARY, *n.* [L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.] The *Fritillaria* of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Hexandria, order monogynia, and nat. order Liliaceæ. The species are herbaceous, bulbous, flowering plants. The *F. meleagris*, or common fritillary, is found in meadows and pastures in the eastern and southern parts of England. Several species are cultivated in our gardens, chiefly introduced from Persia, and the warmer parts of Europe.
FRIT'INANCY,† *n.* [L. *fritinnio*.] A chirping, or creaking, as of a cricket.
FRIT'TER, *n.* [It. *frittella;* Sp. *fritillas*, *plur.;* from L. *frictus*, fried.] 1. A small pancake; also, a small piece of meat fried.—2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

> And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *Hudibras.*

FRIT'TER, *v. t.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.—2. To break into small pieces or fragments.

> Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense. *Pope.*

To fritter away, is to diminish; to pare off; to reduce to nothing by taking away a little at a time.
FRIT'TERED, *pp.* Cut or broken to pieces.
FRIT'TERING, *ppr.* Cutting or breaking into small pieces.
FRIVOL'ITY. *See* FRIVOLOUSNESS.
FRIV'OLOUS, *a.* [L. *frivolus*, from the

root of *frio*, to break into small pieces, to crumble; Fr. *frivole*. We observe the same radical letters, *Rb, Rv*, in *trivial, trifle*, L. *tero, trivi*, to rub or wear out.] Slight; trifling; trivial; of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext

FRIV'OLOUSLY, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

FRIV'OLOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being trifling or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence

FRIZZ, *v. t.* [Sp. *frisar*; Fr. *friser*. *See* FRIEZE.] 1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-pin.—2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences, or knobs.

FRIZ'ZED, *pp.* Curled; formed into little burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZING, *ppr.* Curling; forming little hard burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To curl; to crisp; as hair; to frizz.

FRIZ'ZLE, *n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

FRIZ'ZLED, *pp* Curled; crisped.

FRIZ'ZLER, *n* One who makes short curls.

FRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FRO, *adv.* [Sax. *fra*; Scot. *fra, frae*. It denotes departure and distance, like *from*, of which it may be a contraction. In some languages it is a prefix, having the force of a negative. Thus in Danish, *frabringer*, to bring from, is to avert, to dispel; *frakalder*, to recall. In Goth *bugyan* is to buy; *frabugyan* is to sell, that is, in literal English, *frombuy*.] From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase, *to* and *fro*, that is, *to* and *from*, forward or toward and backward, hither and thither.

FROCK, *n* [Fr. *froc*; G *frack*; Scot. *frog*] An upper coat, or an outer garment The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt worn by men over their other clothes, and for a kind of gown open behind, worn by females. The *frock* was formerly a garment worn by monks.

FROCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a frock

FROG, *n.* [Sax. *froga, frogga*; Dan *froe*. Qu. from the root of *break*, as L. *rana*, from the root of *rend*, from its broken shape, or from leaping, or its *fragor* or hoarse voice.] 1. An amphibious animal of the genus Rana, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail. It is remarkable for swimming with rapidity, and for taking large leaps on land. Frogs lie torpid during winter. The frog tribe form a natural section of the *Batrachians*, Cuvier's fourth order of reptiles. They have no ribs, and their skin is naked, being without scales. The young, when hatched, breathe under water by means of gills, very much after the manner of fishes, being, in their early stage of growth, quite unlike their parents. The frog tribe is very numerous. Besides the common frog, there is the green or esculent frog, the dotted frog, the alpine frog, the bull frog, the noisy frog, &c. Toads form a subgenus of the section.—2. In *farriery*. [*See* FRUSH.] —3. An ornamental fastening for a frock or gown, generally in the form of a tassel.


Edible Frog (Rana esculenta).

FROG'BIT, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Hydrocharis* of Linn., class Diœcia, order monadelphia, and nat. order Hydrocharaceæ. The common frogbit grows in ponds and ditches in England and Ireland

FROG'FISH, *n.* An animal of Surinam, which is said to change from a fish to a frog and then to a fish again. It is cartilaginous, and exquisite food.—2. The Lophius, or fishing-frog.

FROG'GRASS, *n.* A plant.

FROG'GY, *a.* Having frogs.

FROG'HOPPER, *n.* An animal that leaps.

FROISE, *n.* [Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.

FROL'IC, *a.* [G. *fröhlich*; *froh*, glad, and *lich*, like; Dan. *fro*, glad; Sw. *frogdelig*, from *frögd*, joy, *frogda*, to exhilarate; Ar. *faracha*, to be glad, to rejoice. Probably allied to *free*.] Gay; merry; full of levity; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks.

> The *frolic* wind that breathes the spring. *Milton.*

> The gay, the *frolic*, and the loud *Waller.*

[This adjective is seldom used except in poetry. As a noun and a verb, its use is common.]

FROL'IC, *n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity, or gayety, and mirth.

> He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*

2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in dancing or play [*This is a popular use of the word in America*]

FROL'IC, *v. i* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety.

> The buzzing insects *frolic* in the air. *Anon.*

FROL'ICFUL, *a* Frolicsome.

FROL'ICLY,† *adv.* With mirth and gayety.

FROL'ICSŎME, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks.

FROL'ICSŎMELY, *adv.* With wild gayety.

FROL'ICSŎMENESS, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.

FROM, *prep.* [Sax. *fram, from*; Goth. *fram*. In Swedish, it signifies before or forward, but its sense is, past or gone, for *främling* is a stranger, and *främga* is to go out, to depart. Dan. *frem*, whence *fremmer*, to forward, to promote, *fremmed*, strange, *fremkommer*, to come forth or out; G. *fremd*, strange, foreign; D. *vreemd*, id If *m* is radical, this word is probably from the root of *roam, ramble*, primarily, to pass, to go.] The sense of *from* may be expressed by the noun *distance*, or by the adjective *distant*, or by the participle *departing*, removing to a distance. He took his sword *from* his side. Light proceeds *from* the sun. Water issues *from* the earth in springs. Separate the coarse wool *from* the fine. Men have all sprung *from* Adam. Men often go *from* good to bad, and *from* bad to worse. The merit of an action depends on the principle *from* which it proceeds. Men judge of facts *from* personal knowledge, or *from* testimony. We should aim to judge *from* undeniable premises. The sense of *from* is literal or figurative, but it is uniformly the same. In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region, or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as, *From above*, from the upper regions.—*From afar*, from a distance.—*From beneath*, from a place or region below. —*From below*, from a lower place.—*From behind*, from a place or position in the rear.—*From far*, from a distant place.—*From high, from on high*, from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven.—*From hence*, from this place; but *from* is superfluous before *hence*. The phrase however is common.—*From thence*, from that place; *from* being superfluous.—*From whence*, from which place; *from* being superfluous.—*From where*, from which place. —*From within*, from the interior or inside. -*From without*, from the outside, from abroad.—*From* precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case.—*From amidst*; as, *from amidst* the waves.—*From among*; as, *from among* the trees.—*From beneath*; as, *from beneath* my head.—*From beyond*; as, *from beyond* the river.—*From forth*; as, *from forth* his bridal bower. But this is an inverted order of the words; *forth from* his bower.—*From off*; as, *from off* the mercy seat, that is, *from* the top or surface.—*From out*; as, *from out* a window, that is, through an opening or from the inside.—*From out of*, is an ill combination of words and not to be used. -*From under*; as, *from under* the bed, *from under* the ashes, that is, from beneath or the lower side. -*From within*; as, *from within* the house, that is, from the inner part or interior.

FROM'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *fram* and *weard*.] Away from; the contrary of *toward*.

FROND, *n.* [L. *frons, frondis*. The sense is a shoot or shooting forward, as in *frons, frontis*.] In *bot*, a term which Linn. applies to the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns. He defines it, a kind of stem which has the branch united with the leaf and frequently with the fructification. The term seems to import the union of a leaf and a branch.-*Articulated frond*, the jointed stem of a fern. —*Pinnated frond*, the winged frond of a fern leaf. The term *frond* is now disused by the best botanists.


Frond.

FRONDA'TION, *n.* A lopping of trees.

FRONDESCE, *v. i.* (frondess'.) To unfold leaves, as plants.

FRONDES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *frondesco*, from *frons*.] In *bot.*, the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.

FRONDIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *frons*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fronds.

FROND'OUS, *a.* A *frondous flower* is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. Instances of this luxuriance sometimes occur in the rose and anemone.

FRŎNT, *n.* [L. *frons, frontis*; Fr. *front*; from a root signifying, to shoot forward, to project, as in Gr. *ῥιν*, the nose, W. *trwyn* and *rhôn*, a pike.] 1. Properly, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; hence, the whole face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

2. The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition; as, a *bold front*, equivalent to boldness or impudence. So a *hardened front* is shamelessness.—3. The forepart of any thing; as, the *front* of a house, the principal face or side.—4. The forepart or van of an army or a body of troops.—5. The part or place before the face, or opposed to it, or to the forepart of a thing. He stood in *front* of his troops. The road passes in *front* of his house. —6. The most conspicuous part or particular.—7. Impudence; as, men of *front*.

FRŎNT, *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to oppose directly.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost, With all my wrongs about me. *Dryden.*

2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over against any thing; as, his house *fronts* the church.

FRŎNT, *v. i.* To stand foremost.—2. To have the face or front toward any point of the compass.

FRŎNT'AGE, *n.* The front part of an edifice.

FRONT'AL, *a.* In *anat.*, belonging to the forehead; as, the *frontal* bone.—2. That which is in front.

FRONT'AL, *n.* [L. *frontale;* Fr. *frontal:* from L. *frons.*] 1. In *med.*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.—2. In *arch.*, a little pediment or frontpiece, over a small door or window.—3. In *Jewish ceremonies*, a frontlet or browband, consisting of four pieces of vellum, laid on leather, and tied round the forehead in the synagogue; each piece containing some text of Scripture.

FRONT'ATED, *pp.* Growing broader and broader, as a leaf.

FRŎNT'BOX, *n.* The box in a playhouse before the rest.

FRŎNT'ED, *a.* Formed with a front.

FRONTIĔR, *n.* [Fr. *frontière.*] The marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; that is, the part furthest advanced, or the part that fronts an enemy, or which an invading enemy meets in front, or which fronts another country.

FRONTIĔR, *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as, a *frontier* town.

FRONTIĔRED, *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.

FRŎNT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face.—2. *a.* Standing with the front toward, front to front, or opposite.

FRONTINIAC', *n.* A species of French wine, named from the place in Languedoc where it is produced.

FRONT'ISPIĔCE, *n.* [L. *frontispicium; frons* and *specio*, to view.] 1. In *arch.*, the principal face of a building; the face that directly presents itself to the eye.—2. An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book, or at the beginning.

FRŎNT'LESS, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident; as, *frontless* vice; *frontless* flattery.

FRONT'LET, *n.* [from *front.*] A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead; Deut. vi.—2. In *ornithology*, the margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

FRŎNTROOM, *n.* A room or apartment in the forepart of a house.

FROP'PISH,† *a.* Peevish; froward.

FRORE,† *a.* [G. *frör, gefroren;* D. *vroor, bevrooren.*] Frozen.

FRORNE, *a.* Frozen.

FRO'RY, *a.* Frozen.—2.† Covered with a froth resembling hoar-frost.

FROST, *n.* (frŏst.) [Sax. *frost;* G. Sw. and Dan. *frost;* from *freeze, froze.* Qu. Slav. *mraz, mroz*, id.] 1. A fluid congealed by cold into ice or crystals; as, hoar-*frost*, which is dew or vapour congealed.

He scattereth the hoar-*frost* like ashes; Ps. cxlvii.

2. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids.

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*. *Shak.*

3. In *phys.*, that state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water.—4. The appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals.

FROST, *v. t.* In *cookery*, to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar, resembling hoar-frost; as, to *frost* cake. 2. To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost.

FROST'-BEARER, or **CRYOPHORUS**, *n.* An instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston for exhibiting the freezing of water in vacuo, and at a distance from the source of cold. [*See* CRYOPHORUS.]

FROST'BITTEN, *a.* Nipped, withered, or affected by frost.

FROST'BOUND, *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

FROST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a composition like white frost.—*Frosted glass*, glass roughened on the surface, so as to destroy its transparency; in consequence of which the surface has the appearance of hoar-frost.—*Frosted work*, in *arch.*, a kind of ornamental work, having an appearance like that of hoar-frost upon plants. 2. *a.* Having hair changed to a gray or white colour, as if covered with hoar-frost; as, a head *frosted* by age.

FROST'ILY, *adv.* With frost or excessive cold.—2. Without warmth of affection, coldly.

FROST'INESS, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

FROST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with something resembling hoar-frost.

FROST'ING, *n.* The composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

FROST'LESS, *a.* Free from frost; as, a *frostless* winter.

FROST'NAIL, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

FROST'NIPPED, *a.* Nipped by frost.

FROST'WORK, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.

FROST'Y, *a.* Producing frost; having power to congeal water; as, a *frosty* night; *frosty* weather.—2. Containing frost; as, the grass is *frosty*.—3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage.—4. Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired; as, a *frosty* head.

FROTH, *n.* (frŏth.) [Gr. ἀφρός; Sw. *fradga.* It is allied perhaps to G. *brausen*, to roar, fret, froth; Ir. *bruithim*, to boil; W. *brydiaw*, to heat.] 1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation.—2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence.—3. Light, unsubstantial matter.

FROTH, *v. t.* To cause to foam.

FROTH, *v. i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles. Beer *froths* in fermentation. The sea *froths* when violently agitated. A horse *froths* at the mouth when heated.

FROTH'ILY, *adv.* With foam or spume. —2. In an empty, trifling manner.

FROTH'INESS, *n.* The state of being frothy; emptiness; senseless matter.

FROTH'ING, *ppr.* Foaming.

FROTH'LESS, *a.* Free from froth.

FROTH'SPIT. *See* CUCKOOSPIT.

FROTH'Y, *a.* Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles.—2. Soft; not firm or solid.—3. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial; as, a vain *frothy* speaker; a *frothy* harangue.

FROUNCE, *n.* A distemper of hawks, in which white spittle gathers about the bill. [*See* the Verb.]

FROUNCE, *v. t.* [Sp. *fruncir*, to plait or gather the edge of cloth into plaits, to frizzle, to wrinkle; Fr. *froncer*, to gather, to knit, to contract; Arm. *frończa.* *See* FROWN.] To curl or frizzle the hair about the face.

Nor tricked and *frounced* as she was wont. *Milton.*

FROUNCE, *n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress.

FROUN'CED, *pp.* Curled; frizzled.

FROUNCE'LESS, *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle.

FROUN'CING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FROU'ZY, or **FROW'SY**, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy.

FROW,† *n.* [G. *frau;* D. *vrouw.*] A woman.

FRO'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *framweard; fram* or *fra* and *weard*, L. *versus*, turned or looking from.] Perverse, that is, turning from with aversion or reluctance; not willing to yield or comply with what is required; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish; as, a *froward* child.

They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith; Deut. xxxii.

FRO'WARDLY, *adv.* Perversely; in a peevish manner.

FRO'WARDNESS, *n.* Perverseness, reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness.

FROW'ER, *n.* A sharp edged tool to cleave laths.

FROWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *refrogner, properly* to knit the brows. *Frogner*, the primitive word, is not used. It is allied perhaps to *frounce*, from the root Rn.] 1. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern; followed by *on* or *at;* as, to *frown on* a profligate man, or to *frown at* his vices.

Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*

2. To manifest displeasure in any manner. When Providence *frowns* on our labours, let us be humble and submissive.—3. To lower; to look threatening.

FROWN, *v. t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke. *Frown* the impudent fellow into silence.

FROWN, *n.* A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe, or stern look, expressive of displeasure.

His front yet threatens and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

2. Any expression of displeasure; as, the *frowns* of providence; the *frowns* of fortune.

FROWN'ING, *ppr.* Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; expressing displeasure by a surly, stern, or angry look; lowering; threatening.

FROWN'INGLY, *adv.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROW'Y, *a.* [The same as *frouzy;*

perhaps a contracted word.] Musty; rancid; rank; as, *frowy* butter.

FRO'ZEN, *pp.* of *freeze*. Congealed by cold.—2. Cold; frosty; chill; as, the *frozen* climates of the north.—3. Chill or cold in affection.—4. Void of natural heat or vigour.

FRO'ZEN, *a*. Subject to frost, or to long and severe frost.

FRO'ZENNESS, *n*. A state of being frozen.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

FRUB'ISH, for *Furbish*, is not used.

FRUCT'ED, *a*. [L. *fructus*, fruit.] In *her*, bearing fruit.

FRUCTES'CENCE, *n*. [from L. *fructus*, fruit. *See* FRUIT.] In *bot.*, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.

FRUCTIF'EROUS, *a*. [L. *fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION, *n*. [*See* FRUCTIFY.] 1. The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.—2. In *bot.*, the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable and beginning the new. It consists of seven parts, the calyx or empalement, the corol or petals, the stamens, and the pistil, which belong to the flower, the pericarp and seed, which pertain to the fruit, and the receptacle or base, on which the other parts are seated. The receptacle belongs both to the flower and fruit.

FRUC'TIFY, *v. t.* [Low L. *fructifico*; Fr. *fructifier*; *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize; as, to *fructify* the earth.

FRUC'TIFY, *v. i.* To bear fruit. [*Unusual.*]

FRUCTUA'TION,† *n* Produce; fruit

FRUC'TUOUS, *a*. [Fr. *fructueux*.] Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with fertility.

FRUC'TURE,† *n*. Use; fruition; enjoyment.

FRU'GAL, *a*. [L. *frugalis*; Fr. and Sp. *frugal*; said to be from *fruges*, corn, grain of any kind. Most probably it is from the root of *fruor*, for *frugor*, to use, to take the profit of, which coincides in elements and sense with G. *brauchen*, Sax. *brucan*. *See* FRUIT.] Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provisions of any kind; saving unnecessary expense either of money or of any thing else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish. We ought to be *frugal* not only in the expenditure of money and of goods, but in the employment of time. It is followed by *of*, before the thing saved; as. *frugal of* time It is not synonymous with *parsimonious*, nor with *thrifty*, as now used

FRUGAL'ITY, *n* Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a sparing use or appropriation of money or commodities; a judicious use of any thing to be expended or employed; that careful management of money or goods which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose; that use in which nothing is wasted. It is not equivalent to *parsimony*, the latter being an excess of frugality, and a fault. *Frugality* is always a virtue. Nor is it synonymous with *thrift*, in its proper sense; for *thrift* is the effect of frugality.

Without *frugality* none can become rich, and with it few would be poor. *Johnson.*

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of any thing; as, *frugality* of praise.

FRU'GALLY, *adv*. With economy; with good management; in a saving manner. He seldom lives *frugally*, that lives by chance.

FRUGIF'EROUS, *a*. [L. *frugifer*; *fruges*, corn, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fruit or corn.

FRUGIV'OROUS, *a*. [L. *fruges*, corn, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds and other animals.

FRUIT, *n*. [Fr. *fruit*; from L. *fructus*; G. *frucht*. The Latin word is the participle of *fruor*, contracted from *frugor*, or *frucor*, to use, to take the profit of; allied perhaps to Sax. *brucan*, *brycean*, G *brauchen*, to use, to enjoy.] 1. In a *general sense*, whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit. Among the *fruits* of the earth are included not only corn of all kinds, but grass, cotton, flax, grapes, and all cultivated plants. In this comprehensive sense, the word is generally used in the plural.—2. In a *more limited sense*, the produce of a tree or other plant; the last production for the propagation or multiplication of its kind; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds; as wheat, rye, oats, apples, quinces, pears, cherries, acorns, melons, &c.—3. In *bot.*, the seed of a plant, or the mature ovary, composed essentially of two parts, the pericarp and the seed.—*Aggregated fruits*, those which are formed of several series of simple ovaries.—*Collective fruits*, such as have the floral envelopes or bracteas enlarged and thickened.—*Compound fruits*, such as consist of several ovaries. Fruits, *scientifically speaking*, are either simple or multiple, that is, the produce of one flower or of several flowers united together.—4. Production; that which is produced.

The *fruit* of the Spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth; Eph. v.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young; as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body.—6. Effect or consequence.

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings; Is iii.

7. Advantage; profit; good derived.

What *fruit* had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? Rom. vi.

8. Production, effect, or consequence; *in an ill sense*; as, the *fruits* of sin; the *fruits* of intemperance.

FRUIT, *v. i.* To produce fruit. [*Not well authorized.*]

FRUITAGE, *n*. [Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, *n*. That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, *a*. Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit

FRUITBUD, *n*. The bud that produces fruit.

FRUITERER, *n*. One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

FRUITERY, *n*. [Fr. *fruiterie*.] 1. Fruit collectively taken.—2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, *a*. Very productive; producing fruit in abundance; as, *fruitful* soil; a *fruitful* tree; a *fruitful* season.—2. Prolific; bearing children; not barren.

Be *fruitful*, and multiply; Gen. i.

3. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.—4. Productive of any thing; fertile; as, *fruitful* in expedients.—5. Producing in abundance; generating; as, *fruitful* in crimes.

FRUITFULLY, *adv*. In such a manner as to be prolific.—2. Plenteously; abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, *n*. The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility; as, the *fruitfulness* of land.—2. Fecundity; the quality of being prolific, or producing many young; *applied to animals*.—3. Productiveness of the intellect; as, the *fruitfulness* of the brain.—4. Exuberant abundance.

FRUIT-GROVE, *n*. A grove or close plantation of fruit-trees.

FRUIT'ING, *a*. Pertaining to, or yielding fruit.

FRUI"TION, *n*. [from L. *fruor*, to use or enjoy.] Use, accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

If the affliction is on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers.*

FRU'ITIVE, *a*. Enjoying.

FRUITLESS, *a*. Not bearing fruit; barren; destitute of fruit; as, a *fruitless* plant.—2. Productive of no advantage or good effect; vain; idle; useless; unprofitable; as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy. 3. Having no offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, *adv*. [from *fruitless*.] Without any valuable effect; idly; vainly, unprofitably.

FRUITLESSNESS, *n*. The quality of being vain or unprofitable.

FRUIT-LOFT, *n*. A place for the preservation of fruit.

FRUIT-TIME, *n*. The time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE, *n*. A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, pear-tree. The oak and beech produce valuable fruit, but the fruit is not their principal value.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS, *a*. [L. *frumentaceus*] 1. Made of wheat, or like grain. 2. Resembling wheat, in respect to leaves, ears, fruit, and the like.

FRUMENTA'RIOUS, *a*. [L. *frumentarius*, from *frumentum*, corn.] Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRUMENTA'TION, *n*. [L. *frumentatio*.] Among *the Romans*, a largess of grain bestowed on the people to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent.

FRU'MENTY, *n*. [L. *frumentum*, wheat or grain.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP,† *n*. A joke, jeer, or flout.

FRUMP,† *v. t.* To insult.

FRUMP'ER,† A mocker.

FRUSH,† *v. t.* [Fr. *froisser*.] To bruise; to crush.

FRUSH, *n*. [G. *frosch*, a frog.] In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

FRUS'TRABLE, *a*. [*See* FRUSTRATE.] That may be frustrated or defeated.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, *a*. [*See* FRUSTRATE.] Vain; useless; unprofitable. [*Lit. us.*]

FRUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *frustro*: Fr. *frustrer*; allied probably to Fr. *frois-*

ser, briser, Arm. *brousta, freuza*, to break.] 1. *Literally*, to break or interrupt; hence, to defeat; to disappoint; to balk; to bring to nothing; as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.—2. To disappoint; *applied to persons*.—3. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect; as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

FRUS'TRATE, *part. a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect.

FRUS'TRATED, *pp.* Defeated; disappointed; rendered vain or null.

FRUS'TRATING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; making vain or of no effect.

FRUSTRA'TION, *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; as, the *frustration* of one's attempt or design.

FRUS'TRATIVE, *a.* Tending to defeat; fallacious.

FRUS'TRATORY, *a.* That makes void; that vacates or renders null; as, a *frustratory* appeal.

FRUS'TULE, *n.* A name given to each of the pieces into which the Diatomaceæ, a suborder of sea-weeds, divide.

FRUS'TUM, or **FRUST**, *n.* [L. *See* FRUSTRATE.] A piece or part of a solid body separated from the rest. In *geom.*, the part of a solid next the base, left by cutting off the top or segment by a plane parallel to the base; as the frustum of a cone, of a pyramid, of a conoid, of a spheroid, or of a sphere, which latter is any part comprised between two parallel circular sections; and the middle frustum of a sphere is that whose ends are equal circles, having the centre of the sphere in the middle of it, and equally distant from both ends.

FRUTES'CENT, *a.* [L. *frutex*, a shrub.] In *bot.*, from herbaceous becoming shrubby; as, a *frutescent* stem.

FRU'TEX, *n. plur. fru'tices.* [L.] In *bot.*, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but less than a tree.

FRU'TICANT, *a.* Full of shoots.

FRU'TICOUS, or **FRU'TICOSE**, *a.* [L. *fruticosus*.] Shrubby; as, a *fruticous* stem.

FRY, *v. t.* [L. *frigo;* Gr. φρύγω: Fr. *frire;* Ir. *friochtalaim.* The sense is nearly the same as in *boil*, or *broil*, to agitate, to fret.] To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook and prepare for eating in a fryingpan; as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

FRY, *v. i.* To be heated and agitated; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat.—2. To ferment, as in the stomach.—3. To be agitated; to boil.

FRY, *n.* [Fr. *frai*, from the verb.] 1. A swarm or crowd of little fish; so called from their crowding, tumbling, and agitation. [So Sp. *hervir*, to swarm or be crowded, from L. *ferveo*, and vulgarly *boiling* is used for a crowd.]—2. A dish of any thing fried.—3.† A kind of sieve.

FRY'ING, *ppr.* Dressing in a fryingpan; heating; agitating.

FRY'INGPAN, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

FUB,† *n.* A plump boy; a woman.

FUB, *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to cheat. [*See* FOB.]

FU'CATE, } *a.* [L. *fucatus*, from *fu-*
FU'CATED, } *co*, to stain.] Painted; disguised with paint; also disguised with false show.

FUCH'SIA, *n.* [Named after the discoverer Fuchs.] A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, natives chiefly of South America. Class and order Octandria monogynia, and nat. order Onagrariæ. This is one of our most common green-house plants, and a great favourite. There are nearly twenty different species and varieties of it, in our collections.

FU'COID, *n.* [*See* FUCUS.] Fossil seaweed, a species of fucus.

FU'CUS, *n.* [L. *See* FEIGN.] A paint; a dye; also false show.—2. *plur. fucuses*, or *fuci*, in *bot.*, a family of cryptogamic plants, inhabiting exclusively the ocean, and generally known by the names of sea-weed, sea-wrack, &c. The substance of these vegetables is coriaceous, membranaceous, or cartilaginous, hardening when dried and becoming sometimes brittle. Most of them yield gelatine, and many of them are used on that account.

FUD'DER *of lead. See* FOTHER.

FUD'DLE, *v. t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate.

FUD'DLE, *v. i.* To drink to excess.

FUD'DLED, *pp.* Drunk; intoxicated.

FUD'DLER, *n.* A drunkard.

FUD'DLING, *ppr.* Intoxicating; drinking to excess.

FUDGE, *n.* A lie made to *fadge* with an occasion; a made up story; stuff; nonsense. [A word of contempt. *See* FADGE.]

FU'EL, *n.* [from Fr. *feu*, fire, contracted from Sp. *fuego*, L. *focus*.] 1. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c. Dr. Black divides fuel into five classes, viz. 1. Fluid inflammable bodies, as alcohol and oils. 2. Peat or turf. 3 Charcoal of wood. 4. Pit-coal charred. 5. Wood or pit coal in a crude state, and capable of yielding a copious and bright flame. To these may be added carburetted hydrogen or coal-gas.—2. Any thing that serves to feed or increase flame, heat, or excitement.

FU'EL, *v. t.* To feed with combustible matter.

> Never, alas! the dreadful name,
> That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

2. To store with fuel or firing.

FU'ELLED, *pp.* Fed with combustible matter; stored with firing.

FU'ELLER, *n.* He or that which supplies fuel.

FU'ELLING, *ppr.* Feeding with fuel; supplying with fuel.

FU'ERO, *n.* [Sp. from the root of *force*.] 1. A statute; jurisdiction.—2. A charter of privileges.

FUFF, *v. i.* To puff. [*Local.*]

FUFF'Y, *a.* Light; puffy. [*Local.*]

FUGA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *fugax*, from *fugo*, to chase, or *fugio*, to flee.] Flying or fleeing away; volatile; that which lasts but for a short time; as a *fugacious* corol.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of flying away: volatility.

FUGAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *fugax*, supra.] 1. Volatility; the quality of flying away; as, the *fugacity* of spirits.—2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH, or **FOH**, an exclamation expressing abhorrence.

FU'GIE, *n.* [L. *fugio.*] A fugitive; a coward. [*Scotch.*]

FU'GIE-WARRANT, *n.* In *Scots law*, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he intends to fly in order to avoid payment.

FUGITA'TION, *n.* An absconding. In *Scots law*, when a person accused of a crime does not obey the citation to answer in the criminal prosecution brought against him, the court pronounces sentence of *fugitation* against him, by which all his movable property falls as escheat to the crown.

FU'GITIVE, *a.* [Fr. *fugitif;* L. *fugitivus*, from *fugio*, to flee, Gr. φεύγω.] 1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind.

> The more tender and *fugitive* parts. *Woodward.*

2. Not tenable; not to be held or detained; readily escaping; as, a *fugitive* idea.—3. Unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable.—4. Fleeing; running from danger or pursuit.—5. Fleeing from duty; eloping; escaping.

> Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears? *Clarissa.*

6. Wandering; vagabond; as, a *fugitive* physician.—7. In *literature*, fugitive compositions are such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.

FU'GITIVE, *n.* One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger.—2. One who has fled or deserted and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment.—3. One hard to be caught or detained.

> Or catch that airy *fugitive*, called wit. *Harte.*

FU'GITIVENESS, *n.* Volatility; fugacity; an aptness to fly away.—2. Instability; unsteadiness.

FUG'LEMAN, or **FLU'GELMAN**, *n.* [G. *flügel*, a wing.] A non-commissioned officer appointed to take his place in front of a regiment, as a guide to the soldiers in the movements of the drill.

FUGUE, *n.* (fūg.) [Fr. *fugue;* L. Sp. and It. *fuga.*] In *music*, a chase or succession in the parts; that which expresses the capital thought or sentiment of the piece, in causing it to pass successively and alternately from one part to another.

FU'GUIST, *n.* A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously.

FUL'CIBLE, *a.* That may be propped or supported.

FUL'CIMENT, *n.* [Lat. *fulcimentum*, from *fulcio*, to prop.] A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests. [*Lit. us.*]

FUL'CRATE, *a.* [from L. *fulcrum*, a prop.] 1. In *bot.*, a *fulcrate* stem is one whose branches descend to the earth, as in Ficus.—2. Furnished with fulcres.

FUL'CRUM, } *n.* [L.] A prop or sup-
FUL'CRE, } port.—2. In *mech.*, that by which a lever is sustained.—3. In *bot.*, the part of a plant which serves to support or defend it, or to facilitate some necessary secretion, as a stipule, a bract, a tendril, a gland, &c.

FULFIL', *v. t.* [A tautological compound of *full* and *fill.*] 1. To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer in execution or event what has been foretold or promised; as, to *fulfil* a prophecy or prediction; to *fulfil* a promise.—2. To accomplish what was intended; to answer a design by execution.

Here nature seems *fulfilled* in all her ends. *Milton.*

3. To accomplish or perform what was desired; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification.

He will *fulfil* the desire of them that fear him; Ps. cxlv.

4. To perform what is required; to answer a law by obedience.

If ye *fulfil* the royal law according to the scriptures, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself, ye do well; James ii.

5. To complete in time.

Fulfil her week; Gen. xxix.

6. In *general*, to accomplish; to complete; to carry into effect.

FULFILL'ED, *pp.* Accomplished; performed; completed; executed.

FULFILL'ER, *n.* One that fulfils or accomplishes.

FULFILL'ING, *ppr.* Accomplishing; performing; completing.

FULFIL'MENT, FULFILL'ING, *n.* Accomplishment; completion; as, the *fulfilment* of prophecy.—2. Execution; performance; as, the *fulfilment* of a promise.

FUL'GENCY, *n.* [L. *fulgens*, from *fulgeo*, to shine. *See* EFFULGENCE.] Brightness; splendour; glitter.

FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

FUL'GID,† *a.* [L. *fulgidus*, from *fulgeo*, to shine.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGID'ITY, *n.* Splendour.

FUL'GOR, *n.* [L.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. [*Lit. us.*]

FUL'GURANT,† *a.* Lightening.

FUL'GURATE,† *v. i.* To flash as lightning.

FULGURA'TION, *n.* [L. *fulguratio*, from *fulgur*, lightning.] Lightning; the act of lightening.—*Fulguration*, in *chem.*, designates the sudden brightening of the melted gold and silver, in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves their surface.

FUL'GURITES, *n.* Vitrified sand tubes, supposed to have originated from the action of lightning.

FULICA, *n.* A genus of birds including the *coots*. [*See* COOT.]

FULIGINOS'ITY, *n.* [L. *fuligo*, soot, probably from the root of *foul*.] Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke.

FULIG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *fuligineus*, *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.] 1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky.—2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.

FULIG'INOUSLY, *adv.* By being sooty.

FULIGULI'NÆ, *n.* A sub-family of the anatidæ. They are commonly called sea-ducks.

FU'LIMART. *See* FOUMART.

FULL, *a.* [Sax. *full*; G. *voll*; W. *gwala*, fulness. Qu. It. *vole*, in composition. *See* FILL and to FULL.] 1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as, a vessel *full* of liquor.—2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; as, a house *full* of furniture; life is *full* of cares and perplexities.—3. Supplied; not vacant.

Had the throne been *full*, their meeting would not have been regular. *Blackstone.*

4. Plump; fat; as, a *full* body.—5. Saturated; sated.

I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams; Is. i.

6. Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. *Locke.*

7. Large; entire; not partial; that fills; as, a *full* meal.—8. Complete; entire; not defective or partial; as, the full accomplishment of a prophecy.—9. Complete; entire; without abatement.

It came to pass at the end of two *full* years, that Pharaoh dreamed; Gen. xli.

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing the whole; as, a *full* narration or description.—11. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct; as, a *full* voice or sound.—12. Mature; perfect; as, a person of *full* age.—13. Entire; complete; denoting the completion of a sentence; as, a *full* stop or point.—14. Spread to view in all dimensions; as, a head drawn with a *full* face.—15. Exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated; as, the *full* moon.—16. Abundant; plenteous; sufficient. We have a *full* supply of provisions for the year.—17. Adequate; equal; as, a *full* compensation or reward for labour.—18. Well fed. 19. Well supplied or furnished; abounding.—20. Copious; ample. The speaker or the writer was *full* upon that point. A *full* band, in music, is when all the voices and instruments are employed. A *full* organ, is when all or most of the stops are out.

FULL, *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent. This instrument answers to the *full*.—2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide. *Shak.*

3. The whole; the total; in the phrase, *at full*.—4. The state of satiety, as, fed to the *full*. The *full* of the moon, is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated, as it always does when in opposition to the sun.

FULL, *adv.* Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution.

The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryden.*

2. With the whole effect.

The diapason closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

4. Directly; as, he looked him *full* in the face. It is placed before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their signification; as, *full* sad.

Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition; Mark vii.

Full is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree.

FULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fullian*; L. *fullo*; Fr. *fouler*; to tread, to press, to full; *foule*, a crowd; It. *folla*, and *folta*, a crowd; *folto*, dense; allied to Eng. *felt*, *filter*, It. *feltro*, from being thick or fulled. Sax. *feala*, many, Gr. πολλοι, that is, a crowd, a throng. *Foul* and *defile* are probably of the same family. As the French *fouler* signifies to tread and to full cloth, so *walker*, a fuller, is from the root of *walk*.] To thicken cloth in a mill. *This is the primary sense;* but in practice, to *full* is to mill; to make compact; or to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

FULL-ACORNED, *a.* Fed to the full with acorns.

FULL-BLOOMED, *a.* Having perfect bloom.

FULL-BLOWN, *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom.—2. Fully distended with wind.

FULL-BOTTOM, *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

FULL-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.

FULL-BUTT, *adv.* Meeting directly and with violence. [*Vulgar.*]

FULL-CHARGED, *a.* Charged to fulness.

FULL-CRAMMED, *a.* Crammed to fulness.

FULL-DRESSED, *a.* Dressed in form or costume.

FULL-DRIVE, *a.* Driving with full speed.

FULL-EARED, *a.* Having the ears or heads full of grain.

FULL-EYED, *a.* Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FACED, *a.* Having a broad face.

FULL-FED, *a.* Fed to fulness; plump with fat.

FULL-FLESHED, *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent.

FULL-FORMED, *a.* Having full form.

FULL-FRAUGHT, *a.* Laden or stored to fulness.

FULL-GORGED, *a.* Over fed; *a term of hawking.*

FULL-GROWN, *a.* Grown to full size.

FULL-HEARTED, *a.* Full of courage or confidence.

FULL-HOT, *a.* Heated to the utmost.—2. Quite as hot as it ought to be.

FULL-LADEN, *a.* Laden to the full.

FULL-MANNED, *a.* Completely furnished with men.

FULL-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a full or strong voice.

FULL-ORBED, *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

FULL-SPREAD, *a.* Extended to the utmost.

FULL-STOMACHED, *a.* Having the stomach crammed.

FULL-STUFFED, *a.* Filled to the utmost extent.

FULL-SUMMED, *a.* Complete in all its parts.

FULL-WINGED, *a.* Having complete wings, or large strong wings.—2. Ready for flight; eager.

FULL'AGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.

FULL'AM, *n.* An old cant word for false dice, named from Fulham, where they were first made.

FULL'ED, *pp.* Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULL'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

FULL'ER'S-EARTH, *n.* A variety of clay, compact but friable, unctuous to the touch, and of various colours, usually with a shade of green. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool.

FULL'ER'S-THISTLE, FULL'ER'S-WEED, *n.* Teasel, a plant of the genus Dipsacus, *D. Fullonum*. The burs are used in dressing cloth.

FULL'ERY, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

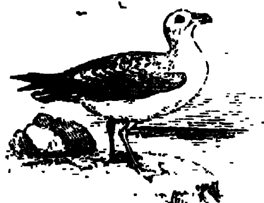
FULL'ING, *ppr.* Thickening cloth in a mill; making compact.

FULL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of thickening cloth, and making it compact and firm in a mill, at the same time the cloth is cleansed of oily matter.

FULL'ING-MILL, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state, and cleanse it. The principal parts of a *fulling-mill* are the wheel, with its trundle, which gives motion to the tree or spindle, whose teeth communicate that motion to the pestles or stampers, which fall into troughs, wherein the cloth is put, with fuller's earth, to be scoured and thickened by this process of beating. *Fulling* is frequently called *milling.*

FUL'LY, *adv.* Completely; entirely; without lack or defect; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent desired; as, to be *fully* persuaded of the truth of a proposition.—2. Completely; perfectly. Things partially known in this life, will be hereafter *fully* disclosed.

FUL'MAR, *n.* A fowl of the genus Procellaria, or petrel kind, larger than a gull, possessing the singular faculty of spouting from its bill a quantity of pure oil against its adversary. It is an inhabitant of the Hebrides; it feeds on the fat of whales, and when one of them is taken, will perch on it even when alive, and pick out pieces of flesh.—2. The foulimart or fulimart. [*See* FOUMART.]



Fulmar (Procellaria glacialis).

FUL'MINANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *fulminans.*] Thundering.

FUL'MINATE, *v. i.* [L. *fulmino*, from *fulmen*, thunder, from a root in *Bl*, which signifies to throw or to burst forth.] 1. To thunder.—2. To make a loud sudden noise, or a sudden sharp crack; to detonate; as, *fulminating* gold.—3. To hurl papal thunder; to issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as the pope.

FUL'MINATE, *v. t.* To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; to send out, as a menace or censure by ecclesiastical authority.—2. To cause to explode.

FUL'MINATE, *n.* An explosive compound. [*See* FULMINATING.]

FUL'MINATING, *ppr.* Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.—2. Hurling papal denunciations, menaces, or censures.—*Fulminating compounds* or *fulminates*, explosive compounds of the fulminic acid with various bases, such as fulminating gold, mercury, platinum, and silver. The old fulminating powder is a mixture of nitre, sulphur, and potash. The fulminate of mercury is extensively used as a priming to the caps of percussion locks.

FULMINA'TION, *n.* A thundering.—2. Denunciation of censure or threats, as by papal authority.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe.*

3. The explosion of certain chemical preparations; detonation.

FUL'MINATORY, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.

FUL'MINE,† *v. t.* To thunder.

FULMIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid corresponding in composition with the cyanic acid. In combination with the oxide of silver and the oxide of mercury, this acid constitutes the fulminating silver and fulminating mercury.

FUL'NESS, *n.* [from *full.*] The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant.—2. The state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance.—3. Completeness; the state of a thing, in which nothing is wanted; perfection.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy; Ps. xvi.

4. Repletion; satiety; as from intemperance.—5. Repletion of vessels; as, *fulness* of blood.—6. Plenty; wealth; affluence.—7. Struggling perturbation; swelling; as, the *fulness* of the heart.—8. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought. *Dryden.*

9. Loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear.

FUL'SOME, *a.* [Sax. *ful*, foul.] 1. Nauseous; offensive; gross; disgusting.

He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills. *Roscommon.*

2. Rank; offensive to the smell; as, a rank and *fulsome* smell.—3. Lustful; as, *fulsome* ewes.—4. Tending to obscenity; as, a *fulsome* epigram.

FUL'SOMELY, *adv.* Rankly; grossly; nauseously; obscenely.

FUL'SOMENESS, *n.* Nauseousness; rank smell; obscenity; grossness.

FUL'VID, *a.* [*See* FULVOUS, which is generally used.]

FUL'VOUS, *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Yellow; tawny; saffron-coloured.

FUMA'DO, *n.* [L. *fumus*, smoke.] A smoked fish.

FUM'AGE, *n.* [L. *fumus*, smoke.] Tax on smoke places; hearth money.

FUMAR'AMIDE, *n.* A substance formed by the action of aqua ammoniæ or fumarate of oxide of ethule. It is a snow-white powder. By acids and alkalies it is resolved, like other amides, into ammonia and the acid.

FUM'ARATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of fumaric acid with a base.

FUMA'RIC ACID, *n.* A monobasic acid, a product of the action of heat on malic acid. It forms fine, soft, micaceous scales, soluble in water and alcohol. It unites with several bases, producing fumarates.

FUMARIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of exogenous plants. It consists of slender-stemmed herbaceous plants, many of which scramble up others, by aid of their twisting leafstalks. *Fumaria officinalis* is one of the commonest of weeds; many species are objects of cultivation by the gardener, for the sake of their showy flowers; all are reputed diaphoretics, and aperients. They only inhabit the cooler parts of the world, alike avoiding extremes of heat or cold.

FUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *fommelen*; Dan. *famler*; Sw. *famla*, properly, to stop, stammer, falter, hesitate, to feel along, to grope.] 1. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly.—2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly; as, to *fumble* for an excuse.—3. To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers. *Shak.*

FUM'BLE, *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together.

FUM'BLER, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.

FUM'BLING, *ppr.* Groping; managing awkwardly.

FUM'BLINGLY, *adv.* In an awkward manner.

FUME *n.* [L. *fumus*, Fr *fumée*, smoke.] 1. Smoke; vapour from combustion, as from burning wood or tobacco.—2. Vapour; volatile matter ascending in a dense body.—3. Exhalation from the stomach; as, the *fumes* of wine.—4. Rage; heat; as, the *fumes* of passion.—5. Any thing unsubstantial or fleeting.—6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

FUME, *v. i.* [L. *fumo*, Fr *fumer*, It. *fumare*, to smoke.] 1. To smoke; to throw off vapour, as in combustion.

Where the golden altar *fumed.* *Milton.*

2. To yield vapour or visible exhalations.

Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain *Roscommon.*

3. To pass off in vapours.

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity. *Cheyne.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*

FUME, *v. t.* To smoke; to dry in smoke.—2. To perfume.

She *fumed* the temple with an od'rous flame. *Dryden*

3. To disperse or drive away in vapours.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FUMED, *pp* Smoked; dried in smoke.

FUMELESS, *a.* Free from fumes.

FU'MET, *n.* [Fr.] The dung of deer.

FU'MID, *a.* [L *fumidus.*] Smoky; vaporous.

FUMID'ITY, *n.* Smokiness.

FUMIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing smoke.

FUMIF'UGIST, *n.* [L. *fumus* and *fugo.*] He or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

FU'MIGANT, *a.* Fuming.

FU'MIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *fumigo*; Fr. *fumiger*; from *fumus*, smoke.] 1. To smoke; to perfume.—2. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke; as, in *chem.*, or in *med.*, by inhaling it, or in cleansing infected apartments.

FU'MIGATED, *pp.* Smoked; exposed to smoke.

FU'MIGATING, *ppr.* Smoking; applying smoke to.

FUMIGA'TION, *n.* [L. *fumigatio.*] 1. The act of smoking or applying smoke, as, in *chem.*, for softening a metal, or in the healing art by inhaling the smoke of certain substances. Expectoration is often assisted, and sometimes ulcers of the lungs healed, by *fumigation.*—*Fumigation* signifies also, the employment of fumes or vapours to purify articles of apparel, and goods or apartments, supposed to be imbued with some infectious or contagious poison or fumes. The common vapours used for this purpose, have, in all probability, little or no efficacy. The diffusion of such powerful agents as chlorine gas, muriatic acid gas, or nitric acid vapour, should alone be trusted to for the destruction of morbific or contagious effluvia.—2. Vapours; scent raised by fire.

FU'MIGATORY, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing by smoke.

FUMING, *ppr.* Smoking; emitting vapours; raging; fretting.

FUMING LIQUOR, *n* A name given to various chemical preparations, which emit fumes, on exposure to the air. The fuming liquor of Boyle is a hydroguretted sulphuret of ammonia; that of

Liberius is bichloride of tin. Fuming liquor of arsenic, sesquichloride of arsenic.

FUMINGLY, *adv.* Angrily; in a rage.

FUMISH, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric. [*Lit. us.*]

FU'MITORY, *n.* [L. *fumaria herba;* Fr. *fumeterre;* from *fumus;* smoke.] The *fumaria* of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Diadelphia, order hexandria; and nat. order Fumariaceæ. Several species are found in this country; as, the ramping *fumitory* (*F. capreolata*), common *fumitory* (*F. officinalis*), which grows in dry fields and road sides, and is also frequent in highly cultivated gardens. Its leaves are used medicinally, and an infusion of them, or the expressed juice of the fresh plant, is employed as a cure for many diseases of the skin of the leprous kind.

FUMOUS, } *a.* Producing fume; full of
FUMY, } vapour.

> From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
> And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast. *Dryden.*

FUN, *n.* [G. *wonne.*] Sport; mirthful drollery. A word of frequent use in *Scotland*, and supposed to be derived from old English, *fonne*, to be foolish. It is often applied, in *vulgar language*, to what is ridiculous. [Qu. Eth. *wani*, to play.]

FUNAM'BULATE, *v. t.* To walk on a rope.

FUNAM'BULATING, *ppr.* Walking on a rope.

FUNAM'BULATORY, *a.* Performing like a rope dancer; narrow, like the walk of a rope dancer.

FUNAM'BULIST, *n.* [L. *funis*, rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.] A rope walker or dancer.

FUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *functio*, from *fungor*, to perform.] 1. In a *general sense*, the doing, executing, or performing of any thing; discharge; performance; as, the *function* of a calling or office. More generally,—2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character, or required of a person in that station or character. Thus we speak of the *functions* of a chancellor, judge, or bishop; the *functions* of a parent or guardian. —3. Trade; occupation. [*Less proper.*] —4. The office of any particular part of animal bodies; the peculiar or appropriate action of a member or part of the body, by which the animal economy is carried on. Thus we speak of the *functions* of the brain and nerves, of the heart, of the liver, of the muscles, &c.—5. Power; faculty, animal, or intellectual.

> As the mind opens, and its *functions* spread. *Pope.*

6. Function, animal or vegetable, motion, operation, or performance of the acts which the organs, or system of organs, are fitted by nature to perform; the proper action of the mechanism.—7. In *math.*, the *function* of a variable quantity, is any algebraic expression into which that quantity enters, mixed with other quantities that have invariable values. A quantity is said to be a *function* of another quantity, when its value depends on that quantity, and known quantities only; and it is said to be a *function* of several quantities when its value depends on those quantities, and known quantities only.

FUNC'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to functions; performed by the functions.

FUNC'TIONALLY, *adv.* By means of the functions.

FUNC'TIONARY, *n.* One who holds an office or trust; as, a public *functionary;* secular *functionaries.*

FUND, *n.* [Fr. *fond;* Sp. *fondo, funda;* L. *fundus*, ground, bottom, foundation; connected with L. *fundo*, to found, the sense of which is to throw down, to set, to lay; Ir. *bon* or *bun*, bottom; Heb. Ch. Syr. בנא, *banah*, Ar. *bana*, to build. The L. *funda*, a sling, a casting net or purse, It. *fonda*, is from the same source.] 1. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation, undertaken with a view to profit, and by means of which expenses and credit are supported. Thus the capital stock of a banking institution is called its *fund;* the joint stock of a commercial or manufacturing house constitutes its *fund* or *funds;* and hence the word is applied to the money which an individual may possess, or the means he can employ for carrying on any enterprise or operation. No prudent man undertakes an expensive business without *funds.*—2. Money lent to government, constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt. Thus we say, a man is interested in the *funds* or *public funds*, when he owns the stock or the evidences of the public debt; and the *funds* are said to rise or fall, when a given amount of that debt sells for more or less in the market.—3. Money or income destined to the payment of the interest of a debt.—4. A *sinking fund* is a sum of money appropriated to the purchase of the public stocks or the payment of the public debt.—5. A stock or capital to afford supplies of any kind; as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of wit. Hence, —6. Abundance; ample stock or store.

FUND, *v. t.* To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of; as, to *fund* exchequer bills or government notes; to *fund* a national debt.—2. To place money in a fund.

FUND'AMENT, *n.* [L. *fundamentum*, from *fundo*, to set.] 1. The seat; the lower part of the body or of the intestinum rectum.—2.† Foundation.

FUNDAMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation. Hence, essential: important; as, a *fundamental* truth or principle, a *fundamental* law.—*Fundamental note*, in *music*, the principal note in a song or composition, to which all the rest are adapted. It is commonly called the *key* or the *key-note* of the composition.—*Fundamental bass*, the lowest note or root of a chord.

FUNDAMENT'AL, *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the ground-work of a system; essential part; as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.—*Fundamental base* or *bass*, in *music*, a base consisting of a succession of fundamental notes. It is not played, but it shows the harmony to be legitimate.

FUNDAMENT'ALLY, *adv.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation. All power is *fundamentally* in the citizens of a country.

FUND'ED, *pp.* Furnished with funds for regular payment of the interest of.

FUND'ING, *ppr.* Providing funds for the payment of the interest of.

FUND'ING-SYSTEM, *n.* The manner in which governments give security to public loans, and thereby strengthen the public credit. It provides, that, on the creation of a public loan, funds shall immediately be formed and secured by law, for the payment of the interest, until the state reduces the whole, and also for the gradual redemption of the capital itself, by means of a sinking fund. [*See* FUND.]

FUND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of funds.

FUNE'BRIAL, } †*a.* [L. *funebris*] Per-
FUNE'BRIOUS, } taining to funerals.

FU'NERAL, *n.* [It. *funerale;* Fr. *funerailles;* from L. *funus*, from *funale*, a cord, a torch, from *funis*, a rope or cord, as torches were made of cords, and were used in burials among the Romans.] 1. Burial; the ceremony of burying a dead human body; the solemnization of interment; obsequies.—2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.—3. Burial; interment.

FU'NERAL, *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead; as, *funeral* rites, honours, or ceremonies; a *funeral* torch; *funeral* feast or games; *funeral* oration.

FUNERA'TION,† *n.* Solemnization of a funeral.

FUNE'REAL, *a.* Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial.—2. Dark; dismal; mournful.

FUNEST',† *a.* Lamentable.

FUN'GATE, *n.* [from *fungus.*] A compound of fungic acid and a base.

FUNGE,† *n.* [from L. *fungus.*] A soft head; a fool.

FUN'GIA, *n.* A genus of corals.

FUNG'IBLES, *n. plur.* [from L. *fungor.*] In *Scots law*, movable goods and effects, which may be estimated by weight, number, or measure, as grain or coin.

FUN'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms.—*Fungic acid*, an acid discovered in the juice of most fungi. When pure, it is colourless, very sour, uncrystallizable, and deliquescent.

FUN'GIFORM, *a.* [*fungus* and *form*] In *mineralogy*, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus.

FUN'GIN, *n.* The fleshy part of mushrooms, now considered as a peculiar vegetable principle. It is whitish, soft, insipid, and but little elastic. It is a highly nutritious substance.

FUN'GITE, *n.* [from *fungus.*] A kind of fossil coral.

FUNGIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *fungus* and *voro*] Feeding on mushrooms.

FUN'GOID, *a.* Having the appearance of a mushroom.

FUNGOS'ITY, *n.* Soft excrescence.

FUN'GOUS, *a.* Like a fungus; excrescent; spongy; soft.—2. Growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.



1. Agaricus comatus, tall cylindrical agaric. 2. Boletus edulis, edible boletus. 3. Morchella esculenta, round-headed morel.

FUN'GUS, *n.* [L.] A mushroom, vulgarly called a toad-stool. The Fungi constitute an order of plants of a peculiar organization and manner of growth. They belong to the class Cryptogamia. They vary greatly in size, form, colour, and consistence. Under the name Fungi, botanists comprehend

not only the various races of mushrooms, toadstools, and similar produtions, but a large number of microscopic plants growing upon other plants, and substances forming the appearances called mouldiness, mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry-rot, &c.—2. A spongy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds. The term is particularly applied to any morbid excrescence, whether in wounds or arising spontaneously.

FU'NICLE, *n.* [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a cord.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre. In *bot.*, the little stalk by which a seed is attached to the placenta; the stalk that supports the ovule; and which is called by some the *podosperm*.

FUNIC'ULAR, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.—*Funicular machine.* In *mech.*, if a body fixed to two or more ropes is sustained by powers which act by means of those ropes, the assemblage is called the *funicular machine*, or *rope machine*. When a rope is stretched horizontally between two points its own weight will prevent it from becoming perfectly straight, whatever be the stretching force; and a very small force applied at its middle point, at right angles to its length, will overcome a very great resistance at the points to which its extremities are attached. In this manner a very small force may be made to raise a very great weight to a minute height. This method of applying force is familiar to seamen, who frequently have recourse to it in bracing their sails.

FUNK, *n.* [Qu. Arm. *fancq*, Fr. *fange*, mud, mire, matter.] An offensive smell. [*Vulgar.*]

FUNK, *v. i.* To stink through fear. [*Vulgar.*] In *Scotland, to funk* signifies to strike, to kick behind, as a horse.—*To be in a funk*, signifies to be in a surly ill humour, or in a state of agitation.

FUNK, *v. t.* To envelope with offensive smoke or vapour. [*Vulgar.*]

FUN'NEL, *n.* [W. *fynel*, an air-hole, funnel, or chimney, from *fwn*, breath, source, connected with *fount*,—*which see.*] 1. A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends.—2. A vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex; a tunnel.

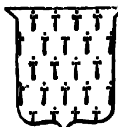
FUN'NELFORM, } *a.* Having the
FUN'NELSHAPED, } form of a funnel or inverted hollow cone.—*Funnel shaped* or *infundibiliform*, in *bot.*, is applied to a monopetalous corolla, shaped like a funnel, as in the thorn apple, tobacco, &c.


Funnelshaped.

FUN'NY, *a.* [from *fun.*] Droll; comical.

FUN'NY, *n.* A light boat.

FUR, *n.* [Fr. *fourrure*, from *fourrer*, to put on, to thrust in, to stuff. The sense seems to be, to stuff, to make thick, or to put on and thus make thick. In Welsh, *fer* is dense, solid.] 1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and serves to keep animals warm in cold climates.—2. The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; as, a cargo of *furs*.—3. Strips of skins with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornamenting. Garments are lined or faced with *fur*.—4. Hair in general; *a loose application of the word.*—5. A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever. In *her.*, the furs are generally reckoned six in number, all, excepting that which is plain white, artificially formed by sewing the natural skins together. Furs were used for the donbling or lining of state robes and mantles; they are also borne on the shield and charges, and consist either of one colour alone or of more colours than one. The furs of two colours are, *Ermine, Ermines, Erminois, Pean, Vair, Vaire, Varry, Cuppy*, and *Erminites.* [*See* these terms.]


Ermine.

FUR, *v. t.* To line, face, or cover with fur; as, a *furred* robe.—2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.—3 To line with a board, as in carpentry.

FUR'-WROUGHT, *a.* (fur'-raut.) Made of fur.

FURA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *furax*, from *furor*, to steal.] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. [*Lit. us.*]

FURAC'ITY, *n.* Thievishness. [*Lit. us.*]

FUR'BELOW, *n.* [Fr. It. and Sp. *falbala.*] A piece of stuff plaited and puckered, on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.


Furbelows.

FUR'BELOW, *v. t.* To put on a furbelow; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress.

FUR'BELOWED, *pp.* Furnished with a furbelow.

FUR'BELOWING, *ppr.* Adorning with a furbelow.

FUR'BISH, *v. t.* [It. *forbire*; Fr. *fourbir.*] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; as, to *furbish* a sword or spear; to *furbish* arms.

FUR'BISHABLE, *a.* That may be furbished.

FUR'BISHED, *pp.* Scoured to brightness; polished; burnished.

FUR'BISHER, *n.* One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

FUR'BISHING, *ppr.* Rubbing to brightness; polishing.

FUR'CATE, or **FUR'CATED**, *a.* [L. *furca*, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

FURCA'TION, *n.* A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork.

FUR'CULA, *n.* [L.] A peculiar formation of bone in birds of a fork-like shape, commonly known as the merry-thought bone. The *furcula* serves to keep the wings at a proper distance in flying.

FUR'DLE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *fardeau*, a bundle.] To draw up into a bundle.

FUR'FUR, *n.* [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.

FURFURA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *furfuraceus.*] Scaly; branny; scurfy; like bran; a term applied to certain eruptions, in which the cuticle peels off in scales; also to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in the urine.

FURIO'SANT, *ppr.* In *her.*, a term applicable to the bull, bugle, and other animals, when depicted in a rage or in madness. It is also termed *rangant.*

FURIO'SITY, *n.* In *Scots law*, a term signifying madness, as distinguished from fatuity, or idiocy.

FU'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *furiosus*; Fr. *furieux.* *See* FURY.] 1. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence; as, a *furious* stream; a *furious* wind or storm.—2. Raging; violent; transported with passion; as, a *furious* animal.—3. Mad; phrenetic.

FU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently; as, to run *furiously*; to attack one *furiously.*

FU'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation.—2. Madness; phrensy; rage.

FURL, *v. t.* [Fr. *ferler*; Arm. *furlea*; Sp. *aferrar*, to grapple, to seize, to furl.] To draw up; to contract; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten by a gasket or cord.

FURL'ED, *pp.* Wrapped and fastened to a yard, &c.

FURL'ING, *ppr.* Wrapping or rolling and fastening to a yard, &c.—*Furling in a body*, a particular method of rolling up a top sail, only practised in harbours, and is performed by gathering all the loose parts of the sail into the bunt, about the top-mast.—*Furling line*, a cord employed in the operation of furling.

FUR'LONG, *n.* [Sax. *furlang*; *far* or *fur*, and *long*, or *furh*, a furrow, the length of a furrow.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

FUR'LOUGH, *n.* [D. *verlof*; G. *urlaub*; Dan. *forlov* or *orlov*; compounded of the root of *fare*, to go, and *leave*, permission. *See* FARE and LEAVE.] Leave of absence; a word used only in *milit. affairs.* Leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.

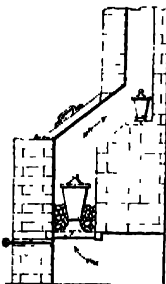
FUR'LOUGH, *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to an officer or soldier.

FUR'LOUGHED, *pp.* Having a furlough.

FUR'MENTY. *See* FRUMENTY.

FUR'NACE, *n.* [Fr. *fournaise*, *fourneau*; from L. *fornax*, *furnus*, either from *burning*, or the sense is an arch.] 1. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, for melting ores or metals, &c. A furnace for casting cannon and other large op-

erations is inclosed with walls through which a current of air is blown from a large bellows. In smaller operations a vessel is constructed with a chamber or cavity, with a door and a grate.—*Furnaces* are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are applied. In constructing furnaces, the following objects must be kept in view: —1. To concentrate the heat, and direct it as much as possible to the substances to be acted upon. 2. To prevent the dissipation of the heat after it is produced. 3. To obtain the greatest quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel. 4. To be able to regulate at pleasure the necessary degree of heat and have it wholly at the operator's management. The annexed figure represents the usual form of the common air-furnace, which is mostly used for the melting of metals. — 2. In *scripture*, a place of cruel bondage and affliction; Deut. iv.—3. Grievous afflictions by which men are tried; Ezek. xxii.—4. A place of temporal torment; Dan. iii.—5. Hell; the place of endless torment; Matt. xiii.


Air-Furnace.

FUR'NACE, *v. t* To throw out sparks as a furnace.

FUR'NIMENT,† *n.* [Fr. *fourniment.*] Furniture.

FUR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fournir; Arm. fourniçza;* It. *fornire.* There is a close affinity, in sense and elements, between *furnish, garnish,* and the L. *orno,* which may have been *forno* or *horno.* We see in *furlough,* above, the *f* is lost in three of the languages, and it may be so in *orno.* The primary sense is to put on, or to set on] 1. To supply with any thing wanted or necessary; as, to *furnish* a family with provisions; to *furnish* arms for defence; to *furnish* a table; to *furnish* a library; to *furnish* one with money or implements.—2. To supply; to store; as, to *furnish* the mind with ideas; to *furnish* one with knowledge or principles.—3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages; as, to *furnish* a house or a room. —4. To equip; to fit for an expedition; to supply.

FUR'NISHED, *a.* Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries. A term used in *her.* When a horse is horne, bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned in blazon, he is then said to be *furnished* or *completely furnished.* It is likewise applicable to other things, as the attire of a stag.

FUR'NISHER, *n.* One who supplies or fits out.

FUR'NISHING, *ppr.* Supplying; fitting; garnishing.

FUR'NISHMENT. *n.* A supply of furniture or things necessary.

FUR'NITURE, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture;* It. *fornimento;* Arm. *fournimand.*] 1. Goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages necessary or convenient for house-keeping; whatever is added to the interior of a house or apartment, for use or convenience.—2. Appendages; that which is added for use or ornament; as, the earth with all its *furniture.*—3. Equipage; ornaments; decorations; *in a very general sense.*—4. In *music,* an organ with mixed notes, sometimes called mixture.—5. In *printing,* the materials used to extend pages of type to their proper length; also to separate them when imposed, to a just distance from each other, so that when the sheet is printed and folded, the margin shall be regular and uniform. —6. In *arch.,* the visible brasswork of locks, knobs to doors, window shutters, and the like.

FU'ROR, *n.* [L.] Fury; rage.

FUR'RED, *pp.* [*See* FUR.] Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of a board.

FUR'RIER, *n.* A dealer in furs; one who makes or sells muffs, tippets, &c.

FUR'RIERY, *n.* Furs in general.

FUR'RING, *ppr.* Lining or ornamenting with fur; lining with a board.

FUR'RING, *n.* In *arch*, the small slips of timber nailed on joists or rafters to bring them to a level. [*See* FIRRINGS.]

FUR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *fur* or *furh;* G. *furche.* Qu. Gr. φαρόω, to plough.] 1. A trench in the earth made by a plough. —2. A long narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove.—3. A hollow made by wrinkles in the face.

FUR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax *fyrian*] 1. To cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plough.—2. To make long narrow channels or grooves in.—3. To cut; to make channels in; to plough; as, to *furrow* the deep.—4. To make hollows in by wrinkles. Sorrow *furrows* the brow.

FUR'RŌW-DRAINING, *n.* In *agriculture*, a new and improved mode of draining land, by making a drain at each furrow, or between every two ridges. The ridges being raised in the middle, the superabundant moisture on the sloping sides naturally finds its way to the drains, and is thence conveyed off the field.

FUR'RŌWED, *pp.* Cut in furrows; ploughed; grooved; channelled.—2. *a.* Having longitudinal channels, ridges, or grooves; as, a *furrowed* stem.

FUR'RŌWFĀCED, *a.* Having a wrinkled or furrowed face.

FUR'RŌWING, *ppr.* Cutting in trenches; making longitudinal grooves or channels.

FUR'RŌWWEED, *n.* A weed growing on ploughed land.

FUR'RY, *a.* [from *fur.*] Covered with fur; dressed in fur.—2. Consisting of fur or skins; as, *furry* spoils.

FUR'THER, *a.* [Sax. *further,* comparative of *forth,* from *feor,* far; *faran,* to go, to advance.] 1. More or most distant; as, the *further* end of the field. —2. Additional. We have a *further* reason for this opinion. We have nothing *further* to suggest.

What *further* need have we of witnesses? Matt. xxvi.

FUR'THER, *adv.* To a greater distance. He went *further.*

FUR'THER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrthrian;* G. *fördern.*] To help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to forward; hence, to help or assist.

This binds thee then to *further* my design. *Dryden.*

FUR'THERANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith; Phil. i.

FUR'THERED, *pp.* Promoted; advanced.

FUR'THERER, *n.* One who helps to advance; a promoter.

FUR'THERING, *ppr.* Promoting; advancing.

FUR'THERMORE, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

FUR'THEST, *a. sup.* Most distant either in time or place.

FUR'THEST, *adv.* At the greatest distance.

FUR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *furtivus;* Fr. *furtif;* from *fur;* a thief, *furor,* to steal.] Stolen; obtained by theft.

FU'RUNCLE, *n.* [L. *furunculus;* Fr. *furoncle;* from L. *furia, furo.*] A superficial inflammatory tumour, deep, red, hard, circumscribed, acutely tender to the touch, suppurating with a central core, commonly called a boil.

FU'RY, *n.* [L. *furor, furia;* Fr. *fureur, furie;* from L. *furo,* to rage; W. *fyrraw,* to drive.] 1. A violent rushing; impetuous motion; as, the *fury* of the winds.—2. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence.

I do oppose my patience to his *fury.* *Shak.*

3 Enthusiasm; heat of the mind.—4. In *myth*, a deity; a goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman.—The *furies* among the Greeks were *Eumenides* and *Erinnys,* and among the Romans *Furiæ* and *Diræ.* They were held to be the avengers of murder, perjury, and filial ingratitude. Later mythologists reckon three furies, *Alecto, Megæra,* and *Tisiphone.*

FURZE, *n.* [Sax. *fyrs;* probably W. *ferz,* thick.] The Ulex of Linn.; a genus of plants of the class Diadelphia, order decandria; and nat. order Leguminosæ. The common furze, gorse, or whin [*U. Europæus,*] is a low shrubby plant, very hardy, and very abundant in barren, heathy, sandy, and gravelly soils throughout the west of Europe. The stem is two or three feet high, very much branched, and the branches full of spines; at the summit the leaves are simple, and the flowers solitary and yellow. It often covers, exclusively, large tracts of country, and makes a splendid appearance when in flower. It is used as fuel, and sometimes the tops of the branches are used as fodder for horses and cattle, after having been beaten or bruised to soften the prickles. The dwarf furze, [*U. nanus,*] as well as the common furze, is found in many parts of Britain and Ireland

FURZ'Y, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

FUSCA'TION, *n.* A darkening obscurity.

FUS'CIN, *n.* A brownish matter insoluble in water, obtained from empyreumatic animal oil.

FUS'CITE, *n.* A mineral of a grayish or greenish black colour, found in Norway.

FUS'CUS, *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown; of a dark colour.

FUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *fundo, fusum,* to pour out.] To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve.

FUSE, *v. i.* To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FŪSED, *pp.* Melted; liquefied.

FUSEE', *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *fusée, fuseau;* from L. *fusus,* a spindle, from *fund,*

fudi, fusum.] The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord. It is a mechanical contrivance for equalizing the power of the main-spring; for as the action of a spring varies with its distance from the quiescent position, the power derived from the force of a spring requires to be modified according to circumstances, before it can become a proper substitute for a uniform power. In order therefore to correct this irregular action of the main-spring the fusee on which the chain or catgut acts is made somewhat conical, so that its radius at every point may be adapted to the strength of the spring.

FUSEE', *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. a squib.] A small neat musket or firelock. But we now use *fusil.*—2. *Fusee* or *fuse* of a bomb or grenade, a small pipe filled with combustible matter by which fire is communicated to the powder in the bomb; but as the matter burns slowly, time is given, before the charge takes fire, for the bomb to reach its destination.—3. The track of a buck.

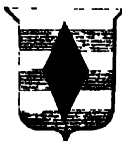
FUSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* FUSIBLE.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FU'SIBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from Lat. *fusus*, from *fundo.*] That may be melted or liquefied. The earths are found to be *fusible.*—*Fusible metal*, an alloy of 3 parts of lead, with 2 of tin, and 5 of bismuth, which melts at 197° Fahr.

FU'SIFORM, *a.* [L. *fusus*, a spindle, and *form.*] Shaped like a spindle; applied to spindle-shaped roots, that is, tapering to either end, as the radish.

FU'SILE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *fusile;* L. *fusilis*, from *fusus, fundo.*] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.—2. Running; flowing, as a liquid.

FU'SIL, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from L. *fusus, fundo.*] 1. A light musket or firelock.—2. A bearing in heraldry resembling the lozenge, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.



Fusil.

FUSILEER, or **FUSILIER**, *n.* [from *fusil.*] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil. In former times the name of infantry soldiers who bore fire-arms, as distinguished from pikemen and archers. The name still remains in our army, as to the 3rd of the three household regiments of Foot Guards, who are called Scots *Fusiliers;* also as to the 7th regiment of the line, called Royal *Fusiliers.*

FU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *fusio;* Fr. *fusion;* from L. *fundo, fusum.*] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent; as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals.—2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat; as metals in *fusion.*—*Watery fusion*, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.—*Point of fusion of metals*, the degree of heat at which they melt, or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus potassium fuses at 136° Fahr., bismuth at 497°, zinc at 773°, silver 1873°, gold 2016°. Malleable iron requires the highest heat of a smith's forge; while cerium, platinum and some other metals, are infusible in the heat of a smith's forge, but are fusible before the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe.

FU'SOME, *a.* Handsome; neat; notable. [*Local.*]

FUSS, *n.* [allied perhaps to Gr. φυσάω, to blow or puff.] A tumult; a bustle. [*Colloq.*]

FUS'SOCK, *n.* A large, gross woman. [*Local.*]

FUS'SY, *a.* Moving and acting with fuss; bustling. [*Colloq.*]

FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fût;* It. *fusta;* L. *fustis*, a staff.] The shaft of a column.

FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fût.*] A strong musty smell.

FUST, *v. i.* To become mouldy; to smell ill.

FUST'ED, *a.* Mouldy; ill smelling.

FUS'TET, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *fustete.*] The wood of the *Rhus cotinus*, which yields a fine orange colour. It is known also by the name of *young fustic*, but it is quite distinct from the *Morus tinctoria* or *old fustic*, being a species of sumach.

FUS'TIAN, *n.* [Fr. *futaine;* Sp. *fustan*, the name of a place.] 1. A kind of cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen.—2. An inflated style of writing; a kind of writing in which high-sounding words are used, above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; a swelling style; bombast.

> *Fustian* in thoughts and words ill sorted
> Dryden

FUS'TIAN, *a* Made of fustian —2 In *style*, swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

FUS'TIANIST, *n.* One who writes bombast.

FUS'TIC, *n.* [Sp. *fuste*, wood, timber; L. *fustis*] The wood of the *Maclura tinctoria* of Don, a tree growing in the West Indies. It is a large and handsome tree, and the timber, though like most other dye-woods, brittle, or at least easily splintered, is hard and strong. It is extensively used as an ingredient in the dyeing of yellow, and is largely imported for that purpose.

FUSTIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *fustigo*] To beat with a cudgel; to cane

FUSTIGA'TION, *n.* [L. *fustigatio*, from *fustigo*, to beat with a cudgel, from *fustis*, a stick or club.] Among *the ancient Romans*, a punishment by beating with a stick or club, inflicted on freemen.

FUSTILA'RIAN, *n* A low fellow; a scoundrel. *Used by Shakspeare.*

FUSTI'LUG, } **FUSTI'LUGS**, } *n.* A gross, fat, unwieldy person. [*Not much used.*]

FUST'INESS, *n* A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from mouldiness, or mouldiness itself.

FUST'Y, *a.* [*See* FUST.] Mouldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

FU'SURE, *n.* A smelting. [*See* FUSE.]

FU'SUS, *n.* The Murex of Linn. A subfusiform univalve shell, ventricose in its middle or lower part, with a canaliculated base, an elongated spire, a smooth columella, and the lip not slit. The genus comprises many species

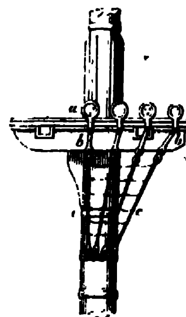
FU'TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *futilis*, from *futio*, to pour out; *effutio*, to prate or babble; Heb. and Ch. בטא, *bata*, to utter rashly or foolishly.] 1.† Talkative; loquacious; tattling.—2. Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; worthless.—3. Of no effect.

FU'TILELY, *adv.* In a futile manner.

FUTIL'ITY, *n.* Talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity. [In this sense, not now used.]—2. Triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect; as, to expose the *futility* of arguments.—3. The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing; as, the *futility* of measures or schemes.

FU'TILOUS,† *a.* Worthless; trifling.

FUT'TOCK, *n.* [from *foot-hook*, or probably corrupted from *foot-lock.*] In *a ship*, the futtocks are the middle timbers, between the floor and the upper timbers, or the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.—*Futtock plates*, iron plates



Futtock.

a a Dead eyes. b b Futtock plates
c c Futtock shrouds.

the upper part of which is open like a ring to fix the dead eyes in, and round holes are punched at the lower end for the futtock shrouds to hook in.—*Futtock shrouds*, small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the main, mizzen, and foremasts to the shrouds of the topmasts.—*Futtock stave*, a short piece of rope served over with spun yarn, to which the shrouds are confined at the cat-harpings.

FU'TURE, *a.* [L. *futurus;* Fr. *futur.*] 1. That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present, indefinitely. The next moment is *future* to the present.—2. The *future tense*, in *gram.*, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.

FU'TURE, *n.* Time to come; a time subsequent to the present; as, the *future* shall be as the present; in *future;* for the *future.* In such phrases, time or season is implied.

FU'TURELY,† *adv.* In time to come.

FUTURI''TION, *n* The state of being to come or exist hereafter.

FUTU'RITY, *n.* Future time; time to come.—2. Event to come.

> All *futurities* are naked before the All-seeing Eye. South.

3. The state of being yet to come, or to come hereafter.

FUZZ, *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.

FUZZ, *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

FUZZ'BALL, *n* A kind of fungus or mushroom, which when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust.—2, A puff.

FUZZLE, *v. t.* To intoxicate.

FUZZ'LED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

FY, *exclam.* A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt,

> *Fy*, my lord, *fy!* a soldier, and afraid?
> Shak.

G

G, the seventh letter and the fifth articulation of the English Alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages; it being found in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, Phenician, Ethiopic, and Arabic. In the latter language, it is called *giim* or *jim;* but in the others, *gimel, gomal,* or *gamal,* that is, *camel,* from its shape, which resembles the neck of that animal, at least in the Chaldee and Hebrew. It is the third letter in the Chaldee, Syriac, Hebrew, Samaritan, and Greek; the fifth in the Arabic, and the twentieth in the Ethiopic. The Greek Γ *gamma* is the Chaldaic ג inverted. The early Latins used C for the Greek *gamma,* and hence C came to hold the third place in the order of the Alphabet; the place which *gimel* holds in the oriental languages. The two letters are primarily palatals, and so nearly allied in sound that they are easily convertible; and they have been reciprocally used the one for the other. But in the Assyrian languages, *gimel* had two sounds; one close, as we pronounce the letter in *gave, good;* the other compound, as the English *j,* or as *ch* in *chase.* In the Arabic, this letter has the sound of the English *j* or *dzh,* and this sound it has in many English words, as in *genius, gem, ginger.* It retains its close sound in all cases, before *a, o,* and *u;* but before *e, i,* and *y,* its sound is close or compound, as custom has dictated, and its different sounds are not reducible to rules. It is silent in some words before *n,* as in *benign, condign, malign, campaign;* but it resumes its sound in *benignity* and *malignity.* G is mute before *n* in *gnash, gnaw;* it is silent also in many words when united with *h,* as in *bright, might, night, nigh, high.* The Saxon *g* has in many words been softened or liquefied into *y* or *ow;* as Sax. *dæg, gear,* Eng. *day, year;* Sax. *bugan,* Eng. to *bow.* The Celtic nations had a peculiar manner of beginning the sound of *u* or *w* with the articulation *g,* or rather prefixing this articulation to that vowel. Thus *guard* for *ward, gwain* for *wain, guerre* for *war, gwell* for *well.* Whether this *g* has been added by the Celtic races, or whether the Teutonic nations have lost it, is a point which would admit of doubt, but is worth some inquiry. As a *numeral,* G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it, Ḡ, 40,000. As a Roman abbreviation G is used for *gratis, gens, gaudium,* &c. G. V. or U. signifies *genio urbis,* G. L. *genio loci.* In English it is used for grand, as G.C.B. (Knight of the) Grand Cross of the Bath, &c. In *chronology,* it is the seventh dominical letter. In *music,* it is the mark of the treble clef, and from its being placed at the head or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name, *Gamut,* from the Greek name of the letter.

GA, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to *ge* in Saxon and other Teutonic languages. It sometimes has the force of the Latin *cum* or *con,* as in *gawithan,* to conjoin. But in most words it appears to have no use, and in modern English it is entirely lost. *Y-cleped,* in which *ge* is changed into *y,* is the last word in which the English retained this prefix.

GAB, *n.* [Scot *gab,* Dan. *gab,* the mouth, and a *gap* or gaping; Russ. *guba,* a lip, a bay, or gulf, the mouth of a river; Ir. *cab,* the mouth; connected probably with *gabble, gibberish,* Sax. *gabban,* to mock, perhaps to make mouths. *See* GABBLE and GAPE.] The mouth; loquacity; as in the phrase, the gift of the *gab.* The word and phrase are vulgarisms in English, but are much used among the common people of Scotland.

GAB, *v. i.* To talk much; to prate; to talk idly. [*Scotch.*] [*See* GABBLE.]

GAB'ARDINE, *n.* [Sp. *gabardina; gaban,* a great coat with a hood and close sleeves.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.

GAB'BARD, *n.* [Fr. *gabare.*] A kind of heavy-built coasting vessel, or lighter, for inland navigation. [*Scotch.*]

GAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen,* to prate; Sax. *gabban,* to jeer or deride; Fr. *gaber,* id.; Eng. to *gibe;* Sw. *gabberi,* derision; It. *gabbare,* to deceive; *gabbo,* a jeering. These may all be from one root.] 1. To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning.

> Such a rout, and such a rabble,
> Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble.* *Swift*

2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; as, *gabbling* fowls.

GAB'BLE, *n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning.—2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

GAB'BLER, *n.* A prater; a noisy talker; one that utters inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BLING, *ppr.* Prating; chattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BRO, *n.* In *mineralogy,* the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite. It is the *euphotide* of the French, and the *verde di Corsica duro* of artists.

GA'BEL, or **GABEL'LE,** *n.* [Fr. *gabelle;* Sax. *gafel* or *gafol.*] A tax, impost, or duty, particularly on salt; usually an excise.

GA'BELER, *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes.

GA'BION, *n.* [Fr. id.; It. *gabbione,* a large cage; *gabbia,* a cage; Sp. *gavion, gabion,* a basket. In Ir. *gabham* signifies to take or hold; W. *gavaelu,* id.] In *fort,* a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form; filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire.



Gabion.

GABIONADE, *n.* Obstruction by gabions.

GA'BLE, *n.* [W. *gavael,* a hold or grasp, the gable of a house; *gavaelu,* to grasp, hold, arrest, Ir. *gabham.* Qu. G. *gabel,* Ir. *gabhlan,* a fork.] The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top.—*Gable-roof,* a roof open to the sloping rafters or spars, finishing against gable-walls. —*Gable-roofed,* having a roof converging to an apex, in the manner of a gable, the sloping rafters being left open to the interior, without the intervention of cross-beams, or an arched ceiling.—*Gable-window,* a window in



Old wooden Gable at Coventry.

the end or gable of a building, or a window having its upper part shaped like a gable.

GAB'LET, *n.* A small gable or gable-shaped decoration, frequently introduced on buttresses, screens, &c.

GA'BRIELITES, *n.* In *eccles. hist.,* a sect of anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

GA'BRONITE, *n.* A mineral, supposed to be a variety of *fellstein.* It occurs in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colours are gray, bluish, or greenish gray, and sometimes red.

GAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad,* a goad and a wedge; Ir. *gadh,* a dart.] 1. A wedge or ingot of steel.—2. A style or graver.—3. A punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners.

GAD, *v. i.* [Ir. *gad,* a stealing, properly a roving, as *rob* is connected with *rove; gadaim,* to steal. It coincides with the Russ. *chod,* a going or passing; *choju,* to go, to pass, to march.] 1. To walk about; to rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose.

> Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclus.*

2. To ramble in growth; as, the *gadding* vine.

GAD'ABOUT, *n.* One who walks about without business. [*Colloq.*]

GAD'DER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves about idly.

GAD'DING, *ppr.* Rambling; roving; walking about.

GAD'DINGLY, *adv.* In a roving, idle manner.

GADFLY, *n.* [Sax. *gad,* a goad, and *fly.*] An insect of the genus Œstrus, which



Gadfly (Œstrus bovis).

stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin; called also the *breeze.*

GAD'IDÆ, *n.* A family of soft-finned fishes, with sub-brachial fins, of which the common cod-fish serves as the type. The genus Gadus is exceedingly numerous both in species and individuals, and taking them altogether, they may be regarded as the most valuable fishes

in the sea, in an economical point of view.

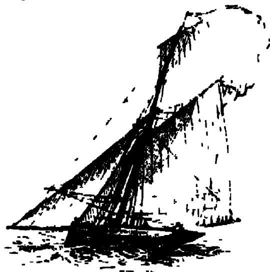
GADO'LINITE, n. A mineral, so called from Professor Gadolin, usually in amorphous masses of a blackish colour, and having the appearance of vitreous lava. It contains the earth called yttria.

GAD'WALL, n. A fowl of the genus Anas; and called the *A. strepera*, from the loudness of its voice. This bird has long and pointed wings, with a vigorous and rapid flight; but appears to dislike exposure, and hides itself, if the locality permit, in thick reeds and aquatic herbage. It is rarely found in Britain or Ireland. The eastern parts of Europe seem to be its favourite habitat. In southern and western regions, it is noted as a bird of passage. Russian naturalists have observed it in Caucasia; and it has been found in N.W. India.

GAELIC, a. [from *Gael, Gaul, Gallia.*] An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaels*, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the highlands of Scotland; as, the *Gaelic* language.

GAELIC, n. The language of the highlanders of Scotland. According to the opinion of antiquaries, the Celtic language (of which the Gaelic is a dialect,) at the time of the Roman invasion was universally spoken over the west of Europe. The most remarkable dialects of the Celtic, still in existence, are the Gaelic, the Welsh, the Manx, and the Irish. More than two-thirds of the names of places in Great Britain and Ireland are of Celtic origin.

GAFF, n. [Ir. *gaf*, a hook; Sp. and Port. *gafa;* Shemitic, גפף, גפה, *cafal, cafah*, to bend.] 1. A harpoon.—2. A sort of boom or pole, used in small ships, to extend the upper edge of the mizzen, and of those sails whose fore-



Cutter (a, gaff).

most edge is joined to the mast by hoops or lacings, and which are extended by a boom below, as the main sail of a sloop.—*Gaff top-sail*, a light quadrilateral sail, the head being extended on a small *gaff*, which hoists on the top-mast, and the foot spreading from the throat to the peak. [Qu. Sax. *geafle*, a pole.]

GAF'FER, n. [Qu. Chal. and Heb. גבר, *gebar*, a man, *vir;* or Sax. *gefere*, a companion, a *peer;* or Sw. *gubbe*, an old man.] A word of respect, which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt. [*Lit. us.*]

GAF'FLE, n. [Sax. *geaflas*, chops, spurs on cocks.] 1. An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight.—2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows.

GAG, v. t. [W. *cegiaw*, to choke, to strangle, from *cèg*, a choking. *Cêg* signifies the mouth, an opening.] 1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking.—2. To reach; to heave with nausea. [In Welsh, *gag* is an opening or cleft; *gagenu*, to open, chap, or gape.]

GAG, n. Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, n. [Fr. *gage*, a pledge, whence *gager*, to pledge; *engager*, to *engage;* G. *wagen*, to *wage*, to hazard or risk; *wage*, a balance; D. *waagen*, to venture, Sw. *vaga*, Eng. to *wage*. It seems to be allied to *wag, weigh*. The primary sense is to throw, to lay, or deposit. If the elements are *Bg, Wg*, the original French orthography was *guage*.] 1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act to be done by the person depositing the thing, and which is to be forfeited by non-performance. It is used of a movable thing; not of land or other immovable.

There I throw my *gage*. *Shak.*

2. A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a cap, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge.—3. A measure, or rule of measuring; a standard. In *physics*, any apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon. [*See* GAUGE.]—4. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.—5. Among *letter founders*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c. of the various sorts of letters.—6. An instrument in joinery made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.—A *sliding-gage*, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.—*Sea gage*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.—*Tide-gage*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides.—*Wind-gage*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.—*Weather-gage*, the windward side of a ship.—*Gage-cocks*, two tubes inserted in the top of the boiler of a steam-engine, open at both ends, but furnished with stop-cocks at the top, which may be opened or shut at pleasure. They are so adjusted that if the water in the boiler be too low, steam will issue from both cocks, and if the water be too high, water will escape from both. But if the water be at the proper level, steam will escape from one, and water from the other.—*Condenser gage*, an instrument for measuring the state of vapour in the condenser of a steam-engine.—*Steam gage*, a simple contrivance, on the principle of the barometer, for determining the amount of the pressure of steam.—*Gage of an air pump*, an instrument of various forms, which points out the degree of exhaustion in the receiver. The siphon-gage is most generally used for this purpose.—*Rain gage.* [*See* RAIN.]

GAGE, or GAUGE, n. [A.Sax. *gægian*, to bind or confine.] In *arch.*, the length of a slate or tile below the lap; also, the measure to which any substance is confined. Plasterers use the word to signify the greater or less quantity of plaster of Paris used with the common plaster, to accelerate its setting.

GAGE, v. t. 1.† To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager.—2. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.—3. To measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask, or ship; written also *gauge.*

GA'GEA, n. A genus of plants, of the class Hexandria, order monogynia of Linn.; nat. order Liliaceæ. The *G. lutea* or yellow gages is a small plant with yellow or yellow-green flowers, growing in woods and pastures in several parts of England and Lowlands of Scotland.

GA'GED, pp. Pledged; measured.

GA'GER, n. One who gages or measures the contents. [*See* GAUGER.]

GAG'GER, n. One that gags.

GAG'GLE, v. i. [D. *gaggelen;* G. *gackern;* coinciding with *cackle.*] To make a noise like a goose.

GAG'GLING, n. The noise of geese.

GA'GING, ppr. Pledging; measuring the contents.

GAHNITE, n. [from *Gahn*, the discoverer.] A mineral, called also automalite and octahedral corundum. It is always crystallized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles.

GAI'ETY, n. *See* GAYETY.

GAILY, adv. [from *gay*, and better written *gayly.*] 1. Splendidly; with finery or showiness.—2. Joyfully; merrily.

GAIN. A prefix contracted from against.

GAIN, v. t. [Fr. *gagner;* Arm. *gounit;* Sax. *gynan*; Heb. Ch. and Syr. קנה, *kanah*, Ar. *kana*, to gain, to possess. The radical sense is to take, or rather to extend to, to reach.] 1. To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get as profit or advantage; to acquire. Any industrious person may *gain* a living; but it is less difficult to *gain* property, than it is to use it with prudence. Money at interest may *gain* four or five per cent.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? Matt. xvi.

2. To win; to obtain by superiority or success; as, to *gain* a battle or a victory; to *gain* a prize; to *gain* a cause in law.—3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive; as, to *gain* favour; to *gain* reputation.

For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

4. To obtain an increase of any thing; as, to *gain* time.—5. To obtain or receive any thing, good or bad; as, to *gain* harm and loss; Acts xxvii.—6. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother; Matt. xviii.

7. To obtain as a suitor.—8. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain; to *gain* a good harbour.—*To gain into*, to draw or persuade to join in.

He *gained* Lepidus *into* his measures. *Middleton.*

To gain over, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.—*To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to acquire strength or extent; to increase.

GAIN, v. i. To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.

Thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortion; Ezek. xxii.

2. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; with *on;* as, the ocean or river *gains on* the land.—3. To advance nearer; to gain ground

on; with *on;* as, a fleet horse *gains on* his competitor.—4. To get ground; to prevail against or have the advantage.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. *Addison.*

5. To obtain influence with.

My good behaviour had so far *gained on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

To gain the wind, in *sea language,* is to arrive on the windward side of another ship.

GAIN, *n.* [Fr. *gain.*] 1. Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ; Phil. iii.

2. Unlawful advantage; 2 Cor. xii.—3. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to loss.

GAIN, *n.* [W. *gân,* a mortise; *ganu,* to contain.] In *arch.,* a bevelling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber.

GAIN,† *a.* Handy; dexterous.

GĀINABLE, *a.* That may be obtained or reached.

GĀINAGE, *n.* In *old laws,* the same as *wainage,* that is, *guainage;* the horses, oxen, and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. The word signifies also the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation.

GĀINED, *pp.* Obtained as profit or advantage; won; drawn over to a party; reached.

GĀINER, *n.* One that gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

GĀINFUL, *a.* Producing profit or advantage, profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness.—2. Lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.

GĀINFULLY, *adv.* With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

GĀINFULNESS, *n* Profit; advantage.

GĀINGIVING,† *n.* [from the root of *again, against,* and *give.* See GAINSAY.] A misgiving; a giving against or away.

GĀINLESS, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage.

GĀINLESSNESS, *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

GĀINLY,† *adv.* Handily; readily; dexterously.

GAIN'SAID, *pp.* Contradicted; denied.

GAINSAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean* or *ongean,* and *say;* Eng *against;* Sw. *igen;* Dan. *gien, igien.* See AGAIN, AGAINST.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute; applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations, or facts.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to *gainsay* nor resist. Luke xxi.

GAINSĀYER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer; Tit. i.

GAINSĀYING, *ppr* Contradicting; denying; opposing.

'GAINST. See AGAINST.

GĀINSTAND,† *v. t.* [Sax. *gean,* against, and *stand.*] To withstand; to oppose; to resist.

GĀINSTRIVE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *gean,* and *strive.*] To make resistance.

GĀINSTRIVE,† *v. t.* To withstand.

GĀIRISH, *a.* [Qu. from the root of *gear,* Sax. *gearwian,* to prepare or dress; or Scot. *gair,* a stripe, whence *gaired, gairie,* striped, streaked. In Gr. γαυρος is proud, boasting.] 1. Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry.

Monstrous hats and *gairish* colours. *Ascham.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory transport a man out of himself; it makes the mind loose and *gairish.* *South.*

GĀIRISHLY, *adv.* In a gaudy, showy manner.

GĀIRISHNESS, *n.* Gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show.—2. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation.

GAIT, *n.* [This word is probably connected with *go* or *gad.*] 1. A going; a walk; a march; a way.—2. Manner of walking or stepping. Every man has his peculiar *gait.*

GĀITED, *a.* In *compounds,* having a particular gait.

GĀITER, *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg.

GĀITER, *v. t.* To dress with gaiters.

GA'LA, *n.* [Sp. *gala,* a court dress; It *gala,* finery; Fr. *gala,* show, pomp.] A *gala day* is a day of pomp, show, or festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel.

GALAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. γαλα, γαλακτος, milk.] A fossil substance resembling the morochthus or French chalk in many respects, but different in colour. Immersed or triturated in water, it gives it the colour of milk.

GALACTO'METER, *n.* [Gr γαλα, γαλακτος, milk, and μετρον, a measure.] An instrument to ascertain the quality of milk. Fresh milk, rich in cream, has a less specific gravity than the same milk after it has been skimmed, and milk diluted with water becomes proportionally lighter. A long, graduated glass tube, standing upright upon a sole, is used to determine the quantity of cream thrown up by fresh milk; and to detect the degree of watery dilution, a delicate long-ranged glass hydrometer is employed. These instruments are also called *Lactometers:* their indications, however, are not to be depended on.

GALAC'TODENDRON, *n* [Gr. γαλα, milk, and δενδρον, a tree.] The name of the cow tree of the Caraccas. *G. utile* yields a milky juice, which is used as an article of diet. The tree belongs to the nat. order Urticaceæ. [See COW TREE.]

GALACTOPH'AGIST, *n.* [Gr. γαλακτος, milk, and φαγω, to eat.] One who eats or subsists on milk.

GALACTOPH'OROUS, *a.* Producing milk.

GALĀGE,† *n.* [Sp. *galocha.* See GALOCHE.] A wooden shoe.

GALAN'GAL, *n.* A dried root brought from China; it has an aromatic smell, and a pungent, bitter flavour, and was formerly used in medicine. The greater galangal is the produce of the *Kampferia galanga,* and the lesser of the *Maranta galanga.*

GALAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of amaryllidaceous plants of the Linnæan class and order Hexandria monogynia, consisting of the *snow-drop,* and another species, the *Galanthus plicatus* of botanists. [See SNOW-DROP.]

GALATHE'A, or GALATHE'IDÆ, *n.* A group of crustaceans, corresponding with the genus *Galathea* of Fabricius, establishing a passage between the anomurous and macrurous crustaceans. They inhabit fresh water rivers.

GALA'TIANS, *n.* Inhabitants of Galatia, in the Lesser Asia, said to be descendants of the Gauls. [See Paul's epistle to them.]

GAL'AXY, *n.* [Gr. γαλαξιας, from γαλα, milk; Ir. *geal,* white; W. *gâl,* clear, fair, whence *galaeth,* the milky way; Gr. καλος, fair.] 1. The milky way; that long, white, luminous track which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle. This luminous appearance is found by the telescope to be occasioned by a multitude of stars, so small as not to be distinguished by the naked eye. [See MILKY-WAY.]—2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things.

GAL'BAN, } *n.* [Heb. חלבנה, *chelbenah,* and in Ch. and
GAL'BANUM, } Syr. varied in orthography, from חלב, *chalab,* to milk] A fetid gum resin procured from *Galbanum officinalis* according to some, according to others from *Opoïdia balsamifera.* It is got by cutting the stem of the plant close to the root, and collecting the juice, which flows from the latter. It is brought from the Levant and India, and is used as a stimulant antispasmodic. It is unctuous to the touch, and softens between the fingers. When distilled with water or spirit, it yields an essential oil, and by distillation in a retort without mixture, it yields an empyreumatic oil of a fine blue colour, but this is changed in the air to a purple.

GALE, *n.* [In Dan. *gal* is furious, and *kuler* is to blow strong, *kuling,* a gentle gale, from the root of *cool* and *cold.* In Ir. *gal* is a puff, a blast, and steam. The sense is obvious.] A current of air; a strong wind. The sense of this word is very indefinite. The poets use it in the sense of a moderate breeze or current of air; as, a *gentle gale.* A stronger wind is called a *fresh gale.* In *the language* of seamen, the word *gale,* unaccompanied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind, a storm or tempest They say, the ship carried away her top-mast in a *gale,* or *gale* of wind; the ship rode out the *gale.* But the word is often qualified; as, a *hard* or *strong gale,* a *violent gale.* A current of wind somewhat less violent is denominated a *stiff gale.* A less vehement wind is called a *fresh gale,* which is a wind not too strong for a ship to carry single-reefed top-sails, when close hauled. When the wind is not so violent but that a ship will carry her topsails a-trip or full-spread, it is called a *loom-gale.*

GALE, or SWEET GALE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Myrica, class and order Diœcia tetrandria; nat. order Amentaceæ. It is a shrub from one to three feet high, with numerous alternate branches, and very small berries. The whole plant exhales a rather pleasant aromatic odour. It grows on wet heaths abundantly. It is also called bog myrtle, and is the badge of the clan Campbell.

GALE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language,* to sail, or sail fast.

GA'LEA, *n.* [L. *galea,* a helmet.] A genus of sea hedge-hogs or echini, found fossil only; they are distinguished by an oval base, from which the shell rises in a vaulted helmet-like form. In *bot.,* applied to the parts of the calyx or corolla, when they assume the form of a helmet, as the upper lip of a ringent corolla.

GAL'EAS, *n.* A Venetian ship, large, but low built, and moved both by oars and sails.

GA'LEATED, or **GAL'EATE**, *a.* [L. *galeatus*, from *galea*, a helmet.] 1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* eschinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. In *bot.*, having a flower like a helmet,



Galeated (Corolla of Aconitum variegatum).

as the monks-hood or aconite.

GA'LEATUS, *n.* A genus of hemipterous insects, of the family Tingi.

GALEE'TO, *n.* A fish of the genus Blennius, of a greenish colour, sometimes variegated with blue transverse lines; it is very tenacious of life.

GALE'GA, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Diadelphia and order decandria; nat. order Leguminosæ. Some of the species are known by the name of *Goat's rue.*

GALEME'TA-WOOD, *n.* The name, in Jamaica, of the *Bumelia salicifolia.*

GALE'NA, *n.* [Gr. γαλήνη, tranquillity, so named from its supposed effects in mitigating the violence of disease.] 1. Originally, the name of the theriaca.—2. Sulphuret of lead; its common colour is that shining bluish gray, usually called lead gray; sometimes it is nearly steel gray. Its streak has a metallic lustre, but its fine powder is nearly black. Its structure is commonly foliated, sometimes granular or compact, and sometimes striated or fibrous It occurs in regular crystals, or more frequently massive.

GALEN'IC, } **GALEN'ICAL**, } *a.* Pertaining to or containing galena.—2. [from *Galen*, the physician] Relating to Galen or his principles and method of treating diseases. The *galenic* remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, &c. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c.

GA'LENISM, *n.* The doctrines of Galen.

GA'LENIST, *n.* A follower of Galen in the preparation of medicine and modes of treating diseases; opposed to the *chemists.*

GALEOB'DOLON, *n.* Weasel-snout; a genus of plants of the class Didynamia, order gymnospermia of Linn.; nat. order Labiatæ. The *G. luteum* grows in woods and shady places in England, Ireland, and the south of Scotland. The flowers are whorled and yellow.

GALEO'DES, *n.* A genus of arachnidous animals, forming the type of a distinct family Galeodidæ or Solpugidæ, having somewhat the appearance of large spiders, but possessing a pair of large compressed claws attached in front of the mouth, and having the finger movable. They run with great rapidity, throwing up the head in an attitude of defence when attacked, and are reputed venomous. The species, with a single exception, inhabit the hot sandy countries of the old world. Several are found in Egypt.

GALEO'LA, *n.* A genus of echinites, possessing the same characters as the *Galea*, but differing in size.

GALEOPITHE'CUS, *n.* The flying cat, a genus of Cuvier's order Carnassier, and the division cheiroptera of that order, which comprises the bat family. These animals have the bones of the arm and leg, but not those of the digits, excessively elongated, and supporting extensive lateral folds of skin serviceable as a parachute, but not as organs of flight. The species are restricted to the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Their inferior incisors are remarkable for their complex form, like the teeth of a comb.



Galeopithicus rufus.

GALEOP'SIS, *n.* Hemp-nettle; a genus of plants, of the class Didynamia, order gymnospermia; nat. order Labiatæ. Several species inhabit England. The *G. versicolor*, or large-flowered hempnettle, is abundant in Scotland, especially in the Highlands. It has showy, yellow flowers, with a broad purple spot on the lower lip.

GALERIC'ULATE, *a.* [from L. *galerus*, a hat.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LERITE, *n.* [L. *galerus*, a hat or cap.] A genus of fossil shells, belonging to the family Echinidæ, and so named from having some resemblance to a hat.

GALERU'CIDÆ, *n.* A family of herbivorous beetles, belonging to the section Tetramera, and subsection cyclica of Latreille. The typical genus Galeruca comprises several species.

GALIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants called Stellatæ by Linnæus. It consists of herbaceous, usually square-stemmed plants, with a scabrous surface, verticillate leaves, and monopetalous flowers. Some yield a dyeing substance in their roots, as the various species of madder, but the greater part are useless weeds. One of our common species of Galium, viz. *G. verum*, is astringent, and was formerly used in Cheshire, and is still used in the Highlands of Scotland as a rennet, to curdle milk.

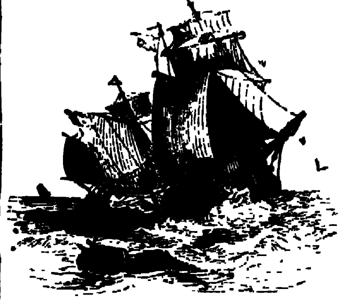
GALILE'AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea. Also, one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GAL'ILEE, *n.* A small gallery or balcony, open to the nave of a conventual church, from which visitors might view processions. Also, a porch or portico annexed to a church, and used for various purposes.

GALIMA'TIA, *n.* [Fr. *galimatias.*] Nonsense.

GAL'INGALE, *n.* The cyperus of Linn.; a genus of plants of the class Triandria, order monogynia; nat. order Cyperaceæ. The species are very numerous, most of them tropical. Only two species are natives of England, the sweet cyperus or English *galingale*, and the brown cyperus, both very rare.

GAL'IOT, *n.* [Fr. *galiote*; L. *galea.*] 1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine



Dutch Galiot.

built for chase. It is moved both by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.—2. *Galiot* or *galliott*, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, and a large gaff main-sail.

GALIP'EA, *n.* A genus of rutaceous, shrubby, or arborescent plants, inhabiting the warmer parts of South America. The *G cusparia* or *officinalis* is a plant yielding Angustura bark, a medicine employed as a febrifuge, and in dysentery.

GAL'IPOT, *n.* [Sp.] A white resin or resinous juice, which flows by incision from the pine tree, especially the maritime pine. *Galipot* incrusts the wounds of fir trees during winter. It consists of resin and oil.

GAL'IUM, *n.* An extensive genus of European, annual, biennial, and perennial weeds, of the class Tetrandria, order monogynia of Linn.; nat. order Galiaceæ or Rubiaceæ, according to Jussieu. Sixteen species are found in Britain; they are frequently met with, ornamenting waste grounds or dry banks, and are familiarly known by the name of *Bed-straw*. The *G. verum*, or yellow bed-straw, was formerly used in Cheshire to coagulate milk. It is still employed for the same purpose by the Highlanders of Scotland, along with the leaves of the stinging nettle and a little salt. They are also said to employ the roots, and principally the bark of them, to dye a red colour. The *G. assarim* is a common plant, and is well known from the circumstance of its seed-vessels, or burs, cleaving to the dress of persons coming in contact with them. The seeds have been recommended as a substitute for coffee.

GALL, *n.* [Sax. *gealla*; G. *galle*; Gr. χολη; probably from its colour, Sax. *gealew*, yellow. *See* YELLOW and GOLD.] 1. In the *animal economy*, the bile, a bitter, yellowish, green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver. It is glutinous or imperfectly fluid, like oil.—2. Any thing extremely bitter, 3. Rancour; malignity.—4. Anger; bitterness of mind.—*Gall of glass*, the neutral salt skimmed off the surface of crown-glass, called also *Sandiver.*

GALL, *n.* [L. *galla*; Sax. *gealla.*] A hard round excrescence produced by the cynips, a small insect, which deposits its eggs in the tender shoots of the Quercus infectoria, a species of oak, abundant in Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, &c. When the maggot is hatched, it produces a morbid excrescence of the surrounding parts. *Galls* are inodorous, and have a nau-

seously bitter and astringent taste. They are nearly spherical, and vary in magnitude, from the size of a pea to that of a hazel-nut. When good, they are of a black or deep olive colour. They are also termed *nut-galls* or *gall-nuts*, and are known, in *com*, by the names of *white, green,* and *blue*. The two latter kinds are the best. The chief products of *galls*, are tannin and gallic acid. They are very extensively used in dyeing, and in the manufacture of ink. They are the most powerful of all the vegetable astringents, and are frequently used in medicine. They are chiefly imported from Aleppo, Tripoli, Smyrna, and Said. *Galls* are also produced, though of inferior quality, on the other species of oak, and likewise on plants and trees of different kinds, as *berry galls, apple galls,* &c. The same name is given to any protuberance or tumour, produced by the puncture of insects on plants and trees of different kinds. These *galls* are of various forms and sizes.

GALL, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GALL, *v. t.* [Fr. *galer*, to scratch or rub; *gale*, scab.] 1. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse, or a collar his breast.

> Tyrant, I well deserve thy *galling* chain. *Pope.*

2. To impair; to wear away; as, a stream *galls* the ground.—3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.—4. To wound; to break the surface of any thing by rubbing; as, to *gall* a mast or a cable.—5. To injure; to harass; to annoy. The troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

> In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows. *Addison.*

GALL, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased.

GALL-NUTS, or NUT-GALLS. *See* GALL.

GAL'LANT, *a.* [Fr. *galant*. This word is from the root of the W. *gallu*, to be able, to have power; Eng. *could*; L. *gallus*, a cock. *See* COULD, CALL, and GALA. The primary sense is to stretch, strain, or reach forward.] 1. Gay: well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

> Neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby, Is. xxxiii.
>
> The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave. *Waller*

[*This sense is obsolete.*]—2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous; as, a *gallant* youth; a *gallant* officer.—3. Fine; noble.—4 Courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; inclined to courtship; courteous.

GALLANT', *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man.—2. A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties, or to places of amusement.—3. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.—4. In *an ill sense*, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

GALLANT', *v. t.* To attend or wait on, as a lady.—2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner; as, to *gallant* a fan.

GALLANT'ED, *pp.* Attended or waited on as a lady.

GALLANT'ING, *ppr.* Waiting upon ladies; showing great attention and courtesy to the fair sex.

GAL'LANTLY, *adv.* Gayly; splendidly.—2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously; as, to fight *gallantly*; to defend a place *gallantly*.—3. With the attention of a gentleman devoted to a lady; like a suitor.

GAL'LANTNESS, *n.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification.

GAL'LANTRY, *n.* [Sp. *galanteria*; Fr. *galanterie*.] 1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery. [*Obsolete or obsolescent.*]—2. Bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity. The troops entered the fort with great *gallantry*.—3. Nobleness; generosity.—4. Civility or polite attention to ladies.—5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favours; hence, lewdness; debauchery.

GAL'LATE, *n.* [from *gall*.] A salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base. *Gallates* are distinguished by the rapidity with which they are decomposed, when exposed to the air in contact with free alkali.

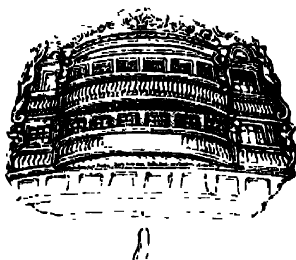
GALL'BLADDER, *n.* A small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the bile from the liver by the cystic duct.

GAL'LEASS. *See* GALEAS.

GALL'ED, *pp.* [*See* GALL, the verb.] Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; teased; injured; vexed.

GAL'LEON, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*; Port. *galeam*; It. *galeone*. *See* GALLEY.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards, in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks.

GAL'LERY, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*; Dan *gallerie*; G. *id.* Lunier supposes this word to be from the root of G. *wallen*, to walk. But is it not a projection? *See* GALLANT.] 1. An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building.—2. Any apartment, whose length greatly exceeds its breadth, used for the reception of pictures, statues, or curiosities.—3. A platform projecting from the

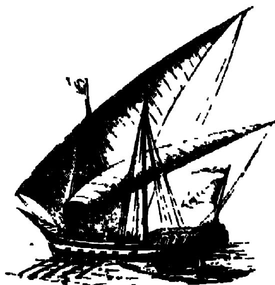


Stern Gallery of Man of War.

walls of a building, supported by piers, pillars, brackets, or consoles.—4. The upper floor of a church, theatre, or similar building.—5. A long portico with columns on one side.—6. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees.—7. In *fort.*, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks, and loaded with earth.—8. In *a mine*, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground to a work designed to be blown up.—9. In *a ship*, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship of war, or of a large merchantman. That part at the stern, is called the *stern-gallery*; that at the quarters, the *quarter-gallery*.—10. In the *fine arts*, a term applied to a collection of works in painting or sculpture.

GAL'LETYLE, *n.* Gallipot.

GAL'LEY, *n. plur. Galleys.* [Sp. *galera*; Fr. *galère*; Port. *galé*; L. *galea*. The Latin word signifies a helmet, the top of a mast, and a galley; and the name of this vessel seems to have been derived from the head-piece, or kind of basket-work, at the mast-head.] 1. A low flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; used in the Mediterranean. The largest sort of galleys, employed by the Venetians, were 162 feet in length, or 133 feet keel.



Venetian Galley.

They had three masts and thirty-two banks of oars; each bank containing two oars, and each oar managed by six or seven slaves. In the fore-part they carried three small batteries of cannon.—2. A place of toil and misery.—3. An open boat once used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure.—4. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war; answering to the caboose of a merchantman.—5. An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts, whose necks protrude through lateral openings.—6. A frame used in *printing*. [*See* GALLY.]

GAL'LEYFOIST, *n.* A barge of state.

GAL'LEY-SLAVE, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley. This punishment, once common in France, Spain, and Italy, is now disused.

GALL'FLY, *n.* An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls; the cynips.

GAL'LIARD,† *a.* [Fr. *gaillard*, from *gai*, gay.] Gay; brisk; active.

GAL'LIARD,† *n.* A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance.

GAL'LIARDISE,† *n* Merriment; excessive gayety.

GAL'LIARDNESS,† *n.* Gayety.

GAL'LIC, *a.* [from *Gallia*, Gaul, now France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GAL'LIC, *a.* [from *gall*.] Belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls; as, the *gallic* acid. This acid exists, ready formed, in the seeds of the mango, and is a product of the decomposition of tannic acid. It crystallizes in brilliant prisms, generally of a pale, yellow colour. It colours the persalts of iron of a deep, bluish black; and forms, with solutions of black oxide of iron, a permanent black precipitate. It is of extensive use in the art of dyeing, as it

constitutes one of the principal ingredients in all the shades of black, and is employed to fix or improve several other colours. It is well known as an ingredient in ink. [*See* INK.]

GAL'LICAN, *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France; as, the *Gallican* church or clergy.

GAL'LICISM, *n.* [Fr. *gallicisme*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.—2. A French form of speech, improperly used by an English writer.

GALLI'COLÆ, *n.* A family of hymenopterous insects of the section Pupivora. The genus Cynips belongs to this family.

GALLIGAS'KINS, *n.* [Qu. *Caligæ Vasconum*, Gascon hose.] Large, open hose; *used only in ludicrous language.*

GAL'LIMAUFRY, *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée*.] 1. A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge. [*Little used.*]—2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.—3.† A woman. ["*Galimaufrey*, a hodge-podge made up of the remnants and scraps of the larder." Grose's *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue.*]

GALLI'NÆ, *n.* [L.] In *ornithology*, an order of birds under which are comprehended the peacock, pheasant, turkey, the common cock, partridge, grouse, dodo, &c. The bill is convex, the upper mandible arched over the lower; the feet formed for running, and the toes rough below.

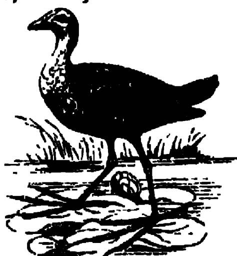
GALLINA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock, whose name is from crowing, W. *galw*, Eng. to call.] Designating that order of fowls called *Gallinæ*, including the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.—*Gallinaceous lapis*, a glossy substance produced by volcanic fires; the *lapis obsidianus* of the ancients. A kind of it brought from Peru is of a beautiful black, or crow-colour, like the *gallinaço*.

GALL'ING, *ppr.* [*See* GALL, the verb.] Fretting the skin; excoriating.—2. *a.* Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing; harassing; annoying.—*Galling fire*, a repeated discharge of cannon or small arms, which by its execution greatly annoys the enemy.

GAL'LINIPPER, *n.* A large mosquito.

GALLINSEC'TA, *n.* The Coccidæ of Leach, a family of insects placed by Latreille and others at the end of the Homoptera. The insects belonging to this family live upon trees or plants of various kinds; they are of small size. Many of the species have been long celebrated for the beautiful dyes they yield, as the Coccus cacti, Linn.

GAL'LINULE, *n.* [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen.] A tribe of fowls of



Purple Gallinule (Fullica porphyrio).

the grallic order, included under the genus Fullica, with the coot.

GAL'LIOT, } *See* GALIOT.
GAL'LEOT, }

GAL'LIPOT, *n.* [D. *gleye*, potter's clay, and *pot*.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

GALLIT'ZINITE, *n.* Rutile, an ore of titanium.

GAL'LIVAT, *n.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast.

GALL'-LESS, *a.* [from *gall*.] Free from gall or bitterness.

GAL'LON, *n.* [Sp. *galon*; Law L. *galona*. In French, *galon* is a grocer's box Old Fr. *jalon*, a gallon.] An old English measure of capacity for dry or liquid goods, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts, but there were different measures of this kind. The old wine gallon contained 231 cubic inches; the old corn gallon, 268.6 cubic inches; the old ale gallon, 282 cubic inches. The imperial gallon now in use as the standard measure of capacity for all liquids, and for dry goods, according to recent Acts, contains 277.274 cubic inches, or 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches.

GALLOON', *n.* [Fr. *galon*.] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.

GALLOON'ED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with galloons.

GAL'LOP, *v. i.* [Fr. *galoper*; It. *galoppare*; G. *laufen*, *geloopen*; Goth. *hlaupan*. *See* LEAP.] 1. To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run or move with speed.

But gallop lively down the western hill. *Donne.*

2. To ride with a galloping pace. We *galloped* toward the enemy.—3. To move very fast; to run over.

Such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GAL'LOP, *n.* The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches, or leaps. The animal lifts his fore feet nearly at the same time, and as these descend and are just ready to touch the ground, the hind feet are lifted at once The gallop is the swiftest pace of a horse, but it is also a moderate pace; as, for instance, a *hand gallop*.

GALLOPA'DE, *n.* [Fr. *galopade*.] In the *manege*, a sidelong or curveting kind of gallop. Also the name given to a sprightly kind of dance, and to the music adapted to it.

GAL'LOPER, *n.* A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste.—2. In *artillery*, a carriage which bears a gun of a pound and a half ball. It has shafts so as to be drawn without limbers, and it may serve for light three and six pounders.

GAL'LOPIN,† *n.* [Fr.] A servant for the kitchen.

GAL'LOPING, *ppr.* Riding with a gallop.

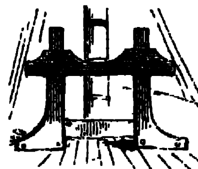
GAL'LOW,† *v. t.* [Sax. *agælwan*.] To fright or terrify.

GAL'LOWAY, *n.* A horse or species of horses of a small size, first bred in Galloway in Scotland.

GAL'LOWGLASS, *n.* An ancient Irish foot soldier.

GAL'LOWS, *n. singular.* [Sax. *galg*, *gealga*; G. *galgen*.—*Gallows* is in the singular number, and should be preceded by *a*, as *a gallows*. The plural is *gallowses*.] 1. An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging. It consists of two posts and a cross beam on the top, to which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck.—2.† A wretch that deserves the gallows.—3. A pair of pantaloon suspenders. [*Vulgar.*]

GALL'OWS-BITS, *n.* On flush-decks, the name of a strong frame of oak



Gallows-bits.

made in the form of a gallows, and fixed at the fore and main hatch-way to support the spare top-masts, yards, booms, boats, &c.

GALL'SICKNESS, *n.* A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands.

GALL'STONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gallbladder.

GAL'LOWSFREE, *a.* Free from danger of the gallows.

GAL'LOWSTREE, *n.* The tree of execution.

GALL'Y, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall.

GAL'LY, *n.* [Port. *galé*, a galley, and a printer's frame; Fr. *galée*.] A printer's frame or oblong square board with a ledge on three sides, into which types are emptied from the composing stick. It has sometimes a groove to admit a false bottom, called a *gally-slice*.

GAL'LY-WORM, *n.* An insect of the centiped kind, of several species.

GALOCHE, *n.* [Fr. from Sp. *galocha*, a clog or wooden shoe.] A patten, clog, or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry. It is written also *galoshe*.

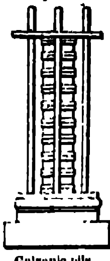
GALORE, *n.* [Ir.] Abundance; plenty. [*Used by sailors.*]

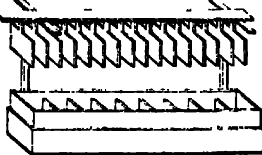
GALSOME,† *a.* (gaul'som.) [from *gall*.] Angry; malignant.

GALT, or GAULT, *n.* A provincial name for a stiff marl, varying in colour from a light gray to a dark blue. [*See* FOLKSTONE.]

GALVAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it, as *galvanic* action, *galvanic* influence.—*Galvanic circle.* If between two plates of different metals, a fluid be interposed which has a chemical effect on one of the metals, and little or none upon the other; and if a communication be made between other parts of the plates by means of a conducting substance, as a wire, a continual current of electricity will be produced through the conductor from one plate to the other as long as the chemical action is exerted. This is the simple *galvanic circle*. A number of similar pairs of plates placed alternately above one another with an acting fluid intervening between each, and the two ends of the series connected with a wire, multiplies the effect, and is called a *galvanic* or *voltaic pile*, and constitutes a *compound galvanic circle*. The end of the galvanic pile which gives out the electric fluid is called the *positive pole* or *positive electrode*, and the other end in which the wire terminates, and which receives the electric matter, is called the *negative pole* of the pile or *negative electrode*. Galvanic circles

may also be constructed by a series of plates arranged in a circle, or in a line; also several upright piles may be joined together so as to multiply the effects of a single pile.—*Galvanic trough* or *battery*. This arrangement consists of a trough divided into numerous compartments by partitions, the whole being made of non-conducting materials. Into these compartments are let down square plates of zinc and copper, previously united together in pairs by soldering each pair, enclosing a space between them so as to form a cell for the liquid by which the combination is to be made active. The annexed figure represents an improved form of galvanic battery, in which the plates are detached instead of being soldered together. They are connected at the upper edge by a metallic arc.


Galvanic pile.


Galvanic battery.

GAL'VANISM, *n.* [from *Galvani* of Bologna, the discoverer.] Electrical phenomena in which the electricity is developed without the aid of friction, and in which a chemical action takes place between certain bodies. It includes all those electrical phenomena arising from the chemical agency of certain metals with different fluids. Volta discovered the means of multiplying those effects; hence the science has also been called *voltaism*, or *voltaic electricity;* and (from its action on the muscles of animals newly killed), *animal electricity*. The galvanic battery or pile, is an instrument of vast power, and admits of extensive application in the wide field of chemical research, and accordingly the acquisition of it has led to important discoveries. The electricity produced by the galvanic battery is much less intense than that produced by an ordinary electrical machine, but it possesses this great advantage, that its action may be kept up for any length of time, in a continuous manner; whereas in a highly charged electric battery, the whole of the electric power is expended as soon as the circuit is completed. The effects of galvanism may be distinguished into the three classes of physiological, chemical, and physical. With respect to the physiological effects, we may refer to the marvellous cures said to have been effected by currents of electricity—to the facts recorded of animals recently killed, exhibiting many of the signs of life, so long as they are placed between the poles of the pile. Animals stupefied by breathing the fumes of charcoal, may be brought at once to life by placing them between the poles of the pile. Among the chemical effects produced by the galvanic pile, the decomposition of water, of oxides, and the alkalies, are the most remarkable. Among the physical effects, we may remark the production of heat, light, and magnetism. This last effect, and the mutual action which the currents exert on each other, constitutes the science of electro-magnetism. Galvanism is heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, united in combination or in simultaneous action; sometimes one and sometimes another of them predominating, and thus producing more or less all the effects of each: usual means of excitement, contact of dissimilar bodies, especially of metals and fluids. [*See* VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.]

GAL'VANIST, *n.* One who believes in galvanism; one versed in galvanism.

GAL'VANIZE, *v. t.* To affect with galvanism.

GAL'VANIZED, *pp.* Affected with galvanism.

GAL'VANIZING, *ppr.* Affecting with galvanism.

GALVANOL'OGIST, *n.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

GALVANOL'OGY, *n.* [*galvanism*, and Gr. λογος, discourse.] A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.

GALVANOM'ETER, *n.* [*galvanism*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for measuring minute quantities of electricity, or the operations of galvanism.

GALVAN'O-PLASTIC ART, *n.* Another name for the *electrotype,—which see.*

GAMASH'ES, *n.* Short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen.

GAMBA'DO, *n.* [It. *gamba*, the leg.] Gambadoes are spatterdashes; also a kind of leather cases attached to a saddle instead of stirrups

GAMBE, *n.* [From the Fr. *jambe.*] A leg or shank, a term in *her.*, used to express the leg of a lion or any other beast.

GAM'BEER, *n.* An astringent substance like catechu, procured from the Uncaria Gambir and other plants, and used in the arts and manufactures.

GAM'BET, *n.* A bird of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic sea, and in Scandinavia and Iceland.

GAM'BIT, *n.* A series of skilful moves in the game of chess.

GAM'BLE, *v. i.* [from *game.*] To play or game for money or other stake.

GAM'BLE, *v. t.* To *gamble away*, is to squander by gaming.

Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept *away* their estates. *Ames.*

GAM'BLED, *pret.* of *Gamble.*

GAM'BLER, *n.* One who games or plays for money or other stake. *Gamblers* often or usually become cheats and knaves.

GAM'BLING, *ppr.* Gaming for money.

GAMBOGE, *n.* A concrete vegetable juice or inspissated sap, produced by a gum resin got from the *Garcinia cambogia*, belonging to the nat. order Guttiferæ. This, at least, is the source of the Ceylon gamboge, and it is supposed that the same plant yields the Siam gamboge, which is the only kind used in Britain. It is a resinous exudation from the tree, and is used as a pigment and as an active cathartic.


Gamboge (Garcinia cambogia).

GAM'BOL, *v. i.* [Fr. *gambiller*, to wag the leg or kick, from It. *gamba*, the leg, Fr. *jambe*, Sp. *gamba.*] 1. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic, like boys and lambs.—2. To leap; to start.

GAM'BOL, *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.

GAM'BOLING, *ppr.* Leaping; frisking: playing pranks.

GAM'BREL, *n.* [from It. *gamba*, the leg.] The hind leg of a horse. A hipped roof is called a *gambrel-roof.*

GAM'BREL, *v. t.* To tie by the leg.

GAME, *n.* [Ice. *gaman;* Sax. *gamen*, a jest, sport; *gamian*, to jest, to sport; It *giambare*, to jest or jeer; W. *camp*, a feat, a game; *campiaw*, to contend in games. The latter seems to unite *game* with *camp*, which in Saxon and other northern dialects signifies a combat.] 1. Sport of any kind.—2.† Jest; opposed to *earnest;* as, betwixt earnest and *game*.—3. An exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake; as, a *game* of cricket; a *game* of chess; a *game* of whist. Some *games* depend on skill, others on hazard.—4. A single match at play.—5. Advantage in play; as, to play the *game* into another's hand.—6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown *Temple.*

7. Field sports; the chase; falconry, &c.—8. Animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field; animals appropriated in England to legal sportsmen; as deer, hares, &c.—9. In *antiquity*, games were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles for the gratification of the people. These *games* consisted of running, leaping, wrestling, riding, &c. Such were the Olympic games, the Pythian, the Isthmian, the Nemean, &c. among the Greeks; and among the Romans, the Apollinarian, the Circensian, the Capitoline, &c.—10. Mockery; sport; derision; as, to make *game* of a person.

GAME, *v. i.* [Sax. *gamian.*] 1. To play at any sport or diversion.—2. To play for a stake or prize; to use cards, dice, billiards, or other instruments, according to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest.—3. To practise gaming.

GAMECOCK, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport.

GAME-EGG, *n.* An egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

GAMEFUL, *a.* Full of game, or games; sportive; frolicsome.

GAMEKEEPER, *n.* One who has the care of game; one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals kept for sport.

GAMELEG, *n.* A lame leg.

GAME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of game.

GAMESOME, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

This *gamesome* humour of children. *Locke.*

GAMESOMELY, *adv.* Merrily; playfully.

GAMESOMENESS, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.

GAMESTER, *n.* [*game*, and Sax. *steora*, a director.] 1. A person addicted to gaming; one who is accustomed to play for money or other stake, at cards, dice, billiards, and the like; a gambler; one skilled in games.

It is as easy to be a scholar as a *gamester*. *Harris.*

2. One engaged at play.—3.† A merry, frolicsome person.—4.† A prostitute.

GAMING, *ppr.* Playing; sporting; playing for money.

GAMING, *n.* The act or art of playing any game in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake.—2. The practice of using cards, dice, billiards, and the like, according to certain rules, for winning money, &c.

GAMING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practised.

GAMING-TABLE, *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.

GAMMAR'OLITE, *n* A petrified crawfish or other crustaceous animal.

GAM'MARUS, *n.* A genus of amphipodous crustaceans. The fresh-water shrimp is a species.

GAM'MER, *n.* [Sw. *gammal*, Dan. *gammel*, old; Sw. *gumma*, an old woman.] The compellation of an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, applied to an old man.

GAM'MON, *n.* [It. *gamba;* Fr *jambe*, a leg; *jambon*, a leg of bacon, *jambe bone*.] 1. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked, or dried; a smoked ham.—2. A game, called usually *back-gammon*,—*which see*.

GAM'MON, *v. t.* To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.—2. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

GAM'MON, *v. t.* In *the game of backgammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board, before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, *gammons* his antagonist.—2. To impose on a person by making him believe improbable stories. [*Trivial.*]

GAM'MONED, *pp* *See* the Verb.

GAM'MONING, *ppr. See* the Verb

GAM'MONING, *n.* In *a ship*, the rope by which the bowsprit is bound firmly down to the cutwater, in which is a hole for the purpose of reefing several turns of it.

GAM'MUT, or **GAM'UT**, *n* [Sp. *gamma;* Fr. *gamme;* from the Greek letter so named.] 1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.—2. The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.

GAMOPE'TALOUS, *a.* [Gr. γαμος, marriage, and πεταλον, a flower-leaf.] Another term for monopetalous, meaning united petals.



Gamopetalous corolla and Gamosepalous calyx.

GAMOSEP'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. γαμος, marriage, and *sepal*.] In *bot.*, a term used for a calyx when the sepals of which it is composed are all united; it is equivalent to monosepalous or monophyllous.

GAN, a contraction of *began*, or rather the original simple word, Sax. *gynnan*, to begin.

GANCH, or **GAUNCH**, *v. t.* [It. *gancio*, a hook.] To drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment.

GAN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *gandra*, *ganra;* Ir. *ganra*. In Ger. and D. *gans* is a goose; D. *ganserick*, a gander; Gr. χην, and probably L. *anser*. Pliny says, that in Germany the small white geese were called *ganzæ*.] The male of fowls of the goose kind.

GANG, *v. i.* [Sax. *gangan;* Goth. *gaggan*.] To go; to walk. [*Scotch.*]

GANG, *n.* [Sax. *gang;* D. Dan. G. *gang;* Sw. *gang*, a going, a pace, or gait, a way, a passage, an alley, an avenue, a porch, portico, or gallery; G. *erzreicher gang*, and Dan. *mineralisk gang*, a metallic vein, a streak in a mine; Goth. *gagg*, a way or street; *gaggan*, to go, to walk.] 1. Properly, a going; hence, a number going in company; hence, a company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; as, a *gang* of thieves.—2 In *seamen's language*, a select number of a ship's crew appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer.—3. In *mining*, literally a course or vein, but appropriately the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it, without being chemically combined. This is called the *gang* or matrix of the ore. It differs from a *mineralizer*, in not being combined with the metal. [This word, in the latter sense, is often written *gangue*.]

GANG'BOARD, *n.* A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat.

GANG'DAYS, *n.* Days of perambulation.

GANG'ER, *n.* In *earthwork*, he who conducts a gang or band of labourers.

GANG'HON, *n.* A flower.

GAN'GLIAC, *a.* Relating to a ganglion.

GANG'LION, *n.* [Gr. γαγγλιον.] 1. In *anat.*, a small circumscribed tumour, found in certain parts of the nervous system.—2 In *sur*, a movable tumour formed on the tendons, generally about the wrist.

GAN'GLIONARY, *a.* Composed of ganglions.

GANGLIONEU'RA, *n.* A name applied by Rudolphi to the molluscous and articulate divisions of the animal kingdom, which are characterized by a ganglionic type of the nervous system. In the articulated animals the ganglions are always disposed symmetrically along the middle line of the body: these have therefore been termed *Homogangliata*. In the mollusca, on the contrary, the ganglions are dispersed, and are frequently unsymmetrical in their arrangement: these have therefore been termed *Heterogangliata*.

GANGLION'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion; as, the *ganglionic* nerves of the digestive organs: or the *ganglionic* nerves of common sensation.

GAN'GRENATE, *v. t.* To produce a gangrene.

GAN'GRENATED, *pp.* Mortified.

GAN'GRENATING, *ppr.* Mortifying.

GAN'GRENE, *n.* [Fr from Lat. *gangræna;* Gr. γαγγραινα: Syr. *gangar*.] A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body.

GAN'GRENE, *v. t.* To mortify.

GAN'GRENE, *v. i.* To become mortified.

GAN'GRENED, *pp.* Mortified.

GANGRENES'CENT, *a.* Tending to mortification.

GAN'GRENING, *ppr.* Mortifying.

GAN'GRENOUS, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

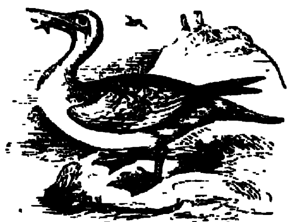
GANGUE, *n.* *See* GANG, No. 3.

GANG'WAY, *n.* A passage, a temporary access to a building while in the course of erection, formed by an inclined plane of wooden planks, with pieces nailed across their surface to prevent the feet slipping; way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; also a narrow platform of planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle.—*To bring to the gangway*, in the discipline of ships, is to punish a seaman by seizing him up and flogging him.

GANG'WEEK, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes.

GAN'IL, *n* A kind of brittle limestone.

GAN'NET, *n* [Sax. *ganot*. *See* GANDER.] The Solan goose, a fowl of the genus Pelecanus, measuring about three feet in length, and about six feet between the tips of the wings. It has a straight bill, six inches long, and palmated feet. These fowls frequent the isles of Scotland in summer, and feed chiefly on herrings.



Gannet (Pelecanus bassanus).

GA'NOID, *a.* Belonging to the order Ganoidia.

GANOI'DIAN, *a.* Belonging to the order Ganoidia.

GANOI'DIANS, *n.* [Gr. γανος, splendour, and ειδος, appearance.] The second order of fishes according to the arrangement of M. Agassiz. The families of this order are characterized by angular scales, composed of horny or bony plates, covered with a thick plate of enamel. The bony pike and sturgeons are of this order. It contains more than sixty genera, of which fifty are extinct.

GANT'LET, } **GAUNT'LET**, } *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, from *gant*, a glove; It. *guanto;* D. *want;* Dan. and Sw. *vante*, a glove.] A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points, and which used to be thrown



Gauntlets.

down in token of challenge. Hence, *to throw the gantlet*, is to challenge; and *to take up the gantlet*, is to accept the challenge.

GANT'LOPE, or **GANT'LET**, *n.* [The last syllable is from the Teutonic, D. *loopen*, to run. The first is probably from *gang*, a passage. The German has *gassenlaufer*, street runner.] A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offence. It is executed in this manner; soldiers are arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows, the offender, stripped to his waist, is compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gives him a stroke. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. Hence this word is chiefly used in the phrase, *to run the gantlet* or *gantlope*.

GAN'YMEDE, *n.* In *myth.*, a youth carried off by Jupiter, in eagle-form, and made cup-bearer to the immortals.

GAN'ZA, *n.* [Sp. *ganso*, a goose. *See* GANDER.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

GAOL, *n.* (jāle.) [*Now written* JAIL. Fr. *geôle*; W. *geol*; Sp. *jaula*, a cage, a cell.] A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.

GAOL, *v. t.* To imprison; to confine in prison.

GAOLDELIV'ERY, *n.* A judicial process for clearing prisons of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.

GAOLER, *n.* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailer.

GAP, *n.* [*See* GAPE and GAR. Gipsy, *geb*, Hindoo, *gibah*, a hole.] 1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; as, a *gap* in a fence or wall. —2. A breach.

Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of Christendom *Knolles.*

3. Any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure.—4. A breach; a defect; a flaw; as, a *gap* in honour or reputation.—5. An interstice; a vacuity.

A third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

6. A hiatus; a chasm; as, a *gap* between words.—*To stop a gap*, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect —*To stand in the gap*, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defence against any assailing danger; Ezek. xxii.

GĀPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *geapan*; Sw. *gapa*; G. *gaffen*; Dan. *gaber*; Ar. *jauba*, to split, tear, or cut open.] 1. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dulness; to yawn.—2. To open the mouth for food, as young birds.—3. To *gape for* or *after*, to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for; as, men often *gape after* court favour.

The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes.* *Denham*

To gape at, in a like sense, is hardly correct. — 4. To open in fissures or crevices; as, a *gaping* rock.

May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive *Shak*

5. To have a hiatus; as, one vowel *gaping* on another.—6. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise; as, the *gaping* fool; the *gaping* crowd.—7. To utter sound with open throat.—8. To open the mouth with hope or expectation.—9. To open the mouth with a desire to injure or devour.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. Job xvi.

GĀPE, *n.* A gaping.

GĀPER, *n.* One who gapes; a yawner. —2. One who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly.—3. One who longs or craves.—4. A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided.

GĀPING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dulness, wonder, or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.

GAP'TOOTHED, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth.

GÄR, in Saxon, a dart, a weapon; as, in *Edgar*, or *Eadgar*, a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, noble weapon. This may be the Ch. גירא, *gira*, or גררא, *girara*, an arrow, a dart; Sam. an arrow.—2. Several kinds of fish are known by this name.

GÄR, *v. t.* [*Sui.-Goth. goera*, to make.] To cause; to make; to force; to compel. [*Scotch.*]

GAR'AGAY, *n.* A rapacious fowl of Mexico of the size of the kite.

GÄRB, *n.* [Fr. *garbe*, looks, countenance; It. and Sp. *garbo*; Norm. *garbs*, clothes, dress; Russ. *gerb*, arms; from the root of *gear.*] 1. Dress; clothes; habit; as, the *garb* of a clergyman or judge.—2. Fashion or mode of dress.—3. Exterior appearance; looks.—4. In *her.*, a sheaf of corn [Fr. *gerbe*, Sp. *garba.*]

GÄRBAGE, *n.* The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal; also applied sometimes to vegetable refuse, and to immoral or gross writing.

GÄRBAGED, *a.* Stripped of the bowels.

GÄRBED, *a.* Dressed; habited.

GÄRBEL, *n.* The plank next the keel of a ship. [*See* GARBOARD-STREAK.]

GÄRBLE, *v. t.* [Sp. *garbillar*; Fr. *cribler*; L *cribro*, *cribello*. Qu. Ar. *garbala*, or Ch כרבל, *carbal*, to sift, to bolt.] 1. Properly, to sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt; as, to *garble* spices.—2. To separate; to pick; to cull out.

GÄRBLED, *pp.* Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out.

GÄRBLER, *n.* One who garbles, sifts, or separates. A *garbler* of spices, is an officer of great antiquity in London.—2. One who picks out, culls, or selects.

GÄRBLES, *n. plur.* The dust, soil, or filth, severed from good spices, drugs, &c.

GÄRBLING, *ppr.* Sifting; separating, sorting; culling.

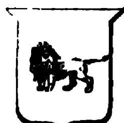
GÄRBOARD, *n.* The *garboard plank*, in a ship, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.—*Garboard-streak*, in a ship, is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom next the keel.

GÄRBOIL,† *n.* [Old Fr. *garbouil*; It. *garbuglio.*] Tumult; uproar.

GÄRCI'NIA, *n.* A genus of beautiful fruit trees, native of Malaya and neighbouring isles. It belongs to the nat. order Guttiferæ. Some of the species yield a substance like gamboge.

GARD. *See* GUARD and WARD.

GÄRD'ANT, or **GUÄRD'ANT**, *ppr* [Fr.] In *her.*, a term applied to any beast full-faced, or looking at the observer, whether the animal be *passant*, *rampant*, or otherwise.



Gardant.

GÄRDEN, *n.* [G. *garten*; W. *garth*; Sp. *jardin*; Fr. *id.* The first syllable is the Sax. *geard*, Goth. *gards*, Eng. *yard*, an inclosed place. The Saxon is *ortgeard*, Dan. *urtegaard*, Sw. *örtegard*, wortyard, an inclosure for herbs. The Irish is *gairdin* or *garrdha*; Hungarian, *korth*; L. *hortus*. In Sclavonic, *gard*, Russ. *gorod*, signifies a town or city; and the derivative verb *goroju*, to inclose with a hedge. Hence *Stuttgard*, *Novogrod*, or *Novogardia*. The primary sense of *garden* is an inclosed place, and inclosures were originally made with hedges, stakes, or palisades. It is probable that in the East, and in the pastoral state, men had little or no inclosed land except such as was fenced for the protection of herbs and fruits, and for villages.] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs or plants, fruits, and flowers; usually near a mansion-house. Land appropriated to the raising of culinary herbs and roots for domestic use, is called a *kitchen-garden*; that appropriated to flowers and shrubs, is called a *flower garden*; and that to fruits, is called a *fruit-garden*. But these uses are sometimes blended.—2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot. Lombardy is the *garden* of Italy.—*Garden*, in *composition*, is used adjectively, as *garden-mould*, a rich fine mould or soil; *garden-tillage*, the tillage used in cultivating gardens. —*Garden husbandry*, a branch of horticulture, the object of which is to raise fruits, vegetables, and seeds, for profit, on a smaller extent of ground than is usually occupied for the purposes of agriculture.

GÄRDEN, *v. i.* To lay out or to cultivate a garden; to prepare ground, to plant and till it, for the purpose of producing plants, shrubs, flowers, and fruits.

GÄRD'EN-BALSAM, *n* The *Impatiens balsamina*, Linn., a well-known ornamental plant.

GÄRDENED, *pp.* Dressed and cultivated as a garden.

GÄRDENER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, tend, and dress a garden.

GÄRDE'NIA, *n* A genus of beautiful ever-green shrubs much valued by collectors. They are natives of China and other places in the East. Class and order Pentandria monogynia.

GÄRDENING, *ppr.* Cultivating or tilling a garden.

GÄRDENING, *n.* The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture. Gardening comprehends horticulture, floriculture, arboriculture, and landscape gardening. [*See these articles.*]

GÄRDENLESS, *a.* Destitute of a garden.

GÄRDEN-MOULD, *n.* Mould, or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden.

GÄRDEN-PLOT, *n.* The plot or plantation of a garden.

GÄRDEN-STUFF, *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. [*A word in popular use.*]

GÄRDEN-TILLAGE, *n.* The tillage or cultivation of a garden.

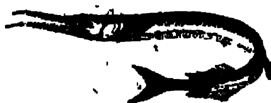
GÄRDEN-WARE,† *n.* The produce of gardens.

GÄRDON, *n.* A fish of the roach kind.

GARE, *n.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

GÄR'FISH, } *n.* A marine fish. The
GÄR, } *Esox belone*, Linn. This fish is known under the name of seaneedle, and makes its appearance on the English coast in summer, a short time previous to the arrival of the mackerel. It is long and slender; the

head is flat, projecting forward into a very long sharp snout.



Garfish (Esox belone).

GARGARISM, *n.* [L. *gargarismus;* Gr. γαργαρίζω, to wash the mouth; allied probably to *gorge*, the throat.] A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat, to cure inflammations or ulcers, &c.

GÄRGARIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargariser;* L. *gargarizo;* Gr. γαργαρίζω.] To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor.

GÄRGET, *n.* [*See* GORGE.] A distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighbouring parts.

GÄRGIL, *n.* A distemper in geese, which stops the head and often proves fatal.

GÄRGLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargouiller*, to paddle or dabble; It. *gargagliare*, to murmur; Eng. to *gurgle;* G. *gurgeln;* allied to *gorge, gurges.*] 1. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.—2. To warble; to play in the throat. [*Unusual.*]

GÄRGLE, *n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

GÄRGLED, *pp.* Washed, as the throat.

GÄRGLING, *ppr.* Washing, as the throat.

GÄRGOL, *n.* A distemper in swine.

GÄRGOYLE, GÄRGOIL, GURGOYLE, *n.* [Fr. *gargouilles.*] A spout in the cornice or parapet of a building for discharging the water from the roof. Gargoyles, in *classic arch*, are ornamented with masks, and carved



Gargoyle, Stony-Stratford

into the representations of heads of animals, especially of the lion. In the *arch. of the middle ages*, the gargoyle assumed a vast variety of forms, often frightful, fantastic, or grotesque.

GA'RISH. *See* GAIRISH.

GÄRLAND, *n.* [Fr. *guirlande;* Arm. *garlantez.* This word has been referred to the L. *gyrus*, and it may be from the same root. It seems to denote something round or twisted, for in Spanish it is used for a wreath of cordage or puddening.] 1. A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, and sometimes of precious stones, to be worn on the head like a crown.—2. An ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed, anciently used at the gates of temples where feasts and solemn rejoicings were held.—3. The top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.—4. A collection of little printed pieces.—5. In *ships*, a sort of net used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard. In *arch.*, a band of ornamental work round the top of a tower.

GÄRLAND, *v. t.* To deck with a garland.

GÄRLANDED, *pp.* Adorned with a garland.

GÄRLANDING, *ppr.* Decking with a garland.

GÄRLANDLESS, *a.* Destitute of a garland.

GÄRLIC, *n.* [Sax. *garlec* or *garleac; gar*, a dart or lance, in Welsh, a shank, and *leac*, a leek; Ir. *gairliog;* W. *garlleg.* The Germans call it *knoblauch*, knobleek; Gr σκόροδον.] A plant of the genus Allium, *A. sativum*, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste. Each root is composed of several lesser bulbs, called cloves of garlic, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable.

GÄRLICEATER, *n.* A low fellow.

GÄRLIC PEAR-TREE, *n.* A tree in Jamaica, the Crateva, bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic.

GÄRMENT, *n.* [Norm. *garnament;* Old Fr. *guarniment;* It. *guarnimento*, furniture, ornament; from the root of *garnish*, and denoting what is put on or furnished.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c. *Garments* in the plural, denotes clothing in general; dress.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth to an old *garment;* Matt. ix

GÄRNER, *n.* [Fr. *grenier;* Ir. *grainseal.* *See* GRAIN.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.

GÄRNER, *v. t.* To store in a granary.

GÄRNERED, *pp.* Deposited in a garner.

GÄRNERING, *ppr.* Storing in a garner.

GÄRNET, *n.* [It. *granato;* Fr. *grenat;* L. *granatus*, from *granum*, or *granatum*, the pomegranate.] 1. A mineral usually occurring in crystals more or less regular. The crystals have numerous sides, from twelve to sixty or even eighty-four. Its prevailing colour is red of various shades, but often brown, and sometimes green, yellow, or black. It sometimes resembles the hyacinth, the leucite, and the idocrase. Of this gem there are several varieties; as, the *precious* or *oriental*, the *pyrope*, the *topazolite*, the *succinite*, the *common garnet*, the *melanite*, the *pyrenaite*, the *grossular*, the *allochroite*, the *aplome*, and the *colophonite.*—2. In *ships*, a sort of tackle fixed to the main stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo.

GÄRNET-HINGE, *n.* A species of hinge resembling the letter T laid horizontally; thus, ⊢, called in *Scotland* a cross-tailed hinge.

GÄRNISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *garnir;* Norm. *garner, garnisher*, to warn, to summon. The latter sense is still used in law language, and it would seem that *warn* and *garnish* are from the same root, for *warn*, written in the Celtic manner, would be *guarn.*] 1. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off.

All within with flowers was garnished.
Spenser.

2. To fit with fetters; *a cant term.*—3. To furnish; to supply; as, a fort *garnished* with troops.—4. In *law*, to warn; to give notice. [*See* GARNISHEE.]

GÄRNISH, *n.* Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration;

Matter and figure they produce;
For garnish this, and that for use. *Prior*

2. In *jails*, fetters; *a cant term.*—3. *Pensiuncula carceraria;* a fee; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes to jail.

GÄRNISHED, *pp.* Adorned; decorated; embellished.—2. Furnished.—3. Warned; notified. In *her.*, an epithet for a charge provided with any ornament.

GÄRNISHEE', *n.* In *law*, the third person or party in whose hands the money of another is attached, within the liberties of the city of London, in the sheriff's court there.

GÄRNISHING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; warning.

GÄRNISHING, *n.* That which garnishes; ornament.

GÄRNISHMENT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.—2. Warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor.—3. A fee.

GÄRNITURE, *n.* Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress.

GA'ROUS, *a.* [L. *garum*, pickle.] Resembling pickle made of fish.

GAR'RAN, GAR'RON, *n.* [Ir. *garran;* Scot. *garron;* G. *gurre.*] A small horse; a highland horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway.

GAR'RET, *n.* [Scot. *garret*, a watch-tower, the top of a hill; *garritour*, a watchman on the battlements of a castle; Fr. *guerite*, a sentinel-box; Arm. *garid;* from the root of *ward, guard,—which see.*] 1. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof.—2.† Rotten wood.

GAR'RETED, *a.* Protected by turrets.

GARRETEER, *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.

GAR'RISON, *n.* [Fr. *garnison;* Arm. *gournison;* Sp. *guarnicon*, a garrison, a flounce, furbelow, or trimming, the setting of any thing in gold or silver, the guard of a sword, garniture, ornament; It. *guernigione;* Port. *guarniçam;* D. *waarison.* The French, English, Armoric, Spanish, and Italian words are from *garnish;* the Dutch is from *waaren*, to keep, to *guard*, Eng. *warren*, and from this root we have *warrant* and *guarantee*, as well as *guard* and *regard*, all from one source. *See* WARREN.] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.—2. A fort, castle, or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it.—3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence; as, troops laid in *garrison.*

GAR'RISON, *v. t.* To place troops in a fortress for its defence; to furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort or town.—2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.

GAR'RISONED, *pp.* Furnished with troops in a fort for defence.

GAR'RISONING, *ppr.* Furnishing with troops in a fortress for defence.

GARRU'LITY, *n.* [L. *garrulitas*, from *garrio*, to prate; Gr. γαρυω, γηρυω; Ir. *gairim;* W. *gair*, a word.] Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or tattling.

GAR'RULOUS, *a.* Talkative; prating; as, *garrulous* old age.

GAR'RULOUSLY, *adv.* In a talkative manner.

GARRYA'CEÆ, *n.* A very small natural order of exogens. Only one species is known, the *Garrya elliptica*, found in California.

GÄR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *jarretière*, from W. *gar*, Arm. *garr*, the leg, ham, or shank.] 1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg.—2. The badge of an order of knighthood in Great Britain, called *the order of the garter*, instituted by Edward III. This order is a college or corporation. It is one of the



Knight of the Garter.

most ancient and illustrious of the military orders of knighthood in Europe. The college of the order is in the castle of Windsor; the insignia and habit are a garter, mantle, cap, George, and collar.—3. The principal king at arms. His peculiar duty is to attend at the solemnities of election, investiture, and installation of the knights of the order.—4. A term in *her.*, signifying the half of a bend.

GÄRTER, *v. t.* To bind with a garter.—2. To invest with the order of the garter.

GÄR'TERED, *pp.* Bound with a garter.

GÄR'TERFISH, *n.* A fish having a long depressed body, like the blade of a sword; the Lepidopus.

GÄR'TERING, *ppr.* Tying with a garter.

GÄR'TERSNAKE, *n.* An American serpent, the Coluber Sirtalis.

GARTH, *n.* [W. *garz*. *See* GARDEN.] 1. A dam or weir for catching fish.—2.† A close; a little back property; a yard; a croft; a garden.

GA'RUM, *n.* Pickle in which fish has been preserved.

GAS, *n.* [Sax. *gast*, G. *geist*, D. *geest*, spirit, *ghost*. The primary sense of air, wind, spirit, is to flow, to rush. Hence this word may be allied to Ir. *gaisim*, to flow, *gasaim*, to shoot forth, to gush; *gast*, a blast of wind. It may also be allied to *yeast*,—*which see*.] In *chem.*, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aeriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric. This name has been adopted by modern chemists to distinguish permanent aeriform fluids generally from common atmospheric air, which is a mixture of two species of gas. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic* fluids; while liquids are termed *non-elastic*, because they have, comparatively, no elasticity. But the most prominent distinction is the following:—*Liquids* are compressible to a certain degree, and expand into their former state when the pressure is removed; and in so far they are elastic, but *gases* appear to be in a continued state of compression; for when left unconfined, they expand in every direction to an extent which has not hitherto been determined. *Gases* retain their elasticity in all ordinary temperatures, and in this they differ from vapours. A number of them, however, by being subjected to the joint influence of excessive cold and pressure, have been reduced to the solid state. The number of gaseous bodies is great, and they differ greatly in their chemical properties. They are all, however, susceptible of forming combinations with fluid and solid substances. Many of them are of great importance in the arts and manufactures, and one, viz., coal gas, or carburetted hydrogen, has contributed immensely to the comfort and convenience of our cities and towns. Gases are invisible except when coloured, which happens in two or three instances.

GAS BURNER, *n.* That part of a gas lamp, or bracket, which gives out and regulates the light. Gas burners are either simple beaks perforated with a small round hole, or with a series of holes in the form of a circle, to produce an argand flame, or two holes drilled obliquely, to make the flame cross like a swallow's tail, or with a slit producing a sheet of flame called a bat's-wing. Sometimes several radiating jets are made to issue from the same burner.

GAS'CON, *n.* A native of Gascony in France; a boaster.

GASCONĀDE, *n.* [Fr. from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging.

GASCONĀDE, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

GAS'CONADER, *n.* A great boaster.

GAS'EOUS, *a.* In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.

GASH, *n.* [I know not through what channel we have received this word. It may be allied to *chisel*.] A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.

GASH, *v. i.* To make a gash, or long, deep incision; applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

GASH'ED, *pp.* Cut with a long, deep incision.

GASH'FUL, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.

GASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting long, deep incisions.

GAS'HOLDER, *n.* A vessel for containing and preserving gas, of which there are various forms.

GASIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* GASIFY.] The act or process of converting into gas.

GAS'IFIED, *pp.* Converted into an aeriform fluid.

GAS'IFY, *v. t.* [*gas* and L. *facio*, to make.] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric.

GAS'IFYING, *ppr.* Converting into gas.

GAS'KET, *n.* [Sp. *caxeta*. *See* CASK.] A plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard. The same term is also applied to rope, yarn, or oakum, used to make tight the spigot and faucit joints of iron pipes.

GAS'KINS, *n. plur.* Galligaskins; wide open hose. [*See* GALLIGASKINS.]

GAS LAMP, *n.* A lamp lighted by gas. Gas lamps are of a great variety of forms, and are susceptible of considerable ornament. They are sometimes called *gasaliers*.

GAS'LIGHT, *n.* Light produced by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas.—*Gaslight* is now substituted for oil and candle light, not only in our large towns but even in many country villages.

GAS'LIGHTING, *n.* The application of gas to the lighting of streets and houses, including the laying of pipes for its conveyance, the proper distribution of it, the fitting up of lamps, &c.

GAS'METER, *n.* [*gas* and *meter*.] The name given to an instrument through which the gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet which are consumed in a given time or in a particular place. Every separate house where gaslight is used requires an apparatus of this kind for determining the quantity of gas consumed.

GASOM'ETER, *n.* [*gas* and μετρον.] In *chem.*, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases. An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any chemical experiment; also the reservoir or store-house for the gas which is produced in gas manufactories, and which supplies the various pipes employed in lighting streets and houses.

GASOM'ETRY, *n.* The science, art, or practice of measuring gases. It teaches also the nature and properties of these elastic fluids.

GÀSP, *v. i.* [Sw. *gispa*, Dan. *gisper*, to gape, to yawn.] 1. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying.—2.† To long for.

GÀSP, *v. t.* To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.

> And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden.*

GÀSP, *n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath.—2. The short catch of the breath in the agonies of death.

GÀSP'ED, *pp.* of *Gasp*.

GÀSP'ING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth wide for catching the breath.

GAS PIPE, *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of gas.

GÀST, } † *v. t.* To make aghast;
GÀST'ER, } to frighten.

GASTERO'PHILUS, *n.* A genus of parasitic insects inhabiting the stomach of horses; the grubs or larva of which are ordinarily termed *bots*.

GASTERO'PODA, *a.* Belonging to the order Gasteropoda or Gastropods.

GASTERO'PTERA, *n.* A genus of naked molluscs, otherwise termed *Sarcopterus*. It belongs to the family *Bulladæ*.

GÀST'NESS,† *n.* Amazement; fright.

GAS'TRIC, *a.* [from Gr. γαστηρ, the belly or stomach.] Belonging to the belly, or rather the stomach. The *gastric* juice is a thin, pellucid liquor, separated by the capillary exhaling arteries of the stomach, which open upon its internal tunic. It is the principal agent in digestion, although it seems to contain hardly any principle capable of accounting for its solvent power. In the empty stomach it is neutral, but during digestion it becomes acid, from the separation of free muriatic acid. Liebig ascribes the solvent power of the gastric juice to the

gradual decomposition of a matter dissolved from the lining membrane of the stomach, aided by the oxygen introduced in the saliva. [*See* CHYME, DIGESTION.]—*Gastric system*, the name given to all those parts of the body which contribute to digestion.

GASTRI'DIUM, *n.* Nit-grass; a genus of plants of the class Triandria, order digynia Linn.; nat. order Gramineæ. The *G. lendigerum*, or awned nit-grass, is found in some parts of England where water has stagnated, near the sea-shore; but is rare.

GASTRIL'OQUIST, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and L. *loquor*, to speak.] *Literally*, one who speaks from his belly or stomach; hence, one who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place.

GASTRIL'OQUY, *n.* A speaking that appears to proceed from the belly.

GASTRI'TIS, *n.* Chronic inflammation of the stomach.

GAS'TROCELE, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, the stomach, and κηλη, a tumour.] A hernial tumour containing the stomach.

GASTROL'OGY, *n.* A treatise on the stomach.

GAS'TROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and μαντεια, divination.] A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly.

GASTRON'OMIST, *n.* One who likes good living.

GASTRON'OMY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and νομος.] The science of eating and drinking.

GAS'TROPODS, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, the belly, and πους, a foot.] Lamarck's fourth order of molluscs, including all the animals having straight bodies, never spirally formed, or entirely concealed in a testaceous covering. They possess a muscular disc under the belly, attached to the body, nearly its whole length, which acts as a foot in progressive motion, and gives rise to the name of the order. The slugs and shell-snails are examples of the class. Cuvier has divided it into nine orders.

GAS'TROPODOUS, *a.* Having the belly and foot joined.

GASTROR'APHY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, the belly, and ῥαφη, a sewing or suture.] The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

GASTROT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, belly, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.

GAT, *old pret.* of *Get.*

GATE, *n.* [Sax. *gate*, *geat*; Ir. *geata*; Scot. *gait*. The Goth. *gatwo*, Dan. *gade*, Sw. *gata*, G. *gasse*, Sans. *gaut*, is a way or street. In D. *gat* is a gap or channel. If the radical letters are *Gd* or *Gt*, it may be connected with *gad*, to go, as it signifies a passage.] 1. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace, or other large edifice. It differs from *door* chiefly in being larger. *Gate* signifies both the opening or passage, and the frame of boards, planks, or timber which closes the passage.—2. A frame of timber which opens or closes a passage into any court, garden, or other inclosed ground; also, the passage.—3. The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam into a flume.—4. An avenue; an opening; a way. In *scripture, figuratively*, power, dominion. "Thy seed shall possess the *gate* of his enemies;" that is, towns and fortresses; Gen. xxii. The *gates of hell*, are the power and dominion of the devil and his instruments; Matt. xvi. The *gates of death*, are the brink of the grave; Ps. ix.

GATE CHAMBER, *n.* The recess in a lock wall into which the gate folds when open. Applied generally to any recess into which a gate folds.

GĀTED, *a.* Having gates.

GĀTELESS, *a.* Having no gate.

GĀTEVEIN, *n.* The vena portæ, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver.

GĀTEWAY, *n.* A way through the gate of some inclosure.—2. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion.

GATH'ER, *v. t.* [Sax. *gaderian*, or *gatherian*; D. *gaderen*. I know not whether the first syllable is a prefix or not. The Ch. גדר, *gadar*, signifies to inclose, and to *gather* dates. If the elements are primarily *Gd*, the word coincides with Ger. *gattern*, Ch. אגד, *agad*, to *gather*, to bind.] 1. To bring together; to collect a number of separate things into one place or into one aggregate body.

Gather stones: and they took stones, and made a heap; Gen. xxxi.

2. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores; Lev. xxv. 20.—3. To pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together.

Gather out the stones; Is. lxii.

He must *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To pluck; to gather by cropping, picking, or plucking.

Do men *gather* grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles? Matt. vii.

5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring persons into one place; Ezek. xxii. 19.—6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate; to amass.

I *gathered* me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings; Eccles. ii.

7. To select and take; to separate from others and bring together.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen; Ps. cvi.

8. To sweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind; Matt. xiii.

9. To bring into one body or interest.

Yet will I *gather* others to him; Is. lvi.

10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract.

Gathering his flowing robe he seemed to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

11. To gain.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker; to plait.—13. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning. From what I hear I *gather* that he was present.

After he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavoured to go into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them; Acts xvi.

14. To coil as a serpent.—†*To gather breath*, to have respite.

GATH'ER, *v. i.* To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. The clouds *gather* in the west.—2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter.

Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went. *Bacon.*

3. To assemble. The people *gather* fast.—4. To generate pus or matter. [*See* GATHERING.]

GATH'ER, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing.

GATH'ERABLE, *a.* That may be collected; that may be deduced. [*Unusual.*]

GATH'ERED, *pp.* Collected; assembled; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference.

GATH'ERER, *n.* One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.

GATH'ERING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling.

GATH'ERING, *n.* The act of collecting or assembling.—2. Collection; a crowd; an assembly.—3. Charitable contribution; 1 Cor. xvi.—4. A tumour suppurated or maturated; a collection of pus; an abscess.—*Gathering of the wings*, the lower part of the funnel of a chimney. [*See* CHIMNEY.]

GATH'ERS, *n.* Plaits; folds; puckers; wrinkles in cloth.

GAT'TERTREE, *n.* A species of Cornus or Cornelian cherry.

GAT'-TOOTHED,† *a.* Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth.

GAUD,† *v. i.* [L. *gaudeo*, to rejoice.] To exult; to rejoice.

GAUD,† *n.* [L. *gaudium.*] An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing.

GAUD'ED,† *a.* Adorned with trinkets; coloured.

GAUD'ERY, *n.* Finery; fine things; ornaments.

GAUD'FUL, *a.* Joyful; showy.

GAUD'ILY, *adv.* Showily; with ostentation of fine dress.

GAUD'INESS, *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery.

GAUD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ornament.

GAUD'Y, *a.* Showy; splendid; gay.

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes. *Dryden.*

2. Ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich not *gaudy.* *Shak.*

GAUD'Y, *n.* A feast or festival; *a word in the university.*

GĀUGE, *v. t.* (gage.) [Fr. *jauger*, to gage; *jauge*, a measuring rod; Arm. *jauja*, or *jauchi*, to gauge; *jauch*, a rod. It is supposed by J. Thomson, that this is contracted from *jaulge*, from *jaule*, a rod or pole. But qu.] 1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel, as a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce, or keg.—2. To measure in respect to proportion.

The veins nicely *gauged* on each side. *Derham.*

GĀUGE, *n.* (gage.) A measure; a standard of measure.—2. Measure; dimensions. [*See* GAGE.]

GĀUGE COCKS. *See* GAGE.

GĀUGED, *pp.* Measured.

GĀUGED ARCHES, *n.* In *brickwork*, are those in which the bricks are cut and rubbed to a gauge or mould, so as to make exactly fitting joints.

GĀUGED PILES, *n.* Large piles placed at regular distances apart and connected by horizontal beams called runners or wale-pieces, fitted to each side of them by notching, and firmly bolted. A gauge and guide is thus formed for the sheeting or filling piles, which are driven between the wale-pieces and fill up the space between

the gauge piles. Gauge piles are called also standard piles.

GAUGED STUFF, *n.* In *plastering*, stuff composed of about three fourths of putty and one fourth of plaster of Paris.

GAUGE POINT, *n.* A term used in *gauging*, to denote the diameter of a cylinder whose altitude is one inch, and its content equal to that of a unit of a given measure.

GAUGER, *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.

GAUGING, *ppr.* Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.

GAUGING, *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. Gauging forms a part of mensuration, but those who practise it are often unacquainted with the theoretical principles on which it is founded, and work by certain rules, and by the aid of an instrument termed a gauging or diagonal rod, and by the sliding rule.

GAUGING-ROD, *n.* An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.

GAUL, *n.* [L. *Gallia.*] A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.

GAUL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.

GAULT. *See* GALT.

GAULTHE'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. Some of the species yield an edible subacid fruit which is occasionally used as a dessert.

GAUNCH. *See* GANCH.

GAUNT, *a.* (gant.) [The origin is uncertain. Qu. Sax. *gewanian*, *wanian*, to wane. In W. *gwan* is weak, poor.] Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal after long fasting; hence, lean; meagre; thin; slender.

GAUNT'LET. *See* GANTLET.

GAUNT'LETED, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

GAUNT'LY, *adv.* (gant'ly.) Leanly; meagrely.

GAUZE, *n.* [Sp. *gasa*; Fr *gaze*. Qu. L. *gausape*, or *gossipium.*] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen. Gauzes are either plain or figured, the latter are worked with flowers of silver or gold on a silk ground.

GAUZE'LOOM, *n.* A loom in which gauze is woven.

GAUZ'Y, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

GAVE, *pret.* of *Give.*

GAV'EL, *n.* In *law*, tribute; toll; custom. *See* GABEL.

GAV'EL, *n* [Fr. *javelle*; W. *gavael*, a hold or grasp.] A provincial word for ground.

GAV'EL, for *gable* or *gable-end.* [*See* GABLE.]

GAV'ELET, *n* An ancient and special *cessavit*, in Kent, in *England*, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.—2. In *London*, a writ used in the hustings, given to lords of Rents in the city.

GAV'ELKIND, *n.* [This word *gavel* is British.] In W. *gavael* signifies a hold, a grasp, tenure; *gavael-cenedyl*, the hold or *tenure of a family*, [not the *kind of* tenure;] *gavaeleu*, to hold, grasp, arrest. Ir. *gabhail*, *gabham*, to take; *gabhailcine*, gavelkind. In Ir. *gabhal* is a fork, [G. *gabel*,] and the groin, and it expresses the collateral branches of a family; but the Welsh application is most probably the true one.] A tenure in *England*, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. This species of tenure prevailed in England before the Norman Conquest, in many parts of the kingdom, perhaps in the whole realm; but particularly in Kent, where it still exists.

GAV'ELOCK, *n.* [Sax.] An iron crow.

GA'VIAL, *n* A subdivision of the genus Crocodile, characterized by the narrow elongated, almost cylindrical jaws, which form an extremely lengthened muzzle.

GAV'ILAN, *n.* A species of hawk in the Philippine isles; the back and wings yellow; the belly white.

GAV'OT, *n.* [Fr. *gavotte*; It. *gavotta.*] A kind of dance, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. The first has usually four or eight bars, and the second contains eight, twelve, or more.

GAW'BY,† *n.* A dunce.

GAWK, *n.* [Sax. *gæc*, *geac*, a cuckoo; G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, and a fool, an unfledged fop, a chough; Scot. *gaukie*, *gauky*, a fool; Sw. *gäck*, a fool, a buffoon; Dan. *giek*, a jest, a joke. It seems that this word is radically one with *joke*, *juggle*,—*which see.*] 1. A cuckoo.—2. A fool; a simpleton. [In both senses, it is retained in Scotland.]

GAWK'Y, *a.* Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish. [Is not this allied to the Fr. *gauche*, left, untoward, unhandy, Eng. *awk*, awkward; *gauchir*, to shrink back or turn aside, to use shifts, to double, to dodge.] This verb well expresses the actions of a jester or buffoon.

GAWK'Y, *n.* A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow.

GAWN, or **GAUN**, *n.* A small tub or vessel. [*Local.*]

GAWN'TREE, or **GAUN'TREE**, *n.* A wooden frame on which beer casks are set when tunned.

GAY, *a.* [Fr. *gai*; Arm. *gae*; It. *gaio*, gay. In Sp. *gaya* is a stripe of different colours on stuffs; *gaytero* is gaudy; and *gayo* is a jay. The W. has *gwyc*, gay, gaudy, brave. This is a contracted word, but whether from the root of *gaudy*, or not, is not obvious. In some of its applications, it seems allied to *joy.*] 1. Merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicsome. It denotes more life and animation than *cheerful.*

> Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy; as, a *gay* dress.—3. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated; *a vulgar use of the word in America.*

GAY,† *n.* An ornament.

GAY'ETY, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté.*] 1. Merriment; mirth; airiness; as, a company full of *gayety*.—2. Act of juvenile pleasure; the *gayeties* of youth.—3. Finery; show; as, the *gayety* of dress. *This word is now very generally spelt* gaiety.

GAY-LUS'SITE, *n.* A mineral so named in honour of Gay-Lussac, a distinguished French chemist. It occurs in imbedded crystals, of which the primary form is a right rhombic prism.

GAY'LY, *adv.* Merrily; with mirth and frolic.—2. Finely; splendidly; pompously; as, ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming.

GAYLY-GILD'ED, *a.* Gilded with showy finery.

GAYNESS, *n.* Gayety; finery.

GAYSOME, *a.* Full of gayety.

GAZE, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. ἀγάζομαι, to be astonished, and Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. חזה, *chazah*, to see or look, that is, to fix the eye or to reach with the eye.] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity; as in admiration, astonishment, or in study.

> A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shak.*

> Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? Acts i.

GAZE, *v. t.* To view with fixed attention.

> And *gazed* awhile the ample sky. *Milton.*

[It is little used as a transitive verb.]

GAZE, *n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

> With secret *gaze*,
> Or open admiration, him behold. *Milton.*



At Gaze.

2. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

> Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*. *Milton.*

In *her.*, the hart, stag, buck, or hind, when borne in coat armour full faced is said to be at *gaze.*

GAZEFUL, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently; given to gazing.

GAZEHOUND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

GAZEL', or **GAZELL'E**, *n.* [Fr *gazelle*; from the Arabic. The verb under which this word is placed, *gazala*, is rendered to remove, withdraw, retire, or be separate.] An animal of Africa and India, of the genus Antelope. It partakes of the nature of the goat and the deer. Like the goat, the gazel has hollow permanent horns, and it feeds on shrubs; but in size and delicacy, and in the nature and colour of its hair, it resembles the roe-buck. It has cylindrical horns, most frequently annulated at the base, and bunches of hair on its fore legs. It has a most brilliant, beautiful eye.



Gazelles (Antilope dorcas).

GAZEMENT,† *n.* View.

GAZER, *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently from delight, admiration, or study.

GAZETTE, *n.* (gazet'.) [It. *gazzetta*; Fr. *gazette*. *Gazetta* is said to have been a Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper, and hence the name.] A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford in 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title

was changed to the *London Gazette.* It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

GAZETTE, *v. t.* (gazet'.) To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

GAZETT'ED, *pp.* Published in a gazette.

GAZETTEER, *n.* A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority.—2. The title of a newspaper. —3. A book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, cities, towns, and rivers, in a country, or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions.

GĀZING, *ppr.* [*See* GAZE.] Looking with fixed attention.

GĀZINGSTOCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.

GAZŌN, *n.* [Fr. *turf.*] In *fort.*, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

ĠEAL,† *v. i.* [Fr. *geler;* L. *gelo.*] To congeal.

GĒAN, *n.* [Fr. *guigne.*] A species of cherry or *prunus*, *P. avium*, a tall tree common in woods in some parts of England, and frequently growing wild in Scotland. The fruit is smaller than that of the common cherry, of a red colour when unripe, and a deep purple or black when it arrives at maturity. The flavour is superior to that of most cherries. The wood of this tree is used for many kinds of domestic furniture and other purposes.

GĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *gearwian, gyrian*, to prepare; *gearw*, prepared, prompt; *gearwa*, habit, clothing, apparatus; G *gar*, D. *gaar*, dressed, done, ready; perhaps Sw. *garfva*, to tan.] 1. Apparatus; whatever is prepared; hence, habit; dress; ornaments.

> Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear. *Spenser.*

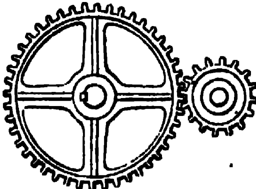
2. *More generally*, the harness or furniture of beasts; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draught; tackle.—3. In *Scotland*, warlike accoutrements; also, goods, riches.—4.† Business matters.—5. By *seamen* pronounced *jears*,—*which see.*]

GĒAR, *v. t.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

GĒARED, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.

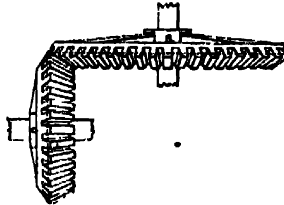
GĒARING, *ppr.* Dressing; harnessing.

GĒARING, *n.* Harness.—2. In *machinery*, a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motions. There are two sorts of *gearing*, viz., *spur-gear*, and *bevelled-gear*. In *the former*, the teeth are arranged round either the concave or convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the centre of the wheel, and are of



Spur-gear.

equal depth throughout. In *bevelled-gear*, the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the tooth gradually diminishes from the base. *Gearing* and its compounds are sometimes spelt *geering*, spur-*geer*, bevelled-*geer*, &c.



Bevelled-gear.

GE'ASON,† *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Rare; uncommon; wonderful.

GĒAT, *n.* [D. *gat.* *See* GATE.] The hole through which metal runs into a mould in castings.

GEB'IA, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of long-tailed crabs, consisting of three species, natives of the British coast.

GECARCI'NUS, *n.* Leach's name for those brachyurous decapod crustaceans, called, in common language, *land-crabs.*

GECK,† *n.* [G. *geck.*] A dupe.

> Why have you suffered me to be imprison'd,
> And made the most notorious geck and gull
> That e'er invention play'd on? *Shak.*

GECK,† *v. t.* To cheat, trick, or gull.

GECK'O, or **GECKO'TIDÆ**, *n.* A nat. family of Saurians. They are, strictly speaking, the nocturnal lizards,



Gecko fascicularis

they are flattened especially in the head, their feet are rather short, and their toes of nearly equal length and often peculiarly formed; the tail varies, but is not long, and often has folds or circular depressions, but never a dorsal crest.

ĠEE, } **JEE**, } A word used by teamsters, directing their teams to pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to *hoi* or *haw.*

GEESE, *n. plur.* of *goose.*

GEEST, *n.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.

GEHEN'NA, *n.* [Gr. γέεννα, from the Heb. ge-hinom, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch; 2 Kings xxiii. 10.] This word has been used by the Jews as equivalent to hell, place of fire, or torment, and punishment, and the Greek word is rendered by our translators by hell and hell-fire; Matt. xviii. 9; xxiii. 15.

GEH'LENITE, *n.* [from *Gehlen*, the chemist.] A mineral of a grayish colour, and resinous lustre, found chiefly at Mount Monzoni. Its primary form is a right square prism.

ĠEL'ABLE, *a.* [from L. *gelu*, frost, or *gelo*, to congeal.] That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

ĠEL'ATINE, or **ĠEL'ATIN**, *n.* [It. and Sp. *gelatina*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal, to freeze.] A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble slowly in cold water, but rapidly in warm water. It is confined to the solid parts of the body, such as tendons, ligaments, cartilages, and bones, and exists nearly pure in the skin, but it is not contained in any healthy animal fluid. Its leading character is the formation of a tremulous jelly when its solution in boiling water cools. Gelatine does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of boiling water. The coarser forms of gelatine from hoofs, hides, &c., are called *glue;* that from skin and finer membranes, is called *size;* and the purest gelatine, from the air-bladders and other membranes of fish, is called *isinglass.* With tannin, a yellowish white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatine, which forms an elastic adhesive mass, not unlike vegetable gluten, and is a compound of tannin and gelatine. It is this action of tannin on gelatine that is the foundation of the art of tanning leather. Gelatine when acted upon by sulphuric acid, yields *gelatine sugar* or glycicoll. When treated with potash it is said to yield glycicoll and leucine. Gelatine is nearly related to proteine, but contains none of that substance. It is a nutritious article of food, and as part of the diet in hospitals produces the best effects, but animals fed exclusively on it die with the symptoms of starvation, as it cannot yield albumen, fibrine, or caseine. Its ultimate components are 47.8 carbon, 7.9 hydrogen, 16.9 nitrogen, 27.4 oxygen. [*See* JELLY.]

ĠEL'ATINE, or **ĠELAT'INOUS**, *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatine; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff and cohesive.—*Gelatinous tissue*, the organic tissue of the bones, that of tendons and ligaments, the cellular tissue, the skin, and the serous membranes. All these substances dissolve by long-continued boiling in water, and the solution on cooling forms a jelly.

ĠELAT'INATE, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatine or into a substance like jelly.

> Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but gelatinates with the mineral acids. *Kirwan.*

ĠELAT'INATE, *v. t.* To convert into gelatine or into a substance resembling jelly.

ĠELATINA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatine, or into a substance like jelly.

ĠELATIN'IFORM, *a.* Having the form of gelatine.

ĠELAT'INIZE, *v. i.* The same as *gelatinate.*

ĠELATINO'SI, or **ĠEL'ATINES**, *n.* In *Cuvier's arrangement*, the second order of polypi, comprehending the hydra of Linn., the corine of Gaertner, the cristatella, vorticella, and pedicellaria. The body of these animals is gelatinous, and more or less conical; its cavity supplies the want of a stomach.

GELD, *n.* [Sax. *gild;* G. and D. *geld.*] Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in *Danegeld* or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes; *Weregeld*, compensation for the life of a man, &c.

GELD, *v. t. pret. gelded* or *gelt; pp. gelded* or *gelt.* [G. *geilen, gelten;* Dan. *gilder*, to geld, and to cut off the *gills* of herrings; Ir. *caillim*, to geld, to lose, to destroy. Qu. W. *colli*, to lose, or Eth. *gali*, to cut off.] 1. To castrate; to emasculate.—2. To deprive of any essential part.—3. To deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable.

GELD'ED, GELT, *pp.* Castrated; emasculated.

GELD'ER, *n.* One who castrates.

GELD'ER-ROSE, or **GUELD'ER-ROSE**, *n.* [Qu. from *Guelderland.*] A plant, a species of Viburnum; also, a species of Spiræa.

GELD'ING, *ppr.* Castrating.

GELD'ING, *n.* A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

ĠEL'ID, *a.* [L. *gelidus*, from *gelo*, to freeze, Fr. *geler.* *See* COOL, COLD.] Cold; very cold.

ĠEL'IDNESS, *n.* Coldness.

ĠEL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *gelée;* L. *gelo, gelatus.* It is now more generally written *jelly.*] 1. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.—2. A viscous or glutinous substance; a gluey substance, soft, but cohesive. [*See* JELLY.]

GELOS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. γελως, laughter, and σκοπεω, to view.] A kind of divination drawn from laughter; or a method of ascertaining the qualities and character of a person from the consideration of his laughter.

GELT, *pp.* of *geld.*

GELT,† *n* for *gelding.*

GELT,† for *gilt.* Tinsel, or gilt surface.

ĠEM, *n.* [L. *gemma;* It. *id.;* Ir. *geam;* G. *keim;* D. *kiem.* The sense is probably a shoot.] 1. A bud. In *bot.*, the bud or compendium of a plant, covered with scales to protect the rudiments from the cold of winter and other injuries; called the hybernacle or winter quarters of a plant.—2. A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald, &c.—*Artificial gems*, imitations of gems, made of what is termed *paste*, mixed with metallic oxides capable of producing the desired colour.

ĠEM, *v. t.* To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.—2. To bespangle; as, foliage *gemmed* with dew drops.—3. To embellish with detached beauties.

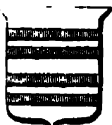
> England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces. *Irving.*

ĠEM, *v. i.* To bud; to germinate.

GEMAR'A, *n.* [Ch. גמר, *gamar*, to finish.] The second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Jewish laws.

GEMAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara.

ĠEM'EL, *n.* [L. *gemellus.*] A pair; a term in heraldry.



Bars Gemel

ĠEMELLIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *gemellus* and *pario.*] Producing twins.

ĠEM'ELRING, *n.* Rings with two or more links, now *gimbal*,—*which see.*

ĠEM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *gemino.*] To double. [*Lit. us.*]

ĠEM'INATE, *a.* Double *geminate leaves*, in *bot.*, leaves that are in pairs; one leaf beside the other, and attached to the same point of the stem.

ĠEM'INATED, *pp.* or *a.* Doubled. In *conchology*, marked with doubled elevated striæ connecting the wreaths.

ĠEMINA'TION, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition.

ĠEM'INI, *n. plur.* [L.] Twins. In *astr.*, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, representing Castor and Pollux. In the Britannic catalogue, it contains eighty-five stars.

ĠEM'INOUS, *a.* [L. *geminus.*] Double; in pairs.

ĠEM'INY, *n.* [supra.] Twins; a pair; a couple.

ĠEM'MÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] In *bot.*, leafy buds, as distinguished from alabastra, or flower-buds.

ĠEM'MARY, *a.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

ĠEMMA'TION, *n.* [L. *gemmatio*, from *gemma.*] In *bot.*, budding; the state, form, or construction of the bud of plants, of the leaves, stipules, petioles, or scales.

ĠEM'MED, *pp.* Adorned with jewels or buds.

GEM'MELS, *n.* An old name for hinges.

ĠEM'MEOUS, *a* [L. *gemmeus.*] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

ĠEM'MINESS, *n.* Spruceness; smartness.

ĠEMMIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing buds or gems.

ĠEMMOS'ITY, *n.* The quality of being a gem or jewel.

ĠEM'MULE, *n.* A little gem or bud.

ĠEM'MY, *a.* Bright; glittering; full of gems.—2. Neat; spruce; smart.

GEMOTE,† *n.* [Sax.] A meeting. [*See* MOOT.]

GEMS'BOK, *n.* The name given to a variety of the antelope.

ĠEM'-SCULP'TURE, *n.* The glyptic art or lithoglyptics; the art of representing designs upon precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface. Stones cut according to the former method are called *cameos*, and those cut according to the latter *intaglios.*

ĠENA, *n.* [L. *gena*, the cheek.] In *zool.*, the region between the eye and the mouth; generally extended over the zygomatic arch.

ĠENDÄRME, *n.* The name of a private in the armed police of France, in our day; but, in former times, the appellation of *gens d'armes* or *gendarmes* was confined to the flower of the French army, composed of nobles or noblesse, and armed at all points. The present *gendarmerie* of France are charged with the maintenance of its police, and the execution of its laws. The *gendarmes* are all picked men; they are usually taken from the regular forces, and of tried courage or approved conduct. There are horse *gendarmes* and foot *gendarmes.* Those of the Paris police have, since 1830, borne the official name of *municipal guards;* there, too, their uniform has been altered; but in the provinces, the old name and equipment are still continued. They are formed into small parties, called *brigades;* and the union of a number of these forms a *departmental* company. Their arms are the following:—horse *gendarme*, a dragoon's sabre, musquetoon, and pair of pistols; foot *gendarme*, musket and bayonet, with infantry sword.



Gendarme.

ĠENDÄRMERY. [Fr. *gendarmerie.*] The body of gendarmes.

ĠENDER, *n.* [Fr. *genre;* from L. *genus*, from *geno, gigno*, Gr. γειναω, γινομαι, to beget, or to be born. *See* BEGIN and CAN.] 1.† Properly, kind; sort.—2. A sex, male or female. Hence,—3. In *gram.*, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives and participles, to express the distinction of male and female. But although this was the original design of different terminations, yet in the progress of language, other words having no relation to one sex or the other, came to have genders assigned them by custom. Words expressing males are said to be of the *masculine gender;* those expressing females, of the *feminine gender;* and in some languages, words expressing things having no sex, are of the *neuter* or *neither gender.*

ĠEN'DER, *v. t.* To beget; but *engender* is more generally used.

ĠEN'DER, *v. i.* To copulate; to breed; Lev. xix.

ĠENEALOĠ'ICAL, *a.* [from *genealogy.*] 1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor; as, a *genealogical* table.—2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; as, a *genealogical* order.

ĠENEAL'OĠIST, *n.* He who traces descents of persons or families.

ĠENEAL'OĠIZE, *v. i.* To relate the history of descents.

ĠENEAL'OĠY, *n.* [L. *genealogia;* Gr. γενεαλογια: γενος, race, and λογος, discourse; Sax. *cyn, gecynd;* Eng. *kind.*] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession.—2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

ĠEN'ERA, *n. plur.* [from L. *genus. See* GENUS.] The plural of genus, a term often employed in natural history. Instead of *genera*, some writers use *genuses.*

GEN'ERABLE, *a.* That may be engendered, begotten, or produced.

GEN'ERAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *generalis*, from *genus*, a kind.] 1. Properly, relating to a whole genus or kind; and hence, relating to a whole class or order. Thus we speak of a *general* law of the animal or vegetable economy. This word, though from *genus*, kind, is used to express whatever is common to an order, class, kind, sort, or species, or to any company or association of individuals.—2. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special or particular; as, it is not logical to draw a *general* inference or conclusion from a particular fact.—3. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific; as, a loose and *general* expression.—4. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; as, the *general* interest or safety of a nation. —5. Common to many or the greatest number; as, a *general* opinion; a *general* custom.—6. Not directed to a single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*

7. Having a relation to all; common to the whole. Adam our *general* sire.—8 Extensive, though not universal; common; usual. This word is prefixed or annexed to words, to express the extent of their application. Thus a *general assembly* is an assembly of a whole body, in fact or by representation. In *Scotland*, it is the whole church convened by its representatives. In *America*, a legislature is sometimes called a *general assembly*. In *logic*, a *general* term is a term which is the sign of a *general* idea. An *attorney general*, or a *solicitor general*, is an officer who conducts suits and prosecutions for the king or for a nation or state, and whose authority is *general* in the state or kingdom. A *vicar general* has authority as vicar or substitute over a whole territory or jurisdiction. An *adjutant general* assists the general of an army, distributes orders, receives returns, &c. The word *general* thus annexed to a name of office, denotes chief or superior; as, a *commissary general*, *quarter-master general*. In *the line*, a *general* officer is one who commands an army, a division, or a brigade.—*General issue*, in *law*, is that plea which denies at once the whole declaration or indictment, without offering any special matter by which to evade it. This is the ordinary plea upon which most causes are tried, and is now almost invariably used in criminal cases.—*General charge*, in *Scots law*, a charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to represent his ancestor, or to renounce the succession.—*General special charge*, a writ passing the signet, the object of which is to supply the place of a general service, and to vest by a fiction of law those subjects which would have required a general service to have vested them in the heir.—*General service*, a form of service intended to carry such heritable rights belonging to the ancestor as do not require sasine, or such as were personally vested in him, no sasine having been taken on them by the ancestor; and it carries all which by law goes to the heir-at-law. [*See* SERVICE.]

GEN'ERAL, *n.* The whole; the total; that which comprehends all or the chief part; opposed to *particular*.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

A history painter paints man in *general*. *Reynolds.*

2. *In general*, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally.

I have shown that he excels, *in general*, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

3. The chief commander of an army. But to distinguish this officer from other generals, he is often called *general-in-chief*. The officer second in rank is called *lieutenant-general*. —4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major-general*. —5. The commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier-general*.—6. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march. —7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule.—8.† The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar.

GENERALIS'SIMO, *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force. —2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honour; as, Alexander *generalissimo* of Greece.

GENERAL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *généralité*; It. *generalità*.] 1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.—2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as, the *generality* of a nation or of mankind.

GENERALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general, or of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point, which we abstract from each of them, and which that common name serves to indicate.

GEN'ERALIZE, *v. t.* To extend from particulars or species to genera, or to whole kinds or classes; to make general, or common to a number.

Copernicus *generalized* the celestial motions, by merely referring them to the moon's motion. Newton *generalized* them still more, by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air. *Nicholson.*

2. To reduce to a genus.

GEN'ERALIZED, *pp.* Extended to generals.

GEN'ERALIZING, *ppr.* Extending to generals, or to genera.

GEN'ERALLY, *adv.* In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions. A hot summer *generally* follows a cold winter. Men are *generally* more disposed to censure than to praise, as they *generally* suppose it easier to depress excellence in others than to equal or surpass it by elevating themselves.—2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison.*

GEN'ERALNESS, *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

GEN'ERALSHIP, *n.* The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander, exhibited in the judicious arrangements of troops, or the operations of war.

GEN'ERALTY, *n.* The whole; the totality. [*Lit. us.*]

GEN'ERANT, *n.* [L. *generans*.] The power that generates; the power or principle that produces. In *math.*, that which is generated, or supposed to be generated, by the motion of any point, line, or figure.

GEN'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *genero*. *See* GENDER.] 1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent. Every animal *generates* his own species.—2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life; as, great whales which the waters *generated*.—3. To cause; to produce; to form.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot.*

In *music*, any given sound *generates* with itself its octave and two other sounds extremely sharp, viz. its twelfth above or the octave of its fifth, and the seventeenth above.

GEN'ERATED, *pp.* Begotten; engendered; procreated; produced; formed. In *math.*, a term used to denote whatever is formed by the motion of a point, line, or surface.

GEN'ERATING, *ppr.* Begetting; procreating; producing; forming.—*Generating line* or *figure*, in *math.*, is that line or figure, by the motion of which another figure or solid is supposed to be described or generated.

GENERA'TION, *n.* The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals.—2. Production; formation; as, the *generation* of sounds. In *math.*, the formation or description of any geometrical figure or magnitude, by the motion of another quantity or magnitude of a dimension one degree less.—3. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age. Thus we say, the third, the fourth, or the tenth *generation*; Gen. xv. 16.—4. The people of the same period, or living at the same time.

O faithless and perverse *generation*: Luke ix.

5. Genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock.

This is the book of the *generations* of Adam, Gen. v.

6. A family; a race.—7. Progeny; offspring.—*Equivocal* or *spontaneous generation*, in *nat. hist.*, the production of animals without the intercourse of the sexes, and of plants without seed, a notion entertained among ancient naturalists, but now completely exploded.

GEN'ERATIVE, *a.* Having the power of generating or propagating its own species.—2. Having the power of producing.—3. Prolific.

GEN'ERATOR, *n.* He or that which begets, causes, or produces.—2. In *music*, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. Thus the lowest C for the treble of the harpsichord, besides its octave, will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt., and with its seventeenth above, or E in alt. Hence C is called their *generator*, the G and E its products or harmonics.—3. A vessel in which steam is generated.

GENER'IC, GENER'ICAL, *a.* [It. and Sp. *generico*; Fr. *générique*; from L. *genus*.] Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus. A *generic* description is a description of a genus; a *generic* difference is a difference in genus; a *generic* name is the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of animals, plants, or fossils, which have certain essential and peculiar characters in

common. Thus *Canis* is the *generic* name of animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind.

GENER'ICALLY, *adv.* With regard to genus; as, an animal *generically* distinct from another, or two animals *generically* allied.

GENEROS'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *générosité*; L. *generositas*, from *genus*, race, kind, with reference to birth, blood, family.] 1. The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favours; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.—2. Liberality in act; bounty.—3. Nobleness of soul; magnanimity. [*This is the primary sense, but is now little used.*]

GEN'EROUS, *a.* [L. *generosus*; Fr. *généreux*, from *genus*, birth, extraction, family. *See* GENDER.] 1. Primarily, being of honourable birth or origin; hence, noble; honourable; magnanimous; *applied to persons*; as, a *generous* foe; a *generous* critic.—2. Noble; honourable; *applied to things*; as, a *generous* virtue; *generous* boldness. It is used also to denote like qualities in irrational animals; as, a *generous* pack of hounds.—3. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give; as, a *generous* friend; a *generous* father.—4. Strong; full of spirit; as, *generous* wine.—5. Full; overflowing; abundant; as, a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.—6. Sprightly; courageous; as, a *generous* steed.

GEN'EROUSLY, *adv.* Honourably; not meanly.—2. Nobly; magnanimously.—3. Liberally; munificently.

GEN'EROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.—2. Liberality; munificence; generosity.

GEN'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. γενεσις, from γινομαι, γενομαι. *See* GENDER.] 1. The first book of the sacred scriptures of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation, of the apostasy of man, of the deluge, and of the first patriarchs, to the death of Joseph. In the original Hebrew, this book has no title; the present title was prefixed to it by those who translated it into Greek.—2. In *geom.*, the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line, or surface.

GEN'ET, *n.* [Fr.] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. [Written also *Jennet*.]—2. An animal of the weasol kind, less than the martin.

GENETHLI'ACAL, GENETH'LIAC, *a.* [Gr. γενεθλιακος, from γινομαι, to be born.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [*Lit. us.*]

GENETH'LIACS, *n.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [*Lit. us.*]

GENETHLIAT'IC, *n.* He who calculates nativities. [*Lit. us.*]

GENE'VA, *n.* [Fr. *genevre* or *genievre*, a juniper-berry. The Spanish word is *nebrina*, and the tree is called *enebro*, Port. *zimbro*.] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper-berries. But instead of these berries, the spirit is now flavoured with the oil of turpentine. The word is usually contracted and pronounced *gin*.

GENE'VA BIBLE, *n.* A copy of the Bible in English, printed at Geneva; first in 1560. This copy was in common use in England, till the version made by order of King James was introduced, and it was laid aside by the Calvinists with reluctance.

GENE'VAN, *a.* Pertaining to Geneva.—2. *n.* An inhabitant of Geneva.

GENE'VANISM, *n.* [from *Geneva*, where Calvin resided.] Calvinism.

GENEVOIS, *n. plur.* (jeneva'y.) People of Geneva.

GE'NIAL, *a.* [L. *genialis*, from *geno*, *gigno*, Gr. γινομαι, γενναω.] 1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce.

> Creator, Venus, *genial* power of love. *Dryden.*

2. Gay; merry.—3. Enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.

> So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton.*

4. Native; natural. [*Not usual.*] The *genial gods*, in *pagan antiquity*, were supposed to preside over generation, as earth, air, fire, and water.

GENIAL'ITY, *n.* Gayety; cheerfulness.

GE'NIALLY, *adv.* By genius or nature; naturally. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENIC'ULATE, *v. t.* To form joints or knots.

GENIC'ULATED, or GENIC'ULATE, *a.* [L. *geniculatus*, from *geniculum*, a knot or joint, from the root of *genu*, the knee. *See* KNEE.] Kneed; knee-jointed; having joints like the knee a little bent; as, a *geniculate* stem or peduncle.

GENIC'ULATING, *ppr.* Knotting; jointing.

GENICULA'TION, *n.* Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.

GE'NII, *n.* [L. *plur.*] A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad. They were supposed by the ancients to attend constantly each single person from his birth to his death, and to begin to exist with those they were to attend, and to cease to exist when they died.

GE'NIO, *n.* [It. from L. *genius*.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENIS'TA, *n.* Green weed; an extensive genus of evergreen and deciduous plants, some of them creeping shrubs, and chiefly European. Class Diadelphia, order decandria; nat. order Leguminosæ. The *G. tinctoria*, or dyer's green weed, is frequent in England and the Lowlands of Scotland, and is employed to dye yarn of a yellow colour.



Genista tinctoria.

GEN'ITAL, *a.* [L. *genitalis*, from the root of *gigno*, Gr. γινομαι, to beget.] Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

GEN'ITALS, *n. plur.* The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

GEN'ITING, *n.* [Fr. *janeton*.] A species of apple that ripens very early.

GEN'ITIVE, *a.* [L. *genitivus*, from the root of *gender*.] In *gram.*, an epithet given to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds; as, *filius patris*, the son of a father; *aqua fontis*, the water of a fountain. But by custom this case expresses other relations, particularly possession or ownership; as, *animi magnitudo*, greatness of mind, greatness possessed by or inherent in the mind. In *English gram.*, the Latin *genitive* is usually called the possessive; as, a noun in the possessive or *genitive* case.

GEN'ITOR, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

GEN'ITURE, *n.* Generation; procreation; birth.

GE'NIUS, *n.* [L. from the root of *gigno*, Gr. γινομαι, to beget.] 1. Among *the ancients*, a good or evil spirit or demon supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life, that is, to direct his birth and actions, and be his guard and guide; a tutelary deity; the ruling and protecting power of men, places, or things. This seems to be merely a personification or deification of the particular structure or bent of mind which a man receives from nature, which is the primary signification of the word.—2. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; as, a *genius* for history, for poetry, or painting.—3. Strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect, particularly the power of invention. In this sense we say, Homer was a man of *genius*. Hence,—4. A man endowed with uncommon vigour of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. Shakspere was a rare *genius*.—5. Mental powers or faculties. [*See* No. 2.]—6. Nature; disposition; peculiar character; as, the *genius* of the times.

GENLESE, often written *Gentese*. In *medieval arch.*, elaborate carving in open work. The cusps or foliations of an arch.

GENOESE, *n.* An inhabitant or the people of Genoa in Italy.

GENT,† *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle.

GENT. An abbreviation for gentleman.

GENTEEL, *a.* [Fr. *gentil*; L. *gentilis*, from *gens*, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble or at least respectable birth, as we use *birth* and *family*.] 1. Polite; well-bred; easy and graceful in manners or behaviour; having the manners of well-bred people; as, *genteel* company; *genteel* guests.—2. Polite; easy and graceful; becoming well-bred persons; as, *genteel* manners or behaviour; a *genteel* address.—3. Graceful in mien or form; elegant; as the lady has a *genteel* person.—4. Elegantly dressed.—5. Decorous; refined; free from any thing low or vulgar; as, *genteel* comedy.

GENTEELLY, *adv.* Politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well-bred people.

GENTEELNESS, *n.* Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. We speak of the *genteelness* of a person or of his deportment.—2. Qualities befitting a person of rank.

GEN'TIAN, *n.* [L. *gentiana;* Fr. *gentiane;* Ar. *kanta.*] The *Gentiana* of Linn., a genus of plants of many species. Class Pentandria, order digynia; nat. order Gentianaceæ. The officinal gentian (*Gentiana lutea*) is a native of Switzerland and the mountainous parts of Germany. The root, the only medicinal part of the plant, has a yellowish brown colour, and a very bitter taste, and is in general use as a tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic, antiseptic, emenagogue, and febrifuge. Several species are met with in Britain; as the *dwarf gentian* (*G. acaulis*), *spring gentian* (*G. verna*), and *field gentian* (*G. campestris*). All the species contain the bitter principle abundantly. Gentiana chirayita, or Agathotes chirita, is used as a tonic in India, and has been introduced as such into the British Pharmacopœias.


Gentian.

GENTIANA'CEÆ, *n.* An extensive order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants with opposite ribbed leaves. The flowers are usually coloured with pure, bright, yellow, red, or blue, and in many cases, they are, on this account, among the most beautiful of flowers. The order is famous for its bitterness, which seems to pervade all the species. One species, *gentian,* above noticed, furnishes all the officinal kinds, but erythræa centaurium, a beautiful wild flower, common in many parts of England, is advantageously employed by country-people as a substitute.

GENTIANEL'LA, *n.* The *Exacum* of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Tetrandria, order monogynia; nat. order Gentianaceæ. The *E. filiforme* of Smith, or least *gentianella,* is found in sandy turf-bogs, in the extreme south and south-west of England, and in Ireland, near Cork. It is the *G. filiformis* of Linn. but differs from gentiana, in the number of stamens and divisions to the calyx and corolla. The name *gentianella* is often applied to the gentiana acaulis.

GEN'TIANINE, *n.* A new, azotised, vegetable principle, extracted from the root of *Gentiana lutea,* and purified by solution in alcohol. It forms golden yellow crystals, of a very bitter taste, which may be sublimed.

GEN'TIL, *n.* A species of falcon or hawk.

GEN'TILE, *n.* [L. *gentilis;* Fr. *gentil;* from L. *gens,* nation, race; *applied to pagans.*] In *the scriptures,* a pagan; a worshipper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen. The Hebrews included in the term *goim,* or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The Christians translated *goim* by the L. *gentes,* and imitated the Jews in giving the name *gentiles* to all nations who were not Jews or Christians. In *civil affairs,* the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans.

GEN'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

GEN'TILESSE,† *n.* Complaisance.

GEN'TILISH, *a.* Heathenish; pagan.

GEN'TILISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

GENTILI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *gentilitius,* from *gens.*] 1. Peculiar to a people or nation; national.—2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

GENTIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *gentilité,* heathenism. So in Sp. and It. from the L.; but we take the sense from *genteel.*] 1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behaviour; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness.—2. Good extraction; dignity of birth.—3. Gracefulness of mien.—4.† Gentry.—5.† Paganism; heathenism.

GEN'TILIZE, *v. i.* To live like a heathen.

GENTLE,† *a.* [*See* GENTEEL.] Well born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble; as, the studies of noble and *gentle* youth; *gentle* blood.—2. Mild; meek; soft; bland; not rough, harsh, or severe; as, a *gentle* nature, temper, or disposition; a *gentle* manner; a *gentle* address; a *gentle* voice; 1 Thess. ii.; 2 Tim. ii.—3. Tame; peaceable; not wild, turbulent, or refractory; as, a *gentle* horse or beast.—4. Soothing; pacific.—5. Treating with mildness; not violent.

> A *gentle* hand may lead the elephant with a hair. *Persian Rosary.*

GEN'TLE,† *n.* A gentleman.—2. A kind of worm.

GEN'TLE,† *v. t.* To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar.

GEN'TLEFOLK, *n.* [*gentle* and *folk.*] Persons of good breeding and family. It is now used only in the plural, *gentlefolks,* and this use is vulgar.

GEN'TLEMAN, *n.* [*gentle,* that is, *genteel* and *man.* So in Fr. *gentilhomme. See* GENTEEL.] 1. In its most extensive sense, every man above the rank of yeomen, comprehending noblemen. In a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen. In this sense, *gentlemen* hold a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.—2. In a more loose sense, every man whose education, occupation, or income, raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade.—3. A man of good breeding, politeness, and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish.

> A ploughman on his legs is higher than a *gentleman* on his knees. *Franklin.*

4. A term of complaisance. In *the plural,* the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character.—5. The servant of a man of rank, who attends his person.—6. In the highest sense, the term *gentleman* signifies a man who not only does what is just and right, but whose conduct is guided by a true principle of honour, which springs from that self-respect and intellectual refinement which manifest themselves in easy and free, yet delicate manners.

GEN'TLEMANLIKE, } *a.* Pertaining
GEN'TLEMANLY, } to or becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; as, *gentlemanly* manners.—2. Like a man of birth and good breeding; as, a *gentlemanly* officer.

GEN'TLEMANLINESS, *n.* Behaviour of a well-bred man.

GEN'TLENESS, *n.* [*See* GENTLE.] Dignity of birth. [*Lit. us.*]—2.† Genteel behaviour.—3. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness.

> The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, *gentleness,* goodness, faith; Gal. v.

4.† Kindness; benevolence.—5. Tenderness; mild treatment.

GEN'TLESHIP,† *n.* The deportment of a gentleman.

GEN'TLEWOMAN, *n.* [*gentle* and *woman.*] A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar.—2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.—3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.

GEN'TLEWOMANLIKE, *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman.

GEN'TLY, *adv.* Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness.

> My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

2. Without violence, roughness or asperity.

GENTOO', *n.* [Port. *gentio,* a gentile.] A native of India or Hindoostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins. [*Not used in India.*]

GEN'TRY, *n.* Birth; condition; rank by birth.—The classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar.—3.† A term of civility; civility; complaisance.

GENUFLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *genu,* the knee, and *flectio,* a bending.] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

GEN'UINE, *a.* [L. *genuinus,* from *genus,* or its root. *See* GENDER.] Native; belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false, or adulterated. The Gaels are supposed to be *genuine* descendants of the Celts. Vices and crimes are the *genuine* effects of depravity, as virtue and piety are the *genuine* fruits of holiness. It is supposed we have the *genuine* text of Homer.

GEN'UINELY, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally.

GEN'UINENESS, *n.* The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality; as, the *genuineness* of Livy's history; the *genuineness* of faith or repentance. Bp. Watson, in his Apology for the Bible, considers *authenticity* and *genuineness* to be quite distinct, the former referring to the correctness of the facts detailed, and the latter to the authorship of the book containing them. This distinction is now generally recognised by biblical critics and writers on the Christian Evidences.

GE'NUS, *n. plur. Genuses* or *Genera.* [L. *genus,* Gr. γένος, Ir. *gein,* offspring, race, or family. Sans. *jana;* hence, kind, sort. *See* GENDER.] 1. In *logic,* that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species.—2. In *nat. hist.,* an assemblage of *species* possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to *class* and *order,* and in some arrangements, to *tribe* and *family.* A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters, which belong to no other species, may also constitute a *genus;* as the camelopard, and the flamingo.—3. In *bot.,* a genus consists of such a

group or assemblage of species as agree both structurally and physiologically, as respects the organs of fructification, reproduction, or perpetuation, and at the same time have a general resemblance in habit.—4. In *music*, the general name for any scale.

ĠEOCEN'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. γη, earth, and κεντρον, centre.] Having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth. A term applied to the place of a planet as seen from the centre of the earth, in opposition to its *heliocentric place*, as seen from the centre of the sun. [*See* PARALLAX.] The moon's orbit is *geocentric*, but the orbits of the other planets and of the earth itself are *heliocentric*, having the sun as their centre of motion. The *geocentric latitude* of a planet is its latitude as seen from the earth, and the *geocentric longitude* of a planet is the distance measured on the ecliptic in the order of the signs between the geocentric place and the first point of Aries.

ĠE'ODE, *n.* [Gr. γεωδης, earthy, from γαια or γη, earth] In *mineralogy*, a round or roundish lump of agate or other mineral, or a mere incrustation. Its interior is sometimes empty, and in this case the sides of its cavity are lined with crystals, as in agate balls. Sometimes it contains a solid movable nucleus; and sometimes it is filled with an earthy matter different from the envelope.

ĠEODE'SIC, or **ĠEODE'SICAL**, *a.* Geodetic.

ĠEOD'ESY, *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισια: γεα, the earth, and δαιω, to divide.] That branch of applied mathematics, which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions by means of direct observation and measurement.

ĠEODET'IC, **ĠEODET'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to geodesy, or to the art of measuring large portions of the earth's surface, ascertaining its figure, &c.

ĠEODIF'EROUS, *a.* [*geode*, and Lat. *fero*.] Producing geodes.

ĠEOFFRÆ'A INERMIS, or **ANDI'RA INERMIS**, *n.* A tree inhabiting the tropical parts of America, and yielding a bark with emetic, drastic, purgative, and narcotic properties, and in large doses, poisonous. It acts as a powerful anthelmintic. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ.

ĠE'OGNOST, *n.* [*See* GEOGNOSY.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

ĠEOGNOS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

ĠEOG'NOSY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γνωσις, knowledge.] That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. It is the science of the substances which compose the earth or its crust, their structure, position, relative situation, and properties. [This word originated among the German mineralogists, and is nearly synonymous with *geology*. But some writers consider geognosy as only a branch of geology; including in the latter, hydrography, geogony, meteorology, and even geography.]

ĠEOGON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth.

ĠEOG'ONY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γονη, generation.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

ĠEOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* GEOGRAPHY.] One who describes that part of this globe or earth which is exhibited upon the surface, as the continents, isles, ocean, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, countries, &c. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.

ĠEOGRAPH'IC, **ĠEOGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* Relating to or containing a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.

ĠEOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In a geographical manner; according to the usual practice of describing the surface of the earth.

ĠEOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and γραφη, description.] 1. Properly, a description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial; and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. As a science, geography includes the doctrine or knowledge of the astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained; and usually treatises of geography contain some account of the inhabitants of the earth, of their government, manners, &c., and an account of the principal animals, plants, and minerals.—*General or universal geography*, the science which conveys a knowledge of the earth, both as a distinct and independent body in the universe, and as connected with a system of heavenly bodies.—*Mathematical geography*, that branch of the general science which is derived from the application of mathematical truths to the figure of the earth, and which teaches us to determine the relative positions of places, their longitudes and latitudes, the different lines and circles imagined to be drawn upon the earth's surface, their measure, distance, &c.—*Physical geography*, that which gives a description of the principal features of the earth's surface, the various climates and temperatures, showing how these, together with other causes, affect the condition of the human race, and also a general account of the animals and productions of the globe.—*Political geography*, that branch which considers the earth as the abode of rational beings, according to their diffusion over the globe, and their social relations as they are divided into larger or smaller societies.—*Sacred* or *biblical geography*, the geography of Palestine, and other oriental nations mentioned in Scripture, having for its object the illustration and elucidation of scripture history.—2. A book containing a description of the earth.

ĠEOLOĠ'ICAL, *a.* [*See* GEOLOGY.] Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.

ĠEOL'OĠIST, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

ĠEOL'OĠIZE, *v. i.* To study geology; to make geological investigations.

ĠEOL'OĠY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine or science of the structure of the earth or terraqueous globe, and of the substances which compose it; or the science of the compound minerals or aggregate substances which compose the earth, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position, and direction. It also investigates the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature; it inquires into the causes of these changes, and the influence which they have exerted in modifying the surface and external structure of our planet. It is a science founded on exact observation and careful induction, and is intimately connected with all the physical sciences. The geologist, in order that he may conduct his investigations with success, ought to be well versed in chemistry, mineralogy, zoology, botany, comparative anatomy; in short, every branch of science relating to organic and inorganic nature. Within the memory of the present generation, the science of geology has made immense progress. Aided not only by the higher branches of physics, but by recent discoveries in mineralogy and chemistry, in botany, zoology, and comparative anatomy, it has extracted from the archives of the interior of the earth, records of former conditions of our planet, and deciphered documents which were a sealed book to our ancestors. It extends its researches into regions more vast and remote than come within the scope of any other physical science except astronomy, of which it has emphatically been termed the sister science. [*See* FORMATION, FOSSIL, ORGANIC REMAINS, and STRATUM.]

ĠE'OMANCER, *n.* [*See* GEOMANCY.] One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures, or points, on the ground or on paper.

ĠE'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. γη, the earth, and μαντεια, divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth and afterwards on paper.

ĠEOMAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

ĠEOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρης. *See* GEOMETRY.] One skilled in geometry; a mathematician. [*See* GEOMETRICIAN, which is generally used.]

ĠEOM'ETRAL, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

ĠEOMET'RIC, **ĠEOMET'RICAL**, *a.* [Gr. γεωμετρικος.] 1. Pertaining to geometry.—2. According to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry.—3. Disposed according to geometry.—*Geometrical progression*, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios; as, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, or 32, 16, 8, 4, 2. The term *geometrical* is most frequently opposed to mechanical.—*Geometrical elevation*, in *arch.*, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to the *perspective* or *natural* elevation.—*Geometrical stairs*, those stairs of which the steps are supported only at one end by being builded into the wall.

ĠEOMET'RICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

ĠEOMETRI''CIAN, *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

ĠEOMET'RIDÆ, *n.* A very extensive family of lepidopterous, nocturnal, or rather seminocturnal insects, known to collectors by the name of slender-bodied moth. More than three hundred British species belonging to this family are known. The family itself is divided into sixty genera.

ĠEOM'ETRIZE, *v. t.* To act accord-

ing to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.

ĠEOM'ETRY, n. [Gr. γεωμετρια: γη, the earth, and μετρεω, measure.] Originally and properly, the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on it. But geometry now denotes the science of magnitude in general, comprehending the doctrines and relations of whatever is susceptible of augmentation and diminution; as, the mensuration of lines, surfaces, solids, velocity, weight, &c., with their various relations. Geometry is the most general and important of the mathematical sciences; it is founded upon a few axioms or self-evident truths [see AXIOM], and every proposition which it lays down, whether it be theorem or problem, is subjected to the most accurate and rigid demonstration. Its usefulness extends to almost every art and science. Astronomy, navigation, surveying, architecture, fortification, engineering, perspective, drawing, optics, mechanics, &c., all depend upon it.—*Geometry* has been distinguished into theoretical or *speculative* and *practical*. The former treats of the various properties and relations of magnitudes, with demonstrations of theorems, &c.; and the latter relates to the performance of certain geometrical operations, such as the construction of figures, the drawing of lines in certain positions, and the application of geometrical principles to the various measurements in the ordinary concerns of life.—*Theoretical geometry* is again divided into *elementary* or *common geometry*, and the higher geometry; the former being employed in the consideration of lines, superficies, angles, planes, figures, and solids; and the latter, in the consideration of the higher order of curve lines and problems.—*Descriptive geometry*. [See under DESCRIPTIVE.]

ĠEOPON'IC, a. [Gr. γη, the earth, and πονος, labour.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture.

ĠEOPON'ICS, n. The art or science of cultivating the earth.

ĠE'ORAMA, n. [Gr. γη, the earth, and ὁραμα, view.] An instrument or machine which exhibits a very complete view of the earth, invented in Paris. It is a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, formed by thirty-six bars of iron representing the parallels and meridians, and covered with a bluish cloth, intended to represent seas and lakes. The land, mountains, and rivers are painted on paper and pasted on this cover.

ĠEORĠE, n. A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter.—2. A brown loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a figure of *St. George*.

ĠEORĠE-NO'BLE, n. A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII. of the value of 6s 8d. sterling.

ĠEOR'ĠIC, n. [Gr γεωργικος, rustic; γη and εργον, labour.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress; as, the *Georgics* of Virgil.

ĠEOR'ĠIC, a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs.

ĠEOR'ĠIUM SIDUS. *See* HERSCHEL.

ĠEOSAU'RUS, n. A subgenus of fossil saurians of the oolite and lias formations, considered by Cuvier to be intermediate between the *crocodiles* and the *monitors*.

ĠEOS'COPY, n. [Gr. γη and σκοπεω.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

ĠEOT'IC, a. [Gr. γη, the earth.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial.

ĠERANIA'CEÆ, n. A nat. order of exogens, the distinguishing character of which is to have a fruit composed of five cocci or cases, connected with as many flat styles, consolidated round a long conical beak. These plants are usually astringent and odoriferous. The species of the order which inhabit Europe are herbaceous plants; a few of them are handsome, but the major part are mere weeds.

ĠERA'NIUM, n. [L. from Gr. γερανιον, from γερανος, a crane.] A genus of plants, of numerous species, belonging to the nat. order Geraniaceæ, to which it gives the name. Many of these plants are cultivated on account of their fragrance and the elegance of their flowers. Most of the cultivated species belong to the subgenus *pelargonium*, and are natives of southern Africa, where they are peculiarly numerous and form a striking feature in the peculiar vegetation of that region. Twelve or thirteen species are found in Britain, and are known by the name of *Crane's-bill*.

ĠE'RENT, a. [L. *gerens*.] Bearing; used in *Vicegerent*.

ĠERFAL'CON. *See* GYRFALCON.

ĠERM, or ĠER'MEN, n. [L. *germen*.] 1. In *bot.*, the old name for the ovary or seed-bud of a plant, the rudiment of fruit yet in embryo. It is the base or lower part of the pistil, which in the progress of vegetation swells and becomes the seed vessel.—*Germen inferior*, fruit below the flower.—2. Origin; first principle; that from which any thing springs; as, the *germ* of civil liberty, or of prosperity.

ĠER'MAN, a. [L. *germanus*, a brother, Fr. *germain*.] 1. Cousins *german*, are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.—2.† Related.

ĠER'MAN, a. Belonging to Germany.

ĠER'MAN, n. A native of Germany; and by ellipsis, the German language.

ĠERMAN'DER, n. The *Teucrium* of Linn.; a genus of plants of the class Didynamia, order gymnospermia; nat. order Labiatæ. The species found in this country are the wood germander or sage water-germander, and wall-germander. The first is extremely bitter, and has been sometimes substituted for hops, and the second was formerly much employed in medicine. Germander speedwell is the Veronica chamædrys, a common British plant.

ĠERMAN'IC, a. Pertaining to Germany; as, the *Germanic* body or confederacy.

ĠER'MANISM, n. An idiom of the German language.

ĠERM'EN, n. plur. *Germens*. Now contracted to *Germ*,—*which see*.

ĠERM'INAL, a. Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.—2. A month in revolutionary France, March 21 to April 19.

ĠERM'INANT, a. Sprouting; beginning to grow.

ĠERM'INATE, v. i. [L. *germino*, from *germen*.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed.

ĠERM'INATE, v. t. To cause to sprout. [*Unusual*.]

ĠERMINA'TION, n. The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant.—2. The time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown.

ĠEROCOM'ICAL, a. Pertaining to gerocomy. [*Lit. us.*]

ĠEROC'OMY, n. [Gr. γερων, and κομεω.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

ĠER'RIS, n. A genus of hemipterous insects belonging to the section *Geocorisæ* of the family *Hydrometridæ*. The type of the genus is the *Cimex lacustris* of Linn.

ĠER'UND, n. [L. *gerundium*, from *gero*, to bear.] In *the Latin grammar*, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle.

GESLING,† for *Gosling*.

GESNERA'CEÆ, n. A nat. order of monopetalous exogens allied to *Scrophulariaceæ*, and with them forming a portion of the dicarpous group. They inhabit the hot and damp parts of South America. Many beautiful kinds are known in our gardens.

ĠEST, n. [L. *gestum*, from *gero*, to carry, to do.] 1.† A deed, action, or achievement.—2.† Show; representation.—3.† [Fr *gite*, for *giste*, from *gesir*, to lie.] A stage in travelling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or properly, a rest; a stop.—4. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the herald's office.

ĠESTA'TION, n. [L. *gestatio*, from *gero*, to carry.] 1. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.—2. The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments.—3. The act of carrying sick persons in carriages, as a salutary exercise, by which diseases have often been cured.

ĠES'TATORY, a. That may be carried or worn.

ĠES'TIC, a. Pertaining to deeds; legendary.

ĠESTIC'ULATE, v. i. [L. *gesticulor*, from *gestum*, *gero*, to bear or carry, or *gestio*.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.

ĠESTIC'ULATE, v. t. To imitate; to act.

ĠESTICULA'TION, n. [L. *gesticulatio*.] 1. The act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiments.—2. Gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in representing action or passion, and enforcing arguments and sentiments.—3. Antic tricks or motions.

ĠESTIC'ULATOR, n. One that shows postures, or makes gestures.

ĠESTIC'ULATORY, a. Representing in gestures.

ĠES'TOR,† n. A narrator.

ĠES'TURE, n. [L. *gestus*, from *gero*, to bear, to do; Fr. *geste*.] 1. A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. It consists chiefly in the actions or movements of the hands and face, and should be suited to the subject.—2. Movement of the body or limbs.

> Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
> In every *gesture* dignity and love. *Milton*.

ĠES'TURE, v. t. To accompany with gesture or action.

ĠES'TURED, pp. Accompanied with gesture or action.

ĠES'TURELESS, a. Free from gestures.

GES'TUREMENT, *n.* Act of making gestures.

GES'TURING, *ppr.* Accompanying with gesture or action.

GET, *v. t. pret. got,* [*gat,* obs.] *pp. got, gotten.* [Sax. *getan, gytan,* or *geatan,* to get; *agytan,* to know or understand; *angitan, andgitan,* to find, to understand. The Danish has *forgietter,* to forget, but *gitter* signifies to *guess,* or to suppose, to think; the Swedish also has *förgäta,* to forget, to give to oblivion, *ex animo ejicere.* The simple verb *gietter, gäta,* coincides with the D. *gieten,* G. *giessen,* to *cast,* to pour out, to found, as vessels of metal, Sax. *geotan.* To *get,* then, is primarily, to throw, and with respect to acquisition, it is to rush on and seize. The Italian has *cattare,* to get; *raccattare,* to regain, to acquire. Qu. Sp. *rescatar,* Port. *resgatar,* to redeem, to ransom. *See* RESCUE.] 1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of, by almost any means. We *get* favour by kindness; we *get* wealth by industry and economy; we *get* land by purchase; we *get* praise by good conduct; and we *get* blame by doing injustice. The merchant should *get* a profit on his goods; the labourer should *get* a due reward for his labour; most men *get* what they can for their goods or for their services. *Get* differs from *acquire,* as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of *acquire.* We *get* a book or a loaf of bread by borrowing, we do not *acquire* it; but we *get* or *acquire* an estate.—2. To have.

Thou hast *got* the face of a man. *Herbert.*

This is a most common, but gross abuse of this word. We constantly hear it said, I have *got* no corn, I have *got* no money, she has *got* a fair complexion, when the person means only, I have no corn, I have no money, she has a fair complexion.—3. To beget; to procreate; to generate.—4. To learn; as, to *get* a lesson.—5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business. *Spectator.*

[*This is not elegant.*]—6. To procure to be. We could not *get* the work done. [*Not elegant.*]—*To get off,* to put off; to take or pull off; as, to *get off* a garment; also, to remove; as, to *get off* a ship from shoals.—2. To sell; to dispose of; as, to *get off* goods.—*To get on,* to put on; to draw or pull on; as, to *get on* a coat; to *get on* boots.—*To get in,* to collect and shelter; to bring under cover; as, to *get in* corn.—*To get out,* to draw forth; as, to *get out* a secret.—2. To draw out; to disengage.—*To get the day,* to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.—*To get together,* to collect; to amass.—*To get over,* to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed; as, to *get over* difficulties; also, to recover; as, to *get over* sickness.—*To get above,* to surmount; to surpass.—*To get up,* to prepare and introduce upon the stage; to bring forward. With a pronoun following, it signifies to betake; to remove; to go; as, *get* you to bed; *get* thee out of the land. But this mode of expression can hardly be deemed elegant.

GET, *v. i.* To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or labour; as,—*To get away* or *away from,* to depart: to quit; to leave; or to disengage one's self from.—*To get among,* to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number.—*To get before,* to arrive in front, or more forward.—*To get behind,* to fall in the rear; to lag.—*To get back,* to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.—*To get clear,* to disengage one's self; to be released as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment.—*To get down,* to descend; to come from an elevation.—*To get home,* to arrive at one's dwelling.—*To get in* or *into,* to arrive within an inclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self.—*To get loose* or *free,* to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.—*To get off,* to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.—*To get out,* to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.—*To get along,* to proceed; to advance.—*To get rid of,* to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off; to remove.—*To get together,* to meet; to assemble; to convene.—*To get up,* to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb.—*To get through,* to pass through and reach a point beyond any thing; also, to finish; to accomplish.—*To get quit of,* to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.—*To get forward,* to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth.—*To get near,* to approach within a small distance.—*To get ahead,* to advance; to prosper.—*To get on,* to proceed; to advance.—*To get a mile* or *other distance,* to pass over it in travelling.—*To get at,* to reach; to make way to.—*To get asleep,* to fall asleep.—*To get drunk,* to become intoxicated.—*To get between,* to arrive between.—*To get to,* to reach; to arrive.

GET'TER, *n.* One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.—2. One who begets or procreates.

GET'TERS, *n.* In *earthwork,* those who are employed in digging.

GET'TING, *ppr.* Obtaining; procuring; gaining; winning; begetting.

GET'TING, *n.* The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring; acquisition.

Get wisdom; and with all thy *getting,* get understanding; Prov. iv.

2. Gain; profit.—*Getting in the top,* in *tunnelling,* constructing a temporary roof for the excavation preparatory to inserting the brickwork, by inserting bars, called crown bars, longitudinally as the earth is removed, and laying on them boards, called polling boards.

GE'UM, *n.* A species of hardy herbaceous perennials, chiefly natives of the northern parts of the world. Two of them are common British plants known by the name of *Avens.* They belong to the nat. order Rosaceæ, class Icosandria, and order polygynia of Linn. A species of saxifrage is also called *geum.*

GEW'GAW, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *ge-gaf,* a trifle, or Fr. *joujou,* a plaything, or from the root of *gaud,* joy, jewel.] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

A heavy *gewgaw,* called a crown. *Dryden.*

GEW'GAW, *a.* Showy without value.

GEY'SER, *n.* The name given to certain boiling springs or fountains in Iceland. The largest of these, called the great Geyser, throws up at certain times a column of hot water, with loud explosions, to the height of one or two hundred feet, and this eruption terminates in a column of steam, which rushes up with amazing force, and a thundering



Geyser.

noise. These springs are supposed to be connected with mount Hecla.

GHÄSTFUL,† *a.* [*See* GHASTLY.] Dreary; dismal; fit for walking ghosts

GHÄSTFULLY, *adv.* Frightfully.

GHÄSTLINESS, *n.* [from *ghastly.*] Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance to a ghost; paleness.

GHÄSTLY, *a.* [Sax. *gastlic,* from *gast,* spirit, G. *geist,* D. *geest.* In Sax. *gast* is both a *ghost* and a *guest,* both from the same radical sense, to move, to rush; Ir. *gaisim,* to flow; Eng. *gush, gust.*] 1. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; dismal; as, a *ghastly* face; *ghastly* smiles.—2. Horrible: shocking; dreadful.

Mangled with *ghastly* wounds. *Milton.*

GHÄSTNESS,† *n.* Ghastliness.

GHAUT, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a pass through a mountain; also, a range or chain of hills.—2. Stairs descending to a river.

GHER'KIN, *n.* [G. *gurke,* a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber.

GHESS,† for *Guess.*

GHŌST, *n.* [Sax. *gast;* G. *geist;* Ir. *gasda.* *See* GHASTLY.] 1. Spirit; the soul of man. *In this sense seldom used.* But hence,—2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; an apparition.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose. *Dryden.*

To give up the ghost, is to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire. The *Holy Ghost,* is the third person in the adorable Trinity.

GHŌST,† *v. i.* To die; to expire.

GHŌST,† *v. t.* To haunt with an apparition.

GHŌSTLESS,† *a.* Without life or spirit.

GHŌSTLIKE, *a.* Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly.

GHŌSTLINESS, *n.* Spiritual tendency. [*Lit. us.*]

GHŌSTLY, *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies. *Common Prayer.*

2. Spiritual; having a character from religion; as, a *ghostly* father.—3. Pertaining to apparitions.

GHOTE, *n.* An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations.

GHOUL, *n.* A demon that feeds on the dead.

GIALLOLINO, *n.* [It. *giallo;* Eng *yellow.*] A fine yellow pigment much used under the name of *Naples Yellow.*

GIAM'BEAUX,† *n.* [Fr. *jambe,* the leg.] Greaves; armour for the legs.

GI'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *géant*; Sp. *gigante*; It. *id.*; L. *gigas*; Gr. γιγας, probably from γη, the earth, and γαω or γινομαι. The word originally signified earth-born, *terrigena*. The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground and to be of enormous size.] 1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature.

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise. *Milton.*

2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual. The judge is a *giant* in his profession.—*Giants causey* or *causeway*, a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, in Ireland.

GI'ANT, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength; as, *giant* brothers; a *giant* son.

GI'ANTESS, *n.* A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature.

GI'ANT FENNEL, *n.* A plant, a species of *ferula*, the *ferula communis* of Linn. It belongs to the nat. order Umbelliferæ.

GI'ANTIZE, *v. i.* To play the giant.

GI'ANT-KILLING, *a.* Killing or destroying giants.

GI'ANTLIKE, } *a.* Of unusual size: **GI'ANTLY,** } resembling a giant in bulk or stature; gigantic; huge. [*Giantly* is not much used.]

GI'ANTRY, *n.* The race of giants. [*Lit. us.*]

GI'ANTSHIP, *n.* The state, quality, or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fallen. *Milton.*

GIAOU'R, *n.* (djowr) A Turkish word signifying *dog*, and used by the Turks to designate the adherents of all religions except the Mahommedan, more particularly Christians. The use of it is so common that it is often applied without intending an insult.

GIB,† *n.* A cat.

GIB,† *v. i.* To act like a cat.

GIBBE,† *n.* An old worn-out animal.

GIB'BER,† *v. i.* [*See* GABBLE. It is probably allied to *gabble*, and to *jabber*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately.

GIB'BERISH, *n.* [from *gibber*.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.

GIB'BERISH, *a.* Unmeaning, as words.

GIB'BET, *n.* [Fr. *gibet*; Arm. *gibel*.] 1. A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain, as spectacles *in terrorem*.—2. Any traverse beam.

GIB'BET, *v. t.* To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows.—2. To hang or expose on any thing going traverse, as the beam of a gibbet.

GIB'BETED, *pp.* Hanged and exposed on a gibbet.

GIB'BETING, *ppr.* Hanging and exposing on a gibbet.

GIB'BIER,† *n.* [Fr.] Wild fowl; game.

GIBBOS'E, *a.* [L. *gibba*, a hunch.] Humped; a term applied to a surface that presents one or more large elevations.

GIBBOS'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *gibbosité*, from L. *gibbosus*. *See* GIBBOUS.] Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity.

GIB'BOUS, *a.* [L. *gibbus*; Fr. *gibbeux*; Gr. κυφος, from κυπτω, to bend.] 1. Swelling; protuberant; convex. The moon is *gibbous* between the quarters and the full moon, the enlightened part being then convex.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman.*

2. Hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed.—3. In *bot.*, applied to any swelling or projection at the base of leaves or flowers.

GIB'BOUSLY, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.

GIB'BOUSNESS, *n.* Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity. [This word is preferable to *gibbosity*.]

GIBBS'ITE, *n.* A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts, and named in honour of George Gibbs, Esq. It occurs in irregular stalactical masses, which present an aggregation of elongated, tuberous branches, parallel and united. Its structure is fibrous, the fibres radiating from an axis. Its colours are a dirty white, greenish white, and grayish.

GIB'CAT, *n.* A he-cat, or an old worn-out cat.

GIBE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban*; Fr. *gaber*. *See* GABBLE. The sense is probably to throw or cast at, or make mouths.] To cast reproaches and sneering expressions, to rail at; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff.

Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

GIBE, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and the notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shak.*

GIB'ELINE, or **GHIB'ELLINE**, *n.* The Ghibellines were a faction in Italy that were in favour of the emperor, and opposed to the *Guelfs*, or Pope's faction. These factions arose in the twelfth century, and disturbed Germany and Italy for 300 years.

GIBER, *n.* One who utters reproachful, censorious, and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer.

GIBING, *ppr.* Uttering reproachful, contemptuous, and censorious words, scoffing.

GIBINGLY, *adv.* With censorious, sarcastic, and contemptuous expressions; scornfully.

GIB'LET CHECK, or **JIB'LET CHEEK**, *n.* A term used by stone masons in Scotland to signify a rebate round the rybates, &c of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outwards.

GIB'LETS, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *gibier*, game, or Goth. *gibla*, a wing. *See* GIB.] The entrails of a goose or other fowl, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.; a considerable article in cookery; as, to boil or stew *giblets*. It is used only in the plural, except in composition; as, a *giblet pie*.

GIB'STAFF, *n.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage.

GID'DIED, *pp.* Made to reel.

GID'DILY, *adv.* [*See* GIDDY.] With the head seeming to turn or reel.—2. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings; as, to roam about *giddily*.—3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

GID'DINESS, *n.* The state of being giddy or vertiginous; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling, when the body loses the power of preserving its balance or a steady attitude, or when objects at rest appear to reel, tremble, or whirl; a swimming of the head.—2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability.—3. Frolic; wantonness; levity.

GID'DY, *a.* [Sax. *gidig*.] 1. Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming; or having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall, as in the case of some diseases and drunkenness. In walking on timber aloft, or looking down a precipice, we are apt to be *giddy*.—2. That renders giddy; that induces giddiness; as, a *giddy* height; a *giddy* precipice.—3. Rotary; whirling; running round with celerity.

The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

4. Inconstant; unstable; changeable.

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever. *Swift.*

5. Heedless; thoughtless; wild; roving. 6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we have paced along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches. *Shak.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement or joy.

Art thou not *giddy* with the fashion too? *Shak.*

GID'DY, *v. i.* To turn quick.

GID'DY, *v. t.* To make reeling or unsteady.

GID'DY-BRAINED, *a.* Careless; thoughtless; unsteady.

GID'DY-HEAD, *n.* A person without thought or judgment.

GID'DY-HEADED, *a.* Heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious.

GID'DY-PACED, *a.* Moving irregularly.

GIE,† a contraction of *guide*.

GIER-EAGLE, *n.* [Qu. D. *gier*, a vulture.] A fowl of the eagle kind, mentioned in Leviticus ii. It is supposed to be the *Vultur percnopterus* of Linn.

GIER-FALCON. *See* GYR-FALCON.

GIE'SECKITE,† *n.* A mineral of a rhomboidal form and compact texture, of a gray or brown colour, and nearly as hard as calcareous spar.

GIF, *v. t.* [from Sax. *gif*, from *gifan*, to give.] The old but true spelling of *if*.

GIFT, *n.* [from *give*.] A present; any thing given or bestowed; any thing, the property of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a donation. It is applicable to any thing movable or immovable. In *Scots law*, the term gift is sometimes applied in particular to royal gifts, such as gifts of non-entry, escheat, bastardy forfeiture; all of which are royal grants proceeding on signatures, and passing the privy seal, quarter seal, or great seal, according as they convey rights of greater or lesser consequence.—2. The act of giving or conferring.—3. The right or power of giving or bestowing. The prince has the *gift* of many lucrative offices.—4. An offering or oblation.

If thou bring thy *gift* to the altar; Matt. v.

5. A reward.

Let thy *gifts* be to thyself; Dan. v.

6. A bribe; any thing given to corrupt the judgment.

Neither take a *gift*, for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise; Deut. xvi.

7. Power; faculty; some quality or endowment conferred by the author of our nature; as, the *gift* of wit; the *gift* of ridicule.

GIFT, *v. t.* To endow with any power or faculty.

GIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent.

GIFT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being gifted.

GIFT'ING, *ppr.* Endowing with any power or faculty.

GIG,† *v. t.* [L. *gigno.*] 1 To engender. --2. To fish with a gig or fishgig.

GIG, *n.* [It. *giga*, a jig; Fr. *gigue*, a jig, a romp; Sw. *giga*, a jew's-harp; Ice. *gigia*, a fiddle.] 1. Any little thing that is whirled round in play.--2. A light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a chair or chaise. —3. A fiddle.—4 A dart or harpoon. [*See* FISHGIG.] 5 A ship's boat.—6. A wanton girl.

GIGANTE'AN, *a.* [L. *giganteus.* *See* GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty.

GIGAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *giganticus.*] 1. Of extraordinary size, very large; huge; like a giant. A man of *gigantic* stature.—2. Enormous; very great or mighty; as, *gigantic* deeds; *gigantic* wickedness.—*Gigantical* and *Gigantine*, for *gigantic*, rarely or never used.

GIGANTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. γιγας, a giant, and λογος, discourse] An account or description of giants.

GIGANTOM'ACHY, *n.* [Gr. γιγας, giant, and μαχη, fight.] The fabulous war of the giants against heaven

GIG'GLE, *n.* [Sax. *geagl*; Scot. *geck*] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath

GIG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *gichgelen;* Sax *geagl;* a laugh or sneer, and *gagol*, sportive, wanton; It. *ghignare*, to simper, *ghignazzare*, to laugh or grin. In Ir. *giglim* is to tickle; Gr γιγγλισμος.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter; to grin with childish levity or mirth

GIG'GLER, *n.* One that giggles or titters

GIG'LET, } *n.* [Sax. *geagl*, wanton; Fr.
GIG'LOT, } *giguer*, to romp, to frisk *See* GIG] A wanton; a lascivious girl.

GIG'LOT, *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant: wanton.

GIG'OT, *n.* [Fr.] The hip joint; also, a slice.

GIL'BERTINE, *n.* One of a religious order, so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire.

GIL'BERT'INE, *a.* Belonging to the monastic order mentioned above.

GILD, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. gilded* or *gilt.* [Sax. *gildan*, *gyldan*, *geldan*, to pay a debt, to *gild*, and *gild*, tribute, tax, toll; D. and G *geld*, money; Dan *gield*, a debt; Sw. *gald.* To gild is to cover with *gold;* G *vergolden;* from *gold*, or its root, Sax. *gealew*, yellow, connected with Ir. *geal*, W. *golau*, light, bright] 1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold; as, the *gilt* frame of a mirror.

Her joy in *gilded* chariots when alive,
And love of ombre after death survive
Pope.

2. To cover with any yellow matter. --3. To adorn with lustre; to render bright.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn. *Pope.*

4. To illuminate; to brighten.

Let oft good humour, mild and gay,
Gild the cal n evening of your day.
Trumbull.

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance; to recommend to favour and reception by superficial decoration; as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood.

GILD, *n* A corporation. [*See* GUILD.]

GILD'ED, *pp.* Overlaid with gold leaf or liquid; illuminated.

GILD'ER, *n.* One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold.—2. A Dutch coin of the value of twenty stivers, or about one shilling and ninepence sterling. It is usually written *guilder.*

GILD'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with gold; giving a fair external appearance.

GILDING, *n.* The art or practice of applying gold leaf, or gold dust, or liquid, to surfaces of wood, leather, paper, stone, metals, &c. There are three distinct methods of gilding in general practice, viz., *wash*, or *water gilding*, *leaf gilding*, and *japanner's gilding*, in which gold dust or powder is used instead of leaves.—2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold.

GILL, *n.* [Sw. *gel;* Sp. *agalla*, a gland in the throat; a gall-nut, a wind-gall on a horse, the beak of a shuttle, and the gill of a fish; Port. *guelra* or *guerra.* Hence it would seem that *gill* is a shoot or prominence, the fringe-like substance, not the aperture. In Danish, *gilder* signifies to geld, and to cut off the gills of herrings, and in Scot *gil* or *gul* is a crack or fissure.] 1. The organ of respiration in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished on the exterior convex side with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red colour in a healthy state. The water is admitted by the gill-opening, and acts upon the blood as it circulates in the fibrils Other animals also breathe by gills, as frogs in their tadpole state, lobsters, &c.

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills.* *Ray.*

2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl. 3. The flesh under the chin --4. In *England*, a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed.

GILL, *n.* [Low L. *gilla*, *gillo* or *gello*, a drinking glass, a gill. This word has the same elementary letters as Gr. γαυλος, a pail or bucket, and Eng *gallon*, probably from one of the roots in *Gl*, which signify to hold or contain.] 1. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. The *imperial* gill now in use, contains 8.6648125 cubic inches. 2. A measure, among miners, equal to a pint.

GILL, *n.* A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus Glechoma.—2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILL, *n.* [In Sw. *gilja* signifies to woo.] 1. In *ludicrous language*, a female; a wanton girl.

Each Jack with his *Gill* *B. Jonson.*

2. A fissure in a hill; also, a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook.

GILL'-BEARING, *a.* Producing gills.

GILL'-FLAP, *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

GILL'-HOUSE, *n.* A place where gill is sold.

GILL'-LID, *n.* The covering of the gills.

GILL'-OPENING, *n.* The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.

GIL'LYFLOWER, *n.* [Fr. *giroflée*, *giroflier.* The corresponding word in Arm. is *genofles* or *genoflen.*] The name of certain plants. The *clove gillyflower* is of the genus Dianthus, or carnation pink; the *stock gillyflower* is the Mathiola incana of Brown; the *queen's gillyflower* is the Hesperis.

GILSE, or GRILSE, *n.* In *Scotland*, a salmon not fully grown.

GILT, *pp.* of *gild* Overlaid with gold leaf, or washed with gold; illuminated; adorned.

GILT, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.—2. In *England*, a young female pig.

GILT'HEAD, *n.* [*gilt* and *head.*] In *ich.*, a fish or a genus of fishes, the Sparus, of many species; so named from their colour, or from a golden spot between the eyes.—2. A bird.

GILT'TAIL, *n.* A worm so called from its yellow tail.

GIM, *a.* [contracted from *gemmy.*] Neat; spruce; well dressed.

GIM'BALS, GIM'BOLS, or GIM'BLES, *n.* [L. *gemellus.*] A piece of mechanism consisting of two brass hoops or rings which move within one another, each perpendicularly to its plane, about two axes, at right angles to each other. The mariner's compass is suspended in this manner, and having a free motion in two directions at right angles to each other, it assumes a constantly vertical position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship; consequently the card is always kept in a horizontal position.

GIM'CRACK, *n.* Originally a spruce boy; or a mere spruce and pert pretender. Hence, a trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing.

GIM'LET, or GIM'BLET, *n.* [Fr. *gibelet;* Arm *guymeled.* *Gimlet* seems to be the same word as *wimble*, with the Celtic pronunciation, *guimble*, and if *m* is casual, and the primary word is *gibelet* or *guibelet*, the elements of the word coincide with *wabble*, *quibble*, and with the W. *gwid*, a serpentine motion, *gwibiaw*, to wander, to move in a circular direction, *gwiber*, a serpent, a *viper*, and the primary sense is to turn] A borer; a small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning. It is applied only to small instruments; a large instrument of the like kind is called an *auger.*

GIM'LET, *v t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn round an anchor by the stock; a motion resembling that of the turning of a *gimlet.*

GIM'LETING, *ppr.* Turning as an anchor round the stock. [*Used also as a noun.*]

GIM'MAL, *n.* Some device or machinery.

GIM'MAL, *a.* [L. *gemellus*, twins.] Consisting of links.

GIM'MER,† *n.* Movement or machinery.—2. In *Scotch*, a ewe that is two years old; also, a contemptuous term for a woman. [Ancient Goth. *gumma*, a woman.]

GIMP, *n.* [Fr. *guiper*, to cover or *whip* about with silk; Eng. to *whip.*] A kind of silk twist or edging.

GIN, *n.* A contraction of *Geneva*, a distilled spirit. [*See* GENEVA.]

ĠIN, *n.* [A contraction of *engine.*] A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. The word is applied to various engines, as a machine for driving piles, another for raising weights, &c.; and a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, invented by E. Whitney, is called a *cotton-gin*. It is also the name given to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails.—2. A trap; a snare.

ĠIN, *v. t.* To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine which separates them with expedition. *Trans of Society of Arts.*—2. To catch in a trap.

GIN, *v. i.* To begin. [Sax. *gynnan.*]

ĠIN'ĠER, *n.* [Fr. *gingembre*; G. *ingber*; L. *zinziber*; Gr. ζιγγιβερι: Ar. Pers. and Turk. *zingibil* or *zinjibil*; Syr. and Ch. nearly the same.] A plant, or the root of Zingiber officinale, a native of Gingi in China; class Monandria, order monogynia, Linn.; nat order Scitamineæ or Zingiberaceæ. The roots are jointed and the stalks rise two or three feet, with narrow leaves The flower stems arise by the side of these, immediately from the root, naked and ending in an oblong scaly spike. The ginger plant is cultivated in great quantities in the West Indies, especially in the island of Jamaica. The tuberous root or underground stem is the useful part, and is employed in medicine as an anti spasmodic and carminative. It has a pungent aromatic odour, and a hot biting taste The ginger of commerce is distinguished into black and white, but they are both the produce of the same plant, the difference depending on the mode of preparing them. The white ginger is the best.


Ginger plant.

ĠIN'ĠER BEER, *n.* A pleasant effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar with yeast.

ĠIN'ĠERBREAD, *n.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash, and ginger, sweetened.

ĠIN'ĠERLY,† *adv.* Nicely; cautiously.

ĠIN'ĠERNESS,† *n.* Niceness; tenderness.

GING'HAM, *n.* A kind of striped cotton cloth

ĠIN'ĠING, *n.* In *mining*, the lining of a mine-shaft with stones or bricks for its support, called *steining* or *staining*, from Sax. *stan*, or Ger. *stein*, stone.

ĠIN'ĠIVAL, *a* [L. *gingiva*, the gum.] Pertaining to the gums.

ĠIN'GLE, } *v. i.* [In Pers. *zangl* is a lit-
JIN'GLE, } tle bell. In Ch. and Syr. זגא, *zaga*, is the same. Qu. its alliance to *chink* and *jangle*.] 1. To make a sharp clattering sound; to ring, as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal; as, *gingling* halfpence.—2. To utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence.

ĠIN'GLE, *v. t.* To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell, or as small coins.

The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

ĠIN'GLE, *n.* A shrill clattering sound, or a succession of sharp sounds, as those made by a little bell or by small coins.—2. Affectation in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking, or rather chiming sounds.

ĠIN'GLED, *pp.* Shaken so as to ring or make a clattering sound.

ĠIN'GLING, *ppr.* Shaking so as to make a clattering sound.

GIN'GLYMOID, *a.* [Gr. γιγγλυμος, a hinge, and ειδος, form.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

GIN'GLYMUS, *n* [Gr. γιγγλυμος.] In *anat.*, a species of articulation resembling a hinge. That species of articulation in which each bone partly receives and is partly received by the other, so as to admit only of flexion and extension, is called *ginglymus*.

ĠIN'NED, *pp* Caught in a trap.

ĠIN'NET, *n* A nag. [*See* JENNET.]

ĠIN'NING, *ppr.* Catching in a trap.

ĠIN'SENG, *n* [This word is probably Chinese, and it is said, by Grosier, to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh. He observes also that the root in the language of the Iroquois is called *garentoquen*, which signifies *legs and thighs separated* —*Grosier's China*, i. 534.] A plant of the genus Panax, the *P. quinquefolium*, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese, who consider it as a universal panacea or remedy for all ills. It is found in the northern parts of Asia and America, and is an article of export from America to China. It has a jointed, fleshy, taper root, as large as a man's finger, which when dry is of a yellowish white colour, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling that of liquorice, accompanied with a slight bitterness.


Ginseng (P quinquefolium).

ĠIP, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of herrings.

ĠIP'SY, *n.* This word is supposed to be corrupted from *Egyptian*, as *gipsies* were thought to have come from Egypt.

The *gipsies*, as it should seem, by some striking proofs derived from their language, came originally from Hindostan, where they are supposed to have been of the lowest class of Indians, namely, Parias; or, as they are called in Hindostan, Suders. They are thought to have emigrated about A D 1408 or 1409, when Timur Beg ravaged India for the purpose of spreading the Mahometan religion. They must certainly have been in Egypt before they reached us, otherwise it is incomprehensible how the report arose that they were Egyptians. *Brand's Popular Antiquities.*

The French call them *Bohémiens*, because they first immigrated to France from Bohemia, in the 15th century. In Italy they are called *zingari*, in Spain *gitanos*, in Germany *zigeuner*. In general they are a vagabond race, and their character is bad; but exceptions are found in many of the *gipsies* of Turkey, Russia, &c., and dependent countries, where they work diligently at resident trades, and, in some few cases, till the soil.—2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.—3. A name of slight reproach to a young woman; sometimes implying artifice or cunning.

The *gipsy* knows her power and flies. *Prior.*

[*Gipsy* is sometimes spelt *gypsy* or *gipsey*.]

ĠIPSY, *n.* The language of the gipsies.

ĠIP'SYISM, *n.* The arts and practices of gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery.—2. The state of a gipsy.

ĠIP'SY WORT, *n.* The Lycopus of Linn., a genus of plants, of the class Diandria, order monogynia; nat. order Labiatæ. One species, common gipsy wort, or water horehound (*L. europæus*), is found in Britain, in ditches, and river banks. It yields a black dye used by the gipsies to render their skin darker, hence the name.

ĠIRAFFE', *n.* [Sp. *girafa*; It. *giraffa*; Ar. so called from leaping or the extreme length of its neck, from *zarafa*, to leap on, to hasten.] The cameleopard, a quadruped. [*See* CAMELOPARD.]

ĠIR'ANDOLE, *n.* [It. *girandola*, from *giro*, a turn, and *andare*, to go.] A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

ĠIR'ASOLE, *n.* [Fr. and Sp.; It. *girasole*; *giro*, L. *gyrus*, a turn, It. *girare*, to turn, and *sole*, L. *sol*, the sun] 1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus Heliotropium.—2 A mineral, usually milk white, bluish white or sky-blue, but when turned toward the sun or any bright light, it constantly reflects a reddish colour; hence its name. It sometimes strongly resembles a translucid jelly

GIRD, *n.* (gurd) [Sax. *geard*, or *gyrd*, or *gyrda*, a twig, branch, rod, pole, Eng. a *yard*; G. *gurt*, a girth, a girdle; Dan. *gierde*, a hedge, a rail. This word signifies primarily a twig, shoot, or branch; hence a pole or stick, used in measuring. In *measuring land*, among our Saxon ancestors, the *gyrd* seems to have been a certain measure like our rod, perch, or pole, all of which signify the same thing, a branch or shoot, a little pole. We now apply the word *yard* to a measure of three feet in length In *rude ages*, *gyrds*, shoots of trees, were used for binding things together, whence the verb, to *gird*. [*See* WITHE.] *Gyrds* were also used for driving, or for punishment, as we now use whips. [*See* LYE, under GYRD and WEAL-STILLING.] 1. A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm which resembles the stroke of a rod or the pressure of a band.—2. In *popular language*, a severe stroke of a stick or whip. In *Scotland*, gird signifies a hoop.

GIRD, *v. t.* (gurd.) *pret.* and *pp.* *girded* or *girt* [Sax *gyrdan*; G. *gürten*; Sw. *giorda*, to gird or surround; Dan. *gierder*, to hedge, to enclose. *See* the Noun.] It is probable, that *garden*, Ir. *gort*, is from the same root; originally an enclosed field, a piece of ground surrounded with poles, stakes, and branches of trees. If the noun is the primary word, the sense of the root is to shoot, as a branch; if the verb is the root, the sense is to surround, or rather to bind or make fast. The former is the more probable.] 1.

To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage, or cloth; as, to *gird* the loins with sackcloth.—2. To make fast by binding; to put on; usually with *on*; as, to *gird on* a harness; to *gird on* a sword.—3. To invest; to surround.

The Son appeared,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton.*

4. To clothe; to dress; to habit.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen; Ezek. xvi.

5. To furnish; to equip.

Girded with snaky wiles. *Milton.*

6. To surround; to encircle; to enclose; to encompass.

The Nyseian isle,
Girt with the river Triton. *Ib.*

7. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash

GIRD, *v. i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me. *Shak.*

GIRD'ED, *pp.* Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.

GIRD'ER, *n.* A main beam to support the joists of a floor.—2. A satirist.

GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding; surrounding; investing.

GIRD'ING, *n.* A covering; Is. iii.—*Girding* or *girt*, in *marine language*, denotes the situation of a ship, when her cable is so tight, that she cannot go over with her stern-post, but will lie across the tide in a secure position.—*Girt-line*, a rope passing through a single block on the head of the lower masts.

GIRD'LE, *n.* [Sax. *gyrdle, gyrdl*; G. *gürtel.*] 1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled; as, a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle*.—2. Inclosure; circumference.

Within the *girdle* of these walls. *Shak.*

3. The zodiac.—4. A round iron plate for baking. [*Scotch.*]—5. Among *jewellers*, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.—6. A small circular band or fillet round the shaft of a column.

GIRD'LE, *v. t.* To bind with a belt or sash; to gird.—2. To enclose; to environ, to shut in. 3. In *America*, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and alburnum of a tree to kill it.

GIRD'LE-BELT, *n.* A belt that encircles the waist.

GIRD'LED, *pp.* Bound with a belt or sash.

GIRD'LER, *n.* One who girdles, a maker of girdles.

GIRD'LE-STEAD, *n.* The part of the body where the girdle is worn.

GIRD'LING, *ppr.* Binding with a belt; surrounding.

GIRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus.*] A circle, or circular motion. [*See* GYRE.]

GIRL, *n.* (gerl) [The origin of this word is not obvious. It is most probably the Low L. *gerula*, a young woman employed to tend children; a word left in England by the Romans. It is said that the word was formerly used for both sexes; be it so; *gerulus* was also used for a chairman.] 1. A female child, or young woman. In *familiar language*, any young unmarried woman.—2. Among *sportsmen*, a roebuck of two years old.

GIRL'HOOD, *n.* The state of a girl. The earlier stage of maidenhood.

GIRL'ISH, *a.* Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.—2. Pertaining to the youth of a female.

GIRL'ISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.

GIRL'ISHNESS, *n.* Levity; the manners of a girl.

GIR'ROCK, *n.* A species of gar-fish, the *lacertus.*

GIRT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Gird.*

GIRT, *v. t.* To gird; to surround. [This verb, if derived from the noun, *girt*, may be proper.]

GIRT, } *n.* The band or strap by
GIRTH, } which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly.—2. A circular bandage.—3. The compass measured by a girth or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison.*

In *timber measure*, *girt* is the circumference of a tree, and a fourth part of this is called the *quarter-girt*. The square of the *quarter-girt*, multiplied by the length of the tree, is, in *practice*, taken for the solid content of the tree.

GIRTHS, *n.* In *printing*, two pieces of girth-web or strong leather fastened at one of the ends to the barrel of a printing press, and wound different ways round it, and the other ends attached to the extreme ends of the carriage; by this means turning the rounce one way causes the carriage to run in under the platen, and turning it the reverse way causes it to run out again.

GIRT'ED, *pp.* Girded; surrounded.

GIRTH, *v. t.* To bind with a girth.

GIRT'ING, *ppr.* Girding.

GISE, *v. t.* To feed or pasture. [*See* AGIST.]

GIS'LE,† *n.* A pledge.

GIST, *n.* [Fr. *gésir*, to lie.] In *law*, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

GITH, *n.* Guinea pepper.

GIT'TERN, *n.* [L. *cithara*; Ger. *zither* or *cither*.] A guitar. [*See* GUITAR.]

GIT'TERN, *v. i.* To play on a gittern.

GIUSTO, *n.* In *mus.*, in just or equal time.

GIVE, *v. t.* (*giv.*) *pret. gave*; *pp. given.* [Sax. *gifan, gyfan*; Goth. *giban*; G. *geben*; Dan. *giver*. Hence, Sax. *gif*, Goth. *iabai* or *yabai*, now contracted into *if*. Chaucer wrote *yeve, yave*. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. יהב, *yahab*, to give. The sense of *give* is generally to pass, or to transfer, that is, to send or throw.] 1. To bestow; to confer; to pass or transfer the title or property of a thing to another person without an equivalent or compensation.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat; Gen iii.

3. To impart; to bestow.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out; Matt. xxv.

4. To communicate; as, to *give* an opinion; to *give* counsel or advice; to *give* notice.—5. To pass or deliver the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to pay. We *give* the full value of all we purchase.

What shall a man *give* in exchange for his soul? Matt. xvi.

6. To yield; to lend; in the phrase to *give ear*, which signifies to listen; to hear.—7. To quit; in the phrase to *give place*, which signifies to withdraw, or retire to make room for another.—8. To confer; to grant.

What wilt thou *give* me, seeing I go childless? Gen. xv.

9. To expose; to yield to the power of.

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryden.*

10. To grant; to allow; to permit.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

11. To afford; to supply; to furnish.

Thou must *give* us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings; Exod. x.

12. To empower; to license; to commission.

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

But this and similar phrases are probably elliptical; *give* for *give* power or license. So in the phrases, *give* me to understand, *give* me to know, *give* the flowers to blow; that is, to *give* power, to enable.—13. To pay or render; as, to *give* praise, applause, or approbation.—14 To render; to pronounce; as, to *give* sentence or judgment; to *give* the word of command.—15. To utter; to vent; as, to *give* a shout.—16. To produce; to show; to exhibit as a product or result; as, the number of men divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred to each ship.—17. To cause to exist; to excite in another; as, to *give* offence or umbrage; to *give* pleasure.—18. To send forth; to emit; as, a stone *gives* sparks with steel.—19. To addict; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. The soldiers *give* themselves to plunder. The passive participle is much used in this sense; as, the people are *given* to luxury and pleasure; the youth is *given* to study.

Give thyself wholly to them, 1 Tim. iv

20. To resign; to yield up; often followed by *up*.

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost. *Herbert.*

21. To pledge; as, I *give* my word that the debt shall be paid.—22. To present for taking or acceptance; as, I *give* you my hand.—23. To allow or admit by way of supposition.—*To give away*, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves. *Atterbury.*

To give back, to return; to restore.—*To give forth*, to publish; to tell; to report publicly.—*To give the hand*, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.—*To give in*, to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded.—*To give over*, to leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon; as, to *give over* a pursuit.—2. To addict; to attach to; to abandon.

When the Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all manner of vice. *Grew.*

3. To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost or past recovery. The physician had *given over* the patient, or *given* the patient *over*.—4. To abandon.—*To give out*, to utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish. It was *given out* that parliament would assemble in November.—2. To issue; to send forth; to publish.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army. *Addison.*

3 To show; to exhibit in false appearance.—4. To send out; to emit; as, a substance *gives out* steam or odours.—*To give up*, to resign; to quit; to yield as hopeless; as, to *give up* a cause; to *give up* the argument.—2. To surrender; as, to *give up* a fortress to an enemy.—3. To relinquish; to cede. In this treaty the Spaniards *gave up* Louisiana

—4. To abandon; as, to *give up* all hope. They are *given up* to believe a lie.—5. To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king; 2 Sam. xxiv.

To give one's self up, to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost.—2. To resign or devote.

Let us *give ourselves* wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Taylor.*

3. To addict; to abandon. He *gave himself up* to intemperance.—*To give way*, to yield; to withdraw; to make room for. Inferiors should *give way* to superiors.—2. To fail; to yield to force; to break or fall. The ice *gave way*, and the horses were drowned. The scaffolding *gave way*. The wheels or axletree *gave way*.—3. To recede; to make room for.—4. In *seamen's language*, *give way* is an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions.

GIVE, *v. i.* (giv.) To yield to pressure. The earth *gives* under the feet.—2. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure.—3. To move; to recede.

Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain. *Daniel's Civil War.*

† *To give in*, to go back; to give way.—*To give in to*, to yield assent; to adopt.

This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases. *Pope.*

To give off, to cease; to forbear. [*Lit. us.*]—† *To give on*, to rush; to fall on.—*To give out*, to publish; to proclaim.—2. To cease from exertion; to yield; applied to persons. He laboured hard, but *gave out* at last.—*To give over*, to cease; to act no more; to desert.

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

GIV'EN, *pp.* (giv'n.) Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted, admitted or supposed. In *math*, a term frequently used to denote something which is supposed to be known. Thus if a magnitude be known, it is said to be a *given* magnitude; if the position of a thing be known, it is said to be *given* in position; if the ratio between two quantities be known, these quantities are said to have a *given* ratio, &c., &c.

GIV'ER, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts or distributes.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian. *Kollock.*

GIVES, *n. plur.* [Ir. *geibhion*, from *geibhim*, to get or hold.] Fetters or shackles for the feet. [*See* GYVES.]

GIV'ING, *ppr.* Bestowing; conferring, imparting; granting; delivering.

GIV'ING, *n.* The act of conferring.—2. An alleging of what is not real.

GIZ'ZARD, *n.* [Fr. *gésier.*] The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.—*To fret the gizzard*, to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed. [*Vulgar.*]

GLA'BRIATE,† *v. t.* [L. *glabro.*] To make smooth.

GLA'BRITY,† *n.* Smoothness.

GLA'BROUS, *a.* [L. *glaber*, allied to Eng. *glib.*] Smooth; having an even surface. A term applied, in *mammalogy*, to those parts of the surface of a quadruped which are naturally devoid of hair, and, in *entomology*, when a surface is smooth and devoid of hair or pubescence.

GLA'CIAL, *a* [Fr. *glacial*; L. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] Icy; consisting of ice; frozen.—*Glacial phosphoric acid*, the name given to pure hydratic phosphoric acid when cooled. It is a transparent brittle solid, highly deliquescent.

GLA'CIATE, *v. i.* To turn to ice.

GLACIA'TION, *n.* [supra.] The act of freezing; ice formed.

GLA'CIER, *n.* [Fr. *glacier*, from *glace*, ice; Ger. *gletscher*; It. *ghiacciaia.*] A river of ice filling a valley and pouring down its masses to valleys yet lower. *Glaciers* are those masses of snow ice, formed, in lofty valleys, above the line of perpetual congelation, whose prolongation comes down into the lower valleys, reaching frequently to the borders of cultivation. They present the appearance of frozen torrents, frequently several miles in length, traversed by deep rents called *crevasses*, and are composed of snow melted by the solar heat and frozen into granular ice, and constituting a compound of ice and water, more or less yielding according to the state of wetness or infiltration. They flow gradually down into the lower valleys after the manner of a viscous fluid (at a varying rate of 18-24 inches in 24 hours), bearing upon their surface large quantities of stones, some of them of enormous size, brought down from the mountain recesses where the glacier originates. These heaps of stones, which are deposited ultimately at the lower termination of the glacier, are called *moraines*. In mild seasons glaciers are much reduced in size, and in cold seasons much enlarged. In the winter of 1818-19 some Swiss glaciers increased so greatly and came so far down into the lower valleys as to sweep away whole villages. *Glaciers* are found in many lofty mountain ranges, as the Alps, the Andes, &c.

GLA'CIOUS, *a.* Like ice; icy.

GLA'CIS, *n.* [Fr.] In *building*, or *gardening*, an easy, insensible slope.—2. In *fort*, a sloping bank; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way, having an easy slope or declivity toward the champaign or field.

GLAD, *a.* [Sax. *glæd* or *glad*; perhaps L. *lætus*, without a prefix.] 1. Pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy. It is usually followed by *of*. I am *glad of* an opportunity to oblige my friend. It is sometimes followed by *at*.

He that is *glad at* calamities shall not be unpunished; Prov. xvii.

It is sometimes followed by *with*.

The Trojan, *glad with* sight of hostile blood. *Dryden.*

2. Cheerful; joyous.

They blessed the king, and went to their tents, joyful and *glad* of heart; 1 Kings viii.

3. Cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy; as, a *glad* countenance.—4. Wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton.*

5. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

6. Expressing gladness; exciting joy.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers. *Pope.*

GLAD, *v. t.* [The *pret.* and *pp gladded* is not used. *See* GLADDEN.] To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

GLAD'DEN, *v. t.* (glad'n.) [Sax. *gladian.*] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate. The news of peace *gladdens* our hearts.

GLAD'DEN, *v. i.* (glad'n.) To become glad; to rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice. *Adams.*

GLAD'DENED, *pp.* Made glad; cheered.

GLAD'DENING, *ppr.* Cheering; exhilarating.

GLAD'DER, *n.* One that makes glad, or gives joy.

GLAD'DING, *ppr.* Making glad; cheering; giving joy.

GLADE, *n.* [Ice. *hlad.* Qu.] 1. An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. Locally, in the *United States*, a natural opening or open place in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening *glades*. *Pope.*

2. In *New England*, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen.

GLADE, *n.* [D. *glad*, G. *glatt*, smooth.] In *New England*, smooth ice.

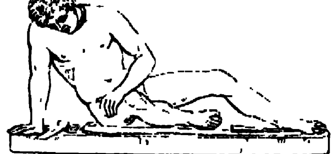
GLA'DEN, } *n.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.]
GLA'DER, } Sword-grass; the general name of plants that rise with a broad blade, like sedge.

GLAD'FUL,† *a.* Full of gladness.

GLAD'FULNESS,† *n.* Joy; gladness.

GLA'DIATE, *a.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword; as the legume of a plant.

GLA'DIATOR, *n.* [L. from *gladius*, a sword.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter. The gladiators, in *Rome*, were men who fought in the arena, for the entertainment of the people. They were at first prisoners, slaves, or condemned criminals; but afterwards freemen fought in the arena, either for hire or from choice. They fought in pairs at the public games, having been engaged for that purpose by those who wished to exhibit games to the people. In case the vanquished was not killed in the combat, his fate was decided by the people. If they decreed his death, the thumb was held up in the air: the thumb turned downwards was the signal to save him. The annexed cut represents the celebrated statue of the Dying Gladiator.



Dying Gladiator.

GLADIATO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators, or to combats for the entertainment of the Roman people.

GLA'DIATORY, *a.* Relating to gladiators.

GLA'DIATURE,† *n.* Sword-play; fencing.

GLAD'IOLE, *n.* [L. *gladiolus*, a dagger.] A plant, the sword-lily, of the genus Gladiolus. The *water gladiole* is of the genus Butomus or flowering rush, and also of the genus Lobelia or cardinal flower.

GLAD'LY, *adv.* [*See* GLAD.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

The common people heard him *gladly*; Mark xii.

GLAD'NESS, *n.* [*See* GLAD.] Joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

They did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart; Acts ii.

[*Gladness* is rarely or never equivalent to *mirth, merriment, gayety*, and *triumph*, and it usually expresses less than *delight*. It sometimes expresses great joy; Esther viii. ix.]

GLAD'SHIP,† *n.* State of gladness.

GLAD'SŎME, *a.* Pleased; joyful; cheerful.—2. Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; having the appearance of gayety; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day. *Prior.*

GLAD'SŎMELY, *adv.* With joy; with pleasure of mind.

GLAD'SŎMENESS, *n.* Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind.—2 Showiness.

GLAD'WIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Iris.

GLAIR, *n.* [Fr. *glaire*. In Sax. *glære* is amber, or any thing transparent. This coincides with W. *eglur*, Eng. *clear*, L. *clarus*, and with Eng. *glare*, and L. *gloria*; perhaps with L. *glarea*, gravel, or pieces of quartz.] 1. The white of an egg. It is used as a varnish for preserving paintings. For this purpose it is beat to an unctuous consistence, and commonly mixed with a little brandy or spirits of wine, and a little lump sugar, and then spread over the picture with a fine elastic brush.—2 Any viscous transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg.—3. A kind of halberd.

GLAIR, *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

GLĀIRED, *pp.* Smeared with glair.

GLĀIRY, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

GLĀIVE, *n.* *See* GLAVE.

GLA'MOUR, or **GLA'MER,** *n* [Icelandic, *glam.*] The supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it to see objects differently from what they really are Hence, *to cast glamour o'er one* is to cause deception of sight. This superstitious notion was once very prevalent in Scotland. [*Scotch.*]

GLĂNCE, *n.* [G. *glanz*, a ray, a beam or shoot of light, splendour; D. *glans*. The primary sense is to shoot, to throw, to dart.] 1. A sudden shoot of light or splendour.—2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight; as, a sudden *glance*; *a glance* of the eye.—3. A name given to some minerals which possess a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre; also, an order of minerals containing eight genera: 1 Copper-glance; 2. Silver-glance; 3. Lead glance; 4. Tellurium-glance; 5. Molybdena-glance; 6. Bismuth-glance; 7. Antimony-glance; 8 Melane-glance.

GLĂNCE, *v. i.* To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendour.

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. The arrow struck the shield and *glanced*. So we say, a *glancing* ball or shot.-3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh and *glance*. *Suckling.*

4. To hint; to cast a word or reflection; as, to *glance* at a different subject. —5. To censure by oblique hints.

GLĂNCE, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to *glance* the eye.

GLĂNCE-COAL, *n.* Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. [*See* ANTHRACITE]

GLANCED, *pp.* Shot, or darted suddenly.

GLĂNCING, *ppr.* Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.

GLĂNCINGLY, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.

GLAND, *n.* [L. *glans*, a nut; *glandula*, a gland; Fr. *glande*. Qu. Gr. βαλανος, with a different prefix.] 1. In *anat.*, a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, either constituting a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood. Glands have been divided into *conglobate* and *conglomerate*, from their structure; but a more proper division is into *lymphatic* and *secretory*. The former are found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and are conglobate. The latter are of various structure. They include the mucous follicles, the conglomerate glands, properly so called, such as the parotid glands and the pancreas, the liver, kidneys, &c. The term has also been applied to other bodies of a similar appearance, neither lymphatic nor secretory; such as the thymus and thyroid glands, whose use is not certainly known, certain portions of the brain, as the pineal and pituitary glands, &c. [*See* CONGLOBATE and CONGLOMERATE.]—2. In *bot.*, a *gland* or *glandule* is an excretory or secretory duct or vessel in a plant. Glands are peculiar organs which are observed on almost every part of a plant, and whose function it is to separate from the general mass of the sap of the plant some particular fluid or substance. They appear to be formed of a very delicate cellular tissue in which a great number of vessels are ramified But this name has also been given to vesicular bodies which are often transparent and placed in the substance of organs, and are full of a volatile oil which has been probably secreted in their interior. Their peculiar form and structure are very various, and hence they have been distinguished into several species. Thus, there are *miliary glands*, which are small and superficial, appearing under the form of small round grains disposed in regular series, or scattered without order on all parts of the plant exposed to the air; *vesicular glands*, small reservoirs full of essential oil, and lodged in the herbaceous integument of vegetables, as in the leaves of the myrtle and orange; *globular glands*, which are of a spherical form, adhering to the epidermis only by a point They are observed particularly in the *labiatæ*; *utricular glands* or *ampullæ*, which are filled with a colourless fluid, as in the ice-plant; *papillary glands*, something like the papillæ of the tongue. They occur in many of the *labiatæ*; *lenticular glands*, which are of a round depressed form, and appear peeping through the cuticle of the stem of the common willow and other similar plants. Some of these are borne upon stalks, others *sessile*, or attached to the plant without any appendage. *Lenticular glands*, however, do not appear to have any function connected with secretion, but seem rather to be the rudiments of roots which never develope themselves.

GLAND'ERED, *a.* Affected with glanders.

GLAND'ERS, *n.* [from *gland.*] In *farriery*, a disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils of horses, in its progress attended with an increased and vitiated secretion.

GLANDIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *glandifer*; *glans*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast. The beech and the oak are *glandiferous* trees.

GLAND'IFORM, *a.* [L. *glans* and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.

GLAND'ULAR, *a.* Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.

GLANDULA'TION, *n.* In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. *Lee.*

GLAND'ULE, *n.* [L. *glandula.*] A small gland or secreting vessel

GLANDULIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *glandula* and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing glands.

GLANDULOS'ITY, *n.* A collection of glands. [*Lit. us.*]

GLAND'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *glandulosus.*] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

GLANS, *n.* [*See* GLAND.] The nut of the penis; an acorn, a pessary, a strumous swelling.

GLARE, *n.* [Dan. *glar*, Ice. *gler*, glass. It coincides with *clear, glory, glair,*—*which see.*] 1. A bright dazzling light; clear, brilliant lustre or splendour, that dazzles the eyes.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare*. *Dryden*

2. A fierce, piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

3 A viscous transparent substance [*See* GLAIR]

GLARE, *v. i.* To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light; as, *glaring* light.

The cavern *glares* with new admitted light *Dryden.*

2 To look with fierce, piercing eyes.

They *glared*, like angry lions. *Dryden.*

3. To shine with excessive lustre; to be ostentatiously splendid; as, a *glaring* dress.

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring. *Pope.*

GLARE, *v. t* To shoot a dazzling light.

GLARED, *pp.* Shot with a fierce or dazzling light.

GLĀREOUS, *a.* [Fr. *glaireux*. *See* GLAIR.] Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white.

GLĀRING, *ppr.* Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling lustre.—2. *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced; as, a *glaring* crime.

GLĀRINGLY, *adv.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.

GLĂSS, *n.* [Sax. *glæs*; Sw. Dan. G. and D. *glas*; so named from its colour; W. *glâs*, from *llâs*, blue, azure, green, fresh, pale; *glasu*, to make blue, to become green or verdant, to grow pale, to dawn; *glaslys*, woad, L. *glastum*; *glesid*, blueness. Tacitus, de Mor. Ger. 45, mentions *glesum*, amber collected in the Baltic, probably the same word, and so named from its clearness. Greenness is usually named from vegetation or growing, as L. *viridis*, from *vireo.*] 1. A hard, brittle, transparent factitious substance, formed by the fusion of silicious matter, such as powder-flint or fine sand, together with some alkali, alkaline earth, salt, or metallic oxide. The nature of the glass depends upon the quality and proportion of the ingredients of which it is

formed; and thus an infinite variety of different kinds of glass may be manufactured; but, in *commerce*, five kinds only are recognised, viz.:—1. Bottle, or coarse green glass. 2. Broad, or coarse window glass. 3. Crown-glass, or the best window glass. 4. Plate-glass, or glass of pure soda. 5. Flint-glass, or glass of lead. The principal ingredients used for the production of each of these kinds of glass are silex, or flint, and an alkali. The differences in the various kinds result from the description of alkali employed, and from the addition of certain necessary materials, usually metallic oxides. The great utility of glass is well known. Its physical properties are of the highest importance. Although exceedingly brittle when cold, yet, by the application of a high degree of heat, it may be rendered so flexible and tenacious, that it may with the utmost facility be moulded into any form. It is so ductile when heated that it may be spun into filaments of the greatest conceivable fineness, and these when cold are pliant and elastic in a high degree. The principal seat of the glass manufacture in England is at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the neighbouring town of Shields. There are also large glass-works at St. Helens, in Lancashire. In 1845, the glass manufacture of Great Britain was relieved from the payment of duty and excise interference.—*Soluble glass*, a silicate of potash or soda in which the alkali predominates.—2. In *chem.*, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal.—3. A glass vessel of any kind; as, a drinking-*glass*.—4 A mirror; a looking-*glass*.—5. A vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time; as an hour-*glass*.—6. The destined time of man's life. His *glass* is run.—7. The quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains. Drink a *glass* of wine with me.—8. A vessel that shows the weight of the air.—9 A perspective glass; as, an optic *glass*.—10. The time which a glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand.—*Glass of antimony*, a vitreous sulphuretted oxide of antimony.—*Glass of borax*, a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of biborate of soda.

GLASS COACH, *n.* A coach hired for a day or any short period as a private carriage; so called because originally only private carriages had glass windows.

GLĂSSFUL, *n.* As much as a glass holds.

GLĂSSFURNACE, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.

GLĂSS-GĀZING, *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical.

GLĂSSGRINDER, *n.* One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass.

GLĂSSHOUSE, *n.* A house where glass is made. Glasshouses are usually built in the form of a cone from 60 to 100 feet high, and from 50 to 80 feet diameter at the base. The furnace is constructed in the centre of the area, above an arched or groined gallery, which extends across the whole space. This cavern must be sufficiently high to allow labourers to wheel out the cinders in their barrows. The middle of the vaulted top is left open in the building, and is covered over with the grate-bars of the furnace.

GLĂSSINESS, *n.* The quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.

GLĂSSLIKE, *a.* Resembling glass.

GLĂSSMAN, *n.* One who sells glass.

GLĂSSMETAL, *n.* Glass in fusion.

GLĂSSPOT, *n.* A vessel used for melting glass in manufactories.

GLĂSSWŌRK, *n.* Manufacture of glass.

GLĂSSWŌRKS, *n. plur.* The place or buildings where glass is made.

GLĂSSWŌRT, *n.* The *Salicornia* of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Monandria, order monogynia; nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. The various species of this genus, as well as of others belonging to the same natural family, and growing abundantly on the coasts in the south of Europe and north of Africa, yield a vast quantity of soda, so much employed in making both soap and glass; whence their English name, *Glasswort.* Two or three species are natives of Britain. The barilla of commerce, is the semifused ashes of the *Salsola soda*, which is largely cultivated on the Mediterranean in Spain.

GLĂSSY, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glassy* substance.—2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency; as, a *glassy* stream; a *glassy* surface; the *glassy* deep

GLAS'TONBURY-THORN, *n.* An early variety of hawthorn.

GLAUB'ERITE, *n.* A mineral of a grayish white or yellowish colour, consisting of dry sulphate of lime and dry sulphate of soda. It occurs in very flat oblique rhombic prisms.

GLAUB'ER-SALT, *n.* Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic originally made by Glauber. It is occasionally met with on the surface of the earth, and is frequently contained in mineral springs. It may be made by the direct action of sulphuric acid on carbonate of soda, and it is procured in large quantity as a residue in the process for forming hydrochloric acid and chlorine.

GLAUCES'CENT, or GLAU'CINE, *a.* Having something of a bluish-green or hoary appearance. Applied to plants.

GLAU'CINE, *n* A chemical base discovered by Probst in *G. luteum*, or yellow horned-poppy. It forms pearly scales, which are soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. It forms with acids neutral salts which are colourless, crystallizable, and have an acid taste.

GLAU'CIUM, *n.* Horned poppy, a genus of plants of the class Polyandria, order monogynia, Linn.; and nat. order Papaveraceæ. It is so named from the glaucous or sea-green hue of the stems and leaves. The *G. luteum*, or yellow horned-poppy, grows on sandy sea-shores, and is frequent. The *G. phœniceum*, or scarlet horned-poppy, is said to have been found in Portland island and in Norfolk. The *G. violaceum* grows in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, and is rare.

GLAU'COLITE, *n.* A mineral which occurs massive with a crystalline structure. It is composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime, and is found near the lake Baikal in Siberia.

GLAUCO'MA, *n* [Gr.] A fault in the eye, in which the crystalline humour becomes gray, but without injury to the sight. A disease in the eye, in which the crystalline humour becomes of a bluish or greenish colour, and its transparency is diminished. An opacity of the vitreous humour. According to Sharp, the *glaucoma* of the Greeks is the same as the cataract; and according to St. Yves and others, it is a cataract with amaurosis. Dimness or abolition of sight from opacity of the humours. "*Glaucoma* consists in a change of structure in the vitreous humour. Arthritic inflammation of the internal tunics of the eye, (an inflammation commencing in parts most essential to the function of vision, in the retina, in the vitreous humour, and probably involving the choroid coat,) has sometimes been called *acute glaucoma*, this term being derived from the greenish appearance of the eye. It has been called *glaucoma* from another symptom, which takes place, where, without any enlargement of the vessels, without any very severe pain or absolute extinction of vision in the first place, the pupil exhibits the same greenish discoloration, a discoloration which obviously does not depend on a change in the crystalline lens; for it is more deeply seated,—it occupies the fundus of the eye, and you can only see it by looking at it, when you are standing directly before the patient, not by looking at the eye side-ways This is called *glaucoma* simply; and it appears to me to be a *chronic* form of the same affection as that to which the term *acute glaucoma* is given. This *chronic* form of *glaucoma* is important to be observed; for it is liable to be confounded with cataract."—Mr. Lawrence's *Lectures on Surgery.*

GLAU'CONITE, *n.* An argillaceous marl, sometimes containing a mixture of green sand.

GLAUCOPIC'RINE, *n* A chemical base, discovered by Probst in *Glaucium luteum*, along with *Glaucine.* It forms white scales, soluble in hot water, ether, and alcohol. It has a bitter taste, neutralizes the acids perfectly, and forms colourless crystallizable salts, which have a bitter and nauseous taste.

GLAUC'OUS, *a.* [L. *glaucus.*] Of a sea green colour; of a light green. In *bot.*, applied to the leaves or stems of plants when covered with a fine mealiness of a sea green colour.

GLAUX, *n.* Sea-milkwort, a genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Primulaceæ. The *G. maritima* (common sea-milkwort or black saltwort) grows on the sea shore and in muddy salt-marshes, and is abundant.

GLAVE,† *n.* [Fr. *glaive*; W. *glaiv*, a bill-hook, a crooked sword, a scimitar; Arm. *glaif.*] A broad-sword; a falchion.

GLAV'ER, *v. i.* [W. *glavru*, to flatter; *glav*, something smooth or shining; L. *glaber*, *lævis*, or *lubricus*; Eng. *glib*.] To flatter; to wheedle. [*Lit. us. and vulgar.*]

GLAV'ERER, *n.* A flatterer.

GLĀYMORE, *n.* [Gael. *claidhamh* and *more.*] A large two-handed sword, formerly used by the Highlanders. The common broad sword with a basket hilt now generally receives this name. Now almost universally written *claymore.*

GLAZE, *v. t.* [from *glass.*] To furnish with windows of glass; as, to *glaze* a house.—2. To incrust with a vitreous substance, the basis of which is lead,

but combined with silex, pearl-ashes, and common salt; as, to *glaze* earthenware.—3. To cover with any thing smooth and shining; or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright, and showy.

Though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons. *Grew.*

4. To give a glassy surface; to make glossy; as, to *glaze* cloth.

GLAZED, *pp.* Furnished with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth and shining.

GLA'ZEN, *a.* Resembling glass.

GLA'ZENED, *pp.* Glazed.

GLA'ZIER, *n.* (gla'zhur.) [from *glaze* or *glass.*] One whose business is to set window glass, or to fix panes of glass to the sashes of windows, to picture frames, &c.

GLAZING, *ppr.* Furnishing with window glass.—2. Crusting with a vitreous substance, as potter's ware.—3. Giving a smooth, glossy, shining surface, as to cloth.

GLAZING, *n.* The vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrusted. —2. The art of a glazier. *Glazing*, as it is now practised, embraces the cutting of all the varieties of glass manufactured for windows, together with the fixing of it in sashes by means of brads and a stopping of putty; also, the forming of casements, and seaming the glass by bands of lead fastened to outside frames of iron.

GLEAM, *n.* [Sax. *gleam*, or *glæm*, properly a shoot of light, coinciding with *glimmer*, *glimpse*, Ir. *laom*, perhaps L. *flamma.*] The radical sense is to throw, to shoot or dart, and it may be of the same family as *clamo*, *clamor*, a shoot of the voice, and W. *llam*, Ir. *leam*, a leap. 1. A shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light. A *gleam* of dawning light; metaphorically, a *gleam* of hope.—2. Brightness; splendour.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen. *Pope.*

GLEAM, *v. i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light. At the dawn light *gleams* in the east.—2. To shine; to cast light.—3. To flash; to spread a flood of light. [*Less common.*]—4. Among *falconers*, to disgorge filth, as a hawk.

GLEAMING, *ppr.* Shooting as rays of light; shining.

GLEAMING, *n.* A shoot or shooting of light.

GLEAMY, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way. *Pope.*

GLEAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *glaner*, to glean; *glane*, a handful or cluster. In W. *glân* is *clean.*] 1. To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them.

Let me now go to the field, and *glean* ears of corn; Ruth ii.

2. To collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers, or what is found in detached parcels; as, to *glean* a few passages from an author.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men; Judges xx.

GLEAN, *v. i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

And she went, and came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers; Ruth ii.

GLEAN, *n.* A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs. *Dryden.*

GLEANED, *pp.* Gathered after reapers; collected from small detached parcels; as, grain *gleaned* from the field.—2. Cleared of what is left; as, the field is *gleaned*.—3. Having suffered a gleaning. The public prints have been *gleaned*.

GLEANER, *n.* One who gathers after reapers.—2. One who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labour.

GLEANING, *ppr.* Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small detached parcels.

GLEANING, *n.* The act of gathering after reapers.—2. That which is collected by gleaning.

GLEBE, *n.* [L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth; Fr. *glèbe*, land, ground; probably from collecting, as in *globe*, *club.*] 1. Turf; soil; ground.

Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*. *Garth.*

2. The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.—3.† A crystal.—4. Among *miners*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.

GLEBOUS, *a.* Gleby; turfy.

GLEBY, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

GLECHO'MA, *n.* A genus of two creeping perennial herbs, natives of Europe, and well known by the name of ground ivy. It belongs to the class Didynamia, order gymnospermia, Linn; and to the nat. order Labiatæ. The *G. hederaceæ* [ground-ivy, gill, or ale hoof,] is an aromatic plant, and has been variously used in medicine. It grows by old walls, hedges, and road sides.

GLEDE, *n.* [Sax. *glida*, from *glidan*, to glide; Sw. *glada.*] A fowl of the rapacious kind, the kite, a species of Falco. The word is used in Deut. xiv. 13, but the same Hebrew word, Lev. xi. 14, is rendered a vulture.

GLEE, *n.* [Sax. *glie*, from *glig*, *gligg*, sport, music.] 1. Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; particularly the mirth enjoyed at a feast.—2. A sort of catch or song sung in parts.

GLEED,† [Sax. *gled.*] A glowing coal.

GLEEFUL, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

GLEEK,† *n.* [*See* GLEE.] Music or a musician.—2 † A scoff; a game at cards.

GLEEK,† *v. i.* To make sport of; to gibe; to sneer; to spend time idly.

GLEE'MAN,† *n.* A musician

GLEEN,† *v. i.* [W. *glan*, clean, pure, holy, bright; *gleiniaw*, to purify, to brighten; Ir. *glan.*] To shine; to glisten.

GLEE'SOME,† *a.* Merry; joyous. [*Used in Scotland.*]

GLEET, *n.* [from Sax. *glidan*, to glide, or *hlyttrian*, to melt; Ice. *glut.*] The flux of a thin humour from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore.

GLEET, *v. i.* To flow in a thin limpid humour; to ooze.—2. To flow slowly, as water.

GLEETY, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

GLEN, *n.* [W. *glyn*, a valley in which a river flows, as if from *llyn*, liquor, water; Sax. *glen*; Ir *glean.*] A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

GLENE, *n.* [Gr. γλήνη.] In *anat*, the cavity or socket of the eye, and the pupil; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation.

GLEN'OID, *a.* An epithet applied to some articular cavities of bones. The surface of the scapula with which the head of the humerus is articulated, is called the *glenoid* cavity of the scapula.

GLEW. *See* GLUE.

GLI'ADINE, *n.* [Gr. γλια, glue.] One of the constituents of gluten, a slightly transparent, brittle substance, of a straw-yellow colour, having a slight smell, similar to that of honeycomb. Berzelius has decided that gliadine is nothing but pure gluten.

GLIB, *a.* [Dan. *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slide; *glibberig*, glib, slippery; W. *llipyr*; L. *glaber*, smooth; *labor*, to slide. This word contains the elements of *slip*. Qu. L. *glubo*, Gr. γλυφω.] 1. Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface; as, ice is *glib*.—2. Smooth; voluble; easily moving; as, a *glib* tongue.

GLIB,† *n.* A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes.

GLIB, *v. t.* To castrate. [Qu. to make smooth, *glubo*, γλυφω.]—2. To make smooth.

GLIB'LY, *adv.* Smoothly; volubly; as, to slide *glibly*; to speak *glibly*.

GLIB'NESS, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness; as, a polished ice-like *glibness*.—2. Volubility of the tongue.

GLIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glidan*; G. *gleiten*. Qu. Fr. *glisser*, in a different dialect. It has the elements of *slide*, as *glib* has of *slip.*] 1. To flow gently; to move without noise or violence; as a river.

By east, among the dusty valleys *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. *Fairfax.*

2. To move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort; as, a hawk or an eagle *gliding* through the air.—3. To move or pass rapidly and with apparent ease; as, a ship *glides* through the water.—4. In *a general sense*, to move or slip along with ease, as on a smooth surface, or to pass along rapidly without apparent effort, and without obstruction.

GLIDE, *n.* The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labour or obstruction.

GLIDER, *n.* He or that which glides.

GLIDING, *ppr.* Passing along gently and smoothly; moving rapidly, or with ease.

GLIM'MER, *v. i.* [G. *glimmen*, *glimmern*, to gleam, to glimmer; Ir. *laom*, flame.] 1. To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light; as, the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

When rosy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales. *Pope.*

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shak.*

2. To shine faintly; to give a feeble light.

Mild evening *glimmered* on the lawn. *Trumbull.*

GLIM'MER, *n.* A faint light; feeble scattered rays of light.—2. In *mineralogy*, mica, glist, muscovy-glass; a mineral rarely found in regular crystals. Usually it appears in thin, flexible, elastic laminæ, which exhibit a high polish and strong lustre. It is an essential ingredient in granite, gneiss, and mica slate.

GLIM'MERING, *ppr.* Shining faintly; shooting feeble scattered rays of light

GLIM'MERING, *n.* A faint beaming of light.—2. A faint view.

GLIMPSE, *n.* [D. *glimp*, from *glimmen.*] 1. A weak faint light.

Such vast room in Nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light. *Milton.*

2. A flash of light; as, the lightning's *glimpse*.—3. Transient lustre.

One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give. *Dryden.*

4. A short transitory view. He saw at a *glimpse* the design of the enemy.—5. Short fleeting enjoyment; as, a *glimpse* of delight.—6. Exhibition of a faint resemblance.

GLIMPSE, *v. i.* To appear by glimpses.

GLI'RES, *n.* The fourth order of *mammalia*, according to the system of Linn. It includes the porcupines, hares, rabbits, &c., beavers, rats, and mice; Guinea pigs, agoutis, marmots, lemmings, hamsters, dormice, jerboas, the paca, squirrels, and the American flying-squirrel.

GLAS'SA, *n.* A fish of the tunny kind, without scales.

GLIST, *n.* [from *glisten.*] Glimmer; mica. [*See* GLIMMER.]

GLIS'TEN, *v. i.* (glis'n.) [Sax. *glisnian*; G. *gleissen.* This word and *glitter* are probably dialectical forms of the same word. In Irish *lasadh, lasaim*, is to burn, to light; Dan. *lyser*, Sw. *lysa*, to shine; Russ. *oblistayu.* In W. *llathru* is to make smooth and glossy, to polish, to glitter. Qu. Heb. גלש *galash*, to shine, L. *glisco*, Eng. *gloss.*] To shine; to sparkle with light; as, the *glistening* stars.

The ladies' eyes *glistened* with pleasure. *Richardson.*

GLIS'TENED, *pp.* Shone; sparkled. polished.

GLIS'TENING, *ppr.* Shining; sparkling; emitting rays of light.

GLIS'TER, *v. i.* [*See* GLISTEN.] To shine; to be bright; to sparkle, to be brilliant.

All that *glisters* is not gold *Shak.*

GLIS'TER. *See* CLYSTER.

GLIS'TERING, *ppr.* Shining; sparkling with light.

GLIS'TERINGLY, *adv.* With shining lustre.

GLIT'TER, *v. i* [Sax. *glitenan*; Sw. *glittra.* *See* GLISTEN.] 1. To shine; to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be splendid; as, a *glittering* sword, a shining mirror.

The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryden.*

2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive; as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

GLIT'TER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendour; lustre; as, the *glitter* of arms; the *glitter* of royal equipage; the *glitter* of dress.

GLIT'TERAND,† *ppr* or *a.* Sparkling.

GLIT'TERING, *ppr.* Shining; splendid; brilliant.

GLIT'TERINGLY, *adv.* With sparkling lustre.

GLŌAM, *v. i.* To be sullen. [*See* GLUM.]

GLŌAM'IN, or GLŌAM'ING, *n.* [Sax. *glomung.*] Fall of the evening; the twilight. This is sometimes called *the edge of the evening.* In Saxon, this word was applied to the dawn, as well as to the twilight. [*Scotch.*]

GLŌAM'IN, *a.* Belonging to the twilight.—*Glouming fa'*, the fall of evening.—*Gloaming star*, the evening star. [*Scotch.*]

GLŌAR,† *v. i.* [D. *gluuren*, to leer.] To squint; to stare.

GLŌAT,† *v. i.* [Sw. *glutta*, to peep.] To cast side glances; to stare with eagerness or concupiscent admiration.

GLO'BARD, *n.* A glow worm.

GLŌBATE, } *a.* [L. *globatus.*] Hav-
GLŌBATED, } ing the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

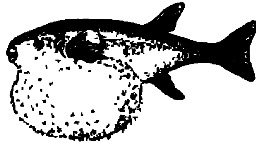
GLOBE, *n.* [L. *globus*; Fr. *globe*; Sax. *cleow, cliwe*, or *cliaw*; Eng. *clew.* *See* CLEW. Russ. *klub*, a ball.] 1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the centre. It may be defined, a solid figure described by the revolution of a semicircle round its diameter which remains unmoved.—2. The earth; the terraqueous ball; so called, though not perfectly spherical.—3. An artificial sphere of metal, paper, or other matter, on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens. That on which the several oceans, seas, continents, isles, and countries of the earth are represented, is called a *terrestrial globe.* That which exhibits a delineation of the constellations in the heavens, is called a *celestial globe.* These globes are mounted on frames with other appurtenances. Their principal use, besides serving as maps to distinguish the outward parts of the earth, and the situation of the fixed stars, is to illustrate the various phenomena arising out of the diurnal motion of the earth.—4. A body of soldiers formed into a circle.

GLŌBE,† *v. t.* To gather round or into a circle; to conglobate.

GLŌBE-ANIMAL, *n.* A species of animalcule of a globular form.

GLŌBE-DAISY, *n.* A plant or flower of the genus Globularia.

GLŌBE-FISH, *n.* A singular looking



Pennant's Globe fish (Tetrodon Pennanti).

fish of the order Plectognathi, remarkable for possessing the power of suddenly assuming a globular form by swallowing air, which passing into a crop or first stomach, blows up the whole animal like a balloon.

GLŌBE-FLOWER, *n.* The *Trollius* of Linn; a genus of plants of the class Polyandria, order polygynia, nat.



Globe flower (Trollius europæus).

order Ranunculaceæ. The mountain globe-flower (*T. europæus*) grows on mountain pastures in the north of England, north of Ireland, in Wales, and in Scotland, where it is called the Lucken gowan.

GLŌBE-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Echinops; the *E. sphærocephalus* of Linn. It belongs to the nat. order Compositæ, and is found wild in the central countries of Europe.

GLOBŌSE, *a.* [L. *globosus*, from *globe.*] Round; spherical; globular; applied to a root which is rounded, and gives off radicles in every direction; and also to a corol when like a sphere it widens out gradually to the middle.

GLOBOS'ITY, *n.* The quality of being round; sphericity.

GLO'BOUS, *a.* [L *globosus.*] Round; spherical.

GLOB'ULAR, *a.* [from *globe.*] Round; spherical; having the form of a small ball or sphere; as, *globular* atoms.—*Globular chart*, a name given to the representation of the surface, or some part of the surface, of the terrestrial globe upon a plane, wherein the parallels of latitude are circles nearly concentric, the meridian lines bending towards the poles, and the rhumb lines being also curves.—*Globular sailing*, a term of navigation employed to denote the sailing from one place to another, over an arc of a great circle, or the shortest distance between the two places.

GLOBULA'RIA, *n.* The natural history name of a genus of plants belonging to the class Tetrandria, order monogynia, Linn.; and to the nat. order Globulariaceæ. This genus was at first placed among the primulaceæ but was separated by De Candolle.

GLOBULARIA'CEÆ, *n.* A very small nat. order of exogens containing only one genus, whence it derives its name. It is nearly allied to *Dipsaceæ* and *Asteraceæ.* The species inhabit the hot and temperate parts of Europe, and usually possess bitter, tonic, purgative properties.

GLOB'ULE, *n.* [Fr. *globule*; L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus.*] A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form; a word particularly applied to the red particles of blood which swim in a transparent serum, and may be discovered by the microscope.

Hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre. *Newton.*

GLOB'ULINE, *n.* An albuminous compound which forms the principal part of the blood-globules. It has not been obtained in a pure state, but has all the characters as well as the composition of dissolved albumen. This word has been applied by Turpin, a French phytotomist, to all minute vesicular granules of a vegetable nature, which he considers the organic elements of vegetation.

GLOB'ULOUS, *a.* Round; globular; having the form of a small sphere.

GLŌBY, *a.* Round; orbicular.

GLOCHID'IATE, *a.* In *bot.*, applied to leaves which are beaked, *i. e.* the ends of which are split and hooked back.

GLODE,† *old pret.* of *glide.*

GLOME, *n.* [L. *glomus*, a ball; Heb and Ch. גלם *galam*, Ar. *lamma*, to wind, convolve, or collect into a mass. Qu. its alliance to *lump, clump, plumbum.*] In *bot*, a roundish head of flowers.

GLOM'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *glomero*, from *glomus*, supra.] To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads.

GLOM'ERATE, *a.* In *anat*, an epithet applied to a gland which is formed of a congeries of sanguineous vessels, having no cavity, but furnished with an excretory duct, as the lachrymal and mammary glands.—2. In *bot.*, con-

gregated, gathered into a round heap or head.

GLOM'ERATED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

GLOM'ERATING, *ppr.* Collecting or winding into a ball or round mass.

GLOMERA'TION, *n.* [L. *glomeratio.*] 1. The act of gathering, winding, or forming into a ball or spherical body. —2. A body formed into a ball.

GLOM'EROUS, *a.* [L. *glomerosus.*] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass.

GLOOM, *n.* [Scot. *gloum*, gloom, a frown. In D. *lommer* is a shade, and *loom* is slow, heavy, dull. In Sax. *glomung* is twilight.] 1. Obscurity; partial or total darkness; thick shade; as, the *gloom* of a forest, or the *gloom* of midnight.—2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow. We say, the mind is sunk into *gloom*; a *gloom* overspreads the mind. —3. Darkness of prospect or aspect. —4. Sullenness.

GLOOM, *v. i.* To shine obscurely or imperfectly —2. To be cloudy, dark, or obscure.—3. To be melancholy or dejected.

GLOOM, *v. t.* To obscure; to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal.

GLOOM'ED, *pp.* Filled with gloom.

GLOOM'ILY, *adv* [from *gloomy.*] Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally.—2. With melancholy aspect; sullenly; not cheerfully.

GLOOM'INESS, *n.* Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness. — 2 Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy; as, to involve the mind in *gloominess.*

GLOOM'Y, *a.* [from *gloom*] Obscure, imperfectly illuminated, or dark; dismal; as, the *gloomy* cells of a convent; the *gloomy* shades of night —2 Wearing the aspect of sorrow; melancholy; clouded; dejected; depressed; heavy of heart; as, a *gloomy* countenance or state of mind; a *gloomy* temper.—3. Of a dark complexion. [*Lit. us.*]

GLOPP'EN, *v. t.* In *N. of England*, to surprise or astonish.

GLORE, *n* Fat.

GLORIA'TION,† *n.* [L. *gloriatio.*] Boast; a triumphing.

GLO'RIED,† *a.* [*See* GLORY.] Illustrious; honourable.

GLORIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* GLORIFY.] The act of giving glory or of ascribing honours to.—2. Exaltation to honour and dignity; elevation to glory; as, the *glorification* of Christ after his resurrection.

GLO'RIFIED, *pp.* Honoured; dignified; exalted to glory.

GLO'RIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *glorifier*; L. *gloria* and *facio*, to make.] 1. To praise; to magnify and honour in worship; to ascribe honour to, in thought or words; *Ps.* lxxxvi. 9.

God is *glorified*, when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory, or to celestial happiness.

Whom he justified, them he also *glorified*; Rom. viii.

The God of our fathers hath *glorified* his son Jesus; Acts iii.

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, him they set up and *glorify*. *Spenser.*

4. To procure honour or praise to.

GLO'RIFYING, *ppr.* Praising; honouring in worship; exalting to glory; honouring; extolling.

GLORIO'SA, *n.* A genus of bulbous or tuberous-rooted plants of the class Hexandria, order monogynia, Linn.; and the nat. order *Liliaceæ*, so named from the splendid appearance of its flowers. One species, *G. superba*, is indigenous in most parts of India. The flowers are of a beautiful red and yellow colour, provided with six long lanceolate undulated petals, which are entirely reflexed. The *G. superba* is cultivated in our hothouses.

GLO'RIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*; L. *gloriosus. See* GLORY.] 1. Illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendour; resplendent in majesty and divine attributes; *applied to God*; Ex. xv. 11. —2. Noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; illustrious; very honourable; *applied to men, their achievements, titles, &c.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addison.*

3 † Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious.

GLO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed *gloriously*; Ex. xv.

GLO'RY, *n.* [L. *gloria*; Fr. *gloire*; Ir. *gloir*, glory, and *glor*, clear; W. *eglur*, clear, bright; Arm. *gloar*, glory. It coincides with *clear*, and the primary sense seems to be to open, to expand, to enlarge. So *splendour* is from the Celtic *ysplan*, open, clear, plain, L. *planus*; hence, bright, shining. *Glory*, then, is brightness, splendour. The L. *floreo*, to *blossom*, to *flower*, to *flourish*, is probably of the same family.] 1. Brightness; lustre; splendour.

The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky. *Pope*

For he received from God the Father honour and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent *glory*; 2 Pet. i

In this passage of Peter, the latter word *glory* refers to the visible splendour or bright cloud that overshadowed Christ at his transfiguration. The former word *glory*, though the same in the original, is to be understood in a figurative sense.—2. Splendour, magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these; Matt. vi.

3. The circle of rays surrounding the head of a figure in painting.—4. Praise ascribed in adoration; honour.

Glory to God in the highest; Luke ii.

5. Honour; praise: fame; renown; celebrity. The hero pants for *glory* in the field. It was the *glory* of Howard to relieve the wretched.—6. The felicity of heaven prepared for the children of God; celestial bliss.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to *glory*; Ps. lxxiii.

7. In *scripture*, the divine presence; or the ark, the manifestation of it.

The *glory* is departed from Israel; 1 Sam. iv.

8. The divine perfections or excellence.

The heavens declare the *glory* of God; Ps. xix.

9. Honourable representation of God; 1 Cor. xi. 8.—10. Distinguished honour or ornament; that which honours or makes renowned; that of which one may boast.

Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms; Is. xiii.

11. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; as, vain *glory*.—12. Generous pride.

GLO'RY, *v. i.* [L. *glorior*, from *gloria.*] 1. To exult with joy; to rejoice.

Glory ye in his holy name; Ps. cv.; 1 Chron. xvi.

2. To boast; to be proud of.

No one should *glory* in his prosperity. *Richardson.*

GLO'RYING, *ppr.* Exulting with joy; boasting.

GLO'RYING, *n.* The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.

Your *glorying* is not good; 1 Cor. v.

GLO'RY-SMITTEN, *a.* Smitten with glory.

GLOSE, or GLO'SER. *See* GLOZE.

GLOSS, *n.* [G. *glosse*, a gloss or comment; *glotzen*, to gleam, to glimmer. In Sax. *glesan* signifies to explain, to flatter, to *gloze*. From the Gr. γλωσσα, the tongue, and a strap, the L. has *glossa*, a tongue, and interpretation. In Heb. גלש, *galash*, signifies to shine, but from the sense of smoothness; Syr. *galash*, to peel, to shave, to make bald. Whether these words are all of one family, let the reader judge. The radical sense appears to be, to open, to make clear, and the sense of tongue is probably to extend. If the first letter is a prefix, the other letters *Ls* are the elements of Ir *leos*, light, L. *lustro*, Eng. *lustre*; and it is remarkable that in Russ. *losk* is lustre, polish, and *laskayu* is to flatter. The Gr. γλωττα, in the Attic dialect, is a tongue, and in Swedish and German, *glatt*, Dan. *glat*, D. *glad*, is smooth.] 1. Brightness or lustre of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; as, the *gloss* of silk, cloth is calendered to give it a *gloss*.—2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion.

It is no part of my secret meaning to set on the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker.*

3. An interpretation artfully specious.—4. Interpretation; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject.

All this, without a *gloss* or comment,
He would unriddle in a moment.
Hudibras.

Explaining the text in short *glosses*. *Baker.*

GLOSS, *v. t.* To give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining; as, to *gloss* cloth by the calender; to *gloss* mahogany.—2. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate.—3. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation.

You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

To gloss over a passage or a meaning, is to give it a specious or plausible interpretation in support of some preconceived opinion or theory, which the passage or meaning seems to militate against.

GLOSS, *v. i.* To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks.—2. To make sly remarks.

GLOSSA'RIAL, *a.* Containing explanation.

GLOSS'ARIST, *n.* A writer of glosses or comments.

GLOSS'ARY, *n.* [Fr. *glossaire*; Low L. *glossarium.*] A dictionary or vocabu-

lary, explaining obscure or antiquated words found in old authors; such as Du Cange's *Glossary;* Spelman's *Glossary.*—2. A dictionary of difficult words and phrases in any language or writer; sometimes used for a dictionary of words in general.

GLOSSA'TOR,† *n.* [Fr. *glossateur.*] A writer of comments; a commentator.

GLOSS'ED, *pp.* Made smooth and shining; explained.

GLOSS'ER, *n.* A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator.—2. A polisher; one who gives a lustre.

GLOSS'INESS, *n.* [from *glossy.*] The lustre or brightness of a smooth surface.

GLOSS'ING, *ppr.* Giving lustre to; polishing; explaining by comments; giving a specious appearance.

GLOSS'IST,† *n.* A writer of comments

GLOSS'LY, *adv* Like a gloss.

GLOSSOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*gloss* and Gr. γραφω, to write.] A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.

GLOSSOG'RAPHY, *n.* The writing of comments for illustrating an author.

GLOSSOLOǴICAL, *a.* Pertaining to glossology.

GLOSSOL'OGIST, *n.* [*gloss* and Gr. λογος.] One who writes glosses; a commentator.

GLOSSOL'OGY, *n.* [*gloss* and Gr. λογος, discourse.] Glosses or commentaries; explanatory notes for illustrating an author.

GLOSS'Y, *a.* Smooth and shining; reflecting lustre from a smooth surface; highly polished; as, *glossy* silk; a *glossy* raven; a *glossy* plum.

GLOT'TIS, *n* [Gr. γλωττα, the tongue.] The narrow opening at the upper part of the trachea or windpipe, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice.

GLOUT,† *v. i.* [Scot.] To pout; to look sullen.

GLOUT,† *v. t.* To view attentively.

GLŎVE, *n.* [Sax. *glof.* Qu. W. *golov,* a cover. The G. D. Sw and Dan. call it a *hand-shoe.*] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger. The latter circumstance distinguishes the *glove* from the *mitten.*—*To throw the glove,* with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat

GLŎVE, *v. t.* To cover with a glove.

GLŎV'ED, *pp.* Covered with a glove.

GLŎV'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

GLŌW, *v i.* [Sax. *glowan,* G. *glühen;* Dan. *glöder,* to glow, to be red with heat; Sax. *gled,* G. *gluth,* W. *glo,* Arm. *glaouen,* a live coal; W. *gla* or *glaw,* a shining; *gloyw,* bright; *gloywi,* to brighten, or make clear.] 1. To shine with intense heat; or perhaps more correctly, to shine with a white heat; to exhibit incandescence. Hence, in a more general sense, to shine with a bright lustre.

> *Glows* in the stars and blossoms in the trees — *Pope.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

> The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows.* — *Addison.*

3. To feel great heat of body; to be hot.

> Did not his temples *glow*
> In the same sultry winds and scorching heats? — *Addison.*

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour; to be red.

> Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays. — *Dryden.*
> Fair ideas flow,
> Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow.* — *Pope.*

5 To be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes; as, *glowing* cheeks.—6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated, as by intense love, zeal, anger, &c. We say, the heart *glows* with love or zeal; the *glowing* breast.

> When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard — *Lewis.*

> If you have never *glowed* with gratitude to the author of the Christian revelation, you know nothing of Christianity. — *Buckminster.*

7 To burn with intense heat; to rage; as passion.

> With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows.* — *Dryden.*

GLŌW,† *v. i.* To heat so as to shine.

GLŌW, *n* Shining heat, or white heat. —2. Brightness of colour; redness; as the *glow* of health in the cheeks

> A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
> Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope*

3. Vehemence of passion.

GLŌWING, *ppr.* Shining with intense heat; white with heat.—2. Burning with vehement heat.—3. Exhibiting a bright colour; red; as, a *glowing* colour; *glowing* cheeks.—4. Ardent; vehement; animated; as, *glowing* zeal.—5. Inflamed; as, a *glowing* breast.

GLŌWINGLY, *adv.* With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

GLŌWWORM, *n.* The female of the *Lampyris noctiluca,* an insect of the order of Coleopters. It is without wings, and resembles a caterpillar. It emits a



Glowworm

shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen The male is winged and flies about in the evening, when it is attracted by the light of the female.

GLŌZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glesan.* *See* GLOSS.] To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; that is, to smooth, or to talk smoothly.

> So *glozed* the tempter, and his proem tun'd. — *Milton.*
> A false *glozing* parasite. — *South.*

GLŌZE, *n.* Flattery; adulation.—2.† Specious show; gloss. [*See* GLOSS.]

GLŌZER, *n.* A flatterer.

GLŌZING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling.

GLŌZING, *n.* Specious representation

GLU'CIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς, sweet.] An acid discovered by Peligot, along with *melassic acid,* as one of the products of the action of alkalies on sugar. It is obtained from a solution of grape sugar, saturated with baryta or lime. It is very soluble in water; it attracts rapidly the moisture of the air; and its solution has a decidedly sour taste. All its neutral salts are soluble.

GLU'CINE, or GLU'CINA, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς.] The only oxide of the metal glucinium. It is a white powder, without taste or odour, and insoluble in water. The salts of glucina have a sweet taste, and hence its name. Pure glucine is white, tasteless, without odour, and quite insoluble in water, but soluble in the liquid fixed alkalies.

GLUCI'NIUM, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς.] The metallic base of glucine. It is a fine powder, of a deep gray colour, which is very difficult of fusion. When burnished it acquires the metallic lustre, and when heated to redness, it burns, combines with oxygen, and is converted into glucine.

GLŪE, *n.* (glu.) [Fr. *glu;* W. *glyd;* Ir. *glydh, gliu, glelen;* L. *gluten;* Gr. γλια.] Inspissated animal gluten; a tenacious, viscid matter, which serves as a cement to unite other substances. It is made of the skins, parings, &c. of animals, as of oxen, calves, or sheep, by boiling them to a jelly. Glues are of different kinds, according to the various uses for which they are designed; as the common glue, glove glue, parchment glue, isinglass glue, &c. Glue is of great use in effecting the adhesion of different portions of wood in carpentry, cabinet work, &c.

GLŪE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gluer.*] 1 To join with glue or a viscous substance. Cabinet-makers *glue* together some parts of furniture.—2. To unite; to hold together. [This word is now seldom used in a figurative sense. The phrases, to *glue* friends together, vices *glue* us to low pursuits or pleasures, found in writers of the last century, are not now used, or are deemed inelegant.]

GLŪEBOILER, *n* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whose occupation is to make glue.

GLU'ED, *pp.* United or cemented with glue.

GLU'ER, *n.* One who cements with glue.

GLU'EY, *a* Viscous; glutinous.

GLU'EYNESS, *n.* The quality of being gluey

GLU'ING, *ppr.* Cementing with glue.

GLU'ISH, *a.* Having the nature of glue.

GLUM, *a.* [Scot. *gloum,* a frown.] Frowning; sullen. [*Colloq.*]

GLUM,† *n.* Sullenness; and, as a verb, to look sullen.

GLUMA'CEOUS, *a.* Having glumes; consisting of glumes, as, *glumaceous plants,* commonly called gramineæ and cyperaceæ.

GLUME, *n.* [L. *gluma,* from *glubo,* to bark or peel, or Gr. γλυφω.] In *bot.,* the calyx or corol of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed, often terminated by the *arista* or beard; the husk or chaff.



Glume.

GLUM'MY, *a* Dark; gloomy; dismal.

GLU'MOUS, *a.* A *glumous* flower is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base.

GLUT, *v. i.* [L *glutio:* Fr. *engloutir;* Russ. *glotayu,* to swallow; W. *glwth,* a glutton; *glythu,* to gormandize; from *llwth,* a swallow, greediness; Low L. *gluto,* a glutton; Heb. Ch. לעט, *laat.* The sense is to crowd, to stuff.] 1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge.—2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to disgust; as, to *glut* the appetite.—3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

> His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
> Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. — *Dryden.*

4. To fill or furnish beyond sufficiency; as, to *glut* the market.—5. To saturate.

GLUT, *n.* That which is swallowed.—2. Plenty even to loathing.

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

A *glut* of study and retirement. *Pope.*

3. More than enough; superabundance.—4. Any thing that fills or obstructs the passage.—5. In *New England*, a wooden wedge.

GLU'TEAL, *a.* [Gr. γλουτος, nates] Pertaining to the buttocks. The *gluteal artery*, is a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles. The *gluteal muscles* are three large muscles on each side, which make up the fleshy part of the buttocks.

GLU'TEN, *n.* [L. *See* GLUE.] A tough elastic substance, of a grayish colour, which becomes brown and brittle by drying; found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants.—2. That part of the blood which gives firmness to its texture.

GLU'TINATE, *v. t.* To unite with glue; to cement.

GLU'TINATED, *pp.* United with glue.

GLU'TINATING, *ppr.* Uniting with glue.

GLUTINA'TION, *n.* The act of uniting with glue.

GLU'TINATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

GLUTINOS'ITY, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscousness

GLU'TINOUS, *a.* [L *glutinosus.*] 1. Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue Starch is *glutinous.*—2. In *bot.*, besmeared with a slippery moisture; as, a *glutinous* leaf.

GLU'TINOUSNESS, *n.* Viscosity; viscidity; the quality of glue tenacity.

GLUT'TED, *pp.* Cloyed; filled beyond sufficiency.

GLUT'TON, *n.* (glut'n) [Low L. *gluto;* Fr. *glouton.* *See* GLUT.] 1. One who indulges to excess in eating. —2. One eager of any thing to excess.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy *Granville.*

3. In *zool.*, the Gulo vulgaris. found in the north of Europe and Siberia. It grows to the length of three feet, but has short legs and moves slowly It is a carnivorous animal, and in order to catch its prey, it climbs a tree and from that darts down upon a deer or other animal. It is named from its voracious appetite. Its voracity has been ridiculously exaggerated.

GLUT'TONIZE, *v i.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess, to be luxurious.

GLUT'TONOUS, *a.* Given to excessive eating, indulging the appetite for food to excess; as, a *gluttonous* age. —2. Consisting in excessive eating; as, *gluttonous* delight.

GLUT'TONOUSLY, *adv.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

GLUT'TONY, *n.* Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food.—2. Luxury of the table.

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts. *Milton.*

3. Voracity of appetite.

GLYCE'RIA, *n.* Sweet-grass; a genus of plants of the class Triandria, order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Gramineæ. Several species are found in Britain, as *G aquatica* (reedy sweet-grass), which is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the largest of our grasses, and is eaten by cattle; *G. fluitans* (floating sweet-grass); *G. rigida* (hard sweet-grass). They are all perennial.

GLY'CERINE, *n.* [from Gr. γλυκυς, sweet.] The sweet principle of oils and fats. It is the hydrate of an organic oxide, and is obtained in the greatest quantity and purity by saponifying olive oil with oxide of lead, mixed with a little water. The glycerine which remains in combination with the water is purified from oxide of lead by means of hydrosulphuric acid, and by evaporation is obtained as a syrupy liquid of a decidedly sweet taste. It is transparent, colourless, and void of smell. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

GLY'CERULE, *n.* The hypothetical radical of the oxide of glycerine. The oxide of glycerule is a compound of this radical with five atoms of oxygen. It is known only in combination with water and acids.

GLY'CICOLL, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς, sweet, and κολλα, glue.] Another name for gelatine sugar. [*See* GELATINE.]

GLYCO'NIAN, GLYCON'IC, *a* [Low L. *glyconium.*] Denoting a kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic; as, *glyconic* measure.

GLYCYRRHI'ZA, *n* A genus of European pea flowered exogens, of the class Diadelphia, order decandria, Linn.; nat. order Leguminosæ; consisting of herbaceous plants with pinnated leaves,



Glycyrrhiza glabra (Liquorice).

small flowers in axillary spikes, and roots running very much in the soil in which they grow. These plants are known by the common name of *liquorice.*

GLYN. *See* GLEN.

GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. γλυφη, from γλυφω, to carve] In *sculpture* and *arch*, a notch, canal, channel, or cavity intended as an ornament.

GLYPH'IC, *n* A picture or figure by which a word is implied. [*See* HIEROGLYPHIC.]

GLYP'TIC, *a.* In *miner.*, figured.

GLYP'TICS, *n.* [supra.] The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYP'TODON, *n.* [Gr. γλυπτος, engraved, and οδους, tooth.] An extinct animal of the size of an ox, covered with scales, and having fluted teeth.

GLYPTOGRAPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. γλυπτος and γραφω.] Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.

GLYPTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [supra.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

GMELI'NA, *n.* An Asiatic genus of plants, named, after Gmelin, a distinguished naturalist of Tübingen. It belongs to the nat. order Verbenaceæ, class Didynamia, order angiospermia, Linn. All the species form shrubs or trees, of which the latter are valued for their timber.

GNAPHA'LIUM, *n.* A very extensive genus of beautiful and curious plants, met with in every quarter of the globe. Class Syngenesia, order polygamia superflua, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. They receive their name (Gr. γναφαλον, soft down) from the soft down or wool with which the leaves are clothed. Nine or ten species are found in Britain, and are known by the popular name of cudweed.

GNAR,† *n.* A knot.

GNAR, GNARL, *v. i.* (när, närl.) [Sax *gnyrran*, *gnornian;* G. *gnurren, knarren.*] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

And wolves are *gnarling* which shall gnaw thee first. *Shak.*

[*Gnar* is nearly obsolete.]

GNARLED, *a.* (närled.) Knotty; full of knots; as, the *gnarled* oak

GNASH, *v. t.* (nash.) [Dan. *knasker.* Qu. D. *knarzen*, G. *knirrschen*, to gnash, and It. *ganascia*, the jaw.] To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain; as, to *gnash* the teeth in rage.

GNASH, *v. i.* (nash.) To grind the teeth.

He shall *gnash* with his teeth and melt away; Ps. cxii.

2. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth; Ps. xxxv.

GNASH'ING, *ppr.* (nash'ing.) Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage, or pain.

GNASH'ING, *n.* (nash'ing.) A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth, Matt viii

GNASH'INGLY, *adv.* (nash ingly) With gnashing.

GNAT, *n* (nat.) [Sax. *gnæt.* Qu Gr. κωνωψ] 1. A name applied to several insects, of the genus Culex. Their mouth is formed by a flexible sheath, inclosing bristles pointed like stings. The sting is a tube containing five or six spiculæ of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged. The most troublesome of this genus is the mosquito.—2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, who strain at a *gnat*, and swallow a camel; Matt. xxiii.

GNAT'FLOWER, *n.* A flower, called also bee-flower.

GNATHON'ICAL,† *a.* [L. *gnatho*, a flatterer.] Flattering; deceitful.

GNATHO'STOMA, *n.* [γναθος and στομα.] A genus of nematoid entozoa, lately discovered in the stomach of the tiger. The body is round, elastic, and attenuated at both extremities, and the largest is about an inch in length.

GNAT'SNAPPER, *n.* A bird that catches gnats.

GNAT'WORM, *n.* A small water insect produced by a gnat, and which after its several changes is transformed into a gnat; the larva of a gnat.

GNAW, *v. t.* (naw.) [Sax *gnagan;* G. *nagen;* W. *cnoi;* Gr. κναω, to scrape; Ir. *cnagh, cnaoi*, consumption; *cnuigh*, a maggot; *cnaoidhim*, to gnaw, to consume.] 1 To bite off by little and little; to bite or scrape off with the foreteeth; to wear away by biting. The rats *gnaw* a board or plank; a worm *gnaws* the wood of a tree or the plank of a ship.—2. To eat by biting off

small portions of food with the fore-teeth.—3. To bite in agony or rage.

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain; Rev. xvi.

4. To waste; to fret; to corrode.—5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean picked; his very bones they *gnaw*. Dryden.

GNAW, *v. i.* (naw.) To use the teeth in biting.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me. Sidney.

GNAW'ED, *pp.* (naw'ed.) Bit; corroded.

GNAW'ER, *n.* (naw'er.) He or that which gnaws or corrodes.

GNAW'ING, *ppr.* (naw'ing.) Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.

GNEISS, *n.* (nice.) [Qu. Dan. *gnister*, Sw. *gnistas*, to sparkle.] In *mineralogy*, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, of a structure more or less distinctly slaty. The layers, whether straight or curved, are frequently thick, but often vary considerably in the same specimen. It passes on one side into granite, from which it differs in its slaty structure, and on the other into mica slate. It is rich in metallic ores, but contains no fossil remains.—*Glandulous gneiss*, a variety of gneiss, presenting numerous small masses of feldspar or quartz, of a globular or elliptical form, interspersed like glands through the mass. In this variety the mica is sometimes arranged in undulated layers. Gneiss often contains hornblend. The only difference between this and granite consists in the stratified and slaty disposition of gneiss.

GNETACEÆ, *n.* [*See* below.] Joint-firs; a nat. order of Gymnogens, consisting of small trees or shrubs, with flowers arranged in catkins or heads.

GNE'TUM, *n* [from *gnemor*, its name in the isle of Ternate.] Joint-fir; a genus of East Indian plants, consisting of an Indian tree, one of the *Genetaceæ*.

GNOFF,† *n.* (nof) A miser.

The cutiff *gnoff* said to his cruе,
My money is many, my incomes but few. Chaucer.

GNOME, *n.* (nome.) [Gr. γνωμη.] 1. An imaginary being, supposed by the Cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.

Pope has made admirable use in this fine poem [*Rape of the Locke*] of the fabled race of *gnomes*. Warburton.

2.† A brief reflection or maxim.

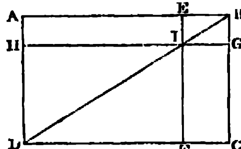
GNO'MICAL, *a.* (nomical.) [Gr. γνωμη.] Sententious; containing maxims. [*Little used.*]

GNOMIOMET'RICAL, *a.* [Gr. γνωμων, an index, and μετρεω, to measure.] The *gnomiometrical* telescope and microscope is an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of angles when the eye is not placed at the vertex.

GNOMOLOG'IC, **GNOMOLOG'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to gnomology.

GNOMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. γνωμη, a maxim or sentence, and λογος, discourse.] A collection of maxims, grave sentences, or reflections. [*Little used.*]

GNO'MON, *n* (no'mon.) [Gr. γνωμων, an index, from the root of γνωσκω, to know.] Literally, that which indicates. 1. In *dialling*, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day. It represents the axis of the earth.—2. In *astr.*, a style erected perpendicularly to the horizon, in order to find the altitudes, declinations, &c. of the sun and stars. The *gnomon* is usually a pillar, or column, or pyramid erected upon level ground, or a pavement. It was much used by the ancient astronomers, and *gnomons* of great height, with meridian lines attached to them, are still common in France and Italy.—3. The *gnomon* of a globe, is the index of the hour-circle. In *geom.*, the two



Gnomon

complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter, are called a *gnomon*. Thus in the parallelogram ABCD, the two complements, AI and IC, together with the parallelogram EG, are called the *gnomon* AGF, or CEH.

GNOMON'IC, **GNOMON'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling.—*Gnomonic projection*, the gnomonic projection of any portion of a sphere is that which is constructed on the supposition that the eye is in the centre of the sphere. The consequence is, that any great circle whatsoever of the sphere is projected into a straight line, which property can belong to no other projection.

GNOMON'ICS, *n* The art or science of dialling, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon.

GNOS'TIC, *n.* (nostic.) [L. *gnosticus*; Gr. γνωστικος, from γνωσκω, to know.] The Gnostics were a sect of philosophers that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended they were the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion. They formed for themselves a system of theology, agreeable to the philosophy of Pythagoras and Plato, to which they accommodated their interpretations of scripture. They held that all natures, intelligible, intellectual, and material, are derived by successive emanations from the infinite fountain of Deity. These emanations they called *æons*, αιωνες. These doctrines were derived from the oriental philosophy.

GNOS'TIC, *a.* (nostic.) Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

GNOS'TICISM, *n.* (nos'ticism.) The doctrines, principles, or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.

GNU, *n* The Catoblepas Gnu, a ru-



Gnu (Catoblepas gnu)

minant mammal of the tribe Bovidæ, inhabiting Southern Africa, whose form partakes of that of the horse, the ox, and the deer.—2. The draft iron attached to the end of a plough-beam, (clavis, clevy.) [*Local.*]

GO, *v. i.*, *pret. went; pp. gone. Went* belongs to the root Sax. *wendan*, a different word. [Sax. *gan*; G. *gehen*. This is probably a contracted word, but the original is obscure. In Goth. *gaggan*, to go, seems to be the Eng. *gang*; and *gad* may belong to a different family. The primary sense is to pass, and either to *go* or *come*. Sax. *ga forth*, go forth; *ga hither*, come hither; *her gæth*, he comes.] 1. In *a general sense*, to move; to pass; to proceed from one place, state, or station to another; *opposed to resting*. A mill *goes* by water or by steam; a ship *goes* at the rate of five knots an hour; a clock *goes* fast or slow; a horse *goes* lame; a fowl or a ball *goes* with velocity through the air.

The mourners *go* about the streets; Eccles. xii.

2. To walk; to move on the feet or step by step. The child begins to *go* alone at a year old.

You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot *go*. Shak.

3. To walk leisurely; not to run.

Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long that *going* will scarce serve the turn. Shak.

4. To travel; to journey by land or water. I must *go* to London. He has *gone* to India. The minister is *going* to France.—5. To depart; to move from a place; opposed to *come*. The mail *goes* and comes every day.

I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice; Ex. viii.

6. To proceed; to pass.

And so the jest *goes* round. Dryden.

7. To move; to pass in any manner or to any end; as, to *go* to bed; to *go* to dinner; to *go* to war.—8. To move or pass customarily from place to place, denoting custom or practice. The child *goes* to school. A ship *goes* regularly to London. We *go* to church.—9. To proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change. He goes from one opinion to another. His estate is *going* to ruin.—10. To proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate. We can *go* but a very little way in developing the causes of things.—11. To proceed or advance in accomplishing an end. This sum will not *go* far toward full payment of the debt.—12. To apply; to be applicable. The argument *goes* to this point only; it *goes* to prove too much.—13. To apply one's self.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. Sidney.

14. To have recourse to; as, to *go* to law.—15. To be about to do; as, I was *going* to say. I am *going* to begin harvest. [This use is chiefly confined to the participle.]—16. To pass; to be accounted in value. All this *goes* for nothing. This coin *goes* for a crown.—17. To circulate; to pass in report. The story *goes*.—18. To pass; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be.

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul; 1 Sam. xvii.

19. To move, or be in motion; as a machine. [*See* No. 1.]—20. To move as a fluid; to flow.

The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tiber my name. Dryden.

21. To have a tendency.

Against right reason all your counsels *go*. Dryden

22. To be in compact or partnership.

They were to go equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

23. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. We are to *go* by the rules of law, or according to the precepts of scripture.

We are to go by another measure. *Sprat.*

24 To be pregnant. The females of different animals *go* some a longer, some a shorter time.—25. To pass; to be alienated in payment or exchange. If our exports are of less value than our imports, our money must *go* to pay the balance.—26. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint. Let me *go*; let *go* the hand.—27. To be expended. His estate *goes* or has *gone* for spirituous liquors and other luxuries. —28. To extend; to reach. The line *goes* from one end to the other.—29 To extend or lead in any direction. This road *goes* to Edinburgh.—30. To proceed; to extend. This argument *goes* far toward proving the point. It *goes* a great way toward establishing the innocence of the accused.—31. To have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value. Money *goes* further now than it did during the war.—32. To extend in meaning or purport.

His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden*

[In the three last examples, the sense of *go* depends on *far, farther, further*] —33. To have a currency or use, as custom, opinion, or manners.

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

34. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient; with *to* or *into*. The substances which *go into* this composition. Many qualifications *go to* make up the well-bred man.—35. To proceed; to be carried on. The business *goes* on well.—36 To proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed.

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay me the reward *Watts.*

37. To proceed in a train, or in consequence.

How goes the night, boy? *Shak*

38. To fare; to be in a good or ill state How *goes* it, comrade?—39. To have a tendency or effect; to operate.

These cases go to show that the court will vary the construction of instruments *Mass. Reports.*

To go about, to set one's self to a business; to attempt; to endeavour.

They never go about to hide or palliate their vices. *Swift.*

2. In *seamen's language*, to tack; to turn the head of a ship —*To go abroad*, to walk out of a house.—2. To be uttered, disclosed, or published.—*To go against*, to invade; to march to attack. —2. To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.—*To go aside*, to withdraw; to retire into a private situation.—2. To err; to deviate from the right way. —*To go astray*, to wander; to break from an enclosure; also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress.—*To go away*, to depart; to go to a distance. —*To go between*, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.—*To go by*, to pass near and beyond.—2. To pass away unnoticed; to omit.—3. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men, a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause.
Milton.

[A phrase now little used.]—*To go down*, to descend in any manner.—2. To fall; to come to nothing.—3. To be swallowed or received, not rejected. The doctrine of the divine right of kings will not *go down* in this period of the world.—*To go for nothing*, to have no meaning or efficacy.—*To go forth*, to issue or depart out of a place.—*To go forward*, to advance.—*To go hard with*, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.—*To go in*, to enter.—*To go in to*, in *scripture language*, to have sexual commerce with.—*To go in and out*, to do the business of life.—2. To go freely; to be at liberty; John x.—*To go off*, to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station.—2. To die; to decease.—3. To be discharged, as firearms; to explode.—*To go on*, to proceed; to advance forward.—2. To be put on, as a garment. The coat will not *go on*.—*To go out*, to issue forth; to depart from.—2. To go on an expedition —3. To become extinct, as light or life; to expire. A candle *goes out*; fire *goes out*.

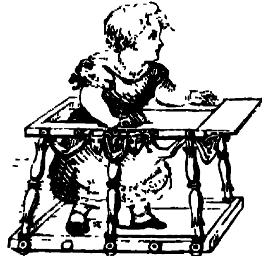
And life itself goes out at thy displeasure. *Addison.*

4. To become public. This story *goes out* to the world.—*To go over*, to read; to peruse; to study.—2. To examine; to view or review; as, to *go over* an account. *If we go over the laws of Christianity.* *Tillotson.* 3. To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation.—4. To change sides; to pass from one party to another.—5. To revolt.—6. To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.—*To go through*, to pass in a substance; as, to *go through* water —2. To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish, as, to *go through* an undertaking —3. To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; as, to *go through* a long sickness; to *go through* an operation. —*To go through with*, to execute effectually. —*To go under*, to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; as, to *go under* the name of reformers. *To go up*, to ascend; to rise.—*To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled, as, to *go upon* a supposition.—*To go with*, to accompany; to pass with others.—2. To side with; to be in party or design with.—*To go ill with*, to have ill fortune; not to prosper.—*To go well with*, to have good fortune; to prosper.—*To go without*, to be or remain destitute.—*Go to*, come, move, begin; *a phrase of exhortation*; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.

GO'-BETWEEN, *n.* [*go* and *between*.] An interposer; one who transacts business between parties.

GO'-BY, *n.* [*go* and *by*.] Evasion; escape by artifice.—2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off; as, to give a proposal the *go-by*.

GO'-CART, *n.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.



Go-cart.

GOAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad*, a goad; Sw. *gadd*, a sting; Scot. *gad*, a goad, a rod, the point of a spear; Ir. *gath, goth*, a goad; W. *goth*, a push. The sense is a shoot, a point.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.

GOAD, *v. t.* To prick; to drive with a goad.—2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward, or to rouse by any thing pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming. He was *goaded* by sarcastic remarks or by abuse; *goaded* by desire or other passion

GOADED, *pp.* Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated.

GOADING, *ppr.* Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing.

GOAL, *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, a long pole; W. *gwyal*; Arm. *goulenn*, a staff.] 1. The point set to bound a race, and to which they run; the mark.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels. *Milton.*

2. Any starting post.—3. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Each individual seeks a several goal. *Pope.*

GOAR, *n* More usually *Gore*,—*which see.*

GOARISH,† *a.* Patched; mean.

GOAT, *n.* [Sax. *gat*; G. *geiss*; Dan. *gedebuk*, a he-goat.] A well known horned ruminant quadruped of the genus Capra. The horns are hollow, turned upward, erect, and scabrous. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile They delight to frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food Their milk is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and their flesh furnishes food. Goats are of almost interminable variety, and it is not certainly known from which the domestic goat is descended, though opinion favours the *C ægagrus*. They are found



Goat (Capra ægagrus).

in all parts of the world, and many varieties are valued for their hair or wool; as the Cashmere goat, the Angora



Goat of Cashmere.

goat, &c. The male of the goat is called a *buck*.

GOAT-CHAFFER, *n.* An insect, a kind of beetle.
GOATFISH, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean.
GOATHERD, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.
GOATISH, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell.—2. Lustful.
GOAT-MARJORAM, *n.* Goat-beard.
GOAT-MILKER, *n.* A kind of bird, so called from being supposed to suck goats. A Caprimulgus.
GOAT-MOTH, *n.* The *Bombyx* of Linn., and the *Cossus ligniperda* of modern entomologists. It is one of the largest species of British night-moths.


Goat-moth.

GOAT'S-BEARD, *n.* *Tragopogon;* a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, order polygamia æqualis, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. The plants of this genus are herbaceous perennials, chiefly natives of Europe. The seeds have feathery appendages; hence the name. The yellow goat's-beard (*T. pratensis*), greater goat's-beard (*T. major*), and purple goat's-beard (*T. porrifolius*), are found in Britain. The latter species is commonly cultivated for its root as a culinary vegetable, under the name of *salsify.*
GOATSKIN, *n.* The skin of a goat.
GOAT'S-RUE, *n.* A plant of the genus Galega.
GOAT'S-STONES, *n.* The *greater goat's-stones* is the Satyrium; the *lesser*, the Orchis.
GOAT'S-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Astragalus.
GOAT-SUCKER, *n.* In *ornithology*, a fowl of the genus Caprimulgus, so called from the opinion that it would suck goats. It is called also the fern-owl. In Bailey, it is called a goat-milker. Its *congenera* are well known with us under the names of *night-hawk, whip-poor-will*, &c.


Goatsucker (Caprimulgus Europeus).

GOB, *n.* [Fr. *gobe;* W. *gob*, a heap. Qu. Heb. גב, *geb*, a hill, a boss; Ch גבא, *geba*, to raise.] A little mass or collection; a mouthful; the mouth. [*A low word.*]
GOB'BET, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*, supra.] A mouthful; a lump, a part, a fragment, a piece.—*Gobbets*, blocks of stone; according to some, square blocks of stone.
GOB'BET, *v. t.* To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls. [*A low word.*]
GOB'BING, *n.* In *mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.
GOB'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gober*, to swallow.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.
GOB'BLE, *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.
GOB'BLED, *pp.* Swallowed hastily.
GOB'BLER, *n.* One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.—2. A name sometimes given to the turkey cock.
GOB'BLING, *ppr.* Swallowing hastily.—2. Making a noise like a turkey.
GOBIO'IDÆ, *n.* The Goby family, the twelfth order into which Cuvier divides the Acanthopterygii, or fishes with rays to their fins. They belong to that division of the order which has a portion of the bones of the pharynx formed into cells partly cartilaginous, and fitted with covers, by means of which a portion of water can be retained for the purpose of moistening the mouth. All the fishes which have this peculiar form of the mouth are able to live some time without water. The *gobies* are generally of a medium or small size, and distinguished by their ventral or thoracic fins being either united in their whole length, or at their bases. The blennies, gudgeons, and tenches belong to this family.
GOB'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet;* Arm *gob* or *gobeled;* Heb. גביע, *gabia.*] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd *Denham*

GOB'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin;* G. *kobold*, a goblin; D. *kabouter*, a boy, an elf; *kabouter-mannetje*, a goblin, Arm. *gobylin;* W. *coblyn*, a knocker, a thumper, a pecker, a fiend; *cobiaw*, to knock; from *cob*, a top, a thump] 1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, replied. *Milton.*

2. A fairy; an elf.
GOBO'NATED, *pp* In *her*, an epithet applied to a border, charge, ordinary, or collar, divided into equal parts, forming squares, chequers, or gobbets.


Gobonated.

GOBO'NE, or **GOBO'NY**. In *her.*, the same as *compony*, and consists of but one row of square chequers, alternately of different tinctures, generally metal and colour.
GOD, *n.* [Sax. *god;* G. *gott;* Sw. and Dan. *gud.* As this word and *good* are written exactly alike in Saxon, it has been inferred that *God* was named from his *goodness.* But the corresponding words in most of the other languages are not the same, and I believe no instance can be found of a name given to the Supreme Being from the attribute of goodness. It is probably an idea too remote from the rude conceptions of men in early ages. Except the word Jehovah, I have found the name of the Supreme Being to be usually taken from his supremacy or power, and to be equivalent to lord or ruler, from some root signifying to press or exert force. Now in the present case, we have evidence that this is the sense of this word, for in Persic *goda* is rendered *dominus, possessor, princeps*, as is a derivative of the same word] 1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the Universe.

God is a spirit; and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth; John iv.

2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol.

Fear not the *gods* of the Amorites; Judges vi.

3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. Thou shalt not revile the *gods*, nor curse the ruler of thy people; Exod. xxii; Ps. xcvii. [*Gods* here is a bad translation.]—4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honoured as the chief good.

Whose *god* is their belly; Phil. iii.

GOD,† *v. t.* To deify.
GOD'CHILD, *n.* [*god* and *child.*] One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.
GOD'DAUGHTER, *n.* [*god* and *daughter.*] A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism. [*See* GODFATHER.]
GOD'DESS, *n.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

2. In *the language of love*, a woman of superior charms or excellence.
GOD'DESSLIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess.
GOD'FATHER, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *fæder.* The Saxons used also *godsibb*, good relation] The man who is sponsor for a child at baptism, who promises to answer for his future conduct and that he shall follow a life of piety, by this means laying himself under an indispensable obligation to instruct the child and watch over his conduct. This practice is of high antiquity in the Christian church, and was probably intended to prevent children from being brought up in idolatry, in case the parents died before the children had arrived to years of discretion. In the Romish church the number of godfathers and godmothers is reduced to two; in the Church of England, to three; but in Presbyterian churches, the parent alone is the sponsor.
GOD'FATHER, *v. t.* To act as godfather; to take under one's fostering care
GOD'HEAD, *n* (god'hed) [*god* and Sax. *hade*, state] 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; *applied to the true God, and to heathen deities.*—2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.
GOD'LESS, *a.* Having no reverence for God, impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.—2. Atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God.
GOD'LESSNESS, *n.* The state of being impious or irreligious.
GOD'LIKE, *a.* Resembling God; divine.—2. Resembling a deity, or heathen divinity.—3. Of superior excellence; as, *godlike* virtue; a *godlike* prince.
GOD'LIKENESS, *n.* The state of being godlike.
GOD'LILY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.
GOD'LINESS, *n.* [from *godly.*] Piety; belief in God and reverence for his character and laws.—2. A religious life; a careful observance of the laws of God and performance of religious duties, proceeding from love and re-

verence for the divine character and commands; Christian obedience.

Godliness is profitable to all things; 1 Tim. iv.

3. Revelation; the system of Christianity.

Without controversy, great is the mystery of *godliness*; God was manifest in the flesh; 1 Tim. iii.

GOD'LING, *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god; as, a puny *godling*.

GOD'LY, *a.* [*god-like.*] Pious; reverencing God, and his character and laws. —2. Living in obedience to God's commands, from a principle of love to him and reverence of his character and precepts; religious; righteous; as, a *godly* person.—3. Pious; conformed to God's law; as, a *godly* life.

GOD'LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution; 2 Tim. iii.

GOD'LYHEAD,† *n.* [Sax. *god*, good, and *head.*] Goodness.

GOD'MOTHER, *n.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

GODROON', *n.* [Fr *godron*, a ruffle or puff.] In *arch.*, an inverted fluting, beading, or cabling, used in various ornaments or members.

GOD'SEND, *n.* Something sent by God, or good fortune.

GOD'SHIP, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

GOD'SMITH, *n.* A maker of idols

GOD'SON, *n.* [Sax. *godsunu.*] One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

GOD'S-PENNY, *n.* An earnest-penny.

GOD'WARD, *adv.* Toward God. [*An ill-formed word.*]

GOD'WIT, *n.* [Ice. *god* and *veide.*] A fowl of the grallic order and genus Scolopax. It has a bill four inches long; the feathers on the head, neck, and back are of a light reddish brown, those on the belly white, and the tail is regularly barred with black and white. This fowl frequents fens and the banks of rivers, and its flesh is esteemed a great delicacy.

GOD'YELD, } † *adv.* [Supposed to be **GOD'YIELD,** } contracted from *good* or *god*, and *shield.*] A term of thanks.

GO'EL,† *a.* [Sax. *gealew.*] Yellow.

GO'ER, *n.* [from *go*] One that goes; a runner or walker; one that has a gait good or bad —2. One that transacts business between parties; *in an ill sense*.—3. A foot.—4. A term applied to a horse; as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer*.

GO'ETY,† *n.* [Gr. γοητεια.] Invocation of evil spirits.

GOFF,† *n.* [Qu. W. *gofol*, contracted, a word composed of *go* and *fôl*, foolish; or Fr. *goffe*; or a contraction of D. *kolf*, a club] A foolish clown; also, a game. [*See* GOLF.]

GOFF'ISH,† *a.* Foolish; stupid.

GOG, *n.* [W. *gog*, activity, rapidity; probably allied to *gig*. *See* AGOG.] Haste; ardent desire to go.

GOG'GLE, *v. i.* [W. *gogelu*, to shun; *go*, a prefix, and *gelu*, from *cêl*, a shelter, coinciding with L. *celo*; or from *gog.*] To strain or roll the eyes.

And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

GOG'GLE, *a.* Having full eyes; staring.

GOG'GLE, *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

GOG'GLED, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye.

GOG'GLE-EYE, *n.* A rolling or staring eye.

GOG'GLE-EYED, *a.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.

GOG'GLES, *n. plur.* [W. *gogelu*, to shelter. *See* GOGGLE, the verb.] 1. In *sur.*, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it.—2. Cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., and sometimes with coloured glasses to abate the intensity of light.—3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

GO'ING, *ppr.* [from *go.*] Moving; walking; travelling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.

GO'ING, *n.* The act of moving in any manner.—2. The act of walking.—3. Departure.—4. Pregnancy.—5 Procedure; way; course of life; behaviour; deportment; used chiefly in the plural.

His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*; Job xxxiv

6. Procedure; course of providential agency or government.

They have seen thy *goings*, O God, even the *goings* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary, Ps. lxviii.

Going out, } in *Scripture*, utmost ex- *Goings out,* } tremity or limit; the point where an extended body terminates; Num. xxxiv. 5, 9.—2. Departure or journeying; Num. xxxiii.

GOIT'RE, *n.* [Fr. *goître.*] The bronchocele; a cellulose or cystose tumour, the cells oval, currant-sized, or grape-sized, containing a serous fluid; sometimes their contents are caseous. It is seated in the thyroid gland, and appears on the anterior part of the neck. The same disease affects the testes and the female breasts, but in these situations is not called bronchocele. Cellular sarcoma is a name applicable to the disease in all locations.

The inhabitants of this part of the Valais are subject to *goitres*. *Coxe, Switz.*

GOI'TERED, or **GOI'TRED**, *a.* Affected with goitre.

GOIT'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *goîtreux*] 1. Pertaining to the goitre; partaking of the nature of bronchocele.—2. Affected with bronchocele.

Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots. *Coxe, Switz*

GŌ'LA, *n.* [L. *gula.*] In *arch.*, a moulding, more commonly called cyma reversa or ogee

GŌLD, *n* [Sax. *gold*; G. *gold*; D. *goud*, a contracted word; Sw. and Dan. *guld*, from *gul*, *guul*, yellow. Hence the original pronunciation *goold*, still retained by some people. The Dan. *guul* is in Sax. *gealew*, whence our *yellow*, that is, primarily, *bright*, from the Celtic, W. *gawl*, *galau*, *gole*, light, splendour; Gaelic, *geal*, bright.] 1. A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals. It is the heaviest metal except platinum, and being a very dense, fixed substance, and not liable to be injured by air, it is well fitted to be used as coin, or a representative of commodities in commerce. Its ductility and malleability render it the most suitable metal for gilding. It may be beaten into leaves so exceedingly thin that one grain in weight shall cover 56 square inches, such leaves having the thickness only of one 282,000th part of an inch. It may also be melted, and remelted with scarcely any diminution of its quantity. It is soluble in nitro-muriatic acid, or *aqua regia*, and in a solution of chlorine. Its specific gravity is 19.3, or it is about 19 times heavier than water. The fineness of gold is estimated by *carats*. [*See* CARAT.] Jeweller's gold is a mixture of gold and copper in the proportions of three-fourths of pure gold, and one-fourth of copper. Gold is seldom used for any purpose in a state of perfect purity on account of its softness, but is combined with some other metal to render it harder. It is often found native in solid masses, as in Hungary and Peru; though generally in combination with silver, copper, or iron.—2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce. *Shak.*

3. Something pleasing or valuable; as, a heart of *gold*.—4. A bright yellow colour; as, a flower edged with *gold*. —5. Riches; wealth —*Gold of pleasure*, a plant of the genus Myagrum.

GŌLD, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold; as, a *gold* chain.

GŌLDBEATEN, *a* Gilded. [*Lit. us.*]

GŌLDBEATER, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding.—*Goldbeater's skin*, the intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.

GŌLDBOUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold.

GŌLD COAST, *n.* In *geography*, the coast of Africa where gold is found; being a part of the coast of Guinea.

GŌLDEN, *a.* (gōldn.) Made of gold; consisting of gold —2. Bright; shining; splendid; as, the *golden* sun.

Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of a gold colour; as, a *golden* harvest; *golden* fruit.—4. Excellent; most valuable; as, the *golden* rule —5 Happy; pure; as, the *golden* age, the age of simplicity and purity of manners.—6. Pre-eminently favourable or auspicious.

Let not slip the *golden* opportunity. *Hamilton.*

Golden number, in *chronology*, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle. To find the *golden number*, add 1 to the given year, and divide the sum by 19, what remains will be the number required, unless 0 remain, for then 19 is the golden number.—*Golden rule*, in *arithmetic*, the rule of three or rule of proportion.

GŌLDEN-CUPS, *n.* A plant, a species of Ranunculus, the *R. bulbosus* of Linn.; also termed *butter-cups*, and *bulbous crow-foot*; Ranunculus acris also receives the name of butter-cup.

GŌLDEN-EYE, *n.* A species of duck.

GŌLDEN-LUNGWORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium, the *H. aurantiacum* of Linn., also termed *auricula*, and *orange-flowered hawk-weed*.

GŌLDENLY,† *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully.

GŌLDEN-MAIDENHAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus Polytrichum.

GŌLDEN-MOUSEAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium, the *H. pilosella* of Linn.

GŌLDEN PHEASANT, *n.* [*Phasianus*

pictus.] This bird is a native of China, and is esteemed the most beautiful of its



Golden Pheasant (Phasianus pictus).

genus, from the richness and multiplicity of the tints of its plumage, which contrast admirably with each other.

GŎLDENROD, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Solidago* of Linn., belonging to the class Syngenesia, order polygamia superflua, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. The common goldenrod (*S. virgaurea*) grows in woods and thickets. It has been used as a vulnerary and a diuretic.

GŎLDENROD-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Bosea* of Linn., the *B. yervamora*, a shrub, a native of the Canary isles.

GŎLDEN-SAMPHIRE, *n* A plant, a species of *Inula*, the *I. crithmoides* of Linn., called also *samphire-leaved fleabane*.

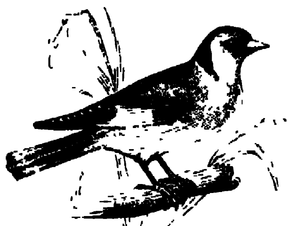
GŎLDEN-SAX'IFRAĜE, *n.* Chrysosplenium; a plant of the class Decandria, order digynia, Linn; nat. order Saxifragaceæ. There are two British species; the alternate-leaved, and common golden-saxifrage. They are frequently found on wet boggy ground.

GŎLDEN-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Scolymus. The annual golden-thistle is the *S. maculatus*, the perennial golden thistle, the *S. hispanicus* They are natives of Barbary and the south of Europe.

GŎLDEN-TRESSED, *a.* Having tresses like gold.

GŎLDEN-WINGED, *a.* Having wings like gold.

GŎLDFINCH, *n.* [Sax. *goldfinc.*] The *Fringilla carduelis*, a bird so named



Goldfinch (Fringilla carduelis).

from the colour of its wings. It is a well-known and gaily plumaged songster.

GŎLD-FINDER, *n.* One who finds gold; one who empties jakes. [*Not mu. us.*]

GŎLDFISH, } *n.* A fish of the genus
GŎLDENFISH, } Cyprinus, of the size of a pilchard, so named from its bright colour. These fishes are bred by the Chinese, in small ponds, in basins, or porcelain vessels, and kept for ornament.

GŎLD-HAMMER, *n.* A kind of bird.

GŎLD-HILTED, *a.* Having a golden hilt.

GŎLDING, *n.* A sort of apple.

GŎLDLACE, *n.* A lace wrought with gold.

GŎLDLACED, *a.* Trimmed with gold lace.

GŎLDLEAF, *n.* Gold foliated or beaten into a thin leaf. The thickness varies according to the purpose for which it is designed. The gold is beaten on a block of marble, with hammers of polished iron, and is thus reduced from the ingot to the thickness of paper. It is then cut into pieces about an inch square, and placed between skins [*See* GOLDBEATER]; beaten thinner, and divided into squares, and again beaten, until it has acquired the necessary degree of thinness.

GŎLDLESS, *a.* Destitute of gold.

GŎLDNEY, *n.* A fish, the gilthead.

GŎLD-PLEASURE, for *Gold of pleasure*, a plant of the genus Myagrum; the *M. sativum* of Linn.

GŎLD-PROOF, *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money.

GŎLD-SIZE, *n.* A size or glue for burnishing gilding.

GŎLDSMITH, *n* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver —2. A banker; one who manages the pecuniary concerns of others. [*Goldsmiths* were formerly bankers in England]

GŎLDTHREAD, *n.* A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel and iron bobbins.—2. In *the United States*, a plant, Coptis trifolia; so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

GŎLDWIRE, *n.* An ingot of silver, superficially covered with gold and drawn through a great number of holes of different sizes, until it is brought to the requisite fineness.

GŎLDYLOCKS, *n.* A name given to certain plants of the genus Chrysocoma. [*See* CHRYSOCOMA]

GOLF, *n.* [D *kolf*, a club or bat; Dan. *kolv*, the butt end of a gun stock.] A game with ball and bat, in which he who drives the ball into a hole with the fewest strokes is the winner.

GOLL,† *n.* [Gr. γυαλον, a cavity, and the hollow of the hand. Qu. is this the Celtic form of *vola*?] Hands; paws; claws.

GOLŌE-SHŌE, *n.* [Arm. *golo* or *golei*, to cover.] An over-shoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.

GOM,† *n.* [Sax. *gum*; Goth. *guma.*] A man.

GOMPHOLO'BIUM, *n.* A genus of plants found in Australia belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. Some of the species are said to be poisonous.

GOMPHO'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The immovable articulation of the teeth with the jaw-bone, like a nail in a board.

GOMPHRÆ'E'NA, *n.* *Globe amaranth*, a genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order digynia, Linn.; nat order Amaranthaceæ The root of *G. officinalis* is tonic and stimulant

GOMU'TI, or E'JOO, *n.* A species of palm, *Borasus Gomutus*, growing in the Indian islands. A valuable product is obtained from this palm resembling *black horse hair*, which is manufactured by the natives into cordage.

GON'DOLA, *n.* [It. *id.*; Fr. *gondole*; Arm. *gondolenn.*] A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice in Italy on the canals. A gondola of middle size is about thirty feet long and four broad, terminating at each end in a sharp point or peak rising to the height of a man. It is usually rowed by two men, called *gondoliers*, who propel the boat by push-



Gondola.

ing the oars. The gondola is also used in other parts of Italy for a passage boat. Boats, named gondola or gondol, are also used as ferry and pleasure boats on the Elbe in Saxony.

GONDOLIĒR, *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

GONE, *pp* of *Go*; pronounced nearly *gawn*. Departed.

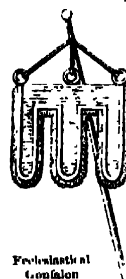
It was told Solomon that Shimei had *gone* from Jerusalem to Gath. 1 Kings ii.

2. Advanced; forward in progress; with *far*, *farther*, or *further*; as, a man *far gone* in intemperance —3. Ruined; undone. Exert yourselves, or we are *gone* —4. Past; as, these happy days are *gone*; sometimes with *by*. Those times are *gone by*. -5. Lost.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was *gone*; Acts xvi.

6. Departed from life; deceased: dead.

GON'FALON, } † *n* [*gomfanon*, Chau-
GON'FANON, } cer; Fr. *gonfalon*; Sax. *guth-fana*, war-flag, composed of *guth*, war, Ir. *cath* or *cad*, W. *cad*, and Sax *fana*, Goth. *fana*, L. *pannus*, cloth; in Sax. a flag] An ensign or standard; colours



Ecclesiastical Gonfalon

GONFALONIĒR,† *n.* A chief standard-bearer.

GONG, *n.* [Sax. *gang.*] 1 † A privy or jakes. - 2. A Chinese musical instrument of percussion, made of a mixed metal of copper and tin, in form much like the cover of a large culinary caldron, being circular,



Chinaman with Gong.

varying from about fifteen to twenty

inches diameter, and having a rim of from two to three inches in depth. It is struck by a kind of drum-stick, the head of which is covered with leather. This instrument, after being repeatedly struck, produces very powerful sonorous sounds. It is used for the purposes of making loud sonorous signals, of marking time, and of adding to the clangor of martial instruments.

GONIATI'TES, *n* An extinct group of fossil shells belonging to the division of cephalapodous molluscs.

GONIOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. γωνια, angle, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of planes, particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals. Several instruments of this kind have been contrived, but the one made by Wollaston is most commonly used. It is constructed upon optical principles, and measures solid angles with great accuracy.—*Reflecting goniometer*, an instrument for measuring the angles of smooth crystals by reflection.

GONIOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a goniometer.—*Goniometrical lines* are used for measuring the quantity of angles.

GONIO'METRY, *n.* The art of measuring angles, whether on paper or on the earth, by instruments proper for the purpose. In the former case this is performed by the protractor or a line of chords, and in the latter by the theodolite, quadrant, circumferentor, &c.

GON'OPHORE, *n.* [Gr. γονος, seed, and φερω, to bear] In *bot*, a columnar receptacle elevating the stamens

GO'NOPLAX, or GONOPLA'CIANS, *n.* A tribe of brachyurous crustaceans, belonging to the family of *Catametopes*, whose *carapace* is either square or rhomboidal, and much wider than it is long. Some of the species are fossil.

GONORRHE'A, *n.* [Gr. γονος, semen, and ῥεω, to flow.] A specific contagious inflammation of the male urethra, or the female vagina, attended, from its early stages, with a profuse secretion of much mucus intermingled with a little pus. This secretion contains the contagion of the disease. The disease is not a real gonorrhœa, but a Urethritis or Elytritis.

GOOD, *a.* [Sax. *god* or *good*; Goth *goda, gods, goth*; G *gut*; Sw. and Dan. *god*; Gr. αγαθος. In Russ. *godnei*, fit, suitable, seems to be the same word. The primary sense is strong, from extending, advancing, whence free, large, abundant, fit, and particularly, strong, firm, valid, [like *valid*, from *valeo*; *worth, virtue*, from *vireo*; Sax. *duguth*, virtue, from *dugan*, to be strong.] In the phrase, a *good* deal, we observe the sense of extending; in the phrases, a *good* title, a medicine *good* for a disease, we observe the sense of strong, efficacious Ar. *gauda*, to be liberal or copious, to overflow, to be good, to become better or more firm See also *gada*, to be useful, profitable, or convenient. This word *good* has not the comparative and superlative degrees of comparison; but instead of them, *better* and *best*, from another root, are used.]

1. Valid; legally firm; not weak or defective; having strength adequate to its support; as, a *good* title; a *good* deed; a *good* claim.—2. Valid; sound; not weak, false, or fallacious; as, a *good* argument.—3. Complete or sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; opposed to *bad, imperfect, corrupted, impaired.* We say, *good* timber, *good* cloth, a *good* soil, a *good* colour.

And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very *good*; Gen. i.

4. Having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious; *applied to persons*, and opposed to *bad, vicious, wicked, evil.*

Yet peradventure for a *good* man some would even dare to die; Rom. v.

5. Conformable to the moral law; virtuous; *applied to actions.*

In all things showing thyself a pattern of *good* works; Tit. ii.

6. Proper; fit; convenient; seasonable; well adapted to the end. It was a *good* time to commence operations. He arrived in *good* time.—7. Convenient; useful; expedient; conducive to happiness.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone; Gen. ii.

8. Sound; perfect; uncorrupted; undamaged. This fruit will keep *good* the whole year.—9. Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; not disagreeable or noxious; as, fruit *good* to eat; a tree *good* for food; Gen. ii.—10. Suited to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial; as, fresh vegetables are *good* for scorbutic diseases.—11 Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions; as, a little wine is *good* for a weak stomach.—12. Pleasant to the taste; as, a *good* apple.

My son, eat thou honey, because it is *good*, and the honey-comb which is sweet to thy taste; Prov xxiv

13. Full; complete.

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addison.*

14. Useful; valuable; having qualities of a tendency to produce a good effect.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded on merit. *Collier.*

15. Equal; adequate; competent. His security is *good* for the amount of the debt; applied to *persons* able to fulfil contracts.

Antonio is a *good* man. *Shak.*

16. Favourable; convenient for any purpose, as, a *good* stand for business; a *good* station for a camp.—17. Convenient; suitable; safe; as, a *good* harbour for ships.—18 Well qualified; able; skilful; or performing duties with skill and fidelity; as, a *good* prince; a *good* commander; a *good* officer; a *good* physician.—19. Ready; dextrous.

Those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South.*

20. Kind; benevolent; affectionate; as, a *good* father; *good* will.—21. Kind; affectionate; faithful; as, a *good* friend.—22. Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheerful; gratifying.

Behold, how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; Ps cxxxiii.

23. Pleasant or prosperous; as, *good* morrow, sir; *good* morning.—24. Honourable; fair; unblemished; unimpeachable; as, a man of *good* fame or report.

A *good* name is better than precious ointment; Eccles. vii.

25. Cheerful; favourable to happiness. Be of *good* comfort.—26. Great or considerable; not small nor very great; as, a *good* while ago; he is a *good* way off, or at a *good* distance; he has a *good* deal of leisure; I had a *good* share of the trouble. Here we see the primary sense of *extending, advancing.*—27. Elegant; polite; as, *good* breeding.—28. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in *good* earnest. *Shak.*

29. Kind; favourable; benevolent; humane.

The men were very *good* to us; 1 Sam. xxv.

30. Benevolent; merciful; gracious.

Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart; Ps. lxxiii.

31. Seasonable; commendable; proper.

Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath wrought a *good* work on me; Matt. xxvi.

32. Pleasant; cheerful; festive.

We come in a *good* day; 1 Sam. xxv.

33. Companionable; social; merry.

It is well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow in his youth. *Arbuthnot.*

34. Brave; *in familiar language.* You are a *good* fellow.—35. In the phrases, the *good* man, applied to the master of of the house, and *good* woman, applied to the mistress, *good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt.—36. The phrase *good will* is equivalent to benevolence; but it signifies also an earnest desire, a hearty wish, entire willingness or fervent zeal; as, we entered into the service with a *good will*; he laid on stripes with a *good will.*—37. Comely; handsome; well formed; as, a *good* person or shape.—38. Mild; pleasant; expressing benignity or other estimable qualities; as, a *good* countenance.—39. Mild; calm; not irritable or fractious; as, a *good* temper.—40 Kind; friendly; humane; as, a *good* heart or disposition.—*Good advice*, wise and prudent counsel—*Good heed*, great care; due caution—*In good sooth*,† in good truth; in reality.—*To make good*, to perform; to fulfil; as, to *make good* one's word or promise; that is, to make it entire or unbroken—2. To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify; as, to *make good* a charge or accusation. 3. To supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss. I will *make good* what is wanting.—4. To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages. If you suffer loss, I will *make* it *good* to you.—5. To maintain; to carry into effect; as, to *make good* a retreat.—*To stand good*, to be firm or valid. His word or promise *stands good*—*To think good, to see good*, is to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.

If ye *think good*, give me my price; Zech. xi

As good as, equally; no better than; the same as We say, one is *as good as* dead; Heb. xi.—*As good as his word*, equalling in fulfilment what was promised; performing to the extent.

GOOD, *n.* That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage; opposed to *evil* or *misery.* The medicine will do neither *good* nor harm. It does my heart *good* to see you so happy.

There are many that say, Who will show us any *good*? Ps. iv.

2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. He laboured for the *good* of the state.

The *good* of the whole community can be

promoted only by advancing the *good* of each of the members composing it.

Federalist, Jay.

3. Spiritual advantage or improvement; as, the *good* of souls.—4. Earnest; not jest.

The *good* woman never died after this, till she came to die for *good* and all.

L'Estrange.

The phrase, for *good* and all, signifies, finally; to close the whole business; for the last time.—5. Moral works, actions which are just and in conformity to the moral law or divine precepts.

Depart from evil and do *good*; Ps. xxxiv.

6. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness. I find no *good* in this man.—7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.

I will give you the *good* of the land; Gen. xlv.

GOOD,† *v. t.* To manure.

GOOD, *interj.* Well! right!

GOOD, *adv.* *As good,* as well; with equal advantage. Had you not *as good* go with me? These phrases, however, are inelegant. In replies, *good* signifies well; right; it is satisfactory; I am satisfied. I will be with you to-morrow; answer, *good*, very *good*. So we use *well*, from the root of L. *valeo*, to be strong.

GOOD-BREEDING, *n.* Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

GOOD-BYE. *See* By.

GOOD-CONDI'TIONED, *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favourable symptoms.

GOOD-DAY, *n.* A kind wish or salutation.

GOOD-E'EN, *n.* A contraction for good even or good evening, a kind wish or salutation.

GOODENIA'CEÆ, or **GOODENO'VIÆ,** *n.* A small nat. order of exogens chiefly inhabiting New Holland, and in that country representing the *Campanulaceæ* and *Lobeliaceæ*, of the northern hemisphere. It contains nine or ten genera, of which *Goodenia* is the type of the family. The flowers are generally yellow.

GOOD-FEL'LOW, *n.* A jolly companion. [*This is hardly to be admitted as a compound word*]

GOOD-FEL'LOW, *v. t.* To make a jolly companion; to besot. [*Lit. us.*]

GOOD-FEL'LOWSHIP, *n.* Merry society.

GOOD-FRI'DAY, *n.* A fast of the Christian church, in memory of our Saviour's sufferings, kept in *passion week*.

GOOD-HU'MOUR, *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.

GOOD-HU'MOURED, *a.* Being of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-HU'MOUREDLY, *adv* With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

GOOD-LACK, *interj.* [*Lack* seems to be a contraction from *lakken* or *ladykin*, a diminutive of our *lady*, that is the Virgin Mary, who, in *catholic times*, was appealed to on all occasions. Hence *goo-lack* was originally equivalent to *good-lady*.] An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or admiration.

GOOD-MAN'NERS, *n.* Propriety of behaviour; politeness; decorum.

GOOD-MOR'ROW, } *n.* A salutation
GOOD-MOR'NING, } or kind wish.

GOOD-NA'TURE, *n.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD-NA'TURED, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

GOOD-NA'TUREDLY, *adv.* With mildness of temper.

GOOD-NIGHT, *n.* A kind wish or salutation.

GOOD-NOW. An exclamation of wonder or surprise.—2.† An exclamation of entreaty.

GOOD-SENSE, *n.* A soundness of understanding. [*See* Sense.]

GOOD-SPEED, *n.* Good success; *an old form of wishing success.* [*See* Speed.]

GOOD-WIFE, *n.* The mistress of a family.

GOOD-WILL, *n.* Benevolence.—2. In *law*, the custom of any trade or business.

GOOD-WOMAN, *n.* The mistress of a family.

GOOD'DEN,† for Saxon *good-dagen*, good-day, a kind wish or salutation.

GOOD'LESS,† *a.* Having no goods.

GOOD'LIEST, *a.* Most good or excellent.

GOOD'LINESS, *n.* [from *goodly*] Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney*

GOOD'LY, *adv.* Excellently.

GOOD'LY, *a.* Being of a handsome form, beautiful; graceful, as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment; *goodly* houses.—2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable; as, *goodly* days.—3.† Bulky; swelling, affectedly turgid.

GOOD'LYHEAD,† *n.* Goodness; grace.

GOOD'MAN, *n.* A familiar appellation of civility; sometimes used ironically.

With you, *goodman* boy, if you please.

Shak

2. A rustic term of compliment; as, old *goodman* Dobson.—3 A familiar appellation of a husband; also, the master of a family; Prov. vii. Matt. xxiv.

GOOD'NESS, *n.* The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence, or perfection; as, the *goodness* of timber; the *goodness* of a soil.—2. The moral qualities which constitute Christian excellence; moral virtue; religion.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, *goodness*, faith, Gal. v.

3 Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but more generally, acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. I shall remember his *goodness* to me with gratitude.—4. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy.

The Lord God...abundant in *goodness* and truth, Ex xxxiv.

5. Kindness; favour shown; acts of benevolence, compassion, or mercy.

Jethro rejoiced for all the *goodness* which Jehovah had done to Israel; Ex. xviii.

GOODS, *n. plur.* Movables; household furniture.—2. Personal or movable estate; as, horses, cattle, utensils, &c.—3. Wares; merchandise; commodities bought and sold by merchants and traders.—*Goods in communion*, in *Scots law*, the movable subjects belonging in common to husband and wife.

GOOD'SHIP,† *n.* Favour; grace

GOOD'Y, *n.* [Qu. *goodwife*.] A low term of civility; as, *goody* Dobson.

GOODY'ERA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Gynandria, order monandria, Linn.; nat. order Orchidaceæ. The *G. repens* is the *Satyrium repens* of Linn., and is found in fir-woods in the north of Scotland.

GOOD'YSHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a goody. [*Ludicrous.*]

GOOG'INGS, GOOD'GEONS, GOOD'INGS, or **BRACES,** *n.* In *a ship*, clamps of iron or other metal, bolted on the stern-post, whereon to hang the rudder; for which purpose there is a hole in each of them, to receive a correspondent pintle, bolted on the back of the rudder, which turns thereby as upon hinges. There are generally four, five, or six *goodgeons* on a ship's stern-post and rudder, according to her size; and upon these the rudder is supported, and traverses from side to side as upon an axis.

GOOM, *n.* [Sax. *guma*, Goth. *guma*, a man.] A man recently married, or who is attending his proposed spouse for the purpose of marriage; used in composition, as in *bridegoom*, now corrupted into *bridegroom*.

GOOMTY, *a.* In the *E. Indies*, winding; an epithet applied to many rivers.

GOOR'OO, *n.* A Hindu spiritual guide.

GOOS'ANDER, *n.* A migratory fowl of the genus Mergus, the diver or plunger; called also *merganser*.

GOOSE, *n.* (goos.) *plur. Geese.* [Sax. *gos*; Dan. *gaas*; W. *gwyz*; Russ. *gus*; Ir. *gedh*, or *geadh*. The G. and D. is *gans*, but whether the same word or not, let the reader judge. The Ch. אנז, *anz*, or אנזא, *anza*, and the corresponding Arabic and Syriac words, may possibly be the same word, the Europeans prefixing *g* in the Celtic manner] 1. A well known aquatic fowl of the genus Anas; but the domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass The soft feathers are used for beds, and the quills for pens. The wild goose is migratory. [*See* Duck, Anatidæ.]—2 A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose.

GOOSEBERRY, *n.* (goos'berry.) [In Ger. *kräuselbeere*, from *kraus*, crisp; D. *kruisbes*, from *kruis*, a cross; L. *grossula*; W. *grwys*, from *rhwys*, luxuriant. The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from *crossberry*, *grossberry*, or *gorseberry*; a name taken from the roughness of the shrub. *See* Cross and Gross.] The fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the *Ribes grossularia*, belonging to the nat. order Grossulaceæ. The shrub is armed with spines. Gooseberries are arranged systematically, according as their colours are red, yellow, green, or white; and subdivided with regard to their surface being hispid, downy, or smooth. There are fifteen or sixteen known species. [*See* Ribes.] The *South American gooseberry* belongs to the genus Melastoma, and the *West Indian gooseberry* to the genus Cactus.

GOOSEBERRY FOOL, *n.* A kind of dish. [*See* Fool.]

GOOSECAP, *n* (goos'cap.) A silly person.

GOOSEFOOT, *n.* (goos'foot.) *Chenopodium*; a genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. The species are found in all quarters of the globe Some of them are used medicinally, as anthelmintics, and many as spinach. Thirteen species are found in Britain.

GOOSEGRASS, *n.* (goos'grass.) A plant of the genus Galium. Also, the name of certain plants of the genera Potentilla and Asperugo.

GOOSENECK, *n.* In *a ship*, a sort of iron hook fitted on the inner end of a boom, and introduced into a clamp of iron, or eye-bolt, which encircles the

mast, or is fitted to some other part, as the rudder, &c. for easy unhooking.
GOOSEQUILL, *n.* (goos'quill.) The large feather or quill of a goose; or a pen made with it.
GOOSE'RY, *n.* A place for geese.
GOOSETONGUE, *n.* (goos'tung.) A plant of the genus Achillea.
GOOSEWING, *n.* (goos'wing.) In *seamen's language*, a sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship; also, the clews or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled.
GO'PHER, *n.* The French popular name (Gaufres) of two species of Diplostoma, as is supposed.—2. An animal found in the Mississippi valley and on the Missouri, about the size of a squirrel. They burrow in the earth, throwing up hillocks twelve or eighteen inches high. They are very mischievous in corn fields and gardens.
GO'PHER, *n.* [Heb.] A species of wood used in the construction of the ark in Noah's day. But whether cypress, pine, or other wood, is a point not settled.
GOP'PISH,† *a.* Proud; pettish.
GOR'-BELLIED, *a.* Big-bellied.
GOR'-BELLY, *n.* [In W. *gor* signifies swelled, extreme, over.] †A prominent belly.
GOR'-COCK, *n.* The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game; a fowl of the gallinaceous kind.
GOR'-CROW, *n.* The carrion-crow.
GORD, *n.* An instrument of gaming.
GORD'IAN, *a.* Intricate. [*See the next word.*]
Gordian knot, in *antiquity*, a knot in the leather or harness of Gordius a king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot would be master of Asia. Alexander, fearing that his inability to untie it might prove an ill augury, cut it asunder with his sword. Hence, in *modern language*, a *Gordian knot* is an inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot*, is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.
GORE, *n.* [Sax. *gor*, *gore*, mud; W. *gor;* Ir. *cear*, blood, and red; Gr. ιχωρ: from issuing.] 1. Blood; but generally, thick or clotted blood; blood that after effusion becomes inspissated.—2 Dirt; mud. [*Unusual.*]
GORE, *n.* [Scot. *gore* or *gair;* Ice. *geir.*] 1. A wedge shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment to widen it in any part. In *sail-making*, *gores* are the angles cut slopewise, at one or both ends of such cloths as widen or increase the depth of a sail.—2. A slip or triangular piece of land.—3. In *her.*, an abatement denoting a coward. It consists of two arch lines, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse point.
GORE, *v. t* [W. *gyru*, to thrust; gipsy, *goro*, a dagger.] 1. To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear.—2. To pierce with the point of a horn.

If an ox *gore* a man or a woman; Ex. xxi.

GORED, *pp.* Stabbed; pierced with a pointed instrument.
GORGE, *n.* (gorj.) [Fr. *gorge;* It. *gorga*, *gorgia;* Sp. *gorja*, the throat, and *gorga*, a whirlpool; *gorgear*, to warble: G. *gurgel*, whence *gargle;* L. *gurges.*] 1. The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach.—2. In *arch.*, the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals, between the astragal, above the shaft of the column, and the annulets; also, a cavetto or hollow moulding.—3. In *fort.*, the entrance of the platform of any work.—4. That which is gorged or swallowed, especially by a hawk or other fowl.
GORGE, *v. t.* (gorj.) To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities. Hence,—2. To glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.

The giant *gorged* with flesh. *Addison.*

GORGE, *v. i.* To feed.
GORG'ED, *pp.* Swallowed; glutted.
GORG'ED, *a.* Having a gorge or throat. —2. In *her.*, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.
GOR'GEOUS, *a.* Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colours.

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sovereign sway *Dryden*

A *gorgeous* robe, Luke xxiii.

GOR'GEOUSLY, *adv.* With showy magnificence; splendidly, finely. The prince was *gorgeously* arrayed.
GOR'GEOUSNESS, *n.* Show of dress or ornament; splendour of raiment
GOR'GERIN, *n.* In *arch.*, the neck of a capital, or more commonly the part forming the junction between the shaft and the capital.
GOR'GET, *n.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge.*] 1. A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck, a kind of breast-plate like a half-moon; also, a small convex ornament worn by officers on the breast.—2. Formerly, a ruff worn by females.—3. In *sur.*, *gorget*, or *gorgeret*, is a cutting instrument used in lithotomy; also, a concave or cannulated conductor, called a *blunt gorget.*


Gorget

GORG'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing; eating greedily; glutting.
GOR'GON, *n.* [Gr.] A fabled monster of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. The poets represent the Gorgons as three sisters, *Stheno*, *Euryale*, and *Medusa;* but authors are not agreed in the description of them.—2. Any thing very ugly or horrid.
GOR'GON, *a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific; as, a *gorgon* face.
GORGO'NEAN, **GORGO'NIAN**, *a.* Like a gorgon: pertaining to gorgons.
GORGONE'IA, *n.* In *arch sculpture*, masks carved in imitation of the gorgon's or Medusa's head; used as key stones.
GORGO'NIA, *n.* A genus of Ceratophyta, of the family Corticati, class Polypi. These animals have a horny skeleton covered with a fleshy crust, in which the individual polypes are imbedded.
GOR'-HEN, *n.* The female of the gor-cock.
GORING, *ppr.* [from *gore.*] Stabbing; piercing.
GORING, *n.* A pricking; puncture.
GOR'ING, or **GORING-CLOTH**, *n.* That part of the skirts of a sail where it gradually widens towards the bottom or foot. A sail is said to be *goring* when it is cut gradually sloping, so as to be broader at the clew than at the earing.
GOR'MAND, **GOR'MANDER**, *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*, from W. *gormant*, plenitude, exuberance; *gor*, extreme; *gormoz*, excess.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.
GOR'MANDISM, *n.* Gluttony.
GOR'MANDIZE, *v. i.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously.
GOR'MANDIZER, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater.
GOR'MANDIZING, *ppr.* Eating greedily and voraciously; gluttony.
GORSE, *n.* (gors.) [Sax. *gorst.* Qu. *coarse*, Lat. *crassus*, or G. *kratzen*, to scratch.] Furze or whin, a thick prickly shrub of the genus Ulex, bearing yellow flowers in winter.
GO'RY, *a.* [from *gore.*] Covered with congealed or clotted blood; as, *gory* locks—2. Bloody; murderous.—*Gory* or *gorée*, in *her.*, is the same as *arched double*, or having two bends or arches.
GOS'HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *goshafoc*, goose-hawk.] A voracious fowl of the genus Falco, or hawk kind, larger than the common buzzard, but of a more slender shape. The general colour of the plumage is a deep brown; the breast and belly white.


Goshawk attired.

GOS'LING, *n.* [Sax. *gos*, goose, and *ling.*] 1. A young goose; a goose not full grown.—2. A catkin on nut trees and pines.
GOS'PEL, *n.* [Sax *godspell; god*, good, and *spell*, history, relation, narration, word, speech, that which is uttered, announced, sent, or communicated; answering to the Gr. ευαγγελιον, L. *evangelium*, a good or joyful message.] 1. The history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines of Jesus Christ; or a revelation of the grace of God to fallen man through a mediator, including the character, actions, and doctrines of Christ, with the whole scheme of salvation, as revealed by Christ and his apostles. This gospel is said to have been preached to Abraham, by the promise, "in thee shall all nations be blessed;" Gal. iii. 8. It is called the *gospel* of God; Rom. i. 1. It is called the *gospel* of Christ; Rom. i. 16. It is called the *gospel* of salvation; Eph. i. 13.—2. God's word.—3. Divinity; theology.—4. Any general doctrine; as, a political *gospel.*
GOS'PEL, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; or to fill with sentiments of piety.
GOS'PELLED, *pp.* Evangelized; instructed in the gospel.
GOS'PELLER, *n.* An evangelist; also a follower of Wiclif, the first Englishman who attempted a reformation from

popery. [*Not mu. us.*]—2. He who reads the Gospel at the altar.
GOS'PEL-GOSSIP, *n.* One who is over zealous in running about among his neighbours to lecture on religious subjects.
GOS'PELLING, *ppr.* Instructing in the gospel.
GOS'PELIZE, *v. t.* To form according to the Gospel.—2. To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize; as, to *gospelize* the savages.
GOS'PELIZED, *pp.* Instructed in the Christian religion.
GOS'PELIZING, *ppr.* Evangelizing; instructing in the Christian religion.
GOSS, *n.* A kind of low furze or gorse.
GOS'SAMER, *n.* [L. *gossipium*, cotton.] A fine filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm clear weather, especially in autumn. It is seen in stubble fields and on furze or low bushes, and is probably formed by a species of spider. The term is also applied to the morning dew that covers the fields like a spider's web.
GOS'SAMERY, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.
GOS'SIP, *n.* [Sax. *godsibb*; *god*, good, and *sib* or *sibb*, peace, adoption, and relation; a Saxon name of a sponsor at baptism.] 1.† A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather.—2. A tippling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl. *Shak.*

3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news; an idle tattler. [*This is the sense in which the word is now used.*]—4 † A friend or neighbour.- 5 Mere tattle; idle talk
GOS'SIP, *v. i.* To prate; to chat; to talk much.—2. To be a pot-companion —3 To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.
GOS'SIPPING, *ppr.* Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling.
GOS'SIPPING, *n.* A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle
GOS'SIPRED,† *n* Compaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged.
GOSSOON',† *n.* [Fr. *garçon*, corrupted.] A boy; a servant.
GOSSY'PIUM, *n.* Cotton, a genus of plants, of the class Monadelphia, order polyandria, Linn; nat. order Malvaceæ, common to both the old and the new world, and which, from the hair or cotton enveloping its seed being so admirably adapted for weaving into cloth, is, after those affording food, one of the most important groups of plants.



Gossypium religiosum or tr'cusp d tum

There are several species of *Gossypium*, as the *G. religiosum*, which in China yields the yellow cotton of which nankeen cloth is made; *G. herbaceum*, extensively cultivated both in the old and in the new world. *G. barbadense*, cultivated in Barbadoes, and in other West India islands. *G. hirsutum*, the short-staple or upland cotton of the Americans. *G. obtusifolium* (so named by Roxburgh), yields the finest cotton. It is cultivated in the East Indies and in South America. [*See* COTTON, and COTTON-PLANT.]
GOS'TING, *n.* An herb.
GOT, *pret.* of *get.* The old preterit *gat*, pronounced *got*, is nearly obsolete.
GOT and **GOT'TEN**, *pp.* of *get.*
GOTH, *n* One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway, whose language is now retained in those countries, and a large portion of it is found in English.—2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian. —3. A rude ignorant person.
GO'THAMIST, *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders. But it is more usual to say, one of "the wise men of Gotham" [*Ironical.*]
GOTH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; as, *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* barbarity. In *arch.*, a term at first applied opprobriously to the architecture of the middle ages, but now in general use as its distinctive appellation. By some the term Gothic is considered to include the Romanesque, Saxon, and Norman styles which have circular arches, but it is only appropriately applied to the styles, which are distinguished by the pointed arch. Gothic architecture so restricted, has been divided into three distinct periods which have been variously named by different authors, but the terms which have been most generally used are those bestowed by Mr. Rickman. By him the first period is named the Early English, it prevailed in the thirteenth century; the second period or style, of the fourteenth century, is named the decorated style; and the third period he named the perpendicular style. The chief characteristics of Gothic architecture are:—the predominance of the arch and the subserviency and subordination of all the other parts to this chief feature; the tendency of the whole composition to vertical lines, the absence of the column and entablature of classic architecture, of square edges and rectangular surfaces, and the substitution of clustered shafts, contrasted surfaces, and members multiplied in rich variety. The Gothic style is that best adapted for ecclesiastical edifices. — 2. Rude; ancient —3. Barbarous.
GOTH'IC, *n.* The language of the Goths.
GOTH'ICISM, *n.* Rudeness of manners, barbarousness —2. A Gothic idiom.— 3. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.
GOTH'ICIZE, *v. t.* To make Gothic, to bring back to barbarism.
GOTH'ICIZED, *pp.* Made Gothic; brought back to barbarism.
GOUD,† *n.* Woad.
GOUGE, *n.* (gouj.) [Fr. *gouge*; Arm. *gouich.*] A round hollow chisel, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone.
GOUGE, *v. t.* (gouj.) To scoop out with a gouge.—2. To force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger; *an atrocity peculiar to the western U. States.*
GOUG'ED, *pp.* Scooped out, as with a gouge.
GOU'JEERS, *n.* The venereal disease.
GOUL'AND, *n.* A plant or flower.
GOULARD WATER, or **GOULARD'S EXTRACT**, *n.* So called from the inventor: a saturated solution of the trisacetate of lead, used in inflammation.
GOURD, *n.* [Fr. *courge*; D. *kauwoerde.* Qu. the root of *gherkin.*] *Cucurbita*, a genus of plants, of the class Monœcia, order monadelphia, Linn.; nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The same name is given to the different kinds of fruit produced by the various plants of this genus. These are held in high estimation in hot countries; they attain a very large size, and most of them abound in wholesome, nutritious matter. The *C. pepo*, or pumpkin, acquires



Cucurbita melopepo.

sometimes a diameter of two feet. The *C. melopepo*, or squash, is cultivated in America as an article of food. The *C. citrullus*, or water melon, serves the Egyptians for meat, drink, and physic. The *C aurantia*, or orange-fruited gourd, is cultivated only as a curiosity, and is a native of the East Indies. The *C. lagenaria*, or bottle gourd, a native both of the East and West Indies, is edible, and is sometimes six feet long, and eighteen inches in circumference. The outer coat, or rind, serves for bottles and watercups.
GOURD'INESS, *n.* A swelling on a horse's leg after a journey.
GOURD-TREE, *n.* A tree, the Cres-



Gourd-Tree.

centia, or Calabash, found in the West Indies.
GOURDY, *a.* Swelled in the legs.
GOUR'MAND. *See* GORMAND.
GOUT, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, a drop, the gout; the disease being considered as a defluxion; Ir *guta*; L. *gutta*. Qu. Pers. *hot*, hot, infirm in the feet.] 1. The Podagra, a painful disease of the small joints, but sometimes affecting the stomach. It is often periodical or intermitting. It most frequently attacks the male sex, particularly those of a corpulent habit, and robust frame. It seldom appears at an earlier period than from five-and-thirty to forty. Indo-

lence, inactivity, and too free a use of tartareous wines, fermented liquors, and very high-seasoned, fat, and nourishing food, are the principal causes which give rise to the gout. Most nosologists divide it into four species, the *regular*, the *atonic*, the *retrocedent*, and the *misplaced* or *shifting*.—2.† A drop.

GOUT, *n.* (goo.) [Fr. from L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

GOUT'INESS, *n.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUT'SWELLED, *a.* Swelled with the gout.

GOUT'WŎRT, GŎAT'WŎRT, or **GOUT'WEED**, *n.* Ægopodium, a genus of plants, of the class Pentandria, order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Umbelliferæ. The *Æ. podagraria*, or goutweed, grows in gardens and wet places, and was formerly applied to mitigate the pain of the gout. The creeping root is pungent and aromatic.

GOUT'Y, *a.* Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* joint; a *gouty* constitution.—2. Pertaining to the gout; as, *gouty* matter.—3.† Swelled; boggy; as, *gouty* land.

GOVE, *n.* A mow. [*Local.*]

GŎV'ERN, *v. t.* [Fr. *gouverner;* Sp. *gobernar;* L. *guberno.* The L. *guberno* seems to be a compound.] 1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will. Thus in free states, men are *governed* by the constitution and laws; in despotic states, men are *governed* by the edicts or commands of a monarch. Every man should *govern* well his own family.—2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. This is the chief point by which he is to *govern* all his counsels and actions.—3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; as, to *govern* the passions or temper.—4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship. The helm or the helmsman *governs* the ship.—5. In *gram.*, to require to be in a particular case; as, a verb transitive *governs* a word in the accusative case; or to require a particular case; as, a verb *governs* the accusative case.

GŎV'ERN, *v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws. The chief magistrate should *govern* with impartiality.—2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control.

GŎV'ERNABLE, *a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule.

GŎV'ERNANCE, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management, either of a public officer, or of a private guardian or tutor.

GŎV'ERNANTE, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante.*] A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess. [*The latter is more generally used.*]

GŎV'ERNED, *pp.* Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained.

GŎV'ERNESS, *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

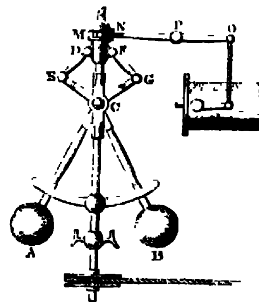
GŎV'ERNING, *ppr.* Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining.—2. *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent; as, a *governing* wind; a *governing* party in a state.—3. Directing; controlling; as, a *governing* motive.

GŎV'ERNMENT, *n.* Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the *government* of our conduct.—2. Control; restraint. Men are apt to neglect the *government* of their temper and passions.—3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws, and usages, or by arbitrary edicts. Prussia rose to importance under the *government* of Frederic II.—4. The exercise of authority by a parent or household. Children are often ruined by a neglect of *government* in parents.

Let family *government* be like that of our heavenly Father, mild, gentle, and affectionate. *Kollock.*

5. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; a constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined; as, a monarchical *government*, or a republican *government*. The *British government* is a term by which is meant the constitution of the country, as vested in the king and parliament. Its great powers are the *legislative* and *executive*; the former prescribing the rules which the people are to obey, and by which their rights and privileges are to be regulated—the latter enforcing those rules, ordering peace and war, and performing the other great executive functions of the state. The legislative power is placed in the three estates of Parliament,—the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the representatives of the people in the commons house of parliament. Those bodies may be said to be the representatives of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. Each, by itself, possesses the spirit of that form to which it is analogous; and each having a separate voice in the legislature, all that is beneficial in each form of government is infused into the laws; while the *veto*, which each estate possesses, acts as a check, which, in a great measure, prevents the admission of what is bad in the simpler forms of government, when acting by themselves, and without control. The executive power is vested in the king, who is assisted in the discharge of it by his ministers. Thus, the British Government unites the energy and splendour of a monarchy to the wisdom and dignity of an aristocracy, and the public virtue, independence, and enterprise of a well-regulated democracy. [*See* MONARCHY, DESPOTISM, ARISTOCRACY, OLIGARCHY, DEMOCRACY, REPUBLIC.]—6. An empire, kingdom, or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended.—7. The right of governing or administering the laws. The king of England vested the *government* of Ireland in the lord lieutenant.—8. The persons or council who administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power.—9. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.—10.† Regularity of behaviour.—11.† Management of the limbs or body.—12. In *gram.*, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

GŎV'ERNOR, *n.* He that governs, rules, or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful *governor* of all his creatures.—2. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, or post. Thus, in America, each state has its *governor;* Canada has its *governor*.—3. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs him and forms his manners.—4. A pilot; one who steers a ship; James iii.—5. One possessing delegated authority. Joseph was *governor* over the land of Egypt. Obadiah was *governor* over Ahab's house. Damascus had a *governor* under Aretas the king.—6. A contrivance in mills and machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance. A common form of the steam-engine *governor* is shown in the annexed figure. It represents a spindle kept in motion by the engine. A and B are two centrifugal balls, CA and CB the rods which suspend the balls. These rods cross one another and pass through the spindle at C, where the whole are connected by a round pin put through the spindle and the rods which serves as the point of suspension for the centrifugal balls or revolving pendulums. A piece of brass M is made to slide up and down



Governor.

upon the upper part of the spindle, and to this piece the end of the lever NO, whose fulcrum is at P, is attached. This piece of brass is also connected with the ball rods by two short pieces, and joints DE, FG. When the engine goes too fast, the balls fly farther asunder and depress the end N of the lever, which partly shuts a throttle valve connected with the end O, and thus diminishes the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder; and, on the other hand, when the engine goes too slow, the balls fall down towards the spindle and elevate the end N of the lever, which partly opens the throttle-valve and increases the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder. By this ingenious contrivance, therefore, the quantity of steam admitted to the cylinder is exactly proportioned to the resistance of the engine, and the velocity kept constantly the same. A similar contrivance is applied to a water-wheel to regulate the supply of water.

GOV'ERNORSHIP, *n.* The office of a governor.

GOW'AN, *n.* A plant, a species of Bellis or daisy, *B. perennis.*

GOWK. *See* GAWK.

GOW'LAND'S EXTRACT, *n.* A solution of diacetate of lead, which is used as an external application to wounds and bruises.

GOWN, *n.* [W. *gwn*; Ir. *gunna*; It. *gonna.* This is probably the *γαυνάκη* of Hesychius, and the *guanacum* of Varro; a garment somewhat like the *sagum* or sack, said to be of Persian origin, and among rude nations perhaps made of skins, [W. *cènygin*,] and afterward of wool; a kind of shag or frieze. Ch. גונכא *gunaka*, mentioned Judges iv. 18, and 2 Kings viii. 15. *See* Varro de Ling. Lat. lib. 4 Bochart. de Phœn. Col. lib. 1. cap. 42, and Cluv. Ant. Germ. lib. 1.] 1. A woman's upper garment.—2. A long loose upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, as divines, lawyers, students, &c., who are called *men of the gown* or *gownmen.* It is made of any kind of cloth worn over ordinary clothes, and hangs down to the ankles or nearly so.—3. A long loose upper garment, worn in sickness, &c.—4. The dress of peace, or the civil magistracy; *cedant arma togæ.*

He Mars deposed, and arms to gowns made yield. *Dryden.*

GOWN'ED, *a.* Dressed in a gown

GOWN'MAN, *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown. A lawyer, professor, or student wearing a gown At Oxford *gownsman* is used.

The *gownman* learn'd. *Pope.*

2. One devoted to the arts of peace

GOZ'ZARD, *n.* A gooseherd. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAB, *n.* A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

GRAB, *v. t.* [Dan. *greb*, a grasp; *griber*, to gripe; Sw. *grabba*, to grasp; *gripa*, to gripe; W. *grab*, a duster.] To seize; to gripe suddenly. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAB, *n.* A catch; an advantage. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAB'BED, *pp.* Seized suddenly.

GRAB'BING, *ppr.* Seizing suddenly.

GRAB'BLE, *v. i* [dim. of *grab*; D *grabbelen*; G. *grübeln*; allied to *grope*, *grovel*, and *grapple*; Arm. *scraba*; Eng *scrabble*; allied to *rub*, or L. *rapio*, or to both.] 1. To grope; to feel with the hands.—2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl.

GRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Groping; feeling along; sprawling.

GRACE, *n.* [Fr *grace*; Ir. *grasa*; from the L *gratia*, which is formed on the Celtic; W. *rhad*, grace, a blessing, a gratuity. It coincides in origin with Fr. *gré*, Eng. *agree*, *congruous*, and ready. The primary sense of *gratus* is free, ready, quick, willing, prompt, from advancing. *See* GRADE.] 1. Favour; good will; kindness; disposition to oblige another; as, a grant made as an act of *grace.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace* *Dryden.*

2. Appropriately, the free unmerited love and favour of God, the spring and source of all the benefits men receive from him.

And if by *grace*, then it is no more of works; Rom xi.

3. Favourable influence of God; divine influence or the influence of the Spirit, in renewing the heart and restraining from sin.

My *grace* is sufficient for thee; 2 Cor. xii.

4. The application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner.

Where sin abounded, *grace* did much more abound; Rom. v.

5. A state of reconciliation to God; Rom. v. 2.—6. Virtuous or religious affection or disposition, as a liberal disposition, faith, meekness, humility, patience, &c., proceeding from divine influence.—7. Spiritual instruction, improvement, and edification; Eph. iv. 29.—8. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle; Eph. iii. 8.—9. Eternal life; final salvation; 1 Pet. i. 13.—10. Favour; mercy; pardon.

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee. *Milton.*

11. Favour conferred

I should therefore esteem it a great favour and *grace*. *Prior.*

12. Privilege.

To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

13. That in manner, deportment, or language, which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance with appropriate dignity. We say, a speaker delivers his address with *grace*; a man performs his part with *grace*

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton.*

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders *Dryden.*

14. Natural or acquired excellence; any endowment that recommends the possessor to others; as, the *graces* of wit and learning.—15. Beauty; embellishment, in general, whatever adorns and recommends to favour; sometimes, a single beauty

I pass their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*

16. Beauty deified; among *pagans*, a goddess. The *graces* were three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, the constant attendants of Venus.

The loves delighted, and the *graces* played *Prior.*

17.† Virtue physical; as, the *grace* of plants.—18. The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning *your goodness* or *clemency.* His *Grace* the Duke of York. Your *Grace* will please to accept my thanks—19. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered.—20 In *music*, *graces* signifies turns, trills, and shakes introduced for embellishment.—21. The gospel.

Receive not the *grace* of God in vain. *St Paul.*

22 In *English universities*, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution. —*Day of grace*, in *theol.*, time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners.—*Days of grace*, in *com.*, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. In Great Britain and the United States the days of grace are *three*, but in other countries more; the usages of merchants being different

GRACE, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate, to embellish and dignify.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope.*

And hail, ye fair, of every charm possess'd,
Who *grace* this rising empire of the west *D. Humphrey.*

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour; to honour.

He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

3. To favour; to honour.—4. To supply with heavenly grace.

GRACECUP, *n.* The cup or health drank after grace.

GRACED, *pp.* Adorned; embellished exalted; dignified; honoured.—2.† *a.* Beautiful; graceful.—3.† Virtuous; regular; chaste.

GRACEFUL, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner; used particularly of motion, looks, and speech; as, a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

GRACEFULLY, *adv.* With a pleasing dignity; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety; as, to walk or speak *gracefully.*

GRACEFULNESS, *n.* Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance. *Gracefulness* consists in the natural ease and propriety of an action, accompanied with a countenance expressive of dignity or elevation of mind. Happy is the man who can add the *gracefulness* of ease to the dignity of merit.

GRACELESS, *a.* Void of grace; corrupt; depraved; unregenerate; unsanctified.

GRACELESSLY, *adv.* Without grace.

GRACELESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of grace.

GRA'CES, *n.* *Good graces*, favour; friendship —2. The name given to the three heathen goddesses, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

GRACE-SAYER, *n.* One who says grace.

GRAC'ILE, } † *a.* [L. *gracilis.*]
GRAC'ILENT, } Slender.

GRACIL'ITY, † *n* Slenderness.

GRA'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*; L. *gratiosus.*] 1. Favourable; kind; friendly; as, the envoy met with a *gracious* reception —2. Favourable; kind; benevolent; merciful, disposed to forgive offences and impart unmerited blessings.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful, Neh ix.

3. Favourable, expressing kindness and favour.

All bore him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded from his mouth; Luke iv.

4 Proceeding from divine grace; as, a person in a *gracious* state. —5. Acceptable; favoured.

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia [*Lat us.*] 1 Esdras.

6. Renewed or implanted by grace; as, *gracious* affections.—7. Virtuous; good. —8 † Excellent; graceful; becoming.

GRA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Kindly; favourably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed. *Dryden.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, *n* Kind condescension —2. Possession of graces or good qualities.—3. Pleasing manner.—4. Mercifulness.

GRACK'LE, *n.* [L. *graculus*, dim. of Goth. *krage*, a crow. *See* CROW. Varro's deduction of this word from *grex* is an error.] A genus of birds, the Gracula, belonging to the order of *picæ*, according to Linnæus; but Cuvier places them in the dentirostral division of *passeres.* They are all birds of omnivorous habits, and inhabit Asia and Africa. The French call them *martins.*

GRADA'TION, *n.* [L. *gradatio; Fr. gradation. See* GRADE.] 1. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step. We observe a *gradation* in the progress of society from a rude to a civilized life. Men may arrive by several *gradations* to the most horrid impiety.—2. A degree in any order or series; we observe a *gradation* in the scale of being, from brute to man, from man to angels.—3. Order; series; regular process by degrees or steps; as, a *gradation* in argument or description.—4. In *painting*, the gradual blending of one tint into another.—5 In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.

GRADA'TIONAL, *a.* According to gradation.

GRADA'TIONED, *a.* Formed by gradation.

GRAD'ATORY, *a.* Proceeding step by step.

GRAD'ATORY, *n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church.—2. In *mammalogy*, a term applied to the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

GRADE, *n.* [Fr. *grade;* from L *gradus*, a step, *gradior*, to step, to go; G. *grad;* Dan. and Sw. *grad*, a step or degree; W. *grâz*, a step, degree, rank, from *rhâz*, a going forward or advance. It may be from a common root with W. *rhawd*, way, course, rout; *rhodiaw*, to walk about; *rhod*, a wheel, L. *rota*. We observe by the Welsh that the first letter *g* is a prefix, and the root of the word then is *Rd*. We observe further, that the Latin *gradior* forms *gressus*, by a common change of *d* to *s*, or as it is in Welsh *z* [*th*.] Now if *g* is a prefix, then *gressus* [*ressus*] coincides with the Sw. *resa*, Dan. *rejser*, G. *reisen*, D. *reizen*, to go, to travel, to journey; D. *reis*, a journey or voyage. In Sw and Dan the verbs signify not only to travel, but to *raise*. Whether the latter word *raise* is of the same family, may be doubtful; but the others appear to belong to one radix, coinciding with the Syr. *radah*, to go, to walk; Ch רדה, *radah*, to open, expand, flow, instruct; Heb. to descend. A step then is a stretch, a reach of the foot.] 1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

> While questions periods, and *grades* and privileges are never once formally discussed. *S Miller*

2 A step or degree in any ascending series; as, crimes of every *grade*.

GRADE, *v. t.* To reduce to a certain degree of ascent or descent, as a road or way.

GRADED, *pp* Reduced to a proper degree of ascent.

GRÄDELY, *a* Decent: orderly. [*Local.*]

GRÄDELY, *adv.* Decently; orderly.

GRA'DIENT, *a.* [L. *gradiens*.] Moving by steps; walking; as, *gradient* automata. A term in *her.*, applied to the tortoise, supposed walking.

GRA'DIENT, *n.* The degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway passes, or is intended to pass; as, the *gradients* are favourable, the average rise being (on any given line) but 1 foot in 75; that is, rises 1 foot in every 75 feet.

GRADING, *ppr.* Reducing to a proper degree of ascent.

GRAD'UAL, *a.* [Fr. *graduel*, from *grade*.] 1. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow; as, a *gradual* increase of knowledge; a *gradual* increase of light in the morning is favourable to the eyes.—2. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or progress; as, a *gradual* decline.

GRAD'UAL, *n.* An order of steps.—2. A grail; an ancient book of hymns and prayers.

GRADUAL'ITY,† *n.* Regular progression.

GRAD'UALLY, *adv.* By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. At evening the light vanishes *gradually*.—2.† In degree.

> Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes *Grew.*

GRAD'UATE, *v. t.* [It. *graduare;* Fr. *graduer;* from L. *gradus*, a degree.] 1 To honour with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on; as, to *graduate* a master of arts—2. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; as, to *graduate* a thermometer -3. To form shades or nice differences. 4. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals. —5. To advance by degrees; to improve.

> Dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Brown.*

6. To temper; to prepare.

> Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions. *Med. Repos.*

7. To mark degrees or differences of any kind; as, to *graduate* punishment. —8. In *chem.*, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

GRAD'UATE, *v. i* To receive a degree from a college or university.—2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually. Sandstone which *graduates* into gneiss. Carnelian sometimes *graduates* into quartz.

GRAD'UATE, *n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRAD'UATED, *pp* Honoured with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college.—2. Marked with degrees or regular intervals; as, *graduated* instruments; tempered—3. In *ornithology*, a term applied to the quill feathers of the tail, when they increase in length by regular gradations.

GRAD'UATESHIP, *n.* The state of a graduate.

GRAD'UATING, *ppr.* Honouring with a degree; marking with degrees.

GRADUA'TION, *n* Regular progression by succession of degrees.—2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.—3. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees.—4. The act of marking with degrees.—*Graduation of mathematical instruments*, is the process of dividing the arcs of quadrants, theodolites, and circular instruments into degrees, and other smaller subdivisions. The accuracy of this operation is of the highest importance in practical astronomy and surveying. Various machines have been constructed for this purpose. —5. The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation.

GRAD'UATOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts.—2. A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation, by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air.


Grady.

GRA'DY, *n.* A term in *her.*, which is used to express steps or degrees, and one battlement upon another, sometimes termed, *battled, embattled*, and *grady embattled*.

GRAFF, *n.* [*See* GRAVE.] A ditch or moat.

GRAFF,† for *Graft*.

GRÄFT, *n.* [Fr. *greffe;* Ir. *grafchur;* from the root of *grave, engrave*, Gr. γράφω, L. *scribo*, the sense of which is to *scrape* or to dig. In Scot. *graif* signifies to bury, to inter. The sense of *graft* is that which is inserted. *See* GRAVE.] A small shoot or scion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. These unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit.

GRÄFT, *v t.* [Fr. *greffer*.] 1. To insert a scion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree.—2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.—3 To insert in a body to which it did not originally belong; Rom. xi. 17—4. To impregnate with a foreign branch. -5. To join one thing to another so as to receive support from it.

> And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

GRÄFT, *v. i.* To practise the insertion of foreign scions on a stock.

GRÄFTED, *pp.* Inserted on a foreign stock.

GRÄFTER, *n.* One who inserts scions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

GRÄFTING, *ppr.* Inserting scions on different stocks. *Note.* The true original orthography of this word is *graff;* but *graft* has superseded the original word, as it has in the compound *ingraft*.

GRÄFTING, *n.* The act of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree, into the stem, or some other part of another, in such a manner that they unite and produce fruit of the kind belonging to the tree from which the scion was taken. The methods of *grafting* are of great variety; but those most generally practised are, *whip, cleft, saddle*, and *crown grafting*.—*Grafting a rope*, in *marine language*, is the act of unlaying the two ends of it, placing the strands one within the other, as for splicing, and stopping them at the joining.

GRAIL, *n.* [L *graduale*.] A book of offices in the Romish church.

GRAIL, *n.* [Fr. *grêle*, hail.] Small particles of any kind.

GRAIN, *n.* [Fr. *grain;* L. *granum;* G. *gran;* Ir. *gran;* corn; W. *graun, gruen, gronyn*, a little pebble or gravel stone, Ir. *grean*, Arm. *gruan*, which seems to be the Eng. *ground;* Russ. *gran*, grain, and a *corner*, a boundary. In Scot. *grain* is the branch of a tree, the stem or stalk of a plant, the branch of a river, the prong of a fork. In Sw. *gryn* is grain; *grann*, fine; *gren*, a branch; and *gräns*, boundary. Dan. *gran*, a grain, a pine-tree; *grand*, a grain, an atom; *green*, a branch, a sprig; *grændse*, a boundary; G. *gran*, D. *graan*, grain; G. *gränze*, D. *grens*, a border.] 1. Any small hard mass; as, a *grain* of sand or gravel. Hence,—2. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. This is usually inclosed in a proper shell or covered with a husk, and contains the

embryo of a new plant. Hence,—3. Grain, without a definitive, signifies corn in general, or the fruit of certain plants, which constitutes the chief food of man and beast, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats.—4. A minute particle.—5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a pennyweight troy.—6. A component part of stones and metals.—7. The veins or fibres of wood or other fibrous substance; whence *cross-grained*, and *against the grain*.—8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibres.

Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

9. The body or substance of a thing considered with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles; as, stones of a fine *grain*.

The tooth of a sea-horse contains a curdled *grain*. *Brown*

10. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion; as, a *grain* of wit or of common sense

Neglect not to make use of any *grain* of grace. *Hammond.*

11. Dyed or stained substance.

All in a robe of darkest *grain*. *Milton*

12. The direction of the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance; hence the phrase, *against the grain*, applied to animals, that is, against their natural tempers.—13. The heart or temper; as, brothers not united in *grain*.—14. The form of the surface of any thing with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; as, sandstone of a fine *grain* – 15. A tine, prong, or spike.—A *grain of allowance*, a small allowance or indulgence; a small portion to be remitted; something above or below just weight.—*To dye in grain*, is to dye in the raw material, as wool or silk before it is manufactured.

GRAIN,† *v. i.* To yield fruit.

GRAIN, *v. t.* To paint so as to give the appearance of grains or fibres.

GRAIN, or GRANE,† for *Groan.*

GRAINED, *a.* Rough. made less smooth. —2. Dyed in grain; ingrained.—3. Painted as having a grain.

GRAINER, *n.* A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water; used by tanners to give flexibility to skins.

GRAINING, *n.* Indentation —2. A fish of the dace kind. In *painting*, producing an imitation of wainscot.

GRAIN-TIN. *See* TIN.

GRAINS, *n.* [in the *plural.*] The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.—*Grains of Paradise*, hot, acrid, aromatic seeds produced upon the coast of Guinea, and used for medicinal and other purposes, as stomachic and cordial stimulants. They are produced by the Amomum Grana Paradisi of Linn.

GRAINSTAFF, *n.* A quarter-staff.

GRAINY, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

GRAITH, *v. t.* To prepare. [*Scotch.*] [*See* GREITH and READY.]

GRAITH, *n.* [Sax. *geræde;* Ger *gerath*, goods, stuff, tackling.] Furniture; apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for travelling, &c.—*Riding graith*, furniture necessary for riding on horseback. Accoutrements for war; warm water so wrought up with soap as to be fit for washing clothes; stale urine. [*Scotch.*]

GRALL'Æ, *n.* Wading birds; the fourth order of the class Aves, according to Linnæus. [*See* GRALLATORES.]

GRALLAT'ORES, *n.* [L. *grallator.*] The fourth order of birds according to the system of M. Vigors, the Rasores being the third, and the Natatores the fifth. They are long-legged waders, and hold an intermediate station between the



Grallatores.

a, Head and foot of Bittern; *b*, do. of Crane; *c*, do. of Stork.

gallinaceous birds, which are restricted to the land, and the natatorial groups, which are confined to the water. The order includes the cranes, herons, plovers, snipes, rails, coots, &c., &c

GRALL'ATORY, *n* Pertaining to the *Grallatores*, or wading-birds.

GRAL'LIC, *a* [L. *grallæ*, stilts, crutches.] Stilted; an epithet given to an order of fowls having long legs, naked above the knees, which fit them for wading in water.

GRAM,† *a* [Sax. *gram;* Sw. *gram*, angry; Dan *gram*, envious, grudging.] Angry.

GRAM, *n* [Fr. *gramme*, from Gr γραμμα, whence γραμμαριον, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.] In *the new system of French weights*, the unit of weights. It is the weight of a quantity of distilled water equal to a cubic centimetre, or 19 grains French, equal to 15.438 grains troy.

GRA'MERCY, for Fr. *grand-merci*, is not in use It formerly was used to express obligation.

GRAMIN'EAL, } *a.* [L. *gramineus*, from *gramen* grass.]
GRAMIN'EOUS, }
Grassy; like or pertaining to grass *Gramineous* plants are those which have simple leaves, a jointed stem, a husky calyx, termed *glume*, and a single seed. This description, however, includes several sorts of corn, as well as grass.

GRAMIN'EÆ, *n* Grasses, a very extensive and important nat order of endogenous plants, comprehending many of the most valuable pasture plants, all those which yield corn, such as wheat, oats, barley, and maize; the sole source of sugar in the sugar cane, and the most fragrant of all plants in the form of andropogons. [*See* GRASS.]

GRAMINIFOLIOUS, *a.* Bearing leaves like grass.

GRAMINIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on grass The ox and all the bovine genus of quadrupeds are *graminivorous* animals; so also the horse or equine genus.

GRAM'MAR, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire;* L. *grammatica;* Gr. γραμματικη, from γραμμα, a letter, from γραφω, to write *See* GRAVE.] 1. In *practice*, the art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness, according to established usage. As *a science*, grammar treats of the natural connection between ideas and words, and develops the principles which are common to all languages.—2 A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; or a digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation; also, a book containing such principles and rules.—3. Propriety of speech. To write *grammar*, we must write according to the practice of good writers and speakers

GRAM'MAR,† *v. i.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

GRAM'MAR, *a.* Belonging to or contained in grammar; as, a *grammar* rule.

GRAM'MAR-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught. By *learned* languages, we usually mean the *Latin* and *Greek;* but others may be included.

GRAMMA'RIAN, *n.* One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist.—2. One who teaches grammar.

GRAM'MARLESS, *a* Destitute of grammar.

GRAM'MARYE, *n.* Sorcery.

GRAMMAT'ICAL, *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to grammar; as, a *grammatical* rule.—2. According to the rules of grammar. We say, a sentence is not *grammatical;* the construction is not *grammatical.*

GRAMMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak *grammatically.*

GRAMMAT'ICASTER, *n.* [L.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant.

GRAMMAT'ICIZE, *v. t.* To render grammatical.

GRAMMAT'ICIZED, *pp.* Rendered grammatical

GRAM'MATIST, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar.

GRAM'MATITE. *See* TREMOLITE.

GRAM'PLE, *n.* A crab-fish.

GRAM'PUS, *n.* [L. *grampoise;* Fr. *grand*, *poisson*, contracted.] A fish of



Grampus (Delphinus grampus).

the cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus. This fish grows to the length of twenty-five feet, and is remarkably thick in proportion to its length. The nose is flat, and turns up at the end It has thirty teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top of the neck. The colour of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness; and on each shoulder is a large white spot. This fish is remarkably voracious.

GRANADE, GRANA'DO. *See* GRENADE.

GRANADIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] A plant; the fruit of the *Passiflora quadrangularis.*

GRAN'ARY, *n.* [L. *granarium*, from *granum*, grain; Fr. *grenier.*] A storehouse or repository of grain after it is threshed; a corn-house.

GRAN'ATE, *n.* Usually written *Garnet*, —*which see.*

GRAN'ATITE. *See* GRENATITE.

GRANA'TUM, *n.* A name applied sometimes to the pomegranate, *Punica granatum.*

GRAND, *a.* [Fr. *grand;* L. *grandis.* If *n* is casual, this word coincides with *great.* The sense is to extend, to advance; hence it signifies old, advanced in age, as well as great.] 1. Great; but mostly in a figurative sense; illustrious; high in power or dignity; as, a *grand* lord.—2. Great; splendid; magnificent; as, a *grand* design; a *grand* parade; a *grand* view or prospect.—3. Great; principal; chief; as, Satan our *grand* foe.—4. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; as, a *grand* conception. In *general,* we apply the epithet *grand* to that which is great and elevated, or which elevates and expands our ideas. The ocean, the sky, a lofty tower, are *grand* objects. But to constitute a thing *grand,* it seems necessary that it should be distinguished by some degree of beauty. —5. Old; more advanced; as in *grandfather, grandmother,* that is, old-father; and to correspond with this relation, we use, *grandson, granddaughter, grand child.*—6. In *the fine arts,* a quality by which the highest degree of majesty and dignity is imparted to a work of art

GRAN'DAM, *n.* [*grand* and *dame*] Grandmother. —2. An old woman

GRAND'CHILD, *n.* A son's or daughter's child; a child in the second degree of descent.

GRAND'DAUGHTER, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter

GRANDEE', *n.* [Sp. *grande.*] A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station. In *Spain,* a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence

GRANDEE'SHIP, *n* The rank or estate of a grandee.

GRAND'EUR, *n.* [Fr. from *grand.*] 1. In *a general sense,* greatness; that quality or combination of qualities in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. Thus the extent and uniformity of surface in the ocean constitute *grandeur;* as do the extent, the elevation, and the concave appearance or vault of the sky. So we speak of the *grandeur* of a large and well-proportioned edifice, of an extensive range of lofty mountains, of a large cataract, of a pyramid, &c —2. Splendour of appearance; state; magnificence; as, the *grandeur* of a court, of a procession, &c —3. Elevation of thought, sentiment, or expression. We speak of the *grandeur* of conceptions, and of style or diction.—4 Elevation of mien or air and deportment.

GRANDEV'ITY,† *n.* Great age.

GRANDE'VOUS,† *a.* Of great age.

GRAND'FÄTHER, *n.* A father's or mother's father; the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent.

GRANDIF'IC, *a.* Making great.

GRANDIL'OQUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking; lofty expressions.

GRANDIL'OQUOUS, *a.* [L. *grandiloquus; grandis* and *loquor,* to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style.

GRAND'INOUS, *a.* [L. *grando*] Consisting of hail

GRAND'ITY,† *n.* Greatness; magnificence.

GRAND JU'ROR, *n.* One of a grand jury.

GRAND JU'RY, *n* [*grand* and *jury.*] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court.

GRAND'LY, *adv.* In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

GRAND'MOTHER, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND'NESS, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence.

GRAND'SIRE, *n.* A grandfather.—2. In *poetry* and *rhetoric,* any ancestor.

GRAND'SON, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, *n.* (grānj.) [Fr. *grange,* a barn; *grangier,* a farmer; Sp. *grangear,* to cultivate; *grangero,* a farmer; Ir. *grainseach,* a grange; Scot. *grange,* the buildings belonging to a corn farm, originally a place where the rents and tithes, paid in grain to religious houses, were deposited; from *granum, grain.*] A farm, with the buildings, stables, &c.

GRANIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *granum* and *fero.*] Bearing grain; an epithet applied to pods, which bear seeds like grains

GRAN'IFORM, *n.* In *bot.,* formed like grains of corn.

GRAN'ILITE,† *n.* [*See* GRANITE] Indeterminate granite; granite that contains more than three constituent parts.

GRAN'ITE, *n.* [Fr. *granit;* It. *granito,* grained] In *mineralogy,* an aggregate stone or rock, composed of crystalline grains of quartz, feldspar, and mica, or at least of two of these minerals, united without a cement, or confusedly crystallized The grains vary in size from that of a pin's head, to a mass of two or three feet; but usually the largest size is that of a nut The colour of granite is greatly diversified by the different colours and proportions of the component parts, and in general these stones are very hard. Granite is one of the most abundant rocks seen at or near the surface of the earth; it is likewise considered as the foundation rock of the globe, or that upon which all secondary rocks repose In Alpine situations it presents the appearance of having broken through the more superficial strata of the earth; the beds of other rocks in the vicinity rising towards it, at increasing angles of elevation as they approach it. It forms some of the most lofty of the mountain chains of the eastern continent, and the central parts of the principal mountain ranges of Scandinavia, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Carpathian mountains, are of this rock. No organic fossil remains have ever been found in granite, although it is sometimes found overlying strata containing such remains. Granite supplies the most durable materials for building, as many of the ancient Egyptian monuments testify. It varies much in hardness as well as in colour; accordingly there is much room for care and taste in its selection. Granite, in which feldspar predominates, is not well adapted for buildings, as it cracks and crumbles down in a few years. The Aberdeen bluish granite is celebrated for its great durability, and also for its beauty.

GRAN'ITEL, *n.* [dim. of *granite.*] A binary aggregate of minerals; a granitic compound containing two constituent parts, as quartz and feldspar, or quartz and shorl or hornblend. Italian workmen give this name to a variety of gray granite consisting of small grains.

GRANIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to granite; like granite, having the nature of granite; as, *granitic* texture.—2. Consisting of granite; as, *granitic* mountains.—*Granitic aggregates,* in *mineralogy,* granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granite is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and shorl, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granite are present.

GRANITIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of being formed into granite.

GRANI'TIFORM, *a.* Resembling granite in structure or shape.

GRAN'ITIN, *n.* A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from the species which compose granite; as quartz, feldspar. and jade or shorl.

GRANI'TOID, *a.* [*granite,* and Gr εἶδος.] Resembling granite

GRANIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *granum,* grain, and *voro,* to eat.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as, *granivorous* birds.

GRAN'NAM for *Grandam,* a grandmother. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAN'NY, *n.* A grandmother. [*Scotch.*]

GRÄNT, *v. t.* [Norm. *granter,* to grant, to promise, or agree. We do not find this word in any other language. Perhaps *n* is not radical, for in some ancient charters it is written *grat.* "*Gratamus et concedimus.*" *Spelman.*] 1. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. We take that for *granted* which is supposed to be true.

> *Grant* that the fates have firmed, by their decree. *Dryden.*

2. To give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

> Thou hast *granted* me life and favour. Job x

> God *granted* him that which he requested. 1 Chron iv

3. To transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing. The legislature have *granted* all the new land

> *Grant* me the place of this threshing-floor; 1 Chron xxi

GRÄNT, *n.* The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring.—2. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon.—3. In *law,* a conveyance in writing, of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, &c.

> A *grant* is an executed contract. *Z. Swift.*

4. Concession; admission of something as true.—5. The thing conveyed by deed or patent.

GRÄNTABLE, *a.* That may be granted, or conveyed.

GRÄNTED, *pp.* Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed.

GRÄNTEE', *n.* The person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRÄNT'ER, *n.* He who grants.

GRÄNTING, *ppr.* Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying

GRÄNTOR, *n* The person who grants; one who conveys land, rents, &c.

GRAN'ULAR, *a.* [from L. *granum,* grain.] 1. Consisting of grains; as, a *granular* substance.—2. Resembling grains; as, a stone of *granular* appearance.

GRANULAR LIMESTONE, *n.* A subspecies of carbonate of lime, the result

of a confused or irregular cystallization. It occurs in irregular masses, and is almost exclusively found in primary rocks. It furnishes varieties of marble.

GRAN'ULARY, *a.* Resembling grains.

GRAN'ULATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *granuler*, from L. *granum*.] 1. To form into grains or small masses; as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.—2. To raise in small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

GRAN'ULATE, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains; as, cane juice *granulates* into sugar; melted metals *granulate* when poured into water.

GRAN'ULATED, or **GRAN'ULATE**, *pp.* Formed into grains.—2. *a.* Consisting of grains; resembling grains. In



Saxifraga Granulata

bot, beaded; applied to roots which are beaded as it were, or jointed, as in *saxifraga granulata*.

GRAN'ULATING, *ppr.* Forming into grains.

GRANULA'TION, *n.* The act of forming into grains; as, the *granulation* of powder and sugar. In *chem.*, the *granulation* of metallic substances is performed by pouring the melted substances slowly into water, which is, at the same time, agitated with a broom. In *sur*, the little grain-like fleshy bodies which form on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds, and serve both for filling up the cavities, and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides, are called *granulations*.

GRAN'ULE, *n.* [Sp. *granillo*, from L. *granum*.] A little grain; a small particle.

GRAN'ULOUS, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, *n.* [This word is from the root of *grab*, *gripe*, and signifies primarily a cluster or bunch; Fr. *grappe de raisin*, a bunch of grapes; W. *grab*, a cluster, a grape; *grabin*, a clasping; It. *grappa*, a grappling; *grappo*, a cluster, a bunch of grapes.] 1. Properly, a cluster of the fruit of the vine; but it is also used to express a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.—2. In *the manege*, *grapes* signifies mangy tumour on the legs of a horse.

GRAPE-HY'ACINTH, *n.* A plant or flower, a species of Hyacinthus, or Muscari.

GRĀPELESS, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.

GRĀPERY, *n.* A place where grapes are reared.

GRĀPESHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon.

GRĀPESTONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [L. *graphicus*; Gr. **GRAPH'ICAL**, } γραφικος, from γραφω, to write.] 1. Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating.—2. Well delineated.—3. Describing with accuracy.

GRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner.

GRAPH'IC-GRANITE, *n.* A variety of granite, composed of feldspar and quartz, so arranged as to produce an irregular laminar structure. When a section of this mineral is made at right angles to the alternations of the constituent materials, broken lines, resembling Hebrew characters, present themselves; hence the name.

GRAPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to write.] A carburet of iron, also known under the names of *plumbago* and *black-lead*. It occurs not unfrequently as a mineral production, and is found in great purity at Borrodale in Cumberland. It may be made artificially by exposing iron, with excess of charcoal, to a violent and long-continued heat; and it is commonly generated in small quantities during the preparation of cast iron. Pure specimens contain about 4 or 5 per cent. of iron, but sometimes the quantity of iron amounts to 10 per cent. Native graphite is only a mechanical mixture of iron and charcoal, while artificial graphite is a real carburet. Graphite may be heated to any extent in close vessels without change; it is exceedingly unchangeable in the air; it has an iron-gray colour, metallic lustre, and granular texture; and is soft and unctuous to the touch. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, and portable furnaces; in burnishing iron to protect it from rust, and for counteracting friction between the rubbing surfaces of wood or metal in machinery. It is improperly called *black lead*.

GRAPH'OLITE, *n.* [supra.] A species of slate proper for writing on.

GRAPHOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. γραφω, to describe, and μετρον, measure.] A mathematical instrument, called also a *semicircle*, whose use is to observe any angle whose vertex is at the centre of the instrument in any plane, and to find how many degrees it contains.

GRAPHOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAP'NEL, } *n.* [Fr. *grappin*. See **GRAP'LING**, } GRAPPLE.] 1. A small anchor fitted with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or



Grapnel

small vessels.—2. A grappling iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements. This is called a *fire grappling*.

GRAP'PLE, *v. t.* [Goth. *greipan*, to gripe; G. *greifen*; W. *crapeaw*. See GRAPE and GRIPE.] 1. To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks. We say, a man *grapples* his antagonist, or a ship *grapples* another ship.—2.† To fasten, to fix, as the mind or heart.

GRAP'PLE, *v. i.* To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers.—*To grapple with*, to contend with; to struggle with successfully.

GRAP'PLE, *n.* A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold.—2. Close fight.—3. A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAP'PLED, *pp.* Seized; laid fast hold on.

GRAP'PLEMENT, *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace.

GRAP'PLING, *ppr.* Laying fast hold on.

GRAP'PLINGIRONS, *n.* Irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast.

GRAP'SUS, or **GRAPSOI'DIANS**, *n.* A natural group of brachyurous crustaceans belonging to the family *Catametopes*. The shell is nearly square, the legs flat, the eyes placed upon short footstalks at the anterior angles of the shell, and the antennæ covered by the front of the latter. They are chiefly inhabitants of the seas of the East and West Indies.

GRĀPY, *a.* Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes.—2. Made of grapes.

GRĂSP, *v. t.* [It. *grasparc*.] 1. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms. We say, to *grasp* with the hand, or with the arms.—2. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of. Kings often *grasp* more than they can hold.

GRĂSP, *v. i.* To catch or seize; to gripe.—2.† To struggle; to strive.—3. To encroach.—*To grasp at*, to catch at; to try to seize. Alexander *grasped at* universal empire.

GRĂSP, *n.* The grip or seizure of the hand. This seems to be its proper sense, but it denotes also a seizure by embrace, or infolding in the arms.—2. Possession; hold.—3. Reach of the arms, and *figuratively*, the power of seizing. Bonaparte seemed to think he had the Russian empire within his *grasp*.

GRĂSPABLE, *a.* That can be grasped.

GRĂSPED, *pp.* Seized with the hands or arms; embraced; held; possessed.

GRĂSPER, *n.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.

GRĂSPING, *ppr.* Seizing; embracing; catching; holding.

GRĂSS, *n.* [Sax. *græs*, *gærs*, or *græd*; G. and D. *gras*. In G. *rasen* is turf, sod, and *verrasen*, to overgrow with grass; hence, *g* may be a prefix. *Grass* may be allied to Gr. αγρωστις, κρατις, γρωστις.] 1. In common usage, herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.—2. In *bot.*, a plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single. This definition includes wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. and excludes clover and some other plants which are commonly called by the name of *grass*. The grasses form a numerous family of plants.—*Grass of Parnassus*, a genus of the class Pentandria, order tetragynia, Linn.; nat. order Saxifrageæ. The only species is the *P. palustris*, or common grass of Parnassus. It has large yellowish-white flowers, and grows in bogs and waste places.

GRĂSS, *v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.

GRĂSS, *v. i.* To breed grass; to be covered with grass.

GRĂSSA'TION, *n.* [L. *grassatio*.] A wandering about. [*Lit. us.*]

GRĂSS-BLADE, *n.* A blade of grass.

GRĂSSGREEN, *a.* Green with grass.—2. Dark green, like the colour of grass.

GRĂSS-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with grass.

GRĂSSHOPPER, *n.* [*grass* and *hop*] An animal that lives among grass, a species of Gryllus. Grasshoppers form an extensive group of insects, and are distinguished by the power which they possess of leaping to a considerable distance. They are nearly allied to the locust tribe.


Grasshopper.

GRĂSSINESS, *n.* [from *grassy*] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.

GRĂSSLAND, *n.* In *agriculture*, land kept perpetually under grass, as contrasted with land which is alternately under grass and tillage.

GRĂSSLESS, *a.* Destitute of grass.

GRĂSSPLOT, *n.* A plat or level spot covered with grass.

GRĂSSPOLY, *n.* A plant, a species of Lythrum or willow-wort

GRĂSS'UM, or **GER'SOME**, *n.* [Sax. *gersume.*] A premium or sum paid to a landlord or superior, by a tenant or fiar at the entry of a lease, or by a new heir who succeeds to a lease or feu, or on any other ground determined by the agreement of parties. [*Scotch.*]

GRĂSSVETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus Lathyrus.

GRĂSSWRACK, *n.* A plant, the Zostera; a genus of the class Monœcia, order monandria, Linn.; nat. order Alismaceæ. The common grasswrack, *Z. marina*, grows in creeks and ditches of salt-water, and on the sea shore. It is used in the packing of glass-bottles and earthenware, and beds are frequently made of it, especially in the north of Europe.

GRĂSS TABLE, *n.* In *arch.*, the first horizontal or slightly-inclined surface in a wall above the ground. It corresponds to the top or weathering of the plinth. [*See* EARTH TABLE.]

GRĂSSY, *a.* Covered with grass; abounding with grass.—2. Resembling grass; green.

GRATE, *n.* [It. *grata*, L. *crates*, a grate, a hurdle. Qu. its alliance to the verb, to *grate.*] 1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters.—2. An instrument or frame of iron bars for holding coals, used as fuel, in houses, stores, shops, &c.

GRATE, *v. t.* To furnish with grates; to make fast with cross bars.

GRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gratter;* It. *grattare*, to scratch; Dan. *grytter*, to grate, to break; Sp. *grieta*, a scratch, a crevice; W. *rhathu*, to rub off, to strip, to clear; *rhathell*, a rasp. If *g* is a prefix, this word coincides with L. *rado. See* CRY.] 1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another, so as to produce a harsh sound; as, to *grate* the teeth.—2. To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough or indented; as, to *grate* a nutmeg.—3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify; as, harsh words *grate* the heart; they are *grating* to the feelings; harsh sounds *grate* the ear.—4. To make a harsh sound by rubbing or the friction of rough bodies.

GRATE, *v. i.* To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity.

> This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

2. To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.

GRATE,† *a.* [L. *gratus.*] Agreeable.

GRATED, *pp.* Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing.—2. Furnished with a grate; as, *grated* windows.

GRĀTEFUL, *a.* [from L. *gratus. See* GRACE.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed toward one from whom a favour has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as, a *grateful* heart.—2. Agreeable; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; as, a *grateful* present; a *grateful* offering.—3. Pleasing to the taste; delicious; affording pleasure; as, food or drink *grateful* to the appetite.

> Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
> And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRATEFULLY, *adv.* With a due sense of benefits or favours; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favours. The gift was *gratefully* received.—2. In a pleasing manner. Study continually furnishes something new, which may strike the imagination *gratefully.*

GRĀTEFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude.—2. The quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.

GRĀTER, *n.* [*See* GRATE.] An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body; as, a *grater* for nutmegs.

GRATIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *gratificatio*, from *gratificor; gratus* and *facio*, to make.] 1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite. We speak of the *gratification* of the taste or the palate, of the appetites, of the senses, of the desires, of the mind, soul, or heart.—2. That which affords pleasure; satisfaction; delight. It is not easy to renounce *gratifications* to which we are accustomed.—3. Reward; recompense.

GRAT'IFIED, *pp.* Pleased; indulged according to desire.

GRAT'IFIER, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.

GRAT'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *gratificor; gratus*, agreeable, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge; as, to *gratify* the taste, the appetite, the senses, the desires, the mind, &c. —2. To delight; to please; to humour; to soothe; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction.

> For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden.*

3. To requite; to recompense.

GRAT'IFYING, *ppr.* Pleasing; indulging to satisfaction.—2. *a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.

GRĀTING, *ppr.* [*See* GRATE.] Rubbing; wearing off in particles.—2. *a.* Fretting; irritating; harsh; as, *grating* sounds, or a *grating* reflection.

GRĀTING, } *n.* [*See* GRATE.] A par-
GRĀTINGS, } tition of bars; an open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work, serving to give light to the lower apartments, and to permit a circulation of air. In *Engineering*, a frame-work, composed of beams of timber crossing each other at right angles, used to sustain the foundations of buildings in loose soils. [*See* GRILLAGE.]

GRĀTINGLY, *adv.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

GRA'TIS, *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense; as, to give a thing *gratis;* to perform service *gratis.*

GRAT'ITUDE, *n.* [L. *gratitudo*, from *gratis*, pleasing. *See* GRACE.] An emotion of the heart, excited by a favour or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or good will toward a benefactor; thankfulness. Gratitude is an agreeable emotion, consisting in or accompanied with good will to a benefactor, and a disposition to make a suitable return of benefits or services, or when no return can be made, with a desire to see the benefactor prosperous and happy. Gratitude is a virtue of the highest excellence, as it implies a feeling and generous heart, and a proper sense of duty.

> The love of God is the sublimest *gratitude.* *Paley.*

GRATU'ITOUS, *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus;* Fr. *gratuit;* It. *gratuito. See* GRACE.] 1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit.

> We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry *L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted or taken without proof; as, a *gratuitous* argument or affirmation.—*Gratuitous deed*, in *Scots law*, a deed which has been granted without any value being given for it.

GRATU'ITOUSLY, *adv.* Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; as, labour or services *gratuitously* bestowed.—2. Without proof; as, a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

GRATU'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *gratuité*, from *gratuit*, from *gratus.*] 1. A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent.—2. Something given in return for a favour; an acknowledgment.

GRAT'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *gratulor*, from *gratus*, pleasing, grateful; Russ. with the prefix *na*, *nagrada*, recompense; *nagrajdayu*, to gratify, to reward. *See* GRACE.] 1. To express joy or pleasure to a person, on account of his success, or the reception of some good; to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. [*The latter word is more generally used.*]

> To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shak.*

2. To wish or express joy to.—3. To declare joy for; to mention with joy.

GRAT'ULATED, *pp.* Addressed with expressions of joy.

GRAT'ULATING, *ppr.* Addressing with expressions of joy, on account of some good received.

GRATULA'TION, *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*] An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

> I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations.* *South.*

GRAT'ULATORY, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

GRAU'WACKE. *See* GRAYWACKE.

GRAVE, a final syllable, is a grove, Sax. *græf;* or it is an officer, Ger. *graf.*

GRAVE, *v. t. pret. graved; pp. graven* or *graved.* [Fr. *graver;* Sax. *grafan;* G. *graben;* D. *graaven;* Ir. *grafadh*,

grafuim; W. *criviaw,* from *rhiv;* Gr. γράφω, to write; originally all writing was *graving;* Eng. to *scrape;* Ch. and Syr. כרב *carab,* to plough.] 1. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave. [*The latter word is now more generally used.*]

Thou shalt take two onyx-stones and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel; Ex. xxviii.

2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel; as, to *grave* an image.

Thou shalt not make to thee any *graven* image; Ex. xx.

3. To clean a ship's bottom by burning off filth, grass, or other foreign matter, and paying it over with pitch.—4. To entomb. [*Unusual.*]

GRAVE, *v. i.* To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practise engraving.

GRAVE, *n.* [Sax. *græf;* G. *grab;* D. and Sw. *graf;* Russ. *grob,* a ditch, a trench, a grave; L. *scrobs.* *See* the Verb.] 1. The ditch, pit, or excavated place in which a dead human body is deposited, a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulchre.—2. A tomb.—3. Any place where the dead are reposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality. Flanders was formerly the *grave* of English armies. Russia proved to be the *grave* of the French army under Bonaparte. The tropical climates are the *grave* of British soldiers.—4. *Graves,* in *the plural,* sediment of tallow melted. [*Not in use or local.*]

GRĀVE-CLOD, *n.* Clod of a grave.

GRĀVE-CLOTHES, *n.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

GRĀVE-DIGGER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.

GRĀVE-LOOKING, *a.* Appearing grave.

GRĀVE-MAKER, *n.* A grave-digger.

GRĀVE-ROBBER, *n.* One who robs a grave.

GRĀVE-ROBBING, *n.* A robbing of the grave.

GRĀVE-STONE, *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument to preserve the memory of the dead.

GRĀVE-YARD, *n.* A yard or enclosure for the interment of the dead.

GRAVE, *a.* [Fr. Sp. and It. *grave;* Arm. *grevus;* from L. *gravis,* heavy, whence L. *gravo,* and *aggravo,* to *aggravate.* Hence *grief,—which see.* Ar. *karaba,* to overload, to press, to grieve.] Properly, pressing, heavy. Hence, 1. In *music,* low; depressed; solemn; opposed to *sharp, acute,* or *high;* as, a *grave* tone or sound. Sometimes *grave* denotes slow.—2. Solemn; sober; serious; opposed to *gay, light,* or *jovial;* as, a man of a *grave* deportment; a *grave* character.

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

3. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry; as, a *grave* suit of clothes.—4. Being of weight; of a serious character; as, a *grave* writer.—5. Important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import.

GRAVED, *pp.* [*See* the Verb.] Carved; engraved; cleaned, as a ship.

GRAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle, gravier;* Arm. *grevell,* or *maengravell,* [stone gravel]; Ger. *grober sand,* coarse sand. Probably from rubbing, grating. *See* GRAVE, the Verb.] 1. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles. It is often intermixed with other substances, such as sand, clay, loam, flints, pebbles, iron-ores, &c., from each of which it derives a distinctive appellation.—2. In *med.,* small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.

GRAV'EL, *v. t.* To cover with gravel: as, to *gravel* a walk.—2. To stick in the sand.—3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass.—4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAV'ELLED, *pp.* Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRĀVELESS, *a.* [from *grave.*] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.

GRAV'ELLING, *ppr.* Covering with gravel; hurting the feet, as of a horse.

GRAV'ELLY, *a.* [from *gravel.*] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil or land.

GRAV'EL WALK, *n.* A walk or alley covered with *gravel,* which makes a hard and dry bottom; *used in gardens and malls.*

GRĀVELY, *adv.* [from *grave.*] In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously.

The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*

2. Without gaudiness or show; as, to be dressed *gravely.*

GRAVEMENTE, in *music.* *See* GRAVE.

GRĀVENESS, *n.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behaviour; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRA'VEOLENCE, *n.* [L. *gravis* and *oleo.*] A strong and offensive smell.

GRA'VEOLENT, *a.* [L. *gravis* and *oleo.*] Sending forth a strong and offensive smell.

GRĀVER, *n.* [*See* GRAVE.] One who carves or engraves; one whose profession is to cut letters or figures in stone,



Graver.

&c., a sculptor.—2. An engraving tool; an instrument for graving on hard substances.

GRAV'ID, *a.* [L. *gravidus,* from *gravis,* heavy.] Pregnant; being with child.

GRAV'IDATED,† *a.* Made pregnant; big.

GRAVIDA'TION,† *n.* Pregnancy.

GRAVID'ITY,† *n.* Pregnancy.

GRAVI METER, *n.* The name given by M. Guyton to an instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies whether liquid or solid. [*See* HYDROMETER.]

GRĀVING, *ppr.* Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper, or other hard substance.

GRĀVING, *n.* Carved work; 2 Chron. ii.—2. Impression.

GRĀVING-DOCK, *n.* A dry dock in which ships are laid up for preservation or repair, and in which the hulls of vessels are built and retained previous to launching.

GRAV'ITATE, *v. i.* [Sp. *gravitar;* Fr. *graviter;* from L. *gravitas,* from *gravis,* heavy.] To tend to the centre of a body, or the central point of attraction. Thus a body elevated above the earth tends to fall, that is, it *gravitates* toward the centre of the earth; and the planets are supposed to *gravitate* toward the sun, or centre of the solar system.

GRAV'ITATING, *ppr.* Tending to the centre of a body or system of bodies.

GRAVITA'TION, *n.* The act of tending to the centre.—2. The force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force. Thus the falling of a body to the earth is ascribed to *gravitation.* The attraction of *gravitation* exists between bodies in the mass, and acts at sensible distances. It is thus distinguished from chemical and cohesive attractions which unite the particles of bodies together, and act at insensible distances, or distances too small to be measured.—*Terrestrial gravitation,* that which respects the earth, or by which bodies descend, or tend towards the centre of the earth. All bodies, when unsupported, fall by gravitation towards the earth, in straight lines tending to its centre.—*General* or *universal gravitation,* that by which all the planets tend towards one another, and indeed, by which all the bodies and particles of matter in the universe tend towards one another. The theory of *universal gravitation* was established by Newton. He proved that the moon gravitates towards the earth, and the earth towards the moon, all the secondaries to their primaries; and these to their secondaries; also the primaries to the sun, and the sun to the primaries. It is also highly probable, that the bodies of the solar system, and those of other systems, gravitate mutually towards each other. The terms *gravitation* and *gravity* are generally used synonymously.

GRAV'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *gravité;* Sp. *gravidad;* L. *gravitas,* from *gravis,* heavy. *See* GRAVE.] 1. Weight; heaviness.—2. In *philosophy,* that force by which bodies tend or are pressed or drawn toward the centre of the earth, or toward some other centre, or the effect of that force; in which last sense *gravity* is synonymous with *weight.* *Gravity* is the tendency of great bodies to a centre, or the sum or results of all the attractions of all the molecules composing a great body. The power or force of gravity is supposed to act throughout nature, so that all bodies, as well as the particles of the same body, have a tendency to approach each other in proportion to their masses or quantities of matter, but lessening in force as the squares of the distances between the centres of the several masses are increased. *Gravity* and *attraction* are often used synonymously, but the latter is applied more generally: we speak, for example, of *capillary attraction* and *magnetic attraction,* but not of *capillary* or *magnetic gravity.*—*Centre of gravity.* [*See* CENTRE.]—*Absolute gravity,* that by which a body descends freely and perpendicularly in a vacuum or non-resisting medium.—*Relative gravity,* that by which a body descends when the absolute gravity is constantly counteracted by a uniform but inferior force, such as in the descent of bodies down inclined planes, or in resisting mediums, as air and water.—3. *Specific gravity,* the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance. Or *specific gravity* may be defined, the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to

the weight of an equal bulk of some other body which is assumed as a standard of comparison. The standard for the specific gravities of solids and liquids is pure distilled water at the temperature of 60°, which is reckoned unity, and by comparing the weights of equal bulks of other bodies with this standard, we obtain their specific gravities. Thus, if we take equal bulks of water, silver, and platina, and weigh them, the silver will be found to be 10.5 times, and the platina 21.4 times heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10.5, and that of platina 21.4. The practical rule is, weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and the weight in air divided by the loss of weight in water, will give the specific gravity of the body. One substance is said to have a greater specific gravity than another, when a given bulk of the former weighs more than the same bulk of the latter. In designating the specific gravities of gases, the standard or unity is atmospheric air.—*The line of direction of gravity* is the straight line which passes through the centre of gravity of a body in a direction towards the centre of the earth, and it is the line which the centre of gravity describes when the body is allowed to fall freely. [*See* HYDROSTATIC BALANCE and HYDROMETER.]—4. Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character.

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned. *Dryden*

5.† Weight; enormity; atrociousness, as, the *gravity* of an injury.—6. In *music*, lowness of sound.

GRA'VY, *n.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked, or a mixture of that juice with flour.

GRAY, *a.* [Sax. *grig, græg;* G. *grau;* Ir. *gre.* This is probably Γραιαι, *Græcus, Greek, Graii,* the name given to the Greeks, on account of their fair complexion compared with the Asiatics and Africans. [*See* EUROPE.]

Φορκυι δ' αυ Κητω Γραιας τεκε καλλιπαρηους, Εκ γενετης πολιας· τας δη Γραιας καλεουσιν.
Hesiod. Theog. 270.

"Keto bore to Phorcus the Graiæ with fair cheeks, *white* from their birth, and hence they were called Graiæ." The Greek word γραια is rendered an old woman, and in this passage of Hesiod, is supposed to mean certain deities. The probability is, that it is applied to an old woman, because she is *gray*. But the fable of Hesiod is easily explained by supposing the author to have had in his mind some imperfect account of the origin of the Greeks.] 1. White, with a mixture of black.

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks. *Newton*

2. White; hoary; as, *gray* hair. We apply the word to hair that is partially or wholly white.—3. Dark; of a mixed colour; of the colour of ashes; as, *gray* eyes; the *gray*-eyed morn.—4. Old; mature; as, *gray* experience.

GRAY, *n.* A gray colour.—2. A badger.

GRAY-BEARD, *n.* An old man.

GRAY-EYED, *a.* Having gray eyes.

GRAYFLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly.

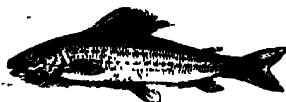
GRAY-HAIRED, *a.* Having gray hair.

GRAY-HEADED, *a.* Having a gray head or gray hair.

GRAYHOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund.*] *See* GREYHOUND.

GRAYISH, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

GRAYLING, *n.* A fish of the genus Salmo, called also umber, a voracious fish, about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, of a more elegant figure than



Grayling, Salmo thymallus).

the trout; the back and sides are of a silvery gray colour. It is found in clear rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food.

GRAYNESS, *n.* The quality of being gray.

GRAYWACKE, GRAUWACKE, or **GREYWACKE**, *n.* [G. *grauwacke.*] A rock somewhat remarkable in its structure and geological relations; a kind of sandstone, composed of grains or fragments of different minerals, chiefly of quartz, feldspar, siliceous slate and argillite. These fragments are sometimes angular, and sometimes their edges and angles are rounded, thus forming nodules or globular masses. The size is very variable, passing from grains to nodules of a foot in diameter. The several ingredients are united by an indurated argillaceous substance, or the interstices between the larger fragments are filled by the same materials which compose the larger parts of the rock, but in grains so comminuted as to resemble a homogeneous cement. The colours are some shade of gray or brown, as bluish gray, reddish brown, &c. The *graywacke* rocks compose the lowest members of the secondary strata. Mr. Lyell includes in this group, the Ludlow, Wenlock, and Dudley, Horderly, and Mayhill rocks, the Builth, and Llandeilo flags, and the Longmynd rocks. The *graywacke* rock is remarkably metalliferous, and its ores occur both in beds and in veins. It abounds in Germany and in Scotland.—*Graywacke slate*, a variety of graywacke in which the grains are so minute as to be scarcely perceptible by the naked eye.

GRAZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *grasian;* G. *grasen;* from *grass*, or from the root of L. *rado, rasi,* or *rodo, rosi;* Port. *roçar*, to rub against, to graze. In Russ. *grizu*, or *grezu*, signifies to bite, to gnaw.] 1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing; as, the bullet *grazed* the wall or the earth.—2. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer *grazes* large herds of cattle.—3. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope.*

4. To tend grazing cattle; as, Jacob *grazed* Laban's sheep.

GRAZE, *v. i.* To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle *graze* on the meadows.—2. To supply grass; as, the ground will not *graze* well.—3. To move on devouring.

GRAZED, *pp.* Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed.—2. Fed by growing grass; as, cattle are *grazed*.—3. Eaten, as growing herbage; as, the fields were *grazed*.

GRAZER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage.

GRA'ZIER, *n.* (gra'zhur.) One who feeds cattle with grass, or supplies them with pasture.

GRAZING, *ppr.* Touching lightly, as a moving body.—2. Feeding on growing herbage; as, *grazing* cattle.—3. *a.* Supplying pasture; as, a *grazing* farm.

GRAZING, *n.* A pasture.

GRAZIO'SO, [It.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer that the music to which this word is affixed is to be executed elegantly and gracefully.

GREASE, *n.* [Fr. *graisse;* It. *grasso;* Sp. *grasa*, grease; Port. *graxa*, grease for wheels, and a distemper in a horse when his fat is melted by excessive action.] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard; but particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as, distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.—2. An inflammation of the heels of a horse, which suspends the ordinary greasy secretion of the part, and which produces dryness and scurfiness, followed by cracks, ulceration, and fungous excrescences.

GREASE, *v. t.* (greez.) To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat.—2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. [*Not elegant.*]

GREASED, *pp.* Smeared with oily matter; bribed.

GREASILY, *adv.* With grease or an appearance of it; grossly.

GREASINESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness.

GREASING, *ppr.* Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing.

GREASY, *a.* (greez'y.) Oily; fat; unctuous.—2. Smeared or defiled with grease.—3. Like grease or oil; smooth; as, a fossil that has a *greasy* feel.—4. Fat of body; bulky. [*Lit. us.*]—5. Gross; indelicate; indecent.

GREAT, *a.* [Sax. *great;* G. *gross;* It. *grosso;* Fr. *gros;* Arm. *groçz;* and probably L. *crassus*. *Great* and *gross* are the same word dialectically varied in orthography.] 1. Large in bulk or dimensions; a term of comparison, denoting more magnitude or extension than something else, or beyond what is usual; as, a *great* body; a *great* house; a *great* farm.—2. Being of extended length or breadth; as, a *great* distance a *great* lake.—3. Large in number; as, a *great* many; a *great* multitude.—4. Expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of any thing; as, *great* fear; *great* love; *great* strength; *great* wealth; *great* power; *great* influence; *great* folly.—5. Long continued; as, a *great* while.—6. Important; weighty; as, a *great* argument; a *great* truth; a *great* event; a thing of no *great* consequence; it is no *great* matter.—7. Chief; principal; as, the *great* seal of England.—8. Chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious; as, the *great* God; the *great* Creator.—9. Vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable.

Great are thy works, Jehovah. *Milton.*

10. Possessing large or strong powers of mind; as, a *great* genius.—11. Having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge; as, a *great* philosopher or botanist; a *great* scholar.—12. Distinguished by rank, office, or power; elevated; eminent; as, a *great* lord; the *great* men of the nation; the *great* Mogul; Alexander

the *great*. — 13. Dignified in aspect, mien, or manner.

Amidst the crowds she walks serenely *great*. *Dryden.*

14. Magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded. He has a *great* soul.—15. Rich; sumptuous; magnificent. He disdained not to appear at *great* tables. A *great* feast or entertainment.—16. Vast; sublime; as, a *great* conception or idea.—17. Dignified; noble.

Nothing can be *great* which is not right. *Rambler.*

18. Swelling; proud; as, he was not disheartened by *great* looks —19. Chief; principal; much travelled; as, a *great* road. The ocean is called the *great* highway of nations.—20. Pregnant; teeming; as, *great* with young.—21. Hard; difficult. It is no *great* matter to live in peace with meek people.—22. Familiar; intimate. [*Vulgar.*]—23. Distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance; Jude 6.—24. Denoting a degree of consanguinity, in the ascending or descending line, as *great* grandfather, the father of a grandfather; *great great* grandfather, the father of a *great* grandfather, and so on indefinitely; and *great* grandson, *great great* grandson, &c. — 25. Superior; pre-eminent; as, *great* chamberlain; *great* marshal The sense of *great* is to be understood by the things it is intended to qualify. *Great* pain or wrath is violent pain or wrath; *great* love is ardent love; *great* peace is entire peace; a *great* name is extensive renown; a *great* evil or sin, is a sin of deep malignity, &c.—*Great circle of a sphere*, in *math*, any section of a sphere made by a plane passing through the centre of the sphere Hence a great circle of a sphere has the same centre as the sphere, and its radius equal to the radius of the sphere. All great circles of the same sphere are equal, and any two of them bisect each other.

GREAT, *n.* The whole; the gross; the lump or mass; as, a carpenter contracts to build a ship by the *great*.—2. People of rank or distinction. The poor envy the *great*, and the *great* despise the poor.

GREAT-BELLIED, *a.* Pregnant; teeming.

GREAT-COAT, *n.* An over-coat; a top-coat.

GREAT-COATED, *a.* Wearing a great-coat.

GREATEN,† *v t.* To enlarge.

GREAT-HEARTED, *a.* High-spirited; undejected.

GREATLY, *adv.* In a great degree; much.

I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow; Gen. iii.

2. Nobly; illustriously.

By a high fate, thou *greatly* didst expire *Dryden.*

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely. He *greatly* scorned to turn his back on his foe. He *greatly* spurned the offered boon.

GREATNESS, *n.* Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number or quantity; as, the *greatness* of a mountain, of an edifice, of a multitude, or of a sum of money. With reference to solid bodies, however, we more generally use *bulk*, *size*, *extent*, or *magnitude*, than *greatness*; as, the *bulk* or *size* of the body; the *extent* of the ocean; the *magnitude* of the sun or of the earth.—2. Large amount · extent; as, the *greatness* of a reward.—3. High degree; as, the *greatness* of virtue or vice.—4 High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command.

Farewell, a long farewell to all my *greatness*. *Shak.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

6. Magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness; as, *greatness* of mind.

Virtue is the only solid basis of *greatness*. *Rambler*

7. Strength or extent of intellectual faculties; as, the *greatness* of genius. —8. Large extent or variety; as, the *greatness* of a man's acquisitions.—9. Grandeur; pomp; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. *Pope.*

10. Force; intensity; as, the *greatness* of sound, of passion, heat, &c.

GREAVE, for *Grove* and *Groove*. [*See* GROVE and GROOVE.]

GREAVES, *n. plur.* (greevz) [Port. and Sp. *grevas*. In Fr. *grève* is the calf of the leg.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots; 1 Sam. xvii

GREBE, *n.* A fowl of the genus Colymbus and order of Ansers, of several species; as, the tippet-grebe, the horned grebe, the eared grebe or dab chick.



Horned Grebe *Podiceps cornutus*

This genus belongs to Cuvier's family of divers or short-winged birds, and is placed as the first of that family in his arrangement. Swainson considers the family *Colymbidæ* to be composed of the guillemots, divers, and grebes. The *grebes* are the inhabitants of the smaller lakes and ponds; the bill is more or less conic; the feet with toes partly webbed, and partly pinnated; and the tarsus compressed.

GRE'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

GRE'CIAN, *n.* A native of Greece. Also a Jew who understood Greek; Acts vi —2. One well versed in the Greek language.

GRE'CIAN ARCHITECTURE, *n.* This term is used to distinguish the architecture which flourished in Greece from about five hundred years before the Christian era, or perhaps a little earlier, until the Roman conquest. It comprehends the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, to which may probably be added the Caryatic order. Of these the Doric is the most distinctive, and may be regarded as the national style. The architecture of the Greeks is known to us only through the remains of their sacred edifices and monuments, and we have no means of ascertaining in what manner it was applied to their houses. Simple and grand in their general composition, perfect in proportion, enriched, yet not encumbered with ornament of consummate beauty, these remains cannot be surpassed in harmony of proportion and beauty of detail.

GRE'CIAN-FIRE. *See* GREEK-FIRE.

GRE'CISM, *n.* [L. *græcismus*.] An idiom of the Greek language

GRE'CIZE, *v. t.* To render Grecian.—2. To translate into Greek.

GRE'CIZE, GRE'CIANIZE, } *v. i.* To speak the Greek language

GRE'CIZED, *pp.* Rendered Greek.

GRE'CIZING, *ppr.* Rendering Greek.

GREE,† *n.* [Fr. *gré*. *See* AGREE.] 1. Good will.—2.† Step; rank; degree. [*See* DEGREE.]

GREE,† *v. i.* To agree. [*See* AGREE.]

GREECE, GREES, or GRYSE, *n.* [W. *grâs*; L. *gressus*. It ought to be written *grese*, but it is entirely obsolete.] A flight of steps.

GREED,† *n.* Greediness.

GREEDILY, *adv.* [*See* GREEDY.] With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously; as, to eat or swallow *greedily*.—2. With keen or ardent desire; eagerly; Jude 11.

GREEDINESS, *n.* Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ravenousness; voracity.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shak*

2. Ardent desire.

GREEDY, *a.* [Sax. *grædig*; D. *greetig*; Goth. *gredags*, from *gredon*, to hunger. It agrees in elements with L. *gradior*, and probably signifies reaching forward.] 1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; followed by *of*; as, a lion that is *greedy of* his prey; Ps. xvii. —2. Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain; as, *greedy* of gain.

GREEK, *a.* Pertaining to Greece. [*See* GRAY.]

GREEK, *n.* A native of Greece —2. The language of Greece.

GREEKESS, *n.* A female Greek

GREEK-FIRE, *n.* A combustible composition, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with nitre and sulphur.

GREEKISH, *a.* Peculiar to Greece.

GREEKLING, *n.* An inferior Greek writer.

GREEK ROSE, *n.* The flower campion.

GREEN, *a.* [Sax. *grene*; G. *grün*; Heb. רען, *raanan*, to grow, to flourish.] 1. Properly, growing, flourishing, as plants; hence, of the colour of herbage and plants when growing, a colour composed of blue and yellow rays, one of the original prismatic colours; verdant —2. New; fresh; recent; as, a *green* wound.

The *greenest* usurpation. *Burke.*

3. Fresh; flourishing; undecayed; as, *green* old age.—4. Containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; as, *green* wood; *green* timber.—5. Not roasted; half raw.

We say the meat is *green*, when half roasted. *Watts.*

6. Unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection; as, *green* fruit Hence,— 7. Immature in age; young; as, *green* in age or judgment.—8. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish pale colour.

GREEN, *n.* The colour of growing plants; a colour composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades; as, apple *green*, meadow *green*, leek *green*, &c.—2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

O'er the smooth enamelled *green*. *Milton.*

3 Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; *usually in the plural*.

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

4. The leaves and stems of young plants

used in cookery or dressed for food in the spring; *in the plural.*

'In that soft season, when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers. *Pope.*

Scheele's green, an arsenite of copper; *mineral green*, a sub-carbonate of copper; *Brunswick green*, an oxy-chloride of copper.

GREEN, *v. t.* To make green. This is used by Thomson and by Barlow, but is not an elegant word, nor indeed hardly legitimate, in the sense in which these writers use it. "Spring *greens* the year." "God *greens* the groves." The only legitimate sense of this verb, if used, would be, to dye green, or to change to a green colour. A plant growing in a dark room is yellow; let this plant be carried into the open air, and the rays of the sun will *green* it. This use would correspond with the use of *whiten, blacken, redden.*

GREENBROOM, GREENWEED } *n.* A plant of the genus Genista [*See* GENISTA.]

GREENCLOTH, *n.* A board or court of justice held in the counting house of the king's household, composed of the lord steward and the officers under him. This court has the charge and cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household, with power to correct offenders and keep the peace of the verge, or jurisdiction of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace.

GREEN-CROP, *n.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turnips, &c.

GREEN'-DRAGON, *n.* A North American herbaceous plant, the *Arum dracontium*, Linn

GREEN'-DYE, *n* A dye produced by the mixture of a blue and yellow dye, the blue being first applied.

GREEN-EARTH, *n.* A species of earth or mineral, so called; the mountain green of artists.

GREENED, *pp.* Made green.

GREENERY, *n* A place for green plants.

GREEN-EYED, *a.* Having green eyes; as, *green-eyed* jealousy.

GREENFINCH, *n.* A bird of the genus Fringilla. It is otherwise called *green linnet, green-grossbeak*, or *green-bird*

GREENFISH, *n.* A fish so called.

GREENGAGE, *n.* A species of plum, the *reine claude* of the French. It is large, and has a juicy, greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour

GREEN-GROCER, *n.* A retailer of greens and other vegetables.

GREENHAIRED, *a.* Having green locks or hair.

GREENHOOD, *n.* A state of greenness.

GREENHORN, *n* A raw youth.

GREEN-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.

GREENING, *n.* An apple.

GREENISH, *a* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as, a *greenish* yellow.

GREENISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being greenish.

GREENLY, *adv.* With a green colour; newly; freshly; immaturely.

GREEN-MANTLED, *a* Covered with [illegible]

GREENNESS, *n.* The quality of being green; viridity; as, the *greenness* of grass or of a meadow.—2. Immaturity; unripeness; *in a literal or figurative sense;* as, the *greenness* of fruit; the *greenness* of youth.—3. Freshness; vigour.—4. Newness.

GREEN'-SAND, *n.* A member of the chalk formation, called also Shanklin sand. The beds of sand, sandstone and limestone, which form the lowermost strata of the chalk formation have obtained the name of *green*-sand from the circumstance of their containing a considerable quantity of chlorite, or green earth, scattered throughout their substance. It is very common to divide the green sand into the upper greensand and the lower green-sand, the two being separated by the gault. The animal remains of green-sand are exclusively marine.

GREEN'SHANK, *n.* The common name for a well-known wading bird, referred by some ornithologists to the godwits, and by others to the snipes.

GREEN-SICKNESS, *n.* A disease of females, characterized by pale, lurid complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, and a morbid condition of the catamenial excretion.

GREENSNAKE, *n* Two species of Coluber are known by this name in the United States

GREEN-STALL, *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale

GREENSTONE, *n* [so called from a tinge of green in the colour.] A rock of the trap formation, consisting of hornblende and feldspar in the state of grains or small crystals.

GREEN-SWARD, *n.* Turf green with grass.

GREEN'-VITRIOL, *n.* A name formerly given to sulphate of iron

GREEN-WEED, *n* Dyer's weed. [*See* GENISTA.]

GREENWOOD, *n* Wood when green, as in summer

GREENWOOD, *a.* Pertaining to a greenwood; as, a *greenwood* shade.

GREES, or GRESE,† *n* In *arch*, a step or degree.

GREET, *v. t.* [Sax. *gretan, grettan*, to salute, to exclaim, to cry out, to bid farewell, to approach, to touch; G *grüssen*; D *groeten*, to greet; Sax. *grædan*, to cry; Goth. *greitan*, Dan *græder*, to weep; W. *grydian, grydiaw*, to shout, to scream or shriek, to wail, to make a vehement rough noise; perhaps L. *rudo*, to bray, to roar.] 1 To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect.

My lord, the Mayor of London comes to *greet* you. *Shak.*

2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner.—3. To congratulate.—4 To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to; Col. iv.; 2 Tim. iv.—5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes accompanied with an embrace; 1 Thess. v.—6 To meet.

GREET, *v. i.* To meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shak.*

2.† To weep; written by Spenser *greit.*

GREETED, *pp.* Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.

GREETER, *n.* One who greets.

GREETING, *ppr.* Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.

GREETING, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREEZE,† *n.* [L. *gressus.*] A step, or flight of steps. [*See* GREECE.]

GREF'FIER, *n.* [Fr. *See* GRAFT.] A registrar, or recorder.

GRE'GAL, *a.* [L. *grex.*] Pertaining to a flock.

GREGA'RIAN, *a.* [*See* GREGARIOUS.] Belonging to the herd or common sort.

GREGA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *gregarius*, from *grex*, a herd.] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone Cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals. Many species of birds are *gregarious.* Rapacious animals are generally not *gregarious.*

GREGA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

GREGA'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

GREG'GOE, *n.* A short jacket.

GREGO'RIAN, *a.* Denoting what belongs to Gregory The *Gregorian* calendar is one which shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter, and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts. The *Gregorian* year is the ordinary year, as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582; consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 seconds, with an additional day every fourth year. A *Gregorian chant* is choral music according to the eight celebrated church modes, as arranged by Pope Gregory.—*Gregorian telescope*, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards of Edinburgh.

GREIT,† *v. i.* [Goth. *greitan.*] To lament; to weep.

GREITH,† *v. t.* [Sax *geraedian*, to prepare; *ge* and *hraede*, ready.] To make ready.

GREITH,† *n.* Goods; furniture. [*See* GRAITH.]

GRE'MIAL, *a.* [L. *gremium.*] Belonging to the lap or bosom.

GRENADE, *n.* [Sp. *granada*, Fr. *grenade*, a pomegranate, or *grained* apple.] In *the art of war*, a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with powder, which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies. This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy in trenches and other lodgments.

GRENADIER, *n.* [from Fr. *grenade*, Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate tree; so called, it is said, from the cap worn, which resembled the flowers of that tree; or as others allege, so called from carrying and throwing hand grenades. The latter is the opinion of Lunier.] 1. A foot soldier, wearing a high cap. Grenadiers are usually tall active soldiers, distinguished from others chiefly by their dress and arms; a company of them is usually attached to each battalion.—2. A fowl found in Angola, in Africa.

GREN'ATIFORM, *a.* Being in the form of grenatite.

GREN'ATITE, *n* Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral of a dark reddish brown. It occurs imbedded in mica slate, and in talc, and is infusible by the blowpipe. It is also called prismatic garnet.

GRE'S, *n.* [Fr.] Sandstone, or grit.

GRESSO'RIAL, *a.* [L. *gressus*, a going,

step.] In *ornithology*, a term applied to the feet of birds which have three toes forward, two of which are connected, and one behind, adapted for walking.

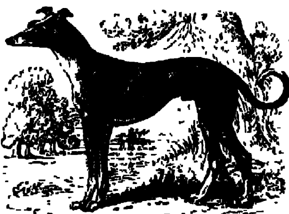
GREW, *pret.* of *grow*.

GREW'IA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Gynandria, order octandria, and of the nat. order *Tiliaceæ*, so named in honour of Dr. Grew, celebrated for his work on the anatomy of vegetables. The species are distributed chiefly through tropical countries. The fruit of several species is used by the Indians for making sherbet; the *grewia elastica* is valued for the strength and elasticity of its wood.

GREWT, *n.* A term among *miners*, signifying earth of a different colour from the rest, found on the banks of rivers, as they are searching for mines.

GREY. *See* GRAY.

GREY'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund*.] A tall fleet dog, kept for the chase. The *canis graius*, Linn., a variety of dog remarkable for the keenness of its sight,



Greyhound.

the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, and its great swiftness in the chase. There are many varieties of the greyhound, from the Irish greyhound and Highland breed, to the smooth haired southern breed, and the Italian greyhound.

GREY STOCK BRICKS. The hardest of the main bricks. They are of a pale brown colour.

GREY'STONE, *n.* A rock of grayish or greenish colour, composed of felspar and augite.

GREYWACKE. *See* GRAYWACKE.

GREY-WEATHERS, *n.* The name given to large boulders of siliceous sandstone. Of this kind are the stones forming the Druidical temple at Stonehenge.

GRICE, *n.* A little pig.

GRID'DLE, *n.* [W. *greidell*, from *greidiaw*, to heat, singe, scorch.] A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

GRIDE, *v. t.* [It. *gridare*; Fr. *crier*; Eng. to *cry*; Sax. *grædan*. *See* GREET.] To grate, or to cut with a grating sound: to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as, the *griding* sword.

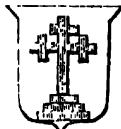
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*. *Spenser*.

GRID'ELIN, *n.* [Fr. *gris de lin*, flax gray.] A colour mixed of white and red, or a gray violet.

GRIDING, *ppr.* Grating; cutting with a grating sound.

GRID'IRON, *n.* [W. *grediaw*; Ir. *greadam*, to heat, scorch, roast, and *iron*. *See* GRIDDLE.] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals. —*Gridiron pendulum*, a pendulum contrived by Harrison for counteracting the variations in length to which the common pendulum is subject from changes of temperature. It consists of five steel rods, and four of brass, placed in an alternate order, (the middle rod being of steel, to which the pendulum ball is suspended) and so connected together at their ends; that while the expansion of the steel rods has a tendency to lengthen the pendulum, the expansion of the brass rods acting upwards tends to shorten it, the expansion of the brass rods being nearly double that of the steel rods. Thus, the expansions and contractions of the brass and steel rods are made to balance and correct each other, and so preserve the pendulum invariably of the same length.

GRIEC'ES, *n. plur.* [*See* GREECE.] In *her.*, steps or degrees, such as those upon which crosses are sometimes placed.



Crosslet on Grieces.

GRIEF, *n.* [D. *grief*, hurt; Fr. *grief*, and *grever*, to oppress; L. *gravis*. *See* GRAVE and AGGRAVATE. The sense is pressure or oppression.] 1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret. We experience *grief* when we lose a friend, when we incur loss, when we consider ourselves injured, and by sympathy we feel *grief* at the misfortunes of others.—2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. We feel *grief* when we have offended or injured a friend, and the consciousness of having offended the Supreme Being fills the penitent heart with the most poignant *grief*.—3. Cause of sorrow, that which afflicts

Who were a *grief* of mind to Isaac and Rebekah. Gen. xxvi.

A foolish son is a *grief* to his father; Prov. xvii.

GRIEF-EMBITTERED, *a.* Embittered by grief.

GRIEFFUL, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow.

GRIEFLESS, *a.* Without grief.

GRIEFSHOT, *a.* Pierced with grief.

GRIEVABLE,† *a.* Lamentable.

GRIEVANCE, *n.* [from *grief*.] That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses, or injures, implying a sense of wrong done, or a continued injury, and therefore applied only to the effects of *human* conduct; never to providential evils. The oppressed subject has the right to petition for a redress of *grievances*.

GRIEVE, *v. t.* [D. *grieven*; Fr. *grever*, to oppress; L. *gravo*, from *gravis*. *See* GRAVE.] 1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. Nothing *grieves* a parent like the conduct of a profligate child.—2. To afflict; to inflict pain on.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men; Lam. iii.

3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in.—4. To offend; to displease; to provoke.

Grieve not the holy Spirit of God; Eph. iv.

GRIEVE, *v. i.* To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow: to mourn. We *grieve at* the loss of friends or property. We *grieve at* the misfortunes of others. We *grieve for* our own misfortunes, follies, and vices, as well as *for* those of our children. It is followed by *at* or *for*

GRIEVED, *pp.* Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow.

GRIEVER, *n.* He or that which grieves.

GRIEVING, *ppr.* Giving pain; afflicting.—2. Sorrowing; exercised with grief; mourning.

GRIEVINGLY, *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, *a.* [from *grieve*, or *grief*.] Heavy; oppressive; burdensome; as, a *grievous* load of taxes.—2. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.

Correction is *grievous* to him that forsaketh the way; Prov. xv.

3. Causing grief or sorrow.

The thing was very *grievous* in Abraham's sight, because of his son; Gen. xxi.

4. Distressing.

The famine was very *grievous* in the land; Gen. xii.

5. Great; atrocious.

Because their sin is very *grievous*; Gen. xviii.

6. Expressing great uneasiness; as, a *grievous* complaint.—7. Provoking; offensive; tending to irritate; as, *grievous* words; Prov. xv.—8. Hurtful; destructive; causing mischief; as, *grievous* wolves; Acts xx.

GRIEVOUSLY, *adv.* With pain; painfully; with great pain or distress; as, to be *grievously* afflicted.—2. With discontent, ill will, or grief.—3. Calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness, distress, or grief.—4. Atrociously; as, to sin or offend *grievously*.

GRIEVOUSNESS, *n.* Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress; as, the *grievousness* of a burden.—2. Pain; affliction; calamity; distress; as, the *grievousness* of sickness, war, or famine. —3. Greatness; enormity; atrociousness; as, the *grievousness* of sin.

GRIF'FIN, *n.* A sportive name given, in India, to new comers from Britain; a greenhorn.

GRIF'FON, or GRIF'FIN, *n.* [Fr. *griffon*; G. *greif*; D. *griffioen*; L. *gryps*, *gryphus*.] In the natural history of the ancients, an imaginary animal said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings, and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient medals, and is still borne in coat-armour. It is also an ornament of Greek architecture.



Griffin.

GRIF'FON-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a griffon.

GRIG, *n.* A small eel; the sand eel.—2. A merry creature.—3.† Health.

GRILL,† *v. t.* [Fr. *griller*.] To broil.

GRILL,† *a.* Shaking with cold.

GRILLADE, *n.* [Fr.] Broiled meat, or something broiled.

GRIL'LAGE, *n.* In *engineering*, a framework composed of heavy beams laid longitudinally, and crossed at right angles, by similar beams notched upon them, used to sustain foundations, and prevent their irregular settling in soils of unequal compressibility. The grillage is firmly bedded, and the earth packed into the interstices between the beams: a flooring of thick planks, termed a platform, is then laid on it, and on this the foundation courses rest. [*See* GRATING.]

GRIL'LY,† *v. t.* To harass.

GRILSE, *n.* In *Scotland*, a salmon not fully grown.

GRIM, *a.* [Sax. *grim*, fierce, rough, ferocious; *gram*, raging, fury; *gremian*, to provoke; D. *gram*, angry; *grimmen*, to growl; *grimmig*, grim; *grommen*, to grumble; G. *grimm*, furious, grim; *grimmen*, to rage; *gram*, grief, sorrow; Dan. *grim*, stern, grim, peevish; *gram*, grudging, hating, peevish; W. *gremiaw*, to gnash, to snarl, from *rhem*, whence *rhemial*, to mutter. Hence Fr. *grimace*. These words belong probably to the root of L. *fremo*, which has a different prefix, Gr. βρέμω, Eng. *grumble*, *rumble*, Ir. *grim*, war.] 1. Fierce; ferocious; impressing terror; frightful; horrible; as, a *grim* look; a *grim* face; *grim* war.—2. Ugly; ill-looking.—3. Sour; crabbed; peevish; surly.

GRIM'-FACED, *a.* Having a stern countenance.

GRIM'-GRINNING, *a.* Grinning with a fierce countenance.

GRIM'-VISAGED, *a.* Grim-faced.

GRIMACE, *n.* [Fr. from *grim*, or its root; Sp. *grimazo*.] 1. A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation, or insolence.—2. An air of affectation. [The French words, *chagrin*, *double-entendre*, *éclaircissement*, *embarras*, *équivoque*, *foible*, *grimace*, *naiveté*, *ridicule*, are now in common use.]

GRIMÄCED, *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRIMAL'KIN, *n.* [Qu. Fr *gris*, gray, and *malkin*.] The name of an old cat

GRIME, *n.* [Ice. *gryma*, Sax. *hrum*, soot; Rabbinic, כרים *kerim*, soot.] Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply ingrained.

GRIME, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt.

GRIM'LY, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look.

GRIM'LY, *adv.* Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of fury or ferocity.—2. Sourly; sullenly.

GRIM'NESS, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRI'MY, *a.* Full of grime; foul.

GRIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *grinnian*; G. *greinen*, *grinsen*. In W. *ysgyrnwg* is a grin or snarl, and *ysgorn*, scorn.] 1. To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn.

Fools *grin* on fools. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth, as in anguish.

GRIN, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.

GRIN,† *n.* A snare or trap.

GRIN, *v. t.* To express by grinning.

He *grinned* horribly a ghastly smile. *Milton.*

GRIND, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. ground*. [Sax. *grindan*. This word, if *n* is radical, may be allied to *rend*; if not, it coincides with *grate*.] 1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to triturate.

Take the millstones and *grind* meal; Is. xlvii.

We say, to *grind meal*, but this is an elliptical phrase. The true phrase is, to *grind corn to meal*.—2. To break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth.—3. To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone; as, to *grind* an axe or scythe.—4. To make smooth; to polish by friction; as, to *grind* glass.—5. To rub one against another.

Harsh sounds, and the *grinding* of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

6. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; as, to *grind* the faces of the poor; Is. iii.—7. To crush in pieces; to ruin; Matt. xxi.—8. To grate; as, *grinding* pains.

GRIND, *v. i.* To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill.—2. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; as, the *grinding* jaws.—3. To be ground or pulverized by friction. Corn will not *grind* well before it is dry.—4. To be polished and made smooth by friction. Glass *grinds* smooth.—5. To be sharpened by grinding. Steel *grinds* to a fine edge.

GRINDER, *n.* One that grinds, or moves a mill.—2. The instrument of grinding.—3. A tooth that grinds or chews food; a double tooth; a jaw-tooth.—4. In *the plural*, the teeth in general.

GRINDING, *ppr.* Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levigating; chewing.—2. Making sharp; making smooth or polishing by friction.

GRINDING, *n.* A mechanical process in which certain effects are produced by the attrition of two surfaces. This process is of extensive use in various mechanical arts, as in *grinding* corn, *grinding* lenses, to give them a certain figure and polish; cocks and valves are ground into their seats, to promote intimate contact; colours are ground, to promote the intimate mixture of the colouring matter with the oil; and cutlery and tools are ground, to impart to them a sharp edge.

GRINDSTONE, *n.* A sandstone used for grinding or sharpening tools. Grindstones are of a flat circular form, mounted on spindles, and turned by a winch-handle. The finer sort of grindstones, and what are called whitening or polishing stones by the Sheffield cutlers, are from different rocks in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire. *Grindlestone*, used by old writers, is obsolete.

GRIN'NER, *n.* [*See* GRIN.] One that grins.

GRIN'NING, *ppr.* Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; a showing of the teeth.

GRIN'NINGLY, *adv.* With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, *n.* The griffon.

GRIP, *n.* [Dan. *greb*; G. *griff*. *See* GRIPE.] A grasp; a holding fast.

GRIP,† *n.* [D. *groep*; Sax. *græp*.] A small ditch or furrow.

GRIP,† *v. t.* To trench; to drain.

GRIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gripan*; G. *greifen*; Fr. *gripper*; W. *grab*, a cluster, a grape; *grabin*, a clasping; *grabiniaw*, to grapple, to scramble. Qu. Sans. *grapipan*. These words may be allied in origin to L. *rapio*.] 1. To seize; to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers.—2 To hold fast; to hold with the fingers closely pressed.—3. To seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely.—4. To close the fingers; to clutch.—5. To pinch; to press; to compress.—6. To give pain to the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction.—7. To pinch; to straiten; to distress; as, *griping* poverty.

GRIPE, *v. i.* To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions; as, a *griping* miser.—2. To feel the colic.—3. To lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

GRIPE, *n.* Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms.—2. Squeeze; pressure.—3. Oppression; cruel exactions.—4. Affliction; pinching distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty.—5. In *seamen's language*, the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.—6. *Gripes*, in the *plural*, pain in the intestines of the character of that which accompanies a lax. This sort of pain in the intestines is technically called *tormina*.—7. *Gripes*, in *seamen's language*, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure the boats.

GRIPEFUL, *a.* Disposed to gripe.

GRIPER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRIPING, *ppr.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

GRIPING, *n.* A pinching or grasp; a peculiar pain of the intestines.—2. In *seamen's language*, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course.

GRIPINGLY, *adv.* With a peculiar pain in the intestines.

GRIP'PLE,† [from *gripe*.] Griping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling.—2.† Grasping fast; tenacious.

GRIP'PLENESS,† *n.* Covetousness.

GRIS, *n.* [Fr. *gris*, gray.] A kind of fur.

GRISAM'BER,† used by Milton for *ambergris*.

GRISE,† *n.* A step or scale of steps [L. *gressus*, Sw. *resa*. *See* GREESE.]—2.† A swine.

GRISETTE',† *n* (griset'.) [Fr.] A tradesman's wife or daughter.

GRIS'KIN,† *n.* [*See* GRISE.] The spine of a hog.

GRIS'LEA, *n.* A genus of tropical plants, of the class Octandria, order monogynia, Linn.; and of the nat. order Lythraceæ. The plants of this genus consist of shrubs with opposite, very entire leaves, dotted on the under surface with dark coloured glands. The species are three in number, of which *Grislea tomentosa* is the best known, and most useful. Its flowers are employed in India for dyeing a red colour, and also, in *med.*, as an astringent. *G. secunda* is found in South America.

GRIS'LY, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [Sax. *grislic*; G. *grass*, *grässlich* and *graus*; W. *erys*, dire, shocking, that causes to start, from *rhys*, a rushing; Sax. *agrisan*, to shudder.] Frightful; horrible; terrible; as, *grisly* locks; a *grisly* countenance; a *grisly* face; a *grisly* spectre; a *grisly* bear.

GRIS'ONS, *n.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

GRIST, *n.* [Sax. *grist*; Eth. *charats*, to grind, coinciding with Heb. and Ch. חרץ, *charats*.] 1. Properly, that which is ground; hence, corn ground; but in common usage, it signifies corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store. *Tusser.*

2. Supply; provision.—3. Profit; gain; [as in Latin *emolumentum*, from *molo*, to grind;] in the phrase, it brings *grist* to the mill.

GRIS'TLE, *n.* (gris'l.) [Sax. *gristle*;

perhaps the L. *curtil*, in *cartilago; cartil* for *cratil*. Qu. Gr. κάρτερος, κρατερός, strong, or Ir. *crislion*, sinews.] A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies, chiefly in those parts where a small easy motion is required, as in the nose, ears, larynx, trachea, and sternum. It covers the ends of all bones which are united by movable articulations.

GRIST'LY, *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous; as, the *gristly* rays of fins connected by membranes.

GRIST'MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, *n.* [Sax. *greot* or *gryt*, *grytta;* G. *gries*, grit; *grütze*, groats; Sw. *grus;* probably allied to *grate;* Dan. *grytter*, to bruise or grate; W. *grut*, *grud*, the latter from *rhud*, a cast, or driving forward.] 1. The coarse part of meal.—2. Oats hulled, or coarsely ground; written also *groats*.—3. Sand or gravel; rough hard particles.—4. Sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated. Hard sandstones are called *grits* in the north of England, and indeed many soft sandstones are so termed. In particular districts some distinctive terms are applied, as *millstone grit*, *red grit*, *white grit*, *grindstone grit*, &c. In *geol.*, the most remarkable rocks, to which the word *grit* is applied, are, the *calcareous grit*, a part of the middle oolite formation; the *millstone grit*, which contains beds of quartz pebbles, and is altogether a coarse, irregularly laminated rock.

GRITH,† *n.* Agreement.

GRIT'STONE. *See* GRIT.

GRIT'TIE, *a.* A term in *her.*, used to express the field, when composed equally of metal and colour.

GRIT'TINESS, *n.* The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone.

GRIT'TY, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

GRIZ'ELIN. *See* GRIDELIN.

GRIZ'ZLE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *gris*, gray.] Gray; a gray colour; a mixture of white and black.

GRIZ'ZLED, *a.* Gray; of a mixed colour; Gen. xxxi.

GRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray.

GROAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *granian*, *grunan;* W. *grwnan;* L. *grunnio;* Fr. *gronder;* Ar. *ranna*, Heb and Ch. רן, *ranan*, to cry out, to groan; L. *rana*, a frog.] 1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow.

For we that are in this tabernacle, do *groan*, being burdened; 2 Cor. v.

2. To sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted; or to complain of oppression. A nation *groans* under the weight of taxes.

GROAN, *n.* A deep, mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish.—2. Any low, rumbling sound; as, the *groans* of roaring wind.

GROANFUL, *a.* Sad; inducing groans.

GROANING, *ppr.* Uttering a low mournful sound.

GROANING, *n.* The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow.

I have heard the *groaning* of the children of Israel; Ex. vi.

2. In *hunting*, the cry or noise of the buck.

GROAT, *n.* (grawt.) [D. *groot*, G. *grot*, that is, *great*, a *great* piece or coin; so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III., the English had no silver coin larger than a penny.] 1. An English money of account, equal to four pence.—2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

GROATS, *n.* [*See* GRIT.] Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROATS'-WORTH, *n.* The value of a groat.

GRO'CER, *n.* [This is usually considered as formed from *gross*, but in other languages, the corresponding word is from the name of plants, herbs, or spices; D. *kruidenier*, from *kruid*, an herb, wort, spices; *würzkrämer*, a dealer in worts, herbs, or spices; Sw. *kryddkrämare*. The French, Spanish, and Portuguese use words formed from the name of spice, and the Italian is from the same word as *drug*. It would seem then that a *grocer*, whatever may be the origin of the name, was originally a seller of spices and other vegetables.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

GRO'CERY, *n.* A grocer's shop.—2. The commodities sold by grocers,—usually in the plural.

GROG, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; more particularly applied to rum and water cold, without sugar.

GROG'-BLOSSOM, *n.* A rum bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess; a deformity that marks the beastly vice of intemperance.

GROG'DRINKER, *n.* One addicted to drinking grog.

GROG'GY, *a.* A *groggy* horse is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.—2. In *vulgar language*, tipsy; intoxicated.

GROG'RAM, } *n.* [It. *grossagrana*,
GROG'RAN, } gross grain.] A kind of stuff made of silk and mohair.

'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

GROIN, *n.* [Ice. and Goth. *grein*.] 1. The depressed part of the human body lying between the belly and the thigh.—2. In *arch.*, the line made by



Groin.

the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle. In Gothic vaults the groins are always covered with ribs, while other ribs are occasionally applied to the plain surfaces of the vaulting cells. The three classes of vaulting ribs may be designated as groin ribs, ridge ribs, and surface ribs. The diagonal rib is that which occupies the groin of a quadripartite vault, and, therefore, the diagonal of its plan.—3. [Fr. *groin;* Gr. ῥίν.] The snout or nose of a swine.

GROIN,† *v. i.* To groan.

GROIN'ED, *a.* Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semicylinders or arches.

GROIN'ED CEILING, or **GROIN'ED ROOF**, *n.* A ceiling formed by three or more intersecting vaults, every two of which form a groin at the intersection, and all the groins meet in a common point called the apex or summit. The curved surface between two adjacent groins is termed the sectroid. Groined roofs are common to Classic and mediæval architecture, but it is in



Groined Roof, Salisbury Cathedral.

the latter style that they are seen in their greatest perfection. In this style, by increasing the number of intersecting vaults, varying their plans, and covering their surface with ribs and veins, great variety and richness were obtained, and at length the utmost limit of complexity was reached in the fan groin tracery vaulting.

GROM'ET, } *n.* [Arm. *grom*, a curb,
GROM'MET, } Fr. *gourmette*.] Among *seamen*, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid in three times round, used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay.

GROM'WELL, } *n.* Lithospermium; a
GROM'IL, } genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Boraginaceæ. Four species are found in Britain. The seeds of the *L. officinale* were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness, to be efficacious in calculous and gravelly disorders. They are occasionally used as diuretic for clearing the urinary passages, and for obviating strangury in the form of emulsion. The species are all remarkable for the stony hardness of the pericarp, which, when analyzed, is found to contain a greater quantity of earthy matter than any other organized substance.

GROOM, *n.* [Pers. *garma*, a keeper of horses. Qu. Flemish or old D. *grom*, a boy.] 1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant.—2. A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.—3. In *England*, an officer of the king's household; as, the *groom* of the chamber; *groom* of the stole or wardrobe.—4. *Groom* for *goom*, in *bridegroom*, is a palpable mistake.

GROOM, *v. t.* To take care of horses.

GROOVE, *n.* (groov.) [Ice. *groof;* Sw. *grop;* but it is merely a variation of *grave*. *See* GRAVE and GRIP.] 1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool. Among *joiners*, a channel in the edge of a moulding, style, or rail.—2. Among *miners*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.

GROOVE, *v. t.* [Sw. *gröpa*.] To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

GROOV'ED, *pp.* Channelled; cut with grooves. In *bot.*, marked with longitudinal ridges or furrows; as, a *grooved* stem.

GROOV'ER, *n.* A miner. [*Local.*]

GROOV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in channels.

GROPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gropian*, *grapian*; D. *grabbeln*, *greifen*; Dan. *griber*, to gripe, to grope; Sw. *grubla*, Dan. *grubler*, to search. The sense is to feel or to catch with the hand.] 1. To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind; Is. lix.

The dying believer leaves the weeping children of mortality to *grope* a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of a worldly life. *Buckminster.*

2. To seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a certain guide or means of knowledge.

GROPE, *v. t.* To search by feeling in the dark. We *groped* our way at midnight.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GROPED, *pp.* Felt in the dark.

GROPER, *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

GROPING, *ppr.* Feeling for something in darkness; searching by feeling.

GROPINGLY, *adv.* In a groping manner.

GROSS, *a.* [Fr. *gros*; Sp. *grueso*, *grosero*; L. *crassus*; a dialectical variation of *great*.] 1. Thick; bulky; particularly applied to animals; fat; corpulent; as, a *gross* man; a *gross* body.—2. Coarse; rude; rough; not delicate; as, *gross* sculpture.—3 Coarse, *in a figurative sense*; rough; mean; particularly, vulgar; obscene; indelicate; as, *gross* language; *gross* jests.—4. Thick; large; opposed to *fine*; as, wood or stone of a *gross* grain.—5. Impure; unrefined; as, *gross* sensuality.—6. Great; palpable; as, a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice.—7. Coarse; large; not delicate; as, *gross* features.—8. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure; as, a *gross* medium of sight; *gross* air; *gross* elements.—9. Unseemly; enormous; shameful; great; as, *gross* corruptions; *gross* vices.—10. Stupid; dull.

Fed her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

11. Whole; entire; as, the *gross* sum, or *gross* amount, as opposed to a sum consisting of separate or specified parts.—*Gros* [French for *gross*,] is a term used in many compound names for silks, signifying thick, strong, as *gros de Naples*, *gros de Tours*, *gros de Berlin*, all strong fabrics.

GROSS, *n.* The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; as, the *gross* of the people. [We now use *bulk*.]—2. The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; as, a *gross* of bottles. It never has the plural form. We say, *five gross* or *ten gross*.—*In the gross*, *in gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.—*By the gross*, in a like sense.—*Gross weight* is the weight of merchandise or goods, with the dust and dross, the bag, cask, chest, &c., in which they are contained, for which an allowance is to be made of tare and tret. This being deducted, the remainder or real weight is denominated *neat* or *net* weight. In *English law*, a *villain in gross* was one who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of the lord, and was transferable by deed, like chattles, from one owner to another.—*Advowson in gross*, an advowson separated from the property of a manor, and annexed to the person of its owner.—*Common in gross*, is common annexed to a man's person, and not appurtenant to land.

GROSSBEAK, *n.* A fowl of the genus Loxia, of several species. The bill is convex above and very thick at the base, from which circumstance it takes its name. Those birds are in general



Green-grossbeak (Loxia chloris).

shy and solitary, chiefly living in woods at a distance from the habitations of man. The green grossbeak is common in every part of Britain, and may be seen in every hedge, especially in winter.

GROSS-HEADED, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

GROSSLY, *adv.* In bulky or large parts; coarsely. This matter is *grossly* pulverized.—2. Greatly; palpably; enormously; as, this affair has been *grossly* misrepresented.—3. Greatly; shamefully; as, *grossly* criminal.—4. Coarsely; without refinement or delicacy; as, language *grossly* vulgar.—5. Without art or skill.

GROSSNESS, *n.* Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness; *applied to animal bodies*.—2. Thickness; spissitude; density; as, the *grossness* of vapours.—3 Coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity; as, the *grossness* of language; the *grossness* of wit.

Abhor the swinish *grossness* that delights to wound the ear of delicacy. *Dwight*

4. Greatness; enormity; as, the *grossness* of vice.

GROSSULACEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants, chiefly remarkable for comprehending the gooseberry and currant of the gardens; and consisting, in fact, of only one genus, *Ribes*, of which these fruits are different species. [*See* GOOSEBERRY, RIBES.]

GROSS'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry; as, *grossular* garnet.

GROSS'ULAR, or **GROSSULA'RE**, *n.* A rare mineral of the garnet kind, so named from its green colour. [supra.]

GROT, } *n.* [Fr. *grotte*; It. *grotta*;
GROT'TO, } G. and Dan. *grotte*; Sax. *grut*. *Grotta* is not used.] 1. A large cave or den; a subterraneous cavern; and primarily, a natural cave or rent in the earth, or such as is formed by a current of water, or an earthquake.—2. A cave for coolness and refreshment.—3. A small artificial edifice made in a garden in imitation of a natural grotto.

GROTESQUE', *a.* [Fr. *grotesque*; It. *grottesca*; from *grotto*.] Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic; resembling the figures found in the subterraneous apartments in the ancient ruins at Rome; applied to pieces of sculpture and painting, and to natural scenery; as, *grotesque* paintings; *grotesque* designs.—2. In *arch.*, applied to artificial grotto-work, decorated with rock work, shells, &c. Also, that style of ornament which, as a whole, has no type in nature, the parts of animals, plants, and other incongruous elements, being combined together.

GROTESQUE', *n.* Whimsical figures or scenery.

GROTESQUE'LY, *adv.* In a fantastical manner.

GROTESQUE'NESS, *n.* State of being grotesque.

GROUND, *n.* [Sax. *grund*; G. Dan. and Sw. *grund*. This word may be the Ir. *grian*, ground, bottom of a river or lake, from *grean*, W. *graean*, gravel. *See* GRAIN. It seems primarily to denote the gravelly bottom of a river or lake, or of the sea, which shows the appropriate sense of the verb *to ground*, as used by seamen.] 1. The surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials which compose it. We apply *ground* to soil, sand, or gravel indifferently, but never apply it to the whole mass of the earth or globe, nor to any portion of it when removed. We never say a shovel full or a load of *ground*. We say *under ground*, but not *under earth*; and we speak of the globe as divided into *land* and *water*, not into *ground* and *water*. Yet *ground*, *earth*, and *land*, are often used synonymously. We say, the produce or fruits of the *ground*, of the *earth*, or of *land*. The water overflows the *low ground*, or the *low land*

There was not a man to till the *ground*; Gen ii.

The *ground* shall give its increase, Zech. viii.

The fire ran along upon the *ground*; Exod. ix.

2. Region; territory; as, Egyptian *ground*; British *ground*; heavenly *ground*.—3. Land; estate; possession

Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds*. *Dryden.*

4. The surface of the earth, or a floor or pavement.

Dagon had fallen on his face to the *ground*; 1 Sam v.

5. Foundation; that which supports any thing. This argument stands on defensible *ground*. Hence,—6. Fundamental cause; primary reason or original principle. He stated the *grounds* of his complaint.

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness. *Sidney.*

7. First principles; as, the *grounds* of religion.—8. In *painting*, the surface on which a figure or object is represented; that surface or substance which retains the original colour, and to which the other colours are applied to make the representation; as, crimson on a white *ground*.—9. In *manufactures*, the principal colour, to which others are considered as ornamental.—10. *Grounds*, plural, the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; feces; as, coffee *grounds*; the *grounds* of strong beer.—11 The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

On that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shak.*

12. In *etching*, a gummous composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched, to prevent the nitric acid from eating, except where the ground is opened with the point of a needle.—13. Field or place of action. He fought with fury, and would not quit the *ground*.—14. In *music*, the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a con-

tinually varying melody.—15.† The foil to set a thing off.—16. Formerly, the pit of a play-house.—*To gain ground*, to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; as, an army in battle *gains ground*. Hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success; as, the army *gains ground* on the enemy. Hence,—2. To gain credit; to prevail; to become more general or extensive; as, the opinion *gains ground*.—*To lose ground*, to retire; to retreat; to withdraw from the position taken. Hence, to lose advantage. Hence,—2. To lose credit; to decline; to become less in force or extent.—*To give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage.—*To get ground*, and *to gather ground*, are seldom used.

GROUND, *v. t.* To lay or set on the ground.—2. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason, or principle; as, arguments *grounded* on reason; faith *grounded* on scriptural evidence.—3. To settle in first principles; to fix firmly.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love; Eph. iii.

GROUND, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed; as, the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water.

GROUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Grind*.

GROUND'AGE, *n.* A tax paid by a ship for standing in port.

GROUND'-ANGLING, *n.* Fishing without a float, with a bullet placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUND'-ASH, *n.* A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash.

GROUND'-BAIT, *n.* Bait for fish which sinks to the bottom of the water.

GROUND'ED, *pp.* Laid in the ground; run aground.

GROUND'EDLY, *adv.* Firmly.

GROUND'-FLOOR, *n.* Properly, that floor of a house which is at the base; but usually that which is on a level with the exterior ground. The *second* floor or story from the ground, is, according to modern usage, called the *first* floor.

GROUND'-GRU, or GROUND'-ICE, *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of rivers. The formation of ice at the bottom of running water, although a phenomenon by no means uncommon, has but very lately attracted the serious attention of scientific observers.

GROUND'-HOG, *n.* [*ground* and *hog*.] The popular name of the American Arctomys, or marmot, usually called in *New England*, woodchuck.

GROUND'-IVY, *n.* A well known plant, the *Glechoma hederacea*; called also *alehoof* and *gill*. [*See* GLECHOMA.]

GROUND'LESS, *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as, *groundless* fear.—2. Not authorized; false; as, a *groundless* report or assertion.

GROUND'LESSLY, *adv.* Without reason or cause; without authority for support.

GROUND'LESSNESS, *n.* Want of just cause, reason, or authority for support.

GROUND'LING, *n.* A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; hence, a low vulgar person.

GROUND'LY, *adv.* Upon principles; solidly. [*A bad word and not used.*]

GROUND'-MOULD, *n.* In *engineering*, a mould by which the surface of the ground is formed to any particular section. More particularly applied to the invert mould in tunnelling operations.

GROUND'-NEST, *n.* A nest on the ground.

GROUND'-NUT, *n.* A plant, the Arachis, a native of South America.

GROUND'-OAK, *n.* A sapling of oak.

GROUND'-PINE, *n.* A plant, a species of Teucrium or germander; said to be so called from its resinous smell.

GROUND'-PLAN, *n.* In *architectural drawing*, the plan of the story of a house on the same level with the surface of the ground.

GROUND'-PLANE, *n.* In *persp.*, the plane on which the objects to be represented are supposed to be situated; it is a tangent to the earth's surface.

GROUND'-PLATE, *n.* In *arch.*, the ground-plates are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROUND'-PLOT, *n.* The ground on which a building is placed.—2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

GROUND'-ROOM, *n.* A room on the ground; a lower room.

GROUNDS, *n.* In *joinery*, pieces of wood attached to a wall for nailing the finishings to. They have their outer surface flush with the plastering.

GROUND'SEL, *n.* Senecio, a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, order superflua, Linn.; and belonging to the nat. order Compositæ: numerous species have been distinguished of this genus. The *S vulgaris*, or common groundsel, is emollient, has an herbaceous and slightly acid taste, but is rejected by almost every quadruped except the hog and goat; small birds, however, are very fond of the seed.

GROUND'SEL, } *n.* [*ground*, and Sax. GROUND'SILL, } *syll*, basis, allied probably to L. *sella*, that which is set. *See* SILL.] The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; commonly called a *sill*.

GROUND SQUIRREL, *n.* A small quadruped of the genus *Tamias*, of a reddish colour, with blackish stripes on



Ground Squirrel (Tamias striatus)

its sides, residing in burrows, and found in the cold and temperate regions of both hemispheres.

GROUND'SWELL, *n.* The swell or rolling of billows in the ocean near the shore, or in water not deep.

GROUND TABLE, *n.* In *arch.*, the top of the plinth. [*See* EARTH TABLE, GRASS TABLE.]

GROUND'-TACKLE, *n.* In *ships*, the ropes and furniture belonging to anchors.

GROUND'WORK, *n.* The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the fundamentals.—2. The ground; that to which the rest are additional.—3. First principle; original reason.

GROUP, *n.* [It. *groppo*, a knot, a bunch; Fr. *groupe*. It is radically the same word as *croup*, *crupper*, rump; W. *grab*, a cluster, a grape.] 1. A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected without any regular form or arrange-



Group (Charity, after Raphael).

ment; as, a *group* of men or of trees; a *group* of isles.—2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts or other things which have some relation to each other.

GROUP, *v. t* [Fr. *grouper*.] To form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

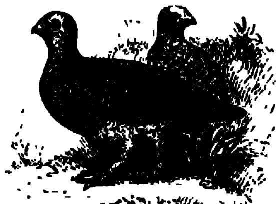
The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

GROUP'ED, *pp.* Formed or placed in a crowd.

GROUP'ING, *ppr.* Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage.

GROUP'ING, *n.* The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUSE, *n.* (grous) [Pers. *goros*, gros, a cock.] A heath-cock or cock of the wood, a fowl of the genus Tetrao. The name is given to several species, forming a particular division of the genus; such as the black game, the



Red Grouse (Tetrao Scoticus).

red game, the ptarmigan, the ruffed grouse, &c. The distinguishing mark of the *grouse* is a naked band, often of a red colour, in place of an eyebrow. [*See* CAPERCAILZIE, and MOORFOWL.]

GROUSE, *v. i.* To seek or shoot grouse.

GROUS'ING, *ppr.* Shooting grouse.

GROUT, *n* [Sax. *grut*. *See* GROAT.] 1. Coarse meal; pollard.—2. A kind of wild apple.—3. In *arch.*, mortar reduc-

ed to a state of fluidity by the addition of water; a mixture of plaster, and fine stuff, putty, or coarse stuff, used in finishing the best ceilings; also for mouldings, and sometimes for setting walls.—4. That which purges off.

GROVE, n. [Sax. *græf, graf*, a grave, a cave, a grove; Goth. *groba*; from cutting an avenue, or from the resemblance of an avenue to a channel.] 1. In *gardening*, a small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun. A grove is either open or close; open when consisting of large trees whose branches shade the ground below; close, when consisting of trees and underwood, which defend the avenues from the rays of the sun and from violent winds.—2. A wood of small extent. In *America*, the word is applied to a wood of natural growth in the field, as well as to planted trees in a garden, but only to a wood of small extent and not to a forest.—3. Something resembling a wood or trees in a wood.

Tall *groves* of masts arose in beauteous pride. *Trumbull.*

GROV'EL, v. i. (grov'l.) [Ice. *grufa*; Chaucer, *groff*, flat on the ground or face; Scot. on *groufe*; allied to *grope*, —*which see*.] 1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture.

Gaze on and *grovel* on thy face. *Shak*

To creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Milton*

2. To be low or mean; as, *grovelling* sense; *grovelling* thoughts.

GROV'ELLER, n. One who grovels; an abject wretch.

GROV'ELLING, *ppr.* Creeping; moving on the ground.—2. *a.* Mean; without dignity or elevation.

GRŌVY, *a.* Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves.

GRŌW, v. i. *pret. grew; pp. grown* [Sax. *growan*; Sw. *gro*, a contracted word; W. *crotiaw, cryth*, to grow, to swell. This is probably the same word as L. *cresco*, Russ. *rastu, rostu*, a dialectical variation of *crodh* or *grodh*. The French *croître*, and Eng. *increase*, retain the final consonant.] 1. To enlarge in bulk or stature, by a natural, imperceptible addition of matter, through ducts and secreting organs, as animal and vegetable bodies; to vegetate as plants, or to be augmented by natural process, as animals. Thus, a plant *grows* from a seed to a shrub or tree, and a human being *grows* from a fetus to a man.

He causeth the grass to *grow* for cattle; Ps. civ.

2. To be produced by vegetation; as, wheat *grows* in most parts of the world; rice *grows* only in warm climates.—3. To increase; to be augmented; to wax; as, a body *grows* larger by inflation or distension; intemperance is a *growing* evil.—4. To advance; to improve; to make progress; as, to *grow* in grace, in knowledge, in piety. The young man is *growing* in reputation.—5. To advance; to extend. His reputation is *growing*.—6. To come by degrees; to become; to reach any state; as, he *grows* more skilful, or more prudent. Let not vice *grow* to a habit, or into a habit.—7. To come forward; to advance. [*Not mu. us.*]

Winter began to *grow* fast on. *Knolles*

8. To be changed from one state to another; to become; as, to *grow* pale; to *grow* poor; to *grow* rich.—9. To proceed, as from a cause or reason. Lax morals may *grow* from errors in opinion.—10. To accrue; to come.

Why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the kings? Ezra iv.

11. To swell; to increase; as, the wind *grew* to a tempest.—*To grow out of*, to issue from; as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem.

These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

To grow up, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature or maturity.

To grow up, } To close and ad-
To grow together, } here; to become united by growth; as flesh or the bark of a tree severed. *Grow* signifies, properly, to shoot out, to enlarge; but it is often used to denote a passing from one state to another, and from greater to less.

Marriages *grow* less frequent *Paley.*

[*To grow less*, is an abuse of this word; the phrase should be *to become less*.]

GRŌW, v. t To produce; to raise; as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat. [This is a modern abusive use of *grow*.]

GRŌWER, n One who grows; that which increases.—2. One who raises or produces.

GRŌWING, *ppr.* Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving.

GROWL, v i [Gr γρυλλιζω, n grunting; Flemish *grollen* D. *krollen*, to caterwaul.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound

GROWL, v. t. To express by growling.

GROWL, n. The murmur of a cross dog.

GROWL'ER, n. A snarling cur; a grumbler.

GROWL'ING, *ppr.* Grumbling; snarling.

GRŌWN, *pp.* of *grow* Advanced; increased in growth—2. Having arrived at full size or stature; as, a *grown* woman.—*Grown over*, covered by the growth of any thing; overgrown.

GROWSE,† v. i. [Sax. *agrisan*] To shiver; to have chills

GRŌWTH, n. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; the process of springing from a germ, seed or root, and proceeding to full size, by the addition of matter, through ducts and secretory vessels. In *plants*, vegetation. We speak of slow *growth* and rapid *growth*; of early *growth*, late *growth*, and full *growth* The growth of the animal body, the development of its organs, and the supply of waste, are all dependent on the blood, that is, on the ingredients of the blood, so that only those substances can properly be called nutritious, or considered as food, which are capable of conversion into blood. The chief constituents of blood are fibrin and albumen, and these are supplied by vegetables directly, and indirectly by the flesh of herbivorous animals which feed on vegetables. Nutritious food, whether derived from animals or vegetables, contains proteine, which is the source of all the organic azotized constituents of the body. The growth of the young of mammiferous animals is effected by the supply of milk. The caseine of the milk, which is identical in composition with fibrine and albumen, serves the same purpose in the young animal, namely, the supply of blood, the increase and development of the muscular fibre, cellular tissue, nervous matter, and bones, that vegetable and animal food serve in the adult animal. Besides caseine, the milk contains butter (fat), and sugar of milk. These supply carbon and hydrogen, which are expended in the production of animal heat. [*See* NUTRITION.]—2. Product; produce; that which has grown; as, a fine *growth* of wood.—3. Production; any thing produced; as, a poem of English *growth*.—4. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.—5. Increase in extent or prevalence; as, the *growth* of trade; the *growth* of vice.—6. Advancement; progress; improvement; as, *growth* in grace or piety.

GRŌWTH OF PLANTS. *See* VEGETATION.

GROWT'HEAD, } n. [probably *gross*
GROWT'NOL, } or *great-head*.] A kind of fish.—2.† A lazy person; a lubber.

GRUB, v i. [Goth. *graban*. *See* GRAVE. The primary sense is probably to *rub*, to rake, *scrape* or scratch, as wild animals dig by scratching. Russ. *grebu*, to rake, to row; *greben*, a comb; *grob*, a grave; *groblia*, a ditch] To dig; to be occupied in digging.

GRUB, v t. To dig; mostly followed by *up*.—*To grub up*, is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging, or throwing out the soil; as, to *grub up* trees, rushes, or sedge.

GRUB, n. [from the Verb] A small worm; particularly, a hexapode or six-footed worm, produced from the egg of the beetle, which is transformed into a winged insect. Several species of *Tipula*, in the larva or grub state, are exceedingly destructive to the roots of grass and grain. The most destructive is the *Tipula oleracea*—2 A short thick man; a dwarf, in contempt.

GRUB'BER, n. One who grubs up shrubs, &c.

GRUB'BING-HOE, n. An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c, by the roots; a mattock; called also a *grub-axe*.

GRUB'BLE, v. i. [G. *grübeln*. *See* GROVEL and GRABBLE.] To feel in the dark; to grovel [*Not mu. us.*]

GRUB'STREET, n. Originally, the name of a street near Moorfields, in London (now called Milton street), much inhabited by mean writers; hence applied to mean writings; as, a *Grubstreet* poem.

GRUDGE, v. t. [W. *grwg*, a broken, rumbling noise; *grwgac*, a murmur, and, as a verb, to murmur; *grwgaçu*, to grumble; from the root of *rhwciaw*, to grunt or grumble; *rhwç*, a grunt, what is *rough*; L. *rugio*; Scot. *gruch*, to grudge, to repine; Gr. γρυζω. We see the primary sense is to grumble, and this from the root of *rough*.] 1. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves.

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say, they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

It is followed by two objects, but probably by ellipsis; as, *grudge* us, for *grudge to* us.—2. To give or take unwillingly.

Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryden.*

They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addison.*

GRUDĜE, *v. i.* To murmur; to repine; to complain; as, to *grudge* or complain of injustice.—2. To be unwilling or reluctant. *Grudge* not to serve your country.—3. To be envious.

Grudge not one against another; James v.

4. To wish in secret. [*Not used nor proper.*]—5.† To feel compunction; to grieve.

GRUDĜE, *n.* Sullen malice or malevolence; ill will; secret enmity; hatred; as, an old *grudge*.—2. Unwillingness to benefit.—3.† Remorse of conscience.

GRUDĜ'EONS,† *n plur.* Coarse meal.

GRUDĜ'ER, *n.* One that grudges; a murmurer.

GRUDĜ'ING, *ppr.* Envying; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we think he has no right to possess.

GRUDĜ'ING, *n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another.—2. Reluctance; also, a secret wish or desire.

†He had a *grudging* still to be a knave. *Dryden.*

3.† A symptom of disease.

GRUDĜ'INGLY, *adv.* Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent; as, to give *grudgingly*.

GRU'EL, *n* [Fr. *gruau;* W. *grual.*] Any kind of mixture or broth, made by boiling ingredients in water. It is usually made of the meal of oats.

GRUFF, *a.* [D. *grof;* G. *grob;* W. *gruf,* a griffon, one fierce and bold.] Of a rough or stern countenance; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh.

GRUFF'LY, *adv.* Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.

And *gruffly* looked the god. *Dryden*

GRUFF'NESS, *n.* Roughness of countenance; sternness.

GRUM, *a.* [Dan. *grum,* cruel, fierce, peevish; Sw. *grym,* id.; Dan. *gremmer,* to mourn; W. *grwm,* growling, surly; *grymian,* to grumble.] 1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly.—2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling; as, a *grum* voice.

GRUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *grommelen, grommen;* Sax. *grymetan;* Fr *grommeler;* W *grymial,* to grumble; Russ. *grom,* a loud noise, thunder; *gremlyu,* to make a loud noise, to thunder; Ir. *cruim,* thunder; probably from the root of *rumble;* Heb. Ch. Syr. רעם, *raam,* to roar, murmur, thunder; Sax. *reomian, hremman,* to *scream.*] 1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint.

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl; as, a lion *grumbling* over his prey.—3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound; as, *grumbling* thunder; a *grumbling* storm. [In this sense, *rumble* is generally used.]

GRUM'BLER, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man.

GRUM'BLING, *ppr.* Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling.

GRUM'BLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

GRUM'BLINGLY, *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.

GRUME, *n.* [Fr. *grumeau;* L. *grumus.*] A fluid in a thick viscid consistence, a clot, as of blood, &c.

GRUM'LY, *adv.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.

GRU'MOUS, *a.* Thick; concreted; clotted; as *grumous* blood.—2. In *bot.*, clubbed, knotted; contracted at intervals into knots.

GRU'MOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being clotted or concreted.

GRUND'SEL. *See* GROUNDSEL.

GRUNT, *v. i.* [Dan. *grynter;* G. *grunzen;* Sax. *grunan;* Fr. *grogner;* Lat. *grunnio.*] To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound.

GRUNT, *n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.

GRUNT'ER, *n.* One that grunts.—2. A fish of the gurnard kind.

GRUNT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.

GRUNT'ING, *n.* The guttural sound of swine and other animals.

GRUNT'INGLY, *adv.* With grunting or murmurs.

GRUNT'LE, *v. i.* To grunt. [*Not mu. us.*]

GRUNT'LING, *n* A young hog.

GRUS, or **GRUI'DÆ**, *n.* The crane family, the first and most typical genus in Cuvier's *Cultirostral* or knife-shaped billed division of *Echassiers* or stilt birds. [*See* CRANE.]

GRUTCH, for *Grudge*, is now vulgar, and not to be used.

GRY, *n* [Gr. γρυ.] 1. A measure containing one-tenth of a line.—2. Any thing very small or of little value. [*Not mu. us.*]

GRYL'LIDÆ, *n.* A family of insects belonging to the order *orthoptera*. The thighs of the posterior legs are large, the tibiæ armed with spines, the abdomen terminated by two long and slender fleshy appendages, and the tarsi of



Gryllus viridissimus

the interior and intermediate pairs of legs three-jointed. The three principal genera are *Gryllus, Gryllotalpa,* and *Tridactylus*. The common house cricket and the locust afford examples of the first of these genera; and the name mole-cricket has been applied to the insects of the second from their burrowing habits.

GRYPHÆ'A, *n.* A genus of fossil inequivalved bivalves, closely allied to the oyster, and very abundant in the secondary strata of Europe from the lias upwards to the chalk, but scarcely known in tertiary strata.

GRYPHI'TE, *n.* [L. *gryphites;* Gr. γρυπος, hooked.] Crowstone, an oblong fossil shell, narrow at the head, and wider toward the extremity, where it ends in a circular limb; the head or beak is very hooked. These shells belong to the genus *Gryphæa*, and are known in this country by the provincial term "miller's thumbs."

GUĂCHARO BIRD, *n.* A bird discovered by Humboldt in South America, of the genus Steatornis.

GUA'IACINE, *n.* A non-azotised vegetable principle discovered in the wood and bark of the *Guaiacum officinale* It forms a yellow brittle mass which has a sharp acrid taste.

GUAIA'CUM, *n.* The name of a genus of plants, and also of the resin of the species *G. officinale*, popularly called Lignum vitæ, or box wood; a tree produced in the warm climates of America.



Guaiacum officinale.

The wood is very hard, ponderous, and resinous. The resin of this tree, or guaiacum, is of a greenish cast, and much used in medicine.

GUĂNA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in the warmer parts of America.

GUĂNACO, *n.* The Auchenia Huanaca, a species of the genus of ruminant mammals, to which the lama belongs. It inhabits the Andes, and is domesticated. It is allied to the camel.

GUĂNO, *n.* A substance found upon the western coast of South America, and upon certain small islands off the coast of Southern Africa, which are the resort of large flocks of birds, and chiefly composed of their excrements in a decomposed state. It is said to form beds from fifty to sixty feet in thickness It is an excellent manure, and has of late years been extensively applied for that purpose. It acts as a source of ammonia, containing much oxalate, and urate of ammonia, with some phosphates.

GUĂRA, *n.* A bird of Brazil, the *Tantalus ruber*, about the size of a spoonbill. When first hatched, it is black; it afterward changes to gray, and then to vivid red.

GUARAN'INA, *n.* [from Sp. *guarana*, a Brazilian medicine obtained from the fruit of Paullinia sorbilis] A supposed alkaloid obtained from guarana, or Paullinia sorbilis. It possesses the general properties of the vegetable alkaloids, with peculiarities which distinguish it from the rest.

GUARANTEE', *n.* A warrantor. [*See* GUARANTEE, the Noun.]

GUAR'ANTEE, or **GUAR'ANTY**, *v. t.* [Fr. *garantir;* W. *gwarantu*, from *gwar*, secure, smooth, or rather from *gwara*, to fend, to fence, the root of *guard*, that is, to drive off, to hold off, to stop; D. *waaren*, to preserve, to indemnify; Sax. *werian*, to defend; Eng. to *ward;* allied to *warren*, &c. *See* WARRANT] 1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to oblige one's self to see that another's engagements are performed; to secure the performance of; as, *to guarantee* the execution of a treaty.—2. To undertake to secure to another, at all

events, as claims, rights, or possessions.—3. To indemnify; to save harmless.

GUAR'ANTEE, or GUAR'ANTY, *n.* (gar'anty.) [Fr. *garant;* Sp. *garantia;* Arm. *goarand;* Ir. *barranta;* W. *gwarant.*] 1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; an undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed. We say, a clause of *guarantee* in a treaty.—2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed.

GUAR'ANTEED, or GUAR'ANTIED, *pp.* Warranted. [*See* the Verb.]

GUAR'ANTOR, *n.* (gar'antor.) A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed; also, one who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

GUÄRD, *v. t.* (gärd.) [Fr. *garder;* It. *guardare,* to keep, preserve, defend; also, to look, to behold; W. *gwara,* to fend, or guard, to fence, to play. The primary sense is to strike, strike back, repel, beat down, or to turn back or stop; hence, to keep or defend, as by repelling assault or danger. The sense of seeing, looking, is secondary, from the sense of *guarding,* and we retain a similar application of the root of this word in *beware;* or it is from the sense of reaching, or casting the eye, or from turning the head. This is the English to *ward.* In W. *gwar* is secure, mild, placid, that is, set, fixed, held. It seems to be allied to G. *wahr,* true, L. *verus; wahren,* to keep, to last, to hold out; *bewahren,* to keep or preserve, *bewähren,* to verify, to confirm; D. *waar,* true; *waaren,* to keep, preserve, indemnify, *waarande,* a warren, and guarantee; *waarison,* a garrison; Dan. *varr,* wary, vigilant, watching; Eng. *ware, aware;* Dan. *værger,* to guard, defend, maintain; *vare,* a guard or watch, *wares,* merchandise; *varer,* to keep, last, endure; Sw. *vara,* to watch, and to be, to exist; Dan. *værer,* to be; Sax. *warian, werian,* to guard, to defend, to be wary. The sense of *existing* implies extension or continuance. *See* REGARD and REWARD.] 1. To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety. We *guard* a city by walls and forts. A harbour is *guarded* by ships, booms, or batteries. Innocence should be *guarded* by prudence and piety. Let observation and experience *guard* us against temptations to vice.—2. To secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence.

> Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with caution. *Broome.*

3. To accompany and protect; to accompany for protection; as, to *guard* a general on a journey; to *guard* the baggage of an army.—4.† To adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments.—5. To gird; to fasten by binding.

GUÄRD, *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defence; to be cautious; to be in a state of defence or safety. *Guard* against mistakes, or against temptations.

GUÄRD, *n.* [Fr. *garde;* Sp. *guarda;* Eng. *ward.*] 1. Defence; preservation or security against injury, loss, or attack.—2. That which secures against attack or injury; that which defends. Modesty is the *guard* of innocence.—3. A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; he or they whose business is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise. Kings have their *guards* to secure their persons. Joseph was sold to Potiphar, a captain of Pharaoh's *guard.*—4. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed. Be on your *guard.* Temerity puts a man off his *guard.*—5. That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression.

> They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

6. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.—7. In *fencing,* a posture of defence.—8.† An ornamental lace, hem, or border.—9. The railing of the promenade deck of a steamer, intended to secure persons from falling overboard.—*Advanced guard,* or *van-guard,* in *milit. affairs,* a body of troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise, or give notice of danger.—*Rear guard,* a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.—*Life guard,* a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.

GUÄRD'-BOAT, *n.* A boat appointed to row the rounds among ships of war in a harbour, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out.

GUÄRD'-CHAMBER, *n.* A guard-room; 1 Kings xiv.

GUÄRD'-ROOM, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

GUÄRD'-SHIP, *n.* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbour or river, and to receive impressed seamen.

GUÄRD'ABLE, *a.* That may be protected.

GUÄRD'AGE,† *n.* Wardship.

GUÄRD'ANT,† *a.* Acting as guardian.—2. In *her.,* having the face turned toward the spectator; as a lion *guardant.*

GUÄRD'ED, *pp.* Defended; protected; accompanied by a guard; provided with means of defence.—2. *a.* Cautious; circumspect. He was *guarded* in his expressions.—3. Framed or uttered with caution; as, his expressions were *guarded.*

GUÄRD'EDLY, *adv.* With circumspection.

GUÄRD'EDNESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection.

GUÄRD'ER, *n.* One that guards.

GUÄRD'FUL, *a.* Wary; cautious.

GUÄRD'IAN, *n.* [from *guard;* Fr. *gardien;* Sp. *guardian.*] 1. A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom any thing is committed for preservation from injury.—2. In *law,* one who is chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan who is a minor, or of any person who is not of sufficient discretion to manage his own concerns. The person committed to the care of a guardian is called his *ward.*—*Guardian of the spiritualities,* the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted, during the vacancy of the see.—*Guardian of the temporalities,* he to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of the see are committed for the like period.

GUÄRD'IAN, *a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector; as, a *guardian* angel; *guardian* care.

GUÄRD'IANESS,† *n.* A female guardian.

GUÄRD'IANSHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

GUÄRD'ING, *ppr.* Defending; protecting; securing; attending protection.

GUÄRD'IRONS, *n.* Curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter, to defend them from injury.

GUÄRD'LESS, *a.* Without a guard or defence.

GUÄRD'SHIP, *n.* Care; protection.—2. A vessel of war for superintending marine affairs in a harbour or river.

GUA'RISH,† *v. t.* [Fr. *guérir.*] To heal.

GUÄVA, *n.* An American tree, and its fruit, of the genus Psidium. It is of two species, the pyriferum or white guava, and pomiferum or red guava



Guava (Psidium pyriferum)

The fruit or berry is large and oval-shaped, like a pomegranate, which it resembles in its astringent quality. The pulp is of an agreeable flavour, and of this fruit is made a delicious jelly.

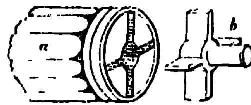
GU'BERNATE,† *v. t.* [L. *guberno.*] To govern.

GUBERNA'TION, *n.* [L. *gubernatio.* *See* GOVERN.] Government; rule direction. [*Little used.*]

GU'BERNATIVE, *a.* Governing.

GUBERNATO'RIAL, *a.* [L. *gubernator.*] Pertaining to government, or to a governor.

GUD'GEON, *n.* (gud'jin.) [Fr. *goujon.*] 1. A small fish of the genus Cyprinus, a fish easily caught, and hence,—2. A person easily cheated or insnared.—3. A bait; allurement; something to be caught to a man's disadvantage.—4. In *mech.,* that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar, formerly meaning the portion revolving in immediate contact with the bearings. It is now applied only when



a Wooden shaft, *b* Gudgeon.

that part is separate from and independent of the body of the shaft. The form of gudgeons and the mode of their insertion, depend upon the form and material of the shaft.—*Sea-gudgeon,* the black goby or rock fish.

GUEL'DER-ROSE, or GEL'DER-ROSE, *n.* The *Viburnum opulus* of Linn., a flowering shrub, indigenous in Britain.

GUELF, GUELPH, } *n.* The Guelfs, so called from the name of a family, composed a faction formerly in Italy, opposed to the Ghibellines.

GUER'DON,† *n.* (ger'don.) [Fr. from the same root as *reward*, Norm. *regarde.*] A reward; requital; recompence; *in a good or bad sense*

GUER'DON,† *v. t.* To reward.

GUER'DONABLE, *a.* Worthy of reward.

GUER'DONED,† *pp.* Rewarded.

GUERDONLESS,† *a.* Unrecompensed.

GUESS, *v. t.* [D. *gissen*; Ir. *geasam*; Russ. *gadayu.*] 1. To conjecture; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge; to judge at random, either of a present unknown fact, or of a future fact.

First, if thou canst, the harder reason *guess.* *Pope.*

2. To judge or form an opinion from some reasons that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence. From slight circumstances or occasional expressions, we *guess* an author's meaning.—3. To hit upon by accident.—4. To suppose; to think; to be inclined to believe.

Your own people have informed you I *guess*, by this time *Middleton.*

GUESS, *v. i.* To conjecture; to judge at random. We do not know which road to take, but we must *guess* at it.

GUESS, *n.* Conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or grounds.

A poet must confess
His art 's like physic, but a happy *guess*
Dryden.

GUESS'ED, *pp.* Conjectured; divined.

GUESS'ER, *n.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing.

GUESS'ING, *ppr.* Conjecturing; judging without certain evidence, or grounds of opinion

GUESS'INGLY, *adv* By way of conjecture

GUEST, *n.* (gest.) [Sax. *gest*; G and D *gast*; W. *gwêst*, a going out, a visit, an inn, a lodging; also, to visit, to be a guest; *gwes*, a going; Russ *gost*, a guest. This is the Latin *visito*, Eng. *visit*, with the Celtic prefix.] 1 A stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place, either for a night or for a longer time —2. A visitor; a stranger or friend, entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise.

The wedding was furnished with *guests*, Matt. xxii.

GUEST'-CHAMBER, *n* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests; Mark xiv.

GUEST'-RITE, *n.* Office due to a guest

GUEST'-ROPE, } *n.* A rope to tow
GUESS'-ROPE, } with, or to make fast a boat.

GUEST'WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a guest.

GUG'GLE. *See* GURGLE.

GUHR, *n.* A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ochre

GUIDABLE, *a.* That may be guided or governed by council.

GUIDAGE, *n.* [*See* GUIDE.] The reward given to a guide for services. [*Lit us*]

GUIDANCE, *n.* [*See* GUIDE.] The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading. Submit to the *guidance* of age and wisdom.

GUIDE, *v. t.* (gide.) [Fr. *guider*; Sp. *guiar*, to guide; *guia*, a guide, and in *seamen's language*, a *guy.*] 1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; as, to *guide* an enemy or a traveller, who is not acquainted with the road or course.

The meek will he *guide* in judgment; Ps xxv.

2. To direct; to order.

He will *guide* his affairs with discretion; Ps cxii

3. To influence; to give direction to. Men are *guided* by their interest, or supposed interest.—4. To instruct and direct. Let parents *guide* their children to virtue, dignity, and happiness. —5. To direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.

I will that the younger women marry, bear children, and *guide* the house; 1 Tim. v.

GUIDE, *n.* [F. *guide*; It. *guida*; Sp. *guia.*] 1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor. The army followed the *guide.* The traveller may be deceived by his *guide.*—2 One who directs another in his conduct or course of life.

He will be our *guide*, even to death; Ps xlviii.

3. A director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts. Experience is one of our best *guides.*

GUIDED, *pp.* Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed and directed.

GUIDELESS, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director.

GUIDEPOST, *n* A post at the forks of a road, for directing travellers the way.

GUIDER, *n.* A guide; one who guides or directs

GUIDING, *ppr* Leading; conducting; directing; superintending.

GUIDON, *n.* [Fr.] The flag or standard of a troop of cavalry, or the standard-bearer.

GUILD, *n* (gild) [Sax *geld, gield, gild*, or *gyld*; D *gild*; G. *gilde*; so called, it is said, from *geldan, gildan*, to pay, because each member of the society was to pay something toward the charge and support of the company.] In *England*, a society, fraternity, or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce The merchant-guilds of our ancestors answer to our modern corporations They were licensed by the king and governed by laws and orders of their own. Hence the name *Guildhall*, or hall of the London guilds or corporations. *Guild* or *Guildry*, in *the Royal Burghs of Scotland*, is used for a company of merchants who are freemen of the burgh. Every royal burgh has a dean of guild, who is elected annually by the members of the guildry. He has a seat at the council-board as the representative of the guildry, he presides at their meetings, manages the funds with the assistance of several assessors, and takes cognisance of various other affairs connected with the guildry. [*See* DEAN.]

GUILD'ABLE, *a.* Liable to a tax.

GUILD'ER, or **GILD'ER,** *n.* A coin in Holland worth 2s. 4d. English.

GUILD'RY. *See* GUILD.

GUILE, *n.* (gile.) [Qu. Old French *guille* or *gille.* It may be the Celtic form of Eng. *wile.*] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit; *usually in a bad sense.*

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war.
Milton.

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*; John i.

GUILE,† *v. t.* To disguise craftily.

GUILEFUL, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; as, a *guileful* person.—2. Treacherous; deceitful.—3. Intended to deceive; as, *guileful* words.

GUILEFULLY, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

GUILEFULNESS, *n.* Deceit; secret treachery.

GUILELESS, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.

GUILELESSNESS, *n.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUILER,† *n.* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts.

GUIL'LEMOT, *n.* [from the Welsh *gwilawg*, whirling about.] A water fowl of the genus Colymbus, and order of Ansers. It is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It belongs to Cuvier's short-winged or



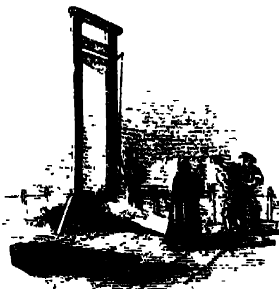
Common Guillemot (Uria troile).

diving family. The guillemots are thick and clumsy birds, and form as it were a link between those birds which may be said to be equally fitted for the air and the water, and those others in which the aquatic habit predominates.

GUIL'LEVAT, *n.* A vat for fermenting liquors.

GUIL'LOCHE, *n.* [Fr from Gr. γυιον, a member, and λοχος, a snare.] In *arch.*, an interlaced ornament resembling network, frequently used in classical architecture to enrich the torus and other mouldings.

GUIL'LOTINE, *n.* [Fr. from the name of the inventor.] An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke. It consists of two upright posts of wood, the inner sides of which are grooved, to admit of an axe or cutting instrument,



Guillotine.

passing across the interspace; this is raised or let fall by means of a cord. The axe is shaped like a hashing-knife; the edge is turned downward, and the back is weighted to make it fall heavily

GUIL'LOTINED, *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

GUIL'LOTINED, *pp.* Beheaded with a guillotine.

GUIL'LOTINING, *ppr* Beheading by a guillotine.

GUILLS, *n.* A plant, the corn marigold.

GUILT, *n.* (gilt.) [Sax. *gylt*, a crime, and a debt, connected with *gyldan*, to pay, or it is from the root of D. and G. *schuld*, Dan. *skyld*, a debt, fault, guilt. See SHALL, SHOULD. If the word is from *gildan*, *gyldan*, to pay, it denotes a debt contracted by an offence, a fine, and thence came the present signification.] 1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime, or violation of law. To constitute guilt there must be a moral agent enjoying freedom of will, and capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and a wilful or intentional violation of a known law, or rule of duty. The guilt of a person exists, as soon as the crime is committed; but to evince it to others, it must be proved by confession, or conviction in due course of law. Guilt renders a person a debtor to the law, as it binds him to pay a penalty in money or suffering. Guilt therefore implies both criminality and liableness to punishment. Guilt may proceed either from a positive act or breach of law, or from voluntary neglect of known duty.—2. Criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade. *Kent.*

3. Crime; offence.

GUILT'ILIKE,† *a* Guilty.

GUILT'ILY, *adv.* In a manner to incur guilt; not innocently.

GUILT'INESS, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt

GUILT'LESS, *a* Free from guilt, crime, or offence; innocent.

The Lord will not hold him *guiltless*, that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx

2. Not produced by the slaughter of animals.

But from the mountain's grassy side
A *guiltless* feast I bring. *Goldsmith*

GUILT'LESSLY, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.

GUILT'LESSNESS, *n.* Innocence: freedom from guilt or crime

GUILT'-SICK, *a.* Diseased in consequence of guilt

GUILT'Y, *a.* (gilt'y.) [Sax. *gyltig*.] 1. Criminal: having knowingly committed a crime or offence, or having violated a law by an overt act or by neglect, and by that act or neglect being liable to punishment, not innocent. It may be followed by *of*; as, to be *guilty of* theft or arson.

Nor he, nor you, were *guilty of* the strife. *Dryden*

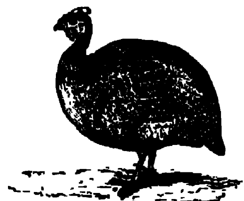
2. Wicked; corrupt; sinful; as, a *guilty* world.—3 Conscious. In *Scripture*, to *be guilty of death*, is to have committed a crime which deserves death; Matt xxvi.—*To be guilty of the body and blood of Christ*, is to be chargeable with the crime of crucifying Christ afresh, and offering indignity to his person and righteousness, represented by the symbols of the Lord's supper, 1 Cor xi.

GUIM'BARD, *n.* The Jewish harp.

GUIN'EA, *n.* (gin'ny.) [from *Guinea*, in Africa, which abounds with gold.] Formerly, a gold coin of Great Britain of the value of twenty-one shillings sterling.

GUIN'EA-DROPPER, *n.* One who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas.

GUIN'EA-HEN, *n.* The *Numida meleagris*, a fowl of the gallinaceous order, a native of Africa. It is larger than the common domestic hen, and has a kind

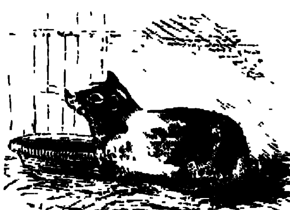


Guinea-hen.

of coloured fleshy horn on each side of the head. Its colour is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with small white spots.

GUIN'EA-PEP'PER, *n.* The seeds of a species of Capsicum, *C. annuum*, a South American and Indian plant. The C. annuum is considered the most hardy of the whole capsicum tribe. In many parts of the south of Europe its fruit is eaten green by the peasants at their breakfast, and is preferred by them to onions or garlic. [*See* CAYENNE PEPPER]

GUIN'EA-PIG, *n.* In *zool*, a quadruped of the genus Cavia or cavy, found



Guinea-pig

in Brazil It is about seven inches in length, and of a white colour, variegated with spots of orange and black.

GUIN'IAD, } *n* [W. *gwen*, *gwyn*,
GWIN'IAD, } white.] The whiting, a fish of the salmon or trout kind, found in many lakes in Europe and in Hudson's Bay. It is gregarious, and may be taken in vast numbers at a draught.

GUISE, *n.* (gize) [Fr *guise*; It. *guisa*, way, manner; Arm *guis*, *giz*; W. *gwez*, order, shape; Sax. *wise*; Eng. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *guizen*, to beguile] 1. External appearance; dress; garb. He appeared in the *guise* of a shepherd. The hypocrite wears the *guise* of religion

That love which is without dissimulation, wears not the *guise* of modern liberality. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Manner; mien; cast or behaviour.

By their *guise*
Just men they seem. *Milton.*

3. Custom; mode; practice.

The swain replied It never was our *guise*,
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope*

GUISER, *n.* (gi'zer.) A person in disguise; a mummer who goes about at Christmas. Boys attired as *guisers* are still to be met with about Christmas in several places in England and Scotland

GUITAR, *n.* (gitar'.) [Fr. *guitare*; It *chitarra*; L. *cithara*; Gr. κιθαρα.] A stringed instrument of music; in England and the United States, used chiefly by ladies, but in Spain and Italy, much used by men. The English and French guitar of the last century was wide and thin in body, short in the neck, and strung with wire. The modern guitar, which is of the Spanish kind,



Guitar

and differing little from the lute, consists of a body from seventeen to eighteen inches in length, four in depth, and of a neck about sixteen inches, the latter carrying a finger board divided by seventeen frets. It has six strings, three being of silk covered with silver wire, and three of catgut.

GU'LA, } *n.* An ogee or wavy member
GO'LA, } in a building, the cymatium.

GU'LAUND, *n.* An aquatic fowl of a size between a duck and a goose, the breast and belly white, the head mallard green. It inhabits Iceland.

GULCH,† *n* [D. *gulzig*, greedy.] A glutton; a swallowing or devouring.

GULCH,† *v t.* To swallow greedily.

GULES, *n.* [Fr. *gueules*, red] In *her.*, a term denoting red, intended perhaps to represent courage, animation, or hardihood, represented in engraving by vertical lines.

Gules.

GULF, *n.* [Fr. *golfe*; Arm *golf*; D. *golf*; Gr. κολπος.] 1. A recess in the ocean from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land; a large bay; as, the *gulf* of Mexico; the *gulf* of Venice. A *gulf* and a *bay* differ only in extent. We apply *bay* to a large or small recess of the sea, as the *bay* of Biscay, the *bay* of Fundy; but *gulf* is applied only to a large extent of water.—2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth; as, the *gulf* of Avernus.—3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy.—4. Any thing insatiable.

GULF-INDENT'ED, *a.* Indented with gulfs or bays.

GULF'Y, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs; as, a *gulfy* sea.

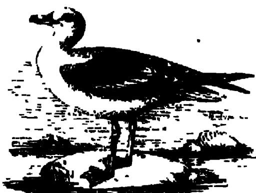
GULL, *v. t.* [D. *kullen*; Old Fr. *guiller*; allied probably to *cully*.] To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

GULL, *n.* A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud.—2. One easily cheated.

GULL, *n.* [W. *gwylan*; Corn. *gullan*.] A marine fowl of the genus Larus, and order of Anseres. The gulls are web-footed and long-winged. They are exceedingly numerous, much on the wing, and particularly noisy. They are found on the shores of all latitudes, and are distinguished from other sea-fowls by their straight bill bending

downwards towards the point, by their light body, supported by large wings,



Lesser black-backed Gull.

by slender legs, palmated feet, and a small hind toe.

GULL'CATCHER, *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people.

GULL'ED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; defrauded.

GULL'ER, *n* A cheat; an impostor.

GULL'ER, *v. i.* [Swed. *kolra*, to guggle.] To make a noise, like water forcibly issuing at intervals through a narrow opening, or as when one gargles the throat; to guggle. [*Scotch.*]

GULL'ERY,† *n.* Cheat.

GUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *goulet goulot*, from L. *gula;* Russ. *chailo;* Sans *gola.*] 1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus.—2 † A stream or lake —In *excavating*, a preparatory cut or channel of sufficient width, to admit of the earth waggons traversing it.

GUL'LEY HOLE, *n.* The hole through which gutters and drains empty themselves into the subterraneous sewer.

GULLIBIL'ITY, *n* Unsuspecting credulity. [*A low word*]

GUL'LIED, *pp.* Having a hollow worn by water.

GULL'ING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding.

GULL'ISH,† *a.* Foolish; stupid

GULL'ISHNESS,† *n.* Foolishness, stupidity.

GUL'LY, *n.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water, a ditch, a gutter.

GUL'LY,† *v. i.* To run with noise.

GUL'LY, *n.* A large knife; a warlike weapon. [*Scotch.*]

GUL'LYHOLE. *See* GULLEY HOLE.

GUL'LYING, *ppr.* Wearing a hollow channel in the earth.

GU'LO, *n* The generic name under which the Glutton or Wolverine, and the Grison, with other carnivorous congeners, have been arranged. [*See* GLUTTON.]

GULOS'ITY, *n.* [L. *gulosus*, from *gula*, the gullet.] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [*Lit. us*]

GULP, *v. t.* [D. *gulpen*, Dan *gulper.*] To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts.—*To gulp up*, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

GULP, *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.—2. A disgorging.

GULP'ED, *pp.* Swallowed eagerly.

GULPH. *See* GULF.

GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma. See* the next word.] The hard fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth.

GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma;* L. *gummi;* Fr. *gomme;* Gr κομμι.] The concrete mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of trees, and thickens on the surface. Gums are of different kinds, and are furnished by many different plants. The gum called Arabic is soluble in cold water, Cerasin is soluble in hot water, and Bassorine is not soluble in either. The first abounds in gum-arabic, the second exists in gum from the cherry, and the third in gum-tragacanth. *Gum-elastic*, or *Elastic-gum*, [*caoutchouc*,] is a singular substance, obtained from a tree in America by incision. It is a white juice, which, when dry, becomes very tough and elastic. [*See* CAOUTCHOUC.]

GUM, *n.* A tree of the genus Nyssa, the *N. multiflora;* called also black gum, and sour gum. It belongs to the nat. order Santalaceæ.

GUM, *v t.* To smear with gum.—2. To unite by a viscous substance.

GUM-AR'ABIC, *n.* A gum furnished



Acacia seyal.

by various species of acacia, as tortilis, seyal, ehrenbergii, vera, arabica.

GUM'BO, *n* A dish of food made of young capsules of ocra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter

GUM'-BOIL, *n* A boil on the gum

GUM'LAC, *n.* The resinous produce of an insect which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *bihar*, in Assam, a country bordering on Tibet, and elsewhere in Asia. [*See* LAC.]

GUM-RES'IN, *n.* [*See* RESIN] Certain inspissated saps A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other substances, which have been taken for a gummy substance. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The most important species are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, asafetida, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniac.

GUM-SEN'EGAL, *n* A gum resembling gum arabic, brought from the country of the river Senegal in Africa.

GUM-TRAG'ACANTH, *n.* The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia, and Greece.

GUM-TREE of New Holland The Eucalyptus robusta.

GUM'MINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness —2. Accumulation of gum.

GUMMOS'ITY, *n* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality.

GUM'MOUS, *a* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

GUM'MY, *a* Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive.—2 Productive of gum.—3. Covered with gum or viscous matter.

GUMP, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *gump*, the rump of a fowl] A foolish person; a dolt. [*Vulgar*]

GUMP'TION, *n.* [Sax. *gymene*, care; *gyman*, to observe or be careful.] Care; skill; understanding. [*Vulgar.*]

GUN, *n.* [W. *gwn;* Corn. *gun*] An instrument consisting of a barrel or tube of iron or other metal, fixed in a stock, from which balls, shot, or other deadly missiles are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of guns are called cannon; and the smaller species are called muskets, carbines, fowling-pieces, &c. But one species of fire-arms, the pistol, is never called a gun.

GUN,† *v. i.* To shoot.

GUN'-BARREL, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.

GUN'BARREL DRAIN. A cylindrical drain of small diameter.

GUN'-BOAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow.

GUN'-CARRIAGE, *n.* A wheel-carriage for bearing and moving cannon.

GUN-COTTON, *n.* Cotton wool steeped in nitric or nitro-sulphuric-acid, and dried, by which it becomes explosive, and useful for blasting rocks, &c.

GUN-DECK. *See* DECK.

GUN NEL. *See* GUNWALE.

GUN'NER, *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery in ships of war

GUN'NERY, *n.* The act of charging, directing, and firing guns, as cannon, mortars, and the like. To this art belongs the knowledge of the force and effect of gunpowder, the dimensions of the pieces, and the proportions of the powder and ball they carry, with the methods of adjusting, pointing, sponging, &c. Gunnery may therefore be divided into *theoretical* and *practical*. *Theoretical* gunnery consists in computing the angles of elevation, the impetus of projection, the range of the ball, &c., from certain data previously established. [*See* PROJECTILES]

GUN NING, *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

In the earlier times, the art of *gunning* was but little practised. *Goldsmith.*

GUN'NEY, *n* [Bengalee, *güni.*] A strong coarse sackcloth manufactured in Bengal, for making into bags, sacks, and packing generally. The material is the fibre of two plants of the genus Corchorus.

GUN'POWDER, *n.* A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, &c. The proportion of the ingredients in the composition of gunpowder is different in different countries. In the Prussian powder mills 75 parts of saltpetre, 11½ of sulphur, and 13½ of charcoal are used. In the French and American mills 75 of saltpetre, 12½ of sulphur, and 12½ of charcoal; and in the Royal mills at Waltham Abbey, in Essex, 75 of saltpetre, 10 of sulphur, and 15 of charcoal. The quality of gunpowder depends much upon the goodness of the ingredients, as well as on the process of manufacturing them.

GUN'ROOM, *n.* In *ships*, an apartment on the after-end of the lower gun-deck, occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room.

GUN'SHOT, *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot.

GUN'SHOT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound.

GUN'SMITH, *n.* A maker of small

arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small fire-arms.

GUN'SMITHERY, *n.* The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.

GUN'STICK, *n.* A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.

GUN'STOCK, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUN'STONE, *n.* A stone used for the shot of cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were used for shot.

GUN'TACKLE, *n.* The tackle used on board of ships to run the guns out of the ports, and to secure them at sea. The tackles are pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage.

GUN'TER'S CHAIN. The chain in common use for measuring land, according to the true or statute measure; so called from the name of its inventor. The length of the chain is 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles of 5½ yards each; and it is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. 100,000 square links make 1 acre.—*Gunter's line*, a logarithmic line usually laid down upon scales, sectors, &c. It is also called the *line of lines* and *line of numbers*, being only the logarithms graduated upon the scale; which, therefore, serves to solve problems instrumentally, in the same manner as logarithms solve them arithmetically.—*Gunter's quadrant*, a quadrant made of wood, brass, or other substance, being a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, &c., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.—*Gunter's scale*, a large plain scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in working the cases, or questions in navigation. It is usually two feet long, and about an inch and a half broad.

GUN'WALE, } *n.* The upper edge of a
GUN'NEL, } ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull.

GURGE, *n.* [L. *gurges;* It *gorgo*.] A whirlpool. [*Lit. us.*]

GURGE,† *v. t.* To swallow.

GUR'GION,† *n.* The coarser part of meal separated from the bran. [*See* GRUDGEONS.]

GUR'GLE, *v. i.* [It. *gorgogliare*, from *gorga*, the throat, *gorgo*, a whirlpool, L. *gurges.* *See* GARGLE, which seems to be of the same family; or the same word differently applied.] To run as liquor with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom.

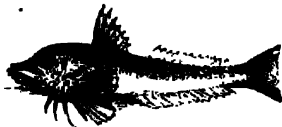
> Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace *Young.*

GURG'LING, *ppr* Running or flowing with a purling sound.

GUR'GOYLE. *See* GARGOYLE.

GUR'HOFITE, *n.* A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof, in Lower Austria. It is snow white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal, or even fracture.

GUR'NARD, *n* [Ir *guirnead;* W. *pengernyn*, Corn. *pengarn*, horn-head or iron-head.] A fish of several species, of the genus Trigla. The head is loricated with rough lines, or bony plates,



Gurnard.

and there are seven rays in the membranes of the gills.

GUR'NET, GOUR'NET, *n* A kind of fish that abounds on the south coast of Devonshire, in England.

GUR'RAH, *n* A kind of plain, coarse India muslin.

GUSH, *v. i.* [Ir. *gaisim;* G. *giessen. See* GUESS.] 1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement; as, blood *gushes* from a vein in venesection.

> Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters *gushed* out; Ps. lxxviii.

2. To flow copiously. Tears *gushed* from her eyes.

GUSH, *v t.* To emit in copious effusion.

> The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood. [*Unusual*] *Dryden.*

GUSH, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; the fluid thus emitted.

GUSH'ING, *ppr.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; as, *gushing* waters.—2. Emitting copiously; as, *gushing* eyes.

GUSH'INGLY, *adv* In a gushing manner.

GUS'SET, *n* [Fr *gousset*, a fob, a bracket, a *gusset*, as if from *gousse*, a cod, husk, or shell. But in W. *cwysed* is a gore or gusset, from *cwys*, a furrow.] A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part. In *her*, an abatement of honour for adultery, when borne on the dexter side of the escutcheon, and when for drunkenness upon the sinister, bearing one on each side, if guilty of both. It is also termed *Gore.*

GUST, *n.* [L. *gustus*, Fr. *goût*, taste; L *gusto*, G. *kosten*, W. *cwaethu*, to taste; Gr. γεύω, a contracted word, for it has γεῦσις, taste; W. *cwaeth*, id.] 1. Taste; tasting, or the sense of tasting. More generally, the pleasure of tasting; relish.—2. Sensual enjoyment.

> Where love is duty on the female side,
> On theirs, mere sensual *gust*, and sought with surly pride. *Dryden*

3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification

> Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust.* *Pope.*

4 Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

> A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients *Dryden.*

[*Taste* is now generally used.]

GUST, *v. t.* To taste; to have a relish [*Lit. us.*]

GUST, *n.* [Dan. *gust;* Ir. *gaoth*, wind; W. *cwyth*, a puff, a blast of wind; allied perhaps to *gush.*] 1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration.—2. A sudden, violent burst of passion.

GUST'ABLE, *a.* That may be tasted; tastable.—2. Pleasant to the taste. [*Lit. us.*]

GUSTA'TION, *n.* The act of tasting. [*Lit. us.*]

GUST'ATORY, *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.

GUST'FUL, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.

GUST'FULNESS, *n.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste.

GUST'LESS, *a.* Tasteless.

GUST'O, *n.* [It. and Sp. *See* GUST.] Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue.—2. Intellectual taste. It often occurs in music, as *con gusto*, with taste.

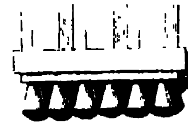
GUST'Y, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.

GUT, *n.* [G. *kuttel;* Ch. קוטלא, *kutla.*] 1. The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many convolutions, from the pylorus to the vent. This pipe is composed of three coats, and is attached to the body by the mesentery. The thin and small parts of the canal are called the duodenum, the ileum, and the jejunum; the large and thick parts are called the cæcum, the colon, and the rectum. By this pipe, the undigested and unabsorbed parts of food are conveyed from the stomach and discharged. This word, in the plural, is applied to the whole mass formed by its natural convolutions in the abdomen.—2. The stomach; the receptacle of food. [*Low.*]—3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing. [*Low.*]

GUT, *v t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.—2. To plunder of contents.

GUT'TA, *n.* [L.] A drop.—*Gutta serena*, in *med.*, amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a palsied retina.

GUT'TÆ, *n. plur* [L.] Drops In *arch*, ornaments like drops in the Doric entablature, immediately under the triglyph and mutule.



Gutta

GUT'TA PERCHA, *n.* (pertsha.) [Malay, ragged gum.] A substance resembling caoutchouc in many of its properties, but stronger, more soluble, and less elastic. It is obtained in the state of a milky-looking juice, which hardens on being exposed to the air, from a variety of trees in the Eastern Archipelago. At the heat of boiling water it becomes soft, and easily moulded. It has lately, for many purposes, been substituted for leather.

GUT'TATED, *a.* [Lat. *gutta.*] Besprinkled with drops.

GUT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *gouttière*, from *goutte*, a drop.] 1. A channel for water; a hollow piece of timber, or a pipe for catching and conveying off the water which drops from the eaves of a building.—*Gutter-ledge*, a cross-bar laid along the middle of a large hatchway in some vessels, to support the covers, and enable them the better to sustain any weighty body which may be laid thereon.—2. A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water; and, in popular usage, a channel worn in the earth by a current of water.

GUT'TER, *v. t.* To cut or form into small hollows.

GUT'TER, *v. i.* To be hollowed or channelled.—2. To run or sweat as a candle. [*Local.*]

GUT'TERED, *pp.* Formed into small hollows.

GUT'TIFER, *n.* [L. *gutta* and *fero.*] In *bot.*, a plant that exudes gum or resin.

GUTTI'FERÆ, or CLUSIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of exogenous plants, inhabiting the hotter tropical

countries in both the Old and New World. It contains about a dozen genera. The flowers are showy, and the foliage good. Gamboge is produced by one species, the Hebradendron cambogioides.

GUTTIF'EROUS, *a.* Yielding gum or resinous substances.

GUT'TLE,† *v. t.* To swallow.

GUT'TLE,† *v. i.* To swallow greedily.

GUT'TLER, *n.* A greedy eater.

GUT'TULOUS, *a.* [from L. *guttula*, a little drop.] In the form of a small drop, or of small drops. [*Lit. us.*]

GUT'TURAL, *a.* [Fr. *guttural*, from L. *guttur*, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat; as, a *guttural* letter or sound; a *guttural* voice.

GUT'TURAL, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat; as the Greek χ.

GUT'TURALLY, *adv.* In a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUT'TURALNESS, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

GUT'TURINE,† *a.* Pertaining to the throat.

GUT'TY, *a.* [from L. *gutta*, a drop.] In *her.*, charged or sprinkled with drops.

GUT'WŎRT, *n.* A plant

GUY, *n.* (gī.) [Sp. and Port. *guia*, from *guiar*, to *guide*. *See* GUIDE.] In *marine affairs*, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; also, a tackle to confine a boom forward, when a vessel is going large, and to prevent the sail from gybing. *Guy* is also a large slack rope, extending from the head of the mainmast to that of the fore-mast, to sustain a tackle for loading or unloading.

GU'ZES, *n. plur.* In *her.*, roundles of a sanguine or murrey colour, supposed to represent wounds.

GUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [probably allied to Arm. *gouzoucq*, the throat. In Italian, *gozzo* is the crop of a bird.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.

> Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
> Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise. *Roscommon*

GUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust

> Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden*

GUZ'ZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.

GUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Swallowed often.

GUZ'ZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

GUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Swallowing with immoderate gust.

ĠYBE, *n.* A sneer. [*See* GIBE.]

ĠYBE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to shift a boom sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

ĠYBING, *ppr.* Shifting a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GȲE,† *v. t.* To guide.

ĠYMNA'SIARCH, *n.* [Gr. γυμνασιον, and αρχη.] A magistrate who presided over the gymnasia in Greece.

ĠYMNA'SIUM, *n. plur. gymnasia.* [Gr. γυμνασιον, from γυμνος, naked.] Originally a space measured out and covered with sand for the exercise of athletic games. Afterwards among the classical Greeks, the *gymnasia* became spacious buildings or schools for the mental as well as corporeal instruction of youth. The term *gymnasium* has descended to modern times. In *Germany*, the higher schools, intended to give immediate preparation for the universities, are termed gymnasia. Schools for the improvement of bodily strength, grace, or agility, or for gymnastic exercises, are also termed gymnasia.

ĠYM'NAST, *n.* One who teaches or learns gymnastic exercises.

ĠYMNAS'TIC, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*; Gr. γυμναστικος, from γυμναζω, to exercise, from γυμνος, naked; the ancients being naked in their exercises.] Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defence, or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin, or the hoop, playing with balls, &c. The modern gymnastic exercises are intended chiefly for the preservation and promotion of health.

ĠYMNAS'TIC, *n.* Athletic exercise.

ĠYMNAS'TICALLY, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically.

ĠYMNAS'TICS, *n.* The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises. *Gymnastic exercises*, as a modern branch of education for youth, are systematically adapted to develope the physical powers, and preserve them in perfection. They consist in running, leaping, vaulting, balancing, climbing, throwing, dragging, pushing, lifting, carrying, wrestling, jumping, skating, dancing, swimming, boxing, driving, riding, fencing.

ĠYM'NIC, *a.* [Gr. γυμνικος: L. *gymnicus*.] 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body.—2 Performing athletic exercises.

ĠYM'NIC, *n.* Athletic exercises.

ĠYMNOCAR'PI, *n.* The second division in Persoon's arrangement of mushrooms, including such as bear seeds embedded in an appropriate dilated exposed membrane denominated *hymenium*.

ĠYMNOS'OPHIST, *n.* [Gr. γυμνος, naked, and σοφιστης, a philosopher.] A philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing. The Gymnosophists in India lived in the woods and on mountains, subsisting on wild productions of the earth. They never drank wine, nor married. Some of them travelled about, and practised physic. They believed the immortality and transmigration of the soul. They placed the chief happiness of man in a contempt of the goods of fortune, and of the pleasures of sense.

ĠYMNOS'OPHY, *n.* [supra.] The doctrines of the Gymnosophists

ĠYMNOSPERM'IA, *n.* In *bot.*, the name given to the first order in the fourteenth class, Didynamia, in Linnæus's artificial system. He considered the seeds in these cases as naked, but in this he was mistaken. The pericarp adheres closely to the seed, and thus the latter appears to be naked, especially after the style has fallen.

ĠYMNOSPERM'OUS, *a.* [supra.] Having naked seeds, or seeds not inclosed in a capsule or other vessel

ĠYM'NOSPERMS, or ĠYMNOĠENS, *n.* [Gr. γυμνος, naked, and σπερμα, seed.] The name applied to those plants in which the seeds are naked or not contained in an ovary, and fertilized directly through the coats of the ovule without the intervention of a stigma. They are included in the nat. orders Coniferæ and Cycadaceæ.

ĠYM'NOTE, *n.* [Gr.] A naked person.

ĠYMNO'TUS, *n.* A genus of fishes of the section Apodes, or those which have no dorsal fin. One species is the *Gymnotus electricus*, or electrical eel, so named from the resemblance which it bears to an eel, and the singular power with which it is furnished of giving



Gymnotus electricus.

electric shocks. It is about five or six feet in length; the head is rather broad and depressed; the muzzle obtuse, and the pectoral fins small and rounded. All the species of *Gymnotus* inhabit the rivers of South America.

GYN,† *v. t.* To begin.

GYNÆ'CIUM, *n.* In *bot.*, a name applied to the pistillary apparatus.

ĠYNAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. γυνη, a female, and ανηρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a plant in which the parts of the stamen and pistil are united in one column, the anther and stigma being the only parts recognizable.—*Gynandria* is the name given



Gynandria (Orchis Morio)

to one of the classes in the artificial system of Linnæus, the character of which is to have the stamens and pistil consolidated into a single body. The principal part of the class consists of orchidaceous plants, forming in it the order Monandria.

ĠYNAN'DRIAN, or ĠYNAN'DROUS, *a.* Having stamens inserted in the pistil.

ĠYN'ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. γυνη, woman, and αρχη, rule.] Government by a female.

ĠYNE'CIAN, *a.* Relating to women.

ĠYNEOC'RACY *n.* [Gr. γυνη, and κρατος.] A government in which women may rule or preside.

ĠYN'OBASE, *n.* [Gr. γυνη, and βασις, a base.] In *bot*, applied to carpels arranged at the base of an elongated receptacle or beak, as in geranium.

ĠYN'OPHORE, *n.* [Gr. γυνη, a female, and φερω, to bear.] The pedicel on which stands the ovary in certain flowers; as, in the passion-flower.

ĠYP'SEOUS, *a.* [*See* GYPSUM.] Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum; resembling gypsum.

ĠYP'SEY, ĠYP'SY. *See* GIPSY.

ĠYPSIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing gypsum.

ĠYP'SUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. γυψος: Ch. גפסין, *gufsim*, and גפס, *gufam*, to overspread with plaster; Ar. *gibsinin*.] *Sulphate of lime*, a mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster and selenite, or in

the form of a soft chalky stone which in a very moderate heat gives out its water of crystallization, and becomes a very fine white powder, extensively used under the name of plaster of Paris. [*See* PLASTER.] This last is the most common, and is found in great masses near Paris, where it forms the hill of Montmartre, near Aix in Provence, and near Burgos in Spain. It is found in smaller portions in various parts of Europe. Gypsum is found in three geological positions in the crust of the earth; among transition rocks; in the red marl formation; and above the chalk in the tertiary beds. The most interesting gypsums, in a general point of view, are the tertiary or those of the plains or hills of comparatively modern formation. They are characterized by the presence of fossil bones of extinct animals, and a large proportion of carbonate of lime, which gives them the title of limestone gypsums. Such are the gypsums of the environs of Paris. When gypsum occurs without water it is called *anhydrite*, but in its most ordinary state it is combined with water; of this latter there are six sub-species; sparry gypsum or selenite; the foliated granular; the compact, the fibrous; the scaly foliated; the earthy. The plaster stone of the Paris basin, ground and mixed with water, is used as a mortar in building. Gypsum, pulverized by grinding or burning, has been used with great effect as a manure in America and France.

ǴY'RĂL, *a.* [*See* GYRE.] Whirling; moving in a circular form.

ǴY'RĀTE, *a.* Winding or going round, as in a circle. In *bot.*, a term applied to the manner in which the fronds of ferns are rolled up.

ǴYRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gyratio.* *See* GYRE.] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion —*Centre of gyration*, a point in a revolving body, into which, if all its matter could be collected, it would continue to revolve with the same energy as when its parts were in their original places.

ǴY'RĀTORY, *a.* Moving in a circle.

ǴYRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus;* Gr γυρος.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres.* *Dryden.*

ǴȲRED, *a.* Falling in rings.

ǴYR'FALCON, *n.* [Fr. *gerfault.* This is said to be in Latin *hierofalco*, from Gr. ιερος, sacred, and *falco*, and so named from the veneration of the Egyptians for hawks.] A species of Falco, or hawk.

ǴYRI'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Pentamera, and sub-section Hydradephaga or water-beetles. This family corresponds with the Gyrinus of Linn.

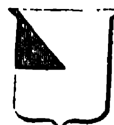
ǴY'RODUS, *n.* A fossil fish of the family of Pycnodonts or thick-toothed fishes, found in the oolite of Durrheim in Baden.

ǴYRO GONITES, *n.* [Gr. γυρος, and γονος.] Petrified seed-vessels of the Chara hispida, found in fresh-water deposits.

ǴYRO'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A turning round.

ǴȲR'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. γυρος, a circuit, and μαντεια, divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

ǴYRON, *n.* [Fr.] In *her.*, an ordinary consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point.


Gyron.

ǴY'RONNY, or **ǴIR'ONNY**. In *her.*, an epithet for a field that is divided into six, eight, ten, &c. triangular parts of two different tinctures; as, "Gyronny of eight pieces, argent, and gules."

ǴYRO'PHORA, *n.* A genus of lichens, one of which is the *tripe de roche*, on which Sir J. Franklin and his companions lived for some time.

ǴY'ROSE, *a.* [L. *gyrus*] In *bot.*, turned round like a crook.

ǴYVE, *n.* [W. *gevyn;* Ir. *geibheal*, or *geibion;* from holding or making fast. *See* GAVEL.] *Gyves* are fetters or shackles for the legs.

Gyves and the mill had tamed thee. *Milton.*

ǴYVE, *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

ǴȲVED, *pp.* Fettered.

ǴȲVING, *ppr.* Putting on gyves.

H

H, is the eighth letter of the English Alphabet. It is properly the representative of the Chaldee, Syriac, and Hebrew ח, which is the eighth letter in those alphabets. Its form is the same as the Greek H *eta.* It is not strictly a vowel, nor an articulation; but the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance Thus *harm* and *arm*, *hear* and *ear*, *heat* and *eat*, are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. H is a letter *sui generis*, but as useful in forming and distinguishing words as any other. In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, and other Teutonic dialects, *h* sometimes represents the L. *c*, and the Gr. κ; as in *horn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. κερας: *hide*, G. *haut*, Sw. *hud*, D. *huid*, Dan. *hud*, L. *cutis;* Sax. *hlinian*, L. *clino*, Gr κλινω, to lean; L. *celo*, to conceal, Sax. *helan*, G. *hehlen*, Dan. *hæler* In Latin, *h* sometimes represents the Greek χ; as in *halo*, Gr χαλαω: *hio*, χαω. In the modern European languages, it represents other guttural letters. In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honour*, *honest;* also when united with *g*, as in *right*, *fight*, *brought.* In *which*, *what*, *who*, *whom*, and some other words in which it follows *w*, it is pronounced before it, *hwich*, *hwat*, &c. As a numeral in Latin, H denotes 200, and with a dash over it H̄ 200,000. As an abbreviation in Latin, H stands for *homo*, *hæres*, *hora*, &c. In *English*, H.M.S stand for his (her) majesty's ship or service. H P. for half-pay.

HA, an exclamation, denoting surprise, joy, or grief. With the first or long sound of *a*, it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?" When repeated, *ha, ha*, it is an expression of laughter, or sometimes it is equivalent to "Well! it is so."

HA, *v. i.* To express surprise; to hesitate

HAAF, *n.* Shetland fishing ground.

HAAK, *n.* A fish. [*See* HAKE.]

HAA'RKIES, *n.* [Ger.] Capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals. The term is also applied by the German mineralogists to a native sulphuret of nickel.

Habeas corpus. [L. signifying *that you* — meaning the person to whom this writ is directed—*have the body of.*] The name of a writ which is used for various purposes; but the chief of which is the release or bailing of a person who considers himself illegally imprisoned, or entitled to be discharged upon bail. It is also applicable to all cases where the party confined in private, or any custody whatever, is desirous of being released or removed from one court to another; but the application must, generally speaking, be made by the person himself by a request attested by two witnesses. The *habeas corpus act* 31 Car. II. ch. 2. has been considered, politically, of such importance as to be reckoned a second *magna charta*, as it enforces and establishes the principle of the great magna charta, viz., that no freeman (all persons are *now* free) shall be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his *peers*, (i. e., his equals) or by the law of the land. The Scotch act corresponding to the English *habeas corpus* act is 1701, c. 6. [*See* WRONGOUS IMPRISONMENT.]

HABE'NA. [L. *a bridle.*] A bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together; an uniting bandage.

HABEN'RY,† *n* A barbican; a corner turret.

HAB'ERDASHER, *n.* ["From the Saxon, *Hab ihr das?* Will you buy this?" *Dr. Trusler.* The etymology, however, is uncertain.] A dealer in wares of various descriptions, as woollens, linens, muslins, silks, &c.

HAB'ERDASHERY, *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

HAB'ERDINE, *n.* A dried salt cod.

HAB'ERǴEON, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon;* Norm. *hauberiom;* Arm. *hobregon.* It has been written also *haberge*, *hauberk*, &c., G. *halsberge; hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to save or defend; It. *usbergo.*] A coat of mail or armour to defend the neck and breast. It is formed of little iron rings united, and descending from the neck to the middle of the body.

HAB'ILE,† *a.* [L. *habilis.*] Fit; proper; having some power or qualification.

HABIL'IMENT, *n.* [Fr. *habillement,* from *habiller,* to clothe, from L. *habeo,* to have.] A garment; clothing; usually in the plural, *habiliments,* denoting garments, clothing, or dress in general.

HABIL'ITATE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *habiliter.*] To qualify.

HABIL'ITATE,† *a.* Qualified; entitled.

HABILITA'TION,† *n.* Qualification.

HABIL'ITY. *See* ABILITY.

HAB'IT, *n.* [Fr. *habit;* L. *habitus,* from *habeo,* to have, to hold. *See* HAVE.] 1. Garb; dress; clothes or garments in general.

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same We wore last year. *Dryden.*

There are among the statues, several of Venus, in different *habits.* *Addison.*

2. A coat worn by ladies over other garments.—3. State of any thing, implying some continuance or permanence; temperament or particular state of a body, formed by nature or induced by extraneous circumstances; as, a costive or lax *habit* of body; a sanguine *habit.*—4. A disposition or condition of the mind or body acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act. *Habit* is that which is held or retained, the effect of custom or frequent repetition. Hence we speak of good *habits* and bad *habits.* Frequent drinking of spirits leads to a *habit* of intemperance. We should endeavour to correct evil *habits* by a change of practice. A great point in the education of children, is to prevent the formation of bad *habits.* —*Habit of plants,* the general form or appearance, or the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth.

HAB'IT, *v. t.* To dress; to clothe; to array.

They *habited* themselves like rural deities. *Dryden.*

2.† To accustom; to habituate.

HAB'IT,† *v. t.* To dwell, to inhabit.

HABIT AND REPUTE. An expression applied, in *Scots law,* to whatever is held and reputed, or generally received as matter of fact. *Habit and repute* is an aggravation of a special act of theft, which may have the effect of rendering the offence a capital felony if the person committing it be *habit and repute* a thief; i. e., one who notoriously makes or helps his livelihood by thieving.

HABITABIL'ITY, *n.* Habitableness.

HAB'ITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *habitabilis,* from *habito,* to dwell.] That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as, the *habitable* world. Some climates are scarcely *habitable.*

HAB'ITABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited.

HAB'ITABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be habitable.

HAB'ITACLE,† *n.* A dwelling.

HAB'ITANCE,† *n.* Dwelling, abode; residence.

HAB'ITANCY, *n.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy. [*See* INHABITANCY.]

HAB'ITANT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *habitans.*] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.

HAB'ITAT, *n.* Habitation; place of abode; a word used generally by naturalists to express the natural abode or locality of an animal, or the nature of the situation or locality in which a plant grows.

HABITA'TION, *n.* [L. *habitatio,* from *habito,* to dwell, from *habeo,* to hold, or as we say in English, to keep.] 1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.—2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells. The stars may be the *habitations* of numerous races of beings.

The Lord blesseth the *habitation* of the just; Prov. iii.

HAB'ITATOR,† *n.* [L.] A dweller; an inhabitant.

HAB'ITED, *a.* Clothed; dressed. He was *habited* like a shepherd.—2. Accustomed. [*Not usual.*]

HABIT'UAL, *a.* [Fr. *habituel,* from *habit.*] 1. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use or custom.

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

2. Customary; according to habit; as, the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of holy affections.

It is the distinguishing mark of *habitual* piety to be grateful for the most common blessings. *Buckminster.*

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes, as, an *habitual* colour of the skin.

HABIT'UALLY, *adv.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use; as, *habitually* profane; *habitually* kind and benevolent.

HABIT'UATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habituer,* from *habit.*] 1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. Men may *habituate* themselves to the taste of oil or tobacco. They *habituate* themselves to vice. Let us *habituate* ourselves and our children to the exercise of charity.—2. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

HABIT'UATE, *a.* Inveterate by custom.—2. Formed by habit.

HABIT'UATED, *pp.* Accustomed; made familiar by use.

HABIT'UATING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice.

HABITUA'TION, *n.* The state of being habituated.

HAB'ITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *habitudo,* from *habitus.*] 1. Relation, respect; state with regard to something else. [*Lit. us.*] 2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity. [*Not usual.*]

To write well one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts, as, the *habitudes* of fowls or insects.—4. Custom; habit.

HA'BLE, *a.* [L. *habilis.*] Fit, proper. [*See* ABLE.]

HAB'NAB, *adv.* [*hap ne hap,* let it happen or not.] At random; by chance, without order or rule.

HABRAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of hardy green-house bulbs, belonging to the nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. Some of them are remarkable for the fine scent of the flower.

HAB'RONEME, *a.* [Gr. ἁβρος, delicate, and νημα, a thread.] In *mineralogy,* having the form of fine threads.

HABZE'LIA, *n.* A genus of tropical plants belonging to the nat. order Anonaceæ. The dried fruit of Habzelia aromatica forms the Piper æthiopicum of the shops, and is used as pepper by the African negroes.

HACK, *v. t.* [Sax. *haccan;* G. *hacken;* Sw. *hacka;* Fr. *hacher,* from which we have *hash* and *hatchet,* and from the same root, *hatchel;* Arm. *haicha;* W. *haciaw,* to hack; *hag,* a gash; and *haggle* is of the same family, as are *hew* and *hoe.*] 1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument.—2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation.—3. To hire as a hack.

HACK, *n.* A notch; a cut; a blunt axe.

HACK, *n.* A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught, or in hard service; a worn out horse; any thing exposed to hire, or used in common.—2. Hesitating or faltering speech.—3. A rack for feeding cattle. [*Local.*]

HACK, *a.* Hired.

HACK, *v. i.* To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute.—2. To make an effort to raise phlegm. [*See* HAWK.]

HACK'BERRY, or **HOOP ASH,** *n.* An American tree (*Celtis crassifolia*), abundant in the basin of the Ohio, and beyond the Mississippi. It grows to a great height, but the thickness of the trunk is not proportional. The wood is little used, on account of its aptitude to decay; but it is said to make very fine charcoal.

HACK'ED, *pp.* Chopped; mangled. *Hacked* or *hewed,* in *her.,* is a term applied to a bend, &c., indented, with the indents embowed.

HACK'ING, *ppr.* Chopping into small pieces; mangling; mauling.

HACK'ING, *n.* In *arch.,* an inferior and unperfect mode of walling to save stones. It consists in the interruption of a course of stones, by the introduction of another on a different level, so as to make two courses at the one end of a wall, equal in height to one course at the other. The term is chiefly used in Scotland.

HACK'ING OUT TOOL. In *glazing,* a knife for removing old putty out of the rebates, preparatory to inserting a new pane of glass.

HACK'LE, *v. t.* [G. *hecheln;* D. *hekelen.* This is a dialectical variation of *hatchel, hetchel.*] 1. To comb flax or hemp; to separate the coarse part of these substances from the fine, by drawing them through the teeth of a hatchel.—2. To tear asunder.

HACK'LE, or **HECK'LE,** *n.* A hatchel or comb for dressing flax.—2. Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun.—3. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.

HACK'LY, *a.* [from *hack.*] Rough; broken as if hacked. In *mineralogy,* having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface; as, a *hackly* fracture.

HACK'MATACK, *n.* The popular name of the red larch, the *Pinus microcarpa,* or more commonly of another species, the *Pinus pendula* of Aiton.

HACK'NEY, *n.* [Fr. *haquenée,* a pacing horse; Sp. *hacanea,* a nag somewhat larger than a pony; *haca,* a pony; Port. *hacanea* or *acanea,* a choice pad, or ambling nag.] 1. A pad; a nag; a pony.—2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; also, a lady's pony.—3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities.—4. Any thing much used or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute.

HACK'NEY, *a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; as, a *hackney*-coach.—2. Prostitute; vicious for hire.—3. Much used; common; trite; as, a *hackney* author or remark.

HACK'NEY, *v. t.* To use much; to practise in one thing; to make trite.—2. To carry in a hackney-coach.

HACK'NEY-COACH. *See* HACKNEY

HACK'NEY-COACHMAN, *n.* A man who drives a hackney-coach.

HACK'NEYED, *pp.* Used much or in common.—2. Practised; accustomed.

He is long *hackneyed* in the ways of men. *Shak.*

HACK'NEYING, *ppr.* Using much; accustoming.

HACK'NEYMAN, *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

HACKS, *n.* In *brickmaking*, the rows in which bricks are laid to dry after they are moulded.

HACK'STER,† *n.* A bully; a ruffian or assassin.

HAC'QUETON,† *n.* [Fr. *hoqueton.*] A stuffed jacket formerly worn under armour, sometimes made of leather.

HAD, *pret.* and *pp* of *have;* contracted from Sax. *hæfd*, that is, *haved;* as, I *had;* I have *had*. In the phrase, "I *had* better go," it is supposed that *had* is used for *would;* "I'd better go." The sense of the phrase is, "it would be better for me to go."

HAD'DER,† *n.* [G. *heide*] Heath [*See* HEATH.]

HAD'DOCK, *n.* [Ir. *codog*. The first syllable seems to be *cod* or *gadus*, and the last, the termination, as in *bullock*] A well-known table fish of the genus Gadus or cod. It has a long body,



Haddock (G. æglefinus).

the upper part of a dusky brown colour, and the belly of a silvery hue; the lateral line is black. This fish breeds in immense numbers in the northern seas, and constitutes a considerable article of food.

HADE, *n.* Among *miners*, the steep descent of a shaft; also, the descent of a hill.—2. In *mining*, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of a mineral vein.

HA'DES, *n* [Gr. ᾅδης, *i. e* ἀΐδης, invisible, unseen, from α priv and ἰδεῖν.] The invisible receptacle, or mansion of the dead; the place or state of departed souls; the world of spirits. It occurs frequently in the Septuagint, and in the Greek New Testament, and almost invariably signifies the state of the dead in general, without regard to the virtuous or vicious characters of the persons, their happiness or misery.

HAD'ING, *n.* In *mining*, the dip from the perpendicular line of descent; the dipping of a vein.

HAD-I-WIST. A proverbial expression, *Oh that I had known.*

HADJ, *n.* [Ar.] The Mahommedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina; whence *Hadji*, a pilgrim, or one who has performed this pilgrimage.

HADLEY'S QUADRANT. *See* QUADRANT.

HADLEY'S SEXTANT. *See* SEXTANT.

HÆMA'NTHUS, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood, and ἄνθος, a flower.] The blood flower or lily. In *bot*, a genus of African plants, belonging to the class Hexandria, and order monogynia of Linn, and to the nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. They receive their names from the fine red colour of the corolla and involucrum. The juice of the bulbs of H. toxicarius, and some other species, contain poisonous properties, in which the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow heads.

HÆMATE'MESIS, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood, and ἐμέω, to vomit.] A vomiting of blood from the stomach.

HÆ'MATITE, *n.* [Gr. αἱματίτης.] Bloodstone. [Words of this class that have not a Greek or Latin termination, generally change the diphthong *æ* into *e*. See them in their alphabetical place.]

HÆ'MATOCELE. *See* HEMATOCELE.

HÆMATO'DES, *n.* A name applied to a particular kind of malignant growth, in which a bloody discharge takes place. It is usually called Fungus Hæmatodes.

HÆMATOSINE. *See* HEMATOSINE.

HÆMATO'XYLINE. *See* HEMATOXYLINE.

HÆMATO'XYLON CAMPECHIA'NUM, *n.* The logwood of commerce, belonging to the nat order Leguminosæ. [*See* LOGWOOD]

HÆMATU'RIA, *n* [Gr. αἷμα, blood, and οὖρον, urine.] A discharge of bloody urine.

HÆMOP'TYSIS, *n.* [Gr αἷμα, blood, and πτύω, to spit.] The coughing up of blood; sometimes produced by fulness of the blood vessels of the lungs, or by the rupture of blood-vessels, as a consequence of ulceration. It is distinguished from blood coming from the stomach, by the comparative smallness of its quantity, and by its usually florid colour.

HÆMO'PUS SANGUISORBA, *n.* A name applied to the horse-leech

HÆMORRHAGE *See* HEMORRHAGE.

HÆMORRHOIDS. *See* HEMORRHOIDS.

HÆ'MULON, *n.* A genus of fishes of the section Acanthopterygii, and family Sciænidæ

HÆRE'TICO COMBUREN'DO, [L.] A writ which anciently lay against a heretic who, having once been convicted of heresy by his bishop, and having abjured it, but afterwards falling into it again, or into some other, is thereupon committed to the secular power.

HAF'FIT, *n.* [*half-head.*] The side of the head; *plur haffits*, the temples. The term is applied by workmen to the fixed part of a lid or cover, to which the movable part is hinged. [*Scotch.*]

HAF'FLE, *v. i.* To speak unintelligibly; to waver; to prevaricate

HĂFT, *n* [Sax. *hæft*, a haft, and *hæftan*, to seize; G. *heft;* from the root of *have*, or of L. *capio*, W. *hafiaw*, to snatch] A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used. It is used chiefly for the part of a sword or dagger by which it is held; the hilt.

HĂFT, *v. t.* To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.

HĂFT'ER,† *n.* [W. *hafiaw*, to catch.] A caviller; a wrangler

HAG, *n.* [In Sax. *hægesse* is a witch, fury, or goblin, answering to the *Hecate* of mythology. In W. *hagyr*, ugly, is from *hag*, a gash, from the root of *hack*. In Russ. *ega* is a foolish old woman, a sorceress. *See* HAGGARD.] 1. An ugly old woman; as, an old *hag* of threescore.—2. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress.—3. A fury; a she-monster.—4 A cartilaginous fish, the Gastrobranchus, which enters other fishes and devours them. It is about five or six inches long, and resembles a small eel. It is allied to the lamprey.—5. Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags*

HAG, *v. t.* To harass; to torment.—2. To tire; to weary with vexation.

HAG'BORN, *a.* Born of a hag or witch.

HAG'GARD, *n.* [G. *hager*, lean; W. *hag*, a gash; *hacciaw*, to hack. [*See* HACK.] 1. Literally, having a ragged look, as if hacked or gashed. Hence, lean; meagre; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly.—2. Wild; fierce; intractable; as, a *haggard* hawk.

HAG'GARD, *n* [*See* HAG] 1. Any thing wild and intractable.—2. A species of hawk.

HAG'GARD, *n.* [Sax. *haga*, a little field, and *geard*, a yard] A stack-yard.

HAG'GARDLY, *adv.* In a haggard or ugly manner; with deformity.

HAG'GED, *a.* Lean; ugly.

HAG'GESS, *n.* [from *hack*] A mess of meat, generally pork, chopped and inclosed in a membrane.—2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. *Haggies*, or *haggis*, is the name of a favourite Scotch dish. It is commonly made in a sheep's maw, called a *haggis-bag*, of the heart, lungs, and liver of the same animal, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper

HAG'GISH, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.

HAG'GISHLY, *adv.* In a haggish manner.

HAG'GLE, *v t.* [W. *hag*, a gash or cut It is a diminutive from the root of *hack*] To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle; as, a boy *haggles* a stick of wood.

Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd. *Shak.*

HAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil. [*See* HIGGLE.]

HAG'GLED, *pp.* Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled.

HAG'GLER, *n.* One who haggles—2. One who cavils, hesitates, and makes difficulty in bargaining.

HAG'GLING, *ppr.* Hacking; mangling; cavilling and hesitating in bargaining.

HAGHES, or HAGUES, *n. plu.* [Teut. *hagh.*] Haws. [*Provincial.*]

HAG'IARCHY, *n.* [Gr ἅγιος, and ἀρχή] The sacred government; government of holy orders of men.

HAGIOG'RAPHA, *n. plur.* [infra.] The sacred writings, the scriptures

HAGIOG'RAPHAL, *a.* Pertaining to hagiography,—*which see.*

HAGIOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* the next word.] A writer of holy or sacred books.

HAGIOG'RAPHY, *n* [Gr. ἅγιος, holy, and γραφή, a writing.] Sacred writings. The Jews divide the books of the Scriptures into three parts: the Law, which is contained in the first five books of the Old Testament; the Prophets, or Nevim; and the Cetuvim, or *writings*, by way of eminence. The latter class is called by the Greeks *Hagiographa*, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.

HĂGIOL'OGIST, *n.* One who writes or treats of the sacred writings.

HAGIOL'OGY, *n.* The history or description of the sacred writings.

HAG'-RIDDEN, *a.* Afflicted with the night-mare.

HAG'SHIP, *n.* The state or title of a hag or witch.

HAG'S TEETH, or **HAKE'S TEETH**. *n.* Among *seamen*, those parts of a matting, pointing, &c., which are interwoven with the rest, in an erroneous and irregular manner, so as to spoil the general uniformity of the work.

HAGUE'BUT. *See* ARQUEBUSE.

HAH, *interj.* Expression of effort, surprise, &c.

HA-HA', *n.* A sunk fence or ditch. [*See* HAW-HAW.]

HĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *hægel* or *hagel;* G. D. Dan. and Sw. *hagel;* so called from its rough broken form, from the root of *hack, haggle*.] The small masses of ice or frozen vapour, falling from the clouds in showers or storms. These masses consist of little spherules united, but not all of the same consistence; some being as hard and solid as perfect ice; others soft, like frozen snow. Hailstones assume various figures; some are round, others angular, others pyramidical, others flat, and sometimes they are stellated with six radii, like crystals of snow. Hail occurs chiefly in spring and summer, and is always accompanied with electrical phenomena, and not unfrequently with thunder. It usually precedes storms of rain, sometimes accompanies them; but never, or very rarely, follows them, especially if the rain is of any duration. The time of its continuance is always very short, generally only a few minutes. The usual size of hailstones is about a quarter of an inch in diameter, but they are frequently of much larger dimensions, sometimes even 3 and 4 inches in diameter. Hail storms are very destructive to crops, particularly in hot climates. The phenomena attending the formation and fall of hail are not well understood; but it is supposed that the cold necessary for its formation is produced by the wind; and that when hailstones are formed they are also carried along through the atmosphere by currents of wind, in a direction very oblique to the horizon, by which means they may be kept suspended a sufficient length of time to acquire the dimensions they possess, by congealing the particles of humid vapour with which they successively come in contact. The electricity with which hail is always accompanied, is only the effect of the passage of the particles of water from the liquid to the solid state. Hail-rods, upon the same principle as lightning-rods, have been erected in Germany and Switzerland, with the view of subtracting the superabundant electricity from the clouds, and preventing the formation of hail; but they have not been attended with the success which was expected.

HAIL, *v. i.* To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapours.

HAIL, *v. t.* To pour.

HAIL, *a.* [Sax. *hal*, whole, sound; *hæl*, health; G. *heil;* Gr. ὅλος, whole. *See* HEAL.] Sound; whole; healthy; not impaired by disease; as, a *hail* body; *hail* corn. [In this sense it is usually written *hale*.]

HAIL, an exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mood, being the adjective *hail*, used as a verb. *Hail*, be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation, equivalent to Lat. *salve, salvete.*

> *Hail, hail,* brave friend. *Shak.*

HAIL, *n.* A wish of health; a salutation. This word is sometimes used as a noun; as, the angel *hail* bestowed.

HAIL, *v. t.* [from the same root as *call*, L. *calo*, Gr. καλεω. *See* CALL and HEAL.] To call; to call to a person at a distance, to arrest his attention. It is properly used in any case where the person accosted is distant, but is appropriately used by seamen. *Hoa* or *hoi, the ship ahoay*, is the usual manner of hailing; to which the answer is *holloa*, or *hollo*. Then follow the usual questions, Whence came ye? Where are you bound? &c.

HAILED, *pp.* Called to from a distance; accosted.

HĀIL-FELLOW, *n.* An intimate companion.

HĀILING, *ppr.* Saluting; calling to from a distance.—2. Pouring down hail.

HĀILSHOT.† *n.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones.

HĀILSTONE, *n.* A single mass of ice falling from a cloud.

HĀILY, *a.* Consisting of hail; as, *haily* showers

HĀIR, *n.* [Sax. *hær;* G. *haar.*] 1. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. Each filament contains a tube or hollow within, occupied by a pulp or pith, which is intended for its nutrition, and extends only to that part which is in a state of growth. When *hair* means a single filament, it has a plural, *hairs*. —2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering; as, the *hair* of the head. *Hair* is the common covering of many beasts When the filaments are very fine and short, the collection of them is called *fur*. The finest hair is called *down;* the stiffest and strongest hairs, such as those on the back of a swine, are called *bristles*. *Wool*, also, is a kind of hair When *hair* signifies a collection of these animal filaments, it has no plural *Hair* is woven into cloth, (of which it forms only the weft,) for covering the seats of chairs, sofas, besides other purposes. -3. Any thing very small or fine; or a very small distance; the breadth of a *hair*. He judges to a *hair*, that is, very exactly. 4. A trifling value. It is not worth a *hair*.—5.† Course; order; grain; the *hair* falling in a certain direction.

> You go against the *hair* of your profession. *Shak*

6. Long, straight, and distinct filaments on the surface of plants; a species of down or pubescence.

HĀIRBELL, *n.* A plant. [*See* HAREBELL.]

HĀIR-BRACKET, *n.* In *ship-building*, the moulding which comes at the back of the figurehead, and breaks in with the upper check.



h, Hair-Bracket.

HĀIR-BRAINED. *See* HARE-BRAINED.

HĀIR-BREADTH, *n.* [*See* BREADTH.] The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance. Among the *Jews*, it was reckoned the forty-eighth part of an inch.

> Seven hundred chosen men left-handed: every one could sling stones to a *hair-breadth;* Judges xx.

It is used as an adjective; as, a *hair-breadth* escape.

HĀIRCLOTH, *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair. In *milit. affairs*, pieces of this cloth are used for covering the powder in waggons, or on batteries, or for covering charged bombs, &c.

HĀIRED, *a.* Having hair.

HĀIR-GRASS, *n.* A genus of British grasses, the *aira* of Linn., class Triandria, order digynia. There are several species, most of them bearing awns.

HĀIRHUNG, *a.* Hanging by a hair.

HĀIRLACE, *n.* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

HĀIRLESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald; as, *hairless* scalps.

HĀIRINESS, *n.* [from *hairy*.] The state of abounding or being covered with hair.

HĀIR-NEEDLE, or **HĀIR-PIN**, *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.

HĀIR-PENCILS, or **BRUSHES**, *n.* Instruments used in painting. Two sorts are made; those with coarse hair, as that of the swine, the wild boar, the dog, &c., which are attached usually to short wooden rods as handles; these are commonly called *brushes;* and hair-pencils, properly so called, which are composed of very fine hairs, as of the minever, the marten, the badger, the pole-cat, &c. These are mounted in a quill when they are small, or of moderate size; but when larger than a quill, they are mounted in various ways.

HĀIRPOWDER, *n.* A fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.

HĀIR PYRITES, *n.* The name given by the Germans to a native sulphuret of nickel, which occurs in capillary filaments, of a yellow-gray colour.

HĀIR-SALT, *n.* [*haar-salz*, Werner.] Native sulphate of magnesia: it not unfrequently occurs as a fine capillary incrustation upon the damp walls of cellars and new buildings

HĀIR-SPLITTING, *a.* Making very minute distinctions in reasoning.

HĀIR-SPLITTING, *n.* The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning.

HAIRWORM, *n.* A genus of worms (*vermes*,) called Gordius; a filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth. There are several species.

HAIRY, *a.* [from *hair*.] Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair

> Esau, my brother, is a *hairy* man; Gen xxvii.

2. Consisting of hair; as, *hairy* honours.—3. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair

HAKE, } *n.* A kind of fish, the *Gadus*
HAAK, } *merluccius;* called by some



Hake (Gadus Merluccius).

authors *Lucius marinus*. It was formerly salted and dried

HAKE, *v. i.* To sneak; to loiter; to go about idly. [*Provincial.*]

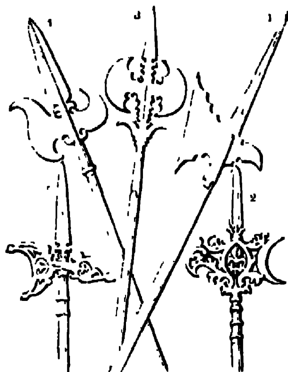
HAK'OT, *n.* A fish of the same kind as the *Hake*.

HAL, in some names signifies *hall;* also, a contraction for *Henry*.

Ah! no more of that, *Hal*, an thou lovest me. *Shak.*

HALĂDROMA, *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, the sea, and δρέμω, I run.] A genus of palmiped birds, family Longipennes. The birds of this genus resemble the petrels in their figure and beak, and the cormorant in their pouch-like throat; and are excellent divers. They are natives of New Zealand.

HAL'BERD, HAL'BERT, *n.* [Fr *hallebarde;* G. *hellebarde*, shining axe; Russ. *berdish*, a halberd or battle-axe, a pole-axe. Probably from *halle*, a porch, and *wart*, root of *warten*, to wait, to guard; that is, the weapon of him who guarded or watched the entry to a palace, &c] An ancient military weapon, intended for both cutting and thrusting, formerly carried by sergeants of foot and artillery. It was a kind of combination of a spear and a battle axe, with a variously formed head, and a shaft about six feet long. It is now



Halberts

1 Halbert, time of Henry VIII 2 do. with fleur de lis, Henry VII. 3 Double axed Halbert, Charles I 4 Halbert Charles II. 5 do , William III.

rarely to be seen in use, except in Scotland in the hands of town-officers (counterparts of English javelin-men), when attending the magistrates of a borough.

Four knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HALBERDIER, *n* One who is armed with a halberd

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HAL'BERD SHAPED, *a* In *bot.* [*See* HASTATE.]

HAL'CYON, *n* (hal'shon) [L. *halcyon*, Gr. ἀλκυών, a kingfisher, from ἅλς, the sea, and κύω, to conceive, from breeding among reeds by the sea.] The name anciently given to the kingfisher, otherwise called *alcedo;* a bird that was said to lay her eggs in nests, on rocks near the sea, during the calm weather about the winter solstice. Hence,

HAL'CYON, *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy. *Halcyon days* were seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. Hence by *halcyon days* are now understood days of peace and tranquillity.

HALCYO'NIAN, *a.* Halcyon; calm.

HALE, *a.* [Sax. *hal*, sound, whole. *See* HAIL and HEAL.] Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired; as, a *hale* body.

HALE,† *n.* Welfare.

HALE, *v. t.* [Sw. *hala;* Fr, *haler.*] To pull or draw with force; to drag. This is now more generally written and pronounced *haul, which see*. It is always to be pronounced *haul*.

HAL'ER, *n.* One who pulls or hauls.

HĂLF, *n.* (h'af.) *plur. halves, pron. h'avz.* [Sax. *half* or *healf;* Goth. *halbs;* G. *halb.*] One equal part of a thing which is divided into two parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety; as, *half* a pound; *half* a tract of land; *half* an orange; *half* the miseries or pleasures of life. It is applied to quantity, number, length, and every thing susceptible of division. In practice, *of* is often or usually omitted after *half*. We say, *half* a pound; *half* a mile; *half* the number.

Half the misery of life. *Addison*

HĂLF, *v. t.* To divide into halves. [*See* HALVE.]

HĂLF, *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.

Half loth, and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

In *composition*, *half* denotes an equal part; or indefinitely, a part, and hence, imperfect

HĂLFBLOOD, *n* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both; as, a brother or sister of the *halfblood*. Those relations that are descended from the same father, but not from the same mother, are termed *consanguinean;* and such as are descended from the same mother, but not from the same father, are termed *uterine*. The word is sometimes used as an adjective.

HĂLF-BLOODED, *a.* Mean; degenerate. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds; as, a *half-blooded* sheep.

HĂLF-BRED, *a.* Mixed; mongrel; mean.

HĂLF-CAP, *n.* A cap not wholly put on; also, an imperfect act of civility, or half-bow.

HĂLF-DEAD, *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.

HĂLFEN,† *a.* Wanting half its due qualities.

HĂLF'EN-DEAL,† *adv* [Teut. *half-deel.*] Nearly half.

HĂLFER, *n.* One that possesses half only.—2. A male fallow deer gelded.

HĂLF-FACED, *a.* Showing only part of the face.

HĂLF-HATCHED, *a.* Imperfectly hatched; as, *half hatched* eggs.

HĂLF-HEADER, *n.* In *bricklaying*, a brick either cut longitudinally into two equal parts; or so cut, and again transversely into four, used to close the work at the end of a course. [*See* CLOSER.]

HĂLF-HEARD, *a.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.

And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

HĂLF-LEARNED, *a.* Imperfectly learned.

HĂLF-LOST, *a.* Nearly lost.

HĂLF-MARK, *n.* A coin; a noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling.

HĂLF-MOON, *n.* The moon at the quarters, when half its disc appears illuminated —2. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon. In *fort.*, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or half-moon.

HĂLF-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a minim, being half a semibreve.

HĂLF-PACE, or **FOOT-PACE**, *n.* The resting place of a staircase; the broad space or interval between two flights of steps. When it occurs at the angle turns of the stair, it is called a *quarter-pace*.

HĂLF-PART, *n.* An equal part.

HĂLF-PAY, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on *half-pay*.

HĂLF-PAY, *a.* Receiving, or entitled to half-pay; as, a *half-pay* officer.

HĂLF-PENNY, *n.* (hap'penny) or (ha'-penny). A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. The plural is *half-pence*.

He cheats for *half-pence*. *Dryden.*

HĂLF-PENNY, *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; as, a *half-penny* loaf.

HĂLF-PENNY-WORTH, *n.* The value of a half-penny.

HĂLF-PIKE, *n.* A small pike carried by officers.—2. A small pike used in boarding ships.

HĂLF-PINT, *n* The half of a pint or fourth of a quart.

HĂLF-PORTS, *n.* Shutters made of slit-deal, to fit the ports of ships, with a hole cut for the muzzle of a gun to go through.

HĂLF-READ, *a* Superficially informed by reading.

HĂLF-ROUND, *n.* In *arch*, a moulding, whose profile is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

HĂLF-SCHOLAR, *n.* One imperfectly learned.

HALF-SEAS OVER, a low phrase, of nautical origin, meaning tipsy or drunk.

HĂLF-SHIFT, *n.* In playing the violin, a move of the hand a little way upward on the neck of the instrument, to reach a high note.

HĂLF-SIGHTED, *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

HĂLF-SPHERE, *n.* Hemisphere.

HĂLF-STARVED, *a.* Almost starved.

HĂLF-STRAINED, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

HĂLF-SWORD, *n.* Within half the length of a sword; close fight.

HĂLF-TIM'BERS, *n* In *ship-building*, those timbers in the cant-bodies, which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the square body.

HĂLF-WAY, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.

HĂLF-WAY, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; as, a *half-way* house.

HĂLF-WIT, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead.

HĂLF-WITTED, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.

HAL'IBUT, *n.* A fish of the genus Pleuronectes, and order of Thoracics. This fish has a compressed body, one side



Halibut, or Holibut Fish.

resembling the back, the other the

belly; and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size; some to the weight of 300 or 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender, and delicious. This fish swims on its side, and hence the name of the genus

HALIC'TUS, *n.* a genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the section Aculeata, sub-section Mellifera, or bees, and family Andrenidæ or short-tongued bees.

HAL'IDOM,† *n.* [Sax. *haligdome*; *holy* and *dom.*] Adjuration by what is holy.

HALIEU'TICS, *n. plur.* [Gr. ἁλιευς, a fisherman.] The name given to treatises on fishes, or on the art of fishing, as, the *Halieutics* of Oppian.

HAL'IMASS, *n.* [Sax. *halig*, holy, and *mass.*] The feast of All Souls. [*See* HALLOWMAS.]

HAL'ING. *See* HAULING.

HALIO'TIS, *n.* [Gr. ἁλς, the sea, and ους, an ear.] The sea-ear. A shell, both fossil and recent, obtaining its name from the excessive amplitude of its aperture, and the flatness and smallness of its spire, whence it has been



Haliotis radiata.

likened to an ear. The recent shells are amongst the most highly ornamented of all the gastoropoda, and are remarkable for the pearly iridescence of the inner surface. They are found adhering to rocks on the shore.

HALIT'UOUS,† *a.* [L. *halitus*, breath.] Like breath; vaporous.

HA'LITUS, *n.* [L. from *halo*, to breathe out.] In *phys.*, the breath; also, a vapour or gas.

HALL, *n.* [Sax. *heal*; D. *hal* or *zaal*; G. *saal*; Fr. *salle*; L. *aula*; Gr. αυλη; Sans. *aula*; Qu. Heb. אהל, *ohel*, a tent, or Heb. Ch. and Syr. היכל, *heical*, a palace. Qu. are these all of one family? *See* SALT.] 1. In *arch.*, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace. In the houses of ministers of state, magistrates, &c., it is the place where they give audience and despatch business. In magnificent edifices where the hall is very large and lofty, and placed in the middle of the edifice, it is called a *saloon*.—2. An edifice in which courts of justice are held; as Westminster *Hall*, which was originally a royal palace; the kings of England formerly holding their parliaments and courts of judicature in their own dwellings, as is still the practice in Spain.—3. A manor-house, in which courts were formerly held.—4. A college, or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution.—5. A room for a corporation or public assembly; as, a town-*hall*.—6. In the university of Oxford, an unendowed college; but at Cambridge the term is indiscriminately used for *college*, whether endowed or not.

HALLELU'JAH, or HALLELU'IAH, *n.* [Heb. הללו יה, praise ye Jah or Jehovah, from הלל, *halal*, to praise, that is, to throw, or raise the voice, to utter a loud sound. Ar. *halla* or *ealla*, to appear; to begin to shine, as the new moon; to exclaim; to exult; to sing; to rejoice; to praise or worship God. Gr. αλαλαω, a shout in battle. It coincides in elements with *howl*, L. *ululo*.] Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God; a word used in songs of praise, or a term of rejoicing in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is used as a noun, or as an exclamation. [This word is improperly written with *j*, in conformity with the German and other continental languages, in which *j* has the sound of *y*. But to pronounce the word with the English sound of *j* destroys its beauty. The like mistake of the sound of *j* in *Jehovah*, *Jordan*, *Joseph*, has perverted the true pronunciation, which was *Yehovah*, *Yordan*, *Yoseph*. This perversion must now be submitted to, but in *Halleluiah* it ought not to be tolerated.]

HALLELUJA'TIC, *a.* Denoting a song of thanksgiving.

HAL'LIARD, *n.* [from *hale*, *haul.*] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering a sail.

HAL'LIER, *n.* A particular kind of net for catching birds

HAL-LOO', *v. i.* [This seems to belong to the family of *call*; Fr. *haler.*] To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to cry, as after dogs; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*.

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me. *Sidney.*

HAL-LOO', *v. t.* To encourage with shouts.

Old John *halloos* his hounds again *Prior*

2. To chase with shouts.—3. To call or shout to. [This verb is regular, and pronounced with the accent on the first syllable]

HAL-LOO', an exclamation, used as a call to invite attention; also, a hunting cry, to set a dog on the chase

HAL-LOO'ING, *ppr.* Crying out, as a noun, a loud outcry; a noise, as of huntsmen.

HAL'LOW, *v. t.* [Sax *halgian* or *halgian*, to consecrate, to sanctify, from *halig* or *halig*, holy, from *hal*, sound, safe, whole; G. *heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, whole; *heilen*, to heal; D *heiligen*, from *heilig*, holy, *heil*, safety, happiness, Dan *helliger*, from *hellig*, holy; *heel*, whole, entire, Sw. *helga*, from *helig*, holy. *See* HOLY. It coincides in origin with *hold*, and L. *calleo*, to be able.] 1 To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use; Ex. xxviii. xxix.: 1 Kings viii.—2 To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred.

Hallow the sabbath day, to do no work therein, Jer. xvii

3. To reverence; to honour as sacred.

Hallowed be thy name. *Lord's Prayer.*

HAL'LOWED, *pp* Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred, reverenced.

HAL'LOWING, *ppr.* Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating: devoting to religious exercises, reverencing

HAL'LOWMAS, *n.* [*See* MASS.] The feast of All Souls; the time about All Saints' and All Souls' Day, viz., the 1st and 2d of Nov. and thence to Candlemas.

HALLU'CINATE, *v. i.* [L. *hallucinor.*] To stumble or blunder.

HALLUCINA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *hallucinatio*, from *hallucinor*, to blunder.] 1. Error; blunder; mistake. [*Lit. us.*] 2 In *med.*, faulty sense [*dysæsthesia*] or erroneous imagination. *Hallucinations of the senses* arise from some defect in the organs of sense, or from some unusual circumstances attending the object, as when it is seen by moonlight; and they are sometimes symptoms of general disease, as in fevers. *Maniacal hallucinations* arise from some imaginary or mistaken idea. Similar hallucinations occur in *revery*.

HALLU'CINATORY, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.

HALM, *n.* (haum.) [Sax. *healm*; L. *culmus.*] Straw. [*See* HAUM.]

HAL'MOTE, or HAL'IMOTE,† *n.* [*hall* and *mote*, an assembly.] The Saxon name for a court, which is now called a *court-baron*.

HA'LO, *n.* [Ar. *haulon*. The verb signifies to frighten, and to adorn with necklaces.] A circle appearing round the body of the sun, moon, or stars, but more especially about the body of the sun and moon, called also, corona, or crown. Halos are sometimes white and sometimes coloured. Sometimes one only appears, and sometimes several concentric circles appear at the same time. Halos are at times accompanied with other phenomena, such as *parhelia*, or mock-suns; *paraselenes*, or mock-moons; *anthelia*, or glories. All these appearances are occasioned by the refraction, reflection, or inflection of light falling upon, or passing near thick vapour floating in the atmosphere.

HAL'OGENS, } HALOGE'NIA, } *n* [Gr ἁλς, salt, and γεινάω, to produce.] The name given by Berzelius to those substances which, by combination with metals, produce saline compounds; such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, which are simple halogens; and cyanogen, which is a compound halogen.

HALOID', *a.* [Gr. ἁλς, sea-salt, and ειδος, resemblance.] A term applied to all those compounds which consist of a metal on the one hand, and of chlorine, iodine, fluorine, and the radicals of the hydracids in general. They are distinguished by the name of *haloid salts*, because in constitution they are all similar to sea-salt; and the term *halogenous* is applied to chlorine and those elements by which *haloid salts* are generated.

HALORA'GEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants, containing a few genera and species They are mostly obscure weeds, natives of ponds or moist places in various parts of Europe, Asia, and North America In this country they are vulgarly called *mare's tails*

HALSE,† *n.* [Sax *hals*] The neck or throat

HALSE,† *n* One of the holes at the head of a ship through which the cable goes; now written *hawse*,—*which see.*

HALSE,† *v. i* (hals) To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet.

HAL'SENING,† *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue.

HALSER, *n.* (hawz'er.) [Sax. *hals*, G. D. Dan. and Sw *hals*, the neck; and qu. Sax. *sæl*, a rope or strap.] A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. [*See* HAWSER.]

HALT, *v i.* [Sax *healt*, halt, lame; *healtian*, to limp; G. *halt*, a hold, stop, halt; *halten*, to hold; Sw *hall*, *hallu*, Dan. *halt*, *halter*; from the root of *hold.*] 1. To stop in walking; to hold. In *milit. affairs*, the true sense is retained, to stop in a march. The army *halted* at noon.—2 To limp; that is, to stop with lameness.—3 To hesitate;

to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 Kings xviii.

4. To fail; to falter; as, a *halting* sonnet.

HALT, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; *a military term.* The general *halted* his troops for refreshment.

HALT, *a.* [Sax. *healt.*] Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking.

Bring hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind; Luke xiv.

HALT, *n.* A stopping; a stop in marching. The troops made a *halt* at the bridge.—2. The act of limping.

HALT'ED, *pp.* Stopped

HALT'ER, *n.* One who halts or limps.

HALT'ER, *n.* [G. *halter*, a holder. *See* HALT.] 1. A rope or strap and headstall for leading or confining a horse. —2. A rope for hanging malefactors. —3. A strong cord or string.

HALT'ER, *v. t.* To put a halter on; as, to *halter* a horse.—2. To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HALTERED, *pp.* Caught or bound with a rope.

HALTE'RES, *n. plur.* [Gr. ἁλτῆρες.] The poisers or balancers of insects.

HALT'ERING, *ppr.* Putting a halter on; catching; binding

HALT'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; limping.

HALT'ING, *n.* The act of stopping or faltering.

HALT'INGLY, *adv.* With limping; slowly

HÄLVE, *v. t.* (häv.) [from *half.*] To divide into two equal parts; as, to *halve* an apple.

HÄLVED, *a.* In *bot.*, hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side

HÄLVES, *n. plur.* of *Half.* Two equal parts of a thing.—*To cry halves*, is to claim an equal share.—*To go halves*, is to have an equal share.

HÄLV'ING, *n.* In *arch.*, a method of joining two pieces of timber, by letting them into each other

HA'LYMOTE,† *n.* A holy or ecclesiastical court.

HAM, Sax *ham*, a house, is our modern word *home*, G. *heim.* It is used in *hamlet*, and in the names of places, as in *Walt-ham*, wood-house, *walt*, a wood, and *ham*, a house, [not Wal-tham, as it is often pronounced,] *Bucking-ham*, *Notting-ham*, *Wrent-ham*, *Dur-ham*, &c.

HAM, *n.* [Sax *ham*] 1. The inner or hind part of the knee, the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal Hence,—2. The thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, whether salted and cured or not. But the word is more generally understood to mean the thigh of a hog salted and dried in smoke.

HAM'ADRYAD, *n plur. hamadryads*, or *hamadryades*, [Gr ἅμα, together, and δρῦς, a tree.] A wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it was attached.

HAM'ATE, *a* [L. *hamatus.*] Hooked; entangled.

HAM'ATED, *a.* [L *hamatus*; Celtic and Pers. *cam*, crooked.] Hooked or set with hooks.

HAM'BLE,† *v t.* [Sax *hamelan*] To hamstring.

HAME, *n. plur. Hames.* [G. *hummet*, Russ. *chomut*, a collar; but it seems to be the Scot. *haims.* In Sw. *hämma* is to stop or restrain.] A kind of collar for a draught horse, consisting of two bending pieces of wood or bows, and these placed on curving pads or stuffed leather, made to conform to the shape of the neck.

HAME'SUCKEN, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæm* and *socne.*] In *Scots law*, the offence of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. *Hamesucken* is not committed any where but in the dwelling-house. A shop, whether adjoining to the house or not, is not reckoned a man's dwelling-house.

HAM'ITE, *n.* [from L. *hamus*, a hook.] A genus of fossil multilocular hookformed shells; an extinct species of cephalopodes.

HAM'LET, *n.* [Sax. *ham*, a house; Fr. *hameau*; Arm. *hamell* or *hamm.* *See* HOME.]—A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country. This word seems originally to have signified the seat of a freeholder, comprehending the mansion house and adjacent buildings. It now denotes a small collection of houses in the country, in distinction from a city, a large town, or township.

The country wasted and the *hamlets* burned. *Dryden.*

HAM'LETED, *a* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life.

HAM MEL, *n.* A small shed and yard used for sheltering fattening cattle. [*See* HEMMEL.]

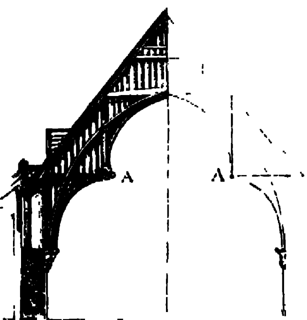
HAM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *hamer*; G. and Dan. *hammer*; probably, the beater.] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. It consists of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle. Hammers are of various sizes; a large hammer used by smiths is called a *sledge.*

HAM'MER, *v. t.* To beat with a hammer, as, to *hammer* iron or steel.—2. To form or forge with a hammer, to shape by beating.—3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour; usually with *out*; as, to *hammer out* a scheme.

HAM'MER, *v. i.* To work; to be busy; to labour in contrivance.—2 To be working or in agitation

HAM'MERABLE, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer; malleable.

HAM'MER BEAM, *n* A short beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in the place of the tie



Hammer beam Roof, Westminster Hall.

beam. *Hammer beams* are used in pairs and project from the wall, but do not extend half way across the apartments. The *hammer beam* is generally supported by a rib rising up from a corbel below; and in its turn forms the support of another rib, constituting with that springing from the opposite hammerbeam an arch. Although occupying the place of a tie in the roofing, it does not act as a tie; it is essentially a lever, as will be obvious on an examination of the figure, which is a representation of the roof of Westminster Hall. Here the inner end of the *hammer beam* A, receives the weight of the upper portion of the roof, which is balanced by the pressure of the principal at its outer end.

HAM'MERCLOTH, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box, so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c., in a little pocket hid by this cloth.

HAM'MERED, *pp.* Beaten with a hammer.

HAM'MERER, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

HAM'MERHARD, *n.* Iron or steel hardened by hammering.

HAM'MERING, *ppr.* Beating with a hammer; working; contriving.

HAM'MERING, *n.* The act of beating or extending and fashioning a body under the hammer. When this operation is performed on iron heated for the purpose, it is usually called *forging.*

HAM'MER-MAN, *n.* One who beats or works with a hammer.

HAM'MER-WORT, *n.* An herb.

HAMMOCHRY'SOS, *n.* [Gr. ἅμμος and χρυσός.] A stone with spangles of gold colour.

HAM'MOCK, *n* [Sp. *hamaca*; Port. *maca.* A word of Indian origin; for Columbus, in the Narrative of his first Voyage, says:—"A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas* or nets in which they sleep."] A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks. It consists of a piece of hempen



Hammock

cloth about six feet long and three feet wide, gathered at the ends and suspended by cords. It forms a bed, or a receptacle for a bed, on board of ships. *Down all hammocks!* an order to carry the hammocks down between decks, and sling them up in their respective berths, in readiness to go to bed. *Up all hammocks!* an order to unsling the hammocks, and to stow them away in their respective places.

HAM'OUS, or **HAM'OSE**, *a.* [L. *hamus*, a hook; Celtic, *cam*, crooked] Hooked; having the end hooked or curved; *a term of botany.*

HAM'PER, *n.* [contracted from *hanaper*, or from *hand pannier.*] 1. A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.—2. Fetters, or some instrument that shackles [This signification and that of the verb following indicate that this word is from *hanaper*, and that the latter is from the sense of interweaving twigs.]

HAM'PER, *v. t.* [*See* the Noun] To

shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult.

A lion *hampered* in a net. *L'Estrange.*

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upward. *Tillotson.*

2. To insnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.—3. To tangle; to render complicated.—4. To perplex; to embarrass.

Hampered by the laws. *Butler.*

5. To put into a hamper.

HAM'PERED, *pp.* Shackled; entangled; insnared; perplexed.

HAM'PERING, *ppr.* Shackling; entangling; perplexing.

HAM'STER, *n.* [G. *hamster;* Russ. *chomiak.*] A species of rat, the *Mus cricetus*, or German marmot. This rat is of the size of the water rat, but is of a browner colour, and its belly and



Hamster (Cricetus vulgaris).

legs of a dirty yellow. It is remarkable for two bags, like those of a baboon, on each side of the jaw, under the skin, in which it conveys grain, peas, and acorns to its winter residence.

HAM'STRING, *n.* The tendons of the ham.

HAM'STRING, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. hamstrung* or *hamstringed* To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

HAM'STRINGING, *ppr.* Cutting the tendons of the ham, and thus disabling

HAM'STRUNG, *pp.* Disabled by having the tendons of the ham cut.

HAN, for *have*, in the plural.

HAN'APER, *n.* [Norm. *hanap*, a cup, a hamper; Sax. *hnæp*, G. *napf*, Fr. *hanap*, Arm. *hanaff*, It *nappo*, a bowl or cup.] The hanaper was used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place. It was a kind of basket, like the *fiscus*, and thus came to be considered as the king's treasury. Hence, the clerk or warden of the *hanaper*, is an officer who receives the fees due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions, and writs. There is also an officer who is controller of the *hanaper*. This word therefore answered to the modern exchequer. *Hanaper-office*, of the court of chancery: so called because all writs regarding the public were once kept in a hanaper (*in hanaperio*); those concerning the crown in a little sack or bag.

HANCE, HAUNCE,† for *Enhance.* [*See* ENHANCE]

HAN'CES, *n plur.* [L. *ansa.*] 1 A term in *arch.*, now generally considered to be the same as the haunch of an arch, or that part of an arch included between a vertical line drawn from the impost and a horizontal line drawn from the crown; but in medieval architecture, and that which immediately succeeded it, the term seems



Hances Arch—Four centred Arch.

to have been limited in its application to the small arches, at the springing of three and four centred arches, and to the small arches by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost.—2. In a *ship*, falls of the fiferails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HAND, *n.* [Sax. *hand*, *hond;* G. and D. *hand.* This word may be connected in origin with Sax. *hentan*, to follow, to take or seize, Gr. χανδανω, L. *hendo*, in *prehendo;* but from its derivatives, *handy*, *handsome*, it would appear to proceed from a root signifying to be strong, right, straight, which would give the sense of fitness and of beauty. Chaucer has *hende*, *hendy*, civil, courteous.] 1. In *man*, the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the part with which we hold and use any instrument. The mechanism of the hand is admirably contrived to fit it for the various uses and occasions we have for it, and the great number of arts and manufactures it is to be employed in. It consists of a compages of nerves, and little bones joined into each other, which give it a great degree of strength, and, at the same time, an unusual flexibility.—2. In *falconry*, the foot of a hawk; and in the *manege*, the fore-foot of a horse.—3 A measure of four inches; a palm; *applied chiefly to horses;* as, a horse 14 *hands* high —4. Side; part; right or left; as, on the one *hand* or the other. This is admitted on all *hands*, that is, on all sides, or by all parties.—5 Act, deed; performance; external action; that is, the effect for the cause, the *hand* being the instrument of action.

Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand.* *King Charles*

6 Power of performance; skill.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin *Addison*

He had a mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator. *Addison.*

7 Power of making or producing.

An intelligent being coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection *Cheyne.*

8. Manner of acting or performance; as, he changed his *hand.* -9. Agency; part in performing or executing. Punish every man who had a *hand* in the mischief. We see the *hand* of God in this event —10 Conveyance; agency in transmitting – 11. Possession; power. The estate is in the *hands* of the owner. The papers are in my *hands* —12. The cards held at a game; hence, a game 13. That which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing, as, the *hand* of a clock; the hour *hand*, and the minute *hand* - 14. A person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service. The mason employs twenty *hands.*—15 Form of writing; style of penmanship; as, a good *hand;* a bad *hand;* a fine *hand.* 16. Agency; service; ministry, Ex iv; Lev. viii. 17. In *Scripture*, the *hand* of God is his eternal purpose and executive power, Acts iv.—18 The providential bounty of God, Ps civ – 19 The power of God exerted in judgments or mercies, in punishing or defending, Judges ii; Ps. xxxii —20 The spirit of God; divine influence, 1 Kings xviii.—21. The favour of God or his support, Neh. ii.; Luke i.—*At hand*, near, either present and within reach, or not far distant

Your husband is *at hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shak.*

2 Near in time; not distant.

The day of Christ is *at hand*, 2 Thess. ii.

By hand, with the hands, in distinction from the instrumentality of tools, engines, or animals; as, to weed a garden *by hand;* to lift, draw, or carry *by hand.*—*In hand*, present payment; in respect to the receiver.

Receiving *in hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles.*

2. In the state of execution. I have a great work *in hand.*—*At my hand, at his hand*, &c., denote from the person or being.

Shall we receive good *at the hand* of God, and shall we not receive evil? Job ii.

On hand, in present possession; as, he has a supply of goods *on hand* —2. Under one's care or management.

Jupiter had a farm *on his hands.* *L'Estrange.*

Off hand, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately; dexterously; without previous preparation.—*Out of hand*, ready payment; with regard to the payer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee; but give it him *out of hand.* *Tobit.*

2. At once; directly.—*To his hand, to my hand*, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

The work is made *to his hands.* *Locke.*

Under his hand, under her hand, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name. This deed is executed *under the hand* and seal of the owner. —*Hand over head*, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [*Little us*] -*Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another, as to climb *hand over hand;* also, rapidly, as, to come up with a chase *hand over hand; used by seamen.* —*Hand to hand*, in close union; close fight. But *from hand to hand*, is from one person to another —*Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly; unitedly.—*To join hand in hand*, is to unite efforts and act in concert.—*Hand in hand*, fit; pat; suitable.—*Hand to mouth.* To live *from hand to mouth*, is to obtain food and other necessaries, as want requires, without making previous provision, or having an abundant previous supply.—*To bear in hand*,† to keep in expectation; to elude.—*To bear a hand*, to hasten; *a seaman's phrase.*—*To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.—*To set the hand to*, to engage in; to undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all thou *settest thine hand to;* Deut xxiii.

To take in hand, to attempt; to undertake: Luke i. Also, to seize and deal with —*To have a hand in*, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in.—*To put the last hand* or *finishing hand to*, to complete; to perfect; to make the last corrections, or give the final polish. —*To change hands*, to change sides; to shift -*Hand*, in the sense of rate, price, terms, conditions, as used by Bacon, Taylor, &c, is obsolete; as, "to buy at a dear *hand;*" "accept the mystery, but at no *hand* wrest it by pride or ignorance." So in the sense of advantage, gain, superiority, as used by Hayward, and in that of competition, content, as used by Shakspere.—*To get hand*, to gain influence, is obsolete. —*A heavy hand*, severity or oppression. —*A light hand*, gentleness; moderation.

—*A strict hand*, severe discipline; rigorous government.—*Hands off*. A vulgar phrase for keep off, forbear.—*To pour water on the hands*, in the phraseology of the Scriptures, is to serve or minister to; 2 Kings iii.—*To wash the hands*, to profess innocence; Matt. xxvii.—*To kiss the hand*, imports adoration; Job xxxi.—*To lean on the hand*, imports familiarity; 2 Kings v. —*To strike hands*, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behaviour; Prov. xvii.—*Putting the hand under the thigh*, was an ancient ceremony used in swearing — *To give the hand*, is to make a covenant with one, or to unite with him in design; 2 Kings x. —*The stretching out of the hand*, denotes an exertion of power. But,—*The stretching out of the hand to God*, imports earnest prayer or solemn dedication of one's self to him; Ps. lxviii. and cxliii.—*The lifting of the hand*, was used in affirmation and swearing, and in prayer imported a solemn wishing of blessings from God; Gen. xiv; Lev. xix.—*To lift the hand against a superior*, to rebel; 2 Sam. xx. —*To put forth the hand against one*, to kill him; 1 Sam. xxiv.—*To put one's hand to a neighbour's goods*, to steal them; Ex. xxii.—*To lay hands on in anger*, to assault or seize, or to smite; Ex. xxiv; Is. xi.—*To lay the hand on the mouth*, imports silence; Job xl.—*The laying on of hands*, was also a ceremony used in consecrating one to office; Num. xxvii.; 1 Tim. iv. It was also used in blessing persons; Mark x. —*Hiding the hand in the bosom*, denotes idleness; inactivity; sluggishness; Prov xix.—*The clapping of hands* denotes joy and rejoicing. But in some instances, contempt or derision, or joy at the calamities of others; Ps. xlvii.; Ezek. xxv. A station at the *right hand* is honourable, and denotes favour, approbation, or honour. A station on the *left hand* is less honourable; Matt. xx. —*God's standing at the right hand of men*, imports his regard for them, and his readiness to defend and assist them; Ps. xvi.—*Satan's standing at the right hand of men*, imports his readiness to accuse them, or to hinder or torment them; Zech. iii.—*Clean hands*, denotes innocence and a blameless and holy life. Ps. xxiv.—*A slack hand*, denotes idleness; carelessness, sloth; Prov x.—*The right hand*, denotes power; strength; Ex xv.

HAND, *v t*. To give or transmit with the hand. *Hand* me a book.—2. To lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct.—3. To manage; as, I *hand* my oar.—4.† To seize; to lay hands on. —5. In *seamanship*, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it with gaskets.—*To hand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor. Fables are *handed down* from age to age.

HAND'BALL, *n*. An ancient game with a ball.

HAND'BARROW, *n*. A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel.

HAND'BÄSKET, *n*. A small or portable basket.

HAND'BELL, *n* A small bell rung by the hand; a table bell.

HAND'BLOW, *n*. [*hand* and *blow*.] A blow or stroke with the hand.

HAND'BOW, *n*. A bow managed by the hand.

HAND'BREADTH, *n*. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm; Ex. xxv.

HAND'ĊLOTH, *n*. A handkerchief.

HAND'ĊUFF, *n*. [Sax. *handcopse*.] A manacle, consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hands. Sometimes the rings or circular pieces of iron are fixed, each on a hinge at the ends of a short bar of iron, and locked on the wrists. Handcuffs are employed to secure prisoners and malefactors.

HAND'ĊUFF, *v. t*. To manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.

HAND'ĊUFFED, *pp*. Manacled; confined by handcuffs.

HAND'ED, *pp*. Given or transmitted by the hands; conducted; furled.

HAND'ED, *a*. With hands joined.—2. In *composition*, as *right-handed*, most dexterous or strong with the right hand; having the right hand most able and ready.—*Left-handed*, having the left hand most strong and convenient for principal use.

HAND'ER, *n*. One who hands or transmits; a conveyer in succession.

HAND'FÄST,† *n*. Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping.

HAND'FÄST,† *a*. Fast by contact; firm.

HAND'FÄST,† *v. t*. [Sax. *handfæstan*.] To pledge; to betroth; to bind; to join solemnly by the hand.

HAND'FÄSTING,† *n*. A kind of betrothing, or marriage contract.

HAND'-FETTER, *n*. A fetter for the hand; a manacle

HAND'FUL, *n*. As much as the hand will grasp or contain.—2. As much as the arms will embrace.—3.† A palm; four inches.—4. A small quantity or number. A *handful* of men.—5. As much as can be done; full employment. In *America*, the phrase is, he has his *hands full*.

HAND'GALLOP, *n*. A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

HAND'GLÄSS, *n*. In *gardening*, a glass used for placing over, protecting, and forwarding various plants, in winter.

HAND-GRENÄDE, *n*. A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HAND'GRIPE, *n*. [*hand* and *gripe*.] A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand.

HAND'GUN, *n*. A gun to be used by the hand

HAND'IĊRÄFT, *a*. Belonging to a trade that requires art and manual labour.

HAND'IĊRÄFT, *n*. [Sax *handcræft*.] 1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.—2. A man who obtains his living by manual labour; one skilled in some mechanical art.

HAND'IĊRÄFTSMAN, *n*. A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer.

HAND'ILY, *adv*. [*See* Handy.] With dexterity or skill; dexterously, adroitly. —2. With ease or convenience.

HAND'INESS, *n*. The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness.

HAND'ING, *ppr*. Giving with the hand.

HAND'IWORK, *n*. Work done by the hands Figuratively, any work.

HAND'KERCHIEF, *n*. [*hand* and *kerchief*. *See* Kerchief.] 1. A piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried about the person for the purpose of cleaning the face or hands, as occasion requires.—2. A piece of cloth to be worn about the neck, and sometimes called a *neckerchief*.

HAND'LANGUAĠE,† *n*. The art of conversing by the hands.

HAND'LE, *v. t*. [G. *handeln*, Dan. *handler*, to treat, to trade, to negotiate. But in English it has not the latter signification. The word is formed from *hand*, as *manage* from L. *manus*.] 1. To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand.

The bodies we daily *handle*...hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them. *Locke*

2. To manage; to use; to wield.

That fellow *handles* a bow like a crow-keeper. *Shak.*

3. To make familiar by frequent touching.

The breeders in Flanders...*handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to discourse on; to discuss; to use or manage in writing or speaking. The author *handled* the subject with address. The speaker *handled* the arguments to the best advantage —5. To use; to deal with; to practise.

They that *handle* the law knew me not, Jer. ii.

6. To treat; to use well or ill.

How wert thou *handled*? *Shak.*

7. To manage; to practise on; to transact with.

You shall see how I will *handle* her. *Shak.*

HAND'LE, *n*. [Sax Qu. L. *ansa*, Norm. *hanser*] 1. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword, the bail of a kettle, &c. —2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose.

HAND'LEABLE, *a*. That may be handled.

HAND'LEAD, *n*. A lead for sounding.

HAND'LED, *pp*. Touched; treated, managed.

HAND'LESS, *a* Without a hand.

HAND'LING, *ppr*. Touching; feeling; treating; managing.

HAND'LING, *n*. A touching or use by the hand; a treating in discussion.—2. In *painting*, management of the pencil

HAND'MAID, } **HAND'MAIDEN**, } *n*. A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.—2. A female vassal; used in this sense sometimes in addressing one to whom homage is paid.

Let thine *handmaid*, I pray thee, speak in thine audience, and hear the words of thine *handmaid*; 1 Sam. xxv.

HAND'MILL, *n*. A mill moved by the hand.

HAND'RAIL, *n*. A rail to hold by. It is used in staircases to assist in ascending and descending. When it is next the well-hole or open newel, it forms a cope to the stair balusters.

HAND'SAW, *n*. A saw to be used with the hand.

HAND'SĊREW, *n* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

HAND'SEL, *n*. [Dan. *handsel*; Sax. *handselen*, from *handsyllan*, to deliver into the hand. *See* Sale and Sell.] 1. The first act of using any thing; the first sale.—2. An earnest; money for the first sale. [*Lit. us.*]

HAND'SEL, *v. t*. To use or do any thing the first time.

HAND'SELED, *pp*. Used, or done for the first time.

HAND'SOME, *a*. [D. *handzaam*, soft, limber, tractable; *hand* and *zaam*, together. *Zaam*, or *saam*, we see in *assemble*. The sense of docility is taken

from *hand*, as in G. *behandeln*, D. *behandelen*, to handle, to manage. The Dutch sense of soft, limber, is probably from the sense of easily managed or handled.] 1. Properly, dextrous; ready; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

This sense is either from the original meaning of hand, or from the use of the hand, or rather of the right hand. In this sense the word is still used. We say of a well-fought combat and victory, it is a *handsome* affair, an affair well performed, done with dexterity or skill. [*See* HANDY.]—2. Moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well made; having symmetry of parts; well formed. It expresses less than beautiful or elegant; as a *handsome* woman or man; she has a *handsome* person or face. So we say, a *handsome* house; a *handsome* type.—3. Graceful in manner; marked with propriety and ease; as, a *handsome* address.—4. Ample; large; as, a *handsome* fortune.—5. Neat; correct; moderately elegant; as, a *handsome* style or composition.—6. Liberal; generous; as, a *handsome* present. The applications of this word in popular language are various and somewhat indefinite. In general, when applied to things, it imports that the form is agreeable to the eye, or to just taste; and when applied to manner, it conveys the idea of suitableness or propriety with grace.

HAND'SOME, as a verb, to render neat or beautiful, is not an authorized word.

HAND'SOMELY, *adv.* Dexterously; cleverly; with skill.—2. Gracefully; with propriety and ease.—3. Neatly; with due symmetry or proportions; as, a thing is *handsomely* made or finished.—4. With a degree of beauty; as, a room *handsomely* furnished or ornamented.—5. Amply; generously; liberally. She is *handsomely* endowed.

HAND'SOMENESS, *n.* A moderate degree of beauty or elegance; as, the *handsomeness* of the person or of an edifice.—2. Grace; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.

HAND'SPIKE, *n.* A wooden bar, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c. The gunner's handspike is shorter and flatter than the above, and armed with two claws for managing the artillery.

HAND'STAFF, *n.* A javelin, *plur.* *Handstaffs*; Ezek. xxxix.

HAND'STROKE, *n.* [*hand* and *stroke*.] A blow or stroke given by the hand.

HAND'TIGHT, *a.* Among *seamen*, a moderate degree of tightness on a rope, so as to make it nearly straight.

HAND'VICE, *n.* A vice used by hand, or for small work.

HAND'WEAPON, *n.* Any weapon to be wielded by the hand; Numb. xxxv.

HAND'WINGED, *a.* A literal translation into English of the technical term *cheiropterous*, a term in natural history, applied to the family of bats.

HAND WORK,† *n.* Work done by the hands.

HAND'WORKED, *a.* Made with the hands.

HAND'WRITING, *n.* The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person.—2. Any writing.

HAND'Y, *a.* [D. *handig, behendig*; Dan *handig*; from *hand*.] 1. Performed by the hand.

They came to *handy* blows. *Knolles*

2. Dexterous; ready; adroit; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance; *applied to persons.* He is *handy* with the saw or the plane. Each is *handy* in his way.—3. Ingenious; performing with skill and readiness.—4. Ready to the hand; near. My books are very *handy*.—5. Convenient; suited to the use of the hand.—6. Near; that may be used without difficulty or going to a distance. We have a spring or pasture that is *handy*. [*Colloquial.*]

HAND'YBLOW, *n.* A blow or stroke with the hand.

HAND'Y-DANDY, *n.* A play in which children change hands and places.

HAND'YGRIPE, *n.* A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand.

HAND'YSTROKE, *n.* A blow or stroke given by the hand.

HANG, *v. t.* pret and pp. *hanged* or *hung.* [Sax. *hangan*; G. and D. *hangen*; W. *hongian*, to hang; *hong*, a hanging or dangling; *honc*, a shake, a wagging; *honcaw*, to shake, wag, stagger, to waver. The latter seems to be the primary sense.] 1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move; as, to *hang* a thief. Pharaoh *hanged* the chief baker. Hence,—2. To put to death by suspending by the neck.

Many men would rebel, rather than be ruined, but they would rather not rebel than be *hanged*. *Ames*

3. To place without any solid support or foundation.

He *hangeth* the earth upon nothing; Job xxxvi.

4. To fix in such a manner as to be movable; as, to *hang* a door or grate on hooks or by butts.—5. To cover or furnish by any thing suspended or fastened to the walls; as, to *hang* an apartment with curtains or with pictures.

Hang be the heavens with black. *Shak.*
And *hang* thy holy roofs with savage spoils. *Dryden*

To hang out, to suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice; as, to *hang out* false colours.—2. To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.—*To hang over*, to project or cause to project above. In *arch.*, a wall is said to *hang over* when the top projects beyond the bottom.—*To hang down*, to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline; as, to *hang down* the head, and elliptically, to *hang the head.*—*To hang up*, to suspend; to place on something fixed on high.—2. To suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided; as, to *hang up* a question in debate.

HANG, *v. i.* To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below.—2. To dangle; to be loose and flowing below.—3. To bend forward or downward, to lean or incline.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulder *hung*. *Pope.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall those sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*. *Prior.*

5. To be supported by something raised above the ground; as, a *hanging* garden on the top of a house.—6. To depend; to rest on something for support. This question *hangs* on a single point.—7. To rest on by embracing; to cling to; as, to *hang* on the neck of a person.

Two infants *hanging* on her neck. *Peacham.*

8. To hover; to impend; with *over*. View the dangers that *hang over* the country.—9. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not. *Milton.*

10. To incline; to have a steep declivity; as, *hanging* grounds.—11. To be executed by the halter.

Sir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

To hang fire, in *the military art*, is to be slow in communicating, as fire in the pan of a gun to the charge.—*To hang on*, to adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome.

A cheerful temper dissipates the apprehensions which *hang on* the timorous. *Addison.*

2. To adhere obstinately; to be importunate.—3 To rest; to reside; to continue.—4. To be dependent on.

How wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favours! *Shak.*

5. In *seamen's language*, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.—*To hang in doubt*, to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang in doubt* before thee; Deut. xxviii.

To hang together, to be closely united; to cling.

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang together*. *Dryden.*

2. To be just united, so as barely to hold together.—*To hang on* or *upon*, to drag; to be incommodiously joined.

Life *hangs upon* me and becomes a burden. *Addison.*

To hang to, to adhere closely; to cling.

HANG'BY, *n.* A dependent, in contempt.

HANG'ED, *pp.* Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.

HANG'ER, *n.* That by which a thing is suspended; that on which any thing is hung; as, *pothangers*.—2. Formerly, the girdle or belt by which a sword hung at the side. Hence,—3. A short broad sword, incurvated toward the point.—4 One that hangs, or causes to be hanged.

HANG'ER-ON, *n* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favours.—2. A dependent; one who eats and drinks without payment.

HANG'ING, *ppr.* Suspending to something above.—2. Being suspended; dangling; swinging.—3. *a* Foreboding death by the halter.

What a *hanging* face! *Dryden.*

4 Requiring punishment by the halter; as, a *hanging* matter.

HANG'ING, *n.* *Hangings*, in *arch.*, are linings for rooms, consisting of arras, tapestry, paper, or the like. They were originally invented to hide the coarseness of carpentry or the cold and harsh appearance of stone-walls. Paper-hangings were invented early in the 17th century.

No purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls *Dryden*

Hanging stile of a door, that to which the hinges are fixed.—2. Death by the halter; as, hard words or *hanging*.—3. Display; exhibition.—4. In *ship building*, the name of a plank with a hollow edge, as the *hanging* of the sheers and decks.—*Hanging-guard*, in the *milit. art*, a defensive position in the broadsword.—*Hanging pear*, a kind of pear which ripens about the end of September.

HANG'ING BUTTRESS, *n.* A buttress not standing solid on a foundation, but supported on a corbel. It is applied chiefly as a decoration.


Hanging Buttress

HANG'ING-SIDE, *n.* In *mining*, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein.

HANG'ING-SLEEVES, † *n.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders.

HANG'MAN, *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

HANG'NAIL, *n.* A corruption of the word *agnail;* the same as *agnail.*

HANG'NEST, *n.* The name of certain species of birds, which build nests suspended from the branches of trees, such as the Baltimore oriole or red-bird; also, the nest so suspended.


Hangnest (Baltimore Oriole).

HANG'WITE, *n.* [Sax. *hangen*, to hang, and *wite*, a mulct or fine.] An old Saxon law term, signifying a liberty granted to a person, whereby, on paying a certain fine, he is quit of a felon or thief hanged without judgment or trial, or escaped out of custody.

HANK, *n.* [Dan *hank*, a handle, a hook, a tack, a clasp; Sw. *hank*, a band.] 1. A skein of thread; as much thread as is tied together; a tie.—2. In *ships*, a wooden ring fixed to a stay, to confine the stay-sails; used in the place of a grommet.—2 *Hank for hank*, a phrase expressed of two ships which *tack*, and make a progress together; as, the Vulture and Mercury turned up the river *hank for hank*, without being able to get to windward of each other.

HANK, *v. t.* To form into hanks.

HANK'ER, *v. i.* [D. *hunkeren.* The corresponding word in Danish is *higer*, and probably *n* is casual.] 1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness; *in a literal sense;* as, to *hanker for* fruit, or *after* fruit.—2. To have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness; as, to *hanker after* the diversions of the town. It is usually followed by *after.* [*It is a familiar, but not a low word.*]

HANK'ERING, *ppr.* Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire.

HANK'ERING, *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

HANK'LE,† *v. t.* [*See* HANK.] To twist.

HA'NOCK, or **HA'NEGA,** *n.* A corn measure in Spain, thirteen fifteenths of an old English bushel.

HANSEAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse Towns, or to their confederacy *Hanse Towns. Hanse* signifies a society; Goth. *hansa*, a multitude. The *Hanse Towns* in Germany were certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century. To this confederacy acceded certain commercial cities in Holland, England, France, Spain, and Italy, until they amounted to seventy-two, and for centuries this confederacy commanded the respect and defied the power of kings. This confederacy at present consists of the cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

HA'N'T, a contraction of *have not*, or *has not ;* as, I *ha'nt*, he *ha'nt*, we *ha'nt.*

HAP, *n.* [W. *hap*, or *hab*, luck, chance, fortune, that is, that which falls, or a coming suddenly. This seems to be allied to Fr. *happer*, to snap or catch; D. *happen;* Norm. *happer ;* to seize; W. *hafiaw*, to snatch. In Sp. *haber* signifies to *have*, to *happen* or befall, to take. These verbs seem to unite in one radix, and all coincide with L. *capio.* The primary sense is, to fall or to rush, hence, to rush on and seize.] 1. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. [*See* CHANCE and CASUAL.]

Whether art it was or heedless *hap. Spenser.*

Curs'd be good *haps*, and curs'd be they that build
Their hopes on *haps. Sidney.*

2. Misfortune. [But this word is obsolete or obsolescent, except in compounds and derivatives.]

HAP, or **HAP'PIN,** *n.* A rug; a coarse coverlet.

HAP,† *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance.

HAP-HAZ'ARD, *n.* [This is tautological *See* HAZARD.] Chance; accident.

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* on trust. *Locke.*

HAP'LESS, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy, as, *hapless* youth; *hapless* maid.

HAP'LY, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Lest *haply* ye be found to fight against God; Acts v.

2. By accident; casually.

HAP'PEN, *v. i.* (hap'n) [W. *hapiaw*, to happen, to have luck. *See* HAP Sw. *häpna*, to be surprised or amazed] 1. To come by chance; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out

There shall no evil *happen* to the just; Prov xii.

2. To come; to befall.

They talked together of all those things which had *happened;* Luke xxiv

3. To light; to fall or come unexpectedly

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt.*

HAP'PEN, or **HAP'PENS,** *adv.* Possibly, perhaps. [*North of England.*]

HAP'PENING, *ppr.* Coming or falling; befalling.

HAP'PIFYING, *part. a.* Making happy —*unauthorized.*

HAP'PILY, *adv.* [*See* HAPPY.] By good fortune; fortunately; luckily; with success.

Preferr'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown. *Waller.*

2. In a happy state; in a state of felicity. He lived *happily* with his consort.—3. With address or dexterity; gracefully; in a manner to ensure success.

Formed by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

4. By chance. [*See* HAPLY]

HAP'PINESS, *n.* [from *happy.*] The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified, by the enjoyment of pleasure without pain; felicity; but *happiness* usually expresses less than *felicity*, and *felicity* less than *bliss. Happiness* is comparative. To a person distressed with pain, relief from that pain affords *happiness ;* in other cases we give the name *happiness* to positive pleasure or an excitement of agreeable sensations. *Happiness* therefore admits of indefinite degrees of increase in enjoyment, or gratification of desires. Perfect *happiness*, or pleasure unalloyed with pain, is not attainable in this life.—2. Good luck; good fortune.—3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

For there's a *happiness* as well as care *Pope.*

HAP'PY, *a.* [from *hap ;* W. *hapus*, properly lucky, fortunate, receiving good from something that falls or comes to one unexpectedly, or by an event that is not within control. *See* HOUR.] 1. Lucky; fortunate; successful.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments, than the causes of them *Boyle.*

So we say, a *happy* thought; a *happy* expedient.—2. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires. The pleasurable sensations derived from the gratification of sensual appetites render a person temporarily *happy ;* but he only can be esteemed really and permanently *happy*, who enjoys peace of mind in the favour of God. To be in any degree *happy*, we must be free from pain both of body and of mind; to be very *happy*, we must be in the enjoyment of lively sensations of pleasure, either of body or mind.

Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed; Gen. xxx.

He found himself *happiest*, in communicating happiness to others *Watt.*

3. Prosperous; having secure possession of good.

Happy is that people whose God is Jehovah; Ps cxliv.

4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable; *applied to things;* as, a *happy* condition.—5. Dextrous; ready; able.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

6. Blessed; enjoying the presence and favour of God, in a future life.—7. Harmonious; living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship; as, a *happy* family.—8. Propitious; favourable.

HAP'PY-MAKING, *a.* Making happy.

HARANGUE, *n.* (harang'.) [Fr. *harangue;* It. *aringa;* Arm. *harencg;* from the root of *ring*, to sound, Sax. *hringan.*] 1. A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; a public address. This word seems to imply loudness or declamation, and is therefore appropriated generally to an address made to a popular assembly or to an army, and not to a sermon, or to an argument at the bar of a court, or to a speech in a deliberative council, unless in contempt. —2. Declamation; a noisy, pompous, or irregular address.

HARANGUE, *v. i.* (harang'.) To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a noisy speech.

HARANGUE, *v. t.* (harang'.) To address by oration; as, the general *harangued* the troops.
HARANG'UED, *pp.* Addressed by oration.
HARANGUE'FUL, *a.* Full of harangue.
HARANG'UER, *n.* (harang'er.) An orator; one who addresses an assembly or army; a noisy declaimer.
HARANG'UING, *ppr.* Declaiming; addressing with noisy eloquence.
HAR'ASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *harasser.* Qu. Ir. *creasam.*] 1. To weary; to fatigue to excess; to tire with bodily labour; as, to *harass* an army by a long march.—2. To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity; to tease; to perplex.

Nature oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care. *Addison.*

3.† To waste or desolate.
HAR'ASS, *n.* Waste; disturbance; devastation. [*Lit. us.*]
HAR'ASSED, *pp.* Wearied; tired; teased.
HAR'ASSER, *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.
HAR'ASSING, *ppr.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.
HÄRBINGER, *n.* [*See* HARBOUR. *Harbinger* is properly a person who goes to provide *harbour* or lodgings for those that follow.] 1. An officer of the king's household who rides a day's journey before the court when travelling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations.—2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.
HÄRBINGERED, *a.* Preceded by a harbinger.
HÄR'BOROUGH,† *n.* A harbour or lodging.
HÄRBOUR, *n.* [Sax. *here-berga*, the station of an army; Dan. Sw. and G. *herberge;* Fr. *auberge.* The first syllable, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies an army, or a troop, a crowd; the last syllable is *berg, burg*, a town, or castle, or from *bergen*, to save. But in the Celtic dialects, the first syllable, *al*, is probably different from that of the other dialects.] 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knocked. *Dryden.*

2. A port or haven for ships; a bay or inlet of the sea, in which ships can moor, and be sheltered from the fury of winds and a heavy sea; any navigable water where ships can ride in safety. The principal qualities of a good harbour are, sufficient depth of water to float the largest ships, and sufficient breadth and depth for them to enter with facility, and without danger of foundering. Harbours are often formed artificially, either wholly or partially, by the building of moles, breakwaters, piers, and sometimes by large floating masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.—3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of safety from storms or danger.
HÄRBOUR, *v. t.* To shelter; to secure; to secrete; as, to *harbour* a thief.—2. To entertain; to permit to lodge, rest, or reside; as, to *harbour* malice or revenge. *Harbour* not a thought of revenge.
HÄRBOUR, *v. i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shak.*

2. To take shelter.
HÄRBOURAGE,† *n.* Shelter; entertainment.
HÄRBOURED, *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.—*Harboured* or *lodged*, in *her.*, is a term peculiar to the stag, hart, &c., when lying down. It is sometimes termed *couchant.*
HÄRBOURER, *n.* One who entertains or shelters another.
HÄRBOURING, *ppr.* Entertaining; sheltering.
HÄRBOURLESS, *a.* Without a harbour; destitute of shelter or a lodging.
HÄRBOUR-MÄSTER, *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbours.
HÄR'BOUROUS,† *a.* Hospitable.
HÄRD, *n.* A ford or passage across a river. The term is chiefly used in the fenny districts.
HÄRD, *a.* [Sax. *heard;* Goth. *hardu;* G. *hart.* The primary sense is, pressed.] 1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft;* as, *hard* wood; *hard* flesh; a *hard* apple.—2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

In which are some things *hard* to be understood; 2 Pet. iii.

The *hard* causes they brought to Moses, Ex. xviii.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed. A *hard* task; a disease *hard* to cure.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? Gen. xviii.

4. Full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be travelled; as, a *hard* way.—5. Painful; difficult; distressing.

Rachel travalled, and she had *hard* labour; Gen. xxxv.

6. Laborious; fatiguing; attended with difficulty or pain, or both; as, *hard* work or labour; *hard* duty; *hard* service.—7. Oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel; as, *hard* bondage; a *hard* master; Ex. i.; Is. xiv.—8. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of kindness, mercy, or other tender affections; as, a *hard* heart.—9. Severe; harsh; rough; abusive.

Have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak.*

10. Unfavourable; unkind; implying blame of another; as, *hard* thoughts.—11. Severe; rigorous; oppressive. The enemy was compelled to submit to *hard* terms. So we say, a *hard* bargain; *hard* conditions.—12. Unreasonable; unjust. It is *hard* to punish a man for speculative opinions. It is a *hard* case.—13. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous; as, a *hard* winter; *hard* weather.—14. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse. *L'Estrange.*

The disputant was too *hard* for his antagonist. *Anon.*

15. Austere; rough; acid; sour, as liquors. The cider is *hard*.—16. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural.

Others...make the figures *harder* than the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold. *Dryden.*

In *painting*, a picture is said to be *hard*, when the lights and shades are too strongly marked, and too close to each other.
17. Not plentiful; not prosperous; pressing; distressing; as, *hard* times, when markets are bad, and money of course scarce.—18. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close, Matt. xxv.—19. Rough; of coarse features; as, a *hard* face or countenance.—20. Austere; severe; rigorous.—21. Rude; unpolished or unintelligible.

A people of *hard* language; Ezek. iii.

22. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty; as, *hard* fare.
HÄRD, *adv.* Close; near; as in the phrase, *hard by.* In this phrase, the word retains its original sense of pressed, or pressing. So in It. *presso*, Fr. *près*, from L. *pressus.*—2. With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; importunately; as, to work *hard* for a living.

And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince. *Dryden.*

3. With difficulty; as, the vehicle moves *hard.*—4. Uneasily; vexatiously.—5. Closely; so as to raise difficulties.

The question is *hard* set. *Brown.*

6. Fast; nimbly; rapidly; vehemently; as, to run *hard*, that is, with pressure or urgency.—7. Violently; with great force; tempestuously; as, the wind blows *hard*, or it blows *hard.*—8. With violence; with a copious descent of water; as, it rains *hard.*—9. With force; as, to press *hard.*—*Hard-a-lee*, in *seamen's language*, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm.—*Hard-a-weather*, an order to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of the ship; also, that position of the helm.—*Hard-a-port*, an order to put the helm close to the larboard side of a ship.—*Hard-a-starboard*, an order to put the helm close to the starboard side of a ship.
HÄRD-BESET'TING, *a.* Closely besetting or besieging.
HÄRD BODIES. In *natural philosophy*, such bodies as resist any pressure or percussion whatever; in opposition to soft bodies, the parts of which readily yield to pressure, and do not recover themselves; and to elastic bodies, the parts of which also yield to pressure or impact, but presently recover themselves when the disturbing force ceases to act.
HÄRD'BOUND, *a.* Costive; fast or tight; as, *hardbound* brains.
HÄRD-DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks to excess.
HÄRD-DRINK'ING, *n.* Drinking to excess.
HÄRD'EARNED, *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty.
HÄRDEN, *v. t.* (härdn.) To make hard or more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; as, to *harden* iron or steel; to *harden* clay.—2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent; as, to *harden* the face.—3. To make obstinate, unyielding, or refractory; as, to *harden* the neck; Jer. xix.—4. To confirm in wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make obdurate.

Why then do ye *harden* your hearts, as Pharaoh and the Egyptians *hardened* their hearts? 1 Sam. vi.

So God is said to *harden* the heart, when he withdraws the influences of his Spirit from men, and leaves them to pursue their own corrupt inclinations.—5. To make insensible or unfeeling; as, to *harden* one against impressions of pity or tenderness.—6. To make firm; to endure with constancy.

I would *harden* myself in sorrow; Job vi.

7. To inure; to render firm or less liable to injury, by exposure or use; as, to *harden* to a climate or to labour.

HĂRDEN, *v. i.* (hàrdn.) To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness. Mortar *hardens* by drying.—2. To become unfeeling. —3. To become inured.—4. To indurate, as flesh.

HĂRD'ENED, *pp.* Made hard, or more hard, or compact; made unfeeling; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice.

HĂRD'ENER, *n.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

HĂRD'ENING, *ppr.* Making hard or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; confirming; becoming more hard.

HĂRD'ENING, *n.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before. There are several ways of hardening iron and steel, as, by hammering them, plunging them, when hot, into cold water, case-hardening, &c.

HĂRDFA'VOURED, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance.

HĂRDFA'VOUREDNESS, *n.* Coarseness of features.

HĂRDFEATURED, *a.* Having coarse features.

HĂRD-FERN, *n.* A genus of plants (*Blechnum*, Linn.) belonging to the class Cryptogamia, nat. order Polypodiaceæ. There are several species, one of which (*B. boreale*, or northern hard-fern) is found in Britain.

HĂRD'FISTED, *a.* Close-fisted; covetous.

HĂRD'FOUGHT, *a.* Vigorously contested; as, a *hardfought* battle.

HĂRD'GOTTEN, *a.* Obtained with difficulty.

HĂRD-GRASS, *n.* The Rottboellia, Linn.; a genus of plants of the class Triandria, order digynia; nat. order Gramineæ. One species, *sea hard-grass*, is found in Britain growing in salt marshes. The same English name is given to another genus of grasses, Sclerochloa.

HĂRD'HANDED, *a.* Having hard hands, as a labourer.

HĂRD'HEAD, *n.* Clash or collision of heads in contest.

HĂRDHEĂRT'ED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable.

HĂRDHEĂRT'EDLY, *adv.* In a hard-hearted manner.

HĂRDHEĂRT'EDNESS, *n.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.

HĂRDIEST, *a.* Most hardy.

HĂRD'IHOOD, *n.* [*See* HARDY and HOOD.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery; intrepidity.

> It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*

Hardihead and *Hardiment*, in the sense of *hardihood*, are obsolete.

HĂRDILY, *adv.* With great boldness; stoutly.—2. With hardship; not tenderly.

HĂRD'INESS, *n.* [Fr. *hardiesse.* *See* HARDY.] 1. Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; bravery; applied to the mind, it is synonymous with *hardihood*.—2. Firmness of body derived from laborious exercises.—3.† Hardship; fatigue.—4. Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery.

HĂRD-LA'BOURED, *a.* Wrought with severe labour; elaborate; studied; as, a *hard-laboured* poem.

HĂRDLY, *adv.* [*See* HARD.] With difficulty; with great labour.

> Recovering *hardly* what he lost before. *Dryden.*

2. Scarcely; barely; almost not.

> *Hardly* shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Not quite or wholly. The object is so distant we can *hardly* see it. The veal is *hardly* done. The writing is *hardly* completed.—4. Grudgingly, as an injury.—5. Severely; unfavourably; as, to think *hardly* of public measures. —6. Rigorously; oppressively. The prisoners were *hardly* used or treated. —7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

> Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man. *Locke.*

8. Coarsely; roughly; not softly.

> So *hardly* lodged. *Dryden.*

HĂRD-MOUTHED, *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed; as, a *hard-mouthed* horse.—2. Coarse in stricture; harsh in reproof; as, a *hard-mouthed* barrister.

HĂRDNESS, *n.* [*See* HARD.] Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resist impression; opposed to *softness* and *fluidity*. *Hardness* is that modification of cohesive attraction which enables bodies to resist any effort made to abrade their surfaces, or any external force tending to alter the relative positions of their particles. Its relative intensity is measured by the power they possess of cutting or scratching other substances. The diamond is the hardest body known; the ruby, topaz, emerald, garnet, agate, onyx, sardonyx, amethyst, crystal, and cornelian follow next in order.—2. Difficulty to be understood. —3. Difficulty to be executed or accomplished; as, the *hardness* of an enterprise.—4. Scarcity; penury; difficulty of obtaining money; as, the *hardness* of the times.—5. Obduracy; impenitence; confirmed state of wickedness; as, *hardness* of heart.—6 Coarseness of features; harshness of look; as, *hardness* of favour.—7. Severity of cold; rigour; as, the *hardness* of winter.—8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness.

> The blame
> May hang upon your *hardness*. *Shak.*

9 Stiffness; harshness; roughness; as, the *hardnesses* of sculpture.—10. Closeness; niggardliness; stinginess.—11. Hardship; severe labour, trials, or sufferings.

> Endure *hardness* as a good soldier of Jesus Christ; 2 Tim ii.

HĂRDNIBBED, *a.* Having a hard nib or point.

HĂRDOCK, *n.* Probably *hoardock*, dock with whitish leaves.

HĂRDS, *n.* The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.

HĂRDSHIP, *n* Toil; fatigue; severe labour or want; whatever oppresses the body.—2. Injury; oppression; injustice.

> They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*

HĂRDVISAĠED, *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance.

HĂRDWARE, *n.* Wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c. The hardware manufacture is one of the most important carried on in Great Britain. Sheffield and Birmingham are the principal seats of this manufacture.

HĂRDWAREMAN, *n.* A maker or seller of hardwares.

HĂRD-WATERS, *n.* In *chem.*, such waters as hold an earthy salt in solution, which decomposes common soap, and forms an insoluble earthy soap.

HĂRD-WŎN, *a.* Won with difficulty.

HĂRD-WŎRKING, *a.* Labouring hard.

HĂRDY, *a.* [Fr. *hardi;* Norm. *hardy;* Arm. *hardiz, hardih;* It. *ardire*, to dare, and boldness, assurance. The sense is shooting or advancing forward.] 1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid. Who is *hardy* enough to encounter contempt?—2. Strong; firm; compact.

> An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric. *South.*

3. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess.—4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.

HĂRDY, *n.* An iron-smith's tool.

HAR, HARE, HERE, in *composition*, signify an army, Sax. *here*, G. *heer*, D. *heir*. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Herwin*, a victorious army. So in Greek, Stratocles, from στρατος, and Polemarchus, from πολεμος.

HARE, *n.* [Sax. *hara;* Dan. and Sw. *hare.*] 1. A quadruped of the genus Lepus, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. It



Hare (Lepus timidus).

is a timid animal, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity.—2. A constellation.

HARE,† *v. t.* [Norm. *harer, harier*, to stir up or provoke.] To fright, or to excite, tease, and harass, or worry. [*See* HARRY.]

HĀREBELL, *n.* The *Campanula rotundifolia*, Linn., a plant of the class Pentandria and order monogynia; nat. order Campanulaceæ. It is also termed the common bell-flower and Scottish blue-bell. By the earlier botanists it was most erroneously classed among the *hyacinths*, being confounded with the *hyacinthus non scriptus*, Linn., owing, no doubt, to the similarity of the corollas. It is very abundant in Scotland, and grows on dry and hilly pastures, borders of fields, road sides, hedges, &c. It is perennial, and flowers in July and August; the corolla is blue. The whole plant is slender and graceful. It is a great favourite in Scotland, and has been much celebrated by the poets of that country.

Harebell.

> "E'en the slight *harebell* raised its head,
> Elastic from her airy tread."
> *Scott—Lady of the Lake.*

HĀREBRAINED, *a.* [*hare* and *brain.*] Wild; giddy; volatile; heedless.
HĀREFOOT, *n.* A bird.
HĀREHEARTED, *a.* Timorous; easily frightened.
HĀREHOUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares.
HĀREHUNTER, *n.* One who hunts or is used to hunting hares.
HĀREHUNTING, *n* The hunting of hares.
HĀRELIP, *n.* A fissure or longitudinal division of one or both lips. Children are frequently born with this kind of malformation, particularly of the upper lip. The cleft is occasionally double, there being a little lobe or portion of the lip situated between the two fissures. Every species of the deformity has the same appellation of harelip, in consequence of the imagined resemblance which the part has to the upper lip of a hare. The cure of harelip is performed by cutting off quite smoothly the opposite edges of the fissure, and then bringing them together and maintaining them in accurate apposition till they have firmly united.
HĀRELIPPED, *a* Having a harelip
HĀREPIPE, *n* A snare for catching hares.
HĀR'EM, *n.* [Ar. *harama*, to prohibit, drive off, or deny access.] A seraglio; a place where Eastern princes confine their women, who are prohibited from the society of others.
HĀREN'GIFORM, *a.* [*See* Herring.] Shaped like a herring.
HĀRE'S-EAR, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Bupleurum* of Tournefort, belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ. Several species are found in Britain, as the *common hare's-ear*, or *thorough wax* (*B rotundifolium*), the *slender hare's-ear* (*B tenuissimum*), and some others.
HĀRE'S FOOT, *n.* A name applied to *Ochroma lagopus*, a plant belonging to the nat. order Sterculiaceæ.
HĀRE'S FOOT FERN, *n.* Davallia canariensis, a fern having a creeping stem or rhizoma, covered with brown chaff and resembling the foot of a hare
HĀRE'S TAIL GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Lagurus*, Linn.; class Triandria, order digynia, nat. order Gramineæ. One species, *L. ovatus*, grows in Guernsey.
HAR'ICOT, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. [illegible]] 1. A kind of ragout of meat and roots. —2. French beans.
HARIOLA'TION, *n* [L. *hariolatio.*] Soothsaying.
HĀRISH, *a.* Like a hare
HÄRK, *v. i.* [contracted from *hearken*, —*which see.*] To listen; to lend the ear. This word is rarely or never used, except in the imperative mode, *hark*, that is, listen, hear.
HÄRL, *n.* The skin of flax; the filaments of flax or hemp.—2. A filamentous substance.
HÄRLEQUIN, *n.* [Fr. *harlequin*, a buffoon; It. *arlecchino*; Sp. *arlequin*; Arm. *harliqin*, *furluqin*, a juggler. Various opinions have been expressed as to the etymology of this word, but it still remains uncertain.] Originally a buffoon, with parti-coloured clothes; a zany; now applied to a lover's character in a pantomine or harlequinade; the performer being habited in a tight-fitting, checkered, multi-coloured suit, and distinguishing himself by clever pranks and feats of agility.
HÄRLEQUIN, *v. i.* and *v. t.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.—2. To conjure away

> The kitten, if the humour hit,
> Has harlequin'd away the fit.
> *Green, Poem of the Spleen.*

HÄRLEQUINADE', *n.* A kind of pantomime.
HÄRLOCK, *n.* A plant.
HÄRLOT, *n.* [W. *herlawd*, a stripling; *herlodes*, a hoiden; a word composed of *her*, a push or challenge, and *llawd*, a *lad*. This word was formerly applied to males, as well as females.

> A sturdie *harlot*...that was her hostes man. *Chaucer, Tales.*
> He was a gentil *harlot* and a kind. *Ibm*

The word originally signified a bold stripling, or a hoiden. But the W. *llawd* signifies not only a *lad*, that is, a shoot or growing youth, but as an adjective, tending forward, craving, *lewd*. *See* Lewd.] 1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.—2. In *scripture*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols; Is. i. -3 † A servant; a rogue; a cheat.
HÄRLOT, *a.* Wanton; lewd; low; base.
HÄRLOT, *v. i.* To practise lewdness
HÄRLOTRY, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.
HÄRM, *n.* [Sax. *hearm* or *harm.* In G. the word signifies grief, sorrow] 1 Injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

> Do thyself no *harm*; Acts xvi.
> He shall make amends for the *harm* he hath done in the holy thing; Lev. v.

2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness; *a popular sense of the word.*
HÄRM, *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage, to impair soundness of body, either animal or vegetable.
HÄRMAT'TAN, *n.* A wind which blows periodically from the interior parts of Africa, towards the Atlantic ocean. It prevails in December, January, and February, and is generally accompanied with a fog or haze, which conceals the sun for days together. Extreme dryness is the characteristic of this wind; it withers the whole vegetable creation, and even affects the human body so that the skin peels off.
HÄRMED, *pp* Injured; hurt; damaged.
HÄRMEL, *n* The wild African rue.
HÄRMFUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

> The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Ralegh.*

HÄRMFULLY, *adv* Hurtfully; injuriously; with damage.
HÄRMFULNESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.
HÄRMING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.
HÄRMLESS, *a.* Not hurtful or injurious; innoxious. Ceremonies are *harmless* in themselves —2. Unhurt; undamaged; uninjured; as, to give bond to save another *harmless.*—3. Innocent; not guilty.

> Who is holy, *harmless*, undefiled, separate from sinners; Heb. vii.

HÄRMLESSLY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime; as, to pass the time *harmlessly* in recreations.—2. Without hurt or damage.

> Bullets fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HÄRMLESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure.—2. Innocence.
HÄRMON'IC, } *a.* [*See* Harmony.]
HÄRMON'ICAL, } Relating to harmony or music; as, *harmonical* use.—2. Concordant; musical; consonant as, *harmonic* sounds.

> *Harmonic* twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*
> The basis of an *harmonic* system. *Encyc.*
> The *harmonic* elements are the three smallest concords. *Edin. Encyc.*

3. An epithet applied to the accessary sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.—*Harmonical mean*, in *arith.* and *alge.*, a term used to express certain relations of numbers and quantities, which are supposed to bear an analogy to musical consonances. An harmonical mean between two quantities, as a and b is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the quantities, and the quantities themselves. Thus $a + b : a :: b : \frac{ab}{a+b}$ which is the fourth proportional, and $\frac{2ab}{a+b}$ is the harmonical mean.—*Harmonical proportion*, in *arith.* and *alge.*, is said to obtain between four quantities, when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second, to the difference between the third and fourth, or when $a : d :: a \backsim b : c \backsim d$. In like manner three quantities are said to be in harmonical proportion when the first is to the second as the difference between the first and second to the difference between the second and third —*Harmonical curve*, an ideal curve into which a musical chord is supposed to be inflected, when put into such a motion as to excite sound.—*Harmonical series*, a series of many numbers in continued harmonical proportion.
HARMON'ICA, *n.* A collection of musical glasses of a particular form, so arranged as to produce exquisite music. This instrument was invented by Dr Franklin.
HÄRMO'NICAL INTERVAL. In *music*, the same as *concord*, *which see.*
HARMON'ICALLY, *adv.* Musically.
HARMO'NICON, *n.* A powerful musical instrument consisting of a large barrel organ, containing in addition to the common pipes others to imitate the different wind instruments and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c., the combination being intended to resemble the effect of a military band.
HARMON'ICS, *n.* Harmonious sounds; consonances.—2. The doctrine or science of musical sounds.—3 Derivative sounds, generated with predominant sounds, and produced by subordinate vibrations of a chord or string, when its whole length vibrates. These shorter vibrations produce more acute sounds, and are called *acute harmonics.* —4. *Grave harmonics* are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds.
HÄRMO'NIC TRIAD, *n.* In *music*, the chord of a note, consisting of its third and perfect fifth, or, in other words, the common chord.
HARMO'NIOUS, *a.* Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

> God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us *Locke.*

2. Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical. *Harmonious* sounds are such as accord, and are agreeable to the ear.—3 Agreeing; living in peace and friendship; as, *an harmonious* family or society.

HARMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Distances, motions, and quantities of matter *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system. *Bentley.*

2. With accordance of sounds; musically; in concord.—3. In agreement; in peace and friendship.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS, *n.* Proportion and adaptation of parts; musicalness.—2. Agreement; concord.

HÄRMON'IPHON, *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονια and φωνη.] A musical instrument whose sound is produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates. The air which acts on these vibrating substances is blown by the mouth through an elastic tube. It is played with keys like a piano-forte.

HÄRMONIST, *n.* A musician; a composer of music.—2. One who brings together corresponding passages, to show their agreement.

HÄRMONIZE, *v. i.* To be in concord, to agree in sounds.—2. To agree, to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families.—3 To agree in sense or purport; as, the arguments *harmonize*, the facts stated by different witnesses *harmonize*.

HÄRMONIZE, *v. t.* To adjust in fit proportions, to cause to agree.—2 To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint.

HÄRMONIZED, *pp.* Made to be accordant.

HÄRMONIZER, *n.* One that brings together or reconciles.—2 In *music*, a practical harmonist.

HÄRMONIZING, *a.* Being in accordance; bringing to an agreement.

HÄRMONIZING, *ppr.* Causing to agree.

HÄRMONOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ἁρμονια and μετρον.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

HÄRMONY, *n.* [Lat. *harmonia*; Gr. ἁρμονια, a setting together, a closure or seam, agreement, concert from ἀρω, to fit or adapt, to square. If the Greek ἀρω is a contracted word, for καρω, which is probable, it may be the French *carrer*, *équarrir*.] 1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole, as, the *harmony* of the universe.

Equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

All discord, *harmony* not understood. *Pope.*

2. Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord; the accordance of two or more intervals or sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear; or a succession of such sounds, called chords.

Ten thousand harps that tuned
Angelic *harmonies*. *Milton.*

3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts, as, the *harmony* of the Gospels.—*Harmony* or *Evangelical harmony*, is the title of various books, composed to show the uniformity and agreement of the accounts given by the four evangelists, by reducing the events recorded in the different evangelists to the order of time in which they happened.—4. Concord or agreement in views, sentiments, or manners, interests, &c.; good correspondence; peace and friendship. The citizens live in *harmony*.—5 *Natural harmony*, in *music*, consists of the harmonic triad or common chord.—*Artificial harmony* is a mixture of concords and discords.—*Figured harmony* is when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord.—6. *Perfect Harmony* implies the use of untempered concords only.—*Tempered harmony* is when the notes are varied by temperament. [*See* TEMPERAMENT.]—*Harmony of the spheres*, an hypothesis of Pythagoras and his school, according to which the motions of the heavenly bodies produced a music imperceptible by the ears of mortals. Pythagoras supposed these motions to conform to certain fixed laws which could be expressed in numbers, corresponding to the numbers which give the harmony of sounds.—*Pre-established harmony*, an hypothesis framed by Leibnitz, to explain the correspondence which exists between the course of our sensations and the series of changes actually going on in the universe. This hypothesis, in the system of Leibnitz, is connected with the doctrine of monads.—7. A literary work which brings together parallel passages of historians respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency.

HARMOST, *n.* [Gr. ἁρμοστης, from ἁρμοζω, to regulate.] In *ancient Greece*, a Spartan governor, regulator or prefect.

HÄRMOTOME, *n.* [Gr. ἁρμος, a joint, and τεμνω, to cut.] In *mineralogy*, cross-stone or staurolite, called also pyramidical zeolite. [*See* CROSS-STONE.]

HARNESS, *n.* [W. *harnaes*, from *harn*, that is, closely fitted; Fr. *harnois*, Arm. *harnes*; G. *harnisch*. The primary sense is, to fit, prepare, or put on, and in different languages, it signifies not only *harness*, but furniture and utensils.] 1. Armour; the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight or horseman; originally perhaps defensive armour, but in a more



Harness

modern and enlarged sense, the furniture of a military man, defensive or offensive, as a casque, cuirass, helmet, girdle, sword, buckler, &c.—2. The furniture of a draught horse, whether for a waggon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.—3 The mounting for a hand-loom required for *harness* or fancy weaving, by which patterns of different kinds and colours are produced in the fabric.

HÄRNESS, *v. t.* To dress in armour; to equip with armour for war, as a horseman.

Harnessed in rugged steel. *Rowe.*

2. To put on the furniture of a horse for draught.

Harness the horses; Jer. xlvi.

3. To defend; to equip or furnish for defence; 1 Macc. iv.

HÄRNESSED, *pp.* Equipped with armour; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.

HÄRNESSER, *n.* One who puts on the harness of a horse.

HÄRNESSING, *ppr.* Putting on armour or furniture for draught.

HÄR'NESS ROOM, *n.* A room situated near a stable where harness for horses is deposited.

HÄRNS, *n.* Brains. [*Scotch.*]

HÄRP, *n.* [Sax. *hearpa*; G. *harfe*; D. *harp*; Fr. *harpe*.] 1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright and commonly touched with the fingers.



Harp

The chords are stretched in parallel directions from the upper part to one of the sides. The scale extends through the common compass, and the strings are tuned by semitonic intervals. The harp is very ancient. It was known to the Egyptians, and frequent mention is made of it in Scripture. The ancient Irish, Scots, and Welsh, made great use of this instrument, and the harp figures conspicuously in the arms of Ireland. In *the modern harp* there are commonly thirty-five strings, but sometimes the number is extended to forty three. The command of this delightful instrument is greatly increased by the addition of paddles moved by the foot of the performer, by which three different notes can be produced by one string.—2. A constellation.

HÄRP, *v. i.* To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers, *harping* with their harps; Rev. xiv.

2. To dwell on, in speaking or writing; to continue sounding; to touch and dwell on a subject tiresomely and vexatiously.

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am...
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*

3 To touch as a passion; to affect.

HÄR'PA, *n.* A beautiful genus of shells, placed by Cuvier in the family *Buccinoida*, order Pectinibranchiata, and class Gasteropoda. They have received their names from the longitudinal ribs that mark the external surface, which in some degree resemble a stringed instrument.

HÄRPA'LIDÆ, *n.* An extensive family of coleopterous insects, of the section Geodephaga, the species of which are distinguished by the tarsi of the two anterior pairs of legs being dilated in the male sex. They are usually found under stones.

HÄRPER, *n.* A player on the harp.

HARPING, *ppr.* Playing on a harp, dwelling on continually

HARPING, *n* A continual dwelling on

Making infinite merriment by *harpings* upon old themes *Irving*

HARPING, *n plur Harpings* In *ships*, harpings are the foreparts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea —*Cat-harpings* are ropes which serve to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts, behind their respective yards

HARPING IRON, *n* A harpoon,—which *see*

HARPIST, *n* A harper, one who teaches to play on the harp

HARPOON, *n* [Fr *harpon*, G *harpune*, from Fr *harper*, to grapple, Sp *arpar*, to claw, Gr ἁρπαζω, from ἁρπη, to seize with the claws, probably L *rapio*, by transposition of letters] A harping iron, a spear or javelin, used to strike whales for killing



Harpoon

them It consists of a long shank with a broad flat triangular head, sharpened at both edges for penetrating the whale with facility It is generally thrown by hand —*Gun-harpoon* a weapon used for the same purpose as the above but it is fired out of a gun instead of being thrown by hand It is made of steel, and has a chain attached to it, to which the line is fastened

HARPOON, *v t* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon

The beluga is usually caught in n ts but is sometimes *harpooned* *Pennant*

HARPOON'ED, *pp* Struck, caught, or killed with a harpoon

HARPOONER, or **HARPOONEER,** *n* One who uses a harpoon, the man in a whale boat who throws the harpoon

HARPOONING, *ppr* Striking with a harpoon

HARPSICHORD, *n* [*harp* and *chord*] An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys The striking of these keys moves certain little jacks, which move a double row of chords or strings, stretched over four bridges on the table of the instrument The grand piano forte has now almost wholly superseded the harpsichord

HARPY, *n* [Fr. *harpie*, L *harpyia*, Gr ἁρπυια, from the root of ἁρπαζω, to seize or claw] 1 In *antiquity*, the *harpies* were fabulous winged monsters, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws They were three in number, Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno They were sent by Juno to plunder the table of Phineus They are represented as rapacious and filthy animals —2 The largest of the eagle tribe, the harpyia destructor, inhabiting Mexico and Brazil —3 Any rapacious or ravenous animal, an extortioner, a plunderer

HAR QUEBUSE *See* ARQUEBUSE

HARR, *n* A storm proceeding from the sea.

HARRATEEN', *n* A kind of stuff or cloth

HAR RICO *n* A dish of vegetables, [*See* HARICOT]

HAR RIDAN, *n* [Fr *haridelle*, a jade, or worn-out horse *See* HARE, the Verb] A decayed strumpet

HAR RIED, *pp* Stripped, harassed

HAR RIER, *n* [From *Hare*] A small kind of dog of the hound species employed in hunting the hare There are particular breeds of the harrier, as the large slow hunting harrier, and the little fox beagle and cross breed between these —2 In *ornith*, a genus of hawks allied to the buzzards The



Male of the H II

harriers are more bold and active than the buzzards They strike their prey upon the ground and generally fly very low There are several species as the marsh harrier, the hen harrier and ash coloured harrier These are all found in Great Britain

HAR ROW, *n* [Sw *harf*, Dan *harve*, a harrow G *harke*, a rake is probably the same word allied to Sw *harja* Sax *hergian*, to ravage or lay waste] An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other and set with iron teeth It is drawn over ploughed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown

HAR ROW, *v t* [Sw *harfva* Dan *harver*] 1 To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown as, to *harrow* land or ground —2 To break or tear with a harrow

Will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? Job xxxix

3 To tear to lacerate, to torment

I could a tale unfold whose lightest word Would *harrow* up thy soul *Shak*

4 † To pillage to strip to lay waste by violence —5 † To disturb, to agitate

HAR ROWED, *pp* Broken or smoothed by a harrow

HAR ROWER, *n* One who harrows —2 A hawk

HAR'ROWING, *ppr* Breaking or levelling with a harrow

HAR'RY, *v t* [Sax *hergian*, to strip, *hyrwian*, to upbraid, or W. *herwa*, to rove for plunder, to scout, *her*, a push,] 1 To strip, to pillage [*See* HARROW] —2 To harass, to agitate, to tease.

HAR RY, † *v i* To make harassing incursions

HARSH, *a* [G *harsch*, Scot *harsk*. In Dan *harsk*, Sw *härsk*, is rank, rancid] 1 Rough to the touch, rugged, grating; as, *harsh* sand, *harsh* cloth, opposed to *smooth* —2 Sour, rough to the taste, as, *harsh* fruit —3 Rough to the ear, grating, discordant, jarring, as, a *harsh* sound, *harsh* notes, a *harsh* voice —4 Austere, crabbed, morose peevish Civilization softens the *harsh* temper or nature of man —5 Rough, rude, abusive, as, *harsh* words, a *harsh* reflection —6 Rigorous, severe

Though *harsh* the precept yet the preacher charm d *Dryden*

HARSHLY, *adv* Roughly, in a harsh manner —2 Sourly, austerely —3 Severely, morosely, crabbedly, as, to speak or answer *harshly* —4 Roughly, rudely with violence, as, to treat a person *harshly* —5 Roughly, with a grating sound, unpleasantly

It would sound *harshly* in her ears *Shak*

HARSHNESS, *n* Roughness to the touch opposed to *softness* and *smoothness* —2 Sourness, austereness, as, the *harshness* of fruit 3 Roughness to the ear as, the *harshness* of sound or of a voice, or of verse

Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence
The sound must seem an echo to the sense *Pope*

4 Roughness of temper, moroseness, crabbedness, peevishness —5 Roughness in manner or words severity, as, the *harshness* of reproof

HARSLET, \ *n* [Ice *hasla* Qu] The
HASLET, / heart, liver, lights, &c of a hog

HART, *n* [Sax *heort*, G *hirsch*] A stag, or male deer an animal of the cervine genus in the sixth year

HARTBEEST *n* [Dutch] The quanga, or cervine antelope of South Africa

HARTROYAL, *n* A plant

HARTSHORN *n* The horn of the hart or male deer The scrapings or raspings of this horn are medicinal, and used in decoctions ptisans &c Hartshorn jelly is nutritive and strengthening Hartshorn, calcined by a strong and long continued heat is changed into a white earth which is employed in medicine as an absorbent The salt of hartshorn is a powerful sudorific and hartshorn yields also a pungent volatile spirit The articles denominated *Spirit of Hartshorn* and *Salt of Hartshorn*, though formerly obtained only from the horns of different species of deer, are now chiefly prepared from bones —2 The jelly of hartshorn is simply gelatine, the earth remaining after calcination, is phosphate of lime the salt and spirit of hartshorn are muriate of ammonia, with a little animal oil —*Hartshorn plantain*, a species of Plantago

HARTSTONGUE, *n* [*See* TONGUE] A genus of plants, the Scolopendrium, Linn Class Cryptogamia nat order Polypodiaceæ One species is found in Britain The name of *Hartstongue* is also given to another fern—Polypodium phyllitidis

HARTWORT *n* A genus of plants,

the Tordylium, Tournefort Class Pentandria, order digynia, Linn ; nat order Umbelliferæ One species, *Greatheartwort* (*T maximum*), an annual, is found growing in waste ground about London and Oxford

HA'RUM-SCA RUM, *a* Hare brained, unsettled [*Scotch*]

HAR'USPICE, *n* [L *haruspex*, from *specio*, to view] In *Roman history*, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or watching the circumstances attending their slaughter, or their manner of burning and the ascent of the smoke

HAR USPICY, *n* Divination by the inspection of victims

HARVEST, *n* [Sax *hærfest*, *harfest* harvest, autumn, G *herbst* This word signifies autumn, and primarily had no reference to the collection of the fruits of the earth, but in German, *herbst zeit* is harvest time It seems to be formed from the G *herbe*, harsh, keen tart, *acerb*, L *acerbus* and primarily it refers to the cold, chilly weather in autumn in the north of Europe This being the time when crops are collected in northern climates the word came to signify *harvest*] 1 The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops It especially refers to the time of collecting corn or grain, which is the chief food of men, as wheat and rye In Egypt and Syria, the wheat harvest is in April and May, in the south of Europe and of the United States, in June, in the northern states of America, in July, and in the north of Europe in August and September In the United States the harvest of maize is mostly in October 2 The ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks *The harvest* this year is abundant — 3 The product of labour, fruit or fruits

> Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat
> *Dryden*

4 Fruit or fruits, effects, consequences He that sows iniquity will reap a *harvest* of woe — 5 In *Scripture harvest* signifies figuratively the proper season for business

> He that sleepeth in *harvest* is a son that causeth shame, Prov x

Also, a people whose sins have ripened them for judgment, Joel iii Also, the end of the world Matt xiii Also, a seasonable time for instructing men in the gospel, Matt ix

HARVEST, *v t* To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast

HARVESTED, *pp* Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and fruits

HARVESTER, *n*. A reaper, a labourer in gathering grain

HARVEST FLY, *n* A large four winged insect of the Cicada kind, common in Italy

HARVEST-HOME *n* The time of harvest — 2 The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself — 3 The opportunity of gathering treasure

HARVESTING, *ppr* Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits

HARVESTING, *n* The operation of pulling, cutting, rooting up, or gathering field crops, and drying or otherwise preparing them for being stored up for winter use

HARVEST-LORD, *n* The head reaper at the harvest

HARVEST-MAN, *n* A labourer in harvest

HARVEST-MOON, *n* The moon near its opposition to the sun, when, by means of the small angle of the ecliptic with the horizon, it rises nearly at the same hour for several days [*See* Moon]

HARVEST QUEEN, *n* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest

HAS The third person singular of the verb *have*

HASH, *v t* [Fr *hacher*, Arm *hacha*, Eng to *hack* *See* Hack] To chop into small pieces, to mince and mix, as, to *hash* meat

HASH, *n* Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed

HASK,† *n* A case made of rushes or flags

HAS LET *See* Harslet

HASP, *n* [Sax *hæps*, G *haspe*, a hinge, Dan *hasp* We probably have the word from the Danes] 1 A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock —*Hasp* and *staple*, in *Scots law*, the form of entering an heir in a burgage subject The same practice prevails in some burghs of regality The bailie, the town clerk, and the claimant, appear on the premises when the claimant alleges his title, and proves it by witnesses, on which the bailie declares him heir and makes him take hold of the *hasp* and *staple* of the door as a symbol of possession, and then enter the house, and bolt himself in On his coming out, the transaction is noted and registered — 2 A spindle to wind thread or silk on [*Local*]

HASP, *v t* To shut or fasten with a hasp

HAS SACK, *n* The provincial name for Kentish rag stone

HAS SOCK, *n* [W *hesor* Qu from *hesg*, sedge, rushes It signifies, in *Scottish*, a besom, any thing bushy, and a turf of peat moss used as a seat The sense is therefore the same as that of *mat*, a collection or mass] A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church

> And kneeS and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced
> *Cowper*

HAST, the second person singular of *have*, I have thou *hast*, contracted from *havest* It is used only in the solemn style

HASTATE ⎫ *a* [L *hastatus*, from
HASTATED, ⎭ *hasta*, a spear] In *bot*, spear shaped, resembling the head of a halberd, triangular, hollowed at the base and on the sides, with the angles spreading, as, a *hastate* leaf


Hastate

HASTE, *n* [G Sw and Dan *hast*, Fr *hâte*, for *haste*, Arm *hast*, from hurrying, pressing, driving *See* Heat] 1 Celerity of motion, speed, swiftness, despatch, expedition, applied only to voluntary beings, as men and other animals, never to other bodies We never say, a ball flies with *haste*

> The king's business required *haste*, 1 Sam xxi

2 Sudden excitement of passion, quickness, precipitance, vehemence

> I said in my *haste*, All men are liars, Ps cxvi

3 The state of being urged or pressed by business ; as, I am in great *haste*.

HASTE, ⎫ *v. t* (hāst, hāsn) [G *has-*
HASTEN, ⎭ *ten*; Dan *haster*; Fr *hâter*] To press, to drive or urge forward, to push on, to precipitate, to accelerate movement

> I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm , Ps lv

HASTE, ⎫ *v i* To move with cele-
HASTEN, ⎭ rity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick

> They were troubled, and *hasted* away, Ps xlviii

HASTED, ⎫ *pp* Moved rapidly, ac-
HASTENED, ⎭ celerated, urged with speed

HASTENER, *n* One that hastens or urges forward

HASTING, ⎫ *ppr* Urging forward,
HASTENING, ⎭ pushing on, proceeding rapidly

> That state is *hastening* to ruin in which no difference is made between good and bad men *Artuthenes* *Enfield*

HASTILY, *adv* [*See* Hasty] In haste, with speed or quickness, speedily, nimbly

> Half clothed, half naked *hastily* retire
> *Dryden*

2 Rashly, precipitately, without due reflection

> We *hastily* engaged in the war *Swift*

3 Passionately, under sudden excitement of passion

HASTINESS *n* Haste speed quickness or celerity in motion or action as of animals —2 Rashness heedless eagerness, precipitation Our *hastiness* to engage in the war caused deep regret — 3 Irritability, susceptibility of anger, warmth, or temper

HASTING PEAR, *n* An early pear called also *green chisel*

HASTINGS, *n* [from *hasty*] Peas that come early

HASTIVE, *a* [Fr *hatif*, from *haste*] Forward, early, as, fruit [*Not much used*]

HASTY, *a* Quick, speedy, opposed to *slow*

> Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight, Eccles viii

2 Eager, precipitate, rash, opposed to *deliberate*

> Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him Prov

3 Irritable, easily excited to wrath, passionate

> He that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly Prov xiv

4 Early ripe, forward, as, *hasty* fruit, Is xxviii

HASTYPUDDING, *n* A pudding made of oatmeal and water boiled together, or of milk and flour boiled quick together

HAT, *n* [Sax *hæt*, G *hut*, W *hêd* or *het* The word signifies a cover, and in German, *finger hut* is a thimble The primary sense is probably to ward off, or defend] 1 A covering for the head, a piece of dress made of different materials, and worn by men or women for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament Hats for men are usually made of fur or wool, and formed with a crown and brim Hats for females are made of straw or grass braid, and various other materials Of these the ever varying forms admit of no description that can long be correct —2 The dignity of a cardinal

HAT -BAND, *n* A band round a hat

HAT'-BOX, } *n* A box for a hat
HAT'-CASE, } But a case for a lady's hat is called a *band box*

HĀTABLE, *a* [from *hate*] That may be hated, odious

HATCH, *v t* [G *hecken*, *aushecken*, Dan *hekker*, to hatch This word seems to be connected with G *heck*, Sw *hack*, a *hedge*, Dan *hek*, a fence of pales, and the *hatches* of a ship are doubtless of the same family The sense probably is, to thrust out, to drive off, whence in Sw *hägn*, a hedge, is also protection, *hägna*, to hedge, to guard To *hatch* is to exclude] 1 To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat In *Egypt* chickens are *hatched* by artificial heat

The partridge sitteth on eggs and *hatcheth* them not Jer xvii

2 To contrive or plot, to form by meditation, and bring into being, to originate and produce in silence, as, to *hatch* mischief, to *hatch* heresy

HATCH, *v t* [Fr *hacher*, to hack] 1 To shade by lines in drawing and engraving

Those *hatching* strokes of the pen [illegible]
D[illegible]

2 † To steep

HATCH *v i* To produce young to bring the young to maturity Eggs will not *hatch* without a due degree and continuance of heat —2 To be in a state of advance towards effect

HATCH *n* A brood as many chickens as are produced at once or by one incubation —2 The act of exclusion from the egg —3 Disclosure discovery

HATCH or **HATCHES** *n* [Sax *hæca* D *hek*, a railing gate, &c See HEDGE and HATCH, supra] 1 Properly the grate or frame of cross bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck now called *hatch bars* The lid or cover of a hatchway is also called *hatches* —2 The opening in a ship's deck or the passage from one deck to another, the name of the grate itself being used for the opening but this is more properly called the *hatchway* 3 A half door or a door with an opening over it 4 Floodgates —5 In *Cornwall*, openings in mines or in search of them —6 *To be under the hatches*, to be confined, or to be in distress depression or slavery —7 A slight erection of boards and slips of wood for corn and other agricultural produce Also, a hollow trap to catch weasels and other animals [*Provincial*]

HATCHEL, *n* [G *hechel*, D *hekel* Dan *hegle* Sw *hackla* In Slav *hakel* is a rake] An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow hards, or coarse part The hatchel is a large species of comb There are several sorts of hatchels, some with finer and shorter teeth, and others with coarser and longer

HATCHEL, *v t* To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts — 2 To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches, *a vulgar use of the word*

HATCHELLED, *pp* Cleansed by a hatchel, combed

HATCH'ELLER, *n* One who uses a hatchel

HATCH'ELLING, *ppr* Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel

HATCH'ER, *n* A contriver a plotter

HATCH'ET, *n* [G *hache*; Dan *hakke*, Fr *hache*, from *hack*,—*which see*] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand, by joiners for reducing the edges of boards —*To take up the hatchet*, a phrase borrowed from the natives of America, is to make war — *To bury the hatchet*, is to make peace

HATCHET FACE, *n* A prominent face, likened to the edge of a hatchet —2 An ugly face, such as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet

An ape his own dear image will embrace,
An ugly beau adores a hatchet-face
Dryden

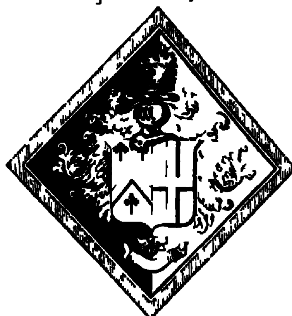
HATCHETTINE, *n* A substance of the hardness of soft tallow, of a yellowish white or greenish yellow colour, found in South Wales in the argillaceous iron ore at Merthyr It is inodorous when cold, but of a slightly bituminous odour when heated, or after fusion It is also termed mineral adipocere from its fatty nature

HATCHET SHAPED *a* Having the shape of a hatchet A *hatchet shaped* or *dolabriform leaf* is one which is compressed with one edge thick and straight the other thin, and in part very convex as in *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*

HATCHET WORK *n* Work executed by means of a hatchet

HATCHING, *n* The production of chickens, or other animals alive from eggs whether by incubation of the parent or by artificial heat —2 A kind of drawing or engraving [*See* ETCH]

HATCHMENT, *n* [corrupted from *achievement*] In *her*, the coat of



H[illegible] of [illegible] surviving

arms of a person dead usually placed on the front of a house, by which the rank of the deceased may be known, the whole being distinguished in such a manner as to enable the beholder to know whether he was a bachelor a married man or a widower [*See* ACHIEVEMENT]

HATCHWAY, *n* In *ships* a square or oblong opening in the deck affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments The *after hatchway* is placed between the main and mizzen masts the *fore hatchway* stands a little abaft the fore mast, or in large vessels at the break of the fore castle the *main hatchway* is placed just before the main mast and is the largest in the ship *Hatchway* is also a name given to the passage through a falling door to the top of a house

HATE, *v t* [Sax *hatian*, to hate, and to heat Goth *hatyan* G *hassen* Dan *hader*, L *odi*, for *hodi* In all the languages except the Saxon, *hate* and *heat* are distinguished in orthography, but the elements of the word are the same, and probably they are radically one word denoting to stir, to irritate, to rouse] 1 To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to It expresses less than *abhor*, *detest*, and *abominate*, unless pronounced with peculiar emphasis

How long will fools *hate* knowledge? Prov i

Blessed are ye when men shall *hate* you, Luke vi

The Roman tyrant was contented to be *hated* if he was but feared *Rambler*

2 In *Scripture*, it signifies to love less

If any man come to me and *hate* not father and mother &c, Luke xiv

He that spareth the rod *hateth* his son, Prov xiii

HATE, *n* Great dislike or aversion, hatred

HATED *pp* Greatly disliked

HATEFUL, *a* Odious, exciting great dislike aversion, or disgust All sin is *hateful* in the sight of God and of good men —2 That feels hatred, malignant, malevolent

And worse than death to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest *Dryden*

HATEFULLY, *adv* Odiously, with great dislike —2 Malignantly, maliciously Ezek xxiii

HATEFULNESS *n* Odiousness, the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust

HĀTER *n* One that hates

An enemy to God and a *hater* of all good
Brown

HĀTING *ppr* Disliking extremely, entertaining a great aversion for

HATLESS, *a* Having no hat

HAT MONEY, *n* In *Scotland*, primage a small sum of money paid along with the freight, to the master of a ship for his care

HATRED *n* Great dislike or aversion, hate, enmity *Hatred* is an aversion to evil and may spring from utter disapprobation, as the *hatred* of vice or meanness or it may spring from offences or injuries done by fellow men, or from envy or jealousy in which case it is usually accompanied with malevolence or malignity Extreme *hatred* is abhorrence or detestation

HATTED, *a* [from *hat*] Covered with a hat wearing a hat

HATTER † *v t* To harass

HATTER, *n* [from *hat*] A maker of hats

HATTIE *a* Wild, skittish [*Local*]

HATTOCK, † *n* [Erse, *attock*] A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves, but the number varies in different districts It is called in *Scotland* a *stouk*

HAUBERK, † *n* A coat of mail without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven [*See* HABERGEON] *Haud passibus æquis* [L] Not with equal pace or rapidity

Hauberk

HAUGH, *n* [G *hage*, an enclosed meadow] Low lying flat ground, properly on the border of a river and such as is sometimes overflowed [*Scotch*]

HAUGHT, † *a* (haut) [Qu Fr *haut*, or

... proud ... [illegible]

HAUGHTILY, adv (hau'tily) [See Haughty.] Proudly; arrogantly, with contempt or disdain, ... haughtily

... too haughtily the ... prized Dryden.

HAUGHTINESS, n (hau'tiness) The quality of being haughty, pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others, arrogance

> I will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible; Is xiii

HAUGH'TY, *a* (hau'ty) [from *haught*, Fr. *haut*] 1 Proud and disdainful, having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others, lofty and arrogant, supercilious

> His wife was a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature Clarendon

> A *haughty* spirit goeth before a fall Prov xvi

2 Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt, manifesting pride and disdain as a *haughty* air or walk —3 Proud and imperious as, a *haughty* nation 4 † Lofty bold of high hazard, as a *haughty* enterprise

HAUL, *v t* [Fr *haler* Arm *hala* D *haalen* It is sometimes written *hale* but *haul* is preferable, as *au* represents the broad sound of *a*] 1 To pull or draw with force, to drag, as, to *haul* a heavy body along on the ground to *haul* a boat on shore *Haul* is equivalent to *drag*, and differs sometimes from *pull* and *draw*, in expressing more force and labour It is much used by seamen as, to *haul* down the sails *haul* in the boom, *haul* aft, &c —2 To drag to compel to go

> Lest he *haul* thee to the judge Luke xii

When applied to persons *haul* implies compulsion or rudeness, or both *To haul the wind*, in *seamanship*, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft &c

HAUL *n* A pulling with force a violent pull —2 A draft of a net, as to catch a hundred fish at a *haul* —*Haul of yarn*, in *rope making* about four hundred threads when warped off the winches, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred

HAUL ABOUT In *rope making*, a term used in making a short cable laid rope, when one strand is made long enough to make three or four four strand rope, long enough to make two and form an eye at the lower end for a stay

HAUL'ED, *pp* Pulled with force, dragged, compelled to move

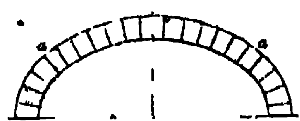
HAUL'ER, *n* He who pulls or hauls

HAUL'ING, *ppr* Drawing by force or violence, dragging

HAULM, } *n* [Sax *healm*, G D Sw
HAUM, } and Dan *halm*, Fr *chaume*, L *culmus*, the stalk of corn The sense is probably that which is set, or a shoot It seems to be the W *colyn*, a stem or stalk, whence *columna*, a *column*.] 1 The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c —2 Straw, the dry stalks of corn, &c in general

HAUNCH, *n* [Fr *hanche*, Arm *hanch* ...] The hip; that part of the body of man and of quadrupeds, which lies between the last ribs and the thigh —2 The rear, the hind part

> Thou art a Summer bird,
> Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings
> The lifting up of day Shak.



a a Haunches

3 *Haunch of an arch*, in *arch*, the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing, otherwise called the spandrel

HAUNT, *v t* [Fr *hanter*, Arm *hantein* or *henti*] 1 To frequent to resort to much or often, or to be much about, to visit customarily

> Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves Pope

2 To come too frequently, to intrude on, to trouble with frequent visits, to follow importunately

> You wrong me, Sir, thus still to *haunt* my house Shak

> Those cares that *haunt* the court and town Swift

3 It is particularly applied to spectres or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed, and deserted houses

> Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place Fairfax

HAUNT, *v i* To be much about, to visit or be present often

> I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors Shak

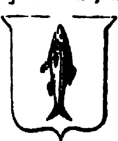
HAUNT, *n* A place to which one frequently resorts Taverns are often the *haunts* of tipplers A den is the *haunt* of wild beasts —2 † The habit or custom of resorting to a place —3 † Custom, practice

HAUNT ED, *pp* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions —2 Troubled by frequent visits

HAUNT ER, *n* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it

HAUNT ING, *ppr* Frequenting, visiting often, troubling with frequent visits

HAU RIENT, *ppr* [Fr] In *her*, a term applied generally to fishes of any kind when placed pale ways or upright, as if putting the head above water, to draw or suck in the air



Haurient

HAU RL, or HAR L E *v t* [Suio Goth *hurra*?] To trail, to drag along the ground to drag along with force —2 To rough cast a wall with lime [*Scotch*]

HAUSMAN NITE or HAUSSMAN-NITE, *n* Pyramidal manganese ore The manganese oxide hydrate of Hauy It occurs in porphyry, in veins, in America and Germany

HAUST,† *n* [Sax *hwasta*] A dry cough —2 [L *haustus*] A draught, as much as a man can swallow

HAUS TELLATE, *a* Provided with a haustellum or sucker, as certain insects

HAUT BOY *n* (hō boy) [Fr *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, or a shoot] 1 A sort of strawberry, Fragaria elatior —2 A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute, but widening toward the bottom, and sounded through a reed The treble is two feet long The tenor goes a fifth lower, when blown open It has only eight holes, but the base, which is five feet long, has eleven

HAU'TEUR, *n* [Fr] Pride; haughtiness, insolent manner or spirit

Haut gout, (ho-goo) *n* [Fr] Anything with a strong relish, or a strong scent

HAUYNE, *n* A mineral called by Hauy *latialite*, occurring in grains or small masses, and also in groups of minute shining crystals Its colour is blue, of various shades It is found imbedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, clinkstone, &c

HAVE, *v t* (hav) *pret* and *pp had* *Indic present*, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has* we, ye, they *have* [Sax *habban*, G *haben*, Sw *hafva*, Dan *haver*, L *habeo*, Fr *avoir*, W *hafiaw*, to snatch or seize hastily, and *hapiaw*, to happen The Spanish *haber* unites *have* with *happen*, *haber*, to have or possess, to take, to *happen* or befall The primary sense then is to fall on, or to rush on and seize *See* HAPPEN] 1 To possess, to hold in possession or power

> How many loaves *have* ye? Matt xv

> He that gathered much *had* nothing over Ex xvi

> I *have* a Levite to my priest Judges xvii

To have and *to hold*, terms in a deed of conveyance 2 To possess, as something that is connected with, or belongs to one

> *Have* ye a father? *Have* ye another brother? Gen xliii and xliv

> Sheep that *have* no shepherd 1 Kings xxii

3 To marry to take for a wife or husband

> In the resurrection, whose wife shall she be of the seven? for they all *had* her Matt xxii

4 To hold to regard Thus, *To have* in honour, is to hold in esteem to esteem to honour —*To have* in derision or contempt, to hold in derision or contempt, to deride to despise —5 To maintain, to hold in opinion

> Sometimes they will *have* them to be the natural heat sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts Bacon

6 To be urged by necessity or obligation, to be under necessity, or impelled by duty I *have* to visit twenty patients every day We *have* to strive against temptations We *have* to encounter strong prejudices The nation *has* to pay the interest of an immense debt —7 To seize and hold, to catch The hound *has* him [*The original, but now a vulgar use of the word*] —8 To contain The work *has* many beauties and many faults —9 To gain, to procure, to receive, to obtain, to purchase I *had* this cloth very cheap He *has* a guinea a month He *has* high wages for his services —10 To bring forth, to produce as a child —*Had rather*, denotes wish or preference

> I *had rather* be a door keeper in the house of my God, than dwell in the tents of wickedness Ps lxxxiv

Probably this phrase is a corruption of *would rather* ?—*To have after*, to pursue [*Not much used, nor elegant*] —*To have away*, to remove, to take away —*To have at*, to encounter, to assail; as, to *have at* him, to *have at* you [*Legitimate, but vulgar*] To enter into

competition with, to make trial with Dryden uses in a like sense, *have with you*, but these uses are inelegant —*To have in*, to contain —*To have on*, to wear, to carry, as raiment or weapons

He saw a man who *had* not *on* a wedding garment, Matt xxii.

To have out, to cause to depart, 2 Sam xiii.—*To have a care*, to take care, to be on the guard, or to guard —*To have pleasure*, to enjoy —*To have pain*, to suffer —*To have sorrow*, to be grieved or afflicted With *would* and *should* —*He would have*, he desires to have, or he requires —*He should have*, he ought to have But the various uses of *have* in such phrases, and its uses as an auxiliary verb, are fully explained in grammars As an auxiliary, it assists in forming the perfect tense, as I *have* formed, thou *hast* formed, he *hath* or *has* formed, we *have* formed, and the prior past tense, as I *had* seen, thou *hadst* seen, he *had* seen "*To have* and *to be* The distinction is marked in a beautiful sentiment of a German poet —*Hast* thou any thing? Share it with me, and I will pay thee the worth of it *Art* thou any thing? O then, let us exchange souls'—Dr Southey's *Omniana*, i 237

HAVELESS,† *a* (hav less) Having little or nothing

HAVEN, *n* (ha vn) [Sax *hæfan* D *haven*, Fr *hâvre*, G *hafen*, from *haber*, a Gaulish word, signifying the mouth of a river, says Lunier But in Welsh *hav* is summer, and *havyn* is a flat extended still place, and a *haven*] 1 A harbour a port a bay, recess or inlet of the sea or the mouth of a river which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships, any place in which ships can be sheltered by the land from the force of tempests and a violent sea —2 A shelter, an asylum a place of safety

HAVENER† *n* The overseer of a port a harbour master

HAVER, *n* One who has or possesses, a possessor, a holder [*Lit us*] In *Scots law*, the holder of a deed or writing, called upon to produce it judicially, *in modum probationis* or for inspection in the course of a process

HAVER, *n* [G *hafer*, D *haver*, perhaps L *avena*] Oats, a word of local use in the north of England, as, *haver bread* oaten bread

HAVERIL, or **HAVERIL,** *n* [from Islan *gifr*, foolish talk] One who habitually talks in a foolish or incoherent manner, a chattering *half witted* person [*Scotch*]

HAVERSACK, *n* [Fr *havresac*] A soldier's knapsack

HAVING, *ppr* [from *have*] Possessing, holding in power or possession, containing, gaining receiving, taking

HAVING, *n* Possession, goods estate 2 The act or state of possessing

HAVINS, or **HAVINGS,** *n* [Islan *haef* from Suio Goth *haf*, manners conduct] Carriage, behaviour in general, good manners, propriety of behaviour

HAVIOUR,† *n* Conduct, demeanour, behaviour

HAVOCK, or **HAVOC,** *n* [W *havog*, a spreading about, waste, devastation, *havogi*, to commit waste, to devastate, supposed to be from *hav*, a spreading But qu Ir *arvach*, havock] Waste, devastation, wide and general destruction

Ye gods! What havock does ambition make
Among your works. —*Addison*

As for Saul, he made *havock* of the church, Acts viii

HAV'OCK, or **HAV'OC,** *v t* To waste; to destroy, to lay waste,

To waste and *havock* yonder world
—*Milton*

HAVOCK, or **HAVOC** *exclam.* A word of encouragement to slaughter.

HAW, *n* [Sax *hæg*, *hag*, G *heck*, Dan. *hek*, *hekke*, a hedge] 1 The berry and seed of the hawthorn, that is, *hedge-thorn* —2 [Sax *haga*] A small piece of ground adjoining a house, a small field, properly, an inclosed piece of land, from *hedge*, like *garden*, which also signifies an inclosure [Dan *havbe*, a garden]—3 In *farriery*, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eyelid and eye of a horse —4 † A dale

HAW, *v i* [corrupted from *hawk*, or *hack*] To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation, as, to hem and *haw*

HAW *n* [*See* HA] An intermission or hesitation of speech

HAW FINCH, *n* A bird, a species of Loxia

HAW HAW, *n* [duplication of *haw*, a hedge] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached It is also written *haha*

HAWING, *ppr* Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation

HAWK *n* [Sax *hafoc*, G *habicht* Sw *hok* W *heb* ?, named from *heb*, utterance] A genus of fowls the Falco of many species having a crooked beak, furnished with a cere at the base, a cloven tongue, and the head thick set with feathers Most of the species are rapacious feeding on birds or other small animals Hawks were formerly trained for sport or catching small birds —2 In *arch*, a small quadrangular board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold the plaster —*Hawk boy* a boy who attends on a plasterer and supplies him with the stuff which is put upon the *hawk*



Cos Hawk (Falco palumbari s

HAWK, *v i* To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose and let loose on the prey to practise falconry

He that *hawks* at larks and sparrows —*Locke*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks* —*Prior*

2 To fly at to attack on the wing, with *at*

To hawk at flies —*Dryden*

HAWK, *v i* [W *hoci*, Scot *hawgh* Qu G *hauchen*, to breathe and *hech* and *cough*] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise, as, to *hawk* and [illegible]

[illegible] the latter probably [illegible] To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by auction, as, to *hawk* goods or pamphlets.

HAWK-BIT, *n.* A genus of plants, the Apargia of Willdenow; class Syngenesia, order polygamia æqualis, Linn. nat. order Compositæ Several species, perennials, are found in Britain

HAWKED, *pp* Offered for sale by outcry in the street —2 *a* Crooked, curving like a hawk's bill

HAWKER, *n.* [Ger *hoker*, a retailer] One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street, a pedlar; one who travels about the country selling small wares Both hawkers and pedlars are a sort of itinerant retail dealers, who carry about their wares from place to place, but the former are supposed to carry on business on a larger scale than the latter Both are subject to the same regulations —2 A falconer. [Sax *hafeere*]

HAWK EYED, *a* Having acute sight, discerning

HAWK HEADED, *a* Having a head like that of a hawk

HAWKING, *ppr* Catching wild birds by hawks —2 Making an effort to discharge phlegm —3 Offering for sale in the street by outcry

HAWKING, *n* The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks The method of reclaiming, manning, and bringing up a hawk to this exercise is called *falconry*

HAWK NOSED, *a* Having an aquiline nose

HAWK'S BEARD, *n* A genus of herbaceous plants the Crepis of Willdenow, class Syngenesia, order polygamia æqualis, Linn, nat order Compositæ They are chiefly annuals with yellow flowers, and most of them natives of Europe

HAWK'WEED, *n* A genus of plants, the Hieracium, Linn, class Syngenesia, order polygamia æqualis, nat order Compositæ The species are numerous, chiefly European, and chiefly perennials, with yellow flowers, and are found everywhere in meadows and dry pastures

HAWSE *n* (hawz) [*See* HALSER] The situation of a ship moored with two anchors from the bows, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; as, the ship has a clear *hawse*, or a foul *hawse* A *foul hawse* is when the cables cross each other or are twisted together A *bold hawse* is when the holes are high above water *Fresh the hawse!* an order to lay new pieces upon the cable in the hawses to preserve it from fretting —*Burning in the hawses* is when the cables endure a violent stress —*Clearing the hawses*, the act of disentangling two cables that come through different hawses —*To ride hawse-full* is when, in stress of weather, the ship falls with her head deep in the sea, so that the water runs in at the hawses —*Athwart hawse*, implies, across the bows of a vessel, at anchor

HAWSE BAGS, *n* Canvas bags filled

with oakum, used in a heavy sea to stop the hawse holes, and thereby prevent the admission of water

HAWSE-HOLE, *n* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes

HAWSE PIECE, *n* One of the foremost timbers of a ship

HAWSE PLUGS, *n* Plugs used for stopping the hawses.

HAWSER, *n* [*See* HALSER] A small cable, or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow line

HAWSES *See* HAWSE HOLE

HAWTHORN, *n* [Sax *hæg thorn* hedge-thorn G *hagedorn*, D *haagedoorn*] A genus of plants, the Cratægus, Linn , class Icosandria, order di pentagynia, nat order Pomaceæ It consists of hard woody trees both useful and ornamental The common hawthorn (*C oxyacantha*) is the best hedge plant in Europe and some of its varieties are also very beautiful and ornamental when in full blossom There are several species, and many varieties of the hawthorn, all natives of Europe and America

HAWTHORN FLY, *n* An insect so called

HAY, *n* [Sax *heg hig* G *heu*] Grass cut and dried for fodder grass prepared for preservation Make *hay* while the sun shines —*To dance the hay*, to dance in a ring

HAY, *v t* [G *heuen*] To dry or cure grass for preservation

HAY, *n* [Sax *hag*] 1 † A hedge —2 A net which incloses the haunt of an animal

HAY *v t* To lay snares for rabbits

HAYBOTE, *n* Hedge-bote In *English law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences

HAYCOCK, *n* A conical pile or heap of hay in the field

HAYKNIFE *n* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow

HAYLOFT *n* A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn

HAYMAKER, *n* One who cuts and dries grass for fodder

HAYMAKING, *n* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder

HAYMARKET *n* A place for the sale of hay

HAYMOW, *n* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation

HAYRICK *n* A rick of hay usually a long pile for preservation in the open air

HAYSTACK, *n* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air laid up for preservation

HAYSTALK, *n* A stalk of hay

HAYWARD *n* [*hay* and *ward* hedge ward] A person who keeps the common herd or cattle of a town, and guards hedges or fences

HAYDENITE, *n* A mineral discovered by Dr Hayden near Baltimore It occurs in garnet coloured crystals

HAZ ARD, *n* [Fr *hasard* probably from the root of L *casus* a fall, and *ard* the common termination But qu The word in Italian is *azzardo*] 1 Chance, accident, casualty a fortuitous event that which falls or comes suddenly or unexpectedly, the cause of which is unknown, or whose operation is unforeseen or unexpected

I will stand the *hazard* of the die *Shak*

2 Danger peril risk He encountered the enemy at the *hazard* of his reputation and life

Men are led on from one stage of life to another, in a condition of the utmost *hazard* *Rogers*

3 A game at dice without tables It is played with only two dice, and as many may play at it as can stand round the largest round table —*To run the hazard*, to risk, to take the chance, to do or neglect to do some thing when the consequences are not foreseen, and not within the powers of calculation

HAZ ARD *v t* [Fr *hasarder*] 1 To expose to chance, to put in danger of loss or injury to venture, to risk, as, to *hazard* life to save a friend, to *hazard* an estate on the throw of a die to *hazard* salvation for temporal pleasure

Men *hazard* nothing by a course of evangelical obedience *J Clarke*

2 To venture to incur or bring on as to *hazard* the loss of reputation

HAZ ARD *v i* To try the chance to adventure to run the risk or danger

Pause a day or two before you *hazard* *Shak*

HAZ ARDABLE *a* That is liable to hazard or chance

HAZ ARDED, *pp* Put at risk or in danger ventured

HAZ ARDER, *n* One who ventures or puts at stake

HAZ'ARDING, *ppr* Exposing to danger or peril venturing to bring on

HAZ ARDOUS *a* Dangerous that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil as a *hazardous* attempt or experiment

HAZ ARDOUSLY *adv* With danger of loss or evil with peril

HAZ ARDRY † *n* Rashness temerity —2 Gaming in general

HAZE *n* [The primary sense of this word is probably to mix or to turn, stir and make thick] Fog a watery vapour in the air or a dry vapour like smoke which renders the air thick

HAZE *v i* To be foggy [A local word]

HAZE *v t* To frighten

HAZEL *n* [ha zl] [Sax *hæsel* a hat or cap *hæsl*, hazel *hæsl nutu* hazel nut G *hasel* By the Saxon it appears that the word signifies a cap, and the name of the nut, a cap nut] A genus of plants, the Corylus, Linn class Monœcia, order polyandria nat order Corylaceæ The common hazel (*C avellana*) is found growing in a wild state in many woods and coppices of Great Britain The nuts are extensively used as an article of food and the wood is employed for hoops, fishing rods walking sticks, crate making, and other purposes It makes excellent charcoal for drawing There are many varieties of the hazel nut distinguished by the size and shape and also by the quality of the kernel The oblong large Spanish nut is most esteemed The filbert is a variety of the common nut

HAZEL, *a* [ha zl] Pertaining to the hazel or like it of a light brown colour like the hazel nut

HAZEL EARTH, *n* A kind of red loam

HAZEL NUT, *n* The nut or fruit of the hazel

HA ZELLY, *a* Of the colour of the hazel nut, of a light brown

HA ZY, *a* [*See* HAZE] Foggy, misty, thick with vapour, as, *hazy* weather, the *hazy* north

HE, pronoun of the third person nom *he*, poss *his*, obj *him* [Sax mas *he*, fem *heo*, neut *hit*, now contracted to *it*, L *id*, for *hid* It seems to be a contracted word, for the L is *hic*, and the Saxon accusative is sometimes *hig* In English it has no plural, but it has in Saxon *hi*, *they*] 1 A pronoun, a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and *he* shall rule over thee Gen iii

Thou shalt fear Jehovah thy God *him* shalt thou serve Deut x

2 It often has reference to a person that is named in the subsequent part of the sentence *He* is the man —3 *He* is often used without reference to any particular person and may be referred to any person indefinitely that answers the description It is then synonymous with *any man*

He that walketh with wise men, shall be wise Prov xiii

4 *He* when a substitute for *man* in its general sense, expressing mankind, is of common gender, representing like its antecedent the whole human race

My spirit shall not always strive with man for that *he* also is flesh Gen vi

5 Man a male

I stand to answer thee or any *he* the proudest of thy sort *Shak*

In this use of *he*, in the ludicrous style, the word has no variation of case In the foregoing sentence *he* is in the objective case or position and the word is to be considered as a noun

6 *He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind as a *he goat* a *he bear* In such cases *he* is to be considered as an adjective or the two words as forming a compound

HEAD, *n* (hed) [Sax *heafod hefed heafd* Dan *hoved*, G *haupt* This word is a participle of the Sax *heafan*, *hefan*, to *heave*, pret *hof*, hove G *heben heb*, &c *Heafod*, heaved, the elevated part the top] 1 The uppermost part of the human body or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals This part of the human body contains the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting, and smelling it contains also the brain, which is supposed to be the seat of the intellectual powers, and of sensation Hence the *head* is the chief or most important part, and is used for the whole person, in the phrase, Let the evil fall on my *head* —2 An animal an individual, as, the tax was raised by a certain rate per *head* And we use the singular number to express many The herd contains twenty *head* of oxen

Thirty thousand *head* of swine *Addison*

3 A chief a principal person a leader, a commander, one who has the first rank or place and to whom others are subordinate, as, the *head* of an army, the *head* of a sect or party, Eph v —4 The first place, the place of honour, or of command The lord mayor sat at the *head* of the table The general marched at the *head* of his troops —5 Countenance, presence, in the phrases to hide the *head*, to show the *head* —6 Understanding, faculties of the mind, sometimes in a ludicrous sense, as, a man has a good *head*, or a strong *head* These men laid their *heads* together to form the scheme Never trouble your *head* about this affair So we say, to beat the *head*,

to break the *head*, that is, to study hard, to exercise the understanding or mental faculties —7 Face, front, forepart

The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renew [*Unusual*] *Dryden*

8 Resistance, successful opposition in the phrase, to *make head against*, that is, to advance, to resist with success —9 Spontaneous will or resolution, in the phrases, *of his own head, on their own head* But *of* is more usual than *on* —10 State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known The buck is called, the fifth year, a buck of the first *head* —11 The top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing, as, the *head* of a spear, the *head* of a cabbage, the *head* of a nail, the *head* of a mast —12 The forepart of a thing, as the *head* of a ship, which includes the bows on both sides, also, the ornamental figure or image erected on or before the stem of a ship —13 The blade or cutting part of an axe, distinct from the helve —14 That which rises on the top as the *head* or yeast of beer —15 The upper part of a bed, or bed stead —16 The brain

They turn their *heads* to imitate the sun *Pope*

17 The dress of the head as a laced *head* [*Unusual*]—18 The principal source of a stream, as, the *head* of the Nile —19 Altitude of water in ponds as applicable to the driving of mill wheels The mill has a good *head* of water —20 Topic of discourse, chief point or subject, a summary as, the *heads* of a discourse or treatise —21 Crisis pitch height The disease has grown to such a *head* as to threaten life 22 Influence, force strength pitch The sedition got to such a *head* as not to be easily quelled —23 † Body, conflux —24 Power, armed force

My lord my lord the French have gather *head* *Shak*

25 Liberty, freedom from restraint, as, to give a horse the *head* Hence, —26 License freedom from check control, or restraint Children should not have their *heads*

He has too long given his unruly passions the *head* ...

27 The hair of the head, as, a *head* of hair —28 The top of corn or other plant, the part on which the seed grows —29 The end, or the boards that form the end, as, the *head* of a cask —30 The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea, as, the *head* of a bay, gulf, or creek —31 The maturated part of an ulcer or boil hence to *come to a head*, is to suppurate —*Head and ears*, a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion He plunged *head and ears* into the water He was *head and ears* in debt, that is, completely overwhelmed —*Head and shoulders*, by force, violently, as, to drag one *head and shoulders*

They bring in every figure of speech *head and shoulders* *Felton*

Head or tail, or *head nor tail*, uncertain, not reducible to certainty —*Head*, as an adj or in *composition*, chief, principal, as, a *head* workman —*By the head*, in *seamen's language*, denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end —*Head to wind*, the situation of a ship or boat, when her head is turned in the direction of the wind —32 *Head of water*, the height of water in a dam or reservoir for the supply of mills or other works

HEAD, *v t* (hed) To lead, to direct, to act as leader to, as, to *head* an army, to *head* an expedition, to *head* a riot 2 To behead, to decapitate [*Unusual*] —3 To form a head to, to fit or furnish with a head, as, to *head* a nail —4 To lop, as, to *head* trees —5 To go in front of, to get into the front, as, to *head* a drove of cattle —6 To set on the head, as, to *head* a cask 7 To oppose, to veer round and blow in opposition to the course of a ship, as, the wind *heads* us

HEAD, *v i* (hed) To originate, to spring, to have its source as a river

A broad river that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge of mountains *Adair*

2 To be directed, as, how does the ship *head*?

HEAD, *a* Belonging to the head, chief principal *often used in composition*

HEADACHE, *n* (hed ake) Pain in the head Also written *Headach*

HEADBAND, *n* (hed band) A fillet, a band for the head, also, the band at each end of a book *Isa* iii

HEAD BOROUGH, *n* (hed burro) In *England*, formerly the chief of a frank pledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families, called in some counties *bors holder*, that is, *borough's elder*, and sometimes *tithing man* 2 In *Scotland* a borough, in a shire where the sheriff court is held, and jurisdiction exercised, and letters of inhibition, interdiction, horning, &c, published and registered Each shire has a *head borough*, and where the shire is divided into lesser districts or wards, each district has a *head borough* of its own

HEAD DRESS, *n* (hed dress) The dress of the head the covering or ornaments of a woman's head 2 The crest, or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head

HEADED *pp* (hed ed) Led directed, furnished with a head having a top This is used in composition, as *clear headed long headed thick headed* &c

HEADER *n* (hed er) One who heads nails or pins 2 One who leads a mob or party —3 *Headers* in *masonry* are stones extending over the thickness of a wall and in *brick laying*, the bricks which are laid length wise across the thickness of the wall

HEADFAST *n* (hed fast) A rope at head of a ship to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object

HEADFIRST, *adv* (hed furst) With the head foremost

HEADGARGLE, *n* (hed gargle) A disease of cattle

HEADGEAR, *n* (hed gear) The dress of a woman's head

HEADILY, *adv* (hed ily) Hastily, rashly, so as not to be governed

HEADINESS, *n* (hed iness) [*See* HEADY] Rashness precipitation, a disposition to rush forward without due deliberation or prudence —2 Stubbornness obstinacy

HEADING, *n* (hed ing) Timber for the heads of casks —2 Materials for heads to any work —3 A drift way or passage, excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, forming a gullet in which the workmen labour

HEADING COURSES, *n.* (hed ing courses) In *arch*, those courses which consist entirely of headers, or of stones or bricks laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall

HEADING-JOINT, *n* (hed'ing joint) In *arch*, the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres.

HEADLAND, *n* (hed'land.) A cape; a promontory, a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea, or other expanse of water —2 A ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence

HEADLEDGES, *n* (hed'ledges) In *shipbuilding*, the thwart ship pieces that frame the hatchways, or ladder-ways

HEADLESS, *a* (hed'less) Having no head, beheaded, as, a *headless* body, neck or carcase —2 Destitute of a chief or leader —3 Destitute of understanding or prudence, rash, obstinate

HEADLINE, *n* In *printing*, the line at the top of the page which contains the folio or number of the page, and frequently the title of the book, or the subject of the chapter or of the page

HEADLINES, *n* (hed lines) The ropes of all sails which are next to the yards, and by which the sails are made fast to the yards

HEADLONG, *adv* (hed long) With the head foremost, as, to fall *headlong*. —2 Rashly, precipitately, without deliberation

He hurries *headlong* to his fate *Dryden*

3 Hastily; without delay or respite

HEADLONG, *a* (hed long) Steep, precipitous —2 Rash, precipitate, as, *headlong* folly

HEADMAN, *n* (hed man) A chief, a leader

HEADMOULD SHOT, *n* A disease in children in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, ride, that is when their edges shoot over one another, and are so closelocked as to compress the brain often occasioning convulsions and death

HEAD MONEY, *n* (hed munny) A capitation tax

HEADMOST, *a* (hed most) Most advanced, most forward, first in a line or order of progression, as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet

HEAD PAN,† *n* (hed pan) The brain pan

HEADPENCE,† *n* (hed pence) A kind of poll-tax formerly collected in Northumberland

HEAD PIECE, *n* (hed pece) Armour for the head, a helmet, a morion —2 Understanding, force of mind [*Not common*]



Morion

HEADQUARTERS, *n* (plur) The quarters or place of residence of the commander in chief of an army —2 The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued

HEAD POST, *n* (hed post) The post in the stall partition of a stable which is nearest the manger

HEADRAILS, *n* (hed rails) In *shipbuilding*, the elliptic rails at the head of the ship

HEAD'-ROPE, *n* (hed'rope) That part of a bolt rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is sewed

HEAD SAIL, *n*, (hed' sail) The *head-sails* of a ship are the sails which are extended on the fore mast and bowsprit, as the fore sail, foretop sail, jib, &c

HEAD SEA, *n* (hed sea) Waves that

meet the head of a ship or roll against her course.

HEAD'SHAKE, *n.* (hed'shake.) A significant shake of the head.

HEAD'SHIP, *n.* (hed'ship.) Authority; chief place.

HEADS'MAN, *n.* (heds'man.) One that cuts off heads; an executioner [*Unusual.*]

HEAD'SPRING, *n.* (hed'spring.) Fountain; source; origin.

HEAD'STALL, *n.* (hed'stall.) That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

HEAD'STICK, *n* (hed'stick.) A short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust, before it is sewed on.

HEAD'STONE, *n.* (hed'stone.) The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone —2. The stone at the head of a grave.—3. The key-stone of an arch.

HEAD'STRONG, *a.* (hed'strong) Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will; not easily restrained.

Now let the *headstrong* boy my will control. *Dryden*

2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy; as, a *head strong* course.

HEAD'STRONGNESS,† *n.* Obstinacy.

HEAD'TIRE, *n.* (hed'tire) Dress or attire for the head; 1 Esdras iii.

HEAD'WALL, *n.* (hed'wall) In *arch*, the wall in the same plane as the face of the arch which forms the exterior of a bridge.

HEAD'WAY, *n* (hed'way) The motion of an advancing ship. A ship makes *headway*, when she advances, as from a state of rest.—*Headway* of stairs, in *arch*, is the distance measured perpendicularly from a given landing-place or step to the ceiling

HEAD-WIND, *n.* (hed-wind) A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

HEAD-WÖRK, *n.* Mental or intellectual labour —2. In *arch.*, a name given to the heads and other ornaments on the key-stones of arches.

HEAD-WÖRK'MAN, *n.* The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory

HEADY, *a* (hed'y) [*See* HEAD] Rash; hasty; precipitate, violent; disposed to rush forward in an enterprise without thought or deliberation; hurried on by will or passion; ungovernable.

All the talent required, is to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or the other. *Temple*

2. Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong; as spirituous liquors. Champagne is a *heady* wine 3. Violent; impetuous; as, a *heady* current. [*Not usual.*]

HEAD'-YARDS, *n* The yards in the fore part of a ship.

HEAL, *v. t* [Sax *hælan, helan, gehelan*, to heal, and to conceal, L *celo;* Goth *hailyan*, to heal; G. *heilen;* Dan *heeler;* from *hal, heil, heel, hel*, whole, sound, allied to *hold* and *holy*. Heb. כל. כלל. Ch. כלא, to be whole or entire, *all*. The primary sense of the root is to press, strain, extend; hence, to *hold*, to shut, inclose, conceal, to embrace the whole. To *heal* is to make *whole, hale*, sound, and to *conceal* is to hold or keep close.] 1. To cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness, or to that state of body in which the natural functions are regularly performed; as, to *heal* the sick.

Speak, and my servant shall be *healed;* Matt. viii.

2. To cure; to remove or subdue; as, to *heal* a disease.—3. To cause to cicatrize; as, to *heal* a sore or wound.—4. To restore to soundness; as, to *heal* a wounded limb.—5. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter.

Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters; 2 Kings ii.

6. To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance; as, to *heal* a breach or difference.—7. In *scripture*, to forgive; to cure moral disease and restore soundness.

I will *heal* their backsliding; Hos. xiv.

8. To purify from corruptions, redress grievances and restore to prosperity; Jer. xiv.—9. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, &c. [Sax *helan*]

HEAL, *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state; as, the limb *heals*, or the wound *heals*, sometimes with *up* or *over;* it will *heal up* or *over*.

HEAL, *v. t.* To cover, to conceal. [*See* HILL.]

HEALABLE, *a.* That may be healed

HEALDS, *n. plur.* The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom; that is, for lifting up a certain number of them alternately to open the shed, and afford passage to the decussating weft-threads of the shuttle

HEAL'FANG, *n.* [Sax *halp*, neck, and *pangen*, to contain] In *our ancient customs*, the punishment of pillory – 2. A pecuniary mulct in commutation of the punishment of the pillory, to be paid either to the king or the chief lord.

HEALED, *pp.* Restored to a sound state.

HEALER, *n.* He or that which cures or restores to soundness.

HEALING, *ppr.* Curing; restoring to a sound state.—2 *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying

HEALING,† *n.* The act of curing —2. The act of covering

HEALTH, *n.* (helth.) [from *heal.*] That state of an animal or living body, in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions In this state the animal feels no pain. This word is also applied to plants.

Though *health* may be enjoyed without gratitude, it cannot be sported with without loss, or regained by courage. *Buckminster.*

2 Sound state of the mind; natural vigour of faculties.—3. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense; purity; goodness.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer*

4. Salvation or divine favour, or grace which cheers God's people; Ps. xliii —5. Wish of health and happiness; used in drinking. Come, love and *health* to all; an elliptical phrase, for I wish *health* to you.

HEALTH'FUL, *a.* (helth'ful.) Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; having the parts or organs entire, and their functions in a free, active, and undisturbed operation; free from disease. We speak of a *healthful* body; a *healthful* person, a *healthful* plant.—2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; as a *healthful* air or climate; a *healthful* diet.—3. Indicating health or soundness; as, a *healthful* condition.—4. Salutary; promoting spiritual health. —5. Well disposed; favourable.

A *healthful* ear to hear. [*Unusual*]

HEALTH'FULLY, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

HEALTH'FULNESS, *n.* A state of being well; a state in which the parts of a living body are sound, and regularly perform their functions.—2. Wholesomeness; salubrity; state or qualities that promote health; as, the *healthfulness* of the air, or of climate, or of diet, or of exercises.

HEALTH'ILY, *a.* [*See* HEALTH.] Without disease.

HEALTH'INESS, *n.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease; as, the *healthiness* of an animal or plant.

HEALTH'LESS, *a.* Infirm; sickly —2 Not conducive to health. [*Lit. us.*]

HEALTH'LESSNESS, *n.* State of being healthless.

HEALTH'SOME,† *a* Wholesome.

HEALTH'Y, *a.* Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as, a *healthy* body or constitution.—2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; as, a *healthy* exercise; a *healthy* climate; *healthy* recreations.

HEAM, *n* In *beasts*, the same as afterbirth in women.

HEAP, *n.* [Sax. *heap, heop;* D. *hoop;* G. *haufe;* Russ. *kupa;* W. *cub*, a heap, what is put together, a bundle, a *cube*] 1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation, as, a *heap* of earth or stones

Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise. *Dryden.*

2 A crowd, a throng; a cluster; applied to living persons. [*Inelegant and not in use*]—3. A mass of ruins.

Thou hast made of a city a *heap;* Is xxv

HEAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *heapian;* G. *häufen*] 1 To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; as, to *heap* stones; often with *up;* as, to *heap up* earth; or with *on;* as, to *heap on* wood or coal —2. To amass, to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity; with *up;* as, to *heap up* treasures.

Though the wicked *heap up* silver as the dust, Job xxvii

3. To add something else, in large quantities —4. To pile; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure; as, to *heap* any thing in measuring.

HEAPED, *pp.* Piled; amassed; accumulated.

HEAPER, *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

HEAPING, *ppr.* Piling; collecting into a mass.

HEAPY, *a.* Lying in heaps; as, *heapy* rubbish.

HEAR, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. heard.* [Sax. *heoran, hyran;* G. *horen.* It seems to be from *ear*, L. *auris*, or from the same root. So L. *audio* seems to be connected with Gr. *ους*. The sense is probably to lend the ear, to turn, or incline the ear, and *ear* is probably a shoot or extremity.] 1. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs; as, to *hear* sound; to *hear* a voice; to *hear* words.—2. To give audience or allowance to speak.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ; Acts xxiv.

3. To attend; to listen; to obey.

To-day, if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your heart; Ps. xcv.

4. To attend favourably; to regard.

They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking; Matt. vi.

5. To grant an answer to prayer.

I love the Lord, because he hath *heard* my voice; Ps. cxvi.

6. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties, to try in a court of law or equity. The cause was *heard* and determined at the last term; or, it was *heard* at the last term, and will be determined at the next. So 2 Sam. xv.—7. To acknowledge a title; *a Latin phrase.*

Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth. *Prior.*

8. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you *hear?* [*A colloquial use of the word.*]—9. To learn.

I speak to the world those things which I have *heard* of him; John viii.

10. To approve and embrace.

They speak of the world, and the world *heareth* them; 1 John iv.

To hear a bird sing, to receive private communication.

HEAR, *v. i.* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. He is deaf, he cannot *hear.*—2. To listen; to hearken; to attend. He *hears* with solicitude.—3. To be told; to receive by report.

I *hear* there are divisions among you, and I partly believe it; 1 Cor. xi.

HEARD, *pp.* (herd.) Perceived by the ear.

HEARED,† *pp.* Heard.

HEARER, *n.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HEARING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the ear, as sound.—2. Listening to; attending to; obeying; observing what is commanded.—3. Attending to witnesses or advocates in a judicial trial; trying.

HEARING, *n.* The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived 1. Hearing is reckoned among our external senses. Its organ is the ear, and particularly the auditory nerve diffused through the interior of the ear, and its object, certain motions or vibrations of the air. Hence hearing may be more scientifically defined a sensation, by which from a due motion impressed on the fibrillæ of the auditory nerve, and communicated thence to the sensorium, the mind obtains the idea of sounds.—2. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard. I waited on the minister, but could not obtain a *hearing.*—3. Judicial trial; attention to the facts, testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision.—4. The act of perceiving sound; sensation or perception of sound.

I have heard of thee by the *hearing* of the ear; Job xlii.

And to the others he said in my *hearing;* Ezek. ix.

5. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard. He was not within *hearing.*—*Hearing in presence.* In *the judicial procedure of the court of session,* a hearing in presence is a formal hearing of counsel before the whole of the judges. This course is followed only in cases of great difficulty and importance.

HEARING TRUMPET, *n.* An instrument for concentrating sound and conveying it to the ear. It is generally a short bent tube, wide at the one end where the sound enters, and narrow at the other where the ear is applied.

HEARKEN, *v. i.* (h'arken.) [Sax. *heorcnian, hyrcnian;* G. *horchen.*] 1. To listen; to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered, with eagerness or curiosity.

The furies *hearken,* and their snakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to regard; to give heed to what is uttered; to observe or obey.

Hearken, O Israel, to the statutes and the judgments which I teach you; Deut. iv.

3. To listen; to attend; to grant or comply with.

Hearken thou to the supplication of thy servant; 1 Kings viii.

HEARKEN, *v. t.* (h'arken) To hear by listening. [*Lit. us.*]

HEARKENED, *pp.* Heard by listening.

HEARKENER, *n.* (h'arkener.) A listener; one who hearkens.

HEARKENING, *pp.* (h'arkening.) Listening; attending; observing.

HEAR'SAL,† for *Rehearsal.*

HEARSAY, *n.* [*hear* and *say.*] Report; rumour; fame; common talk He affirms without any authority except *hearsay.* The account we have depends on *hearsay.* It is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *hearsay* evidence.—*Hearsay evidence,* in *Scots law,* is evidence repeated at second-hand, by one who heard the actual witness relate, or admit what he knew of the transaction or fact in question. Such evidence can only be admitted in extraordinary cases.—*To hear say,* is to hear people say.

HEARSE, *n.* (hers.) A temporary monument set over a grave.—2. The case or place in which a corpse is deposited.—3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. [*See* HERSE.]—4. A hind in the second year of her age.

HEARSE, *v. t.* (hers.) To inclose in a hearse.

HEARSECLOTH, *n.* (hers'cloth.) A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.

HEARSELIKE, *a.* (hers'like.) Suitable to a funeral.

HEART, *n.* (h'art.) [Sax. *heort;* G. *herz;* Gr. καρδια: Sans. *herda.* We know not the primary sense, nor whether it is from the root of κεαρ, L. *cor, cordis,* and allied Eng. *core,* or named from motion, pulsation.] 1. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax. From this organ all the arteries arise, and in it all the veins terminate. By its alternate dilation and contraction, the blood is received from the veins, and returned through the arteries, by which means the circulation is carried on and life preserved.—2. The inner part of any thing; the middle part or interior; as, the *heart* of a country, kingdom, or empire; the *heart* of a town; the *heart* of a tree.—3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.—4. The seat of the affections and passions, as of love, joy, grief, enmity, courage, pleasure, &c. The *heart* is deceitful above all things. Every imagination of the thoughts of the *heart* is evil continually. We read of an honest and good *heart,* and an evil *heart* of unbelief, a willing *heart,* a heavy *heart,* sorrow of *heart,* a hard *heart,* a proud *heart,* a pure *heart.* The *heart* faints in adversity, or under discouragement, that is, courage fails; the *heart* is deceived, enlarged, reproved, lifted up, fixed, established, moved, &c.—5. By a metonymy, *heart* is used for an affection or passion, and particularly for love.

The king's *heart* was toward Absalom; 2 Sam. xiv.

6. The seat of the understanding; as, an understanding *heart.* We read of men wise in *heart,* and slow of *heart.*—7. The seat of the will; hence, secret purposes, intentions, or designs. There are many devices in a man's *heart.* The *heart* of kings is unsearchable. The Lord tries and searches the *heart.* David had it in his *heart* to build a house of rest for the ark. Sometimes *heart* is used for the will or determined purpose.

The *heart* of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil; Eccles viii.

8. Person; character; used with respect to courage or kindness.

Cheerly, my *hearts.* *Shak.*

9. Courage; spirit; as, to take *heart;* to give *heart;* to recover *heart.*—10. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michael saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart;* 2 Sam. vi.

11. Disposition of mind.

He had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

12. Secret meaning; real intention.

And then show you the *heart* of my message. *Shak.*

13. Conscience, or sense of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conscience—doth either like or disallow it. *Hooker.*

14. Strength; power of producing; vigour; fertility. Keep the land in *heart.*

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden.*

15. The utmost degree.

This gay charm...hath beguiled me
To the very *heart* of loss. *Shak.*

To get or *learn by heart,* to commit to memory; to learn so perfectly as to be able to repeat without a copy.—*To take to heart,* to be much affected; also, to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous about a thing; to have concern.—*To lay to heart,* is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing.—*To set the heart on,* to fix the desires on; to be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; to be very fond of.—*To set the heart at rest,* to make one's self quiet; to be tranquil or easy in mind.—*To find in the heart,* to be willing or disposed.

I *find it in my heart* to ask your pardon. *Sidney.*

For my heart, for tenderness or affection. I could not *for my heart* refuse his request. Or this phrase may signify, for my life; if my life was at stake.

I could not get him *for my heart* to do it. *Shak.*

To speak to one's heart, in *scripture,* to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.—*To have in the heart,* to purpose; to have design or intention.—*A hard heart,* cruelty; want of sensibility.

HEART, *v. t.* To build the interior of a rubble wall solidly with stone and mortar; it is used most frequently in its participles *hearting* and *hearted.*

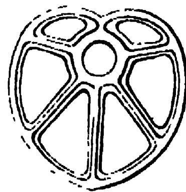
HEART, *v. i.* To encourage. [*Not mu. us.*]

HEART-ACHE, *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

HEART-ALLURING, *a.* Suited to allure the affections.
HEART-APPALL'ING, *a.* Dismaying the heart.
HEART-BOND, *n.* In *masonry*, a kind of bond in which two stones forming the breadth of a wall, have one stone of the same breadth placed over them.
HEART-BREAK, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief.
HEART-BREAKER,† *n.* A lady's curl; a love-lock.
HEART-BREAKING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow.
HEART-BREAKING, *n.* Overpowering grief; deep affliction.
HEART-BRED, *a.* Bred in the heart.
HEART-BROKEN, *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.
HEART-BURIED, *a.* Deeply immersed.
HEART-BURN, *n.* Cardialgy; a disease or affection of the stomach, attended with a sensation of heat and uneasiness. [*See* CARDIALGY.]
HEART-BURNED, *a.* Having the heart inflamed.
HEART-BURNING, *a.* Causing discontent.
HEART-BURNING, *n.* Heart-burn,—*which see*.—2. Discontent; secret enmity.
HEART-CHILLED, *a.* Having the heart chilled.
HEART-CONSUMING, *a.* Destroying peace of mind.
HEART-CORRODING, *a.* Preying on the heart.
HEART-DEAR, *a.* Sincerely beloved
HEART-DEEP, *a.* Rooted in the heart.
HEART-DISCOUR'AGING, *a.* [*See* COURAGE.] Depressing the spirits.
HEART-EASE, *n.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind.
HEART-EASING, *a.* Giving quiet to the mind
HEART-EATING, *a.* Preying on the heart.
HEART-EXPAND'ING, *a.* Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings.
HEART-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.
HEART-GRIEF, *n.* Affliction of the heart.
HEART-HARDENED, *a.* Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling.
HEART-HARDENING, *a.* Rendering cruel or obdurate.
HEART-HEAVINESS, *n* Depression of spirits.
HEART-OFFEND'ING, *a.* Wounding the heart.
HEART-PEA, *n* The name given to various plants of the genus Cardiospermum, with black seeds, having the figure of a heart of a white colour on each. These plants are also known by the name of *Heart-seed.*
HEART-PIERCING, *a.* Piercing the heart.
HEART-QUELLING, *a.* Conquering the affection.
HEART-RENDING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive.
HEART-ROBBING, *a.* Depriving of thought; ecstatic.—2. Stealing the heart; winning.
HEART'S-BLOOD, / **HEART-BLOOD**, *n.* The blood of the heart; life; essence.
HEART'S-EASE, *n.* A plant of the genus Viola, the *V. tricolor*, Linn. It is an annual, with stalks from four to six inches in height, the leaves variously shaped, being ovate or elliptical, according to position, and with pinnatifid stipules. The cultivated varieties, commonly called pansies, are numerous, the prevailing colours being purple and violet, each with many shades. The name *heart's-ease* is now extended to other species of Viola, as the *lutea*, *grandiflora*, *amœna*, and the hybrids produced by mingling these species together.
HEART-SEARCHING, *a.* Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.
HEART-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a heart, having the form of a heart; applied to leaves, petals, &c., which are ovate and hollowed out at the base. [*See* CORDATE.]


Heart shaped

HEART-SICK, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.
HEART-SICKENING, *a.* Sickening the heart.
HEART-SORE, *n.* That which pains the heart.
HEART-SORE, *a.* Deeply wounded.
HEART-SOR'ROWING, *a.* Sorrowing deeply in heart.
HEART-STIRRING, *a.* Moving the heart.
HEART-STRING, *n.* A hypothetical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.
HEART-STRUCK, *a.* Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind.—2. Shocked with fear; dismayed.
HEART-SWELLING, *a.* Rankling in the heart.
HEART-THRILLING, *a.* Thrilling the heart.
HEART'-WHEEL, *n.* In *machinery*, a wheel having the form of a heart, contrived for converting an uniform circular motion into an alternating rectilinear motion. It is much employed in the machinery of the cotton and flax manufacture.


Heart-Wheel

HEART-WHOLE, *a.* [*See* WHOLE.] Not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected.—2. Having unbroken spirits, or good courage.
HEART-WOOD, *n.* In *bot.*, the English term for *duramen*. It is the central part of the trunk of a tree, hardened by the deposition in its tissue, of various secretions.
HEART-WOUNDED, *a.* Wounded with love or grief; deeply affected with some passion.
HEART-WOUNDING, *a.* Piercing with grief.
HEARTED,† *a.* Taken to heart.—2.† Composed of hearts.—3. Laid up in the heart. This word is chiefly used in *composition*; as, *hard-hearted*, *faint-hearted*, *stout-hearted*, &c.
HEART'EDNESS, *n.* Sincerity; warmth; zeal; used in *composition*; as, *warm-heartedness*, *cold-heartedness*.
HEARTEN, *v. t.* (h'artn.) To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage.—2. To restore fertility or strength to; as, to *hearten* land. [*Lit. us.*]
HEART'ENER, *n.* He or that which gives courage or animation.
HEARTH, *n.* (harth.) [Sax. *heorth*; G. *herd*. Qu. its connection with *earth*, which must have been the primitive *hearth*.] A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made to warm a room, and from which there is a passage for the smoke to ascend.—2. The house itself, as the seat of comfort to its inmates, and of hospitality to strangers.—3. The flat or hollow place in a smelting furnace, upon which the ore and fluxes are subjected to the influence of flame.—4. The grate and apparatus employed on board ship for preparing the food and messes for the ship's company.
HEARTH-MONEY, / **HEARTH-PENNY**, *n.* A tax on hearths.
HEARTILY, *adv.* [from *hearty*.] From the heart; with all the heart; with sincerity; really.

I *heartily* forgive them. *Shak.*

2. With zeal; actively; vigorously. He *heartily* assisted the prince.—3 Eagerly; freely; largely; as, to eat *heartily*.
HEARTINESS, *n.* Sincerity; zeal; ardour; earnestness.—2. Eagerness of appetite.
HEARTLESS, *a.* Without courage; spiritless; faint-hearted.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground. *Dryden.*

HEARTLESSLY, *adv.* Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly.
HEARTLESSNESS, *n.* Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness.
HEARTLET, *n.* A little heart.
HEART'SOME, *a.* Merry; cheerful; lively.
HEARTY, *a.* Having the heart engaged in any thing; sincere; warm; zealous; as, to be *hearty* in support of government.—2. Proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; as, a *hearty* welcome.—3. Being full of health; sound; strong; healthy; as, a *hearty* man.—4. Strong; durable; as, *hearty* timber.—5. Having a keen appetite; eating much; as, a *hearty* eater.—6. Strong; nourishing; as, *hearty* food.
HEARTY-HALE,† *a.* Good for the heart.
HEAT, *n.* [Sax. *heat*, *hæt*; D. *hitte*; G. *hitze*; L. *æstus*, for *hæstus*, or *cæstus*. *See* the Verb.] 1. Heat, as a cause of sensation, that is, the matter of heat, is considered to be a subtile fluid, contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies. Different bodies require different quantities of heat to raise them to the same temperature, and those that require the largest quantity to raise them to a given temperature, are said to have the greatest *capacity for heat*. In *modern chem.*, it is called *caloric*. A certain degree of heat is essential to animal and vegetable life. Heat is *latent*, when so combined with other matter as not to be perceptible. It is *sensible*, when it is evolved and perceptible. It is the cause of fluidity and evaporation. It penetrates, and expands all bodies, but the expansions

are different in different substances. In general solids expand least by heat; liquids expand more and more rapidly, and air and gases expand most and most rapidly of all. Heat, or caloric, is never found in a separate state, but always in conjunction with matter, and although unequally diffused among bodies, it is always tending to an equilibrium. It may be communicated to surrounding bodies, either by contact or conduction, or by radiation. Its influence at different distances from the place or point whence it emanates, is inversely as the squares of those distances. The sources of heat, or caloric, are the following:—viz., the sun's rays, combustion, percussion, friction, pressure, the mixture of different substances, electricity, and magnetism A knowledge of the laws and effects of heat, is of great importance in the arts and manufactures. [*See* CALORIC.]—*Specific heat*, a term applied to the quantity of thermometric heat required to raise different substances to the same temperature.—2. Heat, as a sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of caloric, disengaged from surrounding bodies, to the organs. When we touch or approach a hot body, the caloric or heat passes *from* that body *to* our organs of feeling, and gives the sensation of heat. On the contrary, when we touch a cold body, the caloric passes *from* the hand *to* that body, and causes a sensation of cold. *Note.* This theory of heat seems not to be fully settled —3 Hot air, hot weather; as, the *heat* of the tropical climates.—4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric; as, the *heat* of the body; the *heat* of a furnace; a red *heat*; a white *heat*; a welding *heat*.—5. The state of being once heated or hot. Give the iron another *heat*.—6. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort.

> Many causes are required for refreshment between the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. A single effort in running; a course at a race. Hector won at the first *heat*.—8. Redness of the face; flush.—9. Animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system. The body is all in a *heat*.—10 Utmost violence; rage; vehemence; as, the *heat* of battle.—11. Violence; ardour; as, the *heat* of party.—12. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; as, the *heat* of passion.—13. Ardour; fervency; animation in thought or discourse.

> With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence. *Addison.*

14 Fermentation.

HEAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatan*, to call, to order, command, or promise; *gehatan*, to call, to promise, to grow warm; *hætan*, to heat, to command, to call; *gehætan*, to promise; *hæse*, order, command; *behæs*, a vow; *behætan*, to vow; *onhætan*, to heat, to inflame; *hatian*, to heat, to be hot, to boil, to *hate*; *hæt*, *heat*, heat; *hat*, hot; *hate*, hatred, hate; L. *odi*, *osus*, for *hodi*, *hosus*; Goth. *hatyan*, to hate; *haitan*, *gahaitan*, to call, to command, to vow or promise; G. *heiss*, hot; *heissen*, to call; *heitzen*, to heat; *hitze*, heat, ardour, vehemence; *geheiss*, command; *verheissen*, to promise; *hass*, hate; *hassen*, to hate; D. *heet*, hot, eager, hasty; *hitte*, heat; *heeten*, to heat to name or call, to be called, to command; *haat*, hate; *haaten*, to hate; *verhitten*, to inflame; Sw. *het*, hot; *hetta*, heat, passion; *hetta*, to be hot, to glow; *heta*, to be called or named; *hat*, hate, hatred; *hata*, to hate; Dan. *heed*, hot; *hede*, heat, ardour; *heder*, to heat, to be called or named; *had*, hate; *hader*, to hate. With these words coincides the L. *æstus*, for *hæstus*, heat, tide, Gr. *αιθω*, to burn, and the English *haste* and *hoist* are probably of the same family. The primary and literal sense of all these words, is to stir, to rouse, to raise, to agitate, from the action of driving, urging, stimulating, whence Sw. *hetsa*, Dan *hedser*, to excite, to set on dogs. It may be further added, that in W. *cás* is hatred, a *castle*, from the sense of separating; *casau*, to hate; and if this is of the same family, it unites *castle* with the foregoing words. In these words we see the sense of repulsion.] 1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; as, to *heat* an oven or a furnace; to *heat* iron.—2. To make feverish; as, to *heat* the blood.—3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action.

> A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden.*

4 To agitate the blood and spirits with action; to excite animal action.

HEAT, *v. i.* To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or extrication of latent heat. Green hay *heats* in a mow, and green corn in a bin.—2. To grow warm or hot. The iron or the water *heats* slowly.

HEAT, for *Heated*, is in popular use, and pronounced *het*, but it is not elegant.

HEATED, *pp.* Made hot; inflamed; exasperated

HEATER, *n* He or that which heats.—2. A triangular mass of iron, which is heated and put into a box-iron to heat it and keep it hot, for ironing or smoothing clothes.

HEATFUL, *a.* Full of warmth.

HEATH, or **HEATHER**, *n.* [Sax. *hæth*; D. and G. *heide*; Scot. *haddyr* or *hadder*; W. *eiziar*, connected with *eiziaw*, to take to or possess; the clinging plant.] The common name of that most beautiful and extensive genus of alpine plants called by botanists Erica. [*See* ERICA.] They inhabit the northern parts of Europe, and a few of the loftiest hills in the south; but their grand habitat is the southern promontory of Africa, where thousands of acres are covered with heaths in incredible numbers, and with hundreds of different species. In Great Britain, heath or heather covers large tracts of waste lands, and is used to thatch houses, to make brooms, and even beds in the Highlands of Scotland. Sheep, goats, and cattle feed upon it, and bees extract finely flavoured honey from the flowers. The ancient Picts are said to have employed the young shoots and flowers for the manufacture of beer. Three species are common in Britain; the common (*E. vulgaris*), the fine leaved (*E. cinerea*), and the cross-leaved (*E. tetralix*); and of these three there are two varieties, a white and red-flowered. All our British heaths are improved by cultivation.—2. A place overgrown with heath.—3. A place overgrown with shrubs of any kind.

HEATH-BELL, or **HEATHER-BELL**, *n.* The flower of Erica tetralix. Sometimes applied to Erica cinerea also.

HEATH-CLAD, *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath.

HEATHCOCK, *n.* A large fowl which frequents heaths, a species of grouse.

HEATH-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants (*Triodia*). Class Triandria, order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Gramineæ. The *T. decumbens*, or decumbent heath-grass, is found in dry mountainous pastures, and on the sea-coast in Britain.

HEATH-PEA, *n.* A plant, a species of Orobus, called also common bitter-vetch. It grows in this country in heaths, and in open woods and pastures. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ.

HEATH-POUT, *n.* A bird, the same as the heath-cock.

HEATHEN, *n.* [Sax. *hæthen*; G. *heide*, heath, and a heathen or pagan; Dan. and Sw. *hedning*; Gr. *εθνος*: from *heath*, that is, one who lives in the country or woods, as *pagan* from *pagus*, a village.] 1. A pagan; a Gentile; one who worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God. In *the scriptures*, the word seems to comprehend all nations except the Jews or Israelites, as they were all strangers to the true religion, and all addicted to idolatry. The word may now be applied perhaps to all nations, except to Christians and Mohammedans. *Heathen*, without the plural termination, is used plurally or collectively, for Gentiles or heathen nations.

> Ask of me, and I will give thee the *heathen* for thine inheritance; Ps. ii.

Heathen, however, has a plural, expressing two or more individuals.

> If men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan *Locke.*
>
> The precepts and examples of the ancient *heathens*. *Addison.*

2. A rude, illiterate, barbarous person.

HEATHEN, *a.* Gentile; pagan; as, a *heathen* author.

HEATHENDOM, *n.* Region of heathens

HEATHENISH, *a.* Belonging to Gentiles or pagans; as, *heathenish* rites.—2. Rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized.—3. Barbarous; savage; cruel; rapacious.

HEATHENISHLY, *adv.* After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISHNESS, *n.* The state of being heathen or like heathens.

HEATHENISM, *n.* Gentilism; paganism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry; the rites or system of religion of a pagan nation —2. Rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.

HEATHENIZE, *v. t.* To render heathen or heathenish.

HEATHENIZED, *pp.* Rendered heathen or heathenish.

HEATHENIZING, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish.

HEATHENNESS, *n.* State of being heathens.

HEATHER, *n.* Heath.

HEATHERY, *n.* A place of heath.

HEATHY, *a.* [from *heath*] Full of heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land.

HEATING, *ppr.* Making warm or hot; inflaming; rousing the passions; exasperating.—2. *a.* Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating, as, *heating* medicines or applications.

HEATLESS, *a.* Destitute of heat; cold.

HEAVE, *v. t* (heev.) *pret. heaved*, or

hove; pp. heaved, hove, formerly *hoven*. [Sax. *heafan, hefan, heofan;* Goth. *hafyan;* G. *heben;* Dan. *hæver*, to heave; Gr. ..., to breathe; ..., *id.*] 1. To lift; to raise; to move upward.

So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake, nor ever hence
Had ris'n or *heaved* his head. *Milton.*

2. To cause to swell.

The glittering finny swarms
That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*

3. To raise or force from the breast; as, to *heave* a sigh or groan, which is accompanied with a swelling or expansion of the thorax.—4. To raise; to elevate; with *high.*

One *heaved* on *high*. *Shak.*

5 To puff; to elate.—6. To throw; to cast; to send; as, to *heave* a stone. This is a common use of the word in popular language, and among seamen; as, to *heave* the lead.—7. To raise by turning a windlass; with *up;* as, to *heave up* the anchor. Hence,—8. To turn a windlass or capstan with bars or levers. Hence the order, to *heave away.*—*To heave ahead*, to draw a ship forward.—*To heave astern*, to cause to recede; to draw back.—*To heave down*, to throw or lay down on one side; to careen.—*To heave out*, to throw out With *seamen*, to loose or unfurl a sail, particularly the stay-sails.—*To heave in stays*, in *tacking*, to bring a ship's head to the wind.—*To heave short*, to draw so much of a cable into the ship, as that she is almost perpendicularly above the anchor.—*To heave a strain*, to work at the windlass with unusual exertion.—*To heave taught*, to turn a capstan, &c. till the rope becomes straight. [*See* TAUGHT and TIGHT.]—*To heave to*, to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.—*To heave a flag aboard*, to hang it out.—*Heave and away*, an order importing that the next effort shall dislodge and weigh the anchor.—*Heave and pawl*, the order to turn the capstan or windlass till the pawl may be put in.—*Heave and rally*, a cheering order given to the men at the capstan to heave quickly and with spirit.—*To heave keel out*, to raise the keel out of the water by careening, in order to repair or clean it.—*To heave up*, to relinquish [so to *throw up*]; as, to *heave up* a design. [*Vulgar.*]

HEAVE, *v. i.* (heev.) To swell, distend, or dilate; as, a horse *heaves* in panting. Hence,—2. To pant; to breathe with labour or pain; as, he *heaves* for breath.—3. To keck; to make an effort to vomit.—4. To rise in billows, as the sea; to swell.—5. To rise; to be lifted; as, a ship *heaves.*—6 To rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost.—*To heave in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance; as a ship at sea, or as a distant object approaching or being approached. We observe that this verb has often the sense of raising or rising in an arch or circular form, as in throwing and in distention, and from this sense is derived its application to the apparent arch over our heads, *heaven.*

HEAVE, *n.* (heev.) A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle or swallow them. *Dryden.*

2. A rising swell, or distention, as of the breast.

These profound *heaves* *Shak.*

3. An effort to vomit.—4. An effort to rise.

HEAVED, *pp* Lifted; swelled; panted; tried to vomit.

HEAV'EN, *n.* (hev'n.) [Sax. *heafen, hefen, heofen*, from *heafan*, to heave, and signifying elevated or arched.] 1. The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon, and stars.—2. Among *Christians*, the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory. Hence this is called the habitation of God. and is represented as the residence of angels and blessed spirits; Deut. xxvi.

The sanctified heart loves *heaven* for its purity, and God for his goodness. *Buckminster.*

3. Among *pagans*, the residence of the celestial gods.—4. The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere; or an elevated place; *in a very indefinite sense.* Thus we speak of a mountain reaching to *heaven;* the fowls of *heaven;* the clouds of *heaven;* hail or rain from *heaven;* Jer. ix.; Job xxxv.

Their cities are walled to *heaven;* Deut. i.

5. The Hebrews acknowledged three heavens; the air or aerial heavens; the firmament in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah.—6. Modern philosophers divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts, the atmosphere or aerial heaven, and the ethereal heaven beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium called ether.—7. The Supreme Power; the sovereign of heaven; God; as, prophets sent by *heaven.*

I have sinned against *heaven;* Luke xv.
Shun the impious profaneness which scoffs at the institutions of *heaven*. *Dwight.*

8. The pagan deities; celestials.

And show the *heavens* more just. *Shak.*

9. Elevation; sublimity.

O! for a muse of fire that would ascend
The brightest *heaven* of invention *Shak.*

10. Supreme felicity; great happiness.—11. The angels; Job xv. 15.—12. Distinguished glory; Is. xiv. 12.

HEAV'EN-ASPIRING, *a.* Aspiring to heaven.

HEAV'EN-BANISHED, *a.* Banished from heaven.

HEAV'EN-BEGOT, *a.* Begot by a celestial being.

HEAV'EN-BORN, *a.* Born from heaven; native of heaven, or of the celestial regions; as, *heaven-born* sisters.

HEAV'EN-BRED, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven; as, *heaven-bred* poesy.

HEAV'EN-BUILT, *a.* Built by the agency or favour of the gods; as, a *heaven-built* wall.

HEAV'EN-DARING, *a.* Offering defiance to heaven, or to the divine will and commands.

HEAV'EN-DIRECT'ED, *a.* Pointing to the sky; as, a *heaven-directed* spire.—2 Taught or directed by the celestial powers; as, *heaven-directed* hands.

HEAV'EN-FALLEN, *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.

HEAV'EN-GIFTED, *a.* Bestowed by heaven.

HEAV'EN-GUIDED, *a.* Divinely guided.

HEAV'EN-INSPIRED, *a.* Inspired by heaven.

HEAV'EN-INSTRUCT'ED, *a.* Taught by heaven.

HEAV'ENIZE, *v. t.* (hev'nize.) To render like heaven. [*Unauthorized.*]

HEAV'EN-KISSING, *a.* Touching as it were the sky.

HEAV'ENLINESS, *n.* [from *heavenly.*] Supreme excellence.

HEAV'EN-LOVED, *a.* Beloved by heaven.

HEAV'ENLY, *a.* Pertaining to heaven; celestial; as, *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* bliss.—2. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent; as, a *heavenly* lyre; a *heavenly* temper.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly*. *Sidney.*

3. Inhabiting heaven; as, a *heavenly* race; the *heavenly* throng.

HEAV'ENLY, *adv.* In a manner resembling that of heaven.

Where *heavenly* pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HEAV'ENLY-MINDED, *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven, and on spiritual things.

HEAV'ENLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* The state of having the affections placed on heavenly things and spiritual objects.

HEAV'EN-SALUTING, *a* Touching the sky

HEAV'ENWARD, *adv* Toward heaven.

HEAV'EN-WARRING, *a.* Warring against heaven.

HEAVE-OFFERING, *n.* Among the *Jews*, an offering consisting of the tenth of the tithes which the Levites received, or of the first of the dough, &c. which was to be heaved or elevated; Num. xv. and xviii.

HEAVER, *n.* One who heaves or lifts. Among *seamen*, a staff employed as a lever on many occasions, particularly in setting up the top-mast shrouds, frapping the top-masts, strapping the large blocks, seizing the standing rigging, &c.

HEAVES, *n.* (heevz.) A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

HEAV'ILY, *adv.* (hev'ily.) [from *heavy.*] With great weight; as, to bear *heavily* on a thing; to be *heavily* loaded.—2. With great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively. When calamities fall *heavily* on the Christian, he finds consolation in Christ.—3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I came hither to transport the tidings,
Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shak.*

4. With an air of sorrow or dejection.

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day? *Shak.*

5. With weight; oppressively. Taxes sometimes bear *heavily* on the people.—6. Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty; as, to move *heavily.*

So they drove them *heavily;* Ex. xiv.

HEAV'INESS, *n.* (hev'iness.) Weight; ponderousness; gravity; the quality of being heavy; as, the *heaviness* of a body.—2. Sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; depression of spirits.

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop; Prov. xii.

Ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season ye are in *heaviness*, through manifold temptations; 1 Pet. i.

3. Sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor; lassitude.

What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me? *Addison.*

4. Weight; burden; oppression; as, the *heaviness* of taxes.—5. That which it requires great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labour and difficulty; as, the *heaviness* of a draught.—6. Thickness; moistness; deepness; as, the *heaviness* of ground or soil.—7. Thickness; moistness; as of air.

HEAVING, *ppr.* Lifting; swelling; throwing; panting; making an effort to vomit.

HEAVING, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting.

HEAV'ISOME, *a.* (hev'ysum.) Dark; dull; drowsy. [*Craven dialect.*]

HEAV'Y, *a.* (hev'y.) [Sax. *heafig*, *hefig*, that is, *lift-like*, lifted with labour, from *heafan*, to heave.] 1. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight; tending strongly to the centre of attraction; contrary to *light; applied to material bodies;* as, a *heavy* stone; a *heavy* load.—2. Sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind.

A light wife makes a *heavy* husband. *Shak.*

So is he that singeth songs to a *heavy* heart; Prov. xxv.

3. Grievous; afflictive; depressing to the spirits; as, *heavy* news; a *heavy* calamity.—4. Burdensome; oppressive; as, *heavy* taxes.

Make thy father's *heavy* yoke...lighter; 1 Kings xii.

5. Wanting life and animation; dull.

My *heavy* eyes you say confess
A heart to love and grief inclined. *Prior.*

6. Drowsy; dull.

Their eyes were *heavy;* Matt. xxvi; Luke ix.

7. Wanting spirit or animation; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; dull; as, a *heavy* writer; a *heavy* style.—8. Wanting activity or vivacity; indolent.

But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

9. Slow; sluggish. He walks with a *heavy* gait.—10. Burdensome; tedious; as, *heavy* hours. Time lies *heavy* on him who has no employment.—11. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.

He found his men *heavy*, and laden with booty. *Bacon.*

12. Lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested; as, oily food is *heavy* to the stomach.—13. Moist; deep; soft; miry; as, *heavy* land; a *heavy* soil. We apply *heavy* to soft loamy or clayey land, which makes the draught of a plough or waggon difficult and laborious. So we say, a *heavy* road —14. Difficult; laborious; as, a *heavy* draught —15. Weary; supported with pain or difficulty.

And the hands of Moses were *heavy;* Ex. xvii.

16. Inflicting severe evils, punishments, or judgments.

The hand of the Lord was *heavy* on them of Ashdod; 1 Sam. v.

17. Burdensome; occasioning great care.

This thing is too *heavy* for thee; Ex. xviii.

18. Dull; not hearing; inattentive.

Neither his ear *heavy*, that he cannot hear; Is. lix.

19. Large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force; as, a *heavy* sea.—20. Large in amount; as, a *heavy* expense; a *heavy* debt.—21. Thick; dense; black; as, a *heavy* cloud.—22. Violent; tempestuous; as, a *heavy* wind or gale.—23. Large; abundant; as, a *heavy* fall of snow or rain.—24. Great; violent; forcible; as, a *heavy* fire of cannon or small arms.—25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as, *heavy* bread.—26. Requiring much labour or much expense; as, a *heavy* undertaking.—27. Loud; as, *heavy* thunder.—*Heavy metal*, in *milit. affairs*, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves.

HEAVY, *adv.* (hev'y.) With great weight; *used in composition.*

HEAV'Y,† *v. t.* (hev'y.) To make heavy.

HEAV'Y-BROWED, *a.* Having heavy brows.

HEAV'Y-HANDED, *a.* Clumsy; not active or dexterous.

HEAV'Y-HEADED, *a.* Having a heavy or dull head.

HEAVY-LA'DEN, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

HEAV'Y SPAR, *n.* [*See* BARYTA.] A genus of minerals of four species, viz., rhomboidal, prismatic, di-prismatic, and axifrangible. It accompanies veins of lead, silver, mercury, &c.; but is also found in large masses. Its colour is usually white, or flesh-coloured. Its specific gravity varies from 4.1 to 4.6. Its constituents are 65.63 baryta, and 34.37 sulphuric acid. It is employed for adulterating white lead, but it is also a useful ingredient in some kinds of pottery and glass.

HEAV'Y STONE, *n.* The name originally given to cerite in consequence of its density.

HEAZ'Y, *a.* [Ice. *hoese.*] Hoarse; taking breath with difficulty. [*Provincial.*]

HEB'DOMAD,† *n.* [Gr. ἑβδομας, seven days, from ἑπτα, seven; L. *hebdomada.*] A week; a period of seven days.

HEBDOM'ADAL, } *a.* Weekly; con-
HEBDOM'ADARY, } sisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.

HEBDOM'ADARY, or **HEBDOM'ADER**, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services, which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors.

HEBDOMAT'ICAL, *a.* Weekly.

HE'BE, *n.* [Gr. Ἡβη.] The goddess of youth, and the cup-bearer of Olympus, a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, who gave her as a wife to Hercules, in reward of his achievements. In the arts she is represented with the cup in which she presents the nectar, under the figure of a charming young girl, her dress adorned with roses, and wearing a wreath of flowers. An eagle often stands beside her, which she is caressing.

HEB'EN, *n.* Ebony.

HEB'ETATE, *v. t.* [L. *hebeto*, from *hebes*, dull, blunt, heavy.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy; as, to *hebetate* the intellectual faculties.

HEB'ETATED, *pp.* Made blunt, dull, or stupid.

HEB'ETATING, *ppr.* Rendering blunt, dull, or stupid.

HEBETA'TION, *n.* The act of making blunt, dull, or stupid.—2. The state of being dulled.

HEBETE,† *a.* Dull; stupid.

HEB'ETUDE, *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dulness; stupidity.

HEBRADEN'DRON, *n.* A new genus of plants of the natural family Guttiferæ, established by Prof. Graham of Edinburgh for the gamboge tree of Ceylon, (*H. Gambogioides*).

HEBRA'IC, *a.* [from *Hebrew.*] Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

HEBRA'ICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.

HE'BRAISM, *n.* A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.

HE'BRAIST, } *n.* One versed in the
HE'BREWIST, } Hebrew language and learning.

HE'BRAIZE, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew.

HE'BRAIZE, *v. i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews.

HEBRAIZED, *pp.* Converted into the Hebrew idiom.

HE'BREW, *n.* [Heb. עבר, *Eber*, either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.] 1. One of the descendants of Eber, or Heber; but particularly, a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew.—2. The Hebrew language or that spoken by the Hebrews, in which the books of the Old Testament are written. The Hebrew language forms a branch of that extensive family of languages which are known by the name of Semitic; a name which is derived from the real or supposed descent of the people who speak these languages, from Shem the son of Noah. The Semitic language may be divided into three branches; the Arabic, to which the Ethiopic is closely allied; the Aramæan, consisting of two dialects—the Babylonian, or East Aramæan (sometimes, but erroneously, called Chaldee), and the Syriac or West Aramæan, and the Hebrew, to which the Phœnician and Punic are closely related. Of these languages the Arabic is the most copious, and the Aramæan the poorest and least developed; the Hebrew holds an intermediate place between these, being more perfect than the Aramæan, and inferior to the Arabic.—*Rabbinical* or *modern Hebrew*, is the language used by the Rabbins in the writings they have composed. Its basis or body is the Hebrew, and Chaldaic, with various alterations in the words of these two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, and the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, and others from the modern tongues.

HE'BREW, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; as, the *Hebrew* language or rites.

HE'BREWESS, *n.* An Israelitish woman.

HEBRI"CIAN, *n.* One skilled in the Hebrew language. [*Less proper.* *See* HEBRAIST.]

HEBRID'EAN, *a.* Pertaining to the isles called Hebrides, west of Scotland.

HEC'ATOMB, *n.* [L. *hecatombe;* Gr. ἑκατομβη; ἑκατον, a hundred, and βους, an ox.] In *antiquity*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind, and it is said, at a hundred altars, and by a hundred priests.

HECATOM'PEDON, *n.* [Gr.] A temple of a hundred feet in length; parti-

cularly applied to the temple of Minerva or Parthenon at Athens.

HECATON'STYLON, *n.* [Gr.] In *ancient arch.*, a building having a hundred columns.

HECHT, *v. t.* [Islan. *heita*, to promise to vow.] To call, to name; to promise, to engage; to offer, to proffer. [*Scotch.*]

HECK, *n.* [*See* HATCH.] An engine or instrument for catching fish; as, a salmon *heck*.—2. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [*Local.*]—3. A bend in a stream. [G. *ecke*, a corner.]—4. A hatch or latch of a door. [*Local.*]

HECK'LE, *v. t.* A different orthography of *Hackle*, or *Hatchel*.

HEC'TARE, *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and L. *area.*] A French measure containing a hundred *ares*, or ten thousand metres square = 2.471143 statute acres.

HEC'TIC, HEC'TICAL, } *a.* [Gr. ἑκτικος, from ἑξις, habit of body, from ἐχω, to have.] 1. Habitual; pertaining to hectic.—2. Affected with hectic fevers; as, a *hectic* patient.

No *hectic* student scares the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

HEC'TIC, *n.* An exacerbating and remitting fever, with stages of chilliness, heat, and sweat, variously intermixed; exacerbation chiefly in the evening; the sweats mostly in the night; pulse weak; urine with a natant furfuraceous cloud.

HEC'TICALLY, *adv.* Constitutionally.

HEC'TOGRAMME, *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and γραμμα, a gramme.] In the French system of weights and measures, a weight containing a hundred grammes; equal to 3½ ounces avoirdupois nearly.

HECTOL'ITRE, *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and λιτρα, a pound.] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred litres; equal to a tenth of a cubic metre, or 22.009668 imperial gallons. As a former dry measure, it was called a *setier*, and contained 10 decalitres or bushels [*boisseaux*].

HECTOM'ETRE, *n.* [Gr. ἑκατον, a hundred, and μετρον, measure.] A French measure equal to a hundred metres; the metre being the unit of lineal measure, and equivalent to 3.2808992 British statute feet.

HEC'TOR, *n.* [from *Hector*, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.] 1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.—2. One who teases or vexes.

HEC'TOR, *v. t.* To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence.—2 To tease; to vex; to torment by words.

HEC'TOR, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent.

HEC'TORED, *pp.* Bullied; teased.

HEC'TORING, *ppr.* Bullying; blustering; vexing.

HEC'TORISM, *n.* The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying.

HEC'TORLY, *a.* Blustering; insolent.

HEDENBERG'ITE, *n.* [from *Hedenberg*, who first analyzed it.] A mineral, or ore of iron, in masses, composed of shining plates, which break into rhombic fragments; found at Tunaberg, in Sweden.

HED'ERA, *n.* A genus of araliaceous plants, consisting of nearly fifty species inhabiting chiefly the warmer parts of the world. It is interesting to Europeans for containing the common ivy, or *Hedera helix*, with its numerous varieties. [*See* IVY.]

HEDERA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy; W. *eiziaw*, ivy, from holding, clinging; *eiziaw*, to possess. *See* HEATH.] 1. Pertaining to ivy.—2. Producing ivy.

HED'ERAL, *a.* Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy.

HEDERIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing ivy.

HEDGE, *n.* (hej.) [Sax. *hege*, *heag*, *hæg*, *hegge*; G. *heck*; Sw. *hägn*, hedge, protection; Fr. *haie*; W. *cae*. Hence Eng. *haw*, and *Hague* in Holland. Ar. *haugan*, a species of thorny plant.] Properly, a thicket of thorn-bushes or other shrubs or small trees; but appropriately, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden. *Hedge*, prefixed to another word, or in composition, denotes something mean, as a *hedge*-priest, a *hedge*-press, a *hedge*-vicar, that is, born in or belonging to the *hedges* or woods, low, outlandish.

HEDGE, *v. t.* (hej.) To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge; as, to *hedge* a field or garden.—2. To obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any manner.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns; Hos. ii.

3. To surround for defence; to fortify.

England *hedged* in with the main. *Shak.*

4. To inclose for preventing escape.

That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow. *Locke.*

Dryden, Swift and Shakspeare, have written *hedge* for *edge*, to *edge in*, but improperly.

HEDGE, *v. i.* (hej.) To hide, as in a hedge; to hide; to skulk.

HEDGE-BILL, HEDGING-BILL, } *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges.

HEDGE-BORN, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods; outlandish; obscure.

HEDGE-BOTE, *n.* Wood for repairing hedges.

HEDGE-CREEPER, *n.* One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FU'MITORY, *n.* A plant of the genus Fumaria.

HEDGE-GARLIC. A plant, *Porisimum alliaria*, or *Alliaria officinalis*; belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ.

HEDGEHOG, *n.* A quadruped, the Erinaceus. The common hedgehog has round ears, and crested nostrils; his body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles or spines, and the under part with hair. When attacked, this animal erects his prickles and rolls himself into a round form, which presents the points of the prickles on all sides to an assailant.—2 A term of reproach.



Hedgehog (Erinaceus Europæus).

3. A plant of the genus Medicago, or snail-trefoil. The seeds are shaped like a snail, downy, and armed with a few short spines.—4. The globe-fish, *Orbis echinatus*. This fish belongs to the genus Diodon. It is covered with long spines, and has the power of inflating its body, whence the name *globe-fish*. [Fr. *orbe*.] The *Sea-hedgehog* is the Echinus, a genus of Zoophytes, generally of a spheroidal or oval form, and covered with movable spines.—5. A machine for removing mud, silt, and other deposits, from the bottoms of streams and rivers. It consists of a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder, to which shafts are attached to drag it along.

HEDGEHOG-THIS'TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, *n.* A plant of the genus Gratiola, the *G. officinalis*. Its leaves are used in medicine as a cathartic and diuretic in hydropical diseases, and an extract of the root is found to be efficacious in cases of dysentery.

HEDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no hedge.

HEDGE-MUSTARD, *n.* A plant of the genus Sisymbrium, the *S. officinale*. It grows among rubbish, and by roads and hedges, and was formerly much used in medicine, for its expectorant and diuretic qualities. It was formerly called Erisymum officinale.

HEDGE-NETTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Stachys. The *shrubby hedge-nettle* is of the genus Prasium.

HEDGE-NOTE, *n.* A term of contempt for low writing.

HEDGE PARSLEY, *n.* A genus of plants (*Torilis*), class Pentandria, order digynia of Linn.; nat. order Umbelliferæ. Three species are enumerated by English botanists.

HEDGEPIG, *n.* A young hedgehog.

HEDG'ER, *n.* One who makes hedges.

HEDGEROW, *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.

HEDGE-SPARROW, *n.* A bird of the genus Motacilla, frequenting hedges; distinguished from the sparrow that builds in thatch.

HEDGE'STAKE, *n.* A stake to support a hedge

HEDGE-WRITER, *n.* A Grub-street writer or low author.

HEDG'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a hedge; obstructing; confining.

HEDY'SARUM, *n.* [Gr. ἡδυς, sweet.] A genus of papilionaceous plants of the class Diadelphia, and order decandria of Linn. It consists of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, chiefly natives of Europe.

HEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *hedan*; G. *hüten*; Gr. κηδω.] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*. *Dryden.*

HEED, *v. i.* To consider.

HEED, *n.* Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning. *Milton.*

2. Caution; care; watch for danger; notice; circumspection; usually preceded by *take*. *Take heed* of evil company. *Take heed* to your ways.

Amasa *took* no *heed* to the sword that was in Joab's hand; 2 Sam. xx.

3. Notice; observation; regard; attention; often preceded by *give*.

The preacher *gave* good *heed*; Eccl. xii.

Neither *give heed* to fables; 1 Tim. i.

Therefore we ought to give the more earnest *heed*; Heb. ii.

4. Seriousness; a steady look.

A *heed*
Was in his countenance. [*Unusual.*] *Shak*

HEEDED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; regarded.

HEEDFUL, *a.* Attentive; observing; giving heed; as, *heedful* of advice.—2. Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

HEEDFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously. Listen *heedfully* to good advice.—2. Watchfully.

HEEDFULNESS, *n.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care to guard against danger, or to perform duty.

HEEDINESS, *n.* Attention; caution.

HEEDLESS, *a.* Inattentive; careless; negligent of the means of safety; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving. We say, *heedless* children; *heedless* of danger or surprise.

The *heedless* lover does not know,
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

HEEDLESSLY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; without care or circumspection.

HEEDLESSNESS, *n.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence

HEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hel, hela;* D. *hiel;* Dan. *hæl;* L. *calx.* Qu. its alliance to Gr. κηλη, a tumor.] 1. The hind part of the foot, particularly of man; but it is applied also to the corresponding part of the feet of quadrupeds.—2. The whole foot.

The stag recalls his strength, his speed,
His winged *heels.* *Denham.*

3. The hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast.—4. The part of a stocking intended for the heel. *To be out at heels*, is to have on stockings that are worn out; to be in decayed circumstances.

A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels.* *Shak.*

5. Something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob.—6. A spur.

This horse understands the *heel* well. *Encyc.*

7. The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of the stern post to which it is connected; also, the lower end of a mast. *To be at the heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.

Hungry want is at my *heels.* *Otway.*

To show the heels, to flee; to run from. *To take to the heels*, to flee; to betake to flight. *To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine. *To have the heels of*, to outrun. *Neck and heels*, the whole length of the body. *Heel of a rafter*, the end or foot that rests on the wall-plate.

HEEL, *v. i.* To dance.

HEEL, *v. t.* To arm a cock.—2. To add a heel to; as, to *heel* a shoe.

HEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *hyldan*, to lean or incline; D. *hellen;* Dan. *helder;* Sw. *hälla*, to tilt.] To incline; to lean; as a ship; as, the ship *heels* a-port, or a-starboard.

HEELED, *pp.* Supplied with a heel.

HEELER, *n.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEELING, *ppr.* Supplying with a heel.

HEELING, *n.* In mast-making the square part left at the lower end of a top-mast and top-gallant-mast.

HEEL-PIECE, *n.* Armour for the heels.—2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

HEEL-PIECE, *v. t.* To put a piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

HEEL-POST, *n.* The outer post in the stall partition of a stable.

HEEL-TAP, *n.* [*heel* and *tap.*] A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe.

HEEL-TAP, *v. t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe.

HEEZE, or **HEISE**, *v. t.* [from A. Sax. *heah, high.*] To lift up; to hoist. [*Scotch.*]

HEEZE, or **HEISIE**, *n.* The act of lifting up; and furtherance; the act of swinging. [*Scotch.*]

HEFT, *n.* [Sax. *hefe*, from *hefan*, to heave, to lift.] 1. Heaving; effort.

He cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts.* [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2.† [D. *heft.*] A handle; a haft.

HEFT'ED, *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation.

HEGEMON'IC, **HEGEMON'ICAL**, *a.* [Gr. ἡγεμονικος, Princely; noble; ingenuous; fit to lead.] Ruling; predominant.

HEGI'RA *n.* [Ar. from *hajara*, to remove, to desert.] In *chronology*, an epoch among the Mohammedans, from which they compute time. The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; from which the magistrates, fearing his impostures might raise a sedition, expelled him, July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.

HEIF'ER, *n.* (hef'er.) [Sax. *heafre, heahfore, heafore.* Qu. Heb. פרה, *farah.*] A young cow.

HEIGH-HO. (hi-ho.) An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. Dryden has used it for the voice of exultation.

HEIGHT, **HEIGHTH**, *n.* (hite, or hith) [Sax. *heahtho, heatho, hehthe, heotho, hethe, hihth, hyhthe*, contracted or changed from *heagthe*, or *higeth*, or *highthe;* G. *höhe, hoheit;* D. *hoogte*, Sw. *höghet, hogd;* Dan. *höjde, höjhed.* This word is formed from *heah, hoh, hog*, now *high.*] 1. Elevation above the ground; any indefinite distance above the earth. The eagle flies at a great *height* or *heighth.*—2. The altitude of an object; the distance which any thing rises above its foot, basis, or foundation; as, the *height* or *heighth* of a tower or steeple.—3. Elevation of a star or other celestial luminary above the horizon.—4. Degree of latitude either north or south. In this application, the distance from the equator is considered as *elevation.* Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abbot.*

5 Distance of one thing above another. —6. An eminence; a summit; an elevated part of any thing.—7. A hill or mountain; any elevated ground; as, alpine *heights.*—8 Elevation of rank; station of dignity or office.

By him that raised me to this careful *height.* *Shak.*

9. Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts.—10. Elevation in fame or reputation.—11. Utmost degree in extent or violence; as, the *heighth* or *height* of a fever, of passion, of madness, of folly, of happiness, of good breeding. So we say, the *height* of a tempest.—12. Utmost exertion.

I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shak.*

13. Advance; degree; progress toward perfection or elevation; *speaking comparatively.*

Social duties are carried to a greater *height* ...by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

14. *Measurement of heights.* There are three distinct ways by which *heights*, such as mountains and other elevated objects, may be measured The first is by observation of the angles of elevation of objects, supposing their distances to be known, or the length of some line to be ascertained, which is to form a base line, which method is explained in works of trigonometry and mensuration, and more accurately in those of geodesy. [*See* MENSURATION.] The second serves for the measurement of heights in cases where not only the height of the summit is required, but also that of the slope which leads to it, and this is done by means of the level. [*See* LEVELLING.] The third is accomplished by means of the *barometer*, on the principle that the column of mercury in the barometer descends, as we ascend to the top of elevated objects, the height of the mercury being always proportional to the density of the atmosphere. But here a due regard must be had to the temperature of the air, at the time and places of observation.—*Height of an arch*, a line drawn from the middle of the chord, or spanning-line, to the intrados.

HEIGHTEN, *v. t.* (hitn.) To raise higher; *but not often used in this literal sense.*—2. To advance in progress towards a better state; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence or good qualities; as, to *heighten* virtue; to *heighten* the beauties of description, or of poetry.—3. To aggravate; to advance toward a worse state; to augment in violence.

Foreign states have endeavoured to *heighten* our confusion. *Addison.*

4. To increase; as, to *heighten* our relish for intellectual pleasure.—5. In *painting*, to improve, to meliorate, to make more prominent by touches of light colours, in imitation of the lights in nature contrasted with shadow.

HEIGHTENED, *pp.* (hitnd.) Raised higher; elevated; exalted; advanced; improved; aggravated; increased.

HEIGHTENER, *n.* (hitner.) One that heightens.

HEIGHTENING, *ppr.* (hitning.) Raising; elevating; exalting; improving; increasing; aggravating.

HEIGHTENING, *n.* (hitning). The act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement.—2. Aggravation; augmentation.

HEI'NOUS, *a.* (hāi'nous.) [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, hatred. Qu. Gr. αινος.] Properly, hateful; odious. Hence, great, enormous, aggravated; as, a *heinous* sin or crime.

HEI'NOUSLY, *adv.* (hāi'nously.) Hatefully; abominably; enormously.

HEI'NOUSNESS, *n.* (hāi'nousness) Odiousness; enormity; as, the *heinousness* of theft or robbery, or of any crime.

HEIR, *n.* (āre.) [Norm. *hier, here;* Arm. *hear, haer;* Sw. *heredero;* Port. *herdeiro;* Fr. *héritier;* It. *erede.;* L. *hæres, hæredis*, from the verb, Eth. *waras*, Heb. ירש, *yarash.* Ar. *waratu*, to become an heir, to inherit. The primary sense is to seize, or to rush on and take, or to expel and dispossess others, and take their property, according to the practice of rude nations. We observe in the Hebrew and Ethiopic, the last consonant is a sibilant, as in the Latin nominative, but the oblique cases in the Latin correspond with the Arabic word, whose final consonant is a dental. This word may be connected with the Gr. αιρεω, to take.] 1. The man who succeeds, or is to suc-

ceed another in the possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, by descent; the man on whom the law casts an estate of inheritance by the death of the ancestor or former possessor; or the man in whom the title to an estate of inheritance is vested by the operation of law, on the death of a former owner. We give the title to a person who is to inherit after the death of an ancestor, and during his life, as well as to the person who has actually come into possession. A man's children are his *heirs*. In most monarchies, the king's eldest son is *heir* to the throne; and a nobleman's eldest son is *heir* to his title.

Lo, one born in my house is my *heir*; Gen. xv.

2. One who inherits or takes from an ancestor. The son is often *heir* to the disease, or to the miseries of the father.—3. One who succeeds to the estate of a former possessor; Jer. xlix. Mic. i.—4. One who is entitled to possess. In *Scripture*, saints are called *heirs* of the promise, *heirs* of righteousness, *heirs* of salvation, &c., by virtue of the death of Christ, or of God's gracious promises.—5. *Heir-apparent*, he whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlives his ancestor, at whose death he is *heir-at-law*. *Heir-at-law*, or *heir-general*, is he who by the common law succeeds to the lands and tenements of his father or ancestor at his death. *Heir-special*, is he who succeeds in the order pointed out by some instrument which determines such special course of descent. *Heir by custom*, is he whose right as heir is determined by certain customary modes of descent which are attached to the land. In the *law of Scotland*, the different descriptions of heirs are far more numerous than in the *English law*. *Heirs-at-law* are called heirs whomsoever. *Heir-active*, he who has the right of action. *Heir by conquest*, he who succeeds to the deceased in lands, &c., to which the latter did not himself succeed as heir to his predecessors. *Heir of line*, he who succeeds lineally. *Heir-passive*, he whom the law makes liable to be heir. *Heirs-portioners*, women are so called, who inherit equally, and *pro indiviso*, on the failure of the male issue, and their issue *Heir of provision or destination*, he who is called to succeed failing the person to whom an estate is disponed. *Heir in tailzie*, he to whom an estate is entailed. [*See* TAILZIE.]

HEIR, *v. t.* (āre.) To inherit; to take possession of an estate of inheritance, after the death of the ancestor.

HEIR-APPA'RENT, *n.* The man who, during the life of his ancestor, is entitled to succeed to his estate or crown.

HEIRDŌM, *n.* (āredom) Succession by inheritance.

HEIRESS, *n.* (āress'.) A female heir; a female that inherits, or is entitled to inherit an estate; an inheritrix.

HEIRLESS, *a.* (āreless.) Destitute of an heir.

HEIR-LOOM, *n.* (āre-loom.) [*heir* and Sax. *loma, geloma, andloman*, utensils, vessels.] Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel, which by law descends to the heir with the house or freehold; as tables, cupboards, bedsteads, &c.

HEIR-PRESUMP'TIVE, *n.* One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative.

HEIRSHIP, *n.* (āreship.) The state, character or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.—2. *Heirship movables*, in *Scotland*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate.

HELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hold*. A court was *held* in Westminster Hall. At a council *held* on the first of January.

HELE,† *v. t.* [L. *celo*.] To hide. [This is the masonic *heil* or *hail*, to *conceal*, which is ignorantly supposed to be *hail*, to salute.]

HELE'NINE, *n.* A substance derived from *Inula Helenium*, or Elecampane. It may be obtained by acting on the fresh root with hot alcohol, or by distilling it with water. It crystallizes in white prisms, and with nitric acid forms nitro-helenine. It resembles the stearoptenes in being volatile.

HELI'ACAL, *a.* [L. *heliacus*; Fr. *héliaque*; from Gr. ἥλιος, the sun; W. *haul*.] Emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it. The *heliacal* rising of a star, is when, after being in conjunction with it and invisible, it emerges from the light so as to be visible in the morning before sun-rising. On the contrary, the *heliacal* setting of a star, is when the sun approaches so near as to render it invisible by its superior splendour.

HELI'ACALLY, *adv.* A star rises *heliacally* when it emerges from the sun's light, so as to be visible. [*See* the preceding word.]

HELIAN'THEMUM, *n.* Rock-rose, a very numerous genus of herbaceous undershrubs, and shrubby or creeping plants, chiefly European; class Polyandria, and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Cistaceæ. They are cultivated as ornamental plants Six species are found in Britain.

HELIAN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and Gr. ανθος, a flower.] In *bot*, the sun-flower, a genus belonging to the nat. order Compositæ. — *Helianthus annuus*, the annual sun-flower.—*Helianthus tuberosus*, the tuberous sun-flower, or Jerusalem artichoke. [*See* SUN-FLOWER.]

HEL'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑλιξ, a scroll, or spiral body.] Spiral; winding; moving round.—*Helical line of a hand-rail*, in *arch.*, the line or spiral line, twisting round the cylinder, representing the form of the hand-rail before it is moulded.

HELI'CIDÆ, or **HELIX FAMILY**. The general name by which the land shell-snails are distinguished.

HEL'ICITE, *n.* [*See* HELIX.] Fossil remains of the helix, a shell.

HELICOID PARABOLA. In *math.*, the parabolic spiral, a curve which arises from the supposition that the axis of the common Apollonian parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which now converge toward the centre of the said circle.

HEL'ICON, *n.* A mountain in Bœtia, in Greece, from which flowed a fountain.

HELICO'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Helicon.

HELIC'TERES, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Sterculiaceæ, having the seed vessels twisted in a screw-like manner.

HE'LING, *n.* [from *hele*; † L. *celo*.] The covering of the roof of a building; written also *hilling*.

HELIOCENT'RIC, or **HELIOCENTRICAL**, *a.* [Fr. *héliocentrique*; Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and κεντρον, centre.] The *heliocentric* place of a planet, is the place of the ecliptic in which the planet would appear to a spectator at the centre of the sun. The *heliocentric* latitude of a planet, is the inclination of a line drawn between the centre of the sun and the centre of a planet to the plane of the ecliptic.

HELIOCOME'TES, *n.* [ἥλιος, the sun, and κομητης, a comet.] A phenomenon sometimes observed about sun-set, being a large luminous column or tail of light proceeding from the body of the sun, and dragging after it, not unlike the tail of a comet.

HELIOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to heliography.

HELIOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος and γραφω.] The art of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura. [This name is preferable to that of *Daguerreotype*,—*which see*.]

HELIOL'ATER, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and λατρευω, to worship.] A worshiper of the sun.

HELIOL'ATRY, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and λατρεια, service, worship] The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.

HELIOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument for measuring with exactness the diameter of the heavenly bodies. It is a telescope having two object glasses of equal focal distance placed side by side, so that the same eye-glass serves for both. It is called also *Astrometer*.

HE'LIOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and σκοπεω, to view.] A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as when made with coloured glasses, or glasses blackened with smoke.

HE'LIOSTATE, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and στατος.] An instrument by which a sunbeam may be steadily fixed, as it were, in a horizontal position, across a dark chamber all the time of observation.

HE'LIOTROPE, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and τρεπω, to turn; τροπη, a turning.] 1. Among *the ancients*, an instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line.—2. A mineral, a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, of a deep green colour, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood-red or yellowish dots, and is more or less translucent. Before the blowpipe, it loses its colour. It is generally supposed to be chalcedony, coloured by green earth or chlorite.

HE'LIOTROPE, or **HELIOTRO'PIUM**, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Ehretiaceæ. The species are herbs or under-shrubs, natives of the warmer parts of the world. The heliotropes or *turnsoles* have long been cultivated favourites, in consequence of the fragrance of some of the species. The most common is the *H. peruvianum* or Peruvian turnsole.

HELISPHER'IC, } *a.* [*helix* and **HELISPHER'ICAL,** } *sphera.*] Spiral. The *helispherical* line is the rhumb line in navigation, so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, coming nearer and nearer to it, but never terminating in it. It is also called a *loxodromic line.*

HE'LIX, *n.* [Gr. ἑλιξ, a winding.] 1. A spiral line; a winding; or something that is spiral; as, a winding staircase in *arch.*, or a caulicule or little volute under the abacus of the Corinthian capital.



Helices

In every perfect capital there are sixteen helices, two at each angle, and two meeting under the middle of each face of the abacus. In *anat.*, the whole circuit or extent of the auricle, or external border of the ear.—2. In *zool.*, the snail-shell.

HELL, *n.* [Sax. *hell, helle;* G. *hölle.* Qu. *hole,* a deep place, or from Sax. *helan,* to cover.] 1. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; Matt. x.; Luke xii.

Sin is *hell* begun, as religion is heaven anticipated. *J. Lathrop.*

2. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave; called in Hebrew, *sheol,* and by the Greeks, *hades;* Ps xvi.; Jon. ii. The Hebrew *sheol,* and the Greek *hades,* are, in our English version of the scriptures, improperly rendered by the term *hell,* as Dr. Campbell has clearly and convincingly shown.—*Prelim. Dissert.* to his translation of the Gospels.—3. The *pains of hell,* temporal death, or agonies that dying persons feel, or which bring to the brink of the grave; Ps. xviii.—4. The *gates of hell,* the power and policy of Satan and his instruments; Matt. xvi.—5. The infernal powers.

While Saul and *hell* cross'd his strong fate in vain. *Cowley.*

6. The place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught.—7. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds.—8.† A dungeon or prison.—9. A gaming house.

HELL'-BENDER, *n.* A name given to the large North American salamander.

HELL'-BLACK, *a.* Black as hell.

HELL'-BORN, *a.* Born in hell.

HELL'-BRED, *a.* Produced in hell.

HELL'-BREWED, *a.* Prepared in hell.

HELL'-BROTH, *n.* A composition for infernal purposes.

HELL'-CAT, *n.* A witch; a hag.

HELL'-CONFOUND'ING, *a.* Defeating the infernal powers.

HELL'-DOOMED, *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell.

HELL'-GOVERNED, *a.* Directed by hell.

HELL'-HAG, *n.* A hag of hell.

HELL'-HATED, *a.* Abhorred as hell.

HELL'-HAUNTED, *a.* Haunted by the devil.

HELL'-HOUND, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.

HELL'-KITE, *n.* A kite of an infernal breed.

HELLAN'ODIC, *n.* [Gr. ἑλλην and δικη.] In *ancient Greece,* a judge of the games, exercises, or combats, who decided to which of the candidates the prizes belonged.

HEL'LEBORE, *n.* [L. *helleborus;* Gr. ἑλλεβορος.] Helleborus; a genus of exogenous plants belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ; well known for their imputed poisonous qualities.



Hellebore (H. niger).

The *H. orientalis* is the species which produced the black hellebore of the ancients. The *H. niger* is the Christmas rose, an alpine plant now common in gardens. The *H. viridis* and *H. fœtidus* are herbaceous plants with green flowers, and grow in Britain; their leaves are emetic and purgative. The whole of these plants are accounted violent purgatives, and in large doses dangerous, but they are now mostly laid aside They were formerly used in cases of insanity.

HEL'LEBORINE, *n.* Epipactis; a genus of British plants of the class Gynandria, order monandria, Linn ; nat. order Orchidaceæ. There are several species, perennials with creeping roots; they grow in woods, pastures, and marshes.

HEL'LEBORISM, *n.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore

HELLE'NIAN, } *a.* [Gr. ἑλληνικος, ἑλλη-**HELLEN'IC,** } νιος.] Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece, so called, from Hellas in Greece, or from Hellen.

HEL'LENISM, *n.* [Gr. ἑλληνισμος.] A phrase in the idiom, genius, or construction of the Greek language.

HEL'LENIST, *n* [Gr. ἑλληνιστης.] 1. A Grecian Jew; a Jew who used the Greek language.—2. One skilled in the Greek language.

HELLENIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists. The *Hellenistic* language was the Greek spoken or used by the Jews who lived in Egypt and other countries, where the Greek language prevailed.

HELLENIS'TICALLY, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect.

HEL'LENIZE, *v. i.* To use the Greek language.

HEL'LESPONT, *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles;* a part of the passage between the Euxine and the Ægean sea.

HELLESPONT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellespont.

HEL'LIER,† *n* A tiler or slater. [*See* HELE.]

HELL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to hell.—2. Like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

HELL'ISHLY, *adv.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably.

HELL'ISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of hell or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

HELL'WARD, *adv.* Toward hell.

HELL'Y, *a.* Having the qualities of hell.

HELM, a termination, denotes defence; as, in *Sighelm,* victorious defence. [*See* HELMET.]

HELM, *n.* [Sax. *helma;* G. *helm,* a helm, and a *helve;* Sw. *hielm;* called, in some dialects, *helmstock,* which must be the tiller only; probably from the root of *hold.*] 1. The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels, a wheel. [*See* RUDDER.]—*Down with the helm!* the order to push it down to the lee-side of the ship, in order to put the ship about, or to lay her to windward.—*Ease,* or *bear up the helm!* the order to let the ship go more large before the wind.—*Helm a-midships,* or *right the helm!* the order to keep it even with the middle of the ship.—*Port the helm!* the order to put it over the left side of the ship.—*Starboard the helm!* the order to put it on the right side of the ship.—*Helm-port,* in *ship-building,* the hole in the counter through which the head of the rudder passes.—2. Station of government; the place of direction or management; as, to be at the *helm* in the administration.

HELM, *v. t.* To steer; to guide; to direct. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To cover with a helmet.

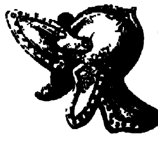
HELM, } *n.* [Sax. *helm. See* HELM.] **HELM'ET,** } 1. Defensive armour for the head; a head-piece; a morion. The helmet is worn by horsemen to defend the head against the broad sword.—2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. Of the helmets borne over coat-armour, the form and position of which show the quality or dignity of the bearer, only four are used by English heralds; viz., that assigned to the sovereign and princes of the blood-royal; that borne by dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons; that assigned to baronets and knights, and that of an esquire and gentleman.—3. The upper part of a retort.—4. In *bot.,* the upper lip of a ringent corolla.





Helmets.

Barred Helmet. Morion.





Helmets

Open Head piece. Iron Hat or Pot.

HELM'AGE, *n.* Guidance.

HELM'ED, } *a.* Furnished with a **HELM'ETED,** } helmet.

HELM'ET-SHAPED, *a.* In *bot.,* the same as *Galeate.*

HELMIN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. ἑλμινς, a worm.] Relating to worms; expelling worms.
HELMIN'THIC, *n.* A medicine for expelling worms.
HELMIN'THOLITES, *n. plur.* [ἑλμινς and λιθος, a stone.] Fossil remains of worms with or without shells.
HELMINTHOLOG'IC, **HELMINTHOLOG'ICAL**, *a.* [See HELMINTHOLOGY.] Pertaining to worms or vermes, or to their history.
HELMINTHOL'OGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of vermes.
HELMINTHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἑλμινς, a worm, and λογος, discourse.] The science or knowledge of vermes; the description and natural history of vermes. *Helminthology* formerly comprehended the Linnæan group of vermes, which contained, in fact, the whole of the intestinal and other worms, the molluscous and testaceous tribes, the zoophytes and infusoria. It is now applied to the annelides, or red-blooded vermes, of which the medicinal leech and earth worm afford familiar examples.
HELM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a helmet. —2. Without a helm.
HELMS'MAN, *n.* The man at the helm.
HELM'WIND, *n.* A wind in the mountainous parts of England, so called.
HELO'NIAS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Melanthaceæ. *H. officinalis* is one of the plants which yield cevadilla or sabadilla, whence veratria has been procured, which is used in rheumatic and neuralgic affections.
HE'LOT, *n.* A slave in ancient Sparta.
HE'LOTISM, *n.* Slavery; the condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta.
HELP, *v. t.* a regular verb; the old past tense and participle *holp* and *holpen* being obsolete [W. *helpu;* Sax. *helpan, hylpan;* G. *helfen.*] 1. To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means toward effecting a purpose; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* another in raising a building; to *help* one to pay his debts; to *help* the memory or the understanding.—2. To assist; to succour; to lend means of deliverance; as, to *help* one in distress; to *help* one out of prison.—3. To relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

The true calamus *helps* a cough. *Gerard.*

Sometimes with *of;* as, to *help* one of blindness.—4. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cease to lament for what thou canst not *help*. *Shak.*

5. To prevent; to hinder. The evil approaches, and who can *help* it?—6. To forbear; to avoid.

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance between him and our author. *Pope.*

To help forward, to advance by assistance.—*To help on*, to forward; to promote by aid.—*To help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design.

The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him out *Swift*

To help over, to enable to surmount; as, to *help* one *over* a difficulty.—*To help off*, to remove by help; as, to *help off* time. [*Unusual.*]—*To help to*, to supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would *help* to a kingdom. 1 Maccabees.

Also, to present to at table; as, to *help* one *to* a glass of wine.—*To help up*, to raise.—*To help a disorder*, to promote its cure.
HELP, *v. i.* To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.

A generous present *helps* to persuade, as well as an agreeable person. *Garth.*

To help out, to lend aid; to bring a supply.
HELP, *n.* [W. *help.*] 1. Aid; assistance; strength or means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.

Give us *help* from trouble; for vain is the *help* of man; Ps. lx.

2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose.

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South.*

God is a very present *help* in time of trouble; Ps. xlvi.

3. Remedy; relief. The evil is done; there is no *help* for it. There is no *help* for the man; his disease is incurable.—4. In *the United States*, a hired man or woman; a servant.
HELP'ED, *pp.* Aided; assisted; relieved.
HELP'ER, *n.* One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.—2. One that furnishes or administers a remedy.

Compassion...is oftentimes a *helper* of evils. *More.*

3. One that supplies with any thing wanted; with *to.*

A *helper* to a husband. *Shak.*

4. A supernumerary servant.
HELP'FUL, *a.* That gives aid or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful.—2. Wholesome; salutary; as, *helpful* medicines.
HELP'FULNESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.
HELP'ING, *ppr.* Assisting; aiding; supporting.
HELP'LESS, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succour or relieve one's self. A person is rendered *helpless* by weakness, or want of means. An infant is *helpless.*—2. Destitute of support or assistance.

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend? *Pope.*

3.† Admitting no help; irremediable. —4. Unsupplied; destitute.

Helpless of all that human wants require.† *Dryden.*

HELP'LESSLY, *adv.* Without succour.
HELP'LESSNESS, *n.* Want of strength or ability, inability; want of means in one's self to obtain relief in trouble, or to accomplish one's purposes or desires.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness*. *Buckminster.*

HELP'MATE, *n.* An assistant; a helper; a partner; a companion.—*Helpmate* is a corruption of a help *meet*, being an adjective. In Gen. ii. 18, it is said, "It is not good for man to be alone, I will make *an help meet* for him;" that is, an help *fit* and *proper* for him. These two words, originally distinct, were united into one, and finally changed into *helpmate*, from the similarity of sound.
HELTER-SKELTER, cant words denoting hurry and confusion. [*Vulgar.*] Qu. L. *hilariter* and *celeriter*, or Ch. חלט, *chalat*, to mix.
HELVE, *n* (helv.) [Sax. *helf;* G. *helm*, a helve and a helm; probably from the root of hold.] The handle of an axe or hatchet.
HELVE, *v. t.* (helv.) To furnish with a helve, as an axe.
HELV'ED, *pp.* Fitted with a helve.
HELVET'IC, *a.* [Sax. *Hæfelden*, the Helvetii. Qu. hill-men or high hill-men.] Designating what pertains to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of the Alps, now Switzerland, or what pertains to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions; as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.
HEL'VIN, or **HEL'VINE**, *n.* [from Gr. ἡλιος, the sun.] A mineral of a yellowish colour, occurring in regular tetrahedrons, with truncated angles. It is a subspecies of dodecahedral garnet, and melts easily into a blackish-brown glass. It is found near Schwartzenberg in Saxony.
HELV'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a helve, as an axe.
HEM, *n.* [Sax. *hem;* W. *hem;* Russ. *kaima.*] 1. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the ravelling of the threads. —2. Edge; border; Matt. ix.—3. A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem.*—4. In *arch.*, the spiral projecting part of the Ionic capital.
HEM, *v. t.* To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it.—2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about
Was *hemm'd* with golden fringe. *Spenser.*

To hem in, to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ. The troops were *hemmed in* by the enemy. Sometimes perhaps to *hem about* or *round* may be used in a like sense.
HEM, *v. i* [D. *hemmen.*] To make the sound expressed by the word *hem.*
HEM, *interj.* An exclamation, whose utterance is a voluntary half-cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest.
HEM'ACHATE, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and αχατης, agate.] A species of agate, of a blood colour.
HEMADYNAMOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and *dynamometer*,—*which see.*] A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries.
HEMASTAT'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. αἱμα, blood, and στατικη.] Relating to the weight of the blood.
HEM'ATIN, or **HEM'ATINE**, *n.* [Gr αἱμα, blood.] The colouring principle of logwood, of a red colour and bitterish taste. It crystallizes in small crystalline laminæ of a reddish-white colour. Their taste is bitter, acrid, and slightly astringent. This colouring matter is a constituent part of all the colours prepared with logwood, and the changes which it undergoes by the action of acids and alkalies, render it useful as a reagent to detect their presence.
HEM'ATITE, *n.* [Gr. αἱματιτης, from αἱμα, blood.] The name of two ores of iron, the *red hematite*, and the *brown hematite*. They are both of a fibrous structure, and the fibres, though sometimes nearly parallel, usually diverge, or even radiate from a centre. They rarely occur amorphous, but almost always in concretions, reniform, globular, botryoidal, stalactitic, &c. The red hematite is a variety of the red oxide; its streak and powder are always nearly blood-red. The brown hematite is a variety of the brown oxide or

hydrate of iron; its streak and powder are always of a brownish yellow. The red hematite is also called *blood-stone.*

HEMATIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hematite, or resembling it.

HEM'ATOCELE, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood, and κηλη, a tumour.] A tumour filled with blood; a swelling of the scrotum, or spermatic cord containing blood.

HEMATO'LOGY, *n.* [αἷμα, blood, and λογος, a discourse.] The doctrine of the blood.

HEM'ATOPE, *n.* The sea pie, a fowl of the grallic order, that feeds on shell-fish.

HEMATO'SINE, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood.] The red colouring matter of the blood. It is also termed *Hemachrome.*

HEMATO'SIS, *n.* A morbid quantity of blood.

HEMATOX'YLINE, *n.* Another name for *Hematine,* or the colouring principle of logwood (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*).

HEMATOX'YLON. *See* HÆMATOXYLON.

HEMERALO'PIA, *a.* [ἡμερα, the day, and ωψ, the eye.] A defect in the sight, which consists in being able to see in broad daylight, but not in the evening.

HEMEROBAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. ἡμερα, day, and βαπτω, to wash.] One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day.

HEMEROCAL'LIS, *n.* [ἡμερα, the day, and καλος, beautiful.] A plant, the day-lily.

HEM'I, in *composition,* from the Gr. ἡμισυς, signifies half, like *demi* and *semi.*

HEM'ICRANY, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and κρανιον, the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEM'ICYCLE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμικυκλος.] A half circle; more generally called a *semicircle.*

HEMID'ITONE, *n.* In *Greek music,* the lesser third.

HEMIDES'MUS, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ; *H. indicus* yields the Indian sarsaparilla.

HEMIG'AMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and γαμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, a term employed in speaking of grasses, when of two florets in the same spikelet, one is neuter and the other unisexual, whether male or female; as in Ischæmum.

HEM'IGLYPH, [Gr. ἡμισυς and γλυφη.] The half channel at the edge of the triglyph tablet, in the Doric entablature.

HEM'INA, *n.* [L.] In *Roman antiquity,* a measure containing half a sextary, and according to Arbuthnot, about half a pint English wine measure.—2. In *med.*, a measure equal to about ten ounces.

HEMIOLO'GAMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, ὁλος, entire, and γαμος, marriage.] A term employed in speaking of grasses, when in the same spikelet, one of two florets is neuter, and the other hermaphrodite, as in several species of Panicum.

HEMIO'PIA, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and ωψ, the eye.] A disease in which the patient sees only a part of the object he looks at; the middle of it, its circumference, or its upper or lower part, or more commonly one lateral half, being completely obscured.

HEM'IPLEGY, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and πληγη, a stroke, from πλησσω, to strike.] A palsy that affects one half of the body; a paralytic affection on one side of the human frame.

HEM'IPRISMATIC, *a.* Half prismatic.

HEMIP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half,
HEMIP'TERA, } and πτερον, a wing.] The hemiptera form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other; as the cimex. They comprise two families, geocorisæ and hydrocorisæ. They are carnivorous, or more properly animal-suckers. The cock-roach, locust, grasshopper, bug, lantern fly, &c., belong to this order. It has been divided by Latreille into two sections, heteroptera and homoptera.

HEMIP'TERAL, or HEMIP'TEROUS, *a.* Belonging to the order hemiptera; having the upper wings half crustaceous and half membranaceous.

HEM'ISPHERE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμισφαιριον.] 1. A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its centre. In *astr.*, one half the mundane sphere. The equator divides the sphere into two equal parts. That on the north is called the *northern hemisphere;* the other, the *southern.* So the horizon divides the sphere into the *upper* and *lower hemispheres.* Hemisphere is also used for a map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere, and is then often called *planisphere.*—2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

HEMISPHER'IC, } *a.* Containing
HEMISPHER'ICAL, } half a sphere, or globe; as, a *hemispheric* figure or form; a *hemispherical* body.

HEMISPHER'ULE, *n.* A half spherule.

HEM'ISTICH, *n.* [Gr. ἡμιστιχιον.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

HEMIS'TICHAL, *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse.

HEM'ITONE, *n.* [Gr. ἡμιτονιον.] A half tone in music; now called a *semitone.*

HEM'ITROPE, *a.* [Gr. ἡμισυς, half, and τροπη, a turning.] Half-turned; a *hemitrope crystal* is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle. The word is used also as a noun.

HEM'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hemleac;* the latter syllable is the same as *leek.* Qu. is it not a border-plant, a plant growing in hedges?] 1. A plant of the genus Conium, the *C. maculatum,* whose leaves and root are poisonous. Hemlock belongs to the nat. order Umbelliferæ, and is supposed to be identical



Hemlock (C. maculatum).

with the *coneion* (hemlock) of the Greeks. It is found in Britain in waste places, banks, and under walls, and is said to be fatal to kine, but that horses, goats, and sheep may feed upon it without danger, and most brute animals can eat it when dry with impunity. Water hemlock is the *cicuta virosa;* hemlock water-dropwort, *Œnanthe crocata.* Hemlock is a powerful sedative and is used medicinally. The extract is considered the best preparation. It is often serviceable as a substitute for, or an accompaniment to opium. It has been found very useful in chronic rheumatism, and in hooping cough, in allaying the pain of irritable sores and cancerous ulcers. The virtues of hemlock reside in an alkaline principle termed *conia* or *coneine,*—which *see.*—*Hemlock spruce fir,* an American fir, the *Abies canadensis,* so called from its branches resembling in tenuity and position the common hemlock.—2. A poison, an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant.

HEM'MED, *pp.* Bordered; edged; folded and sewed down at the edge.

HEM'MEL, *n.* [Dan. *hemmelig,* close.] A shed or hovel for cattle. [*Local.*]

HEM'MING, *ppr.* Bordering; folding and sewing down at the edge of the cloth.

HEMOP'TYSIS, } *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood,
HEMOP'TOE, } and πτυσις, a spitting.] A spitting of blood.

HEM'ORRHAGE, } *n.* [Gr. αἱμοῤῥαγια:
HEM'ORRHAGY, } αἷμα, blood, and ῥηγνυμι, to burst.] A flux of blood. The ancients confined the word to a discharge of blood from the nose; but in *modern use,* it is applied to a flux from the nose, lungs, intestines, &c.

HEM'ORRHAGIC, *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEMORRHOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids; as, the *hemorrhoidal* vessels.—2. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the anus.

HEM'ORRHOIDS, *n.* [Gr. αἱμοῤῥοις: αἷμα, blood, and ῥεω, a flowing.] A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in *scripture,* emerods. The term is also applied to tumours formed by a morbid dilatation of the hemorrhoidal veins. When they do not discharge blood, they are called *blind piles;* when they occasionally emit blood, *bleeding* or *open piles.*

HEMP, *n.* [Sax. *henep;* G. *hanf;* Sw. *hampa;* Dan. *hamp;* Fr. *chanvre;* Arm. *canab;* Ir. *cannaib, cnaib;* L. *cannabis;* Gr. κανναβις. It is found in the Arabic.] 1. A plant of the genus Cannabis; the *C. sativa,* Linn.; class Diœcia, and order pentandria; nat. order Urticaceæ. It is an annual herbaceous plant, the woody fibre of which constitutes the hemp of commerce. It is supposed to be a native of India, but long since naturalized, and extensively cultivated in Italy, and many other countries of Europe, particularly Russia and Poland. It is also cultivated in different parts of America. Its fibres are tough and strong, and peculiarly adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics, such as sail-cloth, and twisting into ropes and cables. Immense quantities are imported into this country from Russia, for the use of the navy. It is assorted according to its quality



Hemp.

into *clean-hemp* or firsts; *out-shot hemp* or seconds; *half-clean hemp* or thirds; and *hemp-codilla*.—2. The skin or rind of the plant prepared for spinning.

HEMP-AG'RIMONY, *n.* A plant, a species of Eupatorium.

HEMP'EN, *a.* (hemp'n.) Made of hemp; as, a *hempen* cord.

HEMP-NET'TLE, *n.* *Galeopsis*, a genus of plants of the class Didynamia, and order gymnospermia, Linn.; nat. order Labiatæ. Four species are found in Britain.

HEMP'-SEED, *n.* The seed of hemp. The best hemp-seed is that which is brightest, and which will not break when rubbed. It is used either as seed, or for crushing for oil, or as food for fowls. The oil of hemp-seed is employed for making soft soap, for painting, and for burning in lamps.

HEMP'Y, *a.* Like hemp. [*Unusual.*]

HEN, *n.* [Sax. *hen*, *henne*; G. *henne*. In Goth. *hana*, Sax. *hana*, *hana*, is a cock; G. *hahn*; D. *haan*. In Sw. and Dan. *hane* is a cock, the male of a fowl, and *han* is *he*, the personal pronoun.] The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind, or as sometimes called, the *barn-door fowl.*

HEN AND CHICKENS, *n.* A name given to a variety of the daisy, in which numerous heads of flowers proceed from the leaves of the involucre, and surround the large central head.

HEN'BANE, *n.* [*hen* and *bane*.] The *Hyoscyamus niger*, Linn.; a British biennial herb, found in waste ground and loose dry soil. It belongs to the nat. order Solanaceæ. The expressed



Henbane (Hyoscyamus niger)

juice of the leaves evaporated to the consistency of extract, has long been used as a sedative or narcotic. When taken in any considerable quantity, it proves quickly fatal to man and most brute animals. Swine are said to eat it with impunity.

HEN'BIT, *n.* A name applied to the Lamium amplexicaule, a kind of dead-nettle belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ.

HEN'-COOP, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

HEN'-DRIVER, *n* A kind of hawk.

HEN'-HARM, } *n.* A species of kite
HEN'-HARRIER, } [*See* HARRIER.]

HEN'-HEARTED, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

HEN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls.

HEN'-PECKED, *a.* Governed by the wife.

HEN'ROOST, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

HENS'-FEET, *n.* A plant, hedge fumitory.

HENCE, *adv.* (hens.) [Sax. *heona*; Scot. *hyne*; G. *hin*.] 1. From this place.

Arise, let us go *hence*; John xiv.

I will send thee far *hence* to the Gentiles; Acts xxii.

2. From this time; in the future; as, a week *hence*; a year *hence*.—3. From this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

It sometimes denotes an inference or consequence, resulting from something that follows.

Whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not *hence*, even from your lusts? James iv.

4. From this source or original.

All other faces borrowed *hence* *Suckling.*

Hence signifies *from this*, and *from* before *hence* is not strictly correct. But *from hence* is so well established by custom, that it may not be practicable to correct the use of the phrase.—*Hence* is used elliptically and imperatively, for *go hence*; *depart hence*; *away*; *begone.*

Hence, with your little ones *Shak.*

Hence, as a verb, to send off, as used by Sidney, is improper.

HENCEFORTH, *adv.* (hens'forth.) From this time forward.

I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray. *Milton.*

HENCEFORWARD, *adv.* (hensfor'ward.) From this time forward; henceforth.

HENCH'MAN, } *n.*† [Sax. *hine*, a ser-
HENCH'BOY, } vant.] A page; a servant.

HEND, } *v. t.*† [Sax. *hentan*.] To seize;
HENT, } to lay hold on.—2 To crowd; to press on. 3 Hidden.

HEND, or **HEND'Y**,† *a.* Gentile.

HENDEC'AGON, *n.* [Gr. ἑνδεκα, eleven, and γωνια, an angle.] In *geom.*, a figure of eleven sides, and as many angles.

HENDECASYL'LABLE, or **HENDECASYLLA'BIC**, *n.* [Gr. ἑνδεκα and συλλαβη.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

HENDI'ADIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, when two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective.

HEN'NA PLANT, *n.* The *Lawsonia inermis* of the moderns, and the *cyprus* of the ancients, belonging to the nat. order Lythraceæ. It is a shrub bearing opposite entire leaves and numerous small flowers. It is cultivated extensively in Egypt, and the powdered leaves form a large article of export to Persia and the Turkish possessions, in which countries they are used to dye the nails of the fingers, the manes, hoofs, &c. of the horses. They produce a yellow colour when applied to these parts, but it is not permanent.

HEP, *n.* The fruit of the wild dog rose. [*See* HIP.]

HE'PAR, *n.* [L. *hepar*, the liver; Gr. ἡπαρ.] A combination of sulphur with an alkali was formerly called by chemists *hepar sulphuris*, liver of sulphur, from its brown red colour. The term has been applied to all combinations of alkali or earth with sulphur or phosphorus. The *hepars* are by modern chemists called *sulphurets.*

HEPAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *hepaticus*; Gr.
HEPAT'ICAL, } ἡπατικος, from ἡπαρ, the liver.] Pertaining to the liver; as, *hepatic* gall; *hepatic* pain; *hepatic* artery; *hepatic* flux.—*Hepatic air* or *gas* is a fetid vapour or elastic fluid emitted from combinations of sulphur with alkalies, earths, and metals. This species of air is now called sulphuretted hydrogen gas.—*Hepatic mercurial ore*, compact sulphuret of mercury or cinnabar, a mineral of a reddish, or reddish brown, or dark red colour. Its streak is dark red, and has some lustre. It occurs in compact masses, with an even or fine grained fracture.—*Hepatic pyrite*, hepatic sulphuret of iron. During the process of decomposition of this ore, by which the sulphur is more or less disengaged, the pyrite is converted, either wholly or in part, into a compact oxide of iron of a *liver* brown colour; hence its name.

HE'PATICA, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ; the species are commonly cultivated in gardens.

HEP'ATITE, *n.* A gem or mineral that takes its name from the liver. Hepatite is a name given to the fetid sulphate of baryta. It sometimes occurs in globular masses, and is either compact or of a foliated structure. By friction or the application of heat, it exhales a fetid odour, like that of sulphuretted hydrogen.

HEPATI'TIS, *n.* [L. from ἡπαρ, the liver.] An inflammation of the liver.

HEPATIZA'TION, *n.* [From ἡπαρ, the liver.] In *medical pathol.*, the condensation of a texture so as to resemble the liver. Thus the lungs when condensed after inflammation are hepatized or in a state of hepatization.—2. The act of impregnating with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

HEP'ATIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

HEP'ATIZED, *pp.* Impregnated or combined with sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatized* water. *Barrow.*

HEPATOS'COPY, *n* [Gr. ἡπαρ, the liver, and σκοπεω, to view.] The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

HEP'PEN, *a.* [Sax. *hæplic.*] Neat; fit; comfortable.

HEPS, *n* The berries of the hep-tree, or wild dog rose.

HEP'TACHORD, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and χορδη, chord.] A system of seven sounds. In *ancient poetry*, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes. In this sense the word was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. One of the intervals is also called a heptachord, as containing the same number of degrees between the extremes.

HEP'TAGLOT, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and γλωττα, language.] A book of seven languages.

HEP'TAGON, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and γωνια, an angle.] In *geom.*, a figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles. In *fort.*, a place that has seven bastions for defence.

HEPTAG'ONAL, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.—*Heptagonal numbers*, in *arith.*, a sort of polygonal numbers, wherein the difference of the terms of the corresponding arithmetical progression is 5. One of the properties of these numbers is, that if they are multiplied by 40, and 9 is added to the

product, the sum will be a square number.

HEP'TAGYN, or HEPTAGYN'IA, [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant that has seven styles.—*Heptagynia* is the name given those orders in the Linnæan system, in which the plants have seven styles.

HEPTAGYN'IAN, *a.* Having seven styles.

HEPTAHEXAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and *hexahedral.*] Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

HEPTAM'ERIDE, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and μερις, part] That which divides into seven parts.

HEPTAND'ER, or HEPTAN'DRIA, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and ανηρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a plant having seven stamens.



Heptander Trientalis Europæa.

—*Heptandria* is the name given to the seventh class in the Linnæan system of plants. In the Linnæan class, there is only one British plant, Trientalis europæa. Several exotics belong to it, as Æsculus hippocastaneum, the horse chestnut.

HEPTAN'DRIAN, or HEPTAN'DROUS, *a.* Having seven stamens.

HEPTAN'GULAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and *angular*] Having seven angles.

HEPTAPH'YLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and φυλλον, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

HEPTARCH'IC, *a.* Denoting a seven-fold government.

HEP'TARCHIST, *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy.

HEP'TARCHY, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and αρχη, rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven kings, or divided into seven kingdoms; as the Saxon *heptarchy*, which comprehended the whole of England, when subject to seven independent princes. These petty kingdoms were those of Kent, the South Saxons, [Sussex,] West Saxons, East Saxons, [Essex,] the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland.

HEP'TATEUCH, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτα, seven, and τευχος, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. [*Lit. us.*]

HEP'-TREE, *n.* The wild dog-rose, a species of Rosa, the Rosa canina.

HER, pronounced *hur*, an adjective, or pronominal adjective of the third person. [Sax. *hire*, sing., *heora*, *plur.*, the possessive case of *he*, *heo*; but more properly an adjective, like the L. *suus*.] 1. Belonging to a female; as, *her* face; *her* head.—2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all *her* paths are peace; Prov. iii.

Her is also used as a [illegible] substitute for a female in the [illegible] case, after a verb or preposition.

She gave also to her husband with her, and he did eat; Gen. iii.

Hers is primarily the objective or genitive case, denoting something that belongs to a female. But it stands as a substitute in the nominative or objective case.

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

Here *hers* stands for *her fortune*, but it must be considered as the nominative to *could mend*. I will take back my own book and give you *hers*. Here *hers* is the object after *give*.

HERAC'LEUM, *n.* Cow-parsnep, a genus of the largest herbs produced in Europe; class Pentandria, order digynia, Linn.; nat order Umbelliferæ. The *H. sphondylium*, or common cow-parsnop, is very common in England in damp meadow ground and pastures. Hogs are fond of it, hence it is often called *hog-weed*. It is said to be wholesome and nourishing for cattle in general.

HER'ALD, *n* [Fr. *héraut*, for *hérault*; G. *herold*, W. *herodyr*, ambassador and herald, from *herawd*, a defiance or challenge, *heriaw*, to, brandish, to threaten, from *hèr*, a push, a motion of defiance, a challenge. The primary sense is to send, thrust, or drive.]. 1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. Hence,—2. A proclaimer; a publisher; as, the *herald* of another's fame.—3. A forerunner, a precursor; a harbinger

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shak.*

4. An officer whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein. -5. Formerly applied by the French to a minstrel.

HER'ALD, *v t* To introduce, as by a herald

HER'ALDED, *pp* Introduced, as by a herald.

HERAL'DIC, *a* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, *heraldic* delineations.

HER'ALDING, *ppr.* Introducing, as by a herald.

HER'ALDRY, *n.* The art or office of a herald. Heraldry is the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; or it is the science of conventional distinctions impressed on shields, banners, and other military accoutrements. It also teaches whatever relates to the marshalling of cavalcades, processions and other public ceremonies.—*Heraldry* has been divided into *personal* and *national*. The first of these divisions treats of bearings belonging to individuals, either in their own or in hereditary right. The second treats of distinctive emblems adapted by civil communities

HER'ALDSHIP, *n.* The office of a herald.

HERB, *n.* (erb.) [L. *herba*; Fr. *herbe*; Sp. *herba*. Qu. Ir. *forba*, glebe, that is, food, pasture, subsistence; Gr. [illegible] [illegible] distinguished from a [illegible] which have [illegible] [illegible] stems.—2. In the *Linnæan* [illegible] part of a vegetable which [illegible] the root and is terminated by [illegible] tification, including the stem [illegible] the leaves. The word *herb* comprehends all the grasses, and numerous plants used for culinary purposes.

HERB-BEN'NET, *n.* A plant of the genus Geum, the *G. urbanum*, called also common avens.

HERB-CHRISTOPHER, *n.* A plant of the genus Actæa, the *A. spicata*, Linn.; called also bane-berry.

HERB GERARDE, *n.* A plant, of the genus Ægopodium, the *Æ. podagraria*, Linn.; called also gout-weed. It grows in gardens and wet places in Britain, and its creeping root is pungent and aromatic.

HERB PARIS, *n.* A plant of the genus Paris; the *P. quadrifolia*, Linn.; called also *true-love* and *one berry*; class and order Octandria monogynia, Linn.; nat order Melanthaceæ. It grows in moist and wet shady woods in this country. The roots are purgative, and the berry is esteemed poisonous, but it has been employed in curing inflammation of the eye

HERB-ROBERT, *n.* A plant, a species of Geranium; the *G. Robertianum*, Linn., called also *stinking crane's bill*.

HERBA'CEOUS, *a* [L. *herbaceus*.] Pertaining to herbs. *Herbaceous* plants are such as perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables. So an *herbaceous* stem is one which is soft, not woody. Of *herbaceous* plants, some are annual; these perish stem and root every year; some are biennial, the roots subsisting two years; others are perennial, being perpetuated for many years by their roots, a new stem springing up every year. *Herbaceous*, applied to animals by Derham, is not authorized. [*See* HERBIVOROUS.]

HERB'AGE, *n* [Fr from *herbe*.] 1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture green food for beasts.

The influence of true religion is mild soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender *herbage*. *Buckminster.*

2 In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

HERB'AGED, *a.* Covered with grass.

HERB'AL, *n.* A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants, or the classes, genera, species and qualities of vegetables —2. A hortus siccus, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved.

HERB'AL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

HERB'ALIST, *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

HERB'AR,† *n* An herb.

HERB'ARIST, *n.* An herbalist. [*Lit us.*]

HERBA'RIUM, *n.* A collection of dried plants.

HERB'ARIZE. *See* HERBORIZE.

HERB'ARY, *n.* A garden of plants.

HERB'ELET, *n.* A small herb

HERBES'CENT, *a.* [L. *herbescens.*] Growing into herbs.

HERB'ID, *a.* [L. *herbidus*] Covered with herbs. [*Lit. us.*]

HERBIF'EROUS, *a.* Bearing herbs.

HERB'IST, *n.* One skilled in herbs.

HERBIV'ORA, *n plur.* In *science*, animals subsisting on herbs or vegetables.

HERBIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *herba* and *voro*, to eat.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants; feeding on vegetables. The ox and the horse are *herbivorous* animals.

HERB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of herbs.

HERB'ORIST. *See* HERBALIST.

HERBORIZA'TION, *n.* [from *herborize.*] The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research.—2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. [*See* ARBORIZATION.]

HERB'ORIZE, *v. i.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters and to class them.

He *herborized* as he travelled, and enriched the Flora Suecica with new discoveries. *Tooke.*

HERB'ORIZE, *v. t* To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals. [*See* ARBORIZE.]

HERB'ORIZED, *pp.* Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body.

Daubenton has shown that *herborized* stones contain very fine mosses. *Fourcroy*

HERB'ORIZING, *ppr.* Searching for plants.—2. Forming the figures of plants in minerals.

HERB'OUS, *a.* [L. *herbosus*] Abounding with herbs

HERB'ULENT, *a.* Containing herbs.

HERB'WŎMAN, *n.* (erb'woman.) A woman that sells herbs.

HERB'Y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs [*Lit. us*]

HERCU'LEAN, *a* [from *Hercules* *See* CLUB OF HERCULES] 1 Very great, difficult, or dangerous; such as it would require the strength or courage of Hercules to encounter or accomplish, as, *Herculean* labour or task.—2. Having extraordinary strength and size, as, *Herculean* limbs.—3. Of extraordinary strength, force, or power.

HER'CULĖS, *n.* [Gr Ἡρακλῆς.] A celebrated hero of Greek mythology, the offspring of Zeus and Alcmæna, daughter of Electryon, king of Mycenæ. He is represented as a model of human perfection, according to the ideas of the heroic age, possessing the highest bodily vigour united with the finest qualities of mind and heart. He performed the most extraordinary feats, which are generally called the *Labours of Hercules;* he is represented brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, with a lion's skin and a club.—2. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing 113 stars.—3. In *mech.*, the name of a stamping machine used in the dock-yards, similar to one for driving piles.

HERCYN'IAN, *a* [from *Hercynia;* G. *harz*, resin.] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany, the remains of which are now in Suabia.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *herd, heord;* G. *herde.* Words of this kind have for their primary sense, collection, assemblage. So in Saxon, *here* is an army. It may be from driving, W. *gyr* or *hèr.*] 1. A collection or assemblage; applied to beasts when feeding or driven together. We say, a *herd* of horses, oxen, cattle, camels, elephants, bucks, harts, and in *Scripture*, a *herd* of swine. But we say, a *flock* of sheep, goats, or birds. A number of cattle going to market is called a *drove.*—2 A company of men or people, in contempt or detestation; a crowd; a rabble; as, a vulgar *herd.*

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *hyrd;* G. *hirt;* Sw. *herde;* from the same root as the preceding, that is, the holder or keeper.] A keeper of cattle; used by Spenser, and still used in Scotland, but in English now seldom or never used, except in composition, as a *shepherd*, a *goatherd*, a *swineherd.*

HERD, *v. i.* To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections. Most kinds of beasts manifest a disposition to *herd.*—2. To associate; to unite in companies customarily.—3. To associate; to become one of a number or party.

HERD, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

HERD'ERITE, *n.* A mineral which occurs in crystals embedded in fluor at Ehrenfriedersdorf in Saxony. Its colour is grayish and yellowish white.

HERD'ESS,† *n.* A shepherdess.

HERD'GROOM,† *n.* A keeper of a herd.

HERD'ING, *ppr* Associating in companies.

HERD'MAN, } *n.* A keeper of herds;
HERDS'MAN, } one employed in tending herds of cattle.—2. Formerly, the owner of a herd.

HERE, *adv.* [Goth. *her;* Sax. *her;* G. and D. *hier.* It denotes this place.] 1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present; opposed to *there.* Behold, *here* am I. Lodge *here* this night. Build *here* seven altars —2. In the present life or state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here's* for earnest. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking health.

Here's to thee, Dick *Cowley*

It is neither here nor there, it is neither in this place nor in that; neither in one place nor in another.—*Here and there*, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly; or irregularly.

HĖREABOUT, } *adv.* [compound, *here*
HĖREABOUTS, } and *about.*] About this place.

HĖREAFTER, *adv.* [comp *here* and *after*] In time to come, in some future time.—2. In a future state.

HĖREÄFTER, *n.* A future state

'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter* *Addison*

HEREAT', [comp. *here* and *at.*] At this. He was offended *hereat*, that is, at this saying, this fact, &c

HEREBY', [comp. *here* and *by.*] By this.

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts*

HEREIN', [comp. *here* and *in.*] In this.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; John xv.

HEREIN'TO, [comp. *here* and *into.*] Into this.

HEREOF', [comp. *here* and *of.*] Of this; from this.

Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant. *Shak.*

HEREON', [comp. *here* and *on.*] On this.

HEREOUT', [comp. *here* and *out*] Out of this place.

HERETO', } [comp. *here* and *unto* or
HEREUNTO', } *to.*] To this.

HERETOFŌRE, [comp. *here* and *tofore.*] In times before the present; formerly.

HEREUPON', [comp. *here* and *upon.*] On this.

HEREWITH', [comp. *here* and *with.*] With this. Most of the compounds of *here* and a preposition, are obsolete or obsolescent, or at least are deemed inelegant. But *hereafter* and *heretofore* are in elegant use. *Herein* and *hereby* are frequently used in the present version of the Scriptures, and ought not perhaps to be discarded. Indeed some of these words seem to be almost indispensable in technical law language.

HERED'ITABLE, *a.* [from the root of *heir;* L. *hæreditas.*] That may be inherited. [*Not mu. us.*] [*See* INHERITABLE.]

HERED'ITABLY, *adv.* By inheritance; by right of descent.

The one-house-owners belong *hereditably* to no private persons. *Tooke, Russ. Encyc.*

HEREDIT'AMENT, *n.* [L. *hæres, hæredium.* *See* HEIR.] Any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, any thing corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir. A *corporeal* hereditament is visible and tangible; an *incorporeal* hereditament is an ideal right, existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of substantial corporeal property.

HERED'ITARILY, *adv.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor.

HERED'ITARY, *a* [Fr. *héréditaire;* It. *ereditario.* *See* HEIR] 1. That has descended from an ancestor. He is in possession of a large *hereditary* estate.—2 That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law. The crown of Great Britain is *hereditary.*—3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; as, *hereditary* pride; *hereditary* bravery; *hereditary* disease.

HER'EMIT,† *n.* A hermit.

HEREMIT'ICAL, *a.* [*See* HERMIT It should rather be written *hermitical.*] Solitary; secluded from society.

HER'ESIARCH, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr αἵρεσις, heresy, and ἀρχος, chief.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

HER'ESIARCHY, *n.* Chief heresy.

HERESIOG'RAPHER, *n.* [Gr αἵρεσις and γραφω.] One who writes on heresies.

HERESIOG'RAPHY, *n.* A treatise on heresy.

HER'ESY, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις, from αἱρεω, to take, to hold; L. *hæresis;* Fr. *hérésie*] 1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed *heresy*, when it differs from that of the church. The Scriptures being the standard of faith, any opinion that is repugnant to its doctrines, is *heresy;* but as men differ in the interpretation of Scripture, an opinion deemed *heretical* by one body of Christians, may be deemed orthodox by another. In Scripture and primitive usage, *heresy* meant merely *sect, party*, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use *denomination* or *persuasion*, implying no reproach.—2. Heresy, in *law*, is an offence against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained.—3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics.

HER'ETIC, *n.* [Gr. αἱρετικος: It. *eretico;* Fr. *hérétique.*] 1. A person under any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that

which is made the standard of orthodoxy. In strictness, among Christians, a person who holds and avows religious opinions contrary to the doctrines of Scripture, the only rule of faith and practice.—2. Any one who maintains erroneous opinions.

HERET'ICAL, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

HERET'ICALLY, *adv.* In an heretical manner; with heresy.

HERET'ICATE, *v. t.* To decide to be heresy.

HER'ETOG, HER'ETOCH, *n.* [Sax. *heretoga*, *here*, an army, and *teoche*, a leader, from *teogan*, *teon*, to lead, L. *duco*, *dux*, Eng. to *tug*.] Among our Saxon ancestors, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a county or district. This officer was elected by the people in folkmote.

HER'EZELD, HER'REYELDE, or **HER'EGEILD**, *n.* [Belg. *here*, or *heer*, a lord or master, and *yeild*, a tribute or taxation.] In old *Scots law*, a fine payable on certain conditions to a superior on the death of his tenant. It generally consisted of the best horse, ox, or cow. The term corresponds to the English *heriot*.

HER'IOT, *n.* [Sax. *heregeat*; *here*, army, and *geat*, tribute, supply, from *geotan*, to flow, to render.] In *English law*, a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally this tribute consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, as appears by the laws of Canute, C. 69 But as defined by modern writers, a *heriot* is a customary tribute of goods and chattels, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner of the land; or a render of the best beast or other movables to the lord on the death of the tenant. Heriots were of two sorts; *heriot service*, which was due by reservation in a grant or lease of lands; and *heriot custom*, which depended solely on immemorial usage.

HER'IOTABLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot.

HER'ISSON, *n.* [Fr. a hedgehog, from *hérisser*, to bristle, to stand out as hair.] In *fort.*, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes pointing outward, and turning on a pivot; used to block up a passage.

HER'ITABLE, *a.* [from the root of *heir*, L. *hæres*.] 1. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

> By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*. — *Hale*.

2. That may be inherited. [*This is the true sense.*]—3. Annexed to estates of inheritance. In *Scots law*, a distinction is made between *heritable* and *movable* rights; generally, all rights in or connected with land are *heritable*. Whatever moves itself, or can be moved without injury to itself or the subject with which it is connected, and whatever is not united to land, is *movable*. —*Heritable bond* in *Scots law*, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined, for the creditors' further security, a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt. — *Heritable jurisdictions*, grants of criminal jurisdiction, which in Scotland were formerly bestowed on great families, with a view to the more easy and expeditious administration of justice.

HER'ITAGE, *n.* [Fr. from the root of *heir*.] 1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited. In *Scots law*, it sometimes signifies immovable estate, in distinction from movable.—2. In *Scripture*, the saints or people of God are called his *heritage*, as being claimed by him, and the objects of his special care; 1 Pet. v.

HER'ITOR, *n.* [Fr. *héritier*, an heir.] In *Scots law*, formerly the proprietor of an heritable subject, but in connection with parochial laws, the term is confined to such proprietors of lands or houses as are liable in payment of public burdens

HERMAPHRODE'ITY, *n.* Hermaphrodism.

HERMAPH'RODISM, *n.* [infra] The union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPH'RODITE, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. ἑρμαφροδιτος: Ἑρμης, Mercury, and Αφροδιτη, Venus.] 1. A human being, having the parts of generation both of male and female. There is no such thing as a true human hermaphrodite; the individuals supposed to be so, are always either males with some defect of the organs of generation, giving them a resemblance to those of the female, or *vice versa*. The term is applied also to other animals characterized by a similar formation. Hermaphrodites are divided into *true* and *spurious*, the first comprehending those organized bodies in which there is a real combination of the characteristics of the two sexes; and the second, those in which the combination is only apparent. Hermaphrodites are also natural, or preternatural. The animals in which the organs of the two sexes are naturally combined in the same individual, are confined to the invertebrate division, and are most common in the molluscous and radiate classes. The preternatural kind of hermaphroditism has hitherto been found only in insects and crustaceans. —2. In *bot.*, a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same calyx or on the same receptacle.—3. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers.

HERMAPH'RODITE, *a.* Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower, or plant.

HERMAPHRODIT'IC, or **HERMAPHRODIT'ICAL**, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

HERMAPHRODIT'ICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.

HERMAPHRODI'TISM, *n.* The state of being hermaphroditic.

HERMENEU'TIC, HERMENEU'TICAL, *a* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικος, from ἑρμηνευς, an interpreter, from Ἑρμης, Mercury.] Interpreting; explaining; unfolding the signification; as, *hermeneutic* theology, the art of expounding the Scriptures.

HERMENEU'TICALLY, *adv.* According to the true art of interpreting words.

HERMENEU'TICS, *n.* The art of finding the meaning of an author's words and phrases, and of explaining it to others. Or it is the science of attaining clearness, both in comprehending and explaining the sense of any author, or of discovering and explaining clearly what is the meaning of any sentence.—*Ernesti's Institutes.*

HERMET'IC, HERMET'ICAL, *a.* Fr. *hermétique*; Sp. *hermetico*; from Gr. Ἑρμης, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry.] 1. Designating chemistry; chemical; as, the *hermetic* art.—2. Designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury; as, the *hermetic* philosophy.—3. Designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid; as, *hermetical* physic or medicine.—4. Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape; as, an *hermetic* seal. The *hermetic* seal is formed by heating the neck of a vessel till it is soft, and then twisting it, till the aperture or passage is accurately closed. — *Hermetic books*, books of the Egyptians which treat of astrology. Books which treat of universal principles, of the nature and orders of celestial beings, of medicine and other topics.

HERMET'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the hermetic art; chemically; closely; accurately; as, a vessel *hermetically* sealed or closed.

HERMI'NIUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Gynandria, and order monandria, Linn.; nat. order Orchidaceæ. The *H. monorchis*, or green musk-orchis, is a British plant found in damp meadows.

HERMI''ONE, *n.* (Hermeoeney.) In *myth.*, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus, with whom she was changed into a serpent and placed in the Elysian fields.—2. A daughter of Menelaus and Helen.

HER'MIT, *n.* [Fr. *hermite*, *ermite*; Gr. ἐρημιτης, from ἐρημος, solitary, destitute Perhaps from the Shemitic חרם, *haram*, to cut off from society, to expel, or to be separated *See* HAREM.] 1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchoret. The word is usually applied to a person who lives in solitude, disengaged from the cares and interruptions of society, for the purpose of religious contemplation and devotion. It is to the third century that ecclesiastical writers, with one accord, attribute the rise of those principles which first induced *Hermits* to fly from all converse with mankind, and, burying themselves in caves and deserts, to practise self privations, under which nothing short of the insane obstinacy of fanaticism could have supported human nature. *Ency. Metrop.* —2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. [*Improper*]

HER'MITAGE, *n.* The habitation of a hermit; a house or hut with its appendages, in a solitary place, where a hermit dwells.—2. A cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey —3. A kind of French wine produced along the lower Rhone. It is of two kinds, red and white.

HER'MITARY, *n.* A cell for the religious annexed to some abbey.

HERMIT CRAB, *n* A genus, Pagurus, of well known crustaceans, having ten legs and a long tail. These crabs inhabit univalve shells, carrying this habitation about with them, and changing it for a larger one as they increase in size.

HER'MITESS, *n.* A female hermit.

HERMIT'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life.—2. Suited to a hermit.

HERMODAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, and δάκτυλος, a finger; Mercury's finger.] In the *Materia Medica*, a root brought from Turkey. It is in the shape of a heart flattened, of a white colour, compact, but easy to be cut or pulverized, of a viscous sweetish taste, with a slight degree of acrimony. Some suppose it to be the root of the Colchicum variegatum; others, the root of the Iris tuberosa. It was anciently in great repute as a cathartic; but that which is now furnished has little or no cathartic quality.

HERMOGE'NIANS, *n.* A sect of ancient heretics, so called from their leader Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century. He held matter to be the fountain of all evil, and that souls are formed of corrupt matter.

HERNAN'DIA, *n.* A genus of large East Indian trees, belonging to the nat. order Hernandiaceæ. The *H. sonora*, or Jack in a box, is so called from the noise made by the wind whistling through its persistent involucels. The fibrous roots chewed and applied to wounds caused by the Macassar poison, form an effectual cure, and the juice of the leaves is a powerful depilatory; it destroys the hair whenever it is applied, without pain.

HERN, *n.* A heron,—*which see.*

HERN'HILL, *n.* A plant.

HERNIA, *n.* [Gr. ἕρνος, from ἔρνος, a shooting forth, a branch.] In *surgery*, a protrusion of some organ of the abdomen through an interstice in its parietes, producing a soft and slightly elastic tumor; as, *inguinal hernia*, *femoral hernia*, *umbilical hernia*, &c. *Strangulated hernia* is when the protruded bowel is constricted so that the contents cannot pass. *Hernia* is also applied to the protrusion of any organ, as the brain, liver, &c.

HERNIA'RIA, *n.* Rupture-wort, a genus of creeping and half-shrubby plants, natives of Europe. Class Pentandria, and order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Illecebraceæ. They were supposed to be useful in the cure of hernia, hence the name. Two species are found in Britain, *H. glabra* and *H. hirsuta*.

HERN'SHAW,† *n.* A heron.

HE'RO, *n. plur.* heroes. [L. *heros*, Gr. ἥρως, a demigod. It coincides in elements with Ir. *earr*, noble, grand, a champion, and with the G. *herr*, D. *heer*, lord, master.] 1. A man of distinguished valour, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; as, a *hero* in arms.—2. A great, illustrious, or extraordinary person; as, a *hero* in learning. [*Lit. us.*]—3. In a *poem*, or *romance*, the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related; as Achilles in the Iliad, Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid. 4. In *pagan myth.*, a hero was an illustrious person, mortal indeed, but supposed by the populace to partake of immortality, and after his death to be placed among the gods.

HERO'DIANS, *n.* A sect among the Jews which took this name from *Herod*; but authors are not agreed as to their peculiar notions.

HERO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a hero or heroes; as, *heroic* valour.—2. Becoming a hero; bold; daring; illustrious; as, *heroic* action; *heroic* enterprises.—3. Brave; intrepid; magnanimous; enterprising; illustrious for valour; as, Hector, the *heroic* son of Priam; an *heroic* race.—4. Productive of heroes; as, an *heroic* line in pedigree.—5. Reciting the achievements of heroes; as, an *heroic* poem.—6. Used in heroic poetry or hexameter; as, *heroic* verse; an *heroic* foot.—*Heroic age*, the age when the *heroes*, or those called the children of the gods, are supposed to have lived.

HERO'ICAL, *a.* The same as *heroic*. *Heroical epistle*, or *heroid*, a lyric poem in the epistolary form, supposed to contain the sentiments of some hero or heroine, of history or fable, on some interesting occasion, as Pope's Epistle of Heloisa to Abelard.

HERO'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valour; bravely; courageously; intrepidly. The wall was *heroically* defended.

HEROI-COM'IC, or **HEROI-COM'ICAL**, *a.* [*See* HERO and COMIC.] Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as, a *heroi-comic* poem.

HER'OINE, *n.* (her'oin.) [Fr. *héroïne*, from *hero*.] A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [*Heroess* is not in use.]

HER'OISM, *n.* [Fr. *héroïsme*.] The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity; particularly in war.

HEROOL'OGIST, *n* One who treats of heroes.

HER'ON, *n* [Fr.] A large fowl of the genus Ardea, a great devourer of fish. The tribe of herons is very numerous, and almost universally spread over the globe. It is distinguished by having a long bill, cleft beneath the eyes, a compressed body, long slender legs, and moderate wings. The tail is short, rounded, and composed of ten or twelve feathers.



Common Heron (Ardea cinerea)

HER'ONRY, *n.* A place where herons breed.

HER'ONSHAW, *n.* A heron.

HE'ROSHIP, *n.* The character of a hero.

HER'PES, *n.* [Gr. ἕρπης, from ἕρπω, to creep.] A cutaneous disease, consisting of vesicles in small distinct clusters, generally containing a brownish or milky lymph. In about eight or ten days these scab off, and other crops appear. It is often called *tetters*, and is not limited to any part of the body. Another form of the disease, *H. zoster*, constitutes the *shingles*. Such eruptions are sometimes confounded with erysipelas, from which they differ in several respects.

HERPET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes, or partaking of its nature; as, *herpetic* eruptions.

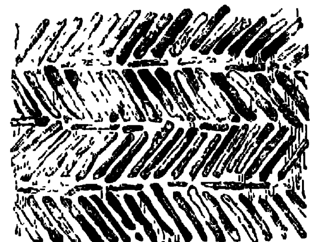
HERPETOLOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to her-
HERPETOLO'GICAL, } petology.

HERPETOL'OGIST, *n.* A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.

HERPETOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν, a reptile, and λόγος, discourse.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds, as the crocodile, frog, and tortoise, and serpents. The history of the latter is called *ophiology*.

HER'RING, *n.* [Sax. *hæring*; Fr. *hareng*; G. *hering*.] A fish of the genus Clupea. Many species of this genus are known under the name herring; but the *Clupea harengus* is that which frequents our coasts. Herrings are found from high northern latitudes as low as the northern coasts of France. They are met with on the coast of America as low as Carolina, and they are found in the seas of Kamtschatka. They winter within the arctic circle, where they recruit from the fatigue of spawning, and where the sea swarms with insect food. In spring they migrate southward, when they move in vast shoals; hence, the name is said to be derived from the Teutonic *here*, *herr*, an army or multitude.

HER'RINGBONE-WORK, *n.* In *building*, courses of stone laid angularly, so that those in each course are placed obliquely to the right and left alternately. It is a species of ashlar, and receives its name from the resemblance which the courses bear to the bones of a herring.



Herringbone work.

HER'RING-FISHERY, *n.* The fishing for herrings, which constitutes an important branch of business with the British, Dutch, and Americans.

HERRN'HUTER, *n.* [Ger.] One of a sect established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf; called also Moravians.

HER'RY, or **HAR'RIE**, *v. t.* [Islan. *heria*, to rob, to pillage.] To rob; to spoil; to pillage; to ruin by extortion or severe exactions. [*Scotch.*]

HERS, *pron.* (hurs,) *pron. fem possessive*; as, this house is *hers*, that is, this is the house *of her*. But perhaps it would be more correct to consider *hers* as a substitute for the noun and adjective, in the nominative case. Of the two houses, *hers* is the best, that is, *her house* is the best.

HERSCHEL, *n.* (her'shel.) A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781; the Georgium Sidus. It has a very remote place in our system, and is accompanied by six satellites.

HERSE, or **HEARSE**, *n.* (hers.) [Fr.

herse, a harrow, a portcullis, probably from cross-work; radically the same word as *harrow*,—*which see.*] 1. In *fort.*, a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes. It is hung by a rope fastened to a moulinet, and when a gate is broken, it is let down to obstruct the passage. It is called also a *sarrasin* or *cataract*, and when it consists of straight stakes without cross-pieces, it is called *orgues*. —*Herse* is also a harrow, used for chevaux de frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to obstruct or incommode the march of an enemy.—2. A carriage for bearing corpses to the grave. It is a frame only, or a box borne on wheels. [*See* HEARSE.]—3. A temporary monument set over a grave. [*Unusual.*]—4.† A funeral eulogy.

HERSE, or **HEARSE**, *v. t.* (hers.) To put on or in a herse.—2. To carry to the grave.

HERSELF', *pron.* [*her* and *self.*] This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned, and is either in the nominative or objective case. In the nominative it usually follows *she*, and is added for the sake of emphasis, or emphatical distinction; as, *she herself* will bear the blame.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash *herself*, Exod. ii.

2. Having the command of herself; mistress of her rational powers, judgment, or temper. The woman was deranged, but she is now *herself* again. She has come to *herself*.—3. In her true character; as, the woman acts like *herself*.

HER'SHIP, *n.* [Suio Goth. *haershap*, an army.] The crime (formerly prevalent in Scotland) of carrying off cattle by force. It is described as "the masterful driving off of cattle from a proprietor's grounds." It also signifies booty, or the cattle driven as booty.

HERS'ILLON, *n.* [from *herse.*] In *the milit. art*, a plank or beam, whose sides are set with spikes or nails, to incommode and retard the march of an enemy.

HER'Y, *v. t.*† [Sax. *herian.*] To regard as holy; to praise.

HES'ITANCY, *n* [*See* HESITATE.] A doubting; literally, a stopping of the mind; a pausing to consider; dubiousness; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is... *Boyle.*

HES'ITANT, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

HES'ITATE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *hæsito*; Fr. *hésiter*; from *hæsi*, *pret.* of L. *hæreo*, to hang.] 1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; as, he *hesitated* whether to accept the offer or not. We often *hesitate* what judgment to form. It is never transitive, unless by poetic license.

Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike. *Pope*

2. To stammer; to stop in speaking.

HES'ITATED, *pp.* Stopped; paused; doubted.

HES'ITATING, *ppr.* Doubting; pausing; stammering.

HES'ITATINGLY, *adv.* With hesitation or doubt.

HESITA'TION, *n.* A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; suspension of opinion or decision, from uncertainty what is proper to be decided. When evidence is clear, we may decide without *hesitation*.—2. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering.

HES'ITATIVE, *a.* Showing hesitation.

HES'PER, *n.* [L. *hesperus.*] The evening star.

HESPE'RIA, *n.* A genus of butterflies, now the type of a family including several subgenera, to some of which the British species belong.

HESPE'RIAN, *a.* [L. *hesperius*, western, from *hesperus*, *vesper*, the evening star, Venus, Gr. Ἑσπερος.] Western; situated at the west.

HESPE'RIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of a western country.

HESPER'IDES, *n.* In *Greek mythology*, the daughters of Night, or the granddaughters of Hesperus, the brother of Atlas, three or seven in number, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit, watched over by an enchanted dragon, at the western extremities of the earth.

HES'PERIS, *n.* A genus of plants, *Dame's violet*,—*which see.*

HESPERID'IUM, *n.* In *bot.*, a fleshy fruit with a separable thick envelope, and divided internally into several separable pulpy cells by membranous dissepiments, as in the orange and lemon.

HES'SIAN-FLY, *n.* The *Cecidomyia destructor*, an insect destructive to wheat; so called from the opinion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops, during the revolution. It may be called the *wheat-fly*.

HEST, *n.* [Sax. *hæse*; G. *geheiss*, a command; *heissen*, to call, to bid; D. *heeten*. *See* HEAT.] Command; precept; injunction; order. [Now obsolete, but it is retained in the compound, *behest.*]

HESTER'NAL,† *a.* Pertaining to yesterday.

HES'YCHAST, *n.* [Gr. Ἡσυχος.] A quietist.

HET'ERARCHY, *n* [Gr. ἑτερος, another, and αρχη, rule.] The government of an alien.

HETEROCEPH'ALOUS, *a* [Gr. ἑτερος, another, different, and κεφαλη, a head.] In *bot*, a term applied to composite plants, when some flower heads are male and others female in the same individual.

HETEROCHRO'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, and χρωμα, colour.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a flower head when the florets of the centre or disc are different in colour from those of the circumference or ray.

HET'EROCLITE, *n.* [Gr. ἑτεροκλιτον, ἑτερος, another, or different, and κλιτος, from κλινω, to incline, to lean.] 1 In *gram*, a word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is particularly applied to nouns irregular in declension.—2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms.

HET'EROCLITE, } *a.* Irregular;
HETEROCLIT'IC, } anomalous;
HETEROCLIT'ICAL, } deviating from ordinary forms or rules.

HETEROC'LITOUS,† *a.* Heteroclite.

HET'ERODOX, [Gr. ἑτερος, another, different, and δοξα, opinion.] 1. In *theol.*, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the true church; or more precisely, contrary to the real doctrines of the scriptures; as, a *heterodox* opinion; opposed to *orthodox*.—2. Repugnant to the doctrines or tenets of any established church.—3. Holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the scriptures; as, a *heterodox* divine; or holding opinions contrary to those of an established church.

HET'ERODOXLY, *adv.* In a heterodox manner.

HET'ERODOXNESS, *n.* State of being heterodox.

HET'ERODOXY, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

HETERO'GAMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, and γαμος, marriage.] In *bot*, a term applied to grasses, when the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets from the same root, as in *Andropogon* Also applied to composite plants, where the florets are of different sexes in the same flower-head.

HETEROGENE,† *a.* [*See* the next word.]

HETEROGE'NEAL, } *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, other, and
HETEROGE'NEOUS, } γενος, kind.] Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind; opposed to *homogeneous*.

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar. *Newton.*

Heterogeneous nouns, in *Lat. gram.*, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural; as, *hic locus*, of the masculine gender in the singular, and *hi loci* and *hæc loca*, both masculine and neuter in the plural. *Hoc cælum*, neuter in the singular; *hi cæli*, masculine in the plural.—*Heterogeneous quantities*, are those which are of such different kind and consideration, that one of them, taken any number of times, never equals or exceeds the other.—*Heterogeneous surds*, are such as have different radical signs.—*Heterogeneous attraction*, the same as *chemical affinity*,—*which see.*

HETEROGENE'ITY, *n.* Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities. [*Ill formed.*]—2. Dissimilar part; something of a different kind.

HETEROGE'NEOUSNESS, *n.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind, nature, or qualities.

HETEROME'RA, or **HETEROME'RANS**, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος, and μερος, a leg.] According to Latreille, a section of coleopterous insects of great extent, distinguished by having only four joints on the posterior tarsi, whilst the four anterior tarsi are five-jointed.

HETEROPATH'IC, *a.* The same as *allopathic*,—*which see.*

HETERO'PATHY, *n.* [ἑτερος, different, and παθος, affection.] That mode of treating diseases in which a morbid state is removed, by inducing a different morbid state. It is opposed to *Homœopathy*.

HET'EROPHYL, } *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος
HETEROPH'YLLUS, } and φυλλον.] A marine animal of the Ammonite species, having two forms of foliage.

HETEROPH'YLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος, diverse, and φυλλον, leaf.] In *bot*, applied to plants having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem, as *Potamogeton heterophyllus*, which has broad floating leaves, with narrow leaves submerged in the water.

HETEROPH'YLLUS, *n.* In *bot.*, applied to plants having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem; as, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, which has broad floating leaves, and narrow leaves submerged in the water.

HETERO'PODA, or **HET'ERO-PODS**, *n.* [ἕτερος, different, and πους, a foot.] The name of an order of gasteropodous molluscs in Cuvier's System.

HET'EROPODE, *n.* One of an order of molluscous animals, whose foot is compressed into a vertical muscular lamina, serving for a fin.

HETEROP'TERANS, or **HETE-ROP'TERA**, *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, and πτερον, a wing.] A section of hemipterans, comprehending those in which the hemelytra terminate abruptly, by a membranous appendage.

HETEROP'TICS, *n.* [*See* OPTICS.] False optics.

HETEROS'CIANS or **HETEROS'CII**, *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, and σκια, shadow.] Those inhabitants of the earth are called *heteroscians*, whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles. The shadows of those who live north of the tropic of Cancer, fall northward; those of the inhabitants south of the tropic of Capricorn, fall southward; whereas the shadows of those who dwell between the tropics fall sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south.

HETEROS'CIAN, *a.* Having the shadow fall one way only.

HETERO'STROPHE, *n.* [ἕτερος, another, different, and στροφη, a turning.] A term applied in *conchology* to reversed shells, or shells whose spires turn in a contrary direction to the usual way; sinistral shells.

HETEROT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, another, and τεμνω, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, having a different cleavage from feldspar.

HETEROT'ROPAL, or **HETEROT'-ROPOUS**, *a.* [ἕτερος, and τρεπω, to turn.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the embryo of a seed when the former lies across the latter; that is to say, neither pointing to its base nor apex.

HET'MAN, *n.* The name of the Cossack sovereign prince.

HEUCH'ERA, *n.* A genus of North American plants, belonging to the nat. order Saxifrageæ. The root of *H. americana* is a powerful astringent, whence it is called in *North America*, alum root.

HEUGH, *n.* [From A. Sax. *hou*, a mountain.] A crag; a precipice; a rugged steep; a glen with steep overhanging sides. [*Scotch.*]—2. A name given in some parts of Scotland to a coal mine.

An' tho' yon lowin *heugh's* thy hame. *Burns.*

HEU'LANDITE, *n.* [from *M. Heuland.*] A mineral, occurring massive, frequently globular, or crystallized in the form of a right oblique-angled prism. It has been ranked among the zeolites, but is now considered as distinct.

HEW, *v. t. pret hewed; pp hewed* or *hewn.* [Sax. *heawian*; G. *hauen*; Sw. *hugga*; Dan. *hugger.* In Sw. *hugg* is a cut, a slash; Dan. *hug*, a beating, a striking; so that the primary sense is to strike, to drive with the hand. *See* HOE.] 1. To cut with an axe, or other like instrument, for the purpose of making an even surface or side; as, to *hew* timber.—2. To chop; to cut; to hack; as, to *hew* in pieces.—3. To cut with a chisel; to make smooth; as, to *hew* stone.—4. To form or shape with an edged instrument; with *out*; as, to *hew out* a sepulchre; Is. xxii.—5. To form laboriously.

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new ones. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

To hew down, to cut down; to fell by cutting. *To hew off*, to cut off; to separate by a cutting instrument.

HEW'ED, *pp.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting or by a chisel.

HEW'ER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel.

HEWN, *pp.* The same as *hewed*. *Hewn stone*, stone reduced to the requisite form by the use of the mallet and chisel.

HEX'ACHORD, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and χορδη, a chord.] In *ancient music*, an imperfect chord called a *sixth*. Also, an instrument of six chords, or system of six sounds.

HEXADAC'TYLOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, and δακτυλος.] Having six fingers or toes.

HEX'ADE, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six.] A series of six numbers.

HEX'AGON, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and γωνια, an angle.] In *geom.*, a figure of six sides and six angles. If the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular hexagon*. The cells of honey-comb are hexagons, and it is remarkable that bees instinctively form their cells of this figure, which fills any given space without any interstice or loss of room.

HEXAG'ONAL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

HEXAG'ONY, for *Hexagon*, is not used.

HEX'AGYN, or **HEXAGYN'IA**, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant that has six styles; as, sun-dew.

HEXAGYN'IAN, *a.* Having six styles.

HEXAHE'DRAL, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides.

HEXAHE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and ἑδρα, a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

HEXAHEM'ERON, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and ἡμερα, day.] The term of six days.

HEXAM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and μετρον, measure.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth must regularly be a dactyl, and the sixth always a spondee. In this species of verse are composed the Iliad of Homer and the Æneid of Virgil.

Dicendo | lo fix | os oru | los a | versa ten | ebat. *Virgil.*

HEXAM'ETER, *a.* Having six metrical feet.

HEXAMET'RIC, } *a.* Consisting of
HEXAMET'RICAL, } six metrical feet.

HEXAN'DER, or **HEXAN'DRIA**, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and ανηρ, male.] In *bot.*, a plant having six stamens. Hexandria is the name given to the sixth class of plants in the Linnean sexual system. In this class the stamens are all of equal or nearly equal length, and this distinguishes it from the class *Tetradynamia*, which has also six stamens, but of these four are longer than the other two.

HEXAN'DRIAN, } *a.* A flower having
HEXAN'DROUS, } six stamens; as,



Hexander, Tiger lily (Lilium tigrinum).

Tiger Lily and Hyacinth, generally understood of plants of the Linn class Hexandria.

HEXAN'GULAR, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and *angular.*] Having six angles or corners.

HEXAPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and πεταλον, a leaf, a petal.] Having six petals or flower-leaves.

HEXAPH'YLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and φυλλον, a leaf.] Having six leaves.

HEX'APLAR, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and απλοω, to unfold.] Sextuple; containing six columns; from *Hexapla*, the work of Origen, or an edition of the Bible containing the original Hebrew and several Greek versions.

HEX'APODE, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and πους, ποδος, L. *pes, pedis*, the foot.] Having six feet.

HEX'APODE, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, and πους.] 1. An animal having six feet.—2.† A fathom.

HEX'ASTICH, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and στιχος, a verse.] A poem consisting of six verses.

HEX'ASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, and στυλος, a column.] A building with six columns in front.

HEY. An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation, the contrary to the L. *hei*.

HEYDAY, (*exclam.*) [Qu. *high-day.*] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

HEYDAY, *n.* A frolic; wildness.

HIA'TION,† *n.* [L. *hio*, to gape.] The act of gaping.

HIA'TUS, *n.* [L. from *hio*, to open or gape, Gr. χαω.] 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.—2. The opening of the mouth in reading or speaking, when a word ends with a vowel, and the following word begins with a vowel, or the effect of vowel sounds in succession, or without a consonant between them. The worst species of *hiatus* is where the same vowel sound is repeated.—3. A defect; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

HI'BERNACLE, or **HY'BERNACLE**, *n.* [L. *hibernacula*, winter-quarters.] 1. In *bot.*, the winter-quarters of a plant, that is, a bulb or a bud, in which the embryo of a future plant is inclosed by a scaly covering, and protected from injuries during winter.—2. The winter-lodge of a wild animal.

HIBERN'AL, *a.* [L. *hibernus.*] Belonging or relating to winter.

HI'BERNATE, *v. i.* [L. *hiberno*; It. *vernare.*] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

HI'BERNATING, *ppr.* Passing the winter.

HIBERNA'TION, *n.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls that retire in cold weather.

HIBER'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland.

HIBER'NIAN, *n.* A native of Ireland.

HIBERN'ICISM, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

HIBER'NO-CELTIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.

HIBIS'CUS, *n.* [*Ἱβίσκος*, mallow.] An extensive genus of plants of the natural family of Malvaceæ, chiefly natives of tropical climates. The species are remarkable for abounding in mucilage, and for the tenacity of the fibre of their bark, whence several are employed for many economical purposes in the different countries where they are indigenous. The petals of *H. rosa sinensis* are astringent, and used in China as a black dye for the hair and eyes. The seeds of *H. abelmoschus* are employed as stomachics, and by the Arabians to give a flavour to coffee. The root of *H. manihot* yields a mucilage used in Japan as size, and to give a proper consistence to paper. The leaves of *H. cannabinus* and *H arboreus* are eatable, and also the leaves and fruit of *H. esculentus*.

Hiccius Doctius [Qu. *hic est doctus.*] A cant word for a juggler.

HIC'COUGH, } *n.* [Dan *hik* or *hikken;*
HIC'CUP, } D. *hik, hikken;* Fr. *hoquet;* W. *ig, igian;* Arm. *hicq.* The English is a compound of *hic* and *cough:* and *hic* may be allied to *hitch*, to catch. The word is generally pronounced *hickup.*] Convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles, with sonorous inspiration; repeated at short intervals

HIC'COUGH, } *v. i.* To have the hiccup
HIC'CUP, } or convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles.

HIC JACET. [L.] Here lies.

HICK-JOINT POINTING. In *arch.*, that species of pointing, in which a portion of superior mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a brick-wall, and made correctly smooth with the surface. [*See* POINTING.]

HICK'ORY, *n.* An American tree, *Carya alba*, belonging to the walnut tribe, and yielding the nut called *hickory-nut.* [*See* CARYA.]

HICK'WALL, } *n.* [Qu. *hitchwall.*] A
HICK'WAY, } small species of woodpecker.

HID, } *pp.* of *hide.* Concealed;
HID'DEN, } placed in secrecy.—2. *a* Secret; unseen.—3 Mysterious.

HIDAGE, *n.* [from *hide*, a quantity of land.] An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

HIDAL'GO, *n.* In *Spain*, a man of noble birth.

HID'DENLY, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

HIDE, *v. t. pret. hid; pp. hid, hidden.* [Sax. *hydan;* W. *cuziaw;* Arm. *cuza*, or *cuddyo*, or *kytho;* Russ. *kutayu;* Gr. *κευθω.* In Sw. *hydda*, Dan. *hytte*, is a *hut;* and the Sw. *hyda, förhyda*, Dan. *forhuer*, to sheathe a ship, seem to be the same word. *Hood*, as well as *hut*, may belong to this root.] 1. To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight; to place in any state or position in which the view is intercepted from the object. The intervention of the moon between the earth and the sun *hides* the latter from our sight. The people in Turkey *hide* their grain in the earth. No human being can *hide* his crimes or his neglect of duty from his Maker.—2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret.

Depart to the mountains; *hide* yourselves there three days; Josh. ii.

Tell me now what thou hast done—*hide* it not from me; Josh. vii.

3. In *scripture*, not to confess or disclose; or to excuse and extenuate.

I acknowledged my sin to thee, and my iniquity have I not *hid;* Ps. xxxii.

4. To protect; to keep in safety.

In the time of trouble, he shall *hide* me in his pavilion; Ps. xxvii.

To hide the face from, to overlook; to pardon.

Hide thy face from my sins; Ps. li.

To hide the face, to withdraw spiritual presence, support, and consolation

Thou didst *hide thy face*, and I was troubled; Ps xxx

To hide one's self, to put one's self in a condition to be safe; to secure protection.

The prudent man foreseeth the evil and *hideth himself;* Prov. xxii.

HIDE, *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide*
Pope.

Hide and seek, a play of boys, in which some hide themselves and another seeks them.

HIDE, *n.* [According to Lye, Sax. Dict under *weal-stylling*, this word signified originally a station, covered place, or place of refuge for besiegers against the attacks of the besieged. Qu] In *the ancient laws of England*, a certain portion of land, the quantity of which however is not well ascertained. Some authors consider it as the quantity that could be tilled with one plough; others, as much as would maintain a family. Some suppose it to be 60, some 80, others 100 acres, and others 120 acres. Coke says that it contains no determinate number of acres. Eight hides made a knight's fee.

HIDE, *n.* [Sax. *hyd, hyde;* G. *haut;* D. *huid;* L. *cutis;* Gr. *κυτος, κωδιον:* either a peel, from stripping, separating, or a cover] 1. The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; more generally applied to the undressed skins of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c. Hides are raw or green; that is, in the state in which they are taken off the carcase, or dressed with salt, alum, and saltpetre, to prevent them from putrefying, or they are cured or tanned. The hides of South America are in the highest repute, and vast quantities of them are annually imported into Great Britain.—2. The human skin; in contempt

HIDEBOUND, *a.* A horse is *hidebound* when his skin sticks so closely to his ribs and back, as not to be easily loosened or raised. Trees are said to be *hidebound*, when the bark is so close or firm that it impedes the growth.—2.† Harsh; untractable.—3 † Niggardly; penurious.

HID'EOUS, *a.* [Fr. *hideux;* Norm *hidous*, from *hide*, fright, dread.] 1. Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; *applied to deformity;* as, a *hideous* monster; a *hideous* spectacle; *hideous* looks.—2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror; as, a *hideous* noise.—3. Detestable.

HID'EOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly.

HID'EOUSNESS, *n.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

HIDER, *n.* [from *hide.*] One who hides or conceals.

HIDING, *ppr.* Concealing; covering or withdrawing from view; keeping close or secret.

HIDING, *n.* Concealment; Hab. iii.—2. Withdrawment; a withholding; as, the *hidings* of God's face.

HIDING-PLACE, *n.* A place of concealment.

HIE, *v i.* [Sax. *higan, higian*, to hasten, to urge forward, to press, to endeavour; also, *hieyan* and *higgan*, to be urgent, to strive.] 1. To hasten; to move or run with haste; to go in haste; *a word chiefly used in poetry.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies.*
Dryden.

2 With the reciprocal pronoun; as, *hie* thee home.

HIE,† *n.* Haste; diligence.

HIERA'CIUM, *n* A genus of plants. [*See* HAWK-WEED.]

HI'ERA-PI'CRA, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερος*, sacred, and *πικρος*, bitter.] A compound of aloes and canella bark made into a powder, with honey.

HI'ERARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερος*, sacred, and *αρχος*, a ruler or prince.] The chief of a sacred order; particularly, the chief of an order of angels.

HIERARCH'AL, *a.* Belonging to a hierarch.

HIERARCH'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to a sacred order, or to ecclesiastical government.

HI'ERARCHY, *n* An order or rank of angels or celestial beings; or a subordination of holy beings. Some of the Rabbins reckon four, and others ten *hierarchies*, or orders of angels.—2. Constitution and government of the Christian church, or ecclesiastical polity, comprehending different orders of clergy; as, the *hierarchy* of England

HIERA'TIC, *a.* [*ἱερατικος*, sacerdotal, sacred.] Sacerdotal, sacred. *Hieratic* characters were those used by the Egyptian priests in their records. These characters seem to have been an abridged form of the hieroglyphic signs adopted for the sake of convenience and expedition.

HIERA'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἱερατικος*, sacerdotal, from *ἱερος*, sacred.] Sacerdotal; pertaining to priests

HIERO'CHLOE, *n.* Holy-grass, a genus of odoriferous plants. Class Triandria, order digynia, Linn ; nat. order Gramineæ. The *H. borealis*, or northern holy-grass, is said to have been found in Angusshire in Scotland. It is very abundant in Iceland, where it is used by the inhabitants to scent their apartments and clothes.

HIEROC'RACY, *n* [Gr. *ἱερος* and *κρατεω*] Government by ecclesiastics.

HI'EROGLYPH, } *n.* [Gr. *ἱερος*, sa-
HIEROGLYPH'IC, } cred, and *γλυφω*, to carve.] 1. In *antiquity*, a sacred character; a mystical character or symbol, used in writings and inscriptions, particularly by the Egyptians, as signs of sacred, divine, or supernatural things The hieroglyphics were figures of animals, parts of the human body, mechanical instruments, &c., which contained a meaning known only to kings and priests. It is supposed they were used to veil morality, politics, &c., from vulgar eyes. Hieroglyphics, however, were not so denominated as being exclusively appropriated or confined to compositions connected with religion; they, in fact, constituted a real written language applicable to history and common life, as well as to subjects of a religious or mythological

kind. Hieroglyphics may be considered as the monumental writing of ancient Egypt, and as such were distinguished from the intermediate form of writing called the *hieratic*, which is, for the most part, confined to the papyri; and still more from the *enchorial* or *demotic*, which appears to have been employed for the ordinary purposes of life. There are two kinds of hieroglyphic writing, one of which expresses its meaning by the first elements, or phonetic signs; that is, signs expressive of sound; and the other is symbolic. Of the symbolic, one part expresses its meaning by imitation, a second part, as it were, tropically, and the third is purely allegorical, expressed by a kind of enigmas. Great light has been thrown upon the Egyptian hieroglyphics by the researches of Young and Champollion, but much still remains to be done before that kind of writing can be accurately deciphered. —2. Pictures intended to express historical facts; supposed to be the primitive mode of writing.—3. The art of writing pic ori illy

HIEROGLYPH'IC, HIEROGLYPH'ICAL, *a.* Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures; as, *hieroglyphic* writing; a *hieroglyphic* obelisk.

HIEROGLYPH'ICALLY, *adv.* Emblematically; by characters or pictures expressive of facts or moral qualities. The Mexicans wrote history *hieroglyphically*

HI'EROGRAM, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and γραμμα, letter.] A species of sacred writing.

HIEROGRAMMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and γραμμα, letter] Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters, used only by the priests in Egypt.

HIEROGRAM'MATIST, *n* A writer of hieroglyphics; a sacred scribe.

HIEROGRAPH'IC, HIEROGRAPH'ICAL, *a* Pertaining to sacred writing.

HIEROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, holy, and γραφω, to write] Sacred writing. [*Lit. us*]

HIEROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and λογος.] A discourse on sacred things.

HI'EROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

HIEROM'NEMON, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος, sacred, and μνημων, preserving memory.] In *ancient Greece*, a magistrate who presided over the sacred rites and solemnities, &c.

HI'EROPHANT, *n.* [Gr. ἱεροφαντης: ἱερος, sacred, and φαινω, to show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

HIG'GLE, *v i.* [In Dan. *hykler* signifies to flatter, fawn, disguise, or play the hypocrite: Sw. *hyckla*, id. In Welsh, *hiciaw* is to snap, to catch suddenly, to trick, as if allied to *hitch*. This word may be from the same root as L. *cocio. See* HUCKSTER.] 1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale —2. To chaffer; to be difficult in making a bargain.

> It argues an ignorant mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

HIG'GLEDY-PIG'GLEDY, *adv.* In confusion; *a low word.*

HIG'GLER, *n.* One who carries about provisions for sale.—2. One who chaffers in bargaining.

HIGH, *a.* (hī.) [Sax. *heah, hig, heh*, or *hih;* G. *hoch;* San. *uchchah*. The W. *uc, ucel*, may be the same word, with the loss of the first letter.] 1. Extending to a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated; lofty; of great altitude; as, a *high* mountain; a *high* tower.—2. Rising, or having risen, or being far above the earth; elevated; lofty; as, a *high* flight; the clouds are *high* in the atmosphere. —3. Elevated above the horizon; as, how *high* is the sun? It is an hour *high*.—4. Raised above any object.

> *High* o'er their heads a mouldering rock is placed. *Dryden*

5. Exalted in nature or dignity.

> The *highest* faculty of the soul. *Baxter.*

6 Elevated in rank, condition, or office We speak of *high* and low; of a *high* office; *high* rank; *high* station; a *high* court.—7. Possessing or governed by honourable pride; noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified; as, a man of *high* mind.—8. Exalted in excellence or extent.

> Solomon lived at ease, nor aimed beyond *Higher* design than to enjoy his state. *Milton*

9. Difficult: abstruse.

> They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shak*

10. Boastful; ostentatious.

> His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot *Clarendon*

11. Arrogant; proud; lofty, loud.

> The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language. *Clarendon.*

12. Loud; boisterous; threatening or angry The parties had very *high* words.—13. Violent; severe; oppressive

> When there appeareth on either side a *high* hand, violent persecution, &c *Bacon.*

14. Public; powerful; triumphant; glorious; or under divine protection.

> The children of Israel went out of Egypt with a *high* hand: Ex. xiv.

15. Noble; illustrious; honourable; as, a man of *high* birth.—16. Expressive of pride and haughtiness; as, *high* looks, Is. x. –17. Powerful; mighty.

> Strong is thy hand, *high* is thy right hand, Ps. lxxxix.

18. Possessed of supreme power, dominion, or excellence.

> Thou, Lord, art *high* above all the earth; Ps. xcvii.

19. Great; important; solemn; held in veneration.

> For that sabbath-day was a *high* day; John xix.

20. Violent; rushing with velocity; tempestuous; as, a *high* wind.—21. Tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; violent; as, *high* passions.—22. Full; complete. It is *high* time to retire

> It is *high* time to awake from sleep; Rom. xiii.

23. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from great excitement of the feelings; as, *high* pleasure of body or mind.—24. Rich; luxurious; well-seasoned; as, *high* fare; *high* living; *high* sauces.—25 Strong; vivid; deep; as, a *high* colour.—26. Dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual; as, to purchase at a *high* rate; goods are *high*.—27. Remote from the equator north or south; as, a *high* latitude.—28. Remote in past time; early in former time; as, *high* antiquity.—29. Extreme; intense; as, a *high* heat.—30. Loud; as, a *high* sound. But more generally—31. In music, acute; sharp; as, a *high* note; a *high* voice; opposed to *low* or *grave*.—32. Much raised; as, *high* relief, [*alto rilievo*.]—33. Far advanced in art or science; as, *high* attainments. —34 Great; capital; committed against the king, sovereign, or state; as, *high* treason, distinguished from *petty* treason, which is committed against a master or other superior.—35. Great; exalted; as, a *high* opinion of one's integrity.—*High church* and *low church*, in *Great Britain*, a distinction introduced after the Revolution. The high church were supposed to favour the papists, or at least to support the high claims to prerogative which were maintained by the Stuarts. The low church entertained more moderate notions, manifested great enmity to popery, and were inclined to circumscribe the royal prerogatives. The term *high church party*, in *the Church of England*, is now generally applied to those who exalt the authority and jurisdiction of the church, and attach great value to ecclesiastical dignities and ordinances, while the term *low church party* is applied to those who hold moderate views in regard to these subjects.—*High commission, court of*, an ecclesiastical tribunal, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, without power to fine or imprison. Under Charles I. it assumed enormous and illegal powers, and was abolished by the Long Parliament.—*High day, high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—*High Dutch*, is the German language, as distinguished from Low Dutch; or the cultivated German, as opposed to the vernacular dialects.

HIGH, *adv.* Aloft; to a great altitude; as, towering *high*.—2. Eminently; greatly.

> Heaven and earth
> Shall *high* extol thy praises. *Milton.*

3. With deep thought; profoundly.

> He reasoned *high*. *Milton.*

4. Powerfully.

HIGH, *n.* An elevated place; superior region; as, on *high;* from on *high*.—†*On high*, aloud. - 2. Aloft.

HIGH-AIMED, *a.* Having grand or lofty designs.

HIGH-ARCHED, *a.* Having elevated arches.

HIGH-ASPIRING, *a.* Having elevated views; aiming at elevated objects.

HIGH-BLEST, *a.* Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated, as with pride or conceit.

HIGH-BORN, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

HIGH BRED, *a.* Bred in high life.

HIGH-BROWED, *a.* Having high brows.

HIGH-BUILT, *a.* Of lofty structure. —2. Covered with lofty buildings.

> The *high-built* elephant his castle rears. *Creech.*

HIGH-CLIMBING, *a.* Climbing to a great height.—2. Difficult to be ascended.

HIGH-COLOURED, *a.* Having a strong, deep or glaring colour.—2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation; as, a *high-coloured* description.

HIGH-CURLING, *a.* Rising high in curls.

HIGH-DAY, *a.* Fine; befitting a holiday.

HIGH-DESIGNING, *a.* Forming great schemes.

HIGH-EMBOWED, *a.* Having lofty arches.

HIGH-ENGEN'DERED, *a.* Engendered aloft, or in the air.

HIGH-FED, *a.* Pampered; fed luxuriously.

HIGH-FINISHED, *a.* Finished completely.

HIGH-FLAMING, *a.* Throwing flame to a great height.

HIGH FLAVOURED, *a.* Having a high flavour.

HIGH-FLIER, *n.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, *a.* Elevated; swelled; proud; as, *high-flown* hopes. —2. Turgid; swelled; extravagant; as, a *high-flown* hyperbole.

HIGH-FLUSHED, *a.* Much elated.

HIGH-FLY'ING, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions; as, *high-flying*, arbitrary kings.

Highgate Resin See FOSSIL COPAL.

HIGH-GAZING, *a.* Looking upward.

HIGH-GOING, *a.* Moving rapidly.

HIGH-GROWN, *a.* Having the crop considerably grown.

HIGH-HEAPED, *a.* Covered with high piles; as, a *high heaped* table.—2. Raised in high piles.

HIGH-HEARTED, *a.* Full of courage.

HIGH-HEELED, *a.* Having high heels.

HIGH-HUNG, *a.* Hung aloft; elevated.

HIGH-LIVED, *a.* Pertaining to high life.

HIGH METTLED, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire; as, a *high-mettled* steed.

HIGH-MINDED, *a.* Proud; arrogant. Be not *high-minded*, but fear; Rom xi 2 Having honourable pride; magnanimous; opposed to *mean*.

HIGH-MINDEDNESS, *n* State of being high-minded

HIGH OPERA'TION, *n.* In *surgery*, a method of extracting the stone from the human bladder, by cutting into the upper part of it.

HIGH-PLACE, *n.* In *scripture*, an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered. Before the temple was built in Jerusalem, sacrifices were offered to Jehovah by his worshippers, on *high places*; but afterwards such mounds were devoted to idolatrous sacrifices.

HIGH PLACED, *a.* Elevated in situation or rank.

HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, *n.* A steam-engine in which the effect is produced *solely* by the elastic force of the steam, acting against the combined resistances of the atmospheric pressure, and of the load to be impelled. The characteristic distinction between the high and low pressure engines is, that while, in the latter variety, the power arises from the elastic force of the steam being directed against a vacuum, in the former the effect is obtained by using steam of such a tension as, after subtracting the resistance of the atmosphere, is still sufficient to propel the piston. The high-pressure engine is comparatively simple in construction, no condensing apparatus being required; but, on the other hand, its use is attended with a proportionate sacrifice of the mechanical value of the fuel, and with an increased risk of accident, arising from the necessity of employing steam of considerable tension. The pressures generally adopted in the high-pressure engine range from 15 to 120 pounds on the square inch, above that of the atmosphere; in the condensing engine they seldom exceed 7 or 8.

HIGH-PRIEST, *n.* A chief priest. The head Jewish priest; he who superintended the temple worship.

HIGH-PRIESTSHIP, *n.* Office of a high-priest.

HIGH PRINCIPLED *a.* Extravagant in notions of politics.

HIGH-RAISED, *a.* Elevated; raised aloft.—2. Raised with great expectations or conceptions.

HIGH-REACHING, *a.* Reaching to a great height.—2. Reaching upward.—3. Ambitious; aspiring.

HIGH-REARED, *a.* Raised high; of lofty structure.

HIGH-RESOLV'ED, *a.* Very resolute.

HIGH-ROOFED, *a.* Having a lofty or sharp roof.

HIGH-SEASONED, *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning.

HIGH-SEATED, *a* Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place.

HIGH-SIGHTED, *a.* Always looking upward.

HIGH-SOULED, *a.* Having a high spirit.

HIGH-SOUNDING, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious; as, *high-sounding* words or titles.

HIGH-SPIRITED, *a.* Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible. —2 Full of spirit; bold; daring.

HIGH-STOMACHED, *a* Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate.

HIGH-SWELLED, *a.* Swelled to a great height.

HIGH-SWELLING, *a* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.

HIGH-SWOLN, *a.* Greatly swelled

HIGH-TAPER, *n.* A plant of the genus Verbascum

HIGH-TASTED, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant.

HIGH-TONED, *a* High in sound.

HIGH-TOWERED, *a.* Having lofty towers.

HIGH-VICED, *a* Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished. —2. Inflamed to a high degree; as, *high-wrought* passion.

HIGHLAND, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.—*Highlands of Scotland*, mountainous regions, inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Celts, who retain their primitive language.

HIGHLAND, *a.* Pertaining to the Highlands of Scotland, or to mountainous regions; as *Highland* lakes, *Highland* scenery.

HIGHLANDER, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains; as, the *Highlanders* of Scotland.

HIGHLANDISH, *a.* Denoting high or mountainous land

HIGHLY, *adv.* (hi'ly.) With elevation in place —2. In a great degree. We are *highly* favoured. Exercise is *highly* requisite to health. —3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously —4. With elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation; as, to think *highly* of one's performances.

HIGHMOST, *a.*† Highest.

HIGHNESS, *n* (hi ness.) Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; height —2. Dignity; elevation in rank, character, or power.—3. Excellence; value.—4. Violence; as, the *highness* of wind. —5. Great amount; as, the *highness* of price.—6. Acuteness; as, the *highness* of a note or voice.—7. Intenseness, as of heat.—8. A title of honour given to princes or other men of rank. The children of crowned heads are generally styled *royal highness.* Those of the emperors of Austria and Russia are styled *imperial highness.*

HIGHTH, *n.*† [*See* HEIGHT.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness.—*Hight*, to call, to promise, to command, &c., is a false orthography, from Saxon *hatan.* It is obsolete. [*See* HEAT.]

HIGHT, or **HOTE**, *a.* (hite, hote.) [Sax. *hætan*, *hatan*, Goth. *hatian*, G. *heissen*, to name, call, declare, command.] Named; called; said; declared; viz, to be done; in order; charge; commission; promise; and thus, ordered, charged, committed, promised. It is used without the common verbs, *to be, is, was.* (*Obsolete* or *poetical.*)

HIGHWATER, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation. When the tide arrives at its highest elevation, it remains nearly stationary for fifteen or twenty minutes, when it begins to ebb. The time of highwater is always nearly the same at the same place, at the full of the moon; and at all other times, the time of highwater depends upon the age of the moon; the rule for finding which, (the age of the moon being given) is as follows: viz., add four-fifths of the moon's age as so many hours, to the time of highwater at the full of the moon, and the sum is the time of highwater nearly.

HIGHWATER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost height

HIGHWAY, *n* A public road, a way open to all passengers; so called, either because it is a great or public road, or because the earth was raised to form a dry path.—*Highways* open a communication from one city or town to another.—2. Course; road; train of action

HIGHWAYMAN, *n* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.

HIL'ARATE, is not in use. [*See* EXHILARATE]

HILAR'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *hilaritas;* Gr. *ἱλαρος*, joyful, merry. If *r* is radical, this cannot be from *ἱλαω*, to be propitious.] Mirth; merriment; gayety.—*Hilarity* differs from *joy;* the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, by social pleasure, drinking, &c. which rouse the animal spirits.

HILA'RIOUS, *a.* Mirthful; merry.

HIL'ARY, *a.* Designating the time on or near about which the festival of St. Hilary takes place, which is January 13.

HIL'ARY-TERM, *n* The term of courts, &c in England, which begins January 11, and ends January 31.

HILD, G. and D. *held*, Dan. *heldt*, a hero, is retained in names; as, *Hildebert*, a bright hero; *Mathild*, *Matilda*, a heroic lady.

HILD'ING, *n* [Qu. Sax *hyldan*, to decline, or *hyldeleas*, destitute of affection] †A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman.

HILL, *n.* [Sax *hill* or *hyl*, L. *collis;* perhaps Gr. *κολις*. It cannot be the G. *hügel*, D. *heuvel*, unless contracted.] 1. A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an

eminence. A hill is less than a mountain, but of no definite magnitude, and is sometimes applied to a mountain. Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*. Rome stood on seven *hills*.—2 In *the United States*, a cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them; as, a *hill* of maize or potatoes.

HILL, *v. t.*† To cover. [Sax. *helan;* L. *celo.*] [*See* HELE.]

HILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having hills

HILL'ING, *n.*† A covering

HILL'OCK, *n.* A small hill.

HILL'SIDE, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.

HILL'Y, *a.* Abounding with hills; as, a *hilly* country.

HILT, *n.* [Sax. *hilt*, the *hold* from *healdan*, to hold] The handle of any thing; but chiefly applied to the handle of a sword.

HILT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt.

HI'LUM, *n* [L. W. *hil*, a particle, issue.] The eye of a bean or other seed; the mark or scar of the umbilical chord, by which the seed adheres to the pericarp.

HIM, *pron* The objective case of *he*, L. *eum*, anciently *em* or *im*.

Him that is weak in the faith receive; Rom xiv.

Him and *his* were formerly used for nouns of the neuter gender, but the practice is obsolete

HIMAN'TOPUS, *n* The generic name for the *long legged plover*, *long-shanks* or *stilt*.

HIMSELF', *pron.* [*him* and *self.*] In the nominative or objective case 1 He; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality than *he*.

With shame remembers, while *himself* was one,
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham*

2. When *himself* is added to *he*, or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis

But *he himself* returned from the quarries, Judges iii.

But *God himself* is with us for our captain; 2 Chron. xiii

3. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical.

David hid *himself* in the field, 1 Sam xx.

4. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns; as, high as heaven *himself*. [*This use is now improper*]
5. It is sometimes separated from *he*; as *he* could not go *himself*, for *he himself* could not go —6 *Himself* is used to express the proper character or natural temper and disposition of a person, after or in opposition to wandering of mind, irregularity, or devious conduct from derangement, passion, or extraneous influence We say, a man has come to *himself*, after delirious or extravagant behavior Let the man alone; let him act *himself*. -*By himself*, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered He sits or studies *by himself*.

Ahab went one way *by himself*, and Obadiah went another way *by himself*, 1 Kings xviii

HIN, *n.* [Heb. הין *hin*] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing the sixth part of an ephah, or about five quarts English measure.

HINC INDE, *n.* [L.] A technical expression used in Scotch legal phraseology, to signify on either side, or on this side, and the other, as connected with a particular process, account, or transaction. Thus the claims of parties *hinc inde*, signifies their reciprocal claims against each other.

HIND, *n.* [Sax. *hinde;* G. and D. *hinde;* allied perhaps to *han*, *hen*. *See* HEN.] The female of the red deer or stag.

HIND, *n.* [Sax. *hine;* Scot. *hyne.*] 1.† A domestic; a servant. -2. A peasant; a rustic; or a husbandman's servant.

HIND, *a.* [Sax. *hyndan*, *hindan;* G. *hintan;* D. *hinder*. Doriv comp. *hinder*, superl *hindmost*.] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the fore part; as, the *hind* legs of a quadruped; the *hind* toes; the *hind* shoes of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.

HINDBERRY, *n.* A species of Rubus.

HIND'ER, *a comp.* of *hind* That is, in a position contrary to that of the head or fore part; designating the part which follows; as, the *hinder* part of a waggon, the *hinder* part of a ship, or the stern; Acts xxvii.

HIN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax *henan*, *hynan*, *hindrian;* G. *hindern*, Dan. *hindrer;* from *hind*, *hyn* The Saxon verbs, *henan*, *hynan*, signify to oppress, as well as to hinder, and *hean* is low, humble, poor Qu. L *cunctor*, or Gr. ὀκνέω for ὀκνέω] 1. To stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede or prevent from moving forward by any means. It is applicable to any subject, physical, moral, or intellectual

Them that were entering in, ye *hindered*, Luke xi

2. To retard; to check in progression or motion; to obstruct for a time, or to render slow in motion Cold weather *hinders* the growth of plants, or *hinders* them from coming to maturity in due season Let no obstacle *hinder* daily improvement. - 3. To prevent.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke*.

HIN'DER, *v. i* To interpose obstacles or impediments.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander may be written *Dryden*

HIN'DERANCE, *n.* The act of impeding or restraining motion -2 Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction

He must remove all these *hinderances* out of the way *Atterbury*.

HIN'DERED, *pp* Stopped, impeded; obstructed; retarded

HIN'DERER, *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders

HIN'DERING, *ppr* Stopping; impeding; obstructing; retarding.

HIND'ERLING, *n.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, *a.* That which is behind all others, the last. [But we now use *hindmost*.]

HINDMOST, *a.* The last; that is in the rear of all others.

He met thee in the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, Deut xxv.

HIN'DOO, } *n.* An aboriginal of Hin-
HIN'DU, } doostan, or Hindostan.

HIN'DOOISM, } *n* The doctrines and
HIN'DUISM, } rites of the Hindoos; the system of religious principles among the Hindoos

HINGE *n.* (hinj) [This word appears to be connected with *hang*, and with *angle*, the verb; G *angel*, a hook or hinge; D. *hengzel*, a hinge, a handle.] 1. The hook or joint on which a door or gate turns. Hinges are the joints on which doors, lids, gates, shutters, and an infinite number of articles are made to swing, fold, open, or shut up. They are made in a great variety of forms to adapt them to particular purposes.

The gate self-opened wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton*.

2. That on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point. This argument was the *hinge* on which the question turned.—3. A cardinal point; as east, west, north, or south. [*Lit. us.*] -*To be off the hinges*, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity. -4 In *conchology*, the point by which bivalve shells are united It is formed by the teeth of the one valve inserting themselves between those of the other, or by the teeth of one valve fitting into the cavities or sockets of the opposite valve.

HINGE, *v. t.* To furnish with hinges. —2. To bend. [*Lit. us.*]

HINGE, *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge. The question *hinges* on this single point.

HINGED. *pp.* Placed on a hinge.

HING'ING, *ppr.* Depending; turning.

HIN'NIATE,† } *v. i.* [L. *hinnio.*] To
HIN'NY, } neigh.

HIN'NEY, *n.* The produce of a horse and a she-ass, a variety of the *equus asinus*, Linn.

HINT, *v. t.* [It. *cenno*, a nod, or hint; *accennare*, to nod, or beckon.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to; to suggest by a slight intimation.

Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike *Pope*.

HINT, *v i* To *hint at*, is to allude to; to mention slightly.

HINT, *n* A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a word or two intended to give notice, or remind one of something without a full declaration or explanation.—2. Suggestion.

HINT'ED, *pp.* Alluded to; mentioned slightly.

HINT'ING, *ppr.* Alluding to; mentioning slightly.

HIP, *n* [Sax *hipe*, *hype*, *hypp;* G *hüfte*. It coincides with *heap*, Sax. *hype*, and probably signifies a mass or lump.] The projecting part of an animal formed by the haunch bone; the haunch; or the flesh that covers the bone and the adjacent parts; the joint of the thigh.—2 In *arch*, a piece of timber placed in the line of meeting of the two inclined sides of a hip roof for the purpose of receiving the jack-rafters. They are much longer than rafters, on account of their slanting position The *backs of a hip* are those superficies or planes on the outside, which in length and breadth lie parallel with the superficies of the adjoining sides, or, in some Italian roofs, with the corner and sides.- *To have on the hip*, to have the advantage over one, a low phrase borrowed probably from wrestlers.—*To smite hip and thigh*, to overthrow completely with great slaughter, Judges xv. 8.

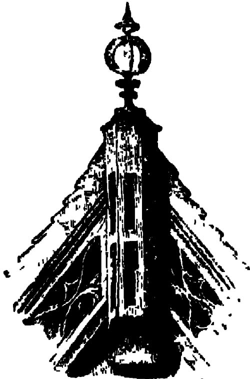
HIP, *v. t.* To sprain or dislocate the hip. —2 In *arch.* to furnish with a hip; to slope down the corner of a roof.

HIP, *n.* [*Contraction of hypochondria.*] Hypochondria. [*Colloq.*]

HIP, *v. t.* To render hypochondriac or melancholy. [*Colloq.*]

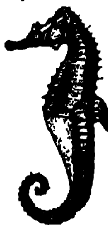
HIP, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of a call to any one.

HIP, } *n.* The fruit of the dog-rose, or
HEP, } wild brier.
HIP'-GOUT, *n.* In *nosology*, the sciatica.
HIP'HALT,† *a.* [*hip* and *halt*] Lame; limping.
HIP'HOP, *adv.* With hopping gait. [*Vulgar.*]
HIP'-KNOB, *n.* In *arch.*, a finial, or other similar ornament, placed on the top of the hip of a roof, or on the point



Hip-knob, Coventry.

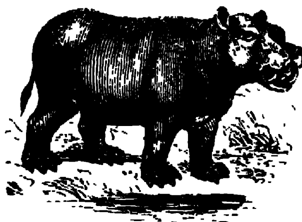
of a gable When used upon timber gables, the lower part of the hip knob generally terminates in a pendant.
HIP' MOULDING, or HIP MOULD, *n* In *arch.*, a kind of moulding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof By some workmen, used to signify the back of a hip.
HIP'PED, *pp.* Rendered melancholy. [*Colloq*]
HIP'PELAPH, *n.* An animal of the deer kind, in Norway, about the size of the elk, and partaking of the nature of the horse and the stag.
HIP'PISH, *a* Hypochondriac. [*Colloq.*]
HIP'POCAMPUS, *n* [Gr. ἱππόκαμπος: ἵππος, a horse, and καμπτω to bend] A genus of pipe-fishes of singular construction and peculiar habits; the upper parts have some resemblance to the head and neck of a horse in miniature, which has suggested the English name sea-horse. When swimming they maintain a vertical position.



Hippocampus

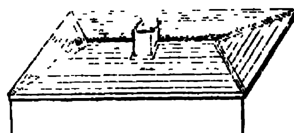
HIPPOCEN'TAUR, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκένταυρος: ἵππος, a horse, κεντεω, to spur, and ταυρος, a bull] In *ancient fable*, a supposed monster, half man and half horse [*See* CENTAUR.]
HIP'POCRASS, *n.* [Fr. quasi, *wine of Hippocrates.*] A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients; used as a cordial.
HIPPOCRATES' SLEEVE, a kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining sirups and decoctions.
HIPPOCRATIC, *a* Of or belonging to Hippocrates, a celebrated physician of Greece, born in Cos, B. C. 456.
HIPPOCRATIC FACE, [L. *facies hippocratica.*] Pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases.

HIPPOC'RATISM, *n.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine.
HIPPOCRENE, *n.* A spring on mount Helicon in Bœotia, consecrated to the Muses, the waters of which possessed the power of poetic inspiration.
HIPPOCRE'PIS, *n.* Horse shoe vetch, a genus of annual herbs, and trailing or shrubby perennials. Class Diadelphia, and order decandria, Linn.; nat. order Leguminosæ. The *H. comosa*, or tufted horse shoe vetch, is a native of England, and is so named from the shape of its crooked pods
HIP'PODAME, *n.* A sea-horse.
HIP'PODROME, *n.* [Gr. ἱππόδρομος: ἵππος, a horse, and δρομος, a course, from δρεμω, to run] Anciently, a circus, or place, in which horse-races and chariot-races were performed, and horses exercised
HIP'POGRIFF, *n* [Fr. *hippogriffe*, from Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and γρυψ, a griffon.] A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse, imagined by Ariosto.
HIP'POLITH, *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and λιθος, a stone] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.
HIP'POMANE, *n.* [Gr. ἱππο, a horse, and μανια, madness] 1. A sort of poisonous substance, used anciently as a philter or love-charm.—2. A genus of plants of the class Monœcia, and order monadelphia; nat order Euphorbiaceæ. The *H. mancinella* is the manchineel tree, a native of the West Indies, and among the most poisonous of all known vegetable productions. [*See* MANCHINEEL.]
HIPPO'PHAE, *n* *Sallow thorn;* a genus of shrubby plants of the class Diœcia, and order pentandria, Linn; nat. order Elæagnaceæ. The *H rhamnoides*, common sallow-thorn, or sea buck-thorn, is found in England It is a thorny shrub, and is cultivated in gardens on account of its silvery leaves, which are linear-lanceolate.
HIPPOPH'AGOUS, *a.* Feeding on horses, as the Tartars
HIP'POPHAGY, *n* [Gr ἵππος, a horse, and φαγω, to eat] The act or practice of feeding on horses
HIPPOPOT'AMUS, } *n* [Gr ἵππος, a
HIPPOPOT'AMY, } horse, and ποταμος, a river] A pachydermatous mammal allied to the elephant, having a



Hippopotamus (H amphibius)

thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail, two ventral dugs, skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail. It inhabits nearly the whole of Africa. There are supposed to be two species. He has been found of the length of seventeen feet He delights in the water, but feeds on herbage on land
HIPPOTHE'RIUM, *n.* [ἵππος, a horse, and θηριον, a wild beast.] In *geol*, the name of an extinct quadruped allied to the horse, belonging to the Miocene period.
HIPPU'RIC-ACID, *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, a horse.] An acid derived from the urine of horses and cows, mixed with muriatic acid in excess. It is analogous in its characters to benzoic-acid, but it contains nitrogen, and its salts are distinct from the benzoates.
HIPPU'RIS, *n.* Mare's tail; a genus of plants of the class Monandria, order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Haloragеæ. The *H. vulgaris*, or common mare's tail, is a native of Britain, and grows in pools and marshes.
HIP'PURITE, *n.* A fossil bi-valve having the under shell of great depth, and of a conical form, with a flat lid or operculum. This genus is believed to be wholly extinct.
HIP-RAF'TER, *n.* The rafter which forms the *hip* of a roof.
HIP'-ROOF, or HIP'PEDROOF, *n.* [*hip* and *roof*] A roof, the ends of



Hip roof.

which rise immediately from the wall-plate, with the same inclination to the horizon as its other two sides.
HIP'SHOT, *a.* [*hip* and *shot.*] Having the hip dislocated.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were *hip-shot?* says the goose to the gosling. *L'Estrange.*

HIP'-TILES, or CORNER-TILES, *n.* The angle-tiles which are used at the hips of roofs, they are ten inches long, and of a convenient breadth and thickness, and are bent on a mould before burning.
HIR'CATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of hircic acid with a salifiable base. Hircate of ammonia is peculiarly odorous
HIR'CIC-ACID, *n* A colourless volatile oil obtained from *hircine.* It has a capreous and acetic odour, reddens litmus, and dissolves readily in alcohol.
HIR'CINE, *n* [from L. *hircus*, a he-goat.] A principle similar to butyrine, which exists in goat's fat and in mutton suet, combined with oleine. It produces hircic acid by saponification.
HIR'CUS, *n* [L.] The goat. In *astr.*, a fixed star of the first magnitude, the same with Capella.
HIRE, *v. t* [Sax. *hyran;* D. *huuren:* W. *huriaw;* Ch. Syr. Sam. אגר, *agar*, Ar. *agar*, to hire.] 1. To procure from another person and for temporary use, at a certain price, or for a stipulated or reasonable equivalent; as, to *hire* a farm for a year; to *hire* a horse for a day; to *hire* money at legal interest.—2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; as, to *hire* a servant for a year; to *hire* labourers by the day or month.—3 To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal service for a reward. —*To hire out one's self*, to let; to engage one's service to another for a reward.

They have *hired out themselves* for bread; 1 Sam. ii.

To hire, or *to hire out*, to let; to lease;

to grant the temporary use of a thing for a compensation. He has *hired out* his house or his farm.

HIRE, *n.* [Sax. *hyre.*] 1. The price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of any thing.—2. Wages; the reward or recompense paid for personal service.

The labourer is worthy of his *hire;* Luke x.
The thrifty *hire* I saved under your father. *Shak.*

HIRED, *pp.* Procured or taken for use, at a stipulated or reasonable price; as, a *hired* farm.—2 Employed in service for a compensation; as, a *hired* man; a *hired* servant.

HIRELESS, *a.* Without hire; not rewarded.

HIRELING, *n.* One who is hired, or who serves for wages.—2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

HIRELING, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary; employed for money or other compensation

A tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners. *Dryden.*

HIRER, *n.* One that hires; one that procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

HIRING, *ppr.* Procuring the use of for a compensation.—*Hiring and service,* in *English law,* constitute the relation between master and servant The general rule with respect to hiring and service is, that if there be no special agreement, but a general one without mention of time, the hiring is for a year certain; if the servant continue in his employment beyond that year, a second year is implied, &c. Consequently, if a master dismiss a servant hired generally, without sufficient cause, the servant is entitled to wages for the current year. But in the case of domestic servants, the contract is, by general custom, dissoluble by a month's warning on either part, or payment of a month's wages.

HIR'PLE, *v. i* [Qu. from Sax. *crypel,* to cripple] To halt, to walk as if lame; to move crazily, as if lame. [*Scotch.*]

HIR'SEL, or **HIRD'SEL**, *n.* [Sax *herd,* a flock] A multitude, a throng: applied to living creatures of any kind.—2 A flock of sheep. [*Scotch*]

HIRSUTE, *a* [L. *hirsutus* Qu. *hair.*] 1. Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles.—2. In *bot*, it is nearly synonymous with *hispid,* but it denotes having more hairs or bristles, and less stiff.

HIRSUTENESS, *n* Hairiness.

HIRU'DO, *n.* [L] The *leech,* a genus of vermes or worms. The principal species are *H. medicinalis,* the medicinal leech, and *H. sanguisuga,* or Hæmopus sanguisorba, is the horse leech. [*See* LEECH]

HIRUN'DO, *n* [Lat.] The *swallow tribe,* a well-defined family of birds, belonging to Cuvier's fissirostral suborder of *passeres.* [*See* SWALLOW.]

HIS, *pron. possessive* of *he,* and pronounced *hiz* [Sax gen *hys,* and *hyse,* male.] 1. Of him. Thus in Alfred's Orosius, "*Sume for his ege ne dorstan,*" Some for fear *of him* durst not; literally, for *his awe,* for *awe of him;* Lib. 3, 8. In *this instance, his* does not express what belongs to the antecedent of *his,* [Philip,] but the fear which others entertained *of him.*—2. The present use of *his* is as a pronominal adjective, in any case indifferently, corresponding to the L. *suus.* Thus, tell John *his* papers are ready. I will deliver *his* papers to *his* messenger. He may take *his* son's books. When the noun is omitted, *his* stands as its substitute, either in the nominative or objective case. Tell John this book is *his.* He may take mine, and I will take *his.*—3. *His* was formerly used for *its,* but improperly, and the use has ceased.—4. It was formerly used as a sign of the possessive. The man *his* ground, for the *man's* ground. This use has also ceased.—5. *His* is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by *of:* as, all ye saints *of his;* ye ministers *of his.* *Hisself* is no longer used.

HIS'INGERITE, *n.* A mineral found in the cavities of calcareous spar in Sudermanland.

HISK, *v. i.* To breathe with difficulty. [*North of England.*]

HIS'PID, *a.* [L. *hispidus*] 1. Rough.—2. In *bot.,* having strong hairs or bristles, beset with stiff bristles

HISS, *v i.* [Sax. *hysian, hiscan, hispan, hyspan.*] 1. To make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to give a strong aspiration, resembling the noise made by a serpent and some other animals, or that of water thrown on hot iron. *Hissing* is an expression of contempt.

The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee, Ezek xxvii.

2. To express contempt or disapprobation by hissing.—3 To whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight

HISS, *v t.* To condemn by hissing: to explode. The spectators *hissed* him off the stage.—2 To procure hisses or disgrace.

...That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker. *Shak.*

HISS, *n.* The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, &c

He *hiss* for *hiss* returned. *Milton*

2. An expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.

HISS'ED, *pp.* Expressed contempt by hissing.

HISS'ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of serpents

HISS'ING, *n.* A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt.—2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.

I will make this city desolate, and a *hissing,* Jer xix

HISS'INGLY, *adv.* With a whistling sound

HIST, *exclam.* [Dan *hyst.* In Welsh, *hust* is a low, buzzing sound] A word commanding silence; equivalent to *hush,* be silent.

HISTO'RIAL,† *a.* Historical.

HISTO'RIAN, *n.* [Fr. *historien;* L. *historicus:* It. *istorico.* *See* HISTORY] A writer or compiler of history; one who collects and relates facts and events in writing, particularly respecting nations. Hume is called an elegant *historian.*

HISTOR'IC, **HISTOR'ICAL**, *a.* [L. *historicus;* Fr. *historique.*] 1. Containing history, or the relation of facts; as, a *historical* poem; the *historic* page; *historic* brass.—2. Pertaining to history; as, *historic* care or fidelity.—3. Contained in history; deduced from history; as, *historical* evidence.—4. Representing history; as, a *historical* chart; *historical* painting.

HISTOR'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The Gospels declare *historically* something which our Lord Jesus Christ did, spoke, or suffered. *Hooker.*

HIS'TORIED, *a.* Recorded in history. [*Not much in use.*]

HISTO'RIER,† *n* A historian.

HIS'TORIFY,† *v. t.* To relate; to record in history.

HISTORIOG'RAPHER, *n.* [Gr. ιστορια, history, and γραφω, to write.] A historian; a writer of history; particularly, a professed historian; an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state; as, the *historiographer* of his Britannic Majesty.

HISTORIOG'RAPHY, *n.* The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORIOL'OGY,† *n.* A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history.

HIS'TORY, *n.* [Gr. ιστορια: L. Sp. and Port. *historia;* Fr. *histoire;* Ir. *sdair, stair;* Sax. *stair, ster,* probably from the Latin; W. *ystori,* history, matter of record, what is of concern or in mind, from *ysdawr,* an object of care or concern, from *dawr,* to care, to be concerned, to regard. The Greek ιστωρ signifies knowing, learned, and ιστορεω is rendered to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry. This would seem to be connected with W. *ystyriaw,* to consider, to regard, or take notice. *History* and *story* are the same word differently written.] 1. An account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects. *History* differs from *annals.* *Annals* relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist. *History* regards less strictly the arrangement of events under each year, and admits the observations of the writer. This distinction, however, is not always regarded with strictness. *History* is of different kinds, or treats of different subjects; as, a *history* of government, or political *history; history* of the Christian church, or ecclesiastical *history; history* of the affairs of nations, empires, kingdoms, and states, their rise, progress, and decline, or *civil history; history* of religion as contained in the bible, or *sacred history.*—*Profane history* is another name for civil *history,* as distinguished from sacred *history; history* of war and conquests, or military *history: history* of law; *history* of commerce; *history* of the crusades; *history* of literature, *history* of science, &c. In these and similar examples, *history* is *written* narrative or relation. What is the *history* of nations, but a narrative of the follies, crimes, and miseries of man? The divisions of history in relation to periods of time have been reckoned three. 1. *Ancient history,* which includes the Jewish history, and that of the nations of antiquity, and reaches down to the destruction of the Roman empire, A.D. 476. 2. *History* of the middle ages, which begins with 476, and comes down to the discovery of America in 1492, or to the Reformation. 3. *Modern history,* from either of these eras to our own times.—*Classical history,* properly so called, is the history of the national affairs and conquests of the

Greeks and Romans.—2. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. We listen with pleasure to the soldier or the seaman, giving a *history* of his adventures.

What *histories* of toil could I declare? *Pope.*

3. Knowledge of facts and events.

History...is necessary to divines. *Watts.*

4. Description; an account of things that exist; as, natural *history*, which comprehends a description of the works of nature, particularly of animals, plants, and minerals; a *history* of animals, or zoology; a *history* of plants.—5. An account of the origin, life, and actions of an individual person. We say, we have a concise *history* of the prisoner in the testimony offered to the court. A formal written account of an individual's life is called *biography*.

HIS'TORY-PIECE, *n.* A representation of any remarkable event in painting, which exhibits the actors, their actions, and the attending events to the eye, by figures drawn to the life. This species of painting is called *historical* painting.

HIS'TRION,† *n.* A player.

HISTRION'IC, } *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, HISTRION'ICAL, } from *histrio*, a buffoon, an actor, or stage-player.] Pertaining to a buffoon or comedian, or to a pantomime, who represents events or characters by gestures and dancing; belonging to stage-playing; befitting a theatre; theatrical.

HISTRION'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a buffoon or pantomime; theatrically.

HIS'TRIONISM, *n.* The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage playing.

HIT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* *hit.* [Sw. *hitta*, Dan. *hitter*, to find, to meet, that is, to come to, to come or fall on. This word illustrates the signification of *find.*] 1. To strike or touch, either with or without force. We *hit* a thing with the finger, or with the head; a cannon ball *hits* a mast or a wall.—2. To strike or touch a mark with any thing directed to that object; not to miss.

The archers *hit* him; 1 Sam. xxxi.

3. To reach; to attain to.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right. *Locke.*

4. To suit; to be conformable.

...Melancholy,
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton.*

5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait.

There you *hit* him...that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

To hit off, to strike out; to determine luckily.—2. To represent or describe exactly.—*To hit out*, to perform by good luck. [*Lit. us.*]

HIT, *v. i.* To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash; followed by *against* or *on*.

If bodies be mere extension, how can they move and *hit* one *against* another? *Locke.*

Corpuscles meeting with or *hitting on* those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss.

And oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shak.*

3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.

And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

To hit on or *upon*, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident.

None of them *hit upon* the art. *Addison.*

HIT, *n.* A striking against; the collision of one body against another; the stroke or blow that touches any thing.

So he the famed Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder seems amazed. *Dryden.*

2. A chance; a casual event; as, a lucky *hit*.—3. A lucky chance; a fortunate event.—4. A term in back-gammon. Three *hits* are equal to a gammon.

HITCH, *v. i.* [Ar. *haika*, to hitch along; W. *hecian*, to halt, hop, or limp, or *hictaw*, to snap, to catch suddenly. Both may be of one family.] 1. To move by jerks or with stops; as, in colloquial language, to *hitch* along.

Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme. *Pope.*

2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked.—3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses.—4. To hop; to spring on one leg. [*Local.*]—5. To move or walk.

HITCH, *v. t.* To raise or hoist; to hook; to catch by a hook; as, to *hitch* a bridle.—2. In *marine language*, to make fast a rope, &c.

HITCH, *n.* A catch; any thing that holds, as a hook; an impediment.—2. The act of catching, as on a hook, &c.—3. In *seamen's language*, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object; as, a clove *hitch*; a timber *hitch*, a rolling *hitch*, &c.—4. A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving.

HITCH'ED, *pp.* Caught; hooked, fastened.

HITCH'EL,† *v. t.* To hatchel. [*See* HATCHEL.]

HITCH'ING, *ppr.* Hooking; fastening.

HITCH'ING, *n.* A fastening in a harness.

HITHE, *n.* [Sax. *hyth.*] A port or small haven; as in *Queenhithe* and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hither* or *hider*; Goth. *hidre.*] 1. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion; as, to come *hither*; to proceed *hither*; to bring *hither*.—2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.—3. To this point; to this argument or topic; to this end. [*Little used.*]

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man. *Hooker.*

HITH'ER, *a.* Nearest; toward the person speaking; as, on the *hither* side of a hill, the *hither* end of the building.

HITH'ERMŌST, *a.* Nearest on this side.

HITH'ERTO, [comp. *hither* and *to.*] To this time; yet.

The Lord hath blessed me *hitherto*; Josh. xvii.

2. In any time, or every time till now; in time preceding the present.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont. *Spenser.*

3. To this place; to a prescribed limit.

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, Job xxxviii.

HITH'ERWARD, [comp. *hither* and *ward.*] This way; toward this place.

A puissant and mighty power...
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shak.*

HIT'TING, *ppr.* Striking.

HIVE, *n.* [Sax. *hyfe*; Eth. *kafo*. In W. *cyf* is the stem or stock of a tree, and *cyfyngwenyn* is a bee-hive. So in G. *bienenstock*, Sw. *bistock*, bee-stock. The hive of wild bees is a hollow tree.] 1. A box, chest, or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees. It is made of boards, straw, or other materials.—2. A swarm of bees; or the bees inhabiting a hive.—3. A company or society together, or closely connected. [*Unusual.*]

HIVE, *v. t.* To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive; as, to *hive* bees.—2. To contain; to receive, as a habitation, or place of deposit.

Where all delicious sweets are *hived*. *Cleaveland.*

HIVE, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body.

HIVED, *pp.* Lodged in a hive or shelter.

HIVER, *n.* One that collects bees into a hive.

HIVES, *n.* [Scot. Qu. *heave.*] A disease, the croup, or *cynanche trachealis*; rattles.

HIZZ,† *v. i.* To hiss.

HIZ'ZING, *n.* A hissing or hiss.

HO, or HOA, *exclam.* A word used by teamsters, to stop their teams. It has been used as a noun, for stop, moderation, bounds.

There is no *ho* with them. *Dekker. Green.*

This word is pronounced also *whō*, or *hwō*.

HO, } *exclam.* [Lat. *eho.*] A word HOA, } which seems to be a mere cry or call, to arrest attention, and the written word formed from the sound. It is applied as a warning that the person called is seen; that the thing doing is done sufficiently, and hence a notice to desist, cease, stay, stop.

What noise there, *ho?* *Shak.*
Hoa! who's within? *Shak.*

HOAR, *a.* [Sax. *har*; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. חור, *chavar*, white.] 1. White; as, *hoar* frost; *hoar* cliffs.—2. Gray; white with age; hoary; as, a matron grave and *hoar*.

HŌAR, *n.* Hoariness; antiquity.

HŌAR, *v. i.* To become mouldy or musty. [*Lit. us.*]

HŌAR-FROST, *n.* The white particles of ice formed by the congelation of dew or watery vapours.

HŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *hord*, from gathering, hiding, or depositing.] A store, stock, or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; as, a *hoard* of provisions for winter; a *hoard* of money.

HŌARD, or HŌARD'ING, *n.* In *arch.*, the name given to the timber inclosure round a building, when the latter is in the course of erection or undergoing repair.

HŌARD, *v. t.* To collect and lay up a large quantity of any thing; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly; as, to *hoard* grain or provisions; to *hoard* silver and gold. It is sometimes followed by *up*, but without use; as, to *hoard up* provisions.

HŌARD, *v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.

Nor cared to *hoard* for those whom he did breed. *Spenser.*

HŌARDED, *pp.* Collected and laid up in store.

HOARDER, *n.* One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HOARDING, *ppr.* Laying up in store. —2. *a.* Instinctively collecting and laying up provisions for winter; as, the squirrel is a *hoarding* animal.

HOARED,† *a.* Mouldy; musty.

HOARHOUND, *n.* *See* HOREHOUND

HOARINESS, *n.* [from *hoary*] The state of being white, whitish or gray; as, the *hoariness* of the hair or head of old men.

HOARSE, *a.* (hōrs) [Syr. *hars*, to be rough or hoarse.] 1. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold. 2. Rough; grating; discordant; as the voice, or as any sound We say, the *hoarse* raven; the *hoarse* resounding ashore.

HOARSE-SOUNDING, *a.* Making a rough grating sound

HOARSELY, *adv.* With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound.

HOARSENESS, *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice. The parts usually affected are the *arteria aspera*, and the larynx.

HOARSTONE, *n.* [Arm. *harz*, a bound or limit. "In many parts of Great Britain are to be seen certain upright, rude pillars, or massive blocks of stone, which in England are called *hoarstones*, or by a name of nearly the same sound, with all the gradations of dialectical variety. Their appellation in Scotland is the *hare stane*"] A landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.

HOARY, *a* [*See* HOAR] White or whitish; as, the *hoary* willows.—2. White or gray with age; as *hoary* hairs; a *hoary* head.

Reverence the *hoary* head *Dwight.*

3. Mouldy; mossy, or covered with a white pubescence.

HOAX, *n* [Sax *hucse*, or *hucx*, contempt, irony, derision, or W *hoced*, cheat, deceit, juggle, trick.] Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport.

HOAX, *v. t* To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [*A colloquial word, but not elegant.*]

HOAXED, *pp.* Deceived; played a trick upon for sport.

HOAXER, *n.* One that hoaxes

HOAXING, *ppr.* Deceiving; tricking, without malice.

HO'AY, *interj.* A sea term added to an exclamation, in order to attract attention, as, "Main top, *hoay*" It is chiefly used to persons aloft or without the ship.

HOB, *n.* [Perhaps from Sax *hoppan*, to hop] An awkward, clumsy, clownish fellow.—2. A contraction for *Robin*. Also, a sprite from *Robin Good-fellow* —3. The part of a grate on which things are placed in order to be kept warm.

HOB'BISM, *n.* The principles of the sceptical Thomas Hobbes, who considered religion to be a mere engine of state, and man by nature altogether a selfish being.

HOB'BIST, *n.* A follower of Hobbes

HOB'BLE, *v. i.* [W. *hobelu*, to hop, to *hobble*. *See* HOP.] 1. To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp, to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*

2. To walk awkwardly, as when the feet are encumbered with a clog, or with fetters.—3 To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

While you Pindaric truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse. *Prior.*

HOB'BLE,† *v. t.* To perplex.

HOB'BLE, *n.* An unequal halting gait; an encumbered awkward step.

He has a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift.*

2. Difficulty; perplexity.

HOB'BLEDEHOY, *n.* A cant phrase for a boy at the age of puberty.

HOB'BLER, *n.* One that hobbles.

HOB'BLER, *n.* [from *hobby*.] One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armour.

HOB'BLING, *ppr.* Walking with a halting or interrupted step

HOB'BLINGLY, *adv.* With a limping interrupted step

HOB'BY, *n.* [W *hobel*, what stops or starts suddenly. Arm *hoberell*: Fr. *hobereau*] A kind of hawk; a hawk of the lure.

HOB'BY, *n* [Norm. Fr. *hobyn*, and allied to the preceding] 1. A strong active horse, of a middle size, said to have been originally from Ireland; a nag; a pacing horse; a garran. —2. A stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride.—3. Any favourite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight —4. A stupid fellow.

HOB'BYHORSE, *n.* [*tautological.*] A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride. 2. A character in the old May games —3 A stupid or foolish person. —4 The favourite object of pursuit.

HOB'GOBLIN, *n.* [probably W. *hob*, hop, and *goblin*] A fairy; a frightful apparition.

HOBIT, *n.* [Sp. *hobus*, G. *haubitze*] A small mortar, or short gun for throwing bombs [*See* HOWITZER, the common orthography]

HOBLIKE, *a* Clownish; boorish.

HOB'NAIL, *n* [G. *hufnagel*, hoof-nail] 1 A nail with a thick strong head, for shoeing horses 2 A clownish person; in contempt.

HOBNAILED, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough

HOBNOB, *adv.* [Qu. Sax *habban*, *nebban*, have, not have] Take, or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking

HOBOMOK'KO, *n.* Among *American Indians*, an evil spirit.

HO'BOY. *See* HAUTBOY.

Hobson's choice, a vulgar proverbial expression, denoting without an alternative. It is said to have had its origin in the name of a person who let horses and coaches, and obliged every customer to take in his turn that horse which stood next the stable door.

HOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hoh*. *See* HOUGH.] 1. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock.—2. A part of the thigh.

HOCK, } *v. t* To hamstring; to
HOCK'LE, } hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham

HOCK, *n.* [from *Hochheim*, in Germany.] A sort of Rhenish wine; sometimes called *hockamore*.

HOCK'DAY, } *n.* High day; a day of
HOKEDAY, } feasting and mirth, formerly held in England the second Tuesday after Easter, to commemorate the destruction of the Danes in the time of Ethelred.

HOCK'ED, *pp.* Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the tendons of the ham.

HOCK'EY,† *n.* [G. *hoch*, Sax. *heah*, high. Qu.] Harvest-home.

HOCK'HERB, *n.* A plant, the mallows.

HOCK'LE, *v. t.* To hamstring.—2. To mow.

HOCUS PO'CUS, *n.* [W. *hoced*, a cheat or trick, and perhaps *bwg* or *pwca*, a hobgoblin.] A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers. According to some, *hocus pocus* is a corruption of the words *hoc est corpus*, used by the Romish priests in their masses; but this is doubtful.

HOCUS PO'CUS, *v. t.* To cheat.

HOD, *n.* [Fr. *hotte*.] A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick, used in bricklaying. It is fitted with a handle and borne on the shoulder.

HOD'DY, *a.* Well; pleasant; in good spirits.

HOD'DY-DODDY,† *n.* An awkward or foolish person.

HODGE-PODGE, } *n* [Qu. Fr. *hocher*,
HOTCH-POTCH, } to shake, or *hachis*, minced meat.] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [*Vulgar.*] [*See* HOTCHPOT]

HODIERN'AL, *a* [L. *hodiernus*, from *hodie*, *hoc die*, this day.] Of this day; belonging to the present day

HOD'MAN, *n.* A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.—2 A cant term formerly used for a young scholar, admitted from Westminster school to be student in Christ-church college in Oxford

HOD'MANDOD, *n.* A shell fish, otherwise called dodman —2. A shell-snail.

HOE, *n.* (ho.) [G. *haue*; Sw *hacka*, and this is the Dan. *hakke*, G. *hacke*, a mattock; Fr. *houe*. It seems this is from the root of *hack* and *hew*; Sax. *heawian*, G. *hacken*, Sw. *hacka*, Dan. *hakker*, to chop, to hack, to hew; Fr. *houer*.] In *agri* and *gard*, an instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens It is in shape something like an adze, being a plate of iron, with an eye for a handle, which is set at an acute angle with the plate. The *Dutch hoe* differs from the common hand hoe in having the cutting blade set like the blade of a spade. —*Horse hoe*, an instrument with a beam like a plough, and two stilts or handles, in this beam is inserted, instead of a coulter, the end of an iron hoe of the proper breadth to stir the whole surface between the rows or drills of turnips, potatoes, &c., and cut the weeds. It is drawn by a horse, and has generally a small wheel to keep the hoe at a proper depth in the soil

HOE, *v. t.* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; as, to *hoe* the earth in a garden; to *hoe* the beds —2. To clear from weeds; as, to *hoe* turnips; to *hoe* cabbages.

HOE, *v. i.* To use a hoe.

HOED, *pp.* Cleared from weeds, or loosened by the hoe.

HOEING, *ppr.* Cutting, scraping, or digging with a hoe.—2. Clearing of weeds with a hoe.

HOE'ING, *n.* In *agriculture* and *gardening*, the operation of stirring the surface of the soil, cutting off weeds or earthing up plants with the hoe.

HO'FUL,† *a.* [Sax. *hohfull*, *hogfull*; *hoga*, care, and *full*.] Careful.

HOG, *n.* [W. *hwç*, a hog, a push or thrust; Arm. *houch*; probably so named from his snout, or from rooting; Sp. *hocico*, the snout of a beast; *hocicar*, to root.] 1. A swine; a

general name of that species of animal.—2. A castrated ram of a year old.—3. A bullock of a year old.—4. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—5. Among *seamen*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.

HOG, *v. t.* To scrape a ship's bottom under water.—2. [G. *hocken*.] To carry on the back [*Local*.]—3. To cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog. [*Local*.]

HOG, *v. i.* To bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back; as, a ship *hogs* in launching.

HOG'COTE, *n.* [*hog* and *cote*.] A shed or house for swine; a sty.

HOG'GED, *pp.* Scraped under water.—2. Curving; having the ends lower than the middle.

HOG'GEREL, *n.* A sheep of the second year.—2. A two year old ewe.

HOG'GET, *n.* [Norm. *hoget*.] 1. A sheep two years old.—2. A colt of a year old, called also *hog-colt*. [*Local*.]—3. A young boar of the second year.

HOG'GING, *ppr.* Scraping under water.

HOG'GING, *n.* In *ship-building*, the convex appearance, resembling the back of a hog, given to a ship after being first launched, by the drooping of the two extremities, on account of their being less water-borne than the middle.

HOG'GISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy, mean; selfish.

HOG'GISHLY, *adv.* In a brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

HOG'GISHNESS, *n.* Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

HOGH,† *n.* [*See* HIGH.] A hill; a cliff.

HOG'HERD, *n.* [*hog* and *herd*.] A keeper of swine.

HOG'-NUT, *n.* The name of the Carya obcordata, one of the walnut tribe.

HOG'PEN, *n.* [*hog* and *pen*.] A hog-sty.

HOG'-PLUM, *n.* Spondias; a genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Spondiaceæ. The fruit of several species is eatable in the West Indies.

HOG'-RINGER, *n.* One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

HOG'S-BEAN, *n.* [A mere translation of the Gr. Ὑοσκύαμος.] A plant, Hyoscyamus niger, and other species of the genus Hyoscyamus.

HOG'S'-FENNEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Peucedanum. [*See* SULPHUR-WORT.]

HOG'S'-MUSHROOMS, *n.* A plant.

HOGS'HEAD, *n.* [D. *oxhoofd*; G. *oxhoft*; Dan. *oxehoved*; Sw. *oxhufvud*, that is, oxhead. The English orthography is grossly corrupt.] 1. A measure of capacity, containing 63 old wine gallons, or 52½ imperial gallons. The London hogshead of beer was 54 beer gallons; the London hogshead of ale was 48 ale gallons, and the ale and beer hogshead for the rest of England was 51 gallons. All these measures are now set aside.—2. In *America*, this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 110 to 120 gallons; as, a *hogshead* of spirit or molasses.—3. A large cask of indefinite contents.

HOG'S LARD, *n.* The fat of the hog or of swine. It is soft and white, and contains elaine and stearine. Hog's lard is extensively used for ointments.

HOG'SHEARING, *n.* A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

HOG'STEER, *n.* [Sax. *steor*.] A wild boar of three years old.

HOG'STY, *n.* [*hog* and *sty*.] A pen or inclosure for hogs.

HOG'WASH, *n.* [*hog* and *wash*.] Swill; the refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter for swine.

HOG'WEED, *n.* A plant. [*See* HERACLEUM.]

HOHLSPATH, *n.* The mineral otherwise called macle and chiastolite.

HOI'DEN, *n.* [W. *hoeden*, a flirt, a wanton, a coquette.] 1. A rude, bold girl; a romp.—2. A rude, bold man.

HOI'DEN, *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

HOI'DEN, *v. i.* To romp rudely or indecently.

HOI'DENHOOD, *n.* State of being a hoiden.

HOI'DENISH, *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden.

HOIST, *v. t.* [originally *hoise*; but corrupted, perhaps beyond remedy. G. *hissen*; Fr. *hisser*; Arm. *içza*. This appears by the German to be radically the same word as *heat*,—*which see*.] 1. To raise; to lift.

> We'll quickly *hoist* duke Humphrey from his seat. *Shak.*

In *popular language*, it is a word of general application. But the word has two appropriate uses, one by seamen and the other by milkmaids, viz.—2. To raise, to lift or bear upward by means of tackle; and to draw up or raise, as a sail along the masts or stays, or as a flag, though by a single block only.—*Hoist* the main-sail.—*Hoist* the flag.—3. To lift and move the leg backward; a word of command used by milkmaids to cows, when they wish them to lift and set back the right leg.

HOIST, *n.* In *marine language*, the perpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge.—*Hoist* implies also the foremost leeches of stay-sails, and mast-leeches of boom-sails.

HOIST'ED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; drawn up.

HOIST'ING, *ppr.* Raising; lifting.

HOIT, *v. t.* and *i.* [Qu. a corruption of *hight*, or *height*.] To raise; to elevate, to elate, to be in high spirits; to leap and caper.

HOI'TY-TOI'TY, an exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt; equivalent to pshaw!

> *Hoity toity*, what have I to do with dreams? *Congreve.*

HOI'TY-TOI'TY, *a.* Elated; as he is in *hoity-toity* spirits.

HOLC'AD, *n.* [Gr. ὁλκάδες.] In *ancient Greece*, a large ship of burden.

HOL'CUS, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Triandria and order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Gramineæ. The *H. saccharatus* contains a large quantity of sugar, and the *H. odoratus* is celebrated for its fragrance. Two species are found in Britain, known by the name of *soft-grass*.

HÖLD, *v. t.* *pret. held*; *pp. held. Holden pp.* is now chiefly used in law. [Sax. *healdan*; G. *halten*; D. *houden*, *l* suppressed. Gr. κωλύω, to hold or restrain; Heb. כול, *kul*, to hold or contain; Ch. and Syr. to measure, that is, to limit; כלא, *kala*, to confine, restrain, or shut up: Ch. אכל, *akal*, to take, also to eat, to roar, to thunder. [*See* CALL.] The primary sense is, to press, to strain.] 1. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to keep fast; to retain. It rarely or never signifies the first act of seizing or falling on, but the act of retaining a thing when seized or confined. To *grasp*, is to seize, or to keep fast in the hand; *hold* coincides with *grasp* in the latter sense, but not in the former. We *hold* a horse by means of a bridle. An anchor *holds* a ship in her station.—2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. We *hold* an orange in the hand, or a child in the arms.—3. To connect; to keep from separation.

> The loops *held* one curtain to another; Exod. xxxvi.

4. To maintain as an opinion. He *holds* the doctrine of justification by free grace.—5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the mind.

> I *hold* him but a fool. *Shak.*
> The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain; Exod. xx.

6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. Here is an empty basket that *holds* two bushels. This empty cask *holds* thirty gallons. The church *holds* two thousand people.—7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out. A vessel with holes in its bottom will not *hold* fluids.

> They have hewed them out broken cisterns, that can *hold* no water; Jer. ii.

8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain.

> With what arms
> We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
> Of empire. *Milton.*

9. To have; as, to *hold* a place, office, or title.—10. To have or possess by title; as, he *held* his lands of the king. The estate is *held* by copy of court-roll.—11. To refrain; to stop; to restrain; to withhold. *Hold* your laughter. *Hold* your tongue.

> Death! what do'st? O, *hold* thy blow. *Crashaw.*

12. To keep; as, *hold* your peace.—13. To fix; to confine; to compel to observe or fulfil; as, to *hold* one to his promise.—14. To confine; to restrain from motion.

> The Most High.....*held* still the flood till they had passed; 2 Esdras.

15. To confine; to bind; in a legal or moral sense. He is *held* to perform his covenants.—16. To maintain; to retain; to continue.

> But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

17. To keep in continuance or practice.

> And Night and Chaos, ancestors of Nature, *hold*
> Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on.

> Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
> Shall *hold* their course. *Milton.*

19. To have in session; as, to *hold* a court or parliament; to *hold* a council.—20. To celebrate; to solemnize; as, to *hold* a feast.—21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise; as, to *hold* an argument or debate.—22. To sustain; to support.

> Thy right hand shall *hold* me; Ps. cxxxix.

23. To carry; to wield.

> They all *hold* swords, being expert in war; Cant. iii.

24. To maintain; to observe in practice.

> Ye *hold* the traditions of men; Mark vii.

23. To last; to endure. The provisions will *hold* us, till we arrive in port. So we say, the provisions will *last* us; but the phrase is elliptical for will *hold* or last *for* us, the verb being intransitive. —*To hold water*, in *marine language*, to stop a boat in her course, by holding the oars in the water, and bearing the blade, or flat part, strongly against the current made *alongside*, by her passing swiftly through the water.—*To hold forth*, to offer; to exhibit; to propose.

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach. *Locke.*

2. To reach forth; to put forward to view.—*To hold in*, to restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle.—2. To restrain in general; to check; to repress.—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance.—*To hold on*, to continue or proceed in; as, to *hold on a course*.—*To hold out*, to extend; to stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre; Esther v.

2. To propose; to offer.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

3. To continue to do or suffer

† He cannot long *hold out* these pangs *Shak.*

To hold up, to raise; as, *hold up* your head.—2. To sustain; to support.

He *holds* himself *up* in virtue. *Sidney.*

3. To retain; to withhold.—4. To offer; to exhibit. He *held up* to view the prospect of gain.—5. To sustain; to keep from falling.—*To hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off, or to lose ground. In *seamen's language*, a ship *holds her own*, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.—*To hold*, is used by the Irish, for to lay, as a bet, to wager. I *hold* a crown, or a dollar; but this is a vulgar use of the word.

HOLD, *v. i.* To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. This is a sound argument in many cases, but does not *hold* in the case under consideration.

The rule *holds* in lands as well as in other things *Locke*

In this application, we often say, to *hold true*, to *hold good*. The argument *holds good* in both cases. This *holds true* in most cases.—2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. [*Lit. us.*] *Shak.*

3. To last; to endure. We now say, to *hold out*.—4. To continue.

While our obedience *holds*. *Milton*

5. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. The rope is strong; I believe it will *hold*. The anchor *holds* well.—6. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held* From weeping. *Dryden*

7. To stick or adhere. The plaster will not *hold*.—*To hold forth*, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.—*To hold in*, to restrain one's self. He was tempted to laugh; he could hardly *hold in*.—2. To continue in good luck. [*Unusual.*]—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.—*To hold of*, to be dependent on; to derive title from.

My crown is absolute, and *holds of* none. *Dryden.*

To hold on, to continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* many years. *Swift.*

2. To keep fast hold; to cling to.—3. To proceed in a course; Job xvii.—*To hold on*, in *marine language*, is to haul back the hind part of any cable, or other rope, which is heaved round by the capstan or windlass, or drawn in by the purchase of a tackle.—*To hold out*, to last; to endure; to continue. A consumptive constitution may *hold out* a few years. He will accomplish the work if his strength *holds out*.—2. Not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued. The garrison still *held out*.—*To hold to*, to cling or cleave to; to adhere.

Else he will *hold to* the one, and despise the other; Matt. vi.

To hold under, or *from*, to have title from; as, petty barons *holding under* the greater barons.—*To hold with*, to adhere to; to side with; to stand up for. —*To hold the plough*, to direct or steer a plough by the hand in tillage.—*To hold together*, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union.—*To hold up*, to support one's self; as, to *hold up* under misfortunes.—2. To cease raining; to cease, as falling weather; used impersonally. It *holds up*; it will *hold up*.—3. To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast. But we now say, to *keep up*.—*To hold a wager*, to lay, to stake, or to hazard a wager. *Hold*, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still.

HOLD, *n.* A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; any act or exertion of the strength or limbs which keeps a thing fast and prevents escape. Keep your *hold*; never quit your *hold*. It is much used after the verbs to *take*, and to *lay*; to *take hold*, or to *lay hold*, is to seize. It is used in a literal sense; as, to *take hold* with the hands, with the arms, or with the teeth; or in a figurative sense.

Sorrow shall *take hold* on the inhabitants of Palestina, Ex. xv.

Take fast *hold* of instruction; Prov iv

My soul *took hold* on thee. *Addison*

2. Something which may be seized for support; that which supports.

If a man be upon a high place, without a good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Power of seizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shak.*

5. A prison; a place of confinement.

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* till the next day; Acts iv.

6. Custody; safe keeping.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

7. Power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another, or in governing his conduct.

Fear—by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Tillotson.*

Gives fortune no more *hold* of him than is necessary. *Dryden*

8. Lurking-place; a place of security; as, the *hold* of a wild beast.—9. A fortified place; a fort; a castle; often called a *strong hold*; Jer li.—10. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck. In a vessel of one deck, the whole interior space from the keel or floor to the deck. That part of the *hold* which lies abaft the main-mast is called the *after-hold*; that part immediately before the main-mast, the *main hold*; that part about the fore-hatchway, the *fore-hold*.—11. In *music*, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed. It is called also a *pause*.

HOLDBACK, *n.* Hinderance; restraint.

HOLDER, *n.* One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms. —2. A tenant; one who holds land under another.—3. Something by which a thing is held.—4 One who owns or possesses; as, a *holder* of stock; or shares in a joint concern.—5. In *ships*, one who is employed in the hold.

HOLDERFORTH, *n.* A haranguer; a preacher.

HOLDFAST, *n.* A thing that takes hold; a catch; a hook; a long nail, with a flat short head, for securing objects to a wall. A *holdfast*, among *carpenters*, is the name of a very useful tool employed, not only by carpenters, but by other mechanics for holding fast their work upon the bench, whilst being operated upon. It usually consists of a round bar of iron, thickening a little upwards, and bent at the upper end almost into a right angle, and flattened. The lower end goes into an oblique hole bored in the bench; and if a piece of wood, or any other article, is wanted to be secured, it is placed under the holdfast, and a few strokes of the hammer are sufficient to make it bite firmly; that is, hold the article fast.

HOLDING, *ppr.* Stopping; confining restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering; maintaining, &c.

HOLDING, *n.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior. 1. In *Scots feudal law*, *holding* is a term used to signify the tenure or nature of the rights given by the superior to the vassal. It expresses the service due to the superior, and ascertains by a single word, as by the word *feu* or *blanch*, the state of the connection between the superior and vassal. When it is said that a person holds feu, it is equivalent to saying that he holds his lands for payment of a sum of money yearly, or for a yearly payment in grain; and *blanch* means a mere elusory duty, as a penny Scots. Two species of *holdings* are now extinct, viz., *ward-holding* and *mortification*. The modern holdings are either feu or blanch. [*See* those terms] 2. The burden or chorus of a song.—3. Hold; influence; power over.

HOLE, *n.* [Sax. *hol*; G. *höhle*; D. *hol*; Basque, *chiloa*; Gr. κοιλος, γυαλος. Qu. Heb. חלל *halal*, or Ar. *gala*.] 1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial. It may differ from a rent or fissure in being wider. A cell; a den; a cave or cavern in the earth; an excavation in a rock or tree; a pit, &c.; Is. xi.; Ezek. viii.; Nah. ii.; Matt. viii. —2. A perforation; an aperture; an opening in or through a solid body, left in the work, or made by an instrument.

Jehoiada took a chest, and bored a *hole* in the lid of it; 2 Kings xii.

3. A mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging.—4. An opening or means of escape; a subterfuge; in the vulgar phrase, he has a *hole* to creep out at. —*Arm-hole*, the arm-pit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person.—2. An opening in a garment for the arm.

HOLE, *v. i.* To go into a hole.

HOLE, *v. t.* To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in; as, to *hole* a post for the

insertion of rails or bars.—3. To drive into a bag, as in billiards.

HOL'IBUT. *See* HALIBUT.

HO'LIDAM, *n.* [*holy* and *dame*.] Blessed lady; an ancient oath.

HOL'IDAY, *n.* [*holy* and *day*.] A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival intended to celebrate some event deemed auspicious to the welfare of a nation; particularly an anniversary festival, devoted to religious solemnities; as, Christmas *holidays*.—2. A day of joy and gayety.—3. A day of exemption from labour; a day of amusement.

HOL'IDAY, *a.* Pertaining to a festival; as, a *holiday* suit of clothes.

HO'LILY, *adv.* [from *holy*.] Piously; with sanctity.—2. Sacredly; inviolably; without breach. [*Ill. us.*]

HO'LINESS, *n.* [from *holy*.] The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; sanctity. *Applied to the Supreme Being*, holiness denotes perfect purity or integrity of moral character, one of his essential attributes.

Who is like thee, glorious in *holiness*? Exod. xv.

2. *Applied to human beings*, holiness is purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; piety; moral goodness, but not perfect.

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities. *Rogers.*

3. Sacredness; the state of any thing hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; *applied to churches or temples*.—4. That which is separated to the service of God.

Israel was *holiness* unto the Lord; Jer. ii.

5. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors.

HOL'ING, *n.* [from *hole*.] In *arch.*, the operation of piercing the plates to receive the nails.—2. The undermining of beds of coal.

HOL'ING-AXE, *n.* A narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.

HOL'LA, or HOL'LOA, *n.* A shout.

HOL'LA, } *v. i.* [Sax. *ahlowan*.] To
HOL'LO, } call out or exclaim; to shout or cry aloud. [*See* HALLOO.]

HOL'LA, } An exclamation to some
HOL'LO, } one at a distance, in order
HOL'LOA, } to call attention. Among *seamen*, it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to, I hear, and am ready.

HOL'LAND, *n.* Fine linen manufactured in Holland.

HOL'LANDER, *n.* A native of Holland.

HOL'LANDISH, *a.* Like Holland.

HOL'LANDS, *n.* A better sort of gin imported from the Continent.

HOL'LEN. *See* HOLLY.

HOL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *hol*; G. *hohl*; Arm. *goullo*, or *houllu*, emptied. *See* HOLE.] 1. Containing an empty space, natural or artificial, within a solid substance; not solid; as, a *hollow* tree; a *hollow* rock; a *hollow* sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it; Exod. xxvii.

2. Sunk deep in the orbit; as, a *hollow* eye.—3. Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; as, a *hollow* roar.—4. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound; as, a *hollow* heart; a *hollow* friend. *Hollow* used as an adverb, in the phrase "to beat one *hollow*," seems to be a corruption of *Wholly*.—*Hollow spar*, the mineral called also chiastolite.

HOL'LOW, *n.* A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity; as, the *hollow* of the hand.—2. A place excavated; as, the *hollow* of a tree.—3. A cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad open space in any thing.—4. A pit.—5. Open space of any thing; a groove; a channel; a canal.—6. In *arch.*, a concave moulding about a quadrant, sometimes called a *casement*.

HOL'LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *holian*.] To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.

Trees rudely *hollowed* did the waves sustain. *Dryden.*

HOL'LOW, *v. i.* To shout. [*See* HOLLA and HOLLO.]

HOL'LOW, *adv.* He carried it *hollow*; that is, he gained the prize without difficulty. To beat one *hollow* is to beat one completely. In this sense the word *hollow* seems to be a corruption of *wholly*. (*Colloq.*)

HOL'LOWED, *pp.* Made hollow; excavated.

HOL'LOW-EYED, *a.* Having sunken eyes.

HOL'LOW-HEARTED, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound and true; of practice or sentiment different from profession.

HOL'LOWING, *ppr.* Making hollow; excavating.

HOL'LOWLY, *adv.* Insincerely; deceitfully.

HOL'LOWNESS, *n.* The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.—2. Insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

HOL'LOW-NEWEL, *n.* In *arch.*, an opening in the middle of a staircase. It is used in contradistinction to a solid newel, which has the ends of the steps built into it. In the hollow-newel the ends of the steps next the hollow are unsupported, the other ends being only supported by the surrounding wall of the staircase. [*See* NEWEL.]

HOL'LOW-QUOINS, *n.* In *arch.*, the piers of stone or bricks made behind the lock-gates of canals.

HOL'LOW-ROOT, *n.* A plant, tuberous moschatel, or inglorious, constituting the genus Adoxa; a low plant, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; hence it is sometimes called *musk-crowfoot*.

HOL'LOW-SQUARE, *n.* In the *milit art*, a body of foot-soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle.

HOL'LOW-WALL, *n.* A wall built in two thicknesses, leaving a cavity between, either for saving materials, or for preserving a uniform temperature in apartments.

HOL'LY, *n.* [Sax. *holegn*; D. *hulst*; perhaps L. *ilex*, for *hilex*. In Welsh, the corresponding word is *celyn*, from the root of *celu*, to conceal, L. *celo*. The *ilex*, in Sw. is called iron oak.] A plant of the genus Ilex, the *I. aquifolium*, Linn., and the only British species of Ilex. Class Tetrandria, and order tetragynia; nat. order Aquifoliaceæ. The common holly, or holm, or hulver, of which there are many varieties, when allowed time, and not shortened by cutting off the top-shoots, grows from 20 to 30 feet high; the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a grayish smooth bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating each of the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which



Holly (Ilex aquifolium).

turn to a beautiful red about Michaelmas. This plant is a beautiful evergreen, and excellently adapted for hedges and fences, as it bears clipping. The wood is hard and white, and is much employed for turnery work, for drawing upon, for knife handles, &c. Of the bark, bird-lime is made by macerations, and in England the houses and churches at Christmas are adorned with the leaves and berries, a relic probably of Druidism.—*Knee-holly*, a plant, the butcher's broom, of the genus Ruscus.—*Sea-holly*, a plant, of the genus Eryngium.

HOL'LYHOCK, *n.* [Sax. *holihoc*.] A plant of the genus Althæa, the *A. rosea* of Cavanille, belonging to the nat. order Malvaceæ. It is originally a native of China, but is now one of the principal ornaments of our gardens. There are nearly twenty varieties, characterized by the tints of yellow, red, purple, and dark purple, approaching to black. The leaves are said to yield a blue colouring matter not inferior to indigo.

HOL'LY-ROSE, *n.* A plant.

HOLM, or HOLME, *n.* [A. Sax. *holm*, a river island.] The evergreen oak; the Quercus ilex.—2. An islet, or river island.—3. A low flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.—*Holm* is frequently joined with other syllables in names of places, as *Stepholme*, *Flatholme*.

HOLM'ITE, *n.* A variety of carbonate of lime; so called from Mr. Holme, who analyzed it.

HOL'OCAUST, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, and καυστος, burnt, from καιω, to burn.] A burnt-sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire; a species of sacrifice in use among the Jews and some pagan nations.

HOL'OGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, and γραφω, to write.] A deed or testament written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.

HOLOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

HOLOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, all, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer.

HOLOPTY'CHUS, *n.* A genus of fossil sauroid fishes discovered in the coal formation.

HOLOS'TEUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Triandria, and order trigynia of Linn.; nat. order, Alsinaceæ. The species are annuals; *H. umbella-*

tum is known in Britain by the name of umbelliferous mouse-ear, or jagged chickweed.

HOLOTHU'RIA, *n.* A zoophite belonging to the order pedicellata, and class Echinodermata.

HŌLP, HOLPEN, the antiquated *pret.* and *pp.* of *help.*

HŌLSTER, *n.* [Sax. *heolster*, a hiding-place or recess; Port. *coldre;* from *holding*, or *concealing*, L. *celo*, Sax. *helan.*] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the fore part of his saddle.

HŌLSTERED, *a.* Bearing holsters; as, a *holstered* steed.

HŌLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt*, Ir. *coillte*, W. *cellt*, a wood, from the root of Sax. *helan*, L. *celo*, W. *celu*, to hide, to keep close.] A wood or woodland. obsolete, except in poetry, and as a termination of names of places in England, derived from their situation in a wood.

HO'LY, *a.* [Sax. *halig;* G. and D. *heilig;* from the root of *heal*, *hold*, *whole*, and *all;* Sax. *hal*, G. *heil*, Dan. *heel*, whole. *See* HEAL and HOLD. The sense is *whole*, entire, complete, sound, unimpaired.] 1. Properly, whole, entire, or perfect, in a moral sense. Hence, pure in heart, temper, or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections. Applied to the Supreme Being, *holy* signifies perfectly pure, immaculate and complete in moral character; and man is more or less *holy*, as his heart is more or less sanctified, or purified from evil dispositions. We call a man *holy*, when his heart is conformed in some degree to the image of God, and his life is regulated by the divine precepts. Hence, *holy* is used as nearly synonymous with good, pious, godly.

Be ye *holy;* for I am *holy;* 1 Pet. i.

2. Hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use, or to the service or worship of God; a sense frequent in Scripture; as, the *holy* sabbath; *holy* oil; *holy* vessels; a *holy* nation; the *holy* temple; a *holy* priesthood.—3. Proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes; as, *holy* zeal. 4. Perfectly just and good; as, the *holy* law of God. 5. Sacred; as, a *holy* witness. *Holy of holies*, in *scripture*, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high-priest once a year.—*Holy Ghost*, or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the sanctifier of souls.—*Holy war*, a war undertaken to rescue the holy land, the ancient Judea, from the infidels; a crusade; an expedition carried on by Christians against the Saracens in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries; a war carried on in a most *unholy* manner. —*Holy-water*, in *the church of Rome*, salted water consecrated by the priest, and used in various rites and ceremonies; as in baptism, the consecration of relics, churches, &c.—*Holy-water-font*, a basin for holding holy-water.—*Holy-water-stone*, in *Roman catholic churches*, the basin for holy-water, usually of stone or marble, placed near the entrance into the church, sometimes under a niche attached to the wall, or to a pillar, and called a stoup; sometimes on a pedestal standing detached from the wall, but always placed either in the porch or just within the door.

HO'LY ALLIANCE, *n.* A league formed among certain of the principal sovereigns of Europe, after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo; on the proposal, it is said, of the emperor Alexander of Russia. It arose from the religious feeling which was prevalent at that period, of deliverance from French domination, which was considered as a consequence of the French revolution, and Napoleon as an incarnation of evil. The act of this alliance is said to have been sent by Alexander, in his own hand-writing, to the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia, and signed by them. It consisted of a declaration, that in accordance with the precepts of the Gospel, the principles of justice, charity, and peace should be the basis of their internal administration, and of their international relations, and that the happiness and religious welfare of their subjects should be their great object. All the European sovereigns finally became members of the holy alliance, and it soon became apparent that this alliance was connected with the determination of those sovereigns to support existing governments throughout Europe by the declaration of November, 1819, and to check the liberal spirit then breaking out all over the Continent. Afterwards the Congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona established the character of the alliance, to which the war of France, or rather of the Bourbons, against Spain in 1823, gave additional illustration. Since the secession of England and France the alliance can scarcely be said to have any active existence.

HO'LY-CROSS DAY, *n.* The fourteenth of September.

HOL'YDAY. *See* HOLIDAY.

HO'LY GRASS. *See* HIEROCHLOE.

HO'LY OFFICE, *n.* The name given to the popish inquisitions or tribunals established in the 12th and 13th centuries for the purpose of extirpating the rebellious members of the church, and extending the papal power.

HO'LY-ONE, *n.* An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis. 2. An appellation of Christ; Is. xliii.—3. One separated to the service of God; Deut. xxxiii.

HO'LY-ROOD, *n.* The holy cross.

HO'LY-ROOD DAY, *n.* A festival observed by Romanists in memory of the exaltation of our Saviour's cross. It is from this circumstance that the royal palace in Edinburgh has derived its appellation.

HO'LY-STONE, *n.* A stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships; so called in derision, it is said, from the dislike of seamen to use it.

HO'LY-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea. The blessed thistle, *Centaurea benedicta.*

HO'LY-THURSDAY, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK, *n.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Saviour is commemorated.

HO'LY-WRIT, *n.* The sacred scriptures.

HOM'AĠE, *n.* [Fr. *hommage;* from L. *homo*, man.] 1. In *feudal law*, the submission, loyalty, and service which a tenant promised to his lord or superior, when first admitted to the land which he held of him in fee; or rather the act of the tenant in making this submission, or being invested with the fee. The ceremony of doing *homage* was thus performed. The tenant, being ungirt and uncovered, kneeled and held up both his hands between those of the lord, who sat before him, and there professed that "he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb and earthly honour," and then received a kiss from his lord.—2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet. *Dryden.*

3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.

HOM'AĠE, *v. t.* To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.

HOM'AĠEABLE, *a.* Subject to homage.

HOM'AĠER, *n.* One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage.

HOMBERG'S PYROPHORUS. A spontaneously inflammable compound, discovered early in the last century by Homberg. It is formed of alum, calcined with an equal weight of brown sugar or flour.—*Homberg's phosphorus*, a phosphorescent compound obtained by fusing chloride of calcium.—*Homberg's salt*, boracic acid, first obtained in a separate state by Homberg.—*Homberg's sedative*, the name given to boracic acid, first obtained by Homberg.

HOME, *n.* [Sax. *ham;* G. and D. *heim;* Gr. κωμη: properly, a house, a close place or place of rest. Hence, *hamlet*, Fr. *hameau*, Arm. *hamell.* The primary sense is probably to inclose, to cover, or to make fast. Derivatives in G. D. Sw. and Dan. signify secret, close; and we say, to bring *home* arguments, that is, press them close; to drive *home* a nail, &c. If the radical sense is close, it may be from the same root as Ar. *hamai*, to cover. *See* CHEMISTRY.] 1. A dwelling house; the house or place in which one resides. He was not at *home.*

Then the disciples went away again to their own *home;* John xx.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life. *Dryden.*

2. One's own country. Let affairs at *home* be well managed by the administration.—3. The place of constant residence; the seat.

Flandria, by plenty, made the *home* of war. *Prior.*

4. The grave; death; or a future state.

Man goeth to his long *home;* Eccles. xii.

5. The present state of existence.

Whilst we are at *home* in the body, we are absent from the Lord; 2 Cor. v.

At home, at one's own house or lodgings.—*At home, in anything*, to be conversant or familiar with.

HOME, *a.* Close; severe; poignant; as, a *home* thrust.

HOME, *adv.* [This is merely elliptical, *to* being omitted. 1. To one's own habitation; as, in the phrases, go *home*, come *home*, bring *home*, carry *home.*—2. To one's own country. *Home* is opposed to *abroad*, or in a foreign country. My brother will return *home* in the first ship from India.—3. Close; closely; to the point; as, this consideration comes *home* to our interest, that is, it nearly affects it. Drive the nail *home*, that is, drive it close. To haul *home* the top-sail sheets, in *seamen's language*, is to draw the bottom of the top-sail *close* to the yard-arm by means

of the sheets. An anchor is said to come *home*, when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current, &c.

HŌMEBORN, *a.* Native; natural.—2. Domestic; not foreign.

HŌME-BOUND, } *a.* Bound
HŌMEWARD-BOUND, } or directing the course homeward, or to one's native land.

HŌMEBRED, *a.* Native; natural; as, *homebred* lusts.—2. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign; as, *homebred* evil.—3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong *Dryden*

HOMEBUILT, *a.* Built in our own country.

HŌMEDRIVEN, *a.* Driven home, as a blow; driven closely.

HOMEDWELLING, *a.* Dwelling at home.

HOMEFELT, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private; as, *homefelt* joys or delight.

HŌMEKEEPING, *a.* Staying at home.

HŌMELESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.

HŌME'LILY, *adv.* Rudely; inelegantly.

HŌMELINESS, *n.* [from *homely.*] Plainness of features; want of beauty. It expresses less than *ugliness.*—2 Rudeness; coarseness; as, the *homeliness* of dress or of sentiments.

HŌMELOT, *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion house stands.

HŌMELY, *a.* [from *home.*] Of plain features; not handsome; as, a *homely* face. It expresses less than *ugly.*

Let time, which makes you *homely*, make you wise.

2. Plain; like that which is made for common domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant; as, a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare.

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Pope.*

HŌMELY, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely; as, *homely* dressed. [*Lit. us*]

HŌMELYN, *n.* A fish.

HŌMEMADE, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture; made either in private families, or in one's own country.

HOMEOPATHE'IAN, } *a.* Pertaining
HOMEOPATHET'IC, } to homeopathy or homœopathy.

HOMEOPATHET'ICALLY, *adv.* In the method of homeopathy.

HOMEO'PATHIST, *n.* A believer in homeopathy.

HOMEO'PATHY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια.] The doctrine or theory of curing diseases by producing in the patient affections similar to those of the disease. Also written *Homœopathy,—which see.*

HO'MER, } *n.* A Hebrew measure
CHO'MER, } containing seventy-five gallons and five pints, wine measure.

HOMER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

HŌMESICKNESS, *n* In *med*, *nostalgia;* a disease arising from a natural feeling of grief at a separation from the paternal home and native soil. It often attacks men of great sensibility who go to a different climate (especially from a mountainous to a champaign country) and are surrounded by different scenery, without active occupation. It commences by a deep melancholy, and often terminates fatally.

HŌMESPEAKING, *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking.

HŌMESPUN, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture.—2. Not made in foreign countries.—3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant; as, a *homespun* English proverb; a *homespun* author.

HŌMESPUN, *n.* A course, unpolished, rustic person.

HŌMESTALL, } *n.* The place of a
HŌMESTEAD, } mansion house; the inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion.—2. Native seat; original station or place of residence.

We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the rivers Volga and Ural. *Tooke.*

HŌMEWARD, or HŌMEWARDS, *adv* [Sax. *ham* and *weard*] Toward home; toward one's habitation, or toward one's native country.

HŌMEWARD-BOUND, *a.* Destined for home; returning from a foreign country to the place where the owner resides; as, the *homeward-bound* fleet. We spoke a brig *homeward-bound.*

HOM'ICIDAL, *a.* [from *homicide.*] Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

HOM'ICIDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *homicidium ; homo*, man, and *cædo*, to strike, to kill.] 1. The killing of one man or human being by another. Homicide is of three kinds, *justifiable, excusable,* and *felonious ; justifiable,* when it proceeds from unavoidable necessity, without an intention to kill, and without negligence; *excusable,* when it happens from misadventure, or in self-defence; *felonious,* when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion. Self-murder also, is felonious homicide. Homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter. In *Scots law*, *felonious homicide* is termed *culpable homicide.* [*See* CULPABLE.]—*Homicide* committed from malice and forethought, constitutes the crime of murder.—2. A person who kills another; a manslayer.

HOMILET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικος,
HOMILET'ICAL, } from ὁμιλεω, to converse in company] 1 Pertaining to familiar intercourse; social; conversable; companionable —2. *Homiletic theology*, a branch of practical theology, which teaches the manner in which ministers of the gospel should adapt their discourses to the capacities of their hearers, and pursue the best methods of instructing them by their doctrines and examples. It is also called *pastoral* theology.

HOM'ILIST, *n.* One that preaches to a congregation.

HOM'ILY, *n.* [Fr. *homelie;* Sp *homilia;* Gr. ὁμιλια, from ὁμιλεω, to converse in company, ὁμιλος, a company or assembly.] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; or a plain, familiar discourse on some subject of religion, such as an instructor would deliver to his pupils, or a father to his children. The Greek homily signified a familiar discourse like the Latin *sermo*, and discourses delivered in the Christian church took these denominations, to intimate that they were not harangues like those of profane orators. The ancient homily was also sometimes a conversation: the prelate talking to the people and interrogating them, and they in their turn answering and interrogating him. In *modern use in the church of England,* the term *homily* is applied to one of the two series of plain doctrinal discourses called The First and Second Books of Homilies, the former of which, ascribed to Cranmer, appeared in 1547; the latter, said to be by Jewell, in 1563. They were originally meant to be read, in default of regular sermons, in such remote or poor localities as had no regular clergyman; and to avoid heterodoxy.—In the *Scottish universities*, an exercise prescribed to students of theology. It generally consists of a plain familiar discourse upon some text of scripture, explaining and enforcing some precept or duty. The same kind of exercise is prescribed by presbyteries to candidates for licence, and for the office of the ministry.

HOM'MOC, *n.* [corruption of *hummock*, Lat. *humus*, earth] A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees.

HOM'MONY, *n.* [Indian.] In *America*, maize hulled and broken, but course, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

HOMOCEN'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, and κεντρον.] Having the same centre, the same as *concentric.*

HOMOCHRO'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, like, and χρωμα, colour] A term employed in *bot.* when all the florets in the same flower-head are of the same colour.

HOMODRO'MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, of the same kind, like, similar, and δρομος, a race, a course, ὁμοδρομος, running in the same course, running together.] In *mech.*, a term formerly applied to levers of the 2nd and 3rd kind, in which the power and weight are on the same side of the fulcrum, and consequently move in the same direction. [*See* LEVER.] In *bot.*, applied to the cases in which the spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches of a plant is similar, that is, when the spires run in the same direction. When the spires run in different directions the term *heterodromous* is applied.

HOMŒOMER'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιομερεια, similarity of parts.] Having, or teaching the doctrine of sameness of parts. —*Homœomeria* was the name given to the physical theory of Anaxagoras, a Grecian philosopher who flourished in the fifth century B.C. According to this theory, every material substance is made up of infinitely small parts similar to itself.

HOMŒO'PATHIC, *a.* Relating to homœopathy; as, *homœopathic* remedies.

HOMŒO'PATHY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπαθεια, similar or like state of feeling] A mode of treating diseases, which consists in the administration of a medicine which is capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease which it is desired to cure.

HOMO'GAMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, like, and γαμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, a term applied to grasses, when all the florets of the spikelets of the same individual are hermaphrodite: also, applied to composite plants, when all the florets of a flower-head are hermaphrodite.

HOMOGE'NEAL, } *a.* [Fr. *homogene;*
HOMOGE'NEOUS, } Gr. ὁμογενης: ὁμος, like, and γενος, kind.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature. Thus we say, *homogeneous* particles, elements, or principles; *homogeneous* bodies.—*Homogeneal light*, is that whose rays are all of the same colour, and have the same degree of refrangibility and reflexibility.—*Homogeneal numbers*, those of the same kind and nature.—*Homogeneal surds*, such as

have one common radical part; as, 27, 3.—*Homogeneous attraction*, the attraction of aggregation.

HOMOGE'NEALNESS, } *words not to*
HOMOGENE'ITY, } *be encouraged; equivalent to*

HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature.

HOM'OGENY, *n.* Joint nature.

HOMOIOP'TOTON, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιος, like, and πτωσις, falling.] A figure in rhetoric in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case or a tense of like sound.

HOMOL'OGATE, *v. t.* [It. *omologare*; Fr. *homologuer*; Gr. ὁμολογεω: ὁμος, like, and λεγω, to speak.] To approve; to allow. [*A term in Scotch law.*]

HOMOLOGA'TION, *n.* A technical expression in *Scots law*, signifying an act by which a person approves of a deed; the effect of which approbatory act is, to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated.

HOMOL'OGOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, similar, and λογος, proportion.] Proportional to each other; a term in geometry, applied to the corresponding sides and angles of similar figures; as, *homologous* angles, *homologous* sides.

HOM'ONYMS, *n.* Words which agree in sound but differ in signification; as, the substantive "bear," and the verb "bear."

HOMON'YMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμος: ὁμος, like, and ονομα, name.] Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations, or may be applied to different things.

HOMON'YMOUSLY, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

HOMON'YMY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμια. *See* SUPRA.] Ambiguity; equivocation; sameness of name where there is a difference of meaning.

HOMOOUS'IANS, HOMOIOUS'IANS, *n.* Names by which the orthodox and Arian parties were distinguished in the great controversy upon the nature of Christ in the 4th century; the former word signifying that the nature of the Father and the Son is the same; the latter, that they are similar.—*Omoousian* [Gr. ὁμοουσιος] is derived from ὁμος, the same, and ουσια, being; *homoiousian* [ὁμοιουσιος] from ὁμοιος, similar, and ουσια.

HOMOPH'ONOUS, *a.* In *music*, of the same pitch, or unisonal. Two or more sounds are said to be *homophonous*, when they are exactly of the same pitch.—*Homophonous words, or syllables*, in *language*, are words, or syllables, having the same sound, although expressed in writing by various combinations of letters.

HOMOPH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. ὁμος, like, and φωνη, sound.] Likeness of sound. Among the Greeks, a kind of music performed in unison, in opposition to *antiphony*.

HOMOP'TERA, *n.* [Gr. ὁμος, similar, and πτερον, a wing.] One of the sections into which the class Insecta is divided according to Latreille. The insects of this section have the wing-covers generally deflexed, of the same consistence throughout, the antennæ mostly short and terminated by a bristle, and the body convex and thick. The section is divided into seven families; Cicadidæ, Fulgoridæ, Cercopidæ, Psyllidæ, Thripidæ, Aphidæ, Coccidæ.

HOMOP'TEROUS, *a.* Belonging to the section *Homoptera*.

HOMOT'ONOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, like, and τονος, tone.] Equable; of the same tenor; applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.

HOM'OTROPAL, *a.* [Gr. ὁμος, and τρεπω, to turn.] In *bot.*, a term used in describing the direction of bodies, to denote any one having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight.

HOMOU'SIAN, *a.* [Gr. ὁμουσιος.] Having the same essence; essential.

HONE, *n.* [Sw. *hen*, a hone; Sax. *hænan*, to stone. The word is found in the Greek ακονη: and in two dialects of the Burman empire, *hin*, *heen*, signifies a stone. Asiat. Researches, 5. 228. We find the word also in the Syriac, *ahana*, a hone, coticula, Lapis Lydius Cast. Hept. 213.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge, and particularly for setting razors. The stones used for this purpose are a variety of talky slate, containing particles of quartz when these particles are exceedingly minute, and the slate possesses a certain degree of hardness, with a uniform consistence, it yields hones of the best quality. [We do not in general call a *hone* a *whetstone*. The latter is a stone of coarse grit. *See* the word.]

HONE, *v. t.* To rub and sharpen on a hone; as, to *hone* a razor.

HONE,† *v. i.* To pine; to long. [Qu. W. *hawn*, eager.]

HON'ED, *pp.* Sharpened on a hone.

HONE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Sison.

HON'EST, *a.* (on'est) [Fr. *honnête*, for *honeste*; from L. *honestus*, from *honos*, *honour*.] 1. Upright, just; fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness and fraud; acting and having the disposition to act at all times according to justice or correct moral principles; *applied to persons.*

> An *honest* man 's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*
>
> An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no farther to his health. *Temple.*

2. Fair; just; equitable; free from fraud; as, an *honest* transaction; an *honest* transfer of property.—3. Frank; sincere; unreserved; according to truth; as, an *honest* confession.—4. Sincere; proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object; as, an *honest* inquiry after truth; an *honest* endeavour; *honest* views or motives.—5. Fair; good; unimpeached.

> Seek seven men of *honest* report; Acts vi.

6. Decent; honourable, or suitable

> Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men; Rom. xii.

7. Chaste; faithful.

> Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shak.*

HON'EST,† *v. t.* (on'est.) To adorn; to grace.

HONES'TATE,† *v. t.* To honour.

HONESTA'TION,† *n.* Adornment; grace.

HON'ESTLY, *adv.* (on'estly.) Uprightly; justly; with integrity and fairness; as, a contract *honestly* made.—2. With frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise; according to truth; as, to confess *honestly* one's real design.—3. By upright means; with upright conduct; as, to live *honestly*.—4. Chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity.

HON'ESTY, *n.* (on'esty.) [Fr. *honnêteté*; L. *honestas*.] 1. In *principle*, an upright disposition; moral rectitude of heart; a disposition to conform to justice and correct moral principles, in all social transactions. In *fact*, upright conduct; an actual conformity to justice and moral rectitude.—2. Fairness; candour; truth; as, the *honesty* of a narrative.—3. Frank sincerity. *Honesty* is chiefly applicable to social transactions, or mutual dealings in the exchange of property.

HON'ESTY, *n. Lunaria biennis*, a plant belonging to the cruciferous tribe.

HON'EY, *n.* (hun'y.) [Sax. *hunig*; G. *honig*.] 1. A sweet vegetable juice, collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in cells of the comb in hives. Honey, when pure, is of a moderate consistence, of a whitish colour, tinged with yellow, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable smell, soluble in water, and becoming vinous by fermentation. In *medicine*, it is useful as a detergent and aperient. It is supposed to consist of sugar, mucilage, and an acid.—2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

> The king hath found,
> Matter against him, that for ever mars
> The *honey* of his language. *Shak.*

3. A word of tenderness; sweetness; sweet one.—*Honey-pore*, the pore in flowers which secretes honey.—*Honey-scales*, the scales in flowers which secrete honey.—*Honey-spots*, the spots in flowers which secrete honey.

HON'EY,† *v. t.* To talk fondly.—2. To sweeten.

HON'EY-BAG, *n.* The stomach of a honey-bee.

HON'EY-BERRY, *n.* The fruit of a species of Melicocca.

HON'EY-COMB, *n.* A substance of a firm, close texture, formed by bees into hexagonal cells for repositories of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young. In the casting of iron or other metals, when the work is not solid, but cellular or spongy, it is termed *Honey-comb*.

HON'EY-COMBED, *a.* Having little flaws or cells; as, cast metal when not solid.

HON'EY-DEW, *n.* A sweet saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. It is said there are two species; one secreted from the plants, and the other deposited by a small insect called the aphis, or vine-fretter. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honey-dew.

HON'EYED, *a.* Covered with honey.—2. Sweet; as, *honeyed* words.

HON'EY-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Melianthus.

HON'EY-GNAT, *n.* An insect.

HON'EY-GUIDE, *n.* A species of Cuckoo, found in Africa, which will conduct persons to hives of wild honey.

HON'EY-HÄRVEST, *n.* Honey collected.

HON'EYLESS, *a.* Destitute of honey.

HON'EY-LOCUST, *n.* A plant, the three-thorned Acacia, of the genus Gleditschia.

HON'EY-MOON, } *n.* The first
HON'EY-MONTH, } month after marriage.

HON'EY-MOUTHED, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

HON'EY-STALK, *n.* Clover-flower.

HON'EY-STONE. *See* MELLITE.

HON'EY-SUCKLE, *n.* The *Lonicera*, Linn. A beautiful genus of flower-

ing and climbing shrubs, natives of Britain, America, China, and the south of Europe. Class Pentandria, and



Honey suckle Lonicera caprifolium).

order monogynia; nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. It is known also by the name of Woodbine. The *L. caprifolium* (pale perfoliate honey-suckle, or woodbine). *L. periclymenum* (common honey-suckle) and *L. xylosteum* (upright fly honey-suckle) are well-known British plants. The bark of *L. corymbosa* is used for dyeing black in Chili; and the berries of *L. cærulea* are a favourite food of the Kamtchadales.

HON'EY-SUCKLED, *a.* Covered with honey-suckles.

HON'EY-SWEET, *a.* Sweet as honey.

HON'EY-TONGUED, *a.* Using soft speech.

HON'EY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cerinthe, the *C. major*, Linn. These plants are European annuals and biennials, belonging to the nat. order Boraginaceæ.

HONG, *n.* A company of Chinese merchants at Canton, who formerly had the exclusive privilege of dealing with Europeans.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame be to him that evil thinks.

HON'IED. [*Ill.*] *See* HONEYED.

HONORA'RIUM, *n* [L. an acknowledgment, recompense, fee.] A term used almost synonymously with *fee*, and applied at present chiefly to the fees tendered to professors in universities, and to medical and other professional gentlemen, for their services. It was originally applied solely to the salaries of the great officers of state.

HON'OUR, or **HON'OR,** *n.* (on'or.) [L. *honor, honos;* Fr. *honneur.*] 1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation.

A prophet is not without *honour*, except in his own country; Matt. xiii.

2. A testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions; as, the *honours* of war; military *honours;* funeral *honours;* civil *honours.*—3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction.

I have given thee riches and *honour*; 1 Kings iii.

Thou art clothed with *honour* and majesty; Ps. civ.

In doing a good thing, there is both *honour* and pleasure. *Franklin.*

4. Reverence; veneration; or any act by which reverence and submission are expressed, as worship paid to the Supreme Being.—5. Reputation; good name; as, his *honour* is unsullied.—6. True nobleness of mind; magnanimity; dignified respect for character, springing from probity, principle, or moral rectitude; *a distinguishing trait in the character of good men.*—7. An assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness, springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle; as, shall I violate my trust? Forbid it *honour*.—8. Any particular virtue much valued; as, bravery in men, and chastity in females.—9. Dignity of mien; noble appearance.

Godlike erect, with native *honour* clad. *Milton.*

10. That which honours; he or that which confers dignity; as, the chancellor is an *honour* to his profession. —11. Privileges of rank or birth; *in the plural.*

Restore me to my *honours.* *Shak.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a slave, or if you will, a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. That which adorns; ornament; decoration.

The sire then shook the *honours* of his head. *Dryden.*

14. A noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king *in capite.*—*Honours*, in *games*, the four highest cards, the ace, king, queen, and jack.—*On* or *upon my honour*, words accompanying a declaration, which pledge one's honour or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the house of lords, in their judicial capacity, give their verdict *on their honour.*—*Laws of honour*, certain rules by which society in general, and especially that portion of it called *fashionable*, has tacitly consented to regulate its proceedings, any deviation from which is accompanied by expulsion from its pale. They are founded on a regard to reputation, and require a punctilious attention to decorum in external deportment, but admit of the foulest violations of moral duty.—*An affair of honour*, a dispute to be decided by a duel, or a single combat.—*Word of honour*, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without entailing indelible disgrace on the violator.—*A point of honour*, a scruple arising from delicacy of feeling, which determines the actions of a man on particular occasions.—*Debts of honour*, those debts which are contracted and paid solely on honourable grounds.—*Court of honour*, a court for regulating and settling matters relating to the laws of honour, and for correcting encroachments in matters of court armour, precedency, &c. It was formerly a court of chivalry, and was said to be the fountain of martial law. The term *honour* was formerly the style of a man of rank, generally as *your honour, his honour;* but it is now distinctively conferred on the vice-chancellors and the master of the rolls.—*Maids of honour*, ladies in the service of European queens, whose business it is to attend the queen when she appears in public. In England they are six in number, with a salary of £300 each. —*Honour-point*, in *her.*, is that next above the centre of the escutcheon, dividing the upper part into two equal portions.

HON'OUR, or **HON'OR,** *v. t.* (on'or.) [L. *honoro;* Fr. *honorer;* Sp. *honrar;* It. *onorare.*] 1. To revere; to respect; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to.

Honour thy father and thy mother; Ex. xx.

2. To reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for, in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore.

That all men should *honour* the Son, even as they *honour* the Father; John v.

3. To dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt. Men are sometimes *honoured* with titles and offices, which they do not merit.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to *honour*; Esth. vi.

4. To glorify; to render illustrious.

I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host; Ex. xiv.

5. To treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life. The troops *honoured* the governor with a salute.—6. In *com.*, to accept and pay when due; as, to *honour* a bill of exchange.

HON'OURABLE, or **HON'ORABLE,** *a.* [L. *honorabilis;* Fr. *honorable.*] 1. Holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble.

Shechem was more *honourable* than all the house of his father; Gen. xxxiv.

Many of them believed; also of *honourable* women who were Greeks...not a few; Acts xvii.

2. Possessing a high mind; actuated by principles of honour, or a scrupulous regard to probity, rectitude or reputation. He is an *honourable* man.—3. Conferring honour, or procured by noble deeds; as, *honourable* wounds. —4. Consistent with honour or reputation. It is not *honourable* to oppress the weak, or to insult the vanquished. —5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem.

Marriage is *honourable* in all; Heb. xiii.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honour, or with testimonies of esteem; as, an *honourable* burial. —7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful; as, an *honourable* motive. Nothing can be *honourable* which is immoral.—8. Not to be disgraced.

Let her descend; my chambers are *honourable*. *Shak.*

9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair. His intentions appear to be *honourable.*—10. An epithet of respect or distinction; as, the *honourable* house; the *honourable* gentleman.—11. Becoming men of rank and character, or suited to support men in a station of dignity; as, an *honourable* salary.

HON'OURABLENESS, or **HON'ORABLENESS,** *n.* The state of being honourable; eminence; distinction.—2. Conformity to the principles of honour, probity, or moral rectitude; fairness; *applied to disposition or to conduct.*

HON'OURABLY, or **HON'ORABLY,** *adv.* With tokens of honour or respect. The man was *honourably* received at court.—2. Magnanimously; generously; with a noble spirit or purpose. The prince *honourably* interposed to prevent a rupture between the nations.—3. Reputably; without reproach.

Why did I not more *honourably* starve? *Dryden.*

HON'ORARY, *a.* Conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; as, an *honorary* degree; an *honorary* crown.—2. Possessing a title or place

without performing services or receiving a reward; as, an *honorary* member of a society.

HON'ORARY, *n.* A lawyer's fee.—2. The salary of a professor in any art or science.

HON'OURED, or HON'ORED, *pp.* Respected; revered; reverenced, elevated to rank or office; dignified; exalted; glorified; accepted and paid, as a bill of exchange.

HON'OURER, or HON'ORER, *n.* One that honours; one that reveres, reverences or regards with respect.—2. One who exalts, or who confers honours.

HON'OURING, or HON'ORING, *ppr.* Respecting highly; reverencing; exalting; dignifying; conferring marks of esteem; accepting and paying, as a bill

HON'OURING, or HON'ORING, *n.* The act of giving honour.

HON'OURLESS, or HON'ORLESS, *a.* Destitute of honour; not honoured.

HOOD, in *composition*, Sax. *had, hade*, G. *heit*, D. *heid*, as in *manhood, childhood*, denotes state or fixedness, hence quality or character, from some root signifying to set, Sax *hadian*, to ordain. It is equivalent to the termination *ness* in English, and *tas* in Latin; as *goodness;* G. *gutheit; brotherhood*, L. *fraternitas*.

HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *hod;* W. *hod.* Qu. from the root of *hut* or *hide*.] 1. A covering for the head used by females, and deeper than a bonnet.—2. A covering for the head and shoulders used by monks; a cowl.—3. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry.—4. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it.—5. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree.—6. A low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump.—*Hood of starling*, the coping or covering of the starling of a bridge.

HOOD, *v. t.* To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood.

The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crowned. *Pope.*

2. To cover; to blind.

I'll *hood* my eyes. *Shak.*

3. To cover.

And *hood* the flames. *Dryden.*

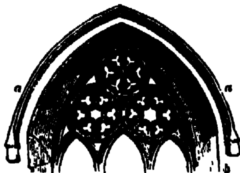
HOOD'ED, *pp.* Covered with a hood; blinded. In *her.*, the hawk or other bird of prey, is said to be *hooded* when borne with a hood over the head; a covering used in falconry.

HOOD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a hood

HOOD'LESS, *a.* Having no hood.

HOOD'MAN BLIND,† *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blindman's buff.

HOOD'-MOULDING, *n.* In *arch.*, the



Hood Moulding, *a a* Hampton Poyle, Oxfordshire.

upper and project ng moulding of the arch, over a Gothic door or window, &c.; called also label, drip, or weather-moulding.

HOOD'-WINK, *v. t* [*hood* and *wink*.] To blind by covering the eyes.

We will blind and *hood-wink* him. *Shak.*

2. To cover; to hide

For the prize I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hood wink* this mischance. *Shak.*

3. To deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.

HOOD'-WINKED, *pp.* Blinded; deceived.

HOOD'-WINKING, *ppr.* Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving.

HOOF, *n.* [Sax. *hof;* G. *huf;* Sw. *hof*, a hoof, and a measure. 1. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c.—2. An animal; a beast.

He had not a single *hoof* of any kind to slaughter. *Washington.*

HOOF, *v. i* To walk as cattle. [*Lit. us.*]

HOOF'-BOUND, *a.* A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame.

HOOF'ED, *a.* Furnished with hoofs

Of all the *hoofed* quadrupeds the horse is the most beautiful *Grew.*

HOOF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hoofs.

HOOF'-TREAD, *n.* The tread of a hoof; a track.

HOOK, *n* [Sax. *hoc;* D. *haak;* G. *haken;* W. *hwg;* Heb. חכה, *haka*] 1. A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding and sustaining any thing; as a *hook* for catching fish; a tenter-*hook;* a chimney-*hook;* a pot-*hook*, &c. There are several kinds of hooks of different shapes and sizes used at sea; as boat-*hooks*, breast-*hooks*, can-*hooks*, cat-*hooks*, foot *hooks*, or futtocks, &c—*Hook and butt*, the scarfing, or laying the two ends of timbers over each other.—*Draught-hooks*, large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, two on each side—*Loof-hooks*, a tackle with two hooks, for pulling down the sail, and assisting the tackles in a large sail and stiff gale.—*Hook-pins*, in *arch.*, taper iron pins, only with a *hook*-head, to pin together the frame of a roof or floor. They are also termed *draw-bore-pins*.—*Hook and eye*, a kind of simple fastening.—2. A snare; a trap.—3. [W. *hoc*, a scythe.] A curving instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for cutting or lopping.—4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post. Whence the phrase, to be *off the hooks*, to be unhinged, to be disturbed or disordered.—5. A forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel.—6. A catch; an advantage. [*Vulgar.*]—7. In *husbandry*, a field sown two years running. [*Local.*]—*By hook and by crook*, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. [*Familiar.*]

HOOK, *v. t.* To catch with a hook; as, to *hook* a fish.—2. To seize and draw, as with a hook.—3. To fasten with a hook.—4. To entrap; to insnare.—5 To draw by force or artifice.—*To hook on*, to apply a hook; to join to

HOOK, *v. i.* To bend; to be curving.

HOOK'AH, *n.* A Turkish pipe, in which the smoke of tobacco is made to pass through water for the sake of cooling it.



Hookah.

HOOK'ED, *a.* Bent into the form of a hook; curvated. The claws of a beast are *hooked*.—2. Bent; curvated; aquiline; as, a *hooked* nose.

HOOK'ED, *pp.* Caught with a hook fastened with a hook.

HOOK'EDNESS, *n.* A state of being bent like a hook.

HOOKE'RIA, *n.* A genus of British mosses, so called in honour of Hooker.

HOOK'ER, *n.* A Dutch vessel so called.

HOOK'ING, *ppr.* Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook.

HOOK'NOSED, *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

HOOK'Y, *a.* Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

HOOP, *n* [D. *hoep, hoepel.*] 1. A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c, or for other similar purposes. Wooden hoops are usually made by splitting an oak or hickory sapling into two parts; but sometimes they are made of thin splints of other woods.—2. A piece of whalebone in the form of a circle or ellipsis,



Lady attired in Hooped dress.

used formerly by females to extend their petticoats; a farthingale.—3. Something resembling a hoop; a ring; any thing circular.—*Clasp-hoops*, for masts, are hoops hinged in the centre, and fastened together in the fore-locks through mortises cut at the ends.

HOOP, *v. t.* To bind or fasten with hoops; as, to *hoop* a barrel or puncheon.—2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround.

HOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *heafian, heofian*, to howl, to lament, to weep; also *hweopan*,

to *whip*, to *weep*, to howl, to *whoop;* the latter is written also *weopan, wepan*, to *weep;* Goth. *wopyan*, to *whoop*. The Sax. *heafian* seems to be connected with *heave*, and the sense is probably to raise or throw the voice. Whether *heafian* and *hweopan* are radically the same word, is not certain; most probably they are, and *whoop* and *weep* are evidently the same. *Weeping*, in rude ages, is by howling or loud outcries. *See* WHOOP, the same word differently written.] To shout; to utter a loud cry, or a particular sound, by way of call or pursuit.

HOOP, *v. t.* To drive with a shout or outcry.—2. To call by a shout or hoop.

HOOP, *n.* A shout; also, a measure, equal to a peck. [Sw. *hof.*]—2. The hoopoe.

HOOP'ED, *pp.* Fastened with hoops.

HOOPER, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

HOOP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with hoops. —2. Crying out; shouting.

HOOP'ING-COUGH, *n* A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

HOOP'OE, HOOP'OO, *n.* [Fr. *huppe*, the hoopoe, and a tuft; *huppé*, tuft ed; or L. *upupa, epops;* Gr. ἔποψ.] A bird of the genus Upupa, *U. epops*, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure.

HOOT, *v. i.* [W. *hwd* or *hwt*, a taking off, off, away; *hwtiaw*, to take off, to push away, to *hoot*, and *udaw*, to howl or yell; Fr. *huer*, a contracted word; hence, *hue*, in *hue* and *cry*] 1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

> Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden*

2. To cry as an owl.

> The clamorous owl that nightly *hoots*. *Dryden.*

HOOT, *v. t.* To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt.

> Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat. *Swift.*

HOOT, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt.

HOOT'ED, *pp.* Driven with shouts of contempt.

HOOT'ING, *ppr.* Shouting in contempt.

HOOT'ING, *n.* A shouting; clamour.

HOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hoppan;* G. *hüpfen;* W. *hobelu*, to hop, to hobble. It has the elements of *caper.*] 1. To leap, or spring on one leg; *applied to persons.* —2. To leap; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds.

> *Hopping* from spray to spray. *Dryden.*

3. To walk lame; to limp; to halt. [We generally use *hobble.*]—4.† To move by leaps or starts, as the blood in the veins.—5. To spring; to leap; to frisk about.—6 To dance.

HOP, *n.* A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring.—2. A dance. [*Colloquial.*]

HOP, *n* [D. *hop;* G. *hopfen;* probably *hoop*, from winding.] A plant of the genus Humulus, the *H. lupulus;* it belongs to the class Diœcia, and order pentandria; nat. order Urticaceæ. The female flowers, which grow in strobili or catkins, are used for imparting a bitter flavour to malt liquors, for the purpose of preserving them from fermentation. The hop plant is a perennial indigenous to Britain and different parts of Europe, it requires to be cultivated with great care, and a full crop of hops is not produced till the fourth or fifth year after planting. The hops when mature are picked by hand, and carried to a drying kiln, dried, and packed into bags or pockets. In order to keep hops for two or three years, they require to be powerfully compressed and put into much closer canvas bags than when they are to be immediately sent to market. The culture of hops was first introduced into England from Flanders in the reign of Henry VIII The most extensive plantations are in



Hop (Humulus lupu'us).

Kent, Sussex, and Herefordshire.—*Hop poles*, poles or stakes annually inserted at the roots of hop plants for their stems to turn around.

HOP, *v. t.* To impregnate with hops.

HOP, *v i.* To pick hops.

HOP'BIND, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.

HOP'OAST, *n.* In *Kent*, a kiln for drying hops

HOP'-PICKER, *n.* One that picks hops.

HOP'-TREFOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Medicago, the *M. lupulina*, Linn. It very nearly resembles the common yellow clover, and is abundant in waste grounds and cultivated fields. It is distinguished from trefoil by its twisted legume.

HOP'VINE, *n.* The stalk of hops.

HOP'-YARD, HOP'-GARDEN, *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

HOPE, *n.* [Sax. *hopa;* D. *hoop;* G. *hoffnung.* Qu. L. *cupio.* The primary sense is to extend, to reach forward.] 1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. *Hope* differs from *wish* and *desire* in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. *Hope* therefore always give pleasure or joy; whereas *wish* and *desire* may produce or be accompanied with pain and anxiety.

> The hypocrite's *hope* shall perish; Job viii.
> He wish'd, but not with *hope*. *Milton.*
> Sweet *hope!* kind cheat! *Crashaw.*
> He that lives upon *hope*, will die fasting. *Franklin.*

2. Confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good; as, a *hope* founded on God's gracious promises; *a scriptural sense.* A well-founded scriptural *hope* is, in our religion, the source of ineffable happiness.—3. That which gives hope; he or that which furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good. The *hope* of Israel is the Messiah.

> The Lord will be the *hope* of his people; Joel iii.

4 An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty, but grounded on substantial evidence. The Christian indulges a *hope* that his sins are pardoned. In *phrenology*, *hope* is reckoned one of the sentiments proper to man. Its organ is situated before *conscientiousness*, on each side of *veneration*. Its function is to produce the sentiment of *hope* in general, or the tendency to anticipate the fulfilment of what the other faculties may desire. When its energy predominates it leads to credulity and rash speculation, and when it is deficient, there is a tendency to despondency.

HOPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hopian;* G. *hoffen;* D. *hoopen*, to hope, and to heap.] 1. To cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.

> *Hope* for good success. *Taylor.*
> Be sober and *hope* to the end; 1 Pet. i.
> *Hope* humbly then, with trembling pinions soar. *Pope.*

2. To place confidence in; to trust in with confident expectation of good.

> Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? *Hope* thou in God; Ps. xlii.

HOPE, *v. t.* To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained. But as a transitive verb, it is seldom used, and the phrases in which it is so used are elliptical, *for* being understood.

> So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear,
> Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

HOPE,† *n.* A sloping plain between ridges of mountains.

HOPED, *pp.* Desired with expectation.

HOPE-DESERTED, *a.* Deserted by hope; hopeless.

HOPEFUL, *a.* Having qualities which excite hope; promising or giving ground to expect good or success; as, a *hopeful* youth; a *hopeful* prospect.—2 Full of hope or desire, with expectation.

> I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempt would encourage you to the trial of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

HOPEFULLY, *adv.* In a manner to raise hope; in a way promising good. He prosecutes his scheme *hopefully.*—2. In a manner to produce a favourable opinion respecting some good at the present time. The young man is *hopefully* pious.—3. With hope; with ground to expect.

HOPEFULNESS, *n.* Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable.

HOPELESS, *a.* Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; despairing.

> I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*. *Shak.*

2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable; desperate; as, a *hopeless* condition.

HOPELESSLY, *adv.* Without hope.

HOPELESSNESS, *n.* A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

HOPER, *n.* One that hopes.

HOPING, *ppr.* Having hope; indulging desire of good with the expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable.—2. Confiding in.

HOPINGLY, *adv.* With hope or desire of good, and expectation of obtaining it.

HOP'LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, from ὅπλον, a weapon.] In *ancient Greece*, a heavy-armed soldier.

HOP'PED, *pp.* Leaped on one leg, danced.—2. Impregnated with hops.

HOP'PER, *n.* [*See* HOP.] One who hops, or leaps on one leg.—2. Properly, a wooden trough or shoe through which grain passes into a mill; so named from its moving or shaking. But we give the name to a box or frame of boards, which receives the grain before it passes into the trough, and also to a similar box which receives apples for conducting them into a mill.—3. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

HOP'PER BOY, *n.* In *mills*, a rake moving in a circle to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls.

HOP'PERS, *n.* A play in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

HOP'TING, *ppr.* Leaping on one leg; dancing.—2. Impregnating with hops.

HOP'PING, *n.* A dancing; a meeting for dancing.

HOP'PING, *n.* The act of picking hops.

HOP'PLE, *v. t.* To tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; as, to *hopple* an unruly horse.

HOP'PO, *n.* In *China*, an overseer of commerce.

HO'RAL, *a.* [L. *hora*, an *hour*. *See* HOUR.] Relating to an hour, or to hours.

HO'RALLY,† *adv.* Hourly.

HO'RARY, *a.* [L. *horarius;* Fr. *horaire;* from L. *hora*, hour.] 1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; as, the *horary* circle.—*Horary circles* are hour lines or circles marking the hours on globes, dials, &c.—*Horary motion*, the motion or space moved through in an hour. The *horary motion* of the earth, is the arc which it describes in an hour, which is 15°.—2. Continuing an hour.

HORDE, *n.* [D. *horde*, a clan, and a hurdle; G. *horde*, a clan, and a pen or fold. This seems to be the Sax. *heord*, a herd.] A company of wandering people dwelling in tents or waggons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle. Such are some tribes of the Tartars in the north of Asia. A horde usually consists of fifty or sixty tents.

HORD'EIN, or **HORD'EINE,** *n.* [from L. *hordeum*, barley.] A peculiar vegetable product found in barley. It is a starchy matter, and seems to be a mixture of the starch lignine, and husks, which constitutes barley-meal.

HOR'DEUM, *n.* The genus of plants to which the corn called barley belongs. [*See* BARLEY.] Class Triandria, and order digynia, Linn.; nat order Gramineæ. Fifteen species have been distinguished by professor Kunth; in addition to which there are many varieties. The species are found wild in various parts both of the Old and New World. Three inhabit Britain. *H. murinum*, *H. pratense*, and *H. maritimum*. *Hordeum distichon* is the two-rowed barley, *H. vulgare*, the four-rowed barley; while *H. hexastichon* is the six-rowed barley called bear or bigg, which is often cultivated in the Highlands of Scotland, and in other parts, and used for distillery purposes.

HÖREHOUND, *n.* [Sax. *hara-hune*, white hune.] The name of several plants of different genera; class Didynamia, order gymnospermia, and nat. order Labiatæ. The common white horehound belongs to the genus Marrubium, the *M. vulgare*. It grows on waste places, and by way sides; it is frequent in England, but less common in Scotland. The flowers are small and almost white, the smell is aromatic, and the flavour bitter. It has been much in use for coughs and asthmas. The black or stinking horehound belongs to the genus Ballota. It grows on waste places near towns and villages. The flowers are purple, and the whole plant is fetid.

HORI'ZON, *n.* [Gr. ὁρίζων, from ὁρίζω, to bound, ὅρος, a limit.] The line that terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth; or a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts or hemispheres; the upper hemisphere which is visible, and the lower which is hid. The horizon is *sensible*, and *rational* or *real*. The sensible, apparent, or visible horizon, is a lesser circle of the sphere, which divides the visible part of the sphere from the invisible. It is eastern or western; the eastern is that wherein the sun and stars rise; the western, that wherein they set. The rational, true, or astronomical horizon, is a great circle whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir. This horizon would bound the sight, if the eye could take in the whole hemisphere.—*Horizon of a globe*, the broad wooden circular ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles, which contain the months and days of the year; the corresponding signs and degrees of the ecliptic, and the thirty-two points of the compass.—*Artificial horizon*, a contrivance intended to be employed in taking altitudes with Hadley's quadrant on land. For this purpose the surface of a fluid (generally mercury) is used. By optics it is shown that the angle subtended at the eye by a star, and its image in a fluid, is double of the star's altitude: this angle then being measured and halved, the altitude of the star is found.—*Dip of the horizon.* [*See* DIP.]

HORIZON'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it.—2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level; as, a *horizontal* line or surface.—3. Near the horizon; as, *horizontal* misty air.—*Horizontal dial*, a dial drawn on a plane parallel to the horizon, having its gnomon or style elevated according to the altitude of the pole of the place for which it is designed.—*Horizontal plane*, that which is parallel to the horizon or not inclined to it.—*Horizontal distance*, is that estimated in the direction of the horizon.—*Horizontal plane*, in *persp.*, a plane parallel to the horizon, passing through the eye and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—*Horizontal line*, in *persp.*, a straight line drawn through the principal point parallel to the horizon; or it is the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes.—*Horizontal cornice*, in *arch.*, the level part of the cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.—*Horizontal projection*, the projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon.—*Horizontal range* or *level range* of a projectile, is the distance at which it falls on or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation.—*Horizontal parallax*. [*See* PARALLAX.]—*Horizontal leaf*, in *bot.*, a leaf the upper surface of which makes a right angle with the stem.—*Horizontal root*, one which lies horizontally on the ground, as in Polypodium.

HORIZON'TALLY, *adv.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level; as, a ball carried *horizontally*.

HORIZONTAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being horizontal.

HORN, *n.* [Sax. *horn;* G. Sw and Dan. *hörn;* Sw. *horn*, a corner; W. *corn*, a horn, cornel, a corner; L. *cornu;* Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. קרן, *keren*. The sense is, a shoot, a projection.] 1. A hard substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds; usually projecting to some length and terminating in a point. Horns are generally bent or curving, and those of some animals are spiral. They serve for weapons of offence and defence. The substance of horns is gelatinous, and in Papin's digester it may be converted into jelly. Horn is an animal substance, chiefly membraneous, consisting of coagulated albumen, with a little gelatine and phosphate of lime. The horns of deer possess exactly the properties of bone, and are composed of the same constituents, only the proportion of cartilage is greater.—2. A wind instrument of music, made of horn; a trumpet. Such were used by the Israelites. [*See* FRENCH HORN, BUGLE.]—3. In *modern times*, a wind instrument made of metal.—4. An extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent.—5. The feeler or antenna of an insect.—6. The feeler of a snail, which may be withdrawn; hence, to *pull* or *draw in the horns*, is to repress one's ardour, or to restrain pride.—7. A drinking-cup; horns being used anciently for cups.—8. A winding stream.—9. *Horns*, in *the plural*, is used to characterize a cuckold. He wears the *horns*.—10. In *scripture*, *horn* is a symbol of strength or power.

> The *horn* of Moab is cut off; Jer. xlviii.

Horn is also an emblem of glory, honour, dignity.

> My *horn* is exulted in the Lord; 1 Sam. ii.

In *Daniel*, *horn* represents a kingdom or state.—*To put to the horn*, in *Scots law*, is to denounce as a rebel; to outlaw a person for not appearing in the court to which he is summoned. This is done by a messenger-at-arms, who proceeds to the cross of Edinburgh, and amongst other formalities gives three blasts with a *horn*, by which the person is understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king for contempt of his authority. Hence, the origin of the phrase.—11. In *arch.*, a name sometimes given to the Ionic volute.

HORN, *v. t.* To bestow horns on; to cuckold.

HORN'BEAK, *n.* A fish. [*See* HORNFISH.]

HORN'BEAM, *n.* [*See* BEAM.] A genus of plants. [*See* CARPINUS.]

HORN'BILL, *n.* Buceros, a very singular genus of birds, combining the characters of several other families, but having abundant peculiarities of their own, by which they are distinguished from all the other genera of birds. Their most remarkable character is the bill, which is not only of very large size in itself, but is studded with excrescences, which sometimes equal in size the bill itself, and which are always of considerable extent above. They are about the size of a turkey, but have a much slenderer body. The

colour is black, with the tail white, crossed by a black bar. They are natives of Africa, India, &c.


Hornbill (Buceros rhinoceros).

HORN'BLENDE, *n.* [G. *horn* and *blende*.] A mineral of several varieties, called by Haüy *amphibole*. It is sometimes in regular distinct crystals; more generally the result of confused crystallization, appearing in masses, composed of laminæ, acicular crystals or fibres, variously aggregated. Its prevailing colours are black and green. It enters largely into the composition and forms a constituent part of several of the trap rocks, and appears to connect the primary with the volcanic. Its chief constituents are silica, magnesia, and alumina.

HORN'BLENDE SCHIST, *n.* A slaty variety of hornblende, generally including felspar and grains of quartz; it is of a dark green or black colour.

HORNBLEN'DIC, *a.* Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende.

HORNBLOWER, *n.* One that blows a horn.

HORN'BOOK, *n.* The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters; so called from the horn covering placed over the page in use to prevent thumbing. [*Now little used.*]

HORN'-DISTEMPER, *n.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn.

HORN'ED, *a.* Furnished with horns; as, *horned* cattle.—2. Shaped like a crescent, or the new moon. In *her.*, animals borne with horns are said to be *horned* of such a metal or colour, when the horns differ in tincture from the animal itself, or from the proper colour of such horns.

HORN'EDNESS, *n.* The appearance of horns.

HORNED POND-WEED, *n.* *Zannichellia*, Linn.; a genus of plants of the class Monœcia, and order triandria; nat. order Fluviales. The *Z. palustris*, or common horned pondweed, is found in Britain.

HORNED-POPPY, *n.* The Glaucium of Tournefort, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Papaveraceæ. *G. luteum* is found in Britain.

HORN'ER, *n.* One who works or deals in horns.—2. One who winds or blows the horn.

HORN'ET, *n.* [Sax. *hyrnet*, *hyrnete*; G. *hornisse*.] An insect of the genus Vespa or wasp, *Vespa crabro*. It is much larger and stronger than the wasp, and its sting gives severe pain. This insect constructs a nest of leaves or other substances which resemble brown paper of a light colour. This is attached to the branches of trees, and often of the size of a half-peck measure.

HORN'FISH, *n.* The gar-fish or sea-needle, of the old genus Esox.

HORN'FOOT, *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed.

HORN'IFY, *v. t.* To bestow horns upon. [*Not us., or vulgar.*]

HORN'ING, *n.* Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent.

HORN'ING, *n.* In *Scots law*, a writing issuing under the king's signet at the instance of a creditor against his debtor, commanding him in the king's name to pay or perform, within a certain time, under pain of being declared rebel and put in prison. [*See* CAPTION.]

HORN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat like horn, hard.

HORN'ITO, *n.* [L. *fornare*, Sp. *horno*.] An oven.

HORN'LEAD, *n.* Chloride of lead.

HORN'LESS, *a.* Having no horns.

HORN-MAD, *a.* Outrageous; stark mad; perhaps in allusion to an animal that is raised to fury and pushes with the *horn*.

HORN'-MERCURY, or HORN'-QUICKSILVER, *n.* Protochloride of mercury or calomel, so called by the older chemists, because when fused it puts on a horny appearance. For the same reason chloride of silver and chloride of lead were named *horn-silver* and *hornlead*.

HORN'OWL, } *n.* A familiar name
HORN'ED OWL, } applied to several species of owls, having two tufts of feathers on the head supposed to resemble horns. This name is, however, more especially appropriated to the Great-eared owl, Hornowl or Eagleowl


Eagle or Hornowl (Bubo maximus).

(*Bubo maximus*). It inhabits the north of Europe, but is rare in this country. It feeds on the larger sorts of game, as fawns, hares, grouse, &c. The female is larger than the male, and produces two or three white eggs.

HORN'PIPE, *n.* An instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe with horns at the ends; one to collect the wind blown from the mouth; the other to carry off the sounds as modulated by the performer. [W. *pip-corn*.]—2. An air or tune generally of triple time, with six crotchets in a bar; four to the descending beat, and two to the ascending. The well-known tune *The College Hornpipe*, is of duple measure. Such tunes were no doubt originally composed for the instrument that bears the same name.—3. The name of a sprightly dance supposed to have originated in England. For the performance of this dance British sailors have long been celebrated.

HORN'SHAVINGS, *n.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer.

HORN'SILVER, *n.* Chloride of silver.

HORN'SLATE, *n.* A gray or siliceous stone.

HORN'SPOON, *n.* A spoon made of horn.

HORN'STONE, *n.* A siliceous stone, a subspecies of quartz. It is divided by Jameson into splintery, conchoidal, and wood-stone. [*See* CHERT.]

HORN'WORK, *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

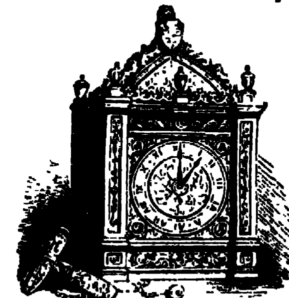
HORN'WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, the Ceratophyllum, Linn.; class Monœcia, and order polyandria; nat. order Ceratophylleæ. Two species, perennials, are found in Britain.

HORN'WRACK, *n.* A species of coralline. [*See* CORALLOID.]

HORN'Y, *a.* Consisting of horn or horns.—2. Resembling horn.—3. Hard; callous.—*Horny matter* in the animal system occurs in two forms, *membranous*, and *compact*. The former constitutes the epidermis and the epithelium, or the lining membrane of the vessels of the intestines, and of the pulmonary cells. The latter forms hair, horn, nails, &c.: horny matter contains proteine.

HOROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, hour, and γραφω, to write.] 1. An account of hours.—2. The art of constructing dials.

HO'ROLOGE, *n.* [Fr. *horologe*; L. *horologium*; Gr. ὡρολογιον; ὡρα, hour, and λεγω, to tell.] A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day. [*This word has fallen into disuse.*]


Horologe presented by Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn.

HOROLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the horologe, or to horology.

HOROLOGIOG'RAPHER, *n.* A maker of clocks or dials.

HOROLOGIOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling.

HOROLOGIOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, hour, λογος, discourse, and γραφω, to describe.] An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, of the art of constructing dials.

HOROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρολογιον: ὡρα, hour, and λεγω, to indicate. *See* HOROLOGE.] The art of constructing machines for measuring and indicating portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c.

HOROMET'RICAL, *a.* [from *horometry*.] Belonging to horometry, or to the measurement of time by hours and subordinate divisions.

HOROM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. ὡρα, hour and μετρον, measure.] The art or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

HOROP'TER, *n.* [Gr. ὁρος, and οψ, the eye.] In *optics*, a straight line drawn through the point where the two optic

axes meet, and parallel to that which joins the centres of the two eyes, or the two pupils.

HOR'OSCOPE, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. ὡροσκοπος: ὡρα, hour, and σκοπεω, to view or consider.] 1. In *astrol.*, a scheme or figure of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.—2. The degree or point of the heavens arising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event.

HOR'OSCOPY, *n.* The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.

HOR'RENT, *a.* [L. *horrens*. *See* HORROR.] Bristled; standing erect as bristles; pointing outward.

With bright emblazoury and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

HOR'RIBLE, *a.* [L. *horribilis* See HORROR.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; as, a *horrible* figure or sight; a *horrible* story.

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round. *Milton.*

HOR'RIBLENESS, *n* The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadfulness; terribleness; hideousness.

HOR'RIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly; as, *horribly* loud; *horribly* afraid.

HOR'RID, *a.* [L. *horridus*. *See* HORROR.] 1. That does or may excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; as, a *horrid* spectacle or sight; *horrid* sympathy.—2. Rough; rugged. [*This is the literal and primary sense.*]

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. *Dryden.*

3. Shocking; very offensive; *a colloquial sense.*

HOR'RIDLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

HOR'RIDNESS, *n.* The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; enormity.

HORRIF'IC, *a.* [L. *horrificus*.] Causing horror.

HOR'RIFIED, *a.* or *pp.* Made horrible; struck with horror.

HOR'RIFY, *v. t.* [L. *horror* and *facio*.] To make horrible; to strike with horror.

HORRIPILA'TION, *n.* A sensation of motion or creeping of the hair of the head in connection with shaking, or resulting from sudden fright.

HORRIS'ONOUS, *a.* [Lat. *horrisonus*; *horreo*, to shake, and *sonus*, sound] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

HOR'ROR, *n.* [L. from *horreo*, to shake or shiver, or to set up the bristles, to be rough.] 1.† A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. This ague is usually accompanied with a contraction of the skin into small wrinkles, giving it a kind of roughness.—2. An excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; terror; a shuddering with fear; but appropriately, terror, or a sensation approaching it, accompanied with hatred or detestation. *Horror* is often a passion compounded of fear and hatred, or disgust. The recital of a bloody deed fills us with *horror*.

A *horror* of great darkness fell on Abram; Gen. xv.

Horror hath taken hold on me, because of the wicked that forsake thy law; Ps. cxix.

3. That which may excite horror or dread; gloom; dreariness.

And breathes a browner *horror* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. Dreadful thoughts.—5 Distressing scenes; as, the *horrors* of war or famine.—*Horror of a vacuum*, among *the ancient philosophers*, an imaginary principle, to which they ascribed the ascent of water in pumps and other similar phenomena, which are known to be occasioned by the simple weight or pressure of the atmosphere.

HOR'ROR-STRICKEN, *a.* Struck with horror.

HORS DE COMBAT. (hōre de combä.) [Fr.] Disabled to fight; rendered useless.

HORSE, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology. Anglo-Sax. *hors*; Ger. *ross*; Sw. *oers*, *hors*; and Fr. *rosse*, It. *rozza*, Sp. *rozin*, a *horse* of an inferior kind.] 1. A species of quadrupeds of the genus Equus, having six erect and parallel foreteeth in the upper jaw, and six somewhat prominent in the under jaw; the dogteeth are solitary, and the feet consist of an undivided hoof. The horse is a beautiful animal, and of great use for draught, for running in carriages, or conveyance on his back. The horse family contains six varieties, 1 The *horse*. 2. The *wild mule*. 3. The *ass*. 4. The *zebra*. 5 Burchell's *zebra*. 6. The *quagga*. The varieties of the domestic horse are numerous. The indigenous horse of every country, operated on by climate, assumes that form best adapted to its locality, and the quality of each particular variety may be greatly improved by attention to breeding, feeding, grooming, &c. The principal kinds used in this country are the race-horse, the hunter, the hackney, the charger, the troop-horse, the coach, chariot, and gig-horse, the stage-coach and post horse, the draught, or cart-horse, and the pony. *Horse*, in *English*, is of common gender, and may comprehend the male and female.—2. A constellation.—3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback. In this sense, it has no plural termination. We say, a thousand *horse*; a regiment of *horse*.—4. A machine by which something is supported; usually a wooden frame with legs. Various machines used in the arts are thus called.—5. A wooden machine on which soldiers ride by way of punishment; sometimes called a *timber-mare*.—6. In *seamen's language*, a rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; also, a thick rope extended near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it.—*To take horse*, to set out to ride on horseback.—2. To be covered, as a mare.—In *printing*, an apparatus of a desk-like shape, placed on the bank close to the tympan of the press, on which the paper to be printed is laid.

HORSE, *v. t.* To mount on a horse.—2. To carry on the back.—3. To ride astride; as, ridges *horsed*.—4. To cover a mare, as the male.—5. To provide horses for stage coaches.

HORSE, *v. i.* To get on horseback.

HORSEBACK, *n.* (hors'back.) The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse.

I saw them salute on *horseback*. *Shak.*

HORSEBEAN, *n.* A small field bean usually given to horses.

HORSEBLOCK, *n.* A block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.—2. A square frame of strong boards employed by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling planks.

HORSEBOAT, *n.* A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water.—2. A boat moved by horses; a species of ferry-boat. [*American.*]

HORSEBOY, *n.* A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable-boy.

HORSE'BRAMBLES, *n. plur.* Briers; wild rose.

HORSEBREAKER, *n.* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, *n.* The Æsculus of Linn., a genus of plants of the class Heptandria, and order monogynia; nat. order Æsculaceæ. Several species are known, which are hardy trees, remarkable for the beauty of their foliage and flowers. The *Æ. hippocastaneum*, or common horse-chestnut, is familiar to every one, and has been long cultivated in Britain. The seeds are large and farinaceous, and have been used as food for animals; they are bitter, and have been employed as a sternutatory; the bark is bitter, astringent, and febrifugal. The other four species are found in North America.

HORSECLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.

HORSECOURSER, *n.* One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.—2. A dealer in horses.

HORSECRAB, *n.* A crustaceous fish.

HORSE-CU'CUMBER, *n.* A large green cucumber.

HORSEDEALER, *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

HORSEDRENCH, *n.* A dose of physic for a horse.

HORSEDUNG, *n.* The dung of horses.

HORSE-EMMET, *n.* A species of large ant.

HORSEFACED, *a.* Having a long coarse face; ugly.

HORSEFLESH, *n.* The flesh of a horse.

HORSEFLY, *n.* A large fly that stings horses, *Œstrus equus*.

HORSEFOOT, *n.* A plant, called also *Coltsfoot*.

HORSEGIN, *n.* A gin for raising great weights, drawn by a horse. In this contrivance the horse goes round in a circle, instead of backwards and forwards, as in a *horse-run*.

HORSEGUARDS, *n.* A body of cavalry for guards.

HORSEHAIR, *n.* The hair of horses.

HORSEHOE, *v. t.* To hoe or clean a field by means of horses.

HORSE'-JOCKEY, *n.* A dealer in the purchase and sale of horses.

HORSE-KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps or takes care of horses.

HORSEKNAVE,† *n.* A groom.

HORSE-KNOPS, *n. plur.* (hors'nops.) Heads of knop-weed.

HORSELAUGH, *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh, corruption of *hoarse*.

HORSELEECH, *n.* A large leech. [*See* LEECH.]—2. A farrier.

HORSELITTER, *n.* A carriage hung

of poles which are borne by and between two horses.

HORSELOAD, *n.* A load for a horse.

HORSEMAN, *n.* A rider on horseback.—2. A man skilled in riding.—3. A soldier who serves on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP, *n.* The art of riding, and of training and managing horses; equestrian skill. [*See* MANEGE.]

HORSEMARTEN, *n.* A kind of large bee.

HORSEMATCH, *n.* A bird.

HORSEMEAT, *n.* Food for horses; provender.

HORSEMILL, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.

HORSE'-MILLINER, *n.* [*horse* and *milliner.*] One who supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses.

HORSEMINT, *n.* A species of large mint.

HORSEMUSCLE, *n.* A large muscle or shell-fish.

HORSEPATH, *n.* A path for horses, as by canals.

HORSEPLAY, *n.* Rough, rugged play.

HORSEPOND, *n* A pond for watering horses.

HORSE'-POWER, *n.* The power of a horse, or its equivalent; the force with which a horse acts when drawing. It is compounded of his weight and muscular strength, and diminishes as his speed increases. The mode of ascertaining a horse's power is to find what weight he can raise, and to what height in a given time, the horse being supposed to pull horizontally. From a variety of experiments of this sort, it is found that a horse, at an average, can raise 160 pounds weight at the velocity of 2½ miles per hour. The power of a horse exerted in this way, is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine. Thus we speak of an engine of 60 or 80 horse-power, each horse-power being estimated as equivalent to 33,000 pounds, raised one foot high per minute.

HORSE'PURSLANE, *n.* A plant of the genus Trianthoma.

HORSERACE, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

HORSERACING, *n.* The practice or art of running horses.

HORSERADISH, *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia, a species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste. [*See* COCHLEARIA, SCURVY GRASS.]

HORSE'RUN, *n.* A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows by the help of a horse, from the bottoms of excavations for canals, docks, &c.

HORSESHOE, *n.* A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form.—2. In *fort.*, a work of a round or oval form.

HORSESHOE-HEAD, *n.* A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open; opposed to *head-mould-shot.*

HORSESHOE-MAGNET, *n.* An artificial steel magnet, in the form of a horse's shoe. In these magnets the poles are brought near each other, and they are thus very convenient when the action of both poles is wanted. They are also more easily preserved than straight magnetic bars, as it is only necessary for this purpose to connect the two poles with a short bar of soft iron. Powerful magnetic batteries are sometimes constructed by uniting a number of horseshoe-magnets, laying the one over the other, with all their poles similarly disposed, and fastening them firmly together in a leather or copper case.

HORSESTEALER, } *n.* A stealer of
HORSETHIEF, } horses.

He is not a pickpurse nor a *horsestealer*; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shak.*

HORSE'-STINGER, *n.* The dragon-fly.

HORSETAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum. [*See* EQUISETUM.] The *shrubby horsetail* is of the genus Ephedra.

HORSE-TONGUE, *n.* A plant of the genus Ruscus. Called also Butcher's broom,—*which see.*

HORSE-VETCH, or HORSESHOE-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus Hippocrepis. [*See* HIPPOCREPIS.]

HORSEWAY, } *n.* A way or road in
HORSEROAD, } which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover? Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath. *Shak.*

HORSEWOMAN, *n* A female who is a good equestrian; or one addicted to riding.

HORSEWHIP, *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses.

HORSEWHIP, *v. t.* To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WHIPPED, *pp.* Struck with a horsewhip.

HORSE'WHIPPING, *n.* A striking with a horsewhip.

HORSEWORM, *n.* A worm that infests horses; a bott.

HORTA'TION, *n.* [L. *hortatio*, from *hortor*, to exhort] The act of exhorting, or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage. [*But* Exhortation *is generally used.*]

HOR'TATIVE, *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.

HOR'TATIVE, *n.* Exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage.

HOR'TATORY, *a.* Encouraging; inciting; giving advice; as, a *hortatory* speech.

HORTEN'SIAL,† *a.* [L. *hortensis.*] Fit for a garden.

HOR'TICULTOR. *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultor*, a tiller.] One who cultivates a garden.

HORTICUL'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HOR'TICULTURE, *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, culture; from *colo*, to till.] The cultivation of a garden; or the art of cultivating gardens. It includes in its most extensive signification the cultivation of esculent vegetables, fruits, and ornamental plants, and the formation and management of rural scenery, for the purposes of utility and embellishment, but in a more restricted sense, it is employed to designate that branch of rural economy which consists in the formation and culture of gardens. Its results are culinary vegetables, fruits, and flowers.

HORTICUL'TURIST, *n.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.

HOR'TULAN, *a.* [L. *hortulanus.*] Belonging to a garden; as, a *hortulan* calendar.

HOR'TUS SICCUS, *n.* [L.] Literally, a dry garden; an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved. The old name of *Herbarium.*

HORT'YARD, *n.* An orchard,—which see.

HOSAN'NA, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Heb. save, I beseech you.] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings. In the Hebrew ceremonies, it was a prayer rehearsed on the several days of the feast of tabernacles, in which this word was often repeated.

HOSE, *n. plur. hosen* or *hose; pron. hoze, ho'zn.* [Sax. *hos*, a heel, a thorn or twig, and hose; G. *hose;* W. *hos*, *hosan*, from *hws*, a covering, a *housing;* Fr. *chausse;* Ir. *asan.* The Welsh unites this word with *house.* The *hose* or *hosan* was a garment covering the legs and thighs, like the modern long trowsers. Hence in G. *hosen-gurt*, a *hose-girt*, is a waist-band; and *hosen-träger*, hose-supporter, or shoulder-strap, indicates that the hose was sustained, as breeches and pantaloons now are, by suspenders or braces.] 1. Breeches or trowsers.—2. Stockings; coverings for the legs. This word, in mercantile use, is synonymous with stockings, though originally a very different garment.—3. A flexible tube or pipe attached to hydraulic engines, for conveying water or other fluid to any required point, as in fire-engines.

HOSE-HEELER,† *n.* One who heels pieces or patches hose; a cobbler or mender of the nether garments.

HO'SIER, *n.* (ho'zhur.) One who deals in stockings and socks, &c.

HO'SIERY, *n.* (ho'zhury.) Stockings in general; socks.—2. A manufactory where stockings are woven by machinery. The principal seat of the hosiery manufacture is in the three midland counties of Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby.

HOS'PITABLE, *a.* [L. *hospitalis*, from *hospes*, a guest; It. *ospitale* and *ospitabile.* *Hospes* is from the Celtic; W. *osb*, a stranger or wanderer, a guest; Arm. *osb*, *osp*, *hospyd.* *See* HOST.] 1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; disposed to treat guests with generous kindness; as, a *hospitable* man.—2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity; as, a *hospitable* table; *hospitable* rites.—3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.

To where yon taper cheers the vale,
With *hospitable* ray. *Goldsmith.*

HOS'PITABLENESS, *n.* Kindness to strangers.

HOS'PITABLY, *adv.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous and liberal entertainment.

HOS'PITAGE,† *n.* Hospitality.

HOS'PITAL, *n.* [Fr. *hôpital*, for *hospital;* L. *hospitalis*, supra.] 1. A building appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm, and helpless paupers, who are supported and nursed by charity; also, a house for the reception of insane persons, whether paupers or not, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, &c. who are supported by the public, or by private charity, or for infected persons, &c.—2.† A place for shelter or entertainment.

HOS'PITAL,† *a.* Hospitable.

HOS'PITALLER, *n.* [from *hospital.*] Properly, one residing in an hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor

and strangers. The *hospitallers* were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called *knights of St. John*, and are the same as the *knights of Malta*.

HOS'PITAL-GANGRENE, *n.* A species of ulcerating gangrene, peculiarly characterized by its infectious nature, and its tendency to attack wounds or ulcers in crowded hospitals.

HOSPITAL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *hospitalité*; L. *hospitalitas*; W. *ysbyd*. *See* HOSPITABLE.] The act or practice of receiving and entertaining strangers or guests without reward, or with kind and generous liberality.

A bishop...must be given to *hospitality*; 1 Tim. iii.

Hospitality I have found as universal as the face of man. *Ledyard.*

HOS'PITATE,† *v. i.* [L. *hospitor.*] To reside or lodge under the roof of another.

HOS'PITATE,† *v. t.* To lodge a person.

HOS'PODAR, *n.* In Moldavia and Wallachia, a governor, chief, or prince.

HOST, *n.* [Fr. *hôte*, for *hoste*; and L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy, probably of the same family. [*See* HOSPITABLE.] The sense is a stranger or foreigner, that is, a wanderer or traveller, from some root signifying to wander, to go or pass, or to visit.] 1. One who entertains another at his own house, without reward.

Homer never entertained guests or *hosts* with long speeches. *Sidney.*

2. One who entertains another at his house for reward; an innkeeper; a landlord.

When he had observed them, he told the host of the house, that "one of those horses had travelled far, and he was sure his four shoes had been made in four several counties." *Clarendon, Hist. Rebel.*

HOST, *n.* [L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy. The sense is probably transferred from a single foe to an army of foes.] 1. An army; a number of men embodied for war.—2. Any great number or multitude.

HOST, *n.* [L. *hostia*, a victim or sacrifice, from *hostis*, an enemy; Fr. *hostie*; applied to the Saviour, who was offered for the sins of men.] In *the Romish church*, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ, or as the Romanists allege, transubstantiated into his own body.

HOST, *v. i.* To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment. [*Lit. us.*]

HOST,† *v. t.* To give entertainment to.

HOST, or HOAST, *n.* [A. Sax. *hwoost.*] A cough; a single act of coughing.—2. A settled cough. [*Scotch.*]

HOS'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *ôtage*, for *ostage*; G. *geissel*; W. *gwystyl*, a pledge, pawn, surety, hostage.] A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulations of any kind, and on the performance of which the *hostage* is to be released.

HOS'TEL, HOS'TELER. [*See* HOTEL.]

HOS'TELRY, *n.* An inn.

HOS'TESS, *n.* A female host; a woman who entertains guests at her house.—2. A woman who keeps an inn.

HOSTESSHIP, *n.* The character or business of a hostess.

HOS'TIE,† *n.* [L. *hostia*, a sacrifice.] The consecrated wafer.

HOS'TILE, *a.* [L. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, an enemy, that is, a foreigner.] 1. Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity, particularly public enmity, or a state of war; inimical; as, a *hostile* band or army; a *hostile* force; *hostile* intentions.—2. Possessed by a public enemy; as, a *hostile* country.—3. Adverse; opposite; unfriendly. [*But the word is not properly applied to private enmity, or mere unfriendliness.*]

HOS'TILELY, *adv.* In a hostile manner.

HOSTIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *hostilité*; L. *hostilitas*, from *hostis*, an enemy.] 1. The state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy; aggression; attacks of an enemy. These secret enmities broke out in *hostilities*.

Hostility being thus suspended with France. *Hayward.*

We have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

2. Private enmity; *a sense less proper.*

HOS'TILIZE, *v. t.* To make an enemy. [*Lit. us.*]

HOSTING, *n.* [from *host*, an army.] An encounter; a battle. [*Lit. us.*] —2 † A muster or review.

HOS'TLER, *n.* (hos'ler.) [from Fr. *hôtelier*, an innkeeper. *See* HOTEL.] The person who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOSTLESS,† *a.* Inhospitable.

HOSTRY, *n.* A stable for horses.—2. A lodging house.

HOT, *a.* [Sax. *hat*; G. *heiss*; D. *heet*; Sw. *het*. *See* HEAT.] 1. Having sensible heat; opposed to *cold*; as, a *hot* stove or fire; a *hot* cloth; *hot* liquors. *Hot* expresses more than *warm*.—2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, and revengeful. *Dryden.*

3. Violent; furious; as, a *hot* engagement or assault.—4. Eager; animated; brisk; keen; as, a *hot* pursuit, or a person *hot* in a pursuit.—5. Lustful; lewd.—6. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent; as, *hot* as mustard or pepper.

HOT, *n.* [Fr. *hotte.*] A sort of basket to carry turf or slate in. [*Provincial.*]

HOT, HOTE, HO'TEN,† *pp.* Called; named.

HOT'BED, *n.* In *gardening*, a bed of earth and horsedung or tanner's bark, covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates, which will not thrive in cool or temperate air.

HOT'-BLAST, *n.* In *iron works*, a current of heated air injected into a furnace by means of a blowing-engine. It has been found that by employing heated air instead of cold air, in blowing furnaces, a great saving is effected in fuel, and a great increase in the quantity of iron produced. The temperature to which the air is raised before it enters the furnace is about 600° of Fahr. Furnaces constructed on this principle are called *hot-blast furnaces*. The discovery of the *hot-blast* is due to Mr. Neilson of Glasgow.

HOT'-BLOODED, *a.* Having hot blood; high-spirited; irritable.

HOT'BRAINED, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate; as, *hot-brained* youth.

HOTCH, *v. i.* [Teut. *hutsen*, to jog, to jolt.] To move the body by sudden jerks. [*Scotch.*]

HOTCH'POT, or HOTCH'POTCH, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake, and probably *pot*, a pot or dish.] 1. Properly, a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients.—2. In *law*, a mixing of lands. Thus lands given in frank-marriage to one daughter, shall, after the death of the ancestor, be blended with the lands descending to her and to her sisters from the same ancestor, and then be divided in equal portions to all the daughters.

HOT'COCKLES, *n. plur.* [Qu. Fr. *hautes coquilles*, high shells.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him, or his hand placed behind him.

HOTEL', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, for *hostel*, a palace or dwelling house of a prince or lord.] 1. A palace.—2. An inn; a house for entertaining strangers or travellers. It was formerly a house for genteel strangers or lodgers, but the name is now given to any inn.

HOTEL DIEU. [Fr.] An hospital.

HOT'-FLUE, *n.* The name given in England to an apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which padded and printed calicoes are dried hard.

HOT'HEADED, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash.

HOT'HOUSE, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a place in which the plants of warmer climates may be reared, and fruits ripened. The roofs of hot-houses are covered with glass for the admission of light to the plants, and the necessary heat is supplied by artificial means.—2. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in.—3. A brothel.

HOT'LY, *adv.* [from *hot.*] With heat.—2. Ardently; vehemently; violently; as, a *stag* hotly pursued.—3. Lustfully.

HOT'MOUTHED, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

That *hotmouthed* beast that bears against the curb. *Dryden.*

HOT'NESS, *n* Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth.—2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

HOT'-PRESSING, *n.* Strictly speaking, the art of applying heat in conjunction with mechanical pressure; but it is generally understood to mean the employment of that process to paper, linen, and similar fabrics, by which they acquire a smooth and glossy surface.

HOTSPIR'ITED, *a.* Having a fiery spirit.

HOT'SPUR, *n.* [*hot* and *spur.*] A man violent, passionate, heady, rash or precipitate.—2. A kind of pea of early growth.

HOT'SPUR, *a.* Violent; impetuous.

HOT'SPURRED, *a.* Vehement; rash; heady; headstrong.

HOTTENTOT, *n.* A native of the southern extremity of Africa.—2. A savage brutal man.

HOTTENTOT-CHERRY, *n.* A plant. [*See* CHERRY.]

HOTTO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order monogynia; nat. order Primulaceæ. The *H. palustris* (water-featherfoil, or water-violet) grows in ditches and ponds in England.

HOT-WALL, *n.* A wall with flues in it, constructed in cold countries, for the purpose of affording warmth to

trees placed against it, so as to counteract the effects of frost in autumn, when the wood and buds are maturing, and in spring when the blossoms and leaves are unfolding.

HOU'DAH, *n.* *See* Howdah.

HOUGH, *n.* (hok.) [Sax. *hoh*, the heel, or the hough; G. *hacke*, D. *hak*, a heel, a hoe.] 1. The lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind leg of a beast, that connects the thigh with the leg.—2.† An adze; a hoe.

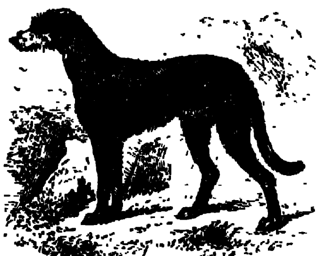
HOUGH, *v. t.* (hok.) To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.—2.† To cut with a hoe.

HOUGH'ED, *pp.* (hokd.) Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the sinews of the ham.

HOUL'ET, *n.* An owl. [*See* Howlet.]

HOULT. [*See* Holt.]

HOUND, *n.* [Sax *hund*; G. Sw. Dan. and Scot. *hund*; L. *canis*; Gr. κυων, κυνος: Fr. *chien*.] A generic name of the dog; but in English it is confined to a particular breed or variety used in the chase. *Hound* is the name generally applied to those varieties of the dog which are employed in hunting the deer, the fox, the hare, and the



Stag-hound.

otter, by scent.—*Hounds*, in *marine language*, are those parts of a mast-head which gradually project on the right and left side beyond the cylindrical or conical surface, which it preserves from the *partners* upwards.

HOUND, *v. t.* To set on the chase.—2. To hunt; to chase.

HOUND'FISH *n.* A species of shark



Smooth Houndfish.

(*Squalus mustelus*) with a long round body, and ash-coloured sides and back.

HOUNDS, *n* In *marine language*. [*See* Hound.]

HOUND'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cynoglossum. [*See* Cynoglossum.]

HOUND'TREE, *n.* A kind of tree.

HOUP. *See* Hoopoo.

HOUR, *n.* (our.) [L. and Sp. *hora*; Gr. ὡρα: Fr. *heure*; W. *awr*; Ir. *uair*; G. *uhr*. The primary sense is time or season, occasion, from a root which signifies to come, to happen, to fall, to rush or drive. Hence the Fr. *heur* signifies luck, good fortune, and *heureux*, lucky, fortunate, happy, that is, seasonable. So in L. *tempestivus*, from *tempus*. *See* Time. But *hour*, *hora*, afterward came to signify a certain portion or division of the day. This has been different in different nations.] 1. A space of time equal to one twenty-fourth part of the natural day, or duration of the diurnal revolution of the earth. An hour answers to fifteen degrees of the equator. It consists of 60 minutes, each minute of 60 seconds, &c.—2. Time; a particular time; as, the *hour* of death.

Jesus saith, Woman, my *hour* is not yet come; John ii.

3. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; the particular time of the day. What is the *hour?* At what *hour* shall we meet? I will be with you at an early *hour*.—*Good hour*, signifies early or seasonably. You have arrived at a *good hour*.—*To keep good hours*, to be at home in good season; not to be abroad late, or at the usual hours of retiring to rest.—*Hours*, in the plural, certain prayers in the Romish church, to be repeated at stated times of the day, as matins and vespers.—*Hour circles*, great circles of the sphere meeting in the poles of the world and crossing the equator at right angles. They are drawn through every 15th degree of the equator, and hence they are in number 24. They are generally called declination circles. [*See* Declination.] The arch of the equator intercepted between any two of them is called an *hour arc*, and the angle contained by any two of them an *hour angle*.

HOUR'GLASS, *n.* (our'glass.) A chronometer that measures the flux of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another, through a small aperture. Instead of sand, dry egg shells pulverized are sometimes used. The quantity of sand may be so proportioned as to measure an hour, a half hour, or a quarter.—2. Space of time.

HOUR'HAND, *n.* The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.

HOU'RI, *n.* Among the *Mahommedans*, a nymph of paradise.

HOUR'LINES, *n.* In a *dial*, those lines which are drawn for the purpose of pointing out the hours by the progress of the sun.

HOUR'LY, *a.* (our'ly.) Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated

Observe the waning moon with *hourly* view. *Dryden*

2. Continual.

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having the troops recalled. *Swift.*

HOUR'LY, *adv.* (our'ly.) Every hour; frequently; continually.

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renewed. *Dryden.*

HOUR'PLATE, *n.* (our'plate.) The plate of a clock or other time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

HOUS'AGE,† *n.* [from *house*.] A fee for keeping goods in a house.

HOUSE, *n.* (hous.) [Sax. *hus*; Goth. Sw. and Scot. *hus*; G. *haus*; L. *casa*; W. *hws*, a covering or housing. If the primary sense is a covering, this word may be referred to Heb. Ch. Syr. כסה, *kasa*, Ar. *kasa*, to put on, to cover. It corresponds to *cot*, in a different dialect.] 1. In a *general sense*, a building or shed intended or used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; but appropriately, a building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling place, mansion, or abode for any of the human species. It may be of any size, and composed of any materials whatever, wood, stone, brick, &c.—2. An edifice or building appropriated to the worship of God; a temple; a church; as, the *house* of God.—3. A monastery; a college; as, a religious *house*.—4. The manner of living; the table. He keeps a good *house*, or a miserable *house*.—5. In *astrol.*, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens.—6. A family of ancestors, descendants and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe. It particularly denotes a noble family or an illustrious race; as, the *house* of Austria; the *house* of Hanover. So in *scripture*, the *house* of Israel, or of Judah.

Two of a *house* few ages can afford. *Dryden.*

7. One of the estates of the kingdom assembled in parliament; a body of men united in their legislative capacity, and holding their place by right or by election. Thus we say, the *house* of lords or peers; the *house* of commons. In most of the United States, the legislatures consist of two *houses*, the senate, and the house of representatives or delegates.—8. The quorum of a legislative body; the number of representatives assembled who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws. Hence we say, there is a sufficient number of members present to form a *house*.—9. In *scripture*, those who dwell in a house and compose a family; a household.

Cornelius was a devout man, and feared God with all his *house*; Acts x.

10. Wealth; estate.

Ye devour widows' *houses*; Matt. xxiii.

11. The grave; as, the *house* appointed for all living; Job xxx.—12. Household affairs; domestic concerns.

Set thy *house* in order; 2 Kings xx.

13. The body; the residence of the soul in this world; as, our earthly *house*; 2 Cor. v.—14. The church among the Jews.

Moses was faithful in all his *house*; Heb. iii.

15. A place of residence. Egypt is called the *house* of bondage; Ex. xiii.—16. A square, or division on a chess-board.

HOUSE, *v. t.* (houz.) [Sw. *hysa*.] 1. To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering; as, to *house* wood; to *house* farming utensils; to *house* cattle.—2. To admit to residence; to harbour.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots. *Sidney.*

3. To deposit and cover, as in the grave.—4. To drive to a shelter.—*To house the guns*, in *marine language*, is first to run them in upon the decks, and by taking the quoins from under them, to let the muzzles rest against the sides above the ports, then securing them by their tackle, muzzle-lashings, and breechings.

HOUSE, *v. i.* (houz.) To take shelter or lodgings; to keep abode; to reside.

To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

Where Saturn *houses*. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBOAT, *n.* (hous'boat.) A covered boat.

HOUSEBOTE, *n.* (hous'bote.) [*house* and Sax. *bot*, supply.] In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.

HOUSE-BREAKER, *n.* (hous'-breaker.) One who breaks, opens, and enters a house, by day with a felonious intent, or one who breaks or opens a house, and steals therefrom, by daylight.

HOUSE-BREAKING, *n.* (hous'-breaking.) The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob. The same crime committed at night is *burglary*.

HOUSEDOG, *n.* (hous'dog.) A dog kept to guard the house.

HOUS'ED, *pp.* (*s* as *z.*) Put under cover; sheltered.—2. An epithet applied to a ship, which, after the breadth of her bearing, is brought-in too narrow to her upper works.—3. Applied to horses when dressed in housings.

HOUSEHOLD, *n.* (hous'hold.) Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those who belong to a family.

I baptized also the *household* of Stephanas; 1 Cor. i.

2. Family life; domestic management.

HOUSEHOLD, *a.* (hous'hold.) Belonging to the house and family; domestic; as, *household* furniture; *household* affairs.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD, *n.* Common bread, or bread not of the finest quality.

HOUSEHOLDER, *n.* (hous'holder.) The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family; Matt. xiii.—2. In *law*, the occupier of a house.

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF, *n.* (hous'hold-stuff.) The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.

HOUSE'KEEPER, *n.* (hous'keeper.) One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family in a house; a householder; the master or mistress of a family.—2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family and superintends the other servants.—3.† One who lives in plenty.—4.† One who keeps much at home.—5.† A house-dog.

HOUSE'KEEPING, *a.* (hous'keeping.) Domestic; used in a family; as, *housekeeping* commodities. [*Lit. us.*]

HOUSE'KEEPING, *n.* [As above.] The family state in a dwelling.—2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

HOUS'EL, *n.* (houz'l.) [Sax. *husel* Lye supposes this to be from Goth. *hunsa*, a victim.] The eucharist; the sacred bread.

HOUS'EL,† *v. t.* [Sax. *huslian.*] To give or receive the eucharist.

HOUSELAMB, *n.* (hous'lamb.) A lamb kept in a house for fatting.

HOUSELEEK, *n.* (hous'leek.) [*See* LEEK.] The *Sempervivum*, Linn., a genus of plants of the class Dodecandria, and order dodecagynia; nat. order Crassulaceæ. The common houseleek (*S. tectorum*) is a British plant growing on the tops of houses and on walls. It contains malic acid, combined with lime. The leaves are applied by the common people to bruises and old ulcers. The *lesser houseleek* is of the genus Sedum.

HOUSELESS, *a.* (hous'less.) Destitute of a house or habitation; as, the *houseless* child of want.—2. Destitute of shelter.

HOUSE'LINE, } *n.* Among *seamen*, a
HOUS'ING, } small line formed of three strands, smaller than rope-yarn, used for seizings, &c.

HOUSEMAID, *n.* (hous'maid.) A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSE'PIGEON, *n.* A tame pigeon.

HOUSERAISER, *n.* One who erects a house.

HOUSEROOM, *n.* (hous'room.) Room or place in a house.

HOUSESNAIL, *n.* A particular kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING, *n.* (hous'warming.) A feast or merry making at the time a family enters a new house.

HOUSEWIFE, *n.* (hous'wife.) [*house* and *wife*; contracted into *huswif*, *hussy*.] The mistress of a family.—2. A female economist; a good manager.—3. One skilled in female business.—4. A little case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, and such like, in which sense it is colloquially pronounced *huz'zif.*

HOUSEWIFELY, *a.* (hous'wifely.) Pertaining to the mistress of a family.—2. Taken from housewifery, or domestic affairs; as, a *housewifely* metaphor.

HOUSEWIFELY, *adv.* With the economy of a careful housewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, *n.* (hous'wifery.) The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

HOUSE-WRIGHT, *n.* (hous'-wright.) A tradesman who builds houses.

HOUS'ING, *ppr.* (*s* as *z.*) Depositing in a house; covering; sheltering.—2. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

HOUS'ING, *n.* Houses in general.—2. [Fr. *housse*; W. *hws*, a covering.] A cloth laid over a saddle.—3. A piece of cloth fastened to the hinder part of a saddle. In the plural, *housings* means the trappings of a horse. — 4. [*See* HOUSELINE.]—5. In *arch.*, the space taken out of one solid to admit of the insertion of the extremity of another, for the purpose of connecting them.

HOUS'LING, or HOUSE'LING,† *a.* [*See* HOUSEL.] Pertaining to the house of a newly married pair, or to the sacrament of marriage, as *housling fire.*

HOUSS, *n.* A covering. [*See* HOUSING.]

HOVE, *pret.* of *Heave.*

HOVE,† *v. i.* [W. *hofio, hovio.*] To hover about; to halt; to loiter.

HOV'EL, *n.* [Sax. *hof, hofe*, a house, a cave.] A shed; a cottage; a mean house. An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce from the weather, &c.—*Hovel house* or *housing*, in *arch.*, a tabernacle or niche for a statue.

HOV'EL, *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

HOV'ELLED, *pp.* Put in a hovel; sheltered.

HOV'ELLING, *n.* A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking, by carrying up two sides higher than those which are less liable to receive strong currents of air; or apertures are left on all the sides, so that when the wind blows over the top, the smoke may escape below.

HOVEN, *pp.* of *Heave.*

HOVER, *v. i.* [W. *hoviaw*, to hang over, to fluctuate, to hover.] 1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings, with short irregular flights.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling on it. *Addison.*

2. To hang over or around, with irregular motions.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight. *Dryden.*

3. To stand in suspense or expectation.—4. To wander about from place to place in the neighbourhood; to move back and forth; as, an army *hovering* on our borders; a ship *hovering* on our coast.

HOV'ER,† *n.* A protection or shelter by hanging over.

HOV'ER-GROUND, *n.* Light ground.

HOV'ERING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short irregular flights.

HOW, *adv.* [Sax. *hu*; D. *hoe.*] 1. In what manner. I know not *how* to answer.

How can a man be born when he is old? *How* can these things be? John iii.

2. To what degree or extent. *How* long shall we suffer these indignities? *How* much better is wisdom than gold!

O *how* love I thy law! *How* sweet are thy words to my taste! Ps. cxix.

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love, why is your cheek so pale? *Shak.*

4. By what means. *How* can this effect be produced?—5. In what state.

How, and with what reproach shall I return! *Dryden.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion; as, *how* much less; *how* much more.

Behold, he putteth no trust in his servants...*how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay? Job iv.

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! 2 Sam. i.

8. In *some popular phrases*, *how* is superfluous or inelegant.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land; knowing *how* that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown. *Baron.*

HOW'BE,† *adv.* Nevertheless.

HOWBE'IT, *adv.* [*how, be*, and *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

HOW'DAH, *n.* A seat erected on the back of an elephant.

HOW'DIE, or HOW'DY, *n.* [From Gael. *cudigham*, to help; to assist.] A midwife. [*Scotch.*]

HOW D'YE, how do you? how is your health?

HOWE, *n.* [Suio-Goth. *holl*, a cavern.] Any hollow place.—2. A plain or tract of flat ground between hills. [*Scotch.*]

HOWEV'ER, *adv.* [*how* and *ever.*] In whatever manner or degree; as, *however* good or bad the style may be.—2. At all events; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils. *Tillotson.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. I shall not oppose your design; I cannot *however* approve of it.

You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

HOW'ITZ, } *n.* [Sp. *hobus*; G. *hau-*
HOW'ITZER, } *bitze.*] A kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells. The difference between a mortar and a howitz is, that the trunnions of a mortar are at the end, but those of a howitz are at the middle.

HOWK, HOUK, or HOLK, *v. t.* [Suio-Goth. *holka*, to make hollow.] To dig; to make hollow. — 2. To burrow. [*Scotch.*]

HOW'KER, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts, a main and a mizzen mast;

also, a fishing-boat with one mast, used on the coast of Ireland.

HOWL, *v. i.* [D. *huilen*; G. *heulen*; L. *ululo*; Gr. ὑλάω. Qu. W. *wylaw*; Arm. *gualu* or *iala*; Ir. *guilim*; It. *guaiolare*. The latter coincide with *wail* and *yell*.] 1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted, and mournful sound. We say, the dog *howls*; the wolf *howls*. Hence,—2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail.

> *Howl* ye, for the day of the Lord is at hand; Is. xiii.
>
> Ye rich men, weep and *howl*; James v.

3. To roar; as a tempest.

HOWL, *v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry.

> Go—*howl* it out in deserts. *Philips.*

HOWL, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound.—2. The cry of a human being in horror or anguish.

HOWL'ED, *pp.* Uttered with outcry, as a dog or wolf.

HOWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte*; from *owl*.] A name given familiarly to the owl.

> Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,
> Lizard's leg and *howlet's* wing. *Shak.*

HOWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWL'ING, *a.* Filled with howls, or howling beasts: dreary.

> Innumerable artifices and stratagems are acted in the *howling* wilderness and in the great deep, that can never come to our knowledge. *Addison.*

HOWL'ING, *n.* The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.

HOWSOEV'ER, *adv.* [*how*, *so*, and *ever*.] 1. In what manner soever.—2. Although; nevertheless; notwithstanding.

HOX,† *v. t.* To hough; to hamstring. [*See* HOUGH.]

HOY, *n.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in conveying passengers and goods from place to place on the sea coast, or in transporting goods to and from a ship in a road or bay. [*Obsolescent*.]

HOY, *interj.* Ho! *hollon!* stop!

HUAN'UCO BARK, *n.* The gray or silver bark imported in the form of quills from around Huanuco in Peru. It is the produce of *Cinchona micrantha*.

HUB, *n.* A block of wood which is used to lay to the wheel of a carriage to stop its motion.

HUB'BUB, *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

HUCK,† *v. i.* To haggle in trading.

HUCK, *n.* The name of a German river trout.

HUCK'ABACK, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures on it.

HUCK'LE, *n.* [infra.] The hip, that is, a bunch.

HUCK'LEBACKED, *a.* [G. *höcker*, a bunch, and *back*.] Having round shoulders.

HUCK'LEBERRY, *n.* The berry called also whortleberry.

HUCK'LEBONE, *n.* [G. *höcker*, a bunch.] The hip bone.

HUCK'STER, *n.* [G. *höcke*, *höcker*; Dan. *hökker*. It seems to be from *hocken*, to take on the back, and to signify primarily a peddler, one that carries goods on his back.] 1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, &c.—2. A mean trickish fellow.

HUCK'STER, *v. i.* To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains.

HUCK'STERAGE, *n.* The business of a huckster; a dealing.

HUCK'STRESS, *n.* A female peddler.

HUD, *n.* The shell or hull of a nut. [*Local*.]

HUD'DLE, *v. i.* [In Ger. *hudeln* signifies to bungle. It may be allied to *hut*, *hide*, or *cuddle*.] 1. To crowd; to press together promiscuously, without order or regularity. We say of a throng of people, they *huddle* together.—2. To move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder. The people *huddle* along, or *huddle* into the house.

HUD'DLE, *v. t.* To put on in haste and disorder; as, she *huddled* on her clothes.—2. To cover in haste or carelessly.—3. To perform in haste and disorder.—4. To throw together in confusion; to crowd together without regard to order; as, to *huddle* propositions together.

HUD'DLE, *n.* A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion.

HUD'DLED, *pp.* Crowded together without order.

HUD'DLER, *n.* One that crowds or huddles.

HUD'DLING, *ppr.* Crowding or throwing together in disorder; putting on carelessly.

HUDIBRAS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Hudibras, or doggerel poetry.

HUE, *n.* [Sax. *hiewe*, *hiw*, colour, form, image, beauty; *hiwian*, to form, to feign, to simulate. This may be contracted, for in Sw. *hyckla*, Dan. *hykler*, is to play the hypocrite. Perhaps *how* is of this family.] Colour; dye.

> Flow'rs of all *hue*. *Milton.*

HUE, in the phrase *Hue* and *cry*, signifies a shouting or vociferation. In *law*, a hue and cry is the pursuit of a felon or offender, with loud outcries or clamour to give an alarm. This procedure is taken by a person robbed or otherwise injured, to pursue and get possession of the culprit's person. At common law, a private person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed, is bound to raise *hue* and *cry*, under pain of fine and imprisonment.—*Hue* is a contracted word, Norm. *hue*, Fr. *huer* or *hucher*, Dan. *hui*, or more probably it is from the same root as *hoot*.

HU'ED, *a.* Having a colour.

HUELESS, *a.* Destitute of colour.

HU'ER,† *n.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm.

HUFF, *n.* [Sp. *chufa*, an empty boast; *chufar*, to hector, to bully; Sw. *yfas*, *yfva sig*. This word coincides in elements with *heave*, *hove*, Dan. *hovner*, to swell; but it may be a different word.] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance.

> A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Estrange.*

2. A boaster; one swelled with a false opinion of his own value or importance.

> Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the badge of wit. *South.*

HUFF, *v. t.* To swell; to enlarge; to puff up.—2. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.

HUFF, *v. i.* To swell; to dilate or enlarge; as, the bread *huffs*.—2 To bluster; to swell with anger, pride or arrogance; to storm.

> This arrogant conceit made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. *South.*
>
> A *huffing*, shining, flattering, cringing coward. *Otway.*

HUFF'ED, *pp.* Swelled; puffed up.

HUFF'ER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

HUFF'INESS, *n.* Petulance; the state of being puffed up.

HUFF'ING, *ppr.* Swelling; puffing up; blustering.

HUFF'ISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, *adv.* With arrogance or blustering.

HUFF'ISHNESS, *n.* Arrogance; petulance; noisy bluster.

HUFF'Y, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.

HUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *heger*, to hug, to cherish, Sw *hugna*; Dan. *huger*, to sit squat on the tail. The latter seems to be the G. *hocken*, to sit squat, to keep close, D. *hukken*. The sense is to press, and this word may be allied to *hedge*.] 1. To press close in an embrace.

> And *hugged* me in his arms. *Shak.*

2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness.

> We *hug* deformities if they bear our names. *Glanville.*

3. To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.—*To hug the land*, in sailing, to sail as near the land as possible.—*To hug the wind*, to keep the ship close-hauled.

HUG, *n.* A close embrace.—2. A particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling, as, a Cornish *hug*.

HUGE, *a.* [This word seems to belong to the family of *high*, D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*. If so, the primary sense is to swell.] 1. Very large or great; enormous; *applied to bulk or size*; as, a *huge* mountain; a *huge* ox.—2. It is improperly applied to space and distance, in the sense of great, vast, immense; as, a *huge* space; a *huge* difference. [*This is inelegant, or rather vulgar*.]—3. In *colloquial language*, very great; enormous; as, a *huge* feeder.

HUGE-BELLIED, *a.* Having a large belly.

HUGE-BUILT, *a.* Built to a huge size.

HUGELY, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

> Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea? *Shak.*

HUGENESS, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness; as the *hugeness* of a mountain or of an elephant.

HUG'GED, *pp.* Closely embraced; held fast.

HUG'GER-MUGGER, *n.* [*Hugger* contains the elements of *hug* and *hedge*, and *mugger* those of *smoke*, W. *mwg*, and of *smuggle*.] *In hugger mugger*, denotes in privacy or secrecy, and the word adverbially used denotes secretly. [*It is a low cant word*.]

HUG'GING, *ppr.* Pressing or embracing closely; fondling.

HU'GUENOT, *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is conjectured to be a corruption of G. *eidgenossen*, confederates; *eid*, oath, and *genoss*, consort.] A name given in the sixteenth century to the protestants or Calvinists of France.

HU'GUENOTISM, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France.

HU'GY,† *a.* [from *huge*.] Vast in size.

HUISH'ER,† *n.* [Fr. *huissier*.] An usher. [*See* USHER.]

HUKE, *n.* [W. *hug*.] A cloak; a hyke.

HULCH,† *n.* A bunch.

HULCH'-BACKED,† *a.* Crooked-backed.

HULCH'ED,† *a.* Swollen; puffed up.

HULCH'IS,† *a.* Swelling; gibbous.

HULCH'Y,† *a.* Much swollen; gibbous.

HULF'STON, *n.* [Ger.] In *music*, the secondary or superior note in a shake, the note on which the mark *tr.* is placed, being termed the *haupton* or head note.

HULK, *n.* [D. *hulk;* Sax. *hulc*, a cottage or lodge, a vessel; Dan. *holk*, a hoy. Qu. Gr. ὁλκας.] 1. The body of a ship, or decked vessel of any kind; but the word is applied only to the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid by as unfit for service. A *sheer-hulk* is an old ship fitted with an apparatus or *shears* to fix in or take out the masts of a ship.—2.† Any thing bulky or unwieldy. — *The hulks* in *England*, old or dismasted ships, used as prisons.

HULK, *v. t.* To take out the entrails; as, to hulk a hare. [*Lit. us.*]

HULK'Y,† *a.* Bulky; unwieldy.

HULL, *n.* [Sax. *hul*, the cover of a nut; G. *hülse;* W. *hûl*, a cover; *huliaw*, to cover, to deck, G. *hüllen*. *See* HULK.] 1. The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. Johnson says, the *hull* of a nut covers the shell.—2. The frame or body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging.—*To lie a hull*, in *seamen's language*, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee.—*To strike a hull*, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship.—*Hull down* is said of a ship when she is at such a distance, that only her masts and sails are to be seen.—*Hull-to*, the situation of a ship when she is *trying a hull*, or with all her sails furled.

HULL, *v. t.* To strip off or separate the hull or hulls; as, to *hull* grain.—2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.

HULL, *v. i.* To float or drive on the water without sails.

HULL'ED, *pp.* Stripped off, as the hulls of seed.

HUL'LED CORN, or GRAIN, *n.* Corn or grain boiled in a weak lye, so that the hull or coat separates, or is easily separated from the kernel.

HULL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off the hull.

HUL'LOCK OF A SAIL, is when, in a great storm, some part is cut and left loose. It is chiefly used in the middle sail to keep the ship's head to the sea.

HULL'Y, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliquous.

HU'LOIST, *n.* One who believes matter to be a God.

HU'LOTHEISM, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and θεος, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe.

HUL'VER, *n.* Holly, a tree. [D. *hulst.*]

HUM, *v. i.* [G. *hummen;* D. *hommelen.*] 1. To utter the sound of bees; to buzz. —2. To make an inarticulate buzzing sound.

> The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
> And *hums.* — *Shak.*

3. To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise like the humming of bees.

> He *hummed* and hawed. — *Hudibras.*

4. To make a dull, heavy noise like a drone.

> Still *humming* on their drowsy course they took. — *Pope.*

5.† To applaud.

HUM, *v. t.* To sing in a low voice; as, to *hum* an air; that is, run over the notes of a tune; an under tone, or *hum*, being adopted, either because of the notes not being perfectly recollected, or from a fear of disturbing others by giving full utterance to the melody.—2.† To express approbation or applause.

> (Here the spectators *hummed.*)—Lord Chief Baron. Gentlemen, this *humming* is not at all becoming the gravity of this court. It is more fitting for a stage play than a court of justice. — *State Trials:* 1660.

Hence,—3.† To flatter, cajole; to trick or delude, by flattery, soothing, or coaxing. [*See* HUMBUG.]

HUM, *n.* The noise of bees or insects — 2. A low confused noise, as of crowds; as, the busy *hum* of men.—3. Any low dull noise. — 4. A low inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause; as, *hums* and haws.—5. An expression of applause.

HUM, *exclam.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation.

HU'MAN, *a.* [L. *humanus;* Fr. *humain.* The remoter derivation of the word is uncertain.] 1. Belonging to man or mankind: pertaining or relating to the race of man; as, a *human* voice; *human* shape; *human* nature; *human* knowledge; *human* life. — 2. Having the qualities of a man — 3 † Profane; not sacred or divine as, a *human* author.

HU'MANATE,† *a.* Endued with humanity.

HUMANE, *a.* [supra] Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat others with kindness; particularly in relieving them when in distress, or in captivity, when they are helpless or defenceless; kind; benevolent.—2. Inclined to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness.

HUMANELY, *adv.* With kindness, tenderness, or compassion; as, the prisoners were treated *humanely.*—2. In a humane manner; with kind feelings.

HUMANENESS, *n.* Tenderness.

HU'MANIST, *n.* A professor of grammar and rhetoric; a philologist; *a term used in the universities of Scotland.*—2. One versed in the knowledge of human nature.

HUMAN'ITY, *n.* [L. *humanitas;* Fr. *humanité.*] 1. The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. Thus Christ, by his incarnation, was invested with *humanity.*—2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

> If he is able to untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity.* [*Unusual*] — *Glanville.*
>
> It is a debt we owe to *humanity.* — *S. S. Smith.*

3. The kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals; kindness; benevolence; especially, a disposition to relieve persons in distress, and to treat with tenderness those who are helpless and defenceless; opposed to *cruelty.*—4. A disposition to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness, or at least to give them no unnecessary pain.—5. The exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness.—6. Philology; grammatical studies, known by the name of *literæ humaniores. Humanities*, in the *plural*, signifies grammar, rhetoric, and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the universities of Scotland. This branch of learning, however, is often designated by the singular, *humanity;* thus we speak of a professor of *humanity.* It includes the study of the ancient classics. *Studia humaniora* is used by modern writers, for elegant literature or belles-lettres. A *humanist* is he who pursues the study of the *humaniora.*

HUMANIZA'TION, *n.* The act of humanizing.

HU'MANIZE, *v. t.* To soften; to render humane; to subdue the tendency to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings.

> Was it the business of magic to *humanize* our natures? — *Addison. Witherspoon.*

HU'MANIZED, *pp.* Softened; rendered humane.

HU'MANIZING, *ppr.* Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.

HU'MANKIND, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species.

HU'MANLY, *adv.* After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. The present prospects, *humanly* speaking, promise a happy issue.—2.† Kindly; humanely.

HU'MATE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of humus with a salifiable base. The humus of soils is considered to unite chiefly with ammonia, forming a *humate* of that substance.

HUMA'TION,† *n.* Interment.

HUM'BIRD, HUM'MING-BIRD, *n.* A very small bird, of the genus Trochilus; so called from the sound of its wings in flight. The rostrum is subulate, filiform, and longer than the head; the tongue is filiform and tubulous. It never lights to take food, but feeds while on the wing. These beautiful birds, which may be



Humming-bird (Ornismya ornata).

termed the gems of animated nature, are peculiar to America, and almost exclusively tropical. The common humming-bird is three inches and a half in length, and four and a quarter in extent. The whole back, upper part of the neck, sides under the wings, tail-coverts, and two middle feathers of the tail, are of a rich golden colour. What constitutes their chief ornament is the splendour of the feathers of the throat, which, when viewed in a proper light, rival the ruby in brilliancy.

HUM'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *humble;* L. *humilis;* supposed to be from *humus*, the earth, or its root.] 1. Low; opposed to *high* or *lofty.*

> Thy *humble* nest built on the ground. — *Cowley.*

2. Low; opposed to *lofty* or *great;* mean; not magnificent; as, a *humble* cottage.

> A *humble* roof, and an obscure retreat. — *Anon*

3. Lowly; modest; meek; submissive; opposed to *proud, haughty, arrogant,* or *assuming.* In *an evangelical sense,* having a low opinion of one's self, and a deep sense of unworthiness in the sight of God.

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the *humble*; James iv.

HUM'BLE, *v. t.* To abase; to reduce to a low state. This victory *humbled* the pride of Rome. The power of Rome was *humbled,* but not subdued.—2. To crush; to break; to subdue. The battle of Waterloo *humbled* the power of Buonaparte.—3. To mortify.—4. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of; to reduce arrogance and self-dependence; to give a low opinion of one's moral worth; to make meek and submissive to the divine will; *the evangelical sense.*

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you; 1 Pet. v.

Hezekiah *humbled* himself for the pride of his heart; 2 Chron. xxxii.

5. To make to condescend. He *humbles* himself to speak to them.—6. To bring down; to lower; to reduce.

The highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys. *Hakewill.*

7. To deprive of chastity; Deut. xxi.—*To humble one's self,* to repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.

HUM'BLEBEE, *n.* [G. *hummel*; Sw. *humla*; from *hum.* It is often called *bumblebee,* L. *bombus,* a buzzing.] A bee of a large species, the *Apis terrestris,* Linn., that draws its food chiefly from clover flowers.



Humblebee.

HUM'BLED, *pp.* Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.

HUM'BLEMOUTHED, *a.* Mild, meek, modest.

HUM'BLENESS, *n.* The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.

HUM'BLEPLANT, *n.* A species of sensitive plant of the genus Mimosa, the *M. pudica,* Linn. The slightest touch produces movements in the leaflets and leaf-stalks.

HUM'BLER, *n.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.

HUM'BLES, UM'BLES, *n.* Entrails of a deer.

HUM'BLING, *ppr.* Abasing; crushing; subduing.—2. *a.* Adapted to abase pride and self-dependence.

HUM'BLY, *adv.* In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

Hope *humbly* then, with trembling pinions soar;
Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore. *Pope.*

2. In a low state or condition; without elevation.

HUM'BOLDITE, *n.* [from *Humboldt.*] A rare mineral recently described, occurring in small crystals, nearly colourless and transparent, or of a yellowish tinge, and translucent; rarely separate, but usually aggregated; their primary form, an oblique rhombic prism.

HUM'BOLDTINE, *n.* [from *Humboldt.*] A native oxalate of the protoxide of iron.

HUM'BUG, *n.* An imposition played off under fair and honourable pretences. [*Colloq.*]

HUM'BUG, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to cajole or trick by flattery or coaxing. [*Colloq.*]

HUM'BUGGED, *pp.* Imposed on; deceived.

HUM'DRUM, *a.* [*abbrev.* of *humming* and *drumming,* or rather *droning.*] Commonplace; homely; dull; heavy.

HUM'DRUM, *n.* A dull fellow; a bore.

HUMECT', HUMECT'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *humecto,* from *humeo,* to be moist; Fr. *humecter.*] To moisten; to wet; to water. [*Lit. us.*]

HUMEC'TANT, *n.* [L. *humectans,* from *humecto.*] The same as *Diluent,—which see.*

HUMECTA'TION, *n.* The act of moistening, wetting, or watering. [*Lit. us.*]—2. In *phar.,* the preparing of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water, in order to soften and moisten it, or to cleanse it, or prevent its subtile parts from being dissipated in grinding, or the like. *Humectation* is also used for the application of moistening remedies.

HUMEC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to moisten.

HU'MERAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *humerus,* the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder; as, the *humeral* artery.

HU'MERUS, *n.* [L.] 1. In *anat.,* the arm as composed of hard and soft parts, from the shoulder to the fore-arm.—2. The shoulder.—3. The bone of the arm, *os humeri* or *os brachii,* a long cylindrical bone situated between the scapula and fore-arm.

HUMET', or HUMET'TE, *a.* In *her.,* a term applicable to the chevron, fesse, bend, cross, &c., when cut off or couped, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the escutcheon.

HUM'HUM, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

HUMICUBA'TION, *n.* [L. *humus,* the ground, and *cubo,* to lie.] A lying on the ground. [*Lit. us.*]

HU'MID, *a.* [L. *humidus,* from *humeo,* to be moist; Fr. *humide.*] 1. Moist; damp; containing sensible moisture; as, a *humid* air or atmosphere.—2. Somewhat wet or watery; as, *humid* earth.

HUMID'ITY, *n.* Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch, occasioned by the absorption of a fluid, or its adherence to the surface of a body. When a cloth has imbibed any fluid to such a degree that the moisture can be felt, we call the cloth humid; but when no *humidity* is perceptible, we say it is dry. Quicksilver communicates no *humidity* to our hands or clothes, for it does not adhere to them; but it will adhere to gold, tin, and lead, and render them humid and soft to the touch.—2. Moisture, in the form of visible vapour, or perceptible in the air.

HU'MIDNESS, *n.* Humidity.

HUMIFU'SUS, *a.* [L *humus,* the ground, and *fusus,* poured or spread out.] In *bot.,* an epithet applied to plants that spread over the surface of the ground, or are procumbent.

HUMIL'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *humilio*; Fr. *humilier.*] To humble; to lower in condition; to depress; as, *humiliated* slaves.

HUMIL'IATED, *pp.* Humbled; depressed; degraded.

HUMIL'IATING, *ppr.* Humbling; depressing.—2. *a.* Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying.

HUMILIA'TION, *n.* The act of humbling; the state of being humbled.—2. Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble.

The former was a *humiliation* of Deity; the latter, a *humiliation* of manhood. *Hooker.*

3. The act of abasing pride; or the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence, and submission.

The doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Swift.*

4. Abasement of pride; mortification.

HUMIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *humilitas*; Fr. *humilité.* See HUMBLE.] 1. In *ethics,* freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; modest estimate of one's own worth. In *theol.,* humility consists in lowliness of mind; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, self-abasement, penitence for sin, and submission to the divine will.

Before honour is *humility*; Prov. xv.

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind; Acts xx.

2. Act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king. *Davies.*

HU'MITE, *n.* A mineral of a reddish brown colour, and a shining lustre; crystallized in octahedrons, much modified by truncation and bevelment. It is named from Sir Abraham Hume.

HUM'MEL, *a.* [Suio-Goth. *hamla.*] Having no horns, as a *hummel* cow. [*Scotch.*]

HUM'MELLING, *n.* [from Suio-Goth. *hamla,* to mutilate.] The act or process of separating the awns from the grains of barley. An agricultural term used in Scotland. Several machines have been contrived for *hummelling* barley.

HUM'MER, *n.* [from *hum.*] One that hums; an applauder.

HUM'MING, *ppr.* Making a low buzzing or murmuring sound.

HUM'MING, *n.* The sound of bees; a low murmuring sound.

HUM'MING-ALE, *n.* Sprightly ale.

HUM'MING-BIRD, *n.* The smallest of birds, of the genus Trochilus. [*See* HUMBIRD.]

HUM'MOCK, *n.* A name given by mariners to a hillock, or small eminence of land, resembling the figure of a cone, and appearing on the sea-coast of any country. [*See* HOMMOC.]

HUM'MUMS, *n.* [Persian.] Baths or places for sweating.

HU'MORAL, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humours; as, a *humoral* fever.—*Humoral pathology,* that pathology, or doctrine of the nature of diseases, which attributes all morbid phenomena to the disordered condition of the fluids or humours.

HU'MORALISM, *n.* State of being humoral.—2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.

HU'MORALIST, *n.* One who favours the humoral pathology.

HU'MORISM, *n.* The state of the humours.

HU'MORIST, *n.* One who conducts himself by his own inclination, or bent of mind; one who gratifies his own humour.

The *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things. *Watts.*

2. One that indulges humour in speaking or writing; one who has a playful fancy or genius. [*See* HUMOUR, No. 4.]—3. One who has odd conceits; also, a wag; a droll.

HU'MORLESS, *a.* Destitute of humour.

HU'MOROUS, *a.* Containing humour; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter; jocular; as, a *humorous* essay; a *humorous* story.—2. Having the power to speak or write in the style of humour; fanciful; playful; exciting laughter; as, a *humorous* man or author.—3. Subject to be governed by humour or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical.

> I am known to be a *humorous* patrician. *Shak.*

> Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

4.† Moist; humid.

HU'MOROUSLY, *adv.* With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely. Addison describes *humorously* the manual exercise of ladies' fans.—2. Capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humour.

> We resolve by halves, rashly and *humorously*. *Calamy.*

HU'MOROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity.—2. Fickleness; capriciousness.—3. Peevishness; petulance.

HU'MORSOME, *a.* Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humour of the moment.

> The commons do not abet *humorsome*, factious arms. *Burke.*

2. Odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter.

HU'MORSOMELY, *adv.* Peevishly; petulantly.—2. Oddly; humorously.

HU'MOUR, *n.* [L. from *humeo*, to be moist; Sans. *ama*, moist.] 1. Moisture; but the word is chiefly used to express the moisture or fluids of animal bodies; as, the *humours* of the eye. But more generally the word is used to express a fluid in its morbid or vitiated state. Hence, in *popular speech*, we often hear it said, the blood is full of *humours*. But the expression is not technical nor correct.—*Aqueous humour of the eye*, a transparent fluid, occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea, both before and behind the pupil.—*Crystalline humour* or *lens*, a small transparent solid body, of a softish consistence, occupying a middle position in the eye, between the aqueous and vitreous humours, and directly behind the pupil. It is of a lenticular form, or with double convex surfaces, and is the principal instrument in refracting the rays of light, so as to form an image on the retina.—*Vitreous humour of the eye*, a fluid contained in the minute cells of a transparent membrane, occupying the greater part of the cavity of the eye, and all the space between the crystalline and the retina.—2. A disease of the skin; cutaneous eruptions.—3. Turn of mind; temper; disposition, or rather a peculiarity of disposition often temporary; so called because the temper of mind has been supposed to depend on the fluids of the body. Hence we say, good *humour*; melancholy *humour*; peevish *humour*. Such *humours*, when temporary, we call freaks, whims, caprice. Thus, a person characterized by good nature may have a fit of *ill humour*; and an ill-natured person may have a fit of *good humour*. So we say, it was the *humour* of the man at the time; it was the *humour* of the multitude.—4. That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a ludicrous or fantastic turn, and tending to excite laughter or mirth. *Humour* is less poignant and brilliant than *wit*; hence, it is always agreeable. Wit, directed against folly, often offends by its severity; *humour* makes a man ashamed of his follies, without exciting his resentment. *Humour* may be employed solely to raise mirth, and render conversation pleasant, or it may contain a delicate kind of satire.—5. Petulance; peevishness; better expressed by *ill humour*.

> Is my friend all perfection? has he not *humours* to be endured? *South.*

6. A trick; a practice or habit.

> I like not the *humour* of lying. *Shak.*

HU'MOUR, *v. t.* To gratify by yielding to particular inclination, *humour*, wish, or desire; to indulge by compliance. We sometimes *humour* children to their injury or ruin. The sick, the infirm, and the aged often require to be *humoured*.—2. To suit; to indulge; to favour by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids. We say, an actor *humours* his part, or the piece.

> It is my part to invent, and that of the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden.*

HU'MOURED, *pp.* Indulged; favoured.

HU'MOURING, *ppr.* Indulging a particular wish or propensity; favouring; contributing to aid by falling into a design or course.

HUMP, *n.* [L. *umbo.*] The protuberance formed by a crooked back; as, a camel with one *hump*, or two *humps*.

HUMP'BACK, *n.* A crooked back; high shoulders.

HUMP'BACKED, *a.* Having a crooked back.

HUM'ULUS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Urticaceæ, of which the hop, *H. lupulus*, is a well-known example. This climbing perennial is a native of Britain, and is extensively cultivated in several English counties. The fruit strobili are egg-shaped and pendulous: these strobili, after being dried in a kiln, are used extensively in the manufacture of beer and porter. [*See* HOP.]

HU'MUS, **HU'MINE**, } *n.* [L. *humus*, soil.] A term synonymous with *mould*. It is a dark brown or black powder, and is obtained in greatest abundance from bog-earth, peat, and turf. When wood is exposed to air and moisture it decays and moulders, and is gradually converted into *humus*. The same substance also exudes from the bark of the elm, and hence it has been termed *ulmine* or *ulmic acid*. It also appears to be contained in the bark of most trees. *Humus*, as it exists in the soil, is a product of the decay of vegetables; it is almost insoluble in water, but is readily soluble in solutions of the alkaline carbonates. It is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and has been supposed by some chemists to contribute materially to the nutriment of growing plants, by furnishing them with carbon. Liebig, however, has shown that it does not directly furnish carbon to vegetables; but that by slowly and gradually undergoing combustion it yields a constant and steady supply of carbonic acid in moderate quantity, and that this is partly absorbed by the roots, and partly rises into the atmosphere, to be absorbed by the leaves. As *humus* combines with bases, it has been called by Boullay *humic acid*.

HUNCH, *n.* [See the Verb.] A hump; a protuberance; as, the *hunch* of a camel.—2. A lump; a thick piece; as, a *hunch* or *hunk* of bread; a word in common familiar use.—3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.

HUNCH, *v. t.* To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk.—2. To push out in a protuberance; to crook the back.

HUNCH'BACKED, *a.* Having a crooked back.

HUNCH'ED, *pp.* Pushed or thrust with the fist or elbow.

HUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Pushing with the fist or elbow.

HUND'RED, *a.* [Sax. *hund* or *hundred*; Goth. *hund*; D. *honderd*; G. *hundert*; L. *centum*; W. *cant*, a circle, the hoop of a wheel, the rim of any thing, a complete circle or series, a hundred; Corn. *canz*; Arm. *cant*; Ir. *ceantr.* Lye, in his Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, suggests that this word *hund* is a mere termination of the Gothic word for ten; *taihun-taihund*, ten times ten. But this cannot be true, for the word is found in the Celtic as well as Gothic dialects, and in the Arabic *hand*; at least this is probably the same word. The Welsh language exhibits the true sense of the word, which is, a circle, a complete series. Hence W. *cantrev*, a division of a county, or circuit, a *canton*, a hundred. *See* CANTON. The word signifies a circuit, and the sense of *hundred* is secondary. The *centuria* of the Romans, and the *hundred*, a division of a county in England, might have been merely a *division*, and not an exact *hundred* in number.] Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten; as, a *hundred* men.

HUND'RED, *n.* A collection, body, or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100.—2. A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a *hundred* families, or a *hundred* warriors, or a *hundred* manors. [But as the word denotes primarily a *circuit* or *division*, it is not certain that Alfred's divisions had any reference to that number.] Various articles of commerce are sold by the hundred. Deals are sold by the *long hundred*, which is six score. Pales and laths are sold at five score to the hundred, if five feet long, and six score if only three feet long.—*A hundred of lime*, a denomination of measure, in some places equal to 35, in others, as about London, 25 heaped bushels or bags; that is, a hundred pecks.

HUND'RED-COURT, *n.* In *England*, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred.

HUND'REDER, *n.* In *England*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.—2. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred.

HUND'RED-WEIGHT, *n.* In *avoirdupois weight*, a denomination containing 112 pounds. It is subdivided into four quarters, each containing 28 pounds. The long hundred-weight is 120 pounds.

HUND'REDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Hang.*

HUN'GARY-BALSAM, *n.* A kind of turpentine procured from *Pinus pumilus*, the mountain pine of Hungary.

HUN'GARY-WATER, *n.* A distilled

water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary; so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made.

HUN'GER, *n.* [Sax. *hunger*, G. Dan. and Sw. *hunger*, Goth. *huhrus*, hunger; Sax. *hungrian*, *hingrian*, Goth. *huggryan*, to hunger. It appears from the Gothic that *n* is not radical; the root then is *Hg*.] 1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite. *Hunger* is not merely *want of food*, for persons when sick may abstain long from eating without *hunger* or an appetite for food. *Hunger* therefore is the pain or uneasiness of the stomach of a healthy person, when too long destitute of food.—2. Any strong or eager desire.

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

HUN'GER, *v. i.* To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food.—2. To desire with great eagerness; to long for.

Blessed are they that *hunger* and thirst after righteousness; Matt. v.

HUN'GER,† *v. t.* To famish.

HUN'GER-BIT, **HUN'GER-BITTEN**, *a.* Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

HUN'GER-CURE, *n.* A mode of curing diseases by the greatest possible abstinence from food; so much only being allowed as is requisite to keep the patient alive.

HUN'GERING, *ppr.* Feeling the uneasiness of want of food; desiring eagerly; longing for; craving.

HUN'GERLY, *a.* Hungry; wanting food or nourishment.

HUN'GERLY, *adv.* With keen appetite. [*Lit. us.*]

HUN'GER-STARVED, *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

HUN'GER-STUNG, *a.* Stung by hunger.

HUN'GRED,† *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food.

HUN'GRILY, *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite; voraciously.

When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed. *Dryden.*

HUN'GRY, *a.* Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food. Eat only when you are *hungry*.—2. Having an eager desire.—3. Lean; emaciated, as if reduced by hunger.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look *Shak.*

4. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren; requiring substances to enrich itself; as, a *hungry* soil; a *hungry* gravel.

HUNKS, *n.* A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

HUNS, *n.* [L. *Hunni*.] The Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary.

HUNT, *v. t.* [Sax. *huntian*. This word does not appear in the cognate languages.] 1. To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game; as, to *hunt* a stag or a fox.—2. To pursue; to follow closely.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him; Ps. cxl.

3. To use, direct, or manage hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs. *Addison.*

To hunt out, or *after*, to seek; to search for.—*To hunt from*, to pursue and drive out or away.—*To hunt down*, to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence.

HUNT, *v. i.* To follow the chase; Gen. xxvii.—2. To seek by close pursuit; to search; with *for*.

The adulteress will *hunt* for the precious life; Prov. vi.

HUNT, *n.* A chase of wild animals for catching them.—2.† A huntsman.—3. A pack of hounds.—4. Pursuit; chase. 5. An association of huntsmen; as, the Caledonian *hunt*.

HUNT'ED, *pp.* Chased; pursued; sought.

HUNT'ER, *n.* One who pursues wild animals with a view to take them, either for sport or for food.—2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase.—3. A horse used in the chase.—4. In *entom.*, hunters is the name given to a tribe of spiders, (*venantes*,) which are incessantly running or leaping about in the vicinity of their abode, to catch and seize their prey.

HUNT'ING, *ppr.* Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking; searching.

HUNT'ING, *n.* The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. *Hunting*, in a general sense, includes the pursuit both of hairy and of feathered game; but in a narrower sense it is applied only to beasts of venery (of the forest, as the hart, hind, hare, boar, wolf), and of chase (of the field, as the buck, doe, fox, marten, roe). In a rude state of society it is one of the most important employments of mankind, and in a more civilized state it becomes an agreeable amusement, men pursuing chiefly for pleasure in the latter case what they once followed from necessity. *Hunting* is practised in a great variety of ways, according to the object of the persons engaged in it, the nature of the country, and the description of the game. The object may be to obtain a supply of food, to destroy noxious animals, to get possession of useful ones, or some useful animal product, (as furs, skins, &c.,) or merely pleasure and amusement. The pursuit may be conducted by means of other animals, as by dogs, falcons, &c., or the prey may be caught by stratagem, (as by nets, traps, pitfalls,) or destroyed by firearms or other weapons. The passion for the chase is interwoven closely with our very natures.—2. A pursuit; a seeking.

HUNT'ING-HORN, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

HUNT'ING-HORSE, **HUNT'ING-NAG**, *n.* A horse used in hunting.

HUNT'ING-SEAT, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

HUNT'RESS, *n.* A female that hunts, or follows the chase. Diana is called the *huntress*.

HUNTS'MAN, *n.* One who hunts, or who practises hunting.—2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

HUNTS'MANSHIP, *n.* The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a hunter.

HURA, *n.* A genus of South American plants, belonging to the nat. ord. Euphorbiaceæ. *H. crepitans*, or the sand-box tree is remarkable for the crepitation with which its seed-vessel bursts.

HUR'DEN, or **HAR'DEN**, *n.* [made of hurds, hards, or coarse flax.] A coarse kind of linen. [*Local or obs.*]

HUR'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hyrdel*; G. *hürde*, a hurdle, a fold or pen; D. *horde*, a hurdle, a horde. The elements of this word are the same as of the L. *crates*, *Hrd*, *Crd*. It coincides also with *herd*, denoting closeness, pressure, holding.] 1. A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a crate of various forms, according to its destination. This name is also given to a sledge or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.—2. In *fort.*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes. It is made in the figure of a long square, five or six feet by three and a half. Hurdles serve to render works firm, or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defence of workmen against fireworks or stones.—3. In *husbandry*, a frame usually made of wood, but sometimes of iron, for the purpose of forming temporary fences. When a fence is to be formed of hurdles they are put down end to end, fastened to the ground, and to one another.

HURDS, *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp. [*See* HARDS.]

HUR'DY-GURDY, *n.* A stringed instrument, named the beggar's lyre by Kircher, and sometimes called the *vielle*. Its tones are produced by the



Hurdy-Gurdy.

friction of a wheel acting the part of a bow against the strings, which are pressed by the fingers or by keys. It has two strings which always sound bass, like the drones of a bagpipe.

HU'RINA, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid obtained from *Hura crepitans*, or sand-box tree, of South America. It exists in the milky sap of this tree. It has the usual properties of the vegetable alkaloids, with peculiarities sufficient to distinguish it from all the rest.

HURL, *v. t.* [Arm. *harlua*. This may be a different spelling of *whirl*.] 1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; as, to *hurl* a stone.

And *hurl* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

2.† To utter with vehemence; as, to *hurl* out vows.—3. To play at a kind of game.—4. Hurl, to wheel, or be wheeled. [*Scotch.*]

HURL, *v. i.* To move rapidly; to whirl.

HURL, *n.* The act of throwing with violence.—2. Tumult; riot; commotion.

HURL'BAT, *n.* A whirl-bat; an old kind of missile.

HURL'BONE, *n.* In *a horse*, a bone near the middle of the buttock.

HURL'ED, *pp.* Thrown with violence.

HURL'ER, *n.* One who hurls, or who plays at hurling.

HURL'ING, *ppr.* Thrown with force; playing at hurling.

HURL'WIND, *n.* A whirlwind,—*which see.*

HURL'Y, HURL'Y-BURLY, *n.* [Russ. *burlyu*, to be noisy or turbulent; Dan. *hurl om burl*, topsy turvy; Fr. *hurlu-burlu*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

HURRAH', *exclam.* huzza.

HUR'RICANE, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, for *furacan*; Fr. *ouragan*; G. Dan and Sw. *orcan*. The source of our word is uncertain; the French deduce their term from *orage*, a storm. Qu. Lat. *furo*, *furio*, to rage.] 1. A most violent storm of wind, generally accompanied by thunder and lightning, and rain, or hail. Hurricanes prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies, the Isle of France, and in some parts of China. A hurricane is distinguished from every other kind of tempest by the extreme violence of the wind, and by its sudden changes; the wind often veering suddenly several points, sometimes a quarter of the circle and even more. Hurricanes appear to have an electric origin; the velocity of the wind exceeds that of a cannon ball, sometimes 300 feet in a second. Corn, vines, sugar canes, forests, houses, every thing is swept away by it. What are called hurricanes in more northern latitudes are only whirlwinds occasioned by the meeting of opposite currents of air.—2. Any violent tempest.

HUR'RIED, *pp.* [from *hurry*.] Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.

HUR'RIEDLY, *adv.* In a hurried manner.

HUR'RIEDNESS, *n.* State of being hurried.

HUR'RIER, *n.* One who hurries, urges, or impels.

HUR'RY, *v. t.* [This word is evidently from the root of L. *curro*; Fr. *courir*; Sw. *höra*; W. *gyru*, to drive, impel, thrust, run, ride, press forward. *See* Ar. *jarai*, and *haura*, to go round, to hasten.] 1. To hasten; to impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with more celerity; as, to *hurry* the workmen or the work. Our business *hurries* us. The weather is hot and the load heavy; we cannot safely *hurry* the horses.—2. To drive or impel with violence.

> Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it. *South.*

3. To urge or drive with precipitation and confusion; for confusion is often caused by hurry.

> And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
> The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*

To hurry away, to drive or carry away in haste.

HUR'RY, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation. The business is urgent; let us *hurry*.

HUR'RY, *n.* A driving or pressing forward in motion or business.—2. Pressure; urgency to haste. We cannot wait long; we are in a *hurry*.—3. Precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion.

> It is necessary sometimes to be in haste, but never in a *hurry*. *Anon.*

4. Tumult; bustle; commotion.

> Ambition raises a tumult in the soul and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addison.*

HUR'RYING, *ppr.* Driving or urging to greater speed; precipitating.

HUR'RYINGLY, *adv.* In a hurrying manner.

HUR'RY-SKURRY,† *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle.

HURST, *n.* [Sax. *hurst* or *hyrst.*] A wood or grove; a word found in many names, as in *Hazlehurst*.

HURT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. hurt.* [Sax. *hyrt*, wounded; It. *urtare*, Fr. *heurter*, to strike or dash against; W. *hyrziaw*, to push, thrust or drive, to assault; to butt; Arm. *heurda.*] 1. To bruise; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body. We *hurt* the body by a severe blow, or by tight clothes, and the feet by fetters; Ps. cv.—2. To wound; to injure or impair the sound state of the body, as by incision or fracture.—3. To harm; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss. We *hurt* a man by destroying his property.—4. To injure by diminution; to impair. A man *hurts* his estate by extravagance.—5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity or beauty of.

> *Hurt* not the wine and the oil; Rev. vi.

6. To harm; to injure; to damage, in general.—7. To wound; to injure; to give pain to; as, to *hurt* the feelings.

HURT, *n.* A wound; a bruise; any thing that gives pain to the body.

> The pains of sickness and *hurts*. *Locke.*

2. Harm; mischief; injury.

> I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my *hurt*, Gen. iv.

3. Injury; loss.

> Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the kings? Ezra iv.

HURT'ER, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

HURT'ERS, *n.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

HURT'FUL, *a.* Injurious; mischievous, occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy. Negligence is *hurtful* to property; intemperance is *hurtful* to health.

HURT'FULLY, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.

HURT'FULNESS, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.

HURT'LE,† *v. i.* [from *hurt.*] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly.

HURT'LE,† *v. t.* To move with violence or impetuosity.—2. To push forcibly; to whirl.

HURT'LEBERRY, *n.* A whortleberry,—*which see.*

HUR'TLES, HUR'TELS, *n.* A name of horses among the Highlanders in Scotland.

HURT'LESS, *a.* Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious; as, *hurtless* blows.—2. Receiving no injury.

HURT'LESSLY, *adv.* Without harm. [*Lit. us.*]

HURT'LESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from any harmful quality. [*Lit. us.*]

HURTS, HEURTS, or **HUERTS**, *n.* A name given by English heralds to azure or blue roundles; and by some writers supposed to represent wounds, by others the hurtleberry, from which the name is derived.

HUR'TY, *a.* In *her.*, charged with *hurts*

HUS'BAND, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [The origin of this familiar word has been but indifferently explained by most verbal antiquaries, and left uncertain by all preceding lexicographers. Skinner derives it from A.-S. *hus*, house, and *band*, a tie; q. d. *domûs vinculum*. Sir H. Spelman, in v. *Husbandus*, follows nearly in the same track; while Junius thinks it has a Danish origin; others, a Swedish. Dr. Jamieson, leading us back to our own earlier vernacular, traces the word to a different A.-S. etymon; viz., *buand*, *buende*, pp. of *bu-an*, *by-an*, to dwell in, to cultivate. But the A.-S *land-buend* only meant a head tiller of the soil: still, as such a one was also usually a father of a family, or *husband*, the word might soon very naturally take the double signification. Ihre unhesitatingly derives the Swedish word *bonde* (which in its simple form meant both a husband "maritus" and a *cultivator*), from the A.-S. *buend*. Upon the whole, then, Dr. Jamieson's etymology bids fairest to satisfy the inquirer.] 1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed, as well as one actually united by marriage, is called a *husband*; Lev. xix.; Deut. xxii.—2. In *seamen's lan.*, the person who takes the direction and management of a ship's concerns upon himself, the owners paying him a commission for his trouble.—3. The male of the lower animals.—4. An economist; a good manager. In this sense, the word is modified by an epithet; as, a good *husband*, a bad *husband*.—5 † A farmer, a cultivator; a tiller of the ground; *husbandman*.

HUS'BAND, *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality in expending any thing; to use or employ in the manner best suited to produce the greatest effect; to use with economy. We say, a man *husbands* his estate, his means, or his time.

> He is conscious how ill he has *husbanded* the great deposit of his Creator. *Rambler.*

2. To till; to cultivate with good management.—3. To supply with a husband. [*Lit. us.*]

HUS'BANDABLE, *a.* Manageable with economy. [*Ill.*]

HUS'BANDED, *pp.* Used or managed with economy; well managed.

HUS'BANDING, *ppr.* Using or managing with frugality.

HUS'BANDLESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband.

HUS'BANDLY, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [*Lit. us.*]

HUS'BANDMAN, *n.* 1. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labours in tillage. A husbandman is one who farms generally; that is, who both produces corn and cattle, and attends to the dairy, the poultry, the woodlands, and the orchard. A farmer may confine himself to grazing, or to breeding, or haymaking, or milking, or raising green crops for the market, &c.; but in none of these cases can he with propriety be called a husbandman. The term husbandman, therefore, is not exactly synonymous with farmer. In *N. Amer.* where men generally own the land on which they labour, the proprietor of a farm is also a labourer or husbandman; but the word includes the lessee and the owner.—2. The master of a family.

HUS'BANDRY, *n.* The business of a farmer, comprehending agriculture or tillage of the ground, the rais-

ing, managing, and fattening of cattle and other domestic animals, the management of the dairy and whatever the land produces.—2. Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift. But in this sense we generally prefix *good;* as *good husbandry.*—3. Care of domestic affairs.

HUSH, *a.* [G. *husch;* Dan. *hys, hyst.* In W. *hêz* is peace; *hêzu,* to make peace; *cws* is rest, sleep; and *hust* is a low, buzzing sound; Heb. חשה, *hashah,* to be silent.] Silent; still; quiet; as, they are *hush* as death. This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies, except in the compound, *hush-money.*

HUSH, *v. t.* To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise; as, to *hush* the noisy crowd; the winds were *hushed.*

> My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war. *Shak.*

2 To appease; to allay; to calm, as commotion or agitation

> Wilt thou then
> *Hush* my cares? *Otway*

HUSH, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent.

HUSH, imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation,—be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.—*To hush up,* to suppress; to keep concealed.

> This matter is *hushed up.* *Pope*

HUSH'ED, *pp.* Stilled; silenced; calmed.

HUSH'ING, *ppr.* Silencing; calming.

HUSH'MONEY, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information, or disclosure of facts.

HUSK, *n.* [Qu. W. *gwisg,* Corn. *quesk,* a cover; or It. *guscio,* bark or shell; Sp. and Port. *casca,* husks of grapes, bark. It signifies probably a cover or a peel.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. It is the calyx of the flower or glume of corn and grasses, formed of valves embracing the seed. The husks of the small grains, when separated, are called chaff. It is sometimes used for the rind, skin, or hull of seeds.

HUSK, *v. t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants.

HUSK'ED, *pp* Stripped of its husks.—2. *a.* Covered with a husk.

HUSK'INESS, *n.* The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.

HUSK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off husks.

HUSK'Y, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks—2. Resembling husks; dry; rough.—3. Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.

HU'SO, *n.* A chondropterygious fish with free branchiæ, belonging to the genus Accipenser. It is frequently found to exceed twelve and fifteen feet in length, and to weigh more than twelve hundred pounds. The finest isinglass is made from its natatory bladder. It inhabits the Danube and the rivers of Russia. The sturgeon belongs to the same genus.

HUS'SAR, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Tartar, *uswar,* cavalry; Sans. *aswa,* a horse.] A mounted soldier or horseman, in German cavalry. The hussars are the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia. Their regimentals are a fur cap adorned with a feather, a doublet, a pair of breeches to which the stockings are fastened, and a pair of red or yellow boots. Their arms are a sabre, a carbine, and pistols. Hussars now form a part of the French and English cavalry.

HUSS'ITE, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer.

HUSS'Y, *n.* [contracted from *huswife,* housewife.] 1. A bad or worthless woman. It is used also ludicrously in slight disapprobation or contempt. Go, *hussy,* go.—2. An economist; a thrifty woman.

HUS'TINGS, *n.* [Sax. *hustinge;* supposed to be composed of *hus,* house, and *thing,* cause, suit; the house of trials.] 1. A court held in Guildhall, in London, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city; the supreme court or council of the city. In this court are elected the aldermen and the four members of parliament.—2. The place where an election of a member of parliament is held. Also, the temporary platform raised for the candidates at the election of parliamentary members is called the hustings.

HUS'TLE, *v. i.* (hus'l.) [D *hutselen,* to shake; Sw. *hutla,* to shuffle] To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd.

HUS'TLED, *pp.* Shaken together.

HUS'TLING, *ppr.* Shaking together.

HUS'WIFE, *n.* A worthless woman; a bad manager. [*See* HUSSY.]—2. A female economist; a thrifty woman.

HUS'WIFE, *v. t.* To manage with economy and frugality.

HUS'WIFERY, *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management, good or bad.

HUT, *n* [G. *hütte;* Fr. *hutte;* perhaps a dialectical orthography of Sax. *hus,* house, and *cot;* W. *cwt.*] A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage.

> Sore pierced by wintry wind
> How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
> Of cheerless poverty. *Thomson*

2. A temporary building to lodge soldiers.

HUT, *v. t.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters.

HUT, *v. i.* To take lodgings in huts.

HUTCH, *n.* [Fr. *huche;* Sax. *hwæcca.*] 1. A chest or box; a corn chest or bin; a case for rabbits.

> The *hutch* and the boulter, the furnace and the copper. *B. Jonson*

2 A rat-trap.—3. In *cathedral antiquities,* a chest or cupboard, where the sacred utensils were kept; the same with the ambry or locker,—*which see.*—4. A vessel or box in which coal is drawn up out of the pit; also, the quantity of coal contained by the box. Six *hutches* make a *cart* (about 11 cwt.)

HUTCH, *v. t.* To hoard or lay up, as in a chest

> ...And that no corner might
> Be vacant of her plenty, in her own loins
> She *hutcht* th' all worshipt ore, and precious gems,
> To store her children with. *Milton.*

HUTCH, *v. t.* To hoard or lay up, as in a chest.

HUTCH'ED, *pp.* Deposited in a chest.

HUTCH'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a hutch.

HUTCHIN'SIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Tetradynamia, and order siliculosa, Linn.; nat. order Cruciferæ. The H. petræa is an annual, and grows on rocks and walls in the West of England, and in Wales.

HUTCHINSO'NIAN, *n.* A follower of the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, England, a well-known philosopher and naturalist of the 18th century. He rejected Newton's doctrine of gravitation, and maintained that the Old Testament scriptures embraced a complete system of natural philosophy as well as of religion.

HUT'TED, *pp.* Lodged in huts.

HUT'TING, *ppr.* Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts.

HUX, *v. t.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

HUZZ,† *v. i.* To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA'. An exclamation expressive of applause, of joy, or triumph.

HUZZA', *n.* A shout of joy; an acclamation. [*See* HURRAH.]

> I have observed that the loudest *huzzas* given to a great man in triumph, proceed not from his friends, but the rabble. *Pope.*

HUZZA', *v. i.* To utter a loud shout of acclamation; to shout in joy or praise.

HUZZA', *v. t.* To receive with acclamation or with shouts of joy.

HUZZA'ED, *pp.* Uttered in shouts of joy or acclamation.—2. Received with acclamation.

HUZZA'ING, *ppr.* Uttering shouts of joy or acclamation.—2. Receiving with shouts of acclamation.

HY'ACINTH, *n.* [L. *hyacinthus;* Gr. ὑάκινθος.] In *bot.,* a genus of bulbous plants of the class Hexandria, and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Liliaceæ. This genus has been long celebrated for the immense varieties which culture has produced from it. The *H. orientalis* is a native of the Levant, and grows in abundance about Aleppo and Bagdad. It obtained its name from the Grecian youth Hyacinthus, who was fabled to have been slain by Apollo, and changed into this flower. The root is a tunicated bulb, the leaves are broad and green, the corolla is funnel-shaped, and half cleft into six portions, the flowers point in all directions round the scape, which is erect. The hyacinth appears first to have been cultivated as a garden flower by the Dutch about the beginning of the 16th century. It was introduced into England about the end of that century. Hyacinth bulbs form a beautiful ornament when set in glasses. Two species of hyacinth are found in Britain, the wild hyacinth, the *H. non-scriptus,* Linn., which is the *Scilla nutans* of former botanists, and the grape hyacinth or starch hyacinth, *H. racemosus,* now called Muscari racemosum.—2. In *mineralogy,* a mineral, a variety of zircon, whose crystals, when distinct, have the form of a four-sided prism, terminated by four rhombic planes, which stand on the lateral edges. Its structure is foliated; its lustre, strong; its fracture, conchoidal. Its prevailing colour is a hyacinth red, in which the red is more or less tinged with yellow or brown. It is sometimes transparent, and sometimes only translucent.—*Hyacinth* is a subspecies of pyramidical zircon.

HYACINTH'INE, *a.* Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth.

HY'ADS, or HY'ADES, *n.* [Gr. ὑάδες, from ὕω, to rain; ὑετός, rain.] In *astr.,* a cluster of five stars in the Bull's head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain. This notion was derived from the fable of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who, overwhelmed with grief at the fate of their brother Hyas, who was torn in pieces by a bull, wept so violently that the gods in compassion took them into heaven and placed them in the Bull's forehead, where they still

continued to weep, and were thence supposed to presage rain.

HYÆ'NA. *See* HYENA.

HYALÆ'A, *n.* [from ὕαλος, glass.] A genus of Pteropods, or animals furnished with lateral fin-like organs for swimming. *Hyalæa* has the appearance of a bivalve with soldered valves; through the upper one of which the animal sends forth two large, yellow, and violet wings or fins, by the aid of which it moves with great velocity on the surface of the sea.

HY'ALINE, *a.* [Gr. ὑάλινος, from ὕαλος, glass.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

HY'ALITE, *n.* [Gr. ὕαλος.] Müller's glass. It consists chiefly of silex, and is white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue, or green.

HY'ALOID, *a.* [from Gr. ὕαλος, glass, and εἶδος, likeness.] Transparent, like glass.—*Hyaloid membrane*, the capsule of the vitreous humour of the eye.

HYBER'NACLE, HY'BERNATE, HYBERNA'TION. *See* HIBERNACLE, HIBERNATE, HIBERNATION.

HY'BODUS, *n.* A genus of fossil fishes that prevailed throughout the oolitic period.

HYB'RID, *n.* [Gr. ὕβρις, injury, force, rape; L. *hybrida.*] A mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, the produce of a female plant or animal which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus. The most common hybrids are those which result from the connection of different varieties of the same species, as the produce of the wild boar and domestic sow; and among vegetables, the endless modifications resulting from analogous impregnation from varieties of the rose, and other ornamental or useful plants. Hybrids have also been obtained, though less frequently, from different species of plants, insects, fishes, birds, and mammals. In the latter class, the most common and useful hybrid is that produced between the horse and the ass, denominated *par excellence* "the mule." Some rare instances have occurred of hybrids resulting from the connection of animals of different genera. Specifical hybrids have been known to propagate together and produce a degenerate intermediate race which soon becomes extinct; but it more commonly happens that a hybrid is sterile or propagates only with an individual of pure breed.

HYBRID, HYB'RIDOUS, *a.* Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

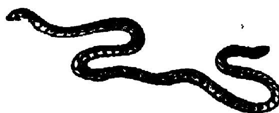
HYBRID'ITY, *n.* The state of being hybrid; mongrel state.

HY'DAGE, *n.* In *law*, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hyde.

HY'DATID, HY'DATIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑδατίς, from ὕδωρ, water.] A little transparent vesicle or bladder filled with water, on any part of the body, as in dropsy.—*Hydatids* are certain spherical bodies, found occasionally in man, as well as in other animals, lodged in or adhering to the different viscera. Some of them, at least, are considered as possessing an independent vitality, and as constituting a distinct animal, allied to the *tænia* or tape-worm. They consist of a head, neck, and vesicular body full of transparent fluid.

HYDE. *See* HIDE, HIDAGE.

HY'DRA, *n.* [L. *hydra;* Gr. ὕδρα, from ὕδωρ, water.] 1. A water-serpent, of the genus *hydrus*. [*See* SEA-SERPENT.] In *fabulous history*, a serpent or monster in the lake or marsh of Lerna, in



Spiral Hydra (Hydrus Spiralis).

Peloponnesus, represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. Hercules killed this monster by applying firebrands to the wounds, as he cut off the heads. Hence we give the name to a multitude of evils, or to a cause of multifarious evils.—2. A technical name of a genus of Zoophytes, popularly called polypus, or polypuses.—3. A southern constellation of 60 stars.

HYDRAC'ID, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and *acid.*] An acid containing hydrogen as one of its essential elements; such as the hydrochloric or muriatic acid, the hydriodic acid, &c. Hydracids have properties similar to those of oxygen acids.

HY'DRAGOGUE, *n.* (hy'dragog.) [Gr. ὑδραγωγός: ὕδωρ, water, and ἀγωγή, a leading or drawing, from ἄγω, to lead or drive.] A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humours. In *general*, the stronger cathartics are hydragogues.

HYDRAL'KARSINE, *n.* An ethereal volatile substance formed by the union of oxygen with alkarsine. It is of an intolerably fetid smell.

HYD'RAMIDE, *n.* Another name for ammonia, which is a *hyduret* of *amide*.

HYDRAN'GEA, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] A genus of marsh or aquatic plants of the class Decandria, and order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Saxifragaceæ. Four of the known species are natives of America; and one, the garden hydrangea (*H. hortensis*), is a native of China, and was introduced into this country by Sir J. Banks. It is a favourite for the beauty and size of its flowers.

HY'DRANT, *n.* [Gr. ὑδραίνω, to irrigate, from ὕδωρ, water.] A pipe or machine with suitable valves and a spout by which water is raised and discharged from the main conduit of an aqueduct.—2 In *some towns of the U. States*, a public water plug, or street fountain.

HYDRÄR'GILLITE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and ἄργιλλος, clay.] A mineral, called also Wavellite.

HYDRÄR'GO-CHLORIDES, *n.* Compounds of the bichloride of mercury with other chlorides, forming a class of haloid salts.

HYDRÄR'GYRATE, *a.* Of or belonging to mercury.

HYDRÄR'GYRUS, or HYDRÄR'GYRUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. ὕδωρ, and ἄργυρος.] Quicksilver or mercury, a metal of great importance in the arts, and the compounds of which are extensively used in medicine. [*See* MERCURY.]

HY'DRATE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] In *chem.*, a compound containing water as one of its proximate elements, and in definite proportion. Water thus unites with several of the acids, the alkalies, and all salts that contain water of crystallization, forming *hydrates*. A *hydrate* is a substance which has formed so intimate a union with water as to solidify it, and render it a component part. Slaked lime is a *hydrate* of lime.

HYD'RATED, *a.* Combined with water in definite proportion.

HYDRAUL'IC, HYDRAUL'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique;* L. *hydraulicus;* Gr. ὑδραυλις, an instrument of music played by water; ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλος, a pipe.] 1. Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.—2. Transmitting water through pipes; as, an *hydraulic* engine.—*Hydraulic lime*, a species of lime that hardens in water; used for cementing under water.—*Hydraulic ram*, a machine contrived by Montgolfier, to raise water by means of its own momentum.

HYDRAU'LICON, *n.* In *antiquity*, a kind of water-organ, the nature of which is now uncertain.

HYDRAUL'ICS, *n.* The science of the motion and force of fluids, and of the construction of all kinds of instruments and machines by which the force of fluids is applied to practical purposes; a branch of hydrostatics.—*Hydraulics* is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of fluids considered as in motion. It comprehends the theory of running water, whether issuing from orifices in reservoirs, by the pressure of the superincumbent mass, or rising perpendicularly in *jets d'eau* from the pressure of the atmosphere; whether moving in pipes or canals, or rolling in the beds of rivers. It comprehends also the resistance or the percussion of fluids and the oscillation of waves.

HYDREN'TEROCELE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water, ἔντερον, intestine, and κήλη, a tumour.] A hernial tumour, whose contents are intestine, with the addition of water.

HYD'RIODATE, *n.* A salt formed by the hydriodic acid, with a base. More correctly Iodohydrate.

HYDRIOD'IC, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *iodine*.] Denoting a peculiar acid, produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine. *Better* Iodohydric.

HYD'RO. A prefix from the Gr. ὕδωρ, water. It has been sometimes used by chemists to signify the presence of water in definite proportion; but its employment is now limited by chemists to the compounds of hydrogen.

HYDROBEN'ZAMIDE, *n.* A compound obtained by decomposing hyduret of benzule.

HYDROBROM'IC, *a.* Composed of hydrogen and bromine.

HYDROBRO'MIC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of equal volumes of hydrogen and bromine.

HYD'ROCÄR'BON, *n.* A term applied by chemists to compounds of hydrogen and carbon.

HYDROCÄR'BONATE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, or rather *hydrogen*, and L. *carbo*, a coal.] Carburetted hydrogen gas, or heavy inflammable air; the fire-damp of coal mines.

HYDROCÄR'BURET, *n.* Carburetted hydrogen. A compound of hydrogen and carbon. There are several definite combinations of these elements, such as *light carburetted hydrogen* or *fire-damp, olefiant gas*, and *bicarburet of hydrogen*.

HY'DROCELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδροκήλη: ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumour.] A dropsy of the vaginal coat of the scrotum, or of the spermatic cord.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS, *n*. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλη, the head.] Dropsy of the head.

HYDRO'CHARIS, *n*. A genus of plants; Frog-bit —*which see*.

HYDROCHLO'RATE, *n*. A compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; a muriate.—*Hydrochlorate of ammonia* is the *sub-ammoniac* of commerce.

HYDROCHLO'RIC, *a*. [*hydrogen* and *chloric*.] Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid; a gaseous compound of hydrogen and chlorine. It is colourless, has a pungent odour and an acid taste. It is quite irrespirable, extinguishes flame, and has a powerful attraction for water. A concentrated aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid has been long known under the names of spirit of salt, and muriatic acid.

HYD'RO-CHLO'RO-CY'ANIC ACID, *n*. A product of the decomposition of fulminate of silver by hydrochloric acid. It is composed of hydrogen, cyanogen, and chlorine.

HYD'RO-COBAL'TO-CY'ANATE, *n*. A compound of hydrocobaltocyanic acid with a base.

HYD'RO-COBAL'TO-CY'ANIC ACID, *n*. A product of the decomposition of cobaltocyanide of lead, by sulphuretted hydrogen.

HYDROCO'TYLE, *n*. A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Umbelliferæ. The *H. vulgaris* (marsh-penny, or white-rot) is a British plant growing in boggy places, and the edges of lakes and rivulets.

HYDROCY'ANATE, *n*. A compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base. More correctly cyanohydrate.

HYDROCYAN'IC, *a*. [Gr ὕδωρ, water, or rather *hydrogen*, and κυανος, blue.] An acid whose base is hydrogen, and its acidifying principle cyanogen; more correctly cyanohydric. This acid is one of four or five different compounds that have been called prussic acid.

HYDRODYNAM'IC, *a*. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and δυναμις, power, force.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.

HYDRODYNAM'ICS, *n*. That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest; of their equilibrium, motion, cohesion, pressure, resistance, &c. It also treats of the machines by which water is raised, or in which that fluid is employed as the first mover. It comprehends both hydrostatics and hydraulics.

HYD'RO-FER'RID-CY'ANATE, *n*. A compound of hydroferridcyanic acid, with a base.

HYD'RO-FER'RIDCY'ANIC ACID, *n*. An acid prepared by decomposing recently precipitated ferridcyanide of lead, by sulphuretted hydrogen.

HYDROFLU'ATE, *n*. A compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base. *Better* fluohydrate.

HYDROFLUOR'IC, *a*. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and *fluor*.] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen. The hydrofluoric acid is obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of the purest fluor spar in fine powder, with two of sulphuric acid. It has a very strong affinity for water, acts energetically on glass, and is of all substances the most destructive to animal matter.

HY'DROGEN, *n*. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γινομαι, to generate; so called as being considered the generator of water.] An important elementary substance, which is only known to us in the gaseous, or permanently elastic form. It was first correctly described by Cavendish, in 1766, under the name of *inflammable air*, and it was by some called *phlogiston*, from the notion that it is the matter of heat. The name *hydrogen* was given to it by the French chemists in consequence of its being one of the elements of water. It also forms a component of all vegetable and animal products, and is, therefore, abundantly diffused throughout nature. It is usually procured by the action of sulphuric acid and zinc or iron upon water, or by passing the vapour of water over red-hot iron. Pure hydrogen is a colourless, tasteless, and inodorous gas; it is a powerful refractor of light; the lightest body in nature, and hence the best material for filling balloons. One hundred cubic inches at mean temperature and pressure weigh only 2.13 grains; so that its specific gravity compared with air is 0.0694 to 1, and it is exactly 16 times lighter than oxygen. In consequence of its extreme lightness it is assumed as *unity* in speaking of the specific gravity of gases, as well as in referring to the proportions in which bodies combine. It is neither acid nor alkaline; it cannot support respiration, although it proves fatal to life from deprivation of oxygen, rather than from any inherent noxious quality. When in contact with air it is inflammable in an eminent degree, and burns with a pale blue flame; but it does not support combustion. Two volumes of hydrogen with six of air form an explosive mixture, and when two volumes of hydrogen are mixed with one of oxygen, and inflamed, the explosion is extremely violent. The flame of hydrogen is sometimes employed for exciting intense heat; but the most intense heat that can be produced is caused by the burning of hydrogen in oxygen gas, and this principle has been applied to increase the temperature of blast furnaces in iron-works, by making the gases pass separately through heated tubes to the furnace. Water is the sole product of the combustion of hydrogen gas; and when two volumes of pure hydrogen gas are mixed with one volume of pure oxygen gas, and the mixture inflamed in a proper manner by the electric spark, the gases totally disappear, and the interior of the vessel is covered with drops of pure water, equal in weight to the two gases. Again, if pure water be exposed to the action of voltaic electricity it is resolved into two volumes of hydrogen, and one of oxygen; so that water is proved both by synthesis and analysis to consist of two volumes of hydrogen combined with one of oxygen, or of one part by weight of hydrogen with eight of oxygen, so that the number 8 becomes the equivalent of oxygen, and 9 that of water. Hydrogen is sparingly soluble in water, nor is there any other liquid which is capable of dissolving it in great quantity. It unites with all other elementary gaseous bodies, and forms, with these, compounds, not only of great curiosity, but of vast importance and utility: thus with oxygen it forms water, with azote, ammonia, with chlorine, hydrochloric acid, with fluorine, hydrofluoric acid, &c. It forms compounds also with carbon, iodine, phosphorus, cyanogen, sulphur, &c.

HY'DROGENATE, *v. t.* To combine hydrogen with any thing.

HY'DROGENATED, *pp*. In combination with hydrogen.

HY'DROGENIZE, *v. t.* To combine with hydrogen.

HY'DROGENIZED, *pp*. Combined with hydrogen.

HY'DROGENIZING, *ppr*. Combining with hydrogen.

HYDROG'ENOUS, *a*. Pertaining to hydrogen.

HYDROG'RAPHER, *n*. [*See* HYDROGRAPHY.] One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores; one who describes the sea or other waters.

HYDROGRAPH'IC, }
HYDROGRAPH'ICAL, } *a*. Relating to or containing a description of the sea, sea-coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, &c., or of a lake.

HYDROG'RAPHY, *n*. [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and γραφω, to describe.] The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters; or the art of forming charts, exhibiting a representation of the sea-coast, gulfs, bays, isles, promontories, channels, soundings, &c.

HYDROG'URET, *n*. A compound of hydrogen with a base; as, *hydroguret* of carbon. *Hydroguret* is now scarcely used, except to give the derivative *hydroguretted*, the word now generally used being *hyduret*.

HYDROG'URETTED, *a*. Denoting a compound of hydrogen with a base.

HYDRO'LEIC ACID, *n*. An acid which arises from the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid.

HY'DROLITE, *n*. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and λιθος, a stone.] A mineral whose crystals are described as six-sided prisms, terminated by low six-sided pyramids, with truncated summits.

HYDROLOG'ICAL, *a*. Pertaining to hydrology.

HYDROL'OGY, *n*. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and λογος, discourse.] The science of water, its properties, and phenomena.

HY'DROMANCY, *n*. [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μαντεια, divination.] A method of divination or prediction of events by water; invented, according to Varro, by the Persians, and practised by the Romans.

HYDROMAN'TIC, *a*. Pertaining to divination by water.

HYDROMARGAR'IC ACID, *n*. An acid composed of hydrogen and margaric acid.

HYDROMARGARI'TIC ACID, *n*. An acid composed of hydrogen and margaritic acid.

HY'DROMEL, *n*. [Fr. from Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μελι, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water. Before fermentation, it is called *simple hydromel;* after fermentation, it is called *vinous hydromel* or *mead*.

HYDROMELLO'NIC ACID, *n*. An acid prepared by dissolving mellonide of potassium in boiling water, and adding to the solution hydrochloric, sulphuric, or nitric acid.

HYDROM'ETER, *n*. [*See* HYDROMETRY.] An instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c. of water and other fluids, and the strength of spirituous liquors. The common description of hydrometers consists of a hollow ball of either metal or glass, capable of floating in any known liquid,

and having two stems, the lower one terminating in a weight, in order that the instrument may float with the stems upright, and the upper stem (which is of the same diameter throughout) being graduated, to show the density of the fluid by the depth to which it sinks; as the heavier fluids will buoy up the instrument more than such as are lighter. There are various other kinds of hydrometers. In Fahrenheit's the upper stem has a small dish on the top for holding weights, by means of which the instrument, when applied to different liquids, is always sunk to the same point in the stem, which is marked *Proof*, being the point to which the instrument sinks in proof-spirit. In Nicholson's hydrometer, there is a dish attached to the lower end of the lower stem, so that by means of the dish at the top, and the one at the bottom, the instrument is adapted for the purpose of ascertaining the specific gravity both of liquids and solids.

HYDROMET'RIC, HYDROMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the measurement of the gravity, &c. of fluids.—2. Made by a hydrometer.

HYDROME'TRIDÆ, *n.* A family of insects belonging to the order hemiptera. These insects possess the power of walking upon the surface of the water.

HYDROM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μετρεῖν, measure.] The art of measuring, or the mensuration of the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c. of fluids, and the strength of rectified spirits.

HYD'RO-PERSUL'PHO-CY'ANIC ACID, *n.* An acid which is a product of the decomposition of hydropersulphocyanic acid.

HYD'RO-PERSULPHU'RIC ACID, *n* Bisulphuret of hydrogen, a compound of sulphur and hydrogen.

HY'DROPHANE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and φαίνω, to show.] In *mineralogy*, a variety of opal, made transparent by immersion in water.

HYDROPH'ANOUS, *a.* Made transparent by immersion in water.

HYDROPHO'BIA, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and φοβέομαι, to fear.] A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated. This dread of water sometimes takes place in violent inflammations of the stomach, and in hysteric fits. It is occasioned by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal, as by the bite of a mad dog. It is never produced in man by any other cause than the saliva of a rabid animal, and there is no evidence whatever to prove that the disease can be communicated from one human being to another. No medicine has been discovered of any efficacy in curing hydrophobia. The only means of saving the patient in the case of the bite of a mad dog, is to cut out the part bitten as soon as possible after the wound has been inflicted.

HYDROPHO'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness.

HY'DROPHORE, *n.* [ὕδωρ and φέρω.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of the water of a river, a lake, or the ocean, at any particular depth.

HY'DROPHYTE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and φυτόν, a plant.] A plant which lives and grows in water.

HYDROP'IC, HYDROP'ICAL, *a.* [L. *hydrops*; Gr. ὕδρωψ, dropsy, ὕδωρ, water.] 1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water.—2. Containing water; caused by extravasated water; as, a *hydropic* swelling.—3. Resembling dropsy.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson.*

HYDROPNEUMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and πνευματικός, inflated, from πνεῦμα, breath, spirit.] An epithet given to a vessel of water, with other apparatus for chemical experiments.

HYDROP'SY. *See* DROPSY.

HYD'ROSALTS, *n.* Salts, the acid or base of which is a compound containing hydrogen as one of its elements; such are the compounds of the hydracids with ammonia and phosphuretted hydrogen.

HY'DROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and σκοπέω, to view.] A kind of water-clock, or instrument used anciently for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical tube, conical at the bottom, perforated at the vertex, and the whole tube graduated.

HYDROSELE'NIC ACID, *n.* Seleniuretted hydrogen, a gaseous compound of selenium and hydrogen.

HYDROSTAT'IC, HYDROSTAT'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and στατικός, static, standing or settling.] Relating to the science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics.—*Hydrostatic balance*, a balance used for determining very accurately the specific gravity of bodies, whether fluid or solid. There are various constructions given to this instrument; a very accurate one is described in Dr. Lardner's Treatise on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.—*Hydrostatic bellows*, an instrument contrived to show the upward pressure of fluids, and also that the pressure of a fluid upon the bottom of a vessel does not depend upon the quantity of the fluid but upon its altitude. It consists generally of two circular boards, connected with leather fastened closely round the edges, so as to leave a space between the boards. Into this cavity water is put, and an upright pipe is made to communicate with the interior. By placing weights upon the upper board the water rises in the tube above the level of the water in the bellows, and the small quantity of water in the tube is a balance for the water in the bellows and the weights.—*Hydrostatic paradox*, the name given to the hydrostatic principle above stated, viz., that the pressure of a fluid upon the bottom of a vessel does not depend upon the quantity of the fluid but upon its altitude. It is usually stated thus—"any quantity of fluid, however small, may be made to balance any quantity or any weight however great." It may be illustrated by the hydrostatic bellows.—*Hydrostatic press.* [*See* BRAMAH'S PRESS.]

HYDROSTAT'ICALLY, *adv.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles.

HYDROSTAT'ICS, *n.* The science which treats of the weight, motion, and equilibriums of fluids, or of the specific gravity and other properties of fluids, particularly of water; or *Hydrostatics* is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties of fluids at rest. It comprehends the method of determining the specific gravities of substances both solid and liquid, the equilibrium of floating bodies and the phenomena of capillary attraction.

HYDROSULPH'ATE, *n.* The same as *hydrosulphuret*.

HYDROSUL'PHO-CYAN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by decomposing the basic sulphocyanide of lead, by dilute sulphuric acid. It occurs in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferæ, and in the saliva of man and sheep. It is a colourless fluid of a pure acid taste.

HYDROSUL'PHURET, *n.* [*hydrogen* and *sulphuret*.] A combination of sulphuretted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxide.

HYDROSUL'PHURETTED, *a* Combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.—*Hydrosulphuric acid* is called also hydrothionic acid, or sulphuretted hydrogen.

HYDROTELLU'RIC ACID, *n.* A gaseous compound, formed by acting with hydrochloric acid on an alloy of tellurium with zinc or tin.

HYDROTHIO'NIC ACID, *n.* The same as *hydrosulphuric acid*.

HYDROTHO'RAX, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and θώραξ.] Dropsy in the chest.

HYDROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] Causing a discharge of water.

HYDROT'IC, *n.* A medicine that purges off water or phlegm.

HYDROXAL'IC ACID, *n.* A compound of hydrogen and oxalic acid. Its salts are termed *hydroxalates*.

HYDROXAN'THATE, *n.* [Gr ὕδωρ, water, and ξανθός, yellow.] In *chemistry*, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.

HYDROXAN'THIC, *a.* A term used to denote a new acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the deutosulphuret of carbon. It is called also carbo-sulphuric acid.

HY'DROXIDE, *n.* [G. ὕδωρ, water, and *oxide*.] A metallic oxide combined with water; a metallic hydrate.

HY'DRURET, or **HY'DURET,** *n.* A compound of hydrogen with metals, &c.

HY'DRUS, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water.] A water-snake; also, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

HYE'MAL, *a.* [L. *hiems*, winter; Sans. *hima*, cold; Slav. *zima*.] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

HY'EMATE,† *v. i.* To winter at a place.

HYEMA'TION, *n.* [L. *hiemo*, to winter.] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

HYE'NA, or **HYÆ'NA,** *n.* [L. *hyæna*; Gr. ὕαινα.] A genus of digitigrade carnivorous quadrupeds, separated by Storr from the *Canis* of Linn., and placed by Cuvier between the *Viverridæ* and *Felis*. The characters of this genus are five molars above, and



Striped Hyena (H. vulgaris).

four below, on each side, the three anterior molars being conical, smooth, and remarkably large, adapted for

breaking the bones of their prey; the tongue is rough; the legs are each terminated by four claws; the fore legs are longer than the hind legs; there is a deep and glandular pouch beneath the anus; the neck and jaws are remarkable for the strength of their muscles. The genus is entirely confined to the old world, Africa and Asia. There are three species known, the striped Hyena, the spotted and the brown Hyenas. They are nocturnal animals, inhabiting caves; are extremely voracious, feeding chiefly on dead bodies, to obtain which they will even dig up graves. An extinct species (*hyæna spelæa*), was abundant in England and France anterior to the glacier epoch, and has left its remains in many caves of both countries.

HYE'NA DOG, *n.* The wild dog of the settlers at the Cape. It is swift, fierce, and active, attacking sheep, oxen, and horses.

HYGE'IA, *n.* In *myth.*, the goddess of health, daughter of Esculapius. She is represented as a slender maid with a bowl in her hand, out of which a serpent is eating.


Hygeia.

HYGE'IAN, *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health.

HYGIEI'NE, or **HYGI'ENE**, *n.* [from Gr. ὑγιαινω, to be well.] Health or the art or science of preserving health. That department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health, and discovers proper means for the continuance of that state. It has respect to man in his social as well as in his individual condition.

HYGIE'IST, *n.* One who practises the hygienic art.

HYGIEN'IC, or **HYGE'IAN**, *a* Relating to hygiene; pertaining to health.

HYGROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, and λογος, a discourse.] A medical term, implying the doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body.

HYGROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, moist, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. The best hygrometers are constructed on the principle of condensation, as, for example, Daniell's hygrometer.

HYGROMET'RICAL, or **HYGROMET'RIC**, *a.* Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer.—*Hygrometric* substances are such as readily become moist and dry, with corresponding changes in the state of the atmosphere; or which readily absorb and part with moisture.

HYGROM'ETRY, *n.* The act or art of measuring the moisture of the air.

HY'GROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, moist, and σκοπεω, to view.] The same as *hygrometer*. The latter is now chiefly used.

HYGROSCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscope; capable of imbibing moisture.

HYGROSTAT'ICS, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρος, moist, and στατικη.] The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

HYLEOSAU'RUS, or **HYLÆOSAU'RUS**, *n.* [Gr. ὑλαιος, belonging to wood, and σαυρος, a lizard.] A fossil lizard discovered in the wealden formation of Tilgate forest. Its probable length was about twenty-five feet.

HY'LOTHEISM, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and Θεος, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God; a species of materialism.

HYLOZO'IC, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and ζωη, life.] One who holds matter to be animated.

HYLOZO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hylozoism.

HYLOZO'ISM, *n.* [Gr. ὑλη, matter, and ζωη, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life.

HYLOZO'IST, *n.* One who holds that matter and every particle of it has a species of life or animation.

HYM, *n.* A species of dog. Qu.

HY'MEN, *n.* [L. from Gr. ὑμην, membrana, pellicula, hymen] 1. In *ancient mythology*, a fabulous deity, the son of Bacchus and Venus, supposed to preside over marriages.—2. In *anat.*, the virginal membrane.—3. In *bot*, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

HYMENÆ'A, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Decandria, and order monogynia, Linn ; nat. order Leguminosæ. They are the locust trees of English travellers, and found in tropical America and Madagascar The *H. courbaril* is said to yield the celebrated *gum animi*. The Indians are extremely fond of the fruit. The heartwood is very hard and tough, and is hence much valued for wheel-work, particularly for cogs. It is also valuable for posts, rails, and gates. It takes a fine polish, and is so heavy that a cubic foot weighs about one hundred pounds. It is called *mountain ebony*.


Hymenæa courbaril.

HYMENE'AL, **HYMENE'AN**, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

HYMENE'AL, **HYMENE'AN**, *n.* A marriage song.

HYMENOPHYL'LUM, *n.* Filmy fern, a genus of plants of the class Cryptogamia, and nat. order Gleicheniaceæ. The *H. tunbridgense*, and *H. Wilsoni*, are British plants.

HY'MENOPTER, **HYMENOP'TERA**, *n.* [Gr. ὑμην, a membrane, and πτερον, a wing.] In *entom.*, the hymenopters are an order of insects, having four membranous wings, and the tail of the female mostly armed with a sting; such as bees, wasps, &c.

HYMENOP'TERAL, or **HYMENOP'TEROUS**, *a.* Having four membranous wings.

HYMN, *n.* (hym.) [L. *hymnus*; Gr. ὑμνος; Eng. *hum.*] A song or ode in honour of God, and among pagans, in honour of some deity. A hymn among Christians is a short poem, composed for religious service, or a song of joy and praise to God. The word primarily expresses the tune, but it is used for the ode or poem.

And when they had sung a hymn, they went out to the mount of Olives. Matt. xxvi.

Admonishing one another in psalms and hymns; Col. iii.

HYMN, *v. t.* (hym) To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns.—2. To sing; to celebrate in song. They *hymn* their Maker's praise.

HYMN, *v. i.* (hym.) To sing in praise or adoration.

HYM'NED, *pp.* Sung; praised; celebrated in song.

HYM'NIC, *a.* Relating to hymns.

HYM'NING, *ppr.* Praising in song; singing.

HYM'NING, *n* The singing of hymns.

HYMNOL'OGIST, *n.* A composer of hymns.

HYMNOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὑμνος, and λογος.] A collection of hymns.

HY'OID, *a.* Denoting a bone of the tongue.

HYOSCYAM'INA, or **HYOSCY'AMINE**, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from hyoscyamus niger, and considered to be new and peculiar. Thomson supposes that it is identical with *Atropina* or *Daturina*; but the effects of hyoscyamna differ too much from Atropa and Datura, to allow any probability to Thomson's hypothesis. *Hyoscyamine*, when moist, has a strong alkaline reaction, and a penetrating, narcotic, and stupefying odour, like that of nicotine, with which it is equally poisonous. It neutralizes acids forming salts, which are poisonous.

HYOSCY'AMUS, *n.* A genus of annual and perennial herbs, natives of Europe. Class Pentandria, and order monogynia, Linn.; nat order Solanaceæ. The *H. niger* is the well-known henbane. [*See* HENBANE.]

HYP, *n.* [a contraction of *hypochondrias.*] A disease; depression of spirits.

HYP, *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits.

HYPÆ'THRAL, *n.* [Gr ὑπο, under, and αιθηρ, the air. In *arch.*, a building or temple uncovered by a roof, as the famous temple of Neptune, at Pæstum.

HYPAL'LAGE, *n.* (hypal'lagy.) [Gr. ὑπαλλαγη, change, from ὑπαλλασσω, ὑπο and αλλασσω, to change] In *gram.*, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases. Thus in Virgil, *dare classibus austros*, for *dare classes austris.*—*Hypallage* is a species of hyperbaton.

HYPAS'PIST, *n.* [Gr. ὑπασπιστης: ὑπο and ασπις, a shield] A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner.

HY'PER, [Gr. ὑπερ, Eng. *over*, is used in composition to denote excess, or something *over* or beyond.] In *the compound terms of chemistry*, it corresponds with *super*, as used in other cases; thus, *hyper-oxygenated* signifies *super-saturated* with oxygen, and so of other compounds, as *hyper-oxymuriate*, *hyper-carburetted*, &c.—2. *n.*† A hypercritic.

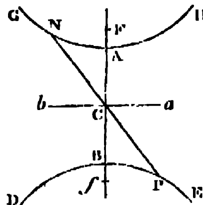
HYPERAS'PIST, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερασπιστης: ὑπερ and ασπις, a shield.] A defender.

HYPER'BATON, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβατον, from ὑπερβαινω, to transgress, or go beyond.] In *gram.*, a figurative con-

struction inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences. The species are the anastrophe, the hysteron-proteron, the hypallage, the synchysis, the tmesis, the parenthesis, and the proper hyperbaton, which last is a long retention of the verb which completes the sentence.

HYPERBAT'IC, *a.* Transposed; inverted.

HYPER'BOLA, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, over, beyond, and βαλλω, to throw.] In *conic sections* and *geom.*, a curve formed by cutting a cone in a direction parallel



Hyperbola DBE, GAH, are opposite hyperbolas, F, f, foci, C, centre, AB, transverse axis, *a b*, conjugate axis, NCP, a diameter.

to its axis. If the cutting plane be produced so as to cut an opposite cone, another hyperbola will be produced, which is called the opposite hyperbola to the former. A section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. The latter definition is the most correct. The term *hyperbola* was given to this curve by Apollonius, on account of its property, that the square of any ordinate is greater than the rectangle under the corresponding abscissa and the parameter, or differs from that rectangle in excess.

HYPER'BOLE, *n.* (hyper'boly.) [Fr. *hyperbole;* Gr. ὑπερβολη, excess, from ὑπερβαλλω, to throw beyond, to exceed.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse than they really are. An object uncommon in size, either great or small, strikes us with surprise, and this emotion produces a momentary conviction that the object is greater or less than it is in reality. The same effect attends figurative grandeur or littleness; and hence the use of the hyperbole, which expresses this momentary conviction. The following are instances of the use of this figure

> He was owner of a piece of ground not larger than a Lacedemonian letter *Longinus.*

> If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered, Gen. xiii.

> Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
> Sidera. *Virgil*

> He was so gaunt, the *case of a flagellet* was a mansion for him. *Shak.*

HYPERBOL'IC, HYPERBOL'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola.—2. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth; as, a *hyperbolical* expression.—*Hyperbolic space*, in *geom.*, the space or content comprehended between the curve of a hyperbole and the whole ordinate.—*Hyperbolic arc*, an arc of the hyperbola.—*Hyperbolic logarithms* or *Naperian logarithms*, a series of numbers, particularly useful in the determination and computation of fluents, arising from various problems in the higher branches of the mathematics; having at the same time the property of common logarithms in facilitating arithmetical calculations. They are termed *hyperbolic* because they express the areas or spaces contained between the asymptote and curve of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOL'ICALLY, *adv.* In the form of an hyperbola.—2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

> Scylla...is *hyperbolically* described by Homer as inaccessible. *Broome.*

HYPERBOL'IFORM, *a.* [*hyperbola* and *form.*] Having the form, or nearly the form of an hyberbola.

HYPER'BOLISM, *n.* The use of hyperbole.

HYPER'BOLIST, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

HYPER'BOLIZE, *v. i* To speak or write with exaggeration.

HYPER'BOLIZE, *v. t.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

HYPER'BOLOID, *n.* [*hyperbola*, and Gr. ειδος, form] A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

HYPERBO'REAN, *a.* [L. *hyperboreus;* Gr. ὑπερβορεος: ὑπερ, beyond, and βορεας, the north.] 1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern.—2. Very cold, frigid.

HYPERBO'REAN, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. The ancients gave this denomination to the people and places to the northward of the Scythians, people and regions of which they had little or no knowledge. The hyperboreans then are the Laplanders, the Samoiedes, and the Russians near the White Sea.

HYPERCÄR'BURETTED, *a* Supercarburetted; having the largest proportion of carbon.

HYPERCATALEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr ὑπερκαταληκτικος: ὑπερ, and καταληξις, termination.] A *hypercatalectic verse*, in *Greek and Latin poetry*, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure.

HYPERCATHAR'SIS, *n* Overpurging, or a violent action of the bowels, excited by an acrid cathartic.

HYPERCRIT'IC, *n* [Fr. *hypercritique;* Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and κριτικος, critical *See* CRITIC] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over rigid critic; a captious censor.

HYPERCRIT'IC, HYPERCRIT'ICAL, *a.* Overcritical; critical beyond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity; as, a *hypercritical* reader.—2. Excessively nice or exact; as, a *hypercritical* punctilio.

HYPERCRIT'ICISM, *n.* Excessive rigour of criticism. It consists in viewing the works of an author in an ungenerous spirit, exaggerating minor defects, and overlooking or undervaluing such merits, or beauties, as might fairly be considered to outweigh the former.

HYPERDU'LIA, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and δουλεια, service.] Super-service in the Romish church, performed to the Virgin Mary.

HYPERICA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, of which Hypericum is the type. It is nearly allied to Guttiferæ. It contains seven genera, and above ninety species. These plants are very generally spread over the surface of the earth; they abound in resinous juice, and many of them possess medicinal properties.

HYPER'ICON, *n.* John's wort.

HYPER'ICUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Polyadelphia, and order polyandria; nat. order Hypericaceæ. Twelve species are found in Britain.

HYPER'METER, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and μετρον, measure.] Any thing greater than the ordinary standard of measure. A verse is called a hypermeter, when it contains a syllable more than the ordinary measure. When this is the case, the following line begins with a vowel, and the redundant syllable of the former line blends with the first of the following, and they are read as one syllable.

HYPERMET'RICAL, *a* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

HYPER'OCHE, *n.* [Gr. *pre-eminence.*] In *music*, an interval nearly equal to one comma and a half.

HYPEROX'IDE, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερ and *oxide.*] Acute to excess, as a crystal.

HYPEROX'YGENATED, HYPEROX'YGENIZED, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and *oxygenated*, or *oxygenized.*] Super-saturated with oxygen.

HYPEROXYMU'RIATE, *n.* The same as *chlorate.*

HYPEROXYMURIAT'IC, *a.* The *hyperoxymuriatic* acid is the chloric acid.

HYPERPHYS'ICAL, *a.* Supernatural.

HYPERSARCO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, beyond, and σαρξ, flesh.] Proud or fungous flesh.

HY'PERSTENE, HY'PERSTHENE, *n.* [So named from its difficult frangibility. Gr. ὑπερ and σθενος.] A mineral, Labrador hornblende, orschiller-spar. Its colour is between grayish and greenish black, but nearly copper-red on the cleavage.

HYPERSTHE'NIC, *a.* Containing hypersthene; resembling hypersthene.

HYPERTHYR'ION, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ and θυρον, a door.] That part of the architrave in building which is over a door or window.

HYPERTRO'PHICAL, *a.* Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy

HY'PERTROPHY, *n* [Gr. ὑπερ, above, and τροφη, nutrition.] A term in medicine signifying the enlargement of a part of the body from excessive nutrition.

HY'PHEN, *n.* [Gr. ὑφεν, under one, or to one.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or are to be connected; as in *pre-occupied; five-leaved; ink-stand.* In writing and printing, the hyphen is used to connect the syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connection of that syllable or part of a word with the first syllable of the next line.

HYPNOT'IC, *a.* [Gr ὑπνος, sleep.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific

HYPNOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces, or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

HYPNUM, *n.* A genus of mosses, including numerous species, many of which are natives of Britain.

HY'PO, a Greek preposition, ὑπο, under, beneath; and corresponding with the Latin *sub.* It is used in composition, and in the compounds of modern

chemistry it has a sense contrary to *hyper*; thus, *hypo-sulphuric acid* is *sub*-sulphuric acid, or an acid with less oxygen than the *sulphuric*, but more than the *sulphurous*.

HYPOB'OLE, *n.* (hypob'oly.) [Gr. ὑπο, under, and βαλλω, to cast.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument or in favour of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο and καθαιρω, to purge.] In *med.*, a slight purging, or the insufficient operation of a purgative.

HYP'OCAUST, *n.* [Gr. ὑποκαυστον: ὑπο and καιω, to burn.] 1. Among *the Greeks and Romans*, an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of giving heat to the rooms above it. The heat was distributed by means of tubes of earthen ware. This method was first adopted in baths, but was afterwards introduced to private houses.—2. Among *the moderns*, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.

HYPOCHÆ'RIS, *n.* Cats-ear; a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order polygamia æqualis, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. One or two species are found in Britain.

HYPOCHON'DRES, } See HYPOCHONDRIA.
HYPOCHON'DRY, }

HYPOCHON'DRIA, *n. plur.* [Gr. from ὑπο and χονδρος, a cartilage.] 1. In *anat.*, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region.—2. Hypochondriac complaints.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC, *a.* Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called; as, the *hypochondriac* region.—2. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits, or melancholy.—3. Producing melancholy, or low spirits.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC, *n.* A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits, or melancholy.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL, *a.* The same as *hypochondriac*.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACISM, *n.* A disease of men. [See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.]

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS, *n* Hypochondriacism. A disease characterized by uneasiness about the region of the stomach and liver, or of the hypochondriac region, dyspepsia, extreme sensibility of the nervous system, lowness of spirits, a groundless apprehension of evil, imaginary local sensations, and erroneous impressions respecting the opinions, sentiments, and actions of others; aversion to society; want of mental and bodily energy; seeing persons and things, and hearing conversations and noises which are purely imaginary. It is most commonly met with in persons of a sallow or pale complexion, spare habit of body, and dark hair and eyes. It is often produced by severe study, and also by luxury and idleness. Change of scene, and of occupation, cheerful society, moderate exercise of all kinds, are in most cases excellent remedies for this complaint.

HYP'OCIST, *n.* [Gr. ὑποκιστις, sub cisto, under the cistus.] An inspissated juice obtained from the sessile asarum (*Cytinus hypocistis*), resembling the true Egyptian acacia. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit and evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrhœas and hemorrhages.

HYPOCRATER'IFORM, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, κρατηρ, a cup, and *form*.] In *bot.*, salver-shaped, as in the corolla of the auricula.


Hypocrateriform.

HYPOC'RISY, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*; L. *hypocrisis*; Gr. ὑποκρισις, simulation; ὑποκρινομαι, to feign; ὑπο and κρινω, to separate, discern, or judge.] 1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives. More generally, hypocrisy is simulation, or the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion; a deceitful show of a good character, in morals or religion; a counterfeiting of religion.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy*; Luke xii.

2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretence.

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villany. *Rambler.*

HYP'OCRITE, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*; Gr. ὑποκριτης.] One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue, when he is destitute of true religion.

And the *hypocrite's* hope shall perish, Job viii.

2. A dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain. *Dryden.*

HYPOCRIT'IC, } *a.* Simulating;
HYPOCRIT'ICAL, } counterfeiting a religious character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance; *applied to persons*.—2. Dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives.—3. Proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy; as, a *hypocritical* face or look.

HYPOCRIT'ICALLY, *adv* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

HYPOGÆ'OUS, or HYPOGE'AL, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο and γη, the earth.] Literally, subterranean. In *bot*, it denotes all parts in plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth.

HYPOGAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and γαστηρ, the belly.] 1. Relating to the *hypogastrium*, or middle part of the lower region of the belly.—2. An appellation given to the internal branch of the iliac artery.

HYPOGAS'TROCELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑπογαστριον, and κηλη, a tumour.] A hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

HYPOGE'AN, *a.* Sometimes in *bot* applied to plants which ripen their fruit underground, as Arachis hypogea. Sometimes they are called hypocarpogean.

HY'POGENE, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, below, and γιγνομαι, to be born or formed.] A term in *geol.*, implying nether-formed, proposed by Lyall as a substitute for *primary*. As applied to rocks, it expresses that they have assumed their form or structure at a depth from the surface, without implying any priority in their formation as to time, whereas the term *primary*, as applied to rocks, indicates that their formation was prior to that of all others; which is not true in regard to all rocks called *primary*.

HYPOGE'UM, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and γαια or γη, the earth.] A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground, as the cellar, &c.

HYPOGLOT'TIS, *n.* [from ὑπο, under, and γλωττα, the tongue.] The under part of the tongue; applied also to a lozenge, to be kept under the tongue until dissolved.

HYP'OGYN, *n.* A hypogynous plant.

HYPOG'YNOUS, *a.* Placed below the ovary or seed-vessel.

HYPOG'YNOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and γυνη, a female.] 1. A term applied to plants that have their corols and stamens inserted under the pistil.

HYPONI'TROUS ACID, *n.* An acid intermediate between nitric oxide and nitrous acid.

HYPOPHOS'PHITE, *n.* A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base.

HYPOPHOS'PHOROUS, *a.* [Gr. ὑπο, and *phosphorous*.] The hypophosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphorous, and is obtained from the phosphuret of barytum. It is a liquid which may be concentrated by evaporation till it becomes viscid. It has a very sour taste, reddens vegetable blues, and does not crystallize.

HYPOPHYL'LOUS, *a.* Placed under a leaf.

HYPO'PIUM, or HYPO'PION, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο, under, and πυον, pus, because there is pus under the cornea.] An effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or that cavity which contains the aqueous humour. It is always a mere sequel of an inflammation.

HYPOS'TASIS, } *n.* [L. *hypostasis*;
HYPOS'TASY, } Fr. *hypostase*; Gr. ὑποστασις, from ὑπο, and ἱστημι, to stand.] Properly, subsistence or substance. Hence it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead, called by the Greek Christians, three *hypostases*. The Latins more generally used *persona* to express the sense of hypostasis, and this is the modern practice. We say, the Godhead consists of three *persons*.

HYPOSTAT'IC, } *a.* Relating to
HYPOSTAT'ICAL, } hypostasis; constitutive.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chemists touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance.

HYPOSTAT'ICALLY, *adv.* Personally.

HYP'OSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. ὑποστυλος.] Supported by columns or pillars.

HYPOSUL'PHATE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base.

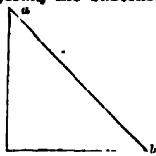
HYPOSUL'PHITE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HYPOSUL'PHURIC, or HYPOSULPHU'RIC, *a.* Hyposulphuric acid, is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acid.

HYPOSUL'PHUROUS, *a.* Hyposul-

phurous acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid. This acid is known only in combination with salifiable bases.

HYPOT'ENUSE, } *n.* [Gr. ὑποτεινουσα,
HYPO'THENUSE, } *part.* of ὑποτεινω, to subtend.] In *geom.*, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle. In a right-angled triangle the square described on the hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides. This important proposition is said to have been discovered by Pythagoras.


Hypothenuse, a b.

HY'POTHEC, *n.* [L. *hypotheca*, a pledge; Gr. ὑποθηκη, from ὑποτιθημι, to put under, to suppose.] In the *civil law*, an obligation by which the effects of a debtor are made over to his creditor in security of the debt, while, at the same time, they still remain in the possession of the debtor. The law of Scotland admits but of few hypothecs, viz., *hypothecs for rents*, and *maritime hypothecs*. As to the first, the landlord has a right of hypothec over the crop and stocking of his tenant; and as to the second, seamen have an hypothec in security of their wages over the freight due to the owners of the ship, and also over the ship itself; and the shipowner has an hypothec over the cargo for the freight of that cargo. There is also an hypothec to freighters, which gives security over the ship to the owners of the goods.

HYPOTH'ECATE, *v. t.* [L. *hypotheca*, a pledge; Gr. ὑποθηκη, from ὑποτιθημι, to put under, to suppose.] 1. To pledge, and properly to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage. In this case the lender hazards the loss of his money by the loss of the ship; but if the ship return safe, he receives his principal, with the premium or interest agreed on, though it may exceed the legal rate of interest.—2. To pledge, as goods.

HYPOTH'ECATED, *pp.* Pledged as security for money borrowed.

HYPOTH'ECATING, *ppr.* Pledging as security.

HYPOTHECA'TION, *n.* The act of pledging, as a ship or goods, for the repayment of money borrowed to carry on a voyage; otherwise called *bottomry*.

HYPOTH'ECATOR, *n.* One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the payment of money borrowed.

HYPOTH'ESIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. ὑποθεσις, a supposition; ὑποτιθημι, to suppose; ὑπο and τιθημι.] 1. A supposition; a proposition or principle which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion or inference for proof of the point in question; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument.—2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.—*Hypothesis*, in *geom.*, signifies the thing or things given in a theorem. Whatever is assumed or admitted as true, and from which the proof is to be derived, is termed the *hypothesis*.—*Hypothesis*, in *physics*, as distinguished from *theory*, may be defined, an explanation of nature or of natural phenomena from assumed facts. [*See* THEORY.] We have *hypotheses* to account for the tides, for gravity, for magnetism, for light, for the deluge, &c. Hypotheses in natural science have led to several important discoveries, and even those that are manifestly false have led to the discovery of many new facts by exciting a spirit of inquiry. The rivalry between the undulatory and emanatory hypotheses on the nature of light has much increased our knowledge of that agent.

HYPOTHET'IC, } *a.* Including
HYPOTHET'ICAL, } a supposition; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof.—*Hypothetical proposition* in *logic*, one which asserts not absolutely, but under an hypothesis, indicated by a conjunction.—*Hypothetical syllogism*, one of which the reasoning depends upon an hypothetical *proposition*.

HYPOTHET'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of supposition; conditionally.

HYPOTRACHE'LIUM, *n.* [Gr. ὑπο, and τραχηλος.] The neck of the capital of a column; the part which forms the junction of the shaft with its capital.

HYPOTYPO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑποτυπωσις, from τυπος, a type.] In *rhet.*, an animated representation of a scene or event in descriptive language, highly enriched with rhetorical figures.

HYP'PED, *pp.* Made melancholy. [*fam.*]

HYP'PISH, *a.* Affected with hypochondria.

HY'RAX, *n.* A genus of pachydermatous mammalia, intermediate in their character between the rhinoceros and the tapir. The Cape *hyrax* is, by the colonists of South Africa, called the rock-badger.

HYRSE, *n.* (hirs.) [G. *hirse.*] Millet.

HYRST, *n.* A wood. [*See* HURST.]

HY'SON, *n.* A species of green tea from China.

HYS'SOP, *n.* (hy'sop.) [L. *hyssopus*; Gr. ὑσσωπος.] A genus of plants of the class Didynamia, and order gymnospermia, Linn.; nat. order Labiatæ. The *H. officinalis* is a native of Siberia and the mountainous parts of Austria, but is now common in our gardens. Its medicinal properties were once held in some estimation by the older physicians, but it has now fallen into disuse. It is aromatic and stimulating, and was used as an expectorant. Decoctions of the leaves are used externally in bruises and indolent swellings.


Hyssop (H. officinalis.)

HYSTER'IC, } *a.* [Fr *hystérique*;
HYSTER'ICAL, } Gr. ὑστερικος, from ὑστερα, the womb.] Disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

HYSTER'ICS, } *n.* A disease charac-
HYSTE'RIA, } terized by convulsive struggling, alternately remitting and exacerbating; rumbling in the bowels; sense of suffocation; drowsiness; urine copious and limpid; temper fickle.

HYSTER'OCELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερα, the womb, and κηλη, a tumour.] A species of hernia affecting the womb.

HYSTEROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερος, the latter of two, and λογος, speech.] A figure in *rhet.*, hysteron-proteron,—*which see.*

HYS'TERON-PROT'ERON, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερον, last, and προτερον, first.] A rhetorical figure, when that is said last which was done first.

HYSTEROT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερα, the uterus, and τομη, a cutting.] In *sur.*, the Cesarean section; the operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fœtus, which cannot be excluded by the usual means.

HYTHE, *n.* A port. [*See* HITHE.]

I

I, is the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English Alphabet. We receive it through the Latin and Greek from the Shemitic *jod*, *je*, or *ye*, in Greek ιωτα, whence our English word *jot*. This vowel in French and in most European languages, has the long fine sound which we express by *e* in *me*, or *ee* in *seen*, *meek*. This sound we retain in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in *machine*, *intrigue*. But in most English words this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness*, *pity*, *gift*; in which words the sound of *i* coincides with that of *y* in *hypocrite*, and at the end of words, in unaccented syllables, as in *holy*, *glory*. It is this short sound of the French and Italian *i*, which we hear in the pronunciation of *been*, which we pronounce *bin*. After *l*, this letter has sometimes the liquid sound of *y*, as in *million*, pronounced *milyon*. This sound corresponds with that of the Hebrews, as in *Joseph*, which in Syria is pronounced *Yoseph*, and with the sound of the German *j*, as in *ja*, *jahr*, that is, *ya*, *yahr*. The form of I was originally identical with that of J, and it is only within the last century that any distinction was made between them. The sound of *i* long, as in *fine*, *kind*, *arise*, is diphthongal; it begins

with a sound approaching that of broad *a*, but it is not exactly the same, as the organs are not opened to the same extent, and therefore the sound begins a little above that of *aw*. The sound, if continued, closes with one that nearly approaches to that of *e* long. This sound can be learned only by the ear. This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail, field, seize, feign, vain, friend*; and with *o* in *oil, join, coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong. No English word ends with *i*, but when the sound of the letter occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y*; *alkali* is an exception. As a numeral I signifies *one*, and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times, as II, two, III, three, &c. When it stands *before* V or X, it subtracts itself, and the numerals denote one less than the V or the X. Thus IV expresses four, one less than V, five; IX stands for nine, one less than X, ten. But when it is placed *after* V or X, it denotes the addition of an unit, or as many units as the letter is repeated in times. Thus VI is five and one, or six, and XI is ten and one, or eleven; VIII stands for five and three, or eight, &c. Among the ancient Romans, IↃ stood for 500; CIↃ, for 1000; IↃↃ, for 5000; CCIↃↃ, for 10,000; IↃↃↃ, for 50,000; and CCCIↃↃↃ, for 100,000. As an abbreviation *i* is placed with *e*, (*i. e.*) to signify *id est*, or, that is. I, formerly prefixed to some English words, as in *ibuilt*, is a contraction of the Saxon prefix *ge*; and more generally this was written *y*.

I, *pron.* [Sax. *ic*; Goth. and D. *ik*; G *ich*; Sw. *jag*; Dan. *jeg*; Gr ἐγώ; L. *ego*; Port. *eu*; Sp. *yo*; It. *io*; Fr. *je*; Sans. *agam*. In Armoric *me* is the nominative; so W. *mi*, Fr. *moi*, Hindoo, *me*. Either *ego* is contracted from *mego*, or *I* and *me* are from different roots. It is certain that *me* is contracted from *meg* or *mig*. *See* ME.] The pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the other cases we use *me*. *I* am attached to study; study delights *me*. We often hear in popular language the phrase *it is me*, which is now considered to be ungrammatical, for *it is I*. But the phrase may have come down to us from the use of the Welsh *mi*, or from the French use of the phrase *c'est moi*. In the plural we use *we*, and *us*, which appear to be words radically distinct from *I*. Johnson observes that Shakspeare uses *I* for *ay* or *yes*. In this he is not followed, and the use is incorrect.

IAC'CHUS. *See* BACCHUS.

IA'CINTH. *See* HYACINTH.

IAM'BIC, *a.* [Fr. *iambique*; L. *iambicus*; Gr. ἰαμβικος.] Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, a short one followed by a long one.

IAM'BIC, **IAM'BUS**, *n.* [L *iambus*; Gr. ἰαμβος.] In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short, and the last long, as in *delight*. The following line consists wholly of iambic feet.

He scorns | the force | that dares | his fu | ry stay.

IAM'BICS, *n. plur.* A species of verse consisting of short and long syllables alternately, used by the Greek and Latin poets, and especially by the Greek tragic poets. The iambics of the Greek tragic poets were originally composed of a succession of six iambi, but at a later period various other feet were admitted. In most modern European languages the verse of five iambic feet is a favourite metre. According to Aristotle, the iambic measure was first employed in satirical poems, called *iambi*, which appear to have been represented or acted.

IATROPH'IC ACID, *n.* Another name for crotonic acid.

IBE'RIS, *n.* A genus of cruciferous or brassicaceous plants, consisting of annual, perennial, and shrubby species, mostly natives of the south of Europe. They are cultivated in our gardens under the name of *candy-tuft*. The *I. amara*, or bitter candy-tuft, is found growing wild in England.

I'BEX, *n.* [L.] A species of Capra or goat, inhabiting the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, &c. The male is red-brown in summer, and gray brown in winter.



Ibex (Capra Ibex).

The female is earthy-brown and ashy. The young is gray. The horns of the male are flat, with two longitudinal ridges at the sides, crossed by numerous transverse knots. The horns of the female are short, more erect, with three or four knots in front. The *Ægagrus*, or wild goat of the mountains of Persia, appears to be the stock of the tame goat. The *Ibex* is a distinct species.

IB'IDEM [L.] In the same place.

I'BIS, *n.* [Gr. and L.] A genus of grallatory birds, one of whose most remarkable species is the Ibis religiosa of Cuvier. This is found throughout Africa. It was reared in the temples of ancient Egypt, with a degree of respect bordering on adoration. Ibis rubra, another species, is found in all the hot parts of America.



Ibis religiosa.

ICA'RIAN, *a.* [from *Icarus*, the son of Dædalus, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of Minos, but his flight being too high was fatal to him, as the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings.] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.

ICE, *n.* [Sax. *is*, *isa*; G. *eis*; Sw. and Ice. *is*; Ir. *cuise*. The true orthography would be *ise*. The primary sense is doubtless to set, to fix, to congeal, or harden. It may be allied to the G. *eisen*, iron; perhaps also to L. *os*, a bone.] 1. Water or other fluid congealed, or in a solid state; a solid, transparent, brittle substance, formed by the congelation of a fluid by means of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity, or, to use common language, congealed by cold. Water begins to freeze at 32° of Fahrenheit, and in freezing expands very rapidly, and with great force. In consequence of this expansion the ice becomes lighter than water, and floats on its surface. Its specific gravity is nearly 0.92, so that the volume of ice is to that of water as 1 to 0.92, consequently water expands by about $\frac{1}{11}$th of its bulk in passing into ice. During the formation of ice the particles arrange themselves into ranks and lines which cross each other at angles of 60° and 120°, as may be seen by examining the surface of water while freezing in a saucer. Artificial ice may be formed by exposing water to the action of substances that produce quick evaporation, such as ether and sulphuric acid. The process will be greatly accelerated if made to take place under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. On this principle ice is formed artificially in the hottest countries. [*See* FREEZING.]—2. Concreted sugar.—*To break the ice*, is to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties; to open the way.

ICE, *v. t.* To cover with ice; to convert into ice.—2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.—3. To chill; to freeze.

ICE-BEARER, *n.* A *cryophorus*,—which see.

ICEBERG, *n.* [*ice* and G. *berg*, a hill.] A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast body of ice accumulated in valleys in high northern latitudes, or floating on the ocean. This term is applied to such elevated masses as exist in the valleys of the frigid zones; to those which are found on the surface of fixed ice; and to ice of great thickness and height in a floating state. These lofty floating masses are sometimes detached from the icebergs on shore, and sometimes formed at a distance from



Iceberg.

any land. They are found in both the frigid zones, and are sometimes carried toward the equator as low as 40°. Masses of this sort abound in Baffin's Bay, where they are sometimes two

miles long and one half or one third as broad: Scoresby counted 500 of these bergs drifting along in latitudes 69° and 70° north, which rose above the surface of the sea from the height of 100 to 200 feet, some of them a mile in circumference. It is computed that the depth of icebergs below the surface of the water is about eight times greater than the height above the water. Many icebergs contain, among other substances, granite, gneiss, mica-schist, clay-slate, granular feldspar, and green-stone.

ICEBIRD, *n.* A bird of Greenland.

ICEBLINK, *n.* A name given by seamen to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen.

ICEBOAT, *n.* A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice.

ICEBOUND, *a.* In *seamen's language*, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing.

ICEBUILT, *a.* Composed of ice.—2. Loaded with ice.

ICE'-CREAM, or **I'CED CREAM**, *n.* A species of confectionary made by immersing cream variously flavoured in a mass of ice, contained in a pail constructed for the purpose, wherein the cream is congealed.

I'CED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with ice; converted into ice, as *iced cream;* covered with concreted sugar frosted.—2. In *bot.*, covered with particles like icicles.

ICE-DROPS, *n.* In *bot.*, transparent processes resembling icicles.

ICE-FALLS, *n.* Falls composed of ice.

ICE-GLAZED, *a.* Glazed or incrusted with ice

ICEHOUSE, *n.* [*ice* and *house*.] A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather; a pit with a drain for conveying off the water of the ice when dissolved, and usually covered with a roof.

ICE-ISLAND or **ICE'ISLE**, *n. iceile* or *iceiland.* [*ice* and *isle*, or *island*.] A vast body of floating ice, such as is often seen in the Atlantic, off the banks of Newfoundland. When flat and extending beyond the reach of sight, it is called *field ice;* when smaller, but of very large dimensions, it is called a *floe;* when lofty, an *iceberg.* There are numerous other terms for the different appearances of floating ice.

ICELANDER, *n.* A native of Iceland.

ICELAND'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland; and as a noun, the language of the Icelanders.

ICE'LAND MOSS, *n* Cetraria islandica, a species of lichen found in the

Iceland Moss.

arctic regions, and on the upper parts of lofty mountains. It is used in medicine as a mucilaginous bitter, and has been recommended as a tonic.

ICE'LAND SPAR, *n.* A transparent rhomboidal variety of calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime. It possesses the property of double refraction, and is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light.

ICEPLAIN, *n.* A plain of ice.

ICEPLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, the *M. crystallinum*, Linn., belonging to the nat. order Ficoideæ. It is a curious annual, sprinkled with pellucid, glittering, watery vesicles like pieces of ice, and very frequently seen in green-houses.

ICESPAR, *n.* A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.

ICH-DIEN, [G.] Literally, *I serve;* the motto of the Prince of Wales, which was originally adopted by Edward the Black Prince, in proof of his subjection to his father, Edward III., and has been continued down to the present time.

ICHNEUMON, *n.* [L. from the Gr. ιχνευμων, from ιχνευω, to follow the steps, ιχνος, a footstep; a follower of the crocodile.] An animal of the genus Viverra, or Mangusta. Its body is dotted equally all over; dirty yellow

Egyptian Ichneumon (Viverra Ichneumon).

and slate colour, each hair being annulated alternately with these tints; paws and muzzle black; tail long and terminated by a diverging tuft. In habits Egypt It feeds on the eggs of the crocodile, mice, and all sorts of small animals It is domesticated. Its native name is Nems

ICHNEUMON'IDAN, *a.* Relating to the ichneumonidæ, a family of predacious insects.

Ichneumon-fly, a genus of flies, of the order of hymenopters, containing several thousand species. The abdomen is generally petiolated, or joined to the body by a pedicle. These animals are great destroyers of caterpillars, plant-lice, and other insects, as the ichneumon is of the eggs and young of the crocodile.

ICHNOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* [*See* ICHNOGRAPHY.]
ICHNOGRAPH'ICAL, } Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plot

ICHNOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ιχνος, a footstep, and γραφω, to describe. In *arch.* and *persp.*, the horizontal section of a building or other object; a plan.

I'CHOR, *n* [Gr. ιχωρ.] 1. A thin watery humour, like serum or whey —2 Colourless matter flowing from an ulcer.

I'CHOROUS, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

ICH'THYOCOL, } *n.* [Gr. ιχθυς, a
ICHTHYOCOL'LA, } fish, and κολλα, glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass; a glue prepared from the air-bladders of sturgeons, and especially the great sturgeon, the *Accipenser sturio*, which is fished on the shores of the Caspian sea, and the rivers flowing into it, for the sake chiefly of its swimming bladder. [*See* ISINGLASS.]

ICHTHYDO'RULITE, *n.* [ιχθυς, a fish, δορυ, a spear, and λιθος, a stone.] The name given to the fossil dorsal spine of certain fishes, armed with tooth-like hooks or prickles.

ICHTHYOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ιχθυς, and γραφω.] A treatise on fishes.

ICH'THYOLITE, *n.* [Gr. ιχθυς, a fish, and λιθος, a stone.] Fossil fish; or the figure or impression of a fish in rock. Fossil fishes occur in all the English formations, from the old red sandstone to the tertiary deposits inclusive.

ICHTHYOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICTHYOL'OGIST, *n* [*See* ICHTHYOLOGY.] One versed in ichthyology.

ICHTHYOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ιχθυς, a fish, and λογος, discourse.] The science of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes, their structure, form, and classification, their habits, uses, &c. According to the system of Cuvier, ichthyology embraces the fourth class of vertebrate animals, or all the extensive class of fishes, consisting of oviparous animals with a double circulation. The Linnæan orders of fishes, which were instituted from the presence, absence, or situation of the ventral or belly fins, are four in number, viz., apodal, jugular, abdominal, and thoracic. Various modifications have since been proposed of the Linnæan system.

ICHTHYOM'ANCY, *n.* Divination by the heads of fishes.

ICHTHYOPH'AGIST, *n* [Gr. ιχθυς, a fish, and φαγω, to eat.] One who eats or subsists on fish.

ICHTHYOPH'AGOUS, *a.* [Gr. ιχθυς, fish, and φαγω, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICHTHYOPH'AGY, *n.* [supra.] The practice of eating fish.

ICHTHYOPHTHAL'MITE, *n.* [Gr. ιχθυς, a fish, and οφθαλμος, an eye.] Fish-eye-stone. [*See* APOPHYLLITE.]

ICHTHYOSAUR'US, *n* [Gr. ιχθυς, a fish, and σαυρος, a lizard.] A fish-like lizard; an immense fossil marine saurian, or reptile, having an intermediate organization between that of a lizard and a fish. The genus contains many species; some of these attain a magnitude not inferior to that of young whales. The general conformation of the ichthyosaurus must have greatly resembled that of the tortoise or grampus, while its teeth resembled those of a crocodile. It had four broad feet or paddles, and terminated behind in a long and powerful tail. Some of the largest of these reptiles must have exceeded thirty feet in length.

ICHTHYO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ιχθυς, a fish.] A roughness and thickening of the skin, portions of which become hard and scaly, and occasionally corneous, with a tendency to excrescences. This disease seldom yields permanently to any plan of treatment.

ICH'THYS, *n.* [Gr. a fish.] A word found on many seals, rings, urns, tombstones, &c., belonging to the early times of Christianity, and supposed to have a mystical meaning, from each character forming an initial letter of the words Ιησους Χριστος, Θεου Υἱος, Σωτηρ: that is, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour.

I'CICLE, *n.* [Sax. *ises-gecel*, D. *yskegel*, ice-cone. *Kegel* is a cone or nine-pin.] A pendent conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended. In the north of England, it is called *ickle.*

I'CINESS, *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.—2. The state of generating ice.

I'CING, *ppr.* Covering with concreted sugar.

I'CON,† *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, from εικω, to resemble.] An image or representation.

I'CONISM, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, or representation.

ICON'OCLASM, *n.* The act of breaking or destroying images, as of idolaters.

ICON'OCLAST, *n.* [Fr. *iconoclaste;* Gr. εικων, an image, and κλαστης, a breaker, from κλαω, to break.] A breaker or destroyer of images; a name which Catholics give to those who reject the use of images in religious worship.

ICONOCLAS'TIC, *a.* Breaking images.

ICONOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, and γραφω, to describe.] The description of images or ancient statues, busts, semibusts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, and ancient pieces of miniature.

ICONOL'ATER, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, and λατρευω, a servant.] One that worships images; a name given to the Romanists.

ICONOL'ATRY, *n.* The worship or adoration of images.

ICONOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. εικων, an image, and λογος, a discourse.] The doctrine of images or emblematical representations; a description of pictures and statues.

ICOSAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. εικοσι, twenty, and ἑδρα, seat, basis.] Having twenty equal sides.

ICOSAHE'DRON, *n.* [supra.] A solid of twenty equal sides. In *geom.*, a regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the centre of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore have their heights and bases equal.

ICOSAN'DER, or **ICOSAN'DRIA**, *n.* [Gr. εικοσι, twenty, and ανηρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.



Icosandria (Prunus spinosa)

Icosandria forms the 12th class in the Linnæan system. The plants in this class produce our most esteemed fruits.

ICOSAN'DRIAN, or **ICOSAN'DROUS**, *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants, Icosandria, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

ICTER'IC, } *a.* [L. *ictericus*, from
ICTER'ICAL, } *icterus*, jaundice.] 1. Affected with the jaundice. — 2. Good in the cure of the jaundice.

ICTER'IC, *n* A remedy for the jaundice.

ICTERI'TIOUS, } *a.* [L. *icterus*, jaun-
ICTER'ITOUS, } dice.] Yellow; having the colour of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

IC'TIDES, *n.* [Gr. ικτις, a weasel, and ειδος, form.] A genus of nocturnal, flesh-eating mammals, allied to the *plantigrades.* There are three known species, natives of southern Asia, where they are called *Benturongs.*

I'CY, *a.* [from *ice.*] Abounding with ice; as, the *icy* regions of the north.—2. Cold; frosty; as, *icy* chains.—3. Made of ice.—4. Resembling ice; chilling.

> Religion lays not an *icy* hand on the true joys of life. *Buckminster.*

5. Cold; frigid; destitute of affection or passion.—6. Indifferent; unaffected; backward.

I'CY-PEARLED, *a.* Studded with spangles of ice.

I'D, contracted from *I would*, or *I had.*

ID, contracted from *idem.*

IDE, *n.* The name of a fish, the Leusiscus idus.

IDE'A, *n.* [L. *idea;* Fr. *idée;* Gr ιδεα, from ειδω, to see, L. *video.*] 1. Literally, that which is seen; hence, form, image, model of any thing in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties.—[Instead of attempting any further definition of this very abstract term—a task confessedly difficult—we shall equally avoid a charge of error and of dogmatizing, by simply reporting definitions already given by recognized authorities.]

> I have used the word *idea*, to express whatever is meant by phantasm, notion, species, or whatever it is which the mind can be employed about in thinking.... Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call an *idea* *Locke.*

> In *popular language, idea* signifies the same thing as conception, apprehension, notion. To have an *idea* of any thing is to conceive it. In *philosophical use*, it does not signify that act of the mind which we call thought or conception, but some *object* of thought *Reid.*

> According to modern writers on mental philosophy, an *idea* is the object of thought, or the notice which the mind takes of its perceptions. Darwin, in his *Zoonomia*, uses *idea* for a notion of external things which our organs bring us acquainted with originally, and he defines it a contraction, motion, or configuration of the fibres which constitute the immediate organ of sense; synonymous with which he sometimes uses *sensual motion*, in contradistinction to *muscular motion.* *Ency Met.*

> I use the word *idea* [in the "Biographia Literaria"] in Mr. Hume's sense, viz. by distinguishing those representations which are accompanied with a sense of a present object, from those reproduced by the mind itself, designating the former by *impressions*, and confining the word *idea* to the latter—this I do on account of its general currency among English metaphysicians, though against my own judgment. The word *idea*, as used by Pindar, Aristophanes, and in the gospel of Matthew, represented "the visual abstraction of a distant object, when we see the whole without distinguishing its parts." Plato adopted it as a technical term. *ideas* he considered as "mysterious powers, living, seminal, formative, and exempt from time" Descartes adopted the fanciful hypothesis of *material ideas*, or certain configurations of the brain, which were as so many moulds to the influxes of the external world. *S. T. Coleridge.*

> This word (*idea*) is often applied to any kind of thought, or notion, or belief; but its more proper use is restricted to such thoughts as are images of visible objects, whether actually seen and remembered, or compounded by the faculty of imagination. The words notion, or opinion, would often be well substituted for the word *idea.* *Isaac Taylor.*

> By *ideas* Kant eminently designated every conception formed by the reason, (as distinct from the understanding,) and raised above all sensuous perception. These *ideas* he subdivides into, 1st, *empirical*, which have an element drawn from experience, for instance, organization, a state, a church; and, 2nd, *pure*, which are totally free from all that is sensible or empirical, such as liberty, immortality, holiness, felicity, Deity. Another division of the Kantian ideas, is into *theoretical* and *practical*, according to a similar division of the reason itself. Thus the idea of truth is a theoretical, that of morality a practical idea.

Innate ideas.—[*See* INNATE.] *Abstract* and *complex ideas.* [*See* ABSTRACT and COMPLEX.]—2. In *popular use, idea* signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, and even purpose or intention. 3. Image in the mind.

> Her sweet *idea* wandered through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

IDE'AL, *a.* Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; as, *ideal* knowledge.—2. Visionary; existing in fancy or imagination only; as, *ideal* good.—3. Belonging, or relating to ideas, generally.—4. That considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in the mind; as, the *ideal* theory of philosophy.—*Beau ideal*, or *ideal beauty;* an expression in the fine arts, used to denote a selection for a particular object, of the finest parts from different subjects, united in that one so as to form a more perfect whole than nature usually exhibits in a single specimen of the species; or, in other words, the divesting nature of accident in the representation of an individual.

IDE'ALESS, *a.* [*idea* and *less.*] Destitute of ideas.

IDE'ALISM, *n.* The name usually given to that system of philosophy, according to which, what we call external objects are mere phenomena of our own minds. It originated with Descartes. Malebranche went a step further; but Bishop Berkeley was the first who sought to prove the non-existence of matter, and is therefore regarded as the founder of modern idealism. According to this philosopher, all which really exists is spirit, or the thinking principle,—ourselves, our fellow men, and God. Matter does not exist independently of our sensations, but conceptions of a material world are produced by the operation of the Deity upon our understanding, and the material world exists only in the Divine intellect, who awakens in us certain sensuous conceptions in a definite order, which order is what we call the course of nature.

IDE'ALIST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

IDEAL'ITY, *n.* In *phrenol*, one of the sentiments proper to man. Its organ is situated immediately above *acquisitiveness*, and extends forward over that organ from *cautiousness.* Its function is to produce the feeling of beauty and perfectibility,—to elevate and imbue every idea conceived by the mind, with a feeling of exquisiteness and enthusiasm. It gives rise to poetical rapture.

IDE'ALIZE. *v. i.* To form ideas.

IDE'ALLY, *adv.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea.

IDE'ATE,† *v. t.* To form in idea; to fancy.

I'DEM. [L.] The same.

IDEN'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *identique;* Sp.
IDEN'TICAL, } *identico;* from L. *idem*, the same.] The same; not different; as, the *identical* person; the *identical* thing. We found on the thief the *identical* goods that were lost.—*Identical proposition*, a proposition in

which the terms of the subject and the predicate are the same, or comprise the same idea. It is an identical proposition in physics, that the whole is equal to its parts. In the same manner all mathematical and essential propositions are identical. It is the want of this identity that renders probable reasoning less certain than demonstrative. [*See* PROPOSITION.]

IDEN'TICALLY, *adv.* With sameness.

IDEN'TICALNESS, *n.* Sameness.

IDENTIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of making or proving to be the same.

IDEN'TIFIED, *pp.* Ascertained or made to be the same.

IDEN'TIFY, *v. t.* [L. *idem* the same, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To ascertain or prove to be the same. The owner of the goods found them in the possession of the thief, and *identified* them. —2. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose, or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.

Paul has *identified* the two ordinances, circumcision and baptism, and thus by demonstrating that they have one and the same use and meaning, he has exhibited to our view the very same seal of God's covenant. *J. M. Mason.*

That treaty in fact *identified* Spain with the republican government of France, by a virtual acknowledgment of unqualified vassalage, and by specific stipulations of unconditional defence. *British Declaration, Jan., 1805.*

Every precaution is taken to *identify* the interests of the people, and of the rulers. *Ramsay.*

IDEN'TIFY, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us will *identify* with an interest more enlarged and public. *Burke.*

IDEN'TIFYING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or proving to be the same.—2. Making the same in interest, purpose, use, efficacy, &c.

IDEN'TISM, *n.* A name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling. [*See under* IDENTITY.]

IDEN'TITY, *n.* [Fr. *identité.*] Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity; the sameness of a substance under every possible variety of circumstances. Among philosophers, *personal identity* denotes the sameness of the conscious subject *I*, throughout all the various states of which it is the subject.—*System of identity*, in *phil.*, (otherwise called *identism*,) a name which has been given to the metaphysical theory of the German writer Schelling. It rests on the principle that the two elements of thought, the objects respectively of understanding and reason, called by the various terms of matter and spirit, objective and subjective, real and ideal, &c., are only relatively opposed to one another, as different forms of the one *absolute* or *infinite*: hence sometimes called the two poles of the absolute. In a secondary sense the term *identity* denotes a merely relative sameness, which may be also called logical, or abstract. Thus in *logic*, whatever things are subjects of the same attribute, or collection of attributes, are considered the same; for example, *dog* and *lion* are the same relatively to the common notion *quadruped*, under which they are both contained. Again, in *physics*, a tree may be assumed to be the same in relation to all the rights of property, notwithstanding the physical change which it undergoes from the constant segregation of old, and aggregation of new particles. Lastly, it is only in this logical use of the term, that we can be said in memory to be conscious of the identity of the reproduced, and the original idea, for if they were absolutely identical, it would be impossible to distinguish between the first appearance, and the recurrence of an idea. By the system of *absolute identity* is meant, the doctrine which teaches the oneness of the subject and object (spirit and matter), as merely different aspects of one substance; otherwise called *identism.*

IDEO'GRAPHIC, *a.* [Gr. ιδεα, an idea, and γραφω, writing.] An epithet applied to that way of writing which expresses the ideas, and not the sound. Part of the Chinese characters are *ideographic*, and the hieroglyphic characters of the ancient Egyptians were of the same description. [*See* PHONETIC.]

IDEOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to ideology.

IDEOL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of ideas.

IDEOL'OGY, *n.* [*idea* and Gr. λογος.] 1. The science of ideas, or of mind; a term applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillac, to the history and evolutions of human ideas, considered as so many successive modes of certain original, or transformed sensations. Proceeding from this exclusive and partial view, nothing perhaps can equal the logical simplicity of the writings of this school, the subtlety of its abstraction, the boldness of its generalisations, or its analytical dexterity in reducing an idea to its simplest expression.

IDES, *n. plur.* [L. *idus.* Qu. the Hetrurian *iduo*, to divide, the root of *wide*, *divide*, *individual.* The etymology is not ascertained.] In the ancient Roman calendar, eight days in each month; the first day of which fell on the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and on the 15th of March, May, July, and October. The ides came between the calends and the nones, and were reckoned backward. This method of reckoning is still retained in the chancery of Rome, and in the calendar of the breviary.

Id est. [L.] That is.

Idio. A Greek prefix (ιδιος), signifying individual, proper, peculiar.

IDIOC'RASY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, proper, peculiar to one's self, and κρασις, mixture, temperament, from κεραω, κεραννυμι, to mix.] Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament or state of constitution, which is peculiar to a person.

IDIOCRAT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar in
IDIOCRAT'ICAL, } constitution.

ID'IOCY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιωτεια. *See* IDIOT.] A defect of understanding; properly, a natural defect.

Idiocy and lunacy excuse from the guilt of crime. *Encyc.*

IDIOELEC'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. ιδιος, separate from others, peculiar to one's self, and *electric.*] Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state.

ID'IOM, *n.* [Fr. *idiome*; L. *idioma*; from Gr. ιδιωμα, from ιδιος, proper, or peculiar to one's self. The root of ιδιος is that of *divide*, Hetrurian *iduo*, Eng. *widow*, *wide*, Ar. *badda*, to separate.] 1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology. In this sense it is used in the plural to denote forms of speech or phraseology peculiar to a nation or language.

And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language.

He followed the Latin language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

3. Dialect.

IDIOMAT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar to a lan-
IDIOMAT'ICAL, } guage; pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language; as, an *idiomatic* phrase.

IDIOMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.

IDIOPATH'IC, *a.* [*See* IDIOPATHY.] Pertaining to idiopathy; indicating a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; opposed to symptomatic.

IDIOPATH'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

IDIOP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, proper, peculiar, and παθος, suffering, disease, from πασχω, to suffer.] 1. An idiopathic state or condition of disease; a morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease —2. Peculiar affection.

IDIO-REPUL'SIVE, *a.* Repulsive by itself; as, the *idio-repulsive* power of heat.

IDIOSYN'CRASY, *n.* [Gr. ιδιος, proper, συν, with, and κρασις, temperament.] A peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility occasioning certain peculiarities of effect from the impress of extraneous influences or agencies. Synonymous with *idiocrasy.*—2. A peculiar commixture or temperature of mind.

IDIOSYNCRAT'ICAL, *a.* Of peculiar temper or disposition.

ID'IOT, *n.* [L. *idiota*; Gr. ιδιωτης, private, vulgar, unskilled, from ιδιος, peculiar, that is, separate, simple; Sp. and It. *idiota*: Fr. *idiot.* *See* IDIOM.] 1. A natural fool, or fool from his birth; a human being in form, but destitute of reason, or the ordinary intellectual powers of man.

A person who has understanding enough to measure a yard of cloth, number twenty correctly, tell the days of the week, &c., is not an *idiot* in the eyes of the law. *Encyc.*

In *Scots law*, an idiot, or fatuous person, is one entirely deprived of the faculty of reason, having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner, and a childishness in his speech, which distinguishes him from other men.—2. A foolish person; one unwise. [*See* INNOCENT.]

ID'IOTCY, *n.* State of being an idiot; idiocy.

IDIOT'IC, or **IDIOT'ICAL,** *a.* Like an idiot; foolish; sottish.

IDIOT'ICON, *n.* [Gr. ιδιωτικον.] A word of frequent use in Germany, signifying a dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or containing words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country.

ID'IOTISH, *a.* Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish.

ID'IOTISM, *n.* [Fr. *idiotisme;* Gr. ἰδιωτισμος, a form of speech taken from the vulgar; from ἰδιος.] 1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases.

Scholars sometimes give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language, to words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Idiocy. But it would be well to restrain this word to its proper signification, and keep *idiocy* and *idiotism* distinct.

ID'IOTIZE, *v. i.* To become stupid.

I'DLE, *a.* [Sax. *idel, ydel,* vain, empty; G. *eitel,* mere, pure, idle, frivolous; D. *ydel,* vain, empty, idle; Dan. and Sw. *idel,* mere, pure, unmixed. *See* ADDLE.] 1. Not employed; unoccupied with business; inactive; doing nothing.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle?* Matt. xx

To be *idle,* is to be vicious. *Rambler.*

2. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labour or employment; lazy; as, an *idle* man; an *idle* fellow.—3. Affording leisure; vacant; not occupied; as, *idle* time; *idle* hours.—4. Remaining unused; unemployed; *applied to things;* as, my sword or spear is *idle*.—5. Useless; vain; ineffectual; as, *idle* rage.

Down their *idle* weapons dropped. *Milton.*

6. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vast and *idle* deserts. *Shak.*
Idle weeds.† *Shak.*

7. Trifling; vain; of no importance; as, an *idle* story; an *idle* reason; *idle* arguments.—8. Unprofitable; not tending to edification.

Every *idle* word that men shall speak, they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment; Matt. xii.

Idle differs from *lazy;* the latter implying constitutional or habitual aversion or indisposition to labour or action, sluggishness; whereas *idle,* in its proper sense, denotes merely unemployed. An industrious man may be *idle* but he cannot be *lazy.*

I'DLE, *v. i.* To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.—*To idle away,* in a *transitive sense,* to spend in idleness; as, *to idle away* time.

I'DLEHEADED, *a.* [*idle* and *head*] Foolish; unreasonable.—2. Delirious; infatuated. [*Lit. us.*]

I'DLENESS, *n.* Abstinence from labour or employment; the state of a person who is unemployed in labour, or unoccupied in business; the state of doing nothing. *Idleness* is the parent of vice.

Through the *idleness* of the hands the house droppeth through; Eccl. x.

2. Aversion to labour; reluctance to be employed, or to exertion either of body or mind; laziness; sloth; sluggishness. This is properly *laziness;* but *idleness* is often the effect of *laziness,* and sometimes this word may be used for it.—3. Unimportance; trivialness.

Apes of *idleness.* *Shak.*

4. Inefficacy; uselessness. [*Lit. us*] —5. Barrenness; worthlessness. [*Lit. us.*]—6. Emptiness; foolishness; infatuation; as, *idleness* of brain. [*Lit. us.*]

I'DLEPATED, *a.* Idleheaded; stupid.

I'DLER, *n.* One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction, or without being engaged in business.—2. A lazy person; a sluggard.

I'DLESBY,† *n.* An idle or lazy person.

I'DLING, *ppr.* Spending in idleness or inaction.

I'DLY, *adv.* In an idle manner, without employment.—2. Lazily; sluggishly.—3. Foolishly; uselessly; in a trifling way.

A shilling spent *idly* by a fool, may be saved by a wiser person. *Franklin.*

4. Carelessly; without attention.—5. Vainly; ineffectually; as, to reason *idly* against truth.

ID'OCRASE, *n.* [Gr. εἰδος, form, and κρασις, mixture; a mixed figure.] A mineral, the Vesuvian of Werner, sometimes massive, and very often in shining prismatic crystals. Its primitive form is a four-sided prism with square bases. It is found near Vesuvius, in unaltered rocks ejected by the volcano, also in primitive rocks in various other localities.

I'DOL, *n.* [Fr. *idole;* L. *idolum;* Gr. εἰδωλον, from εἰδος, form, or εἰδω, to see.] 1. An image, form, or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity. *Idols* are usually statues or images, carved out of wood or stone, or formed of metals, particularly silver or gold

The gods of the nations are *idols;* Ps. xcvi

2. An image.

Nor ever *idol* seemed so much alive *Dryden.*

3. A person loved and honoured to adoration. The prince was the *idol* of the people.—4. Any thing on which we set our affections; that to which we indulge an excessive and sinful attachment.

Little children, keep yourselves from *idols;* 1 John v.

An *idol* is any thing which usurps the place of God in the hearts of his rational creatures. *S. Miller.*

5.† A representation.

IDOL'ATER, *n.* [Fr. *idolatre;* L. *idololatra;* Gr. εἰδωλολατρης. *See* IDOLATRY.] 1. A worshipper of idols; one who pays divine honours to images, statues, or representations of any thing made by hands; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.—2. An adorer; a great admirer.

IDOL'ATRESS, *n.* A female worshipper of idols.

IDOLAT'RICAL,† *a.* Tending to idolatry.

IDOL'ATRIZE, *v. i.* To worship idols

IDOL'ATRIZE, *v. t.* To adore; to worship.

IDOL'ATRIZED, *pp.* Worshipped; adored.

IDOL'ATRIZING, *ppr.* Adoring; worshipping.

IDOL'ATROUS, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols; as, *idolatrous* worship.—2. Consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence; as, an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

IDOL'ATROUSLY, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence.

IDOL'ATRY, *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie;* L. *idololatria;* Gr. εἰδωλολατρεια: εἰδωλον, idol, and λατρευω, to worship or serve.] 1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God. Idolatry is of two kinds; the worship of images, statues, pictures, &c. made by hands; and the worship of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, and stars, or of demons, angels, men, and animals.—2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.

I'DOLISH, *a.* Idolatrous.

I'DOLISM, *n.* The worship of idols. [*Lit. us.*]

I'DOLIST, *n.* A worshipper of images; *a poetical word.*

I'DOLIZE, *v. t.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to *idolize* gold or wealth; to *idolize* children; to *idolize* a virtuous magistrate or a hero.

I'DOLIZED, *pp.* Loved or reverenced to adoration.

I'DOLIZER, *n.* One who idolizes, or loves to reverence.

I'DOLIZING, *ppr.* Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration.

I'DOLOUS, *a.* Idolatrous.

IDO'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *idoneus;* probably from the root of Gr. δυναμαι, to be strong, able, or sufficient.] Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [*Lit. us.*]

ID'RIALINE, *n.* A fusible inflammable substance, found by Dumas, in a mineral from the quicksilver mines of Idria, in Carniola.

I'DYL, *n.* [L. *idyllium;* Gr. εἰδυλλιον: supposed to be from εἰδος, form.] A short poem; properly, a short pastoral poem; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus.

I. e. stands for L. *id est,* that is.

I'FAITH, *adv.* [abbreviation of *in faith.*] Indeed, truly.

IF, *conj.* Properly the imperative of a verb, contracted from Sax. *gif,* from *gifan,* Goth. *giban,* to give. It introduces a conditional sentence. It is a verb, without a specified nominative. In like manner we use *grant, admit, suppose.* Regularly, *if* should be followed, as it was formerly, by the substitute or pronoun *that,* referring to the succeeding sentence or preposition. *If that* John shall arrive in season, I will send him with a message. But *that* is now omitted, and the subsequent sentence, proposition, or affirmation, may be considered as the object of the verb. *Give* John shall arrive; *grant, suppose, admit* that he shall arrive, I will send him with a message. The sense of *if,* or *give,* in this use, is grant, admit, cause to be, let the fact be, let the thing take place. *If* then is equivalent to grant, allow, admit. "If thou wilt, thou canst make me whole," that is, thou canst make me whole, *give* the fact, that thou wilt.

If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread; Matt. iv.

2 Whether or not.

Uncertain, *if* by augury or chance *Dryden.*

So in French, *soit que,* let it be that.

IG. One of the forms of the prefix *In,* - *which see.*

IGASU'RIC ACID, *n* A name given by Pelletier and Caventon to an acid which is found combined with strychnia, in the *strychnos nux vomica,* and St. Ignatius's bean.

IGNATIA'NA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* STRYCHNOS.] The *I. amara,* or *strychnos S. Ignatii,* produces the celebrated Ignatius's Bean,—*which see.*

IGNA'TIUS'S BEAN, *n.* The seed of the plant *Ignatiana amara,* or *strychnos Sancti Ignatii.* It is used in the Philippine islands as a cathartic and emetic It is poisonous, and acts on the spinal marrow, causing tetanic spasms.

IG'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, Sans. *aghni* or *agnis*, or *agnih*.] 1. Consisting of fire; as, *igneous* particles emitted from burning wood.—2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire.—3. Resembling fire; as, an *igneous* appearance.—4. Produced by the action of fire. In this last sense it is commonly used by geologists when speaking of *igneous* rocks, or *igneous* productions.

IGNES'CENT, *a.* [L. *ignescens*, *ignesco*, from *ignis*, fire.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; as, *ignescent* stones.

IGNES'CENT, *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.

Many other stones, besides this class of *ignescents*, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel. *Fourcroy.*

IGNIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing fire.

IG'NIFIED, *pp.* Formed into fire.

IGNIF'LUOUS, *a.* [L. *ignifluus*.] Flowing with fire.

IG'NIFY, *v. t.* [L. *ignis* and *facio*.] To form into fire.

IG'NIFYING, *ppr.* Forming into fire.

IGNIG'ENOUS, *a.* [L. *ignis*, and Gr. γινομαι.] Produced by fire. It is supposed a part of the crust of the earth is *ignigenous*.

IGNIP'OTENT, *a.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful.] Presiding over fire. Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*.

IG'NIS-FATUUS, *n.* [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, and flits about in the air a little above the surface of the earth. It appears chiefly in marshy places, or near stagnant waters, or in church-yards, during the nights of summer. There are many instances of travellers having been decoyed by these lights into marshy places, where they perished; and hence the names *Jack-with-a-lantern*, *Will-with a-wisp;* the people ascribing the appearance to the agency of evil spirits. The phenomenon is generally supposed to be produced by phosphoric matter generated by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by the evolution of gases which spontaneously inflame in the atmosphere.

IGNITE, *v. t.* [L. *ignis*, fire.] 1. To kindle, or set on fire.—2. More generally, to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat; as, to *ignite* charcoal or iron. Anthracite is *ignited* with more difficulty than bituminous coal.

IGNITE, *v. i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

IGNITED, *pp.* Set on fire.—2. Rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.

IGNITIBLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IGNITING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; becoming red with heat.—2. Communicating fire to; heating to redness.

IGNI"TION, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire.—2. The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous.—3. The state of being kindled; more generally, the state of being heated to redness or luminousness.—4. Calcination.—*Spontaneous ignition*, a term applied to cases, in which substances take fire without previous application of heat. Thus spongy platinum is said to become spontaneously ignited, when introduced into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, and to cause their combustion. Combustion is a consequence of ignition.

IGNIV'OMOUS, *a.* [L. *ignivomus; ignis*, fire, and *vomo*, to vomit.] Vomiting fire; as, an *ignivomous* mountain, a volcano.

IGNOBIL'ITY,† *n.* Ignobleness.

IGNO'BLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ignobilis; in* and *nobilis*. *See* NOBLE.] 1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious.—2. Mean; worthless; as, an *ignoble* plant.—3. Base; not honourable; as, an *ignoble* motive.

IGNO'BLENESS, *n.* Want of dignity; meanness.

IGNO'BLY, *adv.* Of low family or birth; as, *ignobly* born.—2. Meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely. The troops *ignobly* fly.

IGNOMIN'IOUS, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus* *See* IGNOMINY.] 1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character.

Then with pale fear surprised,
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton*

2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonourable; infamous. To be hanged for a crime is *ignominious*. Whipping, cropping, and branding are *ignominious* punishments.—3. Despicable; worthy of contempt; as, an *ignominious* projector.

IGNOMIN'IOUSLY, *adv.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

IG'NOMINY, *n.* [L. *ignominia; in* and *nomen*, against name or reputation; Fr. *ignominie*.] Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonour; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison*

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in *ignominy*. *Rambler*

IGNORA'MUS, *n.* [L. we are ignorant; from *ignoro*.] 1. The indorsement which a grand jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges, on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged.—2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

IG'NORANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ignorantia; ignoro*, not to know; *ignarus*, ignorant; *in* and *gnarus*, knowing.] 1. Want, absence, or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed in arts, literature, or science, or has not been informed of facts. Ignorance may be general, or it may be limited to particular subjects. *Ignorance* of the law does not excuse a man for violating it *Ignorance* of facts is often venial.

Ignorance is preferable to error *Jefferson.*

Ignorance or *mistake*, in *law*, a defect of will by which a person is excused from the guilt of a crime, when intending to do a lawful act, he does that which is unlawful. This must not, however, be confounded with *ignorantia juris*, or ignorance of the law, which no person is entitled to plead as an excuse for an unlawful act.—2. *Ignorances*, in the plural, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes; but the use is uncommon, and not to be encouraged.

IG'NORANT, *a.* [L. *ignorans*] Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened. A man may be *ignorant* of the law, or of any art or science. He may be *ignorant* of his own rights, or of the rights of others.—2. Unknown; undiscovered; *a poetical use;* as, *ignorant* concealment.—3. Unacquainted with.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

4. Unskilfully made or done. [*Not legitimate*.]

Poor *ignorant* baubles. *Shak.*

IG'NORANT, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach? *Denham.*

IG'NORANTLY, *adv.* Without knowledge, instruction, or information.

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I to you; Acts xvii.

2. Unskilfully; inexpertly. A man may mistake blunders for beauties, and *ignorantly* admire them.

IGNORE,† *v. t.* Not to know; to be ignorant of. In *English law*, a grand jury are said to *ignore* a bill, when they do not find the evidence such as to make good the presentment. [*See* IGNORAMUS.]

IGNOS'CIBLE,† *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis*.] Pardonable.

IGNOTE,† *a.* [L. *ignotus*.] Unknown.

IGUA'NA, *n.* A species of lizard, of the genus Lacerta, a native of many places of America and the West Indies. It is from three to five feet long;



Iguana tuberculata.

it inhabits rocky and woody places, and feeds on insects and vegetables. Though not amphibious, it is said to be able to remain under water for an hour.

IGUA'NODON, *n.* [*Iguana*, and Gr. οδους, a tooth.] An extinct fossil colossal lizard, discovered in the strata of Tilgate Forest, by Dr. Mantel. The size attained by the Iguanodon appears to have been enormous, the average length from the snout to the tip of the tail, being estimated by Dr. Mantel at seventy feet; while he considers some may have been one hundred feet in length. A most remarkable appendage possessed by the Iguanodon was a horn of bone placed upon the nose, equal in size, and resembling in form the lesser horn of the rhinoceros. From the great resemblance in the teeth, as well as in many other extraordinary characteristics of this immense reptile, to that of the Iguana, Dr. Mantel gave i the name of Iguanodon, which signifies an animal having teeth like the Iguana.

IL-. A prefix used for *In*,—*which see*. Like *in* it sometimes signifies negation or privation, in which case it is equivalent to *not*, or *un-;* sometimes it implies simply *in* or *into;* sometimes *on* or *upon*.

ILE,† so written by Pope for *aisle*, a walk or alley in a church or public building.—2.† An ear of corn.

IL'EUM, *n.* [Lat. from ειλεω, to turn about.] In *anat.*, the flank. *Ileum intestinum*, that portion of the small intestines which terminates at the valve of the *cæcum* or blind gut.

I'LEUS, *n.* [Gr. ειλεος.] The technical specific name of common colic, both in ancient and modern times.—2. Intestinal intussusception, from the hypothe-

sis that this state always exists in common colic.

I'LEX, *n.* [L.] A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, of the class Tetrandria and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Aquifoliaceæ or holly tribe. It comprehends a large number of



Ilex Paraguensis.

species, the most remarkable of which the the *I. aquifolium*, or common holly [*See* HOLLY]; the *I. balearica*, or broad-leaved species of Minorca, a very handsome species; the *I. vomitoria*, or cassena tree of the North Americans, whose leaves possess strongly marked emetic qualities; and the *I. Paraguensis*, whose leaves are consumed in large quantities in South America, under the name of Paraguay tea, and which yields the famous beverage, called Maté in Brazil. The Paraguay tea contains some of the bitter principle called Theme.

IL'IAC, *a.* [L. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, the flank, or small intestines; Gr. εἰλέω, to wind.] Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the ileum. The *iliac* passion is a bad form of ileus or common colic, in which there is inversion of the peristaltic action of the upper part of the small intestines.

IL'IAD, *n.* [from *Ilium*, *Ilion*, Troy.] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty-four books. The subject of this poem is the wrath of Achilles; in describing which, the poet exhibits the miserable effects of disunion and public dissensions. Hence the phrase, *Ilias malorum*, an *Iliad* of woes or calamities, a world of disasters.

ILK, *a.* [Sax. *ealc*.] The same; each. It is still retained in Scotland to denote each, every; as, *ilk* ane of you, every one of you; and also to signify the same; as, Macintosh of that *ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; that is, Macintosh of Macintosh.

ILL, *a.* [supposed to be contracted from *evil*, Sax. *yfel*; but this is doubtful. It is in Swedish, *illa*, and Dan. *ilde*.] 1. Bad or evil, in a general sense; contrary to good, physical or moral; *applied to things*; evil; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; as, his ways are *ill*; he sets an *ill* example.—2. Producing evil or misfortune; as, an *ill* star or planet.—3. Bad; evil; unfortunate; as, an *ill* end; an *ill* fate.—4. Unhealthy; insalubrious; as, an *ill* air or climate.—5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish; as, *ill* nature; *ill* temper.—6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; *applied to persons*; as, the man is *ill*; he has been *ill* a long time; he is *ill* of a fever.—7. Diseased; impaired; as, an *ill* state of health.—8. Discordant; harsh; disagreeable; as, an *ill* sound.—9. Homely; ugly; as, *ill* looks, or an *ill* countenance.—10. Unfavourable; suspicious; as, when we say, this affair bears an *ill* look or aspect.—11. Rude; unpolished; as, *ill* breeding; *ill* manners.—12. Not proper; not regular or legitimate; as, an *ill* expression in grammar.

ILL, *n.* Wickedness; depravity; evil.

> Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
> Exerts itself and then throws off the *ill*.
> *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.

> Who can all sense of others' *ills* escape,
> Is but a brute at best in human shape.
> *Tate.*

ILL, *adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly. He is *ill* at ease.—2. Not easily; with pain or difficulty. He is *ill* able to sustain the burden.

> *Ill* bears the sex the youthful lover's fate,
> When just approaching to the nuptial state.
> *Dryden.*

ILL, prefixed to participles of the present tense, and denoting evil or wrong, may be considered as a noun governed by the participle, or as making a part of a compound word; as, an *ill meaning* man, an *ill designing* man, an *ill boding* hour; that is, a man meaning ill, an hour boding ill. It is more consonant, however, to the genius of our language, to treat these and similar words as compounds. In some cases, as before the participles of intransitive verbs, *ill* must be considered as a part of the compound, as in *ill-looking*. When used before the perfect participle, *ill* is to be considered as an adverb, or modifying word, or to be treated as a part of the compound; as in *ill-bred*, *ill-governed*, *ill fated*, *ill-favoured*, *ill-formed*, *ill-minded*. In these and all similar connections, it might be well to unite the two words in a compound by a hyphen. As *ill* may be prefixed to almost any participle, it is needless to attempt to collect a list of such words for insertion.

Il, prefixed to words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*, as used in the Latin language, and usually denotes a negation of the sense of the simple word, as *illegal*, not legal; or it denotes *to* or *on*, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in *illuminate*.

ILLAB'ILE,† *a.* [*See* LABILE.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible.

ILLABIL'ITY,† *n.* The quality of not being liable to err, fall, or apostatize.

ILLAC'ERABLE, *a.* [*See* LACERATE.] That cannot be torn or rent.

ILLAC'RYMABLE, *a.* [L. *illacrymabilis*.] Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, *n.* (illaps'.) [*See* LAPSE.] A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another.—2. A falling on; a sudden attack.

ILLAQ'UEATE, *v. t.* [L. *illaqueo*; *in* and *laqueo*, to ensnare; *laqueus*, a snare.] To ensnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [*Lit. us.*]

ILLAQ'UEATED, *pp.* Ensnared.

ILLAQUEA'TION, *n.* The act of ensnaring; a catching or entrapping. [*Lit. us.*]—2. A snare.

ILLA'TION, *n.* [L. *illatio*; *in* and *latio*, a bearing; *latus*, from *fero*.] An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction. [*Lit. us.*]

IL'LATIVE, *a.* [*See* ILLATION.] Relating to illation; that may be inferred; as, an *illative* consequence.—2. That denotes an inference; as, an *illative* word or particle, as *then* and *therefore*. —*Illative conversion*, in *logic*, that in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the proposition given: thus, the proposition, "no virtuous man is a rebel," becomes by illative conversion, "no rebel is a virtuous man." "Religion is the truest wisdom," therefore by conversion, "the truest wisdom is religion."

IL'LATIVE, *n.* That which denotes illation or inference; an illative particle.

IL'LATIVELY, *adv.* By illation, inference, or conclusion.

ILLAUD'ABLE, *a.* [*See* LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; not worthy of approbation or commendation; as, an *illaudable* motive or act.—2. Worthy of censure or dispraise.

ILLAUD'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner unworthy of praise; without deserving praise.

ILL-BLOOD, *n.* Resentment; enmity.

ILL-BRED, *a.* Not well bred; unpolite.

ILL-BREEDING, *n.* Want of good breeding; unpoliteness.

ILL-CONDI'TIONED, *a.* [*See* CONDITION.] Being in bad order or state.

ILLECEBRA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of exogenous plants, chiefly consisting of herbaceous weeds found in the temperate parts of the world. The species are often conspicuous, especially when dried, for their silvery stipules and shining calyxes.

ILLE'CEBROUS, *a.* [L. *illecebrosus*.] Alluring; full of allurement.

ILLE'CEBRUM, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the class Pentandria and order monogynia, Linn.; nat order Illecebraceæ, of which it is the type. The species are mostly annuals, chiefly inhabiting the south of Europe and the north of Africa. The *I. verticillatum*, or whorled knot-grass, is a British species and grows in marshy ground.

ILLE'GAL, *a.* [*See* LEGAL.] Not legal; unlawful; contrary to law; illicit; as, an *illegal* act; *illegal* trade.—*Illegal*, or *immoral contracts* (*pacta illicita*), in *Scots law*, terms applied to contracts opposed to law contrary to good morals, or inconsistent with sound policy. It is a general rule that no action can lie for implement of an illegal contract.

ILLEGAL'ITY, *n.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness; as, the *illegality* of trespass, or of false imprisonment.

ILLE'GALIZE, *v. t.* To render unlawful.

ILLE'GALIZED, *pp.* Rendered unlawful.

ILLE'GALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; as, a man *illegally* imprisoned.

ILLE'GALNESS, *n.* Illegality.

ILLEGIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

ILLEG'IBLE, *a.* [*See* LEGIBLE.] That cannot be read; obscure or defaced so that the words cannot be known. It is a disgrace to a gentleman to write an *illegible* hand. The manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum are mostly *illegible*.

ILLEG'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be read; as, a letter written *illegibly*.

ILLEGIT'IMACY, *n.* [*See* LEGITIMATE.] The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy.—2. The state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.

ILLEGIT'IMATE, *a.* [*See* LEGITIMATE.] Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious; as, an *illegitimate* son or daughter.—2. Unlawful; contrary to law.—3. Not genuine; not of genuine origin; as, an *illegitimate* inference.—4. Not authorized by good usage; as, an *illegitimate* word.

ILLEGIT'IMATE, *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize.

ILLEGIT'IMATED, *pp.* Rendered illegitimate; proved to have been born out of wedlock.

ILLEGIT'IMATELY, *adv.* Not in wedlock; without authority.

ILLEGITIMA'TION, *n.* The state of one not born in wedlock.—2. Want of genuineness.

ILLEV'IABLE, *a.* [*in*, not, and Fr. *lever*, to raise or levy.] That cannot be levied or collected.

ILL'-FACED, *a.* Having an ugly face.

ILL'-FATED, *a.* Unfortunate.

ILL-FA'VOURED, *a.* [*ill* and *favoured.*] Ugly; ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed.

Ill-favoured and lean-fleshed; Gen xli.

ILL-FA'VOUREDLY, *adv.* With deformity.—2. Roughly; rudely.

ILL-FA'VOUREDNESS, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

ILLIB'ERAL, *a.* [*See* LIBERAL.] Not liberal; not free or generous.—2. Not noble; not ingenuous; not catholic; of a contracted mind. Cold in charity; in religion, *illiberal.*—3. Not candid; uncharitable in judging.—4. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of gifts.—5. Not becoming a well-bred man.—6. Not pure; not well authorized or elegant; as, *illiberal* words in Latin. [*Unusual.*]

ILLIBERAL'ITY, *n.* Narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; want of catholic opinions.—2. Parsimony; want of munificence.

ILLIB'ERALLY, *adv.* Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously.—2. Parsimoniously.

ILLIC'IT, *a.* [L. *illicitus; in* and *licitus*, from *liceo*, to permit.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful, as, an *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse or connection.

ILLIC'ITLY, *adv.* Unlawfully.

ILLIC'ITNESS, *n.* Unlawfulness.

ILLIC'ITOUS, *a.* Unlawful.

ILLI'CIUM, *n.* A genus of Chinese and American evergreen and deciduous shrubs, belonging to the nat. order Winteraceæ. The plants of this genus are called aniseed trees, from their fine aromatic scent. The seeds of *I. anisatum* are stomachic and carminative,



Illicium (I. anisatum.)

and yield a very fragrant volatile oil. The fruit is the star-anise of the shops. The Chinese burn the seeds in their temples, and Europeans employ them to aromatize certain liquors, such as the anisette de Bourdeaux.

ILLIGHTEN,† *v. t.* [*See* LIGHT, LIGHTEN.] To enlighten.

ILLIM'ITABLE, *a.* [*in*, not, and *limit*, or L. *limes.*] That cannot be limited or bounded; as, the *illimitable* void.

ILLIM'ITABLY, *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded.—2. Without limits.

ILLIMITA'TION, *n.* The state of being illimitable.

ILLIM'ITED, *a.* [Fr. *illimité; in* and L. *limes*, a limit.] Unbounded; not limited; interminable.

ILLIM'ITEDNESS, *n.* Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of. *Clarendon*

ILLINI''TION, *n.* [L. *illinitus, illinio*, to anoint; *in* and *lino*, to besmear.] A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *illinition* of black manganese. *Kirwan.*

2. A rubbing in of an ointment or liniment.

ILLIT'ERACY, *n.* [from *illiterate.*] The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance.

ILLIT'ERAL, *a.* Not literal.

ILLIT'ERATE, *a.* [L. *illiteratus; in* and *literatus;* from *litera*, a letter.] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science; as, an *illiterate* man, nation, or tribe.

ILLIT'ERATENESS, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books, or science.

ILLIT'ERATURE, *n.* Want of learning. [*Lit. us.*]

ILL-LIVED, *a.* Leading a wicked life. [*Lit. us.*]

ILL'-LOOKING, *a.* Having a bad look.

ILL-NA'TURE, *n.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness.

ILL-NA'TURED, *a.* Cross; crabbed; surly; intractable; of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious. An *ill-natured* person may disturb the harmony of a whole parish.—2. That indicates ill-nature.

The *ill-natured* task refuse. *Addison.*

3 Intractable; not yielding to culture; as, *ill-natured* land. [*Not legitimate.*]

ILL-NA'TUREDLY, *adv.* In a peevish or froward manner; crossly; unkindly.

ILL-NA'TUREDNESS, *n.* Crossness; want of a kind disposition.

ILL'NESS, *n.* [from *ill.*]† Badness; unfavourableness; as, the *illness* of the weather.—2. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness. He has recovered from his *illness.*—3. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct.

ILLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* LOGICAL.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; as, an *illogical* disputant.—2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; as, an *illogical* inference.

ILLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.

ILLOG'ICALNESS, *n.* Contrariety to sound reasoning.

ILL-O'MENED, *a.* Having unlucky omens.

ILL-PROPOR'TIONED, *a.* Not well proportioned.

ILL-PROVIDED, *a.* Not well provided.

ILL-REQUITED, *a.* Not well requited.

ILL-STAR'RED, *a.* [*ill* and *star.*] Fated to be unfortunate.

ILL-TIMED, *a.* Done or said at an unsuitable time.

ILL-TRAINED, *a.* Not well trained or disciplined.

ILLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *illudo; in* and *ludo*, to play. *See* LUDICROUS.] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite hope and disappoint it.

ILLUDED, *pp.* Deceived; mocked.

ILLUDING, *ppr.* Playing on by artifice; deceiving.

ILLUME, } *v. t.* [Fr. *illuminer;* L.
ILLU'MINE, } *illumino; in* and *lumino*, to enlighten, from *lumen*, light. *See* LUMINOUS.] 1. To illuminate; to enlighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright. [*These words are used chiefly in poetry.*]—2. To enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand.—3. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold. *Thomson.*

ILLU'MINANT, *n.* That which illuminates or affords light.

ILLU'MINATE, *v. t.* [*See* ILLUME.] To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light. [*This word is used in poetry or prose.*]—2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.—3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; Heb. x.—4. To adorn with pictures, portraits, and other paintings; as, to *illuminate* manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice.—5. To illustrate; to throw light on, as on obscure subjects.

ILLU'MINATE, *a.* Enlightened.

ILLU'MINATE, *n.* One of the *illuminati*, a sect of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge. [*See* ILLUMINEE.]

ILLU'MINATED, *pp.* Enlightened; rendered light or luminous; illustrated; adorned with pictures, as books.

ILLU'MINATING, *ppr.* Enlightening; rendering luminous or bright; illustrating; adorning with pictures.

ILLU'MINATING, *n.* The act, practice, or art of adorning manuscripts and books by paintings.

ILLUMINA'TION, *n.* The act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light.—2. The act of rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or in elevated situations, as a manifestation of joy; or the state of being thus rendered light.—3. That which gives light.

The sun...is an *illumination* created *Ralegh.*

4. Brightness; splendour; that which results from, or is the effect of, a luminous body.—*Circle of illumination.* [*See* CIRCLE.]—5. Infusion of intellectual light; an enlightening of the understanding by knowledge, or the mind by spiritual light.—6. The act, art, or practice of adorning manuscripts and books with pictures.—7. Inspiration; the special communication of knowledge to the mind by the Supreme Being.

Hymns and psalms...are framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired. *Hooker.*

ILLU'MINATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif.*] Having the power of giving light.

ILLU'MINATOR, *n.* He or that which illuminates or gives light.—2. One

whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with pictures, portraits, and drawings of any kind. Besides the writers of books, there were artists whose profession it was to ornament and paint manuscripts, and who were hence called *illuminators*. The writers of books first finished their part, and the illuminators embellished them with ornamental letters and paintings. We frequently find in manuscripts, blanks left for the illuminators, which, however, were never filled up. This practice began among the Romans, and was continued during the middle ages. The manuscripts containing portraits, pictures, and emblematic figures, form a valuable part of the riches preserved in the principal libraries in Europe. From this word, by contraction, is formed *limner*.

ILLU'MINED, *pp.* Illuminated; made light.

ILLUMINEE', ILLUMINA'TI, *n.* A church term anciently applied to persons who had received baptism; in which ceremony they received a lighted taper, as a symbol of the faith and grace they had received by that sacrament.—2. The name of a sect of heretics, who sprang up in Spain about the year 1575, and who afterward appeared in France. Their principal doctrine was, that by means of a sublime manner of prayer, they had attained to so perfect a state as to have no need of ordinances, sacraments, and good works.—3. The name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions, and substitute reason, by which they expected to raise men and society to perfection.

ILLU'MINING, *ppr.* Rendering light; illuminating.

ILLU'MINISM, *n.* The principles of the Illuminati.

ILLU'MINIZE, *v. t.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.

ILLU'MINIZED, *pp.* Initiated into the doctrines, &c. of the Illuminati.

ILLU'MINIZING, *ppr.* Initiating into the doctrines, &c. of the Illuminati.

ILLU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *illusion*; L. *illusio*; from *illudo*, to *illude*.] Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed; mockery.

> Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

ILLU'SIONIST, *n.* One given to illusion.

ILLU'SIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful; false.

> While the fond soul,
> Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
> Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson.*

ILLU'SIVELY, *adv.* By means of a false show.

ILLU'SIVENESS, *n.* Deception; false show.

ILLU'SORY, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire*, from L. *illusus*, *illudo*.] Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious. His offers were *illusory*.

ILLUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *illustrer*; L. *illustro*; *in* and *lustro*, to illuminate. *See* LUSTRE.] 1. To make clear, bright, or luminous.—2. To brighten with honour; to make distinguished.

> Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
> *Illustrates*. *Milton.*

3. To brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of; as, to *illustrate* the perfections of God.—4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious, what is dark or obscure; as, to *illustrate* a passage of scripture by comments, or of a profane author by a gloss.

ILLUS'TRATED, *pp.* Made bright or glorious.—2. Explained; elucidated; made clear to the understanding.

ILLUS'TRATING, *ppr.* Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating.

ILLUSTRA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering bright or glorious.—2. Explanation; elucidation; a rendering clear what is obscure or abstruse.—*Illustration* in *rhet.*, appears to differ from comparison, or simile, in this only, that the latter is used merely to give force to the expression; the former to throw light upon an argument. The term *illustration* is, however, sometimes used in a wider sense, in which it seems to comprehend example and parable.

ILLUS'TRATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; as, an argument or simile *illustrative* of the subject.—2. Having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.

ILLUS'TRATIVELY, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

ILLUS'TRATOR, *n.* One who illustrates or makes clear.

ILLUS'TRATORY, *a.* Serving to illustrate.

ILLUS'TRIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *illustre*; L. *illustris*.] 1. Conspicuous; distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent; as, an *illustrious* general or magistrate; an *illustrious* prince.—2. Conspicuous; renowned; conferring honour; as, *illustrious* actions.—3. Glorious; as, an *illustrious* display of the divine perfections.—4. A title of honour.

ILLUS'TRIOUSLY, *adv.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction.—2. Gloriously; in a way to manifest glory. The redemption of man displays *illustriously* the justice as well as the benevolence of God.

ILLUS'TRIOUSNESS, *n.* Eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory.

ILLUXU'RIOUS, *a.* Not luxurious.

ILL-WILL', *n.* Enmity; malevolence.

ILL-WILL'ER, *n.* One who wishes ill to another.

IL'LY, *adv.* A word sometimes used by *American writers*, improperly for *ill*.

I'M, contracted from *I am*.

IM, in *composition*, is usually the representative of the Latin *in*; *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *imbibe*, *immense*, *impartial*. We use the same prefix in compounds not of Latin origin, as in *imbank*, *imbitter*. For *im*, the French write *em*, which we also use in words borrowed from their language.—*Im* is sometimes augmentative, and in this case it may be exchanged for *em*, *en*, or *in*. Sometimes it is negative, in which case it may be exchanged for *in* or *un*, but not for *em*. It might be a means of avoiding uncertainty and confusion if the augmentatives were always written with *e*.

IM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *image*; L. *imago*; Ir *iomaigh*.] 1. A representation or similitude of any person or thing, formed of a material substance; as, an *image* wrought out of stone, wood, or wax.

> Whose is this *image* and superscription? Matt. xxii.

2. A statue.—3. An idol; the representation of any person or thing, that is an object of worship. The second commandment forbids the worship of *images*.—4. The likeness of any thing on canvas; a picture; a resemblance painted.—5. Any copy, representation, or likeness. The child is the *image* of its mother.—6. Semblance; show; appearance.

> The face of things a frightful *image* bears. *Dryden.*

7. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.

> Can we conceive
> *Image* of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

8. In *rhet.*, a lively description of any thing in discourse, which presents a kind of picture to the mind.—9. In *optics*, the appearance or picture of any object formed by reflection or refraction, either in the air, or in the bottom of the eye, or upon a white ground, such as a sheet of paper: or the image of an object may be more correctly defined as the locus of all the pencils of converging or diverging rays emanating from every point of the object, and received on a surface. Images are generally formed by mirrors or lenses, and accurately resemble the object in shape and colour, although they may differ from it in size and position, being sometimes inverted. It is by means of optical images that vision is effected; the images of all external objects being painted on the retina of the eye. [*See* EYE.]

IM'AGE, *v. t.* To imagine; to copy by the imagination; to form a likeness in the mind by the fancy or recollection.

> And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

IM'AGEABLE, *a.* That may be imaged.

IM'AGED, *pp.* Imagined; copied by the imagination.

IM'AGELESS, *a.* Having no image.

IM'AGERY, *n.* (im'ajry.) Sensible representations, pictures, statues.

> Rich carvings, portraitures and *imagery*. *Dryden.*

2. Show; appearance.

> What can thy *imagery* and sorrow mean? *Prior.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

> The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing or speaking, lively descriptions which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse.

> I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

5. Form; make.

IM'AGE-WORSHIP, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.

IMAG'INABLE, *a.* [Fr. *See* IMAGINE.] That may be imagined or conceived. This point is proved with all *imaginable* clearness.

IMAG'INABLY, *adv.* In an imaginable manner.

IMAG'INANT,† *a.* Imagining; conceiving.

IMAG'INANT,† *n.* One who is prone to form strange ideas.

IMAG'INARY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; visionary; fancied; not real.

> *Imaginary* ills and fancied tortures. *Addison.*

Imaginary or *impossible quantities*, in *alge*, are certain expressions that arise in various algebraical and trigonometrical operations, to which no value, either rational or irrational, can be assigned, yet being substituted in the equation whence they were deduced, they are found to answer the conditions of the question. Such quantities naturally arise out of the generalization of algebraical symbols, such as by extracting the even roots of negative quantities, as $\sqrt{-a}$, $\sqrt{-a^4}$, which quantities can have no real root.—*Imaginary roots of an equation*, those roots or values of the unknown quantity which contain some imaginary quantity.—*Imaginary focus*, in *optics*, the point towards which converging rays tend, but which they are prevented from coming to by some obstacle. It is also termed the *virtual focus*.

IMAGINA'TION, *n.* [L. *imaginatio;* Fr. *imagination*.] 1. The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things communicated to it by the organs of sense. "*Imagination*," says Bacon, "I understand to be the representation of an individual thought." According to Glanville, simple apprehension of corporeal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, is *imagination*, [conception.] *Imagination*, in *its proper sense*, according to Reid, signifies a lively conception of objects of sight. It is distinguished from conception as a part from a whole. "The business of conception," says Stewart, "is to present us with an exact transcript of what we have felt or perceived. But we have also a power of modifying our conceptions, by combining the parts of different ones so as to form new wholes of our own creation. I shall employ the word *imagination* to express this power. I apprehend this to be the proper sense of the word, if imagination be the power which gives birth to the productions of the poet and the painter." We would define *imagination* to be the will working on the materials of memory; not satisfied with following the order prescribed by nature, or suggested by accident, it selects the parts of different conceptions, or objects of memory, to form a whole more pleasing, more terrible, or more awful, than has ever been presented in the ordinary course of nature. The two latter definitions give the true sense of the word, as now understood. It is often employed in a narrow acceptation as synonymous with *fancy*, which properly is only a particular species of imagination combined with judgment. In its widest signification, however, imagination is co-extensive with *invention*, furnishing the writer with whatever is most happy, and appropriate in language, or vivid and forcible in thought In the same manner, it is the imagination that suggests to the scientific inquirer those bold conjectures of analogy or difference, which lay open the secrets of nature, and multiply its usefulness to man "All the objects of human knowledge," says Dugald Stewart, "supply materials for the forming hand of imagination; diversifying infinitely the works she produces, while the mode of her operation remains essentially the same." A disordered imagination exhibits itself chiefly under three forms or characters—the fantastical, the fanatic, and the enthusiastic; and similarly the due succession of its representations may be triply distinguished into the natural, the logical, and the poetical. On the particular character of the imagination depends the happiness or misery of the individual.

The power of the mind to decompose its conceptions, and to recombine the elements of them at its pleasure, is called its faculty of *imagination*. *Isaac Taylor.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea. 3. Contrivance; scheme formed in the mind; device.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me; Lam. iii.

4. Conceit; an unsolid or fanciful opinion

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space of itself leads us *Locke.*

5. First motion or purpose of the mind; Gen. vi

IMAG'INATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *imaginatif*] 1. That forms imaginations.—2. Full of imaginations; fantastic. [*See* IMAGINATION.]

IMAG'INATIVENESS, *n.* State of being imaginative.

IMAG'INE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imaginer;* Sp. *imaginar;* L. *imaginor*, from *imago*, image] 1. To form a notion or idea in the mind; to fancy. We can *imagine* the figure of a horse's head united to a human body. [*In this sense, fancy* is the more proper word] —2. To form ideas or representations in the mind, by modifying and combining our conceptions —3. To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to devise

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man? Ps. lxii.

IMAG'INE, *v. i.* To conceive; to have a notion or idea. I cannot *imagine* how this should have happened.

IMAG'INED, *pp.* Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived.

IMAG'INER, *n* One who forms ideas; one who contrives.

IM'AGING, *ppr.* Imagining; copying in the imagination.

IM'AGING, *n.* The forming of an image.

IMAG'INING, *ppr.* Forming ideas in the mind; devising.

IMAG'INING, *n.* The act of forming images.

IMA'GO, *n.* [L. an *image*] In *nat hist.*, a name given by Linnæus to the third state of insects, when they appear in their proper shape and colours, and undergo no further transformation.

IM'AM, } *n* A minister or priest among
IM'AN, } the Mohammedans.

IMBALM', IMBAR'GO, IMBARK', IMBASE. *See* EMBALM, EMBARGO, EMBARK, EMBASE.

IMBAN', *v. t.* [*in* and *ban.*] To excommunicate, in *a civil sense;* to cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. [*Not well authorized.*]

IMBAND', *v. t.* [*in* and *band.*] To form into a band or bands.

Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise. *J. Barlow.*

IMBAND'ED, *pp.* Formed into a band or bands.

IMBANK', or EMBANK', *v. t.* [*in* and *bank.*] To enclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes.

IMBANK'ED, or EMBANK'ED, *pp.* Enclosed or defended with a bank.

IMBANK'ING, or EMBANK'ING, *ppr.* Enclosing or surrounding with a bank.

IMBANK'ING, or EMBANK'ING, *n.* The art or operation of constructing mounds or dykes to secure lands against the inundations of rivers, or the encroachments of the sea.

IMBANK'MENT, or EMBANK'MENT, *n.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.—2. Enclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place, especially against floods. [*See* EMBANKMENT.]

IMBAN'NERED, *a.* Furnished with banners.

IMBÄRN,† *v. t.* To deposit in a barn.

IMBÄR'REN, or EMBÄR'REN, *v. t.* To exhaust, or make unfruitful.

The most generous and vigorous land will in time be *imbarrened*, when always pitched with the plough, and not permitted to slumber at all and lie fallow some competent time. *Fuller.*

IMBÄSED, *a.* Become base.

IMBÄSTARDIZE, *v. t.* To bastardize, —*which see.*

IMBÄTHE, *v. t.* [*in* and *bathe.*] To bathe all over.

And gave her to her daughters to *imbathe*
In nectar'd lavers strowed with asphodel
Milton's Comus, v 837.

IMBÄTHED, *pp* Bathed all over.

IMBAT'TLED, in *her.* [*See* EMBATTLED]

IM'BECILE, *a* (im'becil) [L. *imbecillis;* formed of the privative particle *im*, for *in*, and *bacillus*, a staff; literally, one without a stay, or support. So also the Fr. *imbécile*.] Weak; feeble; destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; impotent

IM'BECILE,† *v. t.* To weaken.

IMBECIL'ITATE,† *v. t.* To weaken; to render feeble.

IMBECIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *imbecillitas;* Fr. *imbecillité.*] 1. Want of strength, weakness; feebleness of body or of mind We speak of the *imbecility* of the body or of the intellect, when either does not possess the usual strength and vigour that belongs to men, and which is necessary to a due performance of its functions This may be natural, or induced by violence or disease.—2. Impotence of males; inability to procreate children.

IMBED', *v. t.* [*in* and *bed*] To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand, or other substance, so as to be partly inclosed.

IMBED'DED, *pp.* Laid or inclosed, as in a bed or mass of surrounding matter.

IMBED'DING, *ppr.* Laying as in a bed.

IMBEL'LIC, *a.* [L. *in* and *bellicus*] Not warlike or martial [*Lit. us.*]

IMBENCH'ING, *n* [*in* and *bench.*] A raised work like a bench.

IMBIBE, *v. t.* [L. *imbibo; in* and *bibo*, to drink; Fr. *imbiber.*] 1. To drink in; to absorb; as, a dry or porous body *imbibes* a fluid; a sponge *imbibes* moisture.—2. To receive or admit into the mind and retain; as, to *imbibe* principles; to *imbibe* errors. Imbibing in the mind always implies retention, at least for a time.—3. To imbue, as used by Newton; but he has not been followed.

IMBIBED, *pp.* Drunk in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind and retained.

IMBIBER, *n.* He or that which imbibes.

IMBIBING, *ppr.* Drinking in; absorbing; receiving and retaining.
IMBIBING, *n.* The act of drinking in or absorbing; the action of a dry porous body, which absorbs a moist or fluid one.
IMBIBI''TION, *n.* The act of imbibing; the absorption of a liquid into the pores of a solid.
IMBIT''TER, *v. t.* [*in* and *bitter.*] To make bitter.—2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing. The sins of youth often *imbitter* old age. Grief *imbitters* our enjoyments.—3. To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant, or painful. The sorrows of true penitence are *imbittered* by a sense of our ingratitude to our Almighty Benefactor.—4. To exasperate; to render more violent or malignant; as, to *imbitter* enmity, anger, rage, passion, &c.
IMBIT''TERED, *pp.* Made unhappy or painful; exasperated.
IMBIT''TERER, *n.* He or that which imbitters.
IMBIT''TERING, *ppr.* Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating.
IMBOD'IED, *pp.* [*See* EMBODYING.] Formed into a body.
IMBOD'Y. *See* EMBODY.
IMBOLD'EN. *See* EMBOLDEN.
IMBON'ITY,† *n.* [L. *in* and *bonitas*, goodness.] Want of goodness.
IMBORD'ER, *v. t* [*in* and *border*] To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border.—2. To terminate; to bound.
IMBORD'ERED, *pp.* Furnished, inclosed, or adorned with a border; bounded.
IMBORD'ERING, *ppr* Furnishing, inclosing, or adorning with a border; bounding.
IMBOSK', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare. See Bush.*] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide.
IMBÖ'SOM, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*) [*in* and *bosom.*] To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment.—2. To hold in nearness or intimacy

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosomed* sat the Son *Milton.*

3. To admit to the heart or affection; to caress.

But glad desire, his late *imbosom'd* guest *Sidney*

4. To inclose in the midst: to surround.

Villages *imbosomed* soft in trees. *Thomson*

5. To inclose in the midst; to cover; as, pearls *imbosomed* in the deep.
IMBÖ'SOMED, *pp.* Held in the bosom or to the breast; caressed; surrounded in the midst; inclosed; covered.
IMBÖ'SOMING, *ppr.* Holding in the bosom; caressing; holding to the breast; inclosing or covering in the midst.
IMBOUND', *v. t.* [*in* and *bound.*] To inclose in limits; to shut in. [*Lit. us*]
IMBOW, or **EMBOW**, *v. t.* [*in* and *bow.*] To arch; to vault; as, an *im bowed* roof.—2. To make of a circular form; as, *imbowed* windows.
IMBÖWED, or **EMBÖWED**, *pp* Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form.
IMBOW'ER. *See* EMBOWER.
IMBÖWING, *ppr.* Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.
IMBÖWMENT, *n.* An arch; a vault.
IMBOX', *v. t.* To inclose in a box.
IMBOX'ED, *pp.* Inclosing in a box.
IMBOX'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a box.
IMBRAN'GLE, *v. t.* To entangle.
IMBRED', *pp.* Generated within.
IMBRÊED, *v. t.* To generate within.
IMBRÊEDING, *ppr.* Generating within.
IM'BRICATE, **IM'BRICATED**, *a.* [L. *imbricatus, imbrico*, from *imbrex*, a tile.] 1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter tile.—2. In *bot.*, lying over each other, like tiles on a roof; parallel, with a straight surface, and lying one over the other; as leaves in the bud.


a a Imbricated Calyx.

IMBRICA'TION, *n.* A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling.
IMBRO'GLIO, *n.* [from It. *brogliare*, to confound or mix together. *See* EMBROIL.] In *literary language*, the plot of a romance or a drama, when much perplexed, or complicated, is said to be an "imbroglio."
IMBROWN, *v. t.* [*in* and *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obscure. —2. To darken the colour of; to make dirty.

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd* *Gay.*

3. To tan; to darken the complexion.
IMBROWN'ED, *pp.* Made brown; darkened; tanned.
IMBROWN'ING, *ppr.* Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.
IMBRUE, *v. t* (imbru'.) [Gr. ἐμβρέχω, to moisten; ἐν and βρέχω. Hence it is allied to *embrocate*, and Sp. *embriagar*, to intoxicate. *See* EBRIETY, BROOK, and RAIN.] 1. To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.

Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue* *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders
That would *imbrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addison.*

2 † To pour out liquor.
IMBRU'ED, *pp.* Wet; moistened; drenched.—2. In *herald.*, having blood, or drops of blood upon it, as a spear imbrued, &c.
IMBRU'ING, *ppr.* Wetting; moistening; drenching.
IMBRÛTE, *v. t.* [*in* and *brute.*] To degrade to the state of a brute, to reduce to brutality

And mix with bestial slime
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*
Milton.

IMBRÛTE, *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being
Milton's Comus, v. 466

Thus also Satan speaks of the debasement and corruption of his original divine essence.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to *incarnate* and *imbrute*.
That to the highth of Deity aspir'd.
Parad Lost, ix. 165

IMBRÛTED, *pp* Degraded to brutism.
IMBRÛTING, *ppr.* Reducing to brutishness.
IMBUE, *v. t* (imbu') [L. *imbuo; in* and the root of Eng. *buck;* to buck cloth, that is, to dip, drench, or steep in water.] 1. To tinge deeply; to dye; as, to *imbue* cloth.—2. To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe; as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.
IMBU'ED, *pp.* Tinged; dyed; tinctured.
IMBU'ING, *ppr.* Tinging; dyeing; tincturing deeply.
IMBU'MENT, *n.* A deep tincture.
IMBURSE,† *v. t.* (imburs') [*See* BURSE.] To supply money, or to stock with money.
IMBURSE'MENT, *n.* The act of supplying money.—2. Money laid up in stock.
IMBU'TION, *n.* Act of imbuing.
IMITABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* IMITABLE, IMITATE.] The quality of being imitable.
IM'ITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *imitabilis. See* IMITATE.] 1. That may be imitated or copied. Let us follow our Saviour in all his *imitable* conduct and traits of character. There are some works of the ancients that are hardly *imitable*. The dignified style of Johnson is scarcely *imitable*.—2. Worthy of imitation
IM''ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *imitor; im* for *in, prep.*, and *iter:* q. d. *in* the same *path*] 1. To follow in manners; to copy in form, colour, or quality. We *imitate* another in dress or manners; we *imitate* a statue, a painting, a sound, an action, when we make or do that which resembles it. We should seek the best models to *imitate*, and in morals and piety, it is our duty to *imitate* the example of our Saviour. But as we cannot always make an exact similitude of the original, hence,—2 To attempt or endeavour to copy or resemble; as, to *imitate* the colours of the rainbow, or any of the beauties of nature. Cicero appears to have *imitated* the Greek orators.—3. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield,
And that sustain'd an *imitated* shield
Dryden.

4. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use like images and examples.
IM'ITATED, *pp.* Followed; copied.
IM'ITATING, *ppr.* Following in manner; copying.
IMITA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *imitatio; imitor*, to imitate] 1. The act of following in manner, or of copying in form; the act of making the similitude of any thing, or of attempting a resemblance. By the *imitation* of bad men or of evil examples, we are apt to contract vicious habits In the *imitation* of natural forms and colours, we are often unsuccessful. *Imitation* in *music*, says Rousseau, is a reiteration of the same air, or of one which is similar, in several parts where it is repeated by one after the other, either in unison, or at the distance of a fourth, a fifth, a third, or any interval whatever. *Imitation* in *oratory*, is an endeavour to resemble a speaker or writer in the qualities which we propose to ourselves as patterns —2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance. We say, a thing is a true *imitation* of nature.—3 A method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign, or in which the translator not only varies the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion. *Imitation*, in *phrenology*, is one of the sentiments proper to man. Its organ is situated at the upper and fore part of the head, on each side of *benevolence*. Its function is to give a talent for imitation in general, and it is on this account necessary to the artist and player. Some of the lower animals

possess this faculty, as the monkey, parrot, and several singing birds.

IM'ITATIVE, *a.* Inclined to follow in manner; as, man is an *imitative* being.—2. Aiming at resemblance; that is used in the business of forming resemblances. Poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving, are called *imitative* arts.—3. Formed after a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden.*

Imitative music, is that which is intended to resemble some natural operation, the passions and the like.

IM'ITATOR, *n.* One that follows in manners or deportment.—2. One that copies, or attempts to make the resemblance of any thing.

IMITA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office or state of an imitator.

IMMAC'ULATE, *a.* [L. *immaculatus; in* and *macula,* a spot.] 1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish; as, *immaculate* reputation; *immaculate* thoughts; *immaculate* edition. Our Saviour has set us an example of an *immaculate* life and conversation.—2. Pure; limpid; not tinged with impure matter; as, an *immaculate* fountain. *Immaculate conception,* the conception of our Saviour by the Virgin Mary.

IMMAC'ULATELY, *adv.* With spotless purity.

IMMAC'ULATENESS, *n.* Spotless purity.

IMMAILED, *a.* Wearing mail or armour.

IMMAL'LEABLE, *a.* [*in* and *malleable.*] Not malleable; that cannot be extended by hammering.

IMMAN'ACLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *manacle.*] To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action.

IMMAN'ACLED, *pp.* Fettered; confined.

IMMAN'ACLING, *ppr.* Fettering confining.

IMMANA'TION, *n.* A flowing or entering in.

IMMANE, *a.* [L. *immanis.*] Vast; huge. very great. [*Lit. us.*]

IMMANELY, *adv.* Monstrously, cruelly.

IM'MANENCY, *n.* Internal dwelling.

IM'MANENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *manens maneo,* to abide.] Inherent; intrinsic. internal.

IMMAN'IFEST, *a.* [*in* and *manifest.*] Not manifest.

IMMAN'ITY, *n.* [L. *immanitas.*] Barbarity; savageness.

IMMAN'UEL, *n.* [Heb.] God with us.

IMMARCES'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *marcesco,* to fade.] Unfading.

IMMAR'GINATE, or EMAR'GINATE, *a.* Without a margin.

IMMAR'TIAL, *a.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not martial; not warlike.

IMMASK, *v. t.* [*in* and *mask.*] To cover, as with a mask; to disguise.

IMMASK'ED, *pp.* Covered; masked.

IMMASK'ING, *ppr.* Covering; disguising.

IMMATCH'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; peerless.

IMMATE'RIAL, *a.* [Fr. *immatériel; in* and *material.*] 1. Incorporeal; not material; not consisting of matter; as, *immaterial* spirits. The mind or soul is *immaterial.*—2. Unimportant; without weight; not material; of no essential consequence.

IMMATE'RIALISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.

IMMATE'RIALIST, *n.* One who professes immateriality.

IMMATERIAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being immaterial or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter; as, the *immateriality* of the soul.

IMMATE'RIALIZED, *a.* Rendered or made immaterial.

IMMATE'RIALLY, *adv.* In a manner not depending on matter.—2. In a manner unimportant.

IMMATE'RIALNESS, *n.* The state of being immaterial; immateriality.

IMMATE'RIATE, *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial. [*Lit. us.*]

IMMATURE, *a.* [L. *immaturus; in* and *maturus.*] 1. Not mature or ripe; unripe; that has not arrived to a perfect state; *applied to fruit.*—2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state; as, *immature* plans or counsels.—3. Hasty; too early; that comes before the natural time. [In this sense, *premature* is generally used.]

IMMATURED, *a.* Not matured; not ripened.

IMMATURELY, *adv.* Too soon; before ripeness or completion; before the natural time.

IMMATURENESS, } *n.* Unripeness;
IMMATU'RITY, } incompleteness; the state of a thing which has not arrived to perfection.

IMMEABIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *in* and *meo,* to pass.] Want of power to pass. The proper sense is, the quality of not being *permeable,* or not affording a passage through the pores. [*Lit. us.*]

IMMEAS'URABLE, *a.* (immezh'urable.) [*in* and *measure.*] That cannot be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive; as, an *immeasurable* distance or space; an *immeasurable* abyss.

IMMEAS'URABLENESS, *n.* The state of being incapable of measure.

IMMEAS'URABLY, *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure.

IMMEAS'URED, *a.* Exceeding common measure.

IMMECHAN'ICAL, *a.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not consonant to the laws of mechanics.

IMMECHAN'ICALLY, *adv.* Not mechanically.

IMME'DIACY, *n.* [from *immediate.*] Power of acting without dependence.

IMME'DIATE, *a.* [Fr. *immédiat;* It. *immediato;* L. *in* and *medius,* middle.] 1. Proximate; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency. An *immediate* cause is that which is exerted directly in producing its effect, in opposition to a *mediate* cause, or one more remote.—2. Not acting by second causes; as, the *immediate* will of God.—3. Instant; present; without the intervention of time. We must have an *immediate* supply of bread.

Immediate are my needs. *Shak.*
Death—inflicted—by an *immediate* stroke. *Milton.*

IMME'DIATELY, *adv.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; opposed to *mediately.*

The transfer, whether accepted *immediately* by himself, or *mediately* by his agent, vests in him the property *Anon.*

2. Instantly; at the present time; without delay, or the intervention of time.

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will, be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed; Matt. viii.

IMME'DIATENESS, *n.* Presence with regard to time.—2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMED'ICABLE, *a.* [L. *immedicabilis; in* and *medicabilis,* from *medico,* to heal.] Not to be healed; incurable.

IMMELO'DIOUS, *a.* Not melodious.

IMMEM'ORABLE, *a.* [L. *immemorabilis; in* and *memorabilis.* See MEMORY.] Not to be remembered; not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *in* and *memor, memoria.*] Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered, or cannot be traced and ascertained; as, when it is said a man has possessed an estate in fee from time *immemorial,* or time out of mind. Such possession constitutes *prescription,* or *prescriptive right.* So we speak of *immemorial* use, custom, or practice. In *England,* a thing is said to be *immemorial,* when it commenced before the reign of Edward II. In *Scots law,* according to Stair, forty years' possession is equivalent and equiparate to immemorial possession, but in some cases a much shorter period is considered *immemorial.*

IMMEMO'RIALLY, *adv.* Beyond memory.

IMMENSE, *a.* (immens'). [Fr. from L. *immensus; in* and *mensus, metior,* to measure.] 1. Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense!* *Milton.*

2. Vast in extent; very great; as, an *immense* distance.—3. Huge in bulk; very large; as, the *immense* body of Jupiter.

IMMENSE'LY, *adv.* (immens'ly.) Infinitely; without limits or measure.—2. Vastly; very greatly.

IMMENSE'NESS, *n.* Unbounded extent or greatness.

IMMENS'ITY, *n.* Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity.* *Locke.*

2. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

IMMENSURABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *immensurable.*] The quality of not being capable of measure; impossibility to be measured.

IMMEN'SURABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *mensurabilis,* from *mensura,* measure; *mensus, metior.*] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature...a term of *immensurable* extent. *Ward.*

IMMEN'SURATE, *a.* Unmeasured.

IMMERGE, *v. t.* (immerj'.) [L. *immergo; in* and *mergo,* to plunge.] 1. To plunge into or under a fluid. [See IMMERSE, which is generally used.]—2. *v. i.* To enter the light of the sun, as a star, or the shadow of the earth, as the moon.

IMMERG'ED, *pp.* Plunged into.

IMMERG'ING, *ppr.* Entering or plunging into.

IMMER'IT,† *n.* Want of worth.

IMMER'ITED,† *a.* Unmerited.

IMMER'ITOUS,† *a.* Undeserving.

IMMERSE, *v. t.* (immers') [L. *immersus,* from *immergo; in* and *mergo,* to plunge.] 1. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip.—2. To

sink or cover deep; to cover wholly; as, to be *immersed* in a wood.—3. To plunge; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply; as, to *immerse* in business or cares.

It is impossible for a man to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyment of this. *Atterbury.*

IMMERSE,† *a.* (immers'.) Buried; covered; sunk deep.

IMMERS'ED, *pp.* Put into a fluid; plunged; deeply engaged; enveloped in the light of the sun, as a star, or in the shadow of the earth, as the moon. In *bot*, leaves are said to be *immersed*, which are naturally under the water, and are different from those which naturally float

IMMERS'ING, *ppr.* Plunging into a fluid; dipping; overwhelming; deeply engaging.

IMMER'SION, *n.* The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered. – 2. The state of sinking into a fluid.—3. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; as, an *immersion* in the affairs of life.—4. In *astr.*, the act of entering into the light of the sun, as a star, so as to be enveloped and invisible to the eye; or the state of being so enveloped. Also, the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth, at the commencement of an eclipse; or the state of being enveloped in the shadow. It is opposed to *emersion*. The time when a star or planet is so near the sun as to be invisible; also, the moment when the moon begins to be darkened, and to enter the shadow of the earth. Also, the disappearance of a satellite behind the body of the planet, or its entrance into the planet's shadow. The immersions and emersions of fixed stars occulted by the moon, are phenomena of great importance for correcting the lunar tables. [*See* EMERSION, OCCULTATION.]

IMMESH' [*See* ENMESH.]

IMMETH'ODED,† *a.* Not having method; without regularity.

IMMETHOD'ICAL, *a* [*in* and *methodical. See* METHOD] Having no method; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; confused.

IMMETHOD'ICALLY, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

IMMETHOD'ICALNESS, *n.* Want of method; confusion.

IM'MIGRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM'MIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *immigro; in* and *migro*, to migrate] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. [*See* EMIGRATE.]

IMMIGRA'TION, *n.* The passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM'MINENCE, *n.* [L. *imminentia, immineo*, to hang over.] Properly, a hanging over, but used by Shakspere for impending evil or danger. [*Little used.*]

IM'MINENT, *a.* [L. *imminens*, from *immineo*, to hang over; *in* and *minor*, to threaten. *See* MENACE.] Literally, shooting over; hence, hanging over; impending; threatening; near; appearing as if about to fall on; *used of evils*; as, *imminent* danger; *imminent* judgments, evils, or death.

IMMIN'GLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *mingle*] To mingle; to mix; to unite with numbers.

IMMIN'GLED, *pp.* Mixed; mingled.

IMMIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; mingling.

IMMINU'TION, *n.* [L. *imminutio, imminuo; in* and *minuo*, to lessen.] A lessening; diminution; decrease.

IMMISCIBIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *immisceo; in* and *misceo*, to mix.] Incapacity of being mixed.

IMMIS'CIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *miscible*] Not capable of being mixed.

IMMIS'SION, *n.* [L *immissio, immitto; in* and *mitto*, to send] The act of sending or thrusting in; injection; contrary to *emission*.

IMMIT', *v. t.* [L *immito; in* and *mitto*, to send.] To send in; to inject.

IMMIT'IGABLE, *a.* [*in* and *mitigate*] That cannot be mitigated or appeased.

IMMIT'IGABLY, *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

IMMIT'TED, *pp* Sent in; injected.

IMMIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending in; injecting.

IMMIX', *v. t.* [*in* and *mix*] To mix; to mingle.

IMMIX'ABLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

IMMIX'ED, } *a.* Unmixed.
IMMIXT, }

IMMIX'ING, *ppr.* Mingling.

IMMOBIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité*; L. *immobilitas*, from *immobilis; in* and *mobilis*, from *moveo*, to move] Unmovableness; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion.

IMMOD'ERACY, *n.* Excess

IMMOD'ERATE, *a.* [L. *immoderatus; in* and *moderatus. See* MODERATE.] Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; as, *immoderate* demands; *immoderate* passions, cares, or grief.

IMMOD'ERATELY, *adv.* Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably; as, to weep *immoderately*.

IMMOD'ERATENESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance.

IMMODERA'TION, *n.* Excess; want of moderation.

IMMOD'EST, *a* [Fr. *immodeste*; L. *immodestus; in* and *modestus*, modest. *See* MODEST.] 1 Literally, not limited to due bounds. Hence, in a general sense, immoderate; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant.—2. Appropriately, wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency and delicacy. It is *immodest* to treat superiors with the familiarity that is customary among equals –3. Wanting in chastity; unchaste; lewd; as, an *immodest* female.—4 Impure; indelicate; as, an *immodest* thought.—5. Obscene; as, an *immodest* word.

IMMOD'ESTLY, *adv.* Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

IMMOD'ESTY, *n.* [L. *immodestia*.] 1. Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity.– 2 Want of delicacy or decent reserve.

IM'MOLATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immoler*; L. *immolo*, to sacrifice; *in* and *mola*, meal sprinkled with salt, which was thrown on the head of the victim.] 1. To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice.—2 To offer in sacrifice.

Now *immolate* the tongues and mix the wine *Pope.*

IM'MOLATED, *pp* Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

IM'MOLATING, *ppr.* Sacrificing; offering, as a victim.

IMMOLA'TION, *n.* The act of sacrificing.—2. A sacrifice offered.

IM'MOLATOR, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.

IMMO'MENT, *a.* Trifling. [*Not English.*]

IMMOMENT'OUS, *a.* Unimportant.

IMMOR'AL, *a.* [*in* and *moral.*] Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious. Every action is *immoral* which contravenes any divine precept, or which is contrary to the duties which men owe to each other.– 2. Wicked or unjust in practice; vicious; dishonest; as, an *immoral* man. Every man who violates a divine law or a social duty, is *immoral*, but we particularly apply the term to a person who habitually violates the laws.

IMMORAL'ITY, *n.* Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties. Injustice, dishonesty, fraud, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, lewdness, are *immoralities*. All crimes are immoralities; but *crime* expresses more than *immorality*.

IMMOR'ALLY, *adv.* Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.

IMMORIG'EROUS, *a* [Low L. *immoriger.*] Rude; uncivil.

IMMORIG'EROUSNESS, *n.* Rudeness; disobedience.

IMMOR'TAL, *a.* [L. *immortalis. See* MORTAL.] 1. Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end; as, an *immortal* soul.

To the King eternal, *immortal*, invisible, God the only wise, be honour and glory for ever; 1 Tim i.

2. Never ending; everlasting; continual.

I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shak.*

3. Perpetual; having unlimited existence. A corporation is called an *immortal* being.—4. Destined to live in all ages of this world; imperishable; as, *immortal* fame. So Homer is called the *immortal* bard.

IMMORTAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end; as, the *immortality* of the human soul.

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality* to light through the gospel; 2 Tim. i.

2. Exemption from oblivion.– 3 Perpetuity; existence not limited; as, the *immortality* of a corporation.

IMMORTALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of immortalizing.

IMMOR'TALIZE, *v t.* [Fr. *immortaliser; Sp immortalizar.*] 1. To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure. The Iliad has *immortalized* the name of Homer.

Alexander had no Homer to *immortalize* his guilty name. *T. Dawes.*

2. To exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual.

IMMOR'TALIZE,† *v. i.* To become immortal.

IMMOR'TALIZED, *pp.* Rendered immortal or perpetual.

IMMOR'TALIZING, *ppr.* Making immortal or perpetual.

IMMOR'TALLY, *adv.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.

IMMORTIFICA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *mortification.*] Want of subjection of the passions.

IMMOULD, *v. t.* To mould into shape; to form.
IMMOULDED, *pp.* Moulded into shape.
IMMOULDING, *ppr.* Moulding into shape.
IMMOVABIL'ITY, *n.* Steadfastness that cannot be moved or shaken.
IMMOV'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *movable*.] That cannot be moved from its place; as, an *immovable* foundation.—2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter; as, a man who remains *immovable*.—3. That cannot be altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable; as, an *immovable* purpose or resolution.—4. That cannot be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling.—5. Fixed; not liable to be removed; permanent in place; as, *immovable* estate.—6. Not to be shaken or agitated.
IMMOV'ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being immovable.
IMMOV'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably. *Immovably* firm to their duty; *immovably* fixed or established.
IMMUND', *a.* [L. *immundus.*] Unclean.
IMMUNDIC'ITY, *n.* Uncleanness.
IMMU'NITY, *n.* [Fr. *immunité*; L. *immunitas*, from *immunis*, free, exempt; *in* and *munus*, charge, office, duty.] 1. Freedom or exemption from obligation. To be exempted from observing the rites or duties of the church, is an *immunity*.—2. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege; as, the *immunities* of the free cities of Germany; the *immunities* of the clergy.—3. Freedom; as, an *immunity* from error.
IMMURE, *v. t.* [Norm. *emmurrer*, to wall in; Sw. *inmura*, L. *in* and *murus*, a wall.] 1. To inclose within walls; to shut up, to confine; as, to *immure* nuns in cloisters. The student *immures* himself voluntarily.—2. To wall, to surround with walls.

> Lysimachus *immured* it with a wall. [*Not usual.*] *Sandys.*

3. To imprison.
IMMURE,† *n.* A wall.
IMMURED, *pp.* Confined within walls.
IMMURING, *ppr.* Confining within walls.
IMMU'SICAL, *a.* [*in* and *musical*.] Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh.
IMMUTABIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *immutabilité*; L. *immutabilitas*; *in* and *mutabilis*, mutable, from *muto*, to change.] Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness. *Immutability* is an attribute of God.
IMMU'TABLE, *a.* [L. *immutabilis*, *in* and *mutabilis*.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

> That by two *immutable* things in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation; Heb. vi.

IMMU'TABLENESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.
IMMU'TABLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change.
IMMU'TATE, *a.* [L. *immutatus.*] Unchanged.
IMMUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *immutatio.*] Change; alteration.
IMMUTE, *v. t.* To change or alter.

IMP, *n.* [W. *imp*, a shoot or scion; Sw. *ymp*, Dan. *ympe*, id.] 1. A son; offspring; progeny.

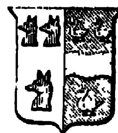
> The tender *imp* was weaned. *Fairfax.*
> A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shak.*

2. A mischievous child; a child of the devil.—3. A subaltern or puny devil.—4. An addition to a bee-hive; also, one length of hair twisted as forming part of a fishing line.
IMP, *v. t.* [W. *impiaw*, G. *impfen*, Sax. *impan*, Dan. *ymper*, to ingraft; D. *ent*, a graft; *enten*, to ingraft.] 1. To graft.—2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; a term originally used by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing by adding feathers.

> *Imp* out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shak.*
> The false north displays
> Her broken league to *imp* her serpent wings. *Milton.*

This verb is, I believe, used only in poetry. In *falconry*, to *imp* a feather in a hawk's wing, is to add a new piece to a mutilated stump, from the Saxon *impan*, to ingraft.
IMPA'CABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *paco*, to appease.] Not to be appeased or quieted.
IMPA'CABLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of being appeased.
IMPACT', *v. t.* [L. *impactus*, from *impingo*; *in* and *pango*, to drive.] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together.
IM'PACT, *n.* A forcible touch; impression; stroke.—2. In *mech.*, the shock of two bodies, that come together, one or both of which are in motion; or the simple or single action of one body upon another, to put the latter, if at rest, in motion; or if it be moving, to increase, retard, or alter the direction of its motion. The point against which the impelling body acts, is called the point of impact. [*See* COLLISION.]
IMPACT'ED, *pp.* Driven hard; made close by driving.
IMPACT'ING, *ppr.* Driving or pressing close.
IMPA'GES, *n.* [L.] In *arch.*, a term used by Vitruvius, and supposed to signify the rails of a door.
IMPAINT, *v. t.* To paint; to adorn with colours.
IMPAINTED, *pp.* Ornamented with colours.
IMPAINTING, *ppr.* Adorning with colours.
IMPAIR, *v. t.* [Fr. *empirer*; Sp. *empeorar*; Port. *empeiorar*, from *peior*, worse, Sp. *peor*, Fr. *pire*, from L. *pejor*.] 1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence. An estate is *impaired* by extravagance or neglect. The profligate *impairs* his estate and his reputation. Imprudence *impairs* a man's usefulness.—2. To weaken; to enfeeble. The constitution is *impaired* by intemperance, by infirmity, and by age. The force of evidence may be *impaired* by the suspicion of interest in the witness.
IMPAIR, *v. i.* To be lessened or worn out. [*Lit. us.*]
IM'PAIR, *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal.] In *crystallography*, when a different number of faces is presented by the prism, and by each summit; but the three numbers follow no law of progression.
IMPAIR, **IMPAIRMENT**, †*n.* Diminution; decrease; injury.
IMPAIRED, *pp.* Diminished; injured; weakened.

IMPAIRER, *n.* He or that which impairs.
IMPAIRING, *ppr.* Making worse; lessening; injuring; enfeebling.
IMPAL'ATABLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [*Lit. us.*]
IMPALE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palus*, a pole, a stake.] 1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake. [*See* EMPALE.]—2. To inclose with stakes, posts, or palisades.—3. In *her.*, to join two coats of arms palewise.
IMPALE'MENT, *n.* In *her.*, the division of a shield palewise, or vertically, when the shield is said to be *party per pale*.—*Impalement*, *per baron et femme*, is the division which takes place on marriage, when the husband's coat is borne on the dexter side of the pale, and the wife's on the sinister. [*See* EMPALEMENT.]


Impalement.

IMPAL'ING, *n.* In *her.*, properly speaking, the halving or dimidiating any thing by a perpendicular line, or palewise; but it is used to express the manner of marshalling the arms of man and wife by placing the two coats together, that of the man upon the dexter side, and the woman's upon the sinister.
IMPAL'LID,† *v. t.* To make pallid or pale.
IMPALM, *v. t.* (imp'am.) [L. *in* and *palma*, the hand.] To grasp; to take in the hand.
IMPALPABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of not being palpable, or perceptible by the touch.
IMPAL'PABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *in* and *palpo*, to feel. *See* PALPABLE.] 1. Not to be felt; that cannot be perceived by the touch; as, an *impalpable* powder, whose parts are so minute that they cannot be distinguished by the senses, particularly by feeling.—2. Not coarse or gross.
IMPAL'PABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be felt.
IMPAL'SIED, *pp.* Struck with palsy.
IMPAL'SY, *v. t.* (s as z.) [*in* and *palsy*.] To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.
IMPAL'SYING, *ppr.* Affecting with palsy.
IM'PANATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *panis*, bread.] Embodied in bread.
IM'PANATE, *v. t.* To embody with bread.
IM'PANATED, *pp.* Embodied in bread.
IM'PANATING, *ppr.* Embodying in bread.
IMPANA'TION, *n.* The supposed substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, with the substance of the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; a tenet of the Lutheran church; otherwise called *consubstantiation*.
IMPAN'NEL, *v. t.* [*in* and *pannel*.] To write or enter the names of a jury in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; to form, complete, or enrol a list of jurors in a court of justice.
IMPAN'NELLED, *pp.* Having the names entered in a panel; formed, as a jury.
IMPAN'NELLING, *ppr.* Writing the names on a panel; forming, as a jury.
IMPAR'ADISE, *v. t.* [It. *imparadisare*: *in* and *paradise*.] To put in a place of felicity; to make happy.

IMPAR'ADISED, *pp.* Placed in a condition resembling that of paradise; made happy.

IMPAR'ADISING, *ppr.* Making very happy.

IMPAR'ALLELED,† *a.* Unparalleled.

IMPARASYLLAB'IC, *a.* [L. *in*, *par*, and *syllaba*.] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables. An *imparasyllabic* noun is one which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases; as, *lapis*, *lapidis*; *mens*, *mentis*.

IMPÄR'DONABLE, *a.* Unpardonable.

IM'PARI-PINNATE, *a.* In *bot.*, an epithet for a pinninerved compound leaf when there is a terminal or odd leaflet at the end.


Impari-pinnate.

IMPAR'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *parity*; L. *par*, equal.] 1. Inequality; disproportion.—2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.—3. Difference of degree, rank, or excellence.

IMPÄRK, *v. t.* [*in* and *park*.] To enclose for a park; to make a park by enclosure; to sever from a common.

IMPÄRKED, *pp.* Confined in a park.

IMPÄRKING, *ppr.* Enclosing in a park

IMPÄRL, *v. i.* [Norm. *emperler*; *in* and Fr. *parler*, to speak.] To hold mutual discourse; appropriately, in *law*, to have license to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment.

IMPÄRLANCE, *n.* Properly, leave for mutual discourse; appropriately, in *law*, the license or privilege of a defendant, granted on motion, to have delay of trial, to see if he can settle the matter amicably by talking with the plaintiff, and thus to determine what answer he shall make to the plaintiff's action. Hence,—2. The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day.—*General imparlance* was to the next term; *special imparlance* to a specified day. The practice of imparlance seems to be abolished by 2 Will. 4, c. 39, except as to actions not commenced under the process given by that act.

IMPARSONEE', *a.* A *parson imparsonee*, is a parson presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession.

IMPÄRT, *v. t.* [L. *impertior*; *in* and *partio*, to divide; from *pars*, a part.] 1. To give, grant, or communicate, to bestow on another a share or portion of something; as, to *impart* a portion of provisions to the poor.—2. To grant; to give; to confer; as, to *impart* honour or favour.—3. To communicate the knowledge of something; to make known; to show by words or tokens.

> Gentle lady,
> When first I did *impart* my love to you.
> *Shak.* *Milton*

IMPÄRTANCE, *n.* Communication of a share; grant.

IMPARTA'TION, *n.* The act of imparting or conferring. [*Not much used.*]

IMPÄRTED, *pp.* Communicated; granted; conferred.

IMPÄRTIAL, *a.* [*in* and *partial*, from *part*, L. *pars*.] 1. Not partial; not biased in favour of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested; as, an *impartial* judge or arbitrator.—2. Not favouring one party more than another; equitable; just; as, an *impartial* judgment or decision; an *impartial* opinion.

IMPÄRTIALIST, *n.* One who is impartial. [*Lit. us.*]

IMPARTIAL'ITY, *n.* (imparshal'ity.) Indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favour of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness. *Impartiality* is indispensable to an upright judge.—2. Equitableness; justice; as, the *impartiality* of a decision.

IMPÄRTIALLY, *adv.* Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; without inclination to favour one party or side more than another; equitably; justly.

IMPÄRTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of not being subject to partition.—2. The quality of being capable of being communicated.

IMPÄRTIBLE, *a.* [Sp *impartible*; *in* and *partible*.] 1. Not partible or subject to partition; as, an *impartible* estate.—2. [from *impart*.] That may be imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated.

IMPÄRTING, *ppr.* Communicating; granting; bestowing

IMPÄRTMENT, *n.* The act of imparting; the communication of knowledge, disclosure

IMPÄSSABLE, *a.* [*in* and *passable*. *See* PASS.] That cannot be passed; not admitting a passage; as, an *impassable* road, mountain, or gulf.

IMPÄSSABLENESS, *n.* The state of being impassable.

IMPÄSSABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing.

IMPASSIBIL'ITY, **IMPAS'SIBLENESS**, *n.* [from *impassible*.] Exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

IMPAS'SIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *impassible*; L. *impassibilis*, from *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness. Whatever is destitute of sensation is *impassible*.

> Though naked and *impassible*, depart
> *Dryden.*

IMPAS'SION, *v. t.* [*in* and *passion*.] To move or affect strongly with passion.

IMPAS'SIONATE, *v. t.* To affect powerfully.

IMPAS'SIONATE, *a.* Strongly affected.—2. Without passion or feeling.

IMPAS'SIONED, *a.* Actuated or agitated by passion

> The tempter, all *impassioned*, thus began.
> *Milton*

2. Animated; excited; having the feelings warmed; as, an *impassioned* orator.—3. Animated; expressive of passion or ardour; as, an *impassioned* discourse.

IMPAS'SIVE, *a.* [L. *in* and *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; as, the *impassive* air; *impassive* ice.

IMPAS'SIVELY, *adv.* Without sensibility to pain or suffering.

IMPAS'SIVENESS, *n.* The state of being insusceptible of pain.

IMPASSIV'ITY, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling pain, or suffering

IMPASTA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *paste*.] The mixtion of various materials of different colours and consistences, baked or united by a cement, and hardened by the air or by fire. Such are works in earthenware, porcelain, imitation of marble, &c.

IMPÄSTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *empâter*; *in* and *pâte*, paste.] 1. To knead; to make into paste.—2. In *painting*, to lay on colours thick and bold.

IMPÄSTED, *a.* Concreted, as into paste.—2. Pasted over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.

IMPÄSTING, *ppr.* Making into paste.

IMPAT'IBLE, *a.* [L. *impatibilis*.] Intolerable; that cannot be borne.

IMPA'TIENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impatientia*; from *impatiens*; *in* and *patior*, to suffer.] Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil, or the absence of expected good. *Impatience* is not *rage*, nor absolute *inability* to bear pain; but it implies want of fortitude, or of its exercise. It usually springs from irritability of temper.

IMPA'TIENS, *n.* [Lat.] A genus of curious annuals which ranks among the Balsaminaceæ. These plants are so named from the elastic properties of their capsules, which scatter the seeds on being touched. One of them, indigenous in England, is called *Noli me tangere*, or Touch-me-not. Another is well-known as a highly ornamental annual, by the name of Balsam. The species are numerous, and inhabit chiefly the East Indies, although some extend into Europe, Siberia, and North America.

IMPA'TIENT, *a.* [L. *impatiens*.] 1. Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. Young men are *impatient* of restraint. We are all apt to be *impatient* under wrongs; but it is a Christian duty not to be *impatient* in sickness, or under any afflictive dispensation of Providence.—2. Not suffering quietly; not enduring.

> Fame *impatient* of extremes, decays
> Not more by envy than excess of praise.
> *Pope.*

3. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. The *impatient* man will not wait for information; he often acts with precipitance. Be not *impatient for* the return of spring.—4. Not to be borne; as, *impatient* smart. This word is followed by *of*, *at*, *for*, or *under*. We are *impatient of* restraint, or *of* wrongs; *impatient at* the delay of expected good, *impatient for* the return of a friend, or *for* the arrival of the mail; *impatient* under evils of any kind. The proper use of these particles can be learnt only by practice or observation.

IMPA'TIENT, *n.* One who is restless under suffering. [*Unusual.*]

IMPA'TIENTLY, *adv.* With uneasiness or restlessness; as, to bear disappointment *impatiently*.—2. With eager desire causing uneasiness; as, to wait *impatiently* for the arrival of one's friend.—3. Passionately; ardently.

IMPATRONIZA'TION, *n.* Absolute seignory or possession.

IMPAT'RONIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impatroniser*.] To gain to one's self the power of any seignory.

IMPAWN', *v. t.* [*in* and *pawn*.] To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.

IMPAWN'ED, *pp.* Pledged.

IMPAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging.

IMPEACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *empêcher*; Arm

ampeich, ampechein; Port. and Sp. *empachar;* It. *impacciare;* to hinder, to stop. It signifies also in Portuguese, to surfeit, to overload, to glut. It belongs to the family of *pack;* L. *pango, pactus;* Ar. *bakha,* to press or compress. The literal sense of *impeach* is to thrust or send against; hence, to hinder, to stop.] 1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is found in our early writers.

> These ungracious practices of his sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land. *Davies.*

> A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howell.*

[*This application of the word is obsolete.*]—2. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; but *appropriately,* to exhibit charges of maladministration against a public officer before a competent tribunal, that is, to send or put on, to load. In *the U. States,* this word is restricted to accusations made by authority; as, to *impeach* a judge. [*See* IMPEACHMENT.]—3. To accuse; to censure; to call in question; as, to *impeach* one's motives or conduct. —4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.

IMPEACH,† *n.* Hinderance.

IMPEACHABLE, *a.* Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable.—2. Liable to be called in question; accountable.

> Owners of lands in fee simple are not *impeachable* for waste. *Z. Swift.*

IMPEACHED, *pp.* †Hindered.—2. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanour or wrong; censured.

> The first donee in tail may commit waste, without being *impeached.* *Z. Swift.*

IMPEACHER, *n.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.

IMPEACHING, *ppr.* †Hindering.—2. Accusing by authority; calling in question the purity or rectitude of conduct or motives.

IMPEACHMENT, *n.* †Hinderance; impediment; stop; obstruction.—2 The accusation and prosecution of a person for treason, or other high crimes and misdemeanours. The house of lords has an original jurisdiction in criminal matters, exercised over either peers or commons, upon impeachment by a member of the lower house. Any member of the house of commons may not only impeach one of their own body, but also any lord of parliament. When any person is impeached, articles, containing the accusation, are exhibited on behalf of the commons, who appoint managers to conduct the prosecution. These articles are carried to the lords, and if they find the accused guilty upon sufficient evidence, no pardon under the Great Seal can be pleaded to such impeachment. A peer may be impeached for any crime for which he is liable, by his peers only; but a member of the house of commons cannot be impeached before the lords (who, in fact, are the judicature) but for high misdemeanours. Till the house of commons demand judgment on an impeachment exhibited by them, the lords cannot pass sentence. In *the United States,* it is the right of the house of representatives to impeach, and of the senate to try and determine impeachments. The senate of the United States, and the senates in the several states, are the high courts of impeachment.—3. The act of impeaching.—4. Censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c. This declaration is no *impeachment* of his motives or of his judgment.—5. The act of calling to account, as for waste.—6. The state of being liable to account, as for waste. [*See* WASTE.]

IMPEARL, *v. t.* (imperl'.) [*in* and *pearl.*] To form in the resemblance of pearls.

> Dew-drops which the sun
> *Impearls* on every leaf, and every flower. *Milton.*

2. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

> The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn. *Digby.*

IMPEARL'ED, *pp.* Formed in the resemblance of pearls.

IMPEARL'ING, *ppr.* Forming in the resemblance of pearls; decorating with pearls.

IMPECCABIL'ITY, IMPEC'CANCE, IMPEC'CANCY, *n.* [*See* IMPECCABLE.] The quality of not being liable to sin; the state of a person who cannot sin, or a grace, privilege, or principle, which puts him out of the possibility of sinning. The schoolmen distinguish several kinds and degrees of impeccability: that of God belongs to him by nature; that of Jesus Christ, considered as man, belongs to him by the hypostatical union; that of the blessed is a consequence of their condition; and that of man is the effect of a confirmation in grace, and is rather called *impeccance* than *impeccability,* the former implying a state of freedom from sin, and the latter, a state in which the possibility of sinning is removed.

IMPEC'CABLE, *a.* [Sp. *impecable;* Fr. *impeccable;* in and Sp. *pecable,* Fr. *peccable,* from L. *pecco,* to err, to sin.] Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning. No mere man is *impeccable.*

IMPEDE, *v. t.* [Sp. *impedir;* It. *impedire;* L. *impedio;* supposed to be compounded of *in* and *pedes,* feet, to catch or entangle the feet.] To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct; as, to *impede* the progress of troops.

IMPEDED, *pp.* Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IMPE'DIBLE, *a.* That may be impeded.

IMPED'IMENT, *n.* [L. *impedimentum.*] 1. That which hinders progress or motion; hinderance; obstruction; obstacle; *applicable to every subject, physical or moral.* Bad roads are *impediments* in marching and travelling. Idleness and dissipation are *impediments* to improvement. The cares of life are *impediments* to the progress of vital religion.—2 That which prevents distinct articulation; as, an *impediment* in speech.—3. Impediments in *law* are such hinderances as put a stop or stay to a person's seeking his right by due course of law. Persons under impediments are those under age or coverture, of unsound mind, in prison, beyond sea, or the like, but such persons may claim and prosecute their rights after the impediments are removed.

IMPED'IMENT,† *v. t.* To impede.

IMPEDIMENT'AL, *a.* Hindering; obstructing.

IMPEDING, *ppr.* Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

IM'PEDITE,† *v. t.* To impede.

IM'PEDITE,† *a.* Hindered.

IMPEDI'TION,† *n.* A hindering.

IMPED'ITIVE, *a.* Causing hinderance.

IMPEL', *v. t.* [Sp. *impeler;* It. *impellere;* L. *impello; in* and *pello,* to drive.] To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action or to move forward, by the application of physical force, or moral suasion or necessity. A ball is *impelled* by the force of powder; a ship is *impelled* by wind; a man may be *impelled* by hunger or a regard to his safety; motives of policy or of safety *impel* nations to confederate.

> The surge *impelled* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

> And several men *impel* to several ends. *Pope.*

IMPEL'LED, *pp.* Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power, physical or moral.

IMPEL'LENT, *a.* Having the quality of impelling; driving by impulse.

IMPEL'LENT, *n.* A power or force that drives forward; motive or impulsive power.

IMPEL'LER, *n.* He or that which impels.

IMPEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving forward; urging; pressing.

IMPEN', *v. t.* [*in* and *pen.*] To pen; to shut or inclose in a narrow place.

IMPEND', *v. i.* [L. *impendeo; in* and *pendeo,* to hang.] 1. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten. A dark cloud *impends* over the land.

> Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends.* *Pope.*

2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.

> It expresses our deep sense of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge.*

> Nor hear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope.*

IMPEND'ENCE, IMPEND'ENCY, *n.* The state of hanging over; near approach; a menacing attitude.

IMPEND'ENT, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening; pressing closely; as, an *impendent* evil.

IMPEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging over; approaching near; threatening.

IMPENETRABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *impenetrable.*] The quality of being impenetrable.—2. In *philosophy,* that quality of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time. *Impenetrability* is commonly understood to imply that quality of a body by which it cannot be pierced, or its particles displaced to allow room for the insertion of another body; but in *physics* the signification of the term is different. It is one of the general properties of matter, and one essential to the existence of bodies, and implies, that two bodies cannot exist in the same place at the same time, or that every body possesses the property of excluding every other body from the place which itself occupies. This is a truth, not only established by experiment, but also by the common sense of mankind. There are cases in which two bodies when united, as for instance, two liquids, occupy a space less than that occupied by their aggregate bulk before the union, but this arises from the particles of the one entering the pores of the other. When a sponge is immersed in water, the water enters into the pores of the sponge and not into its substance. [*See* POROSITY, PROPERTY.]—3. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPEN'ETRABLE, *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis; in* and *penetrabilis,* from *penetro,* to penetrate.] 1. That cannot be

penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; as, an *impenetrable* shield.—2. That cannot be penetrated in the physical sense, that prevents any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time. All bodies are *impenetrable* in this sense.—3. Not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind. The hardened sinner remains *impenetrable* to the admonitions of the gospel.—4. Not to be entered by the sight; as, *impenetrable* darkness. Hence,—5. Not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the intellect; as, *impenetrable* obscurity or abstruseness.

IMPEN'ETRABLENESS, *n.* Impenetrability,—*which see.*

IMPEN'ETRABLY, *adv.* With solidity that admits not of being penetrated.—2. With hardness that admits not of impression; as, *impenetrably* dull.

IMPEN'ITENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impénitence*;
IMPEN'ITENCY, } L. *in* and *pœnitens*, from *pœniteo*, to repent, *pœna*, pain.] Want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart. Final *impenitence* dooms the sinner to inevitable punishment.

He will advance from one degree of *impenitence* to another. *Rogers.*

IMPEN'ITENT, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *penitent*, supra.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart.

They died
Impenitent. *Milton.*

IMPEN'ITENT, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

IMPEN'ITENTLY, *adv.* Without repentance or contrition for sin, obdurately.

IMPEN'NED, *pp.* Inclosed in a narrow place.

IMPEN'NING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a narrow place.

IMPEN'NOUS, *a.* [*in* and *pennous*.] Wanting wings.

IMPÉOPLE, *v. t.* To form into a community. [*See* PEOPLE.]

IMPÉOPLED, *pp.* Formed into a community.

IMPÉOPLING, *ppr.* Forming into a community.

IM'PERANT, *a.* [L. *impero*.] Commanding.

IM'PERATE,† *a.* [L. *imperatus*, *impero*, to command.] Done by impulse or direction of the mind.

IMPER'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *impératif*; L. *imperativus*, from *impero*, to command. *See* EMPIRE.] 1. Commanding; expressive of command; containing positive command, as distinguished from *advisory*, or *discretionary*. The orders are *imperative*.—2. In *gram.*, the *imperative* mode of a verb is that which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, *go*, *write*, *attend*.

IMPER'ATIVELY, *adv.* With command; authoritatively.

IMPERATO'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Umbelliferæ. The single species, *I. ostruthium*, or great master-wort, is the *Peucedanum ostruthium* of Koch [*See* HOG'S FENNEL.] It grows in moist pastures in various parts of Scotland, and was formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb.

IMPERATO'RIAL,† *a.* Commanding.

IMPERATO'RINE, *n.* A non-azotised vegetable principle found by Osann in the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or master-wort. It forms long transparent prisms, has an acrid burning taste, is neutral, fusible, soluble in alcohol and ether.

IMPERCÉIVABLE, *a.* Imperceptible.

IMPERCÉIVABLENESS, *n.* Imperceptibleness.

IMPERCEP'TIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *perceptible*.] 1. Not to be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses. We say a thing is *imperceptible* to the touch, to the eye or sight to the ear, to the taste or smell. Hence,—2. Very small; fine; minute in dimensions; or very slow in motion or progress; as, the growth of a plant or animal is *imperceptible*; it is too slow to be perceived by the eye.

IMPERCEP'TIBLE, *n.* That which cannot be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [*Lit. us.*]

IMPERCEP'TIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.

IMPERCEP'TIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERCIP'IENT, *a.* Not perceiving or having power to perceive.

IMPERDIBIL'ITY, *n.* State or quality of being imperdible.

IMPER'DIBLE, *a.* Not destructible. [*Not a legitimate word.*]

IMPER'FECT, *a.* [L. *imperfectus*; *in* and *perfectus*, finished, perfect; *perficio*, to perfect; *per* and *facio*, to make.] 1. Not finished; not complete. The work or design is *imperfect*.—2. Defective; not entire, sound, or whole; wanting a part; impaired. The writings of Livy are *imperfect*.—3. Not perfect in intellect; liable to err; as, men are *imperfect*; our minds and understandings are *imperfect*.—4. Not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God, or the rules of right. Our services and obedience are *imperfect*.—5. In *gram.*, the *imperfect* tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.—6. In *music*, incomplete; not having all the accessary sounds, as, an *imperfect* chord. An *imperfect* interval is one which does not contain its complement of simple sounds.—6. *Imperfect number*, one whose aliquot parts, taken all together, do not make a sum that is equal to the number itself, but either exceed it, or fall short of it; being an abundant number in the former case, and a defective number in the latter.—*Imperfect flower*, in *bot.*, one which wants either pistil, or anther, or both.—*Imperfect concords*, in *music*, are such as are liable to change from major to minor, or the contrary, as are thirds and sixths; still, however, not losing their consonancy.—*Imperfect cadence*. [*See* CADENCE.]

IMPER'FECT,† *v. t.* To make imperfect.

IMPERFEC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *imperfectio*, supra.] 1. Defect; fault; the want of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing; *equally applicable to physical or moral subjects*. When fruit fails to come to maturity, and after it begins to decay, we denominate the defect an *imperfection*. Laws sometimes fail of the intended effect, either from their *imperfection*, or from the *imperfection* of the administration. Men are all chargeable with *imperfections*, both in character and in conduct.—2. In *book binding*, a sheet or signature wanting to complete a book.

IMPER'FECTLY, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully; not entirely; not completely; not in the best manner; not without fault or failure.

IMPER'FECTNESS, *n.* The state of being imperfect.

IMPER'FORABLE, *a.* [infra.] That cannot be perforated or bored through.

IMPER'FORATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perforatus*, *perforo*.] Not perforated or pierced; having no opening.

IMPER'FORATED, *a.* Not perforated.—2. Having no pores.

IMPERFORA'TION, *n.* The state of being not perforated, or without any aperture.—2. Among *medical writers*, the preternatural occlusion of any part which is usually pervious; as, the *imperforation* of the vagina, of the rectum, &c.

IMPE'RIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *imperialis*, from *impero*, to command. *See* EMPEROR.] 1. Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; as, an *imperial* government; an *imperial* diadem; *imperial* authority or edict; *imperial* power or sway.—2. Royal; belonging to a monarch; as, an *imperial* palace; *imperial* arts.—3. Pertaining to royalty; denoting sovereignty.—4. Commanding; maintaining supremacy; as, the *imperial* democracy of Athens.—*Imperial chamber*, the sovereign court of the German empire.—*Imperial city*, a city in Germany which has no head but the emperor.—*Imperial crown*, properly that which is worn only by an emperor; but those of kings are also sometimes called *imperial*.—*Imperial diet*, an assembly of all the states of the German empire.—*Imperial parliament*, the legislature of the British empire.

By the Union with Ireland, the parliament of Great Britain became *imperial*; and the first *imperial* parliament held its first sitting Jan. 22, 1801. *Haydn, Dict. Dates.*

Imperial roof, in *arch.*, a kind of roof or dome which, viewed in its profile, is pointed towards the top, and widens itself more and more, in descending towards its base, thus forming a curve of contrary flexure.

IMPE'RIAL, *n.* In *arch.*, an imperial roof, or dome.—*Imperial of a diligence*, the outside seats.

IMPE'RIALIST, *n.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor. The denomination, *imperialists*, is often given to the troops or armies of the emperor of Austria.

IMPERIAL'ITY, *n.* Imperial power.—2. The right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

The late empress having, by ukases of grace, relinquished her *imperialities* on the private mines, viz. the tenths of the copper, iron, silver, and gold. *Tooke.*

IMPE'RIALIZED, *a.* Made imperial or belonging to an emperor.

IMPE'RIALLY, *adv.* In a royal manner.

IMPER'IL, *v. t.* [*in* and *peril*.] To bring into danger.

IMPER'ILED, *pp.* Brought into danger.

IMPER'ILING, *ppr.* Bringing into danger.

IMPE'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *imperiosus*; Fr. *impérieux*. *See* IMPERIAL.] 1. Commanding; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing; domineering; as, an *imperious* tyrant; an *imperious* dictator; an *imperious* man; an *imperious* temper.—2. Commanding; indicating an imperious temper; authoritative; as, *imperious* words.—3. Powerful; overbearing; not to be opposed by obstacles; as, a man of a vast and *imperious* mind.—4. Com-

manding; urgent; pressing; as, *imperious* love; *imperious* circumstances; *imperious* appetite.—5. Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.

The commandment high and *imperious* in its claims. *Dr. A. Clarke.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With arrogance of command; with a haughty air of authority; in a domineering manner. —2. With urgency or force not to be opposed.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Authority; air of command.—2. Arrogance of command; haughtiness.

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPER'ISHABLE, *a.* [Fr. *impérissable; in* and *perish.*] Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently; as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown. Elegant discourses on virtue ...will not supply the consolations of *imperishable* hope.

IMPER'ISHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

Imperium in imperio. [L.] Government within a government.

IMPER'IWIGGED,† *a.* [Fr. *emperruqué.*] Wearing a periwig.

IMPER'MANENCE, *n.* Want of permanence or continued duration.

IMPER'MANENT, *a.* [*in* and *permanent.*] Not permanent; not enduring.

IMPERMEABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being impermeable by a fluid.

IMPER'MEABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *permeo; per* and *meo,* to pass.] Not to be passed through the pores by a fluid. Elastic gum is *impermeable* to water. *Impermeable* is the epithet given to any kind of textile fabric rendered water-proof, which is accomplished by various means, as by preparations of oil, caoutchouc or Indian rubber, vegetable, or mineral pitch, a solution of glue or isinglass, &c. Plaster-work is rendered impermeable, by mixing artificial or natural asphaltum with it.

IMPER'MEABLENESS, *n.* State of being impermeable.

IMPER'MEABLY, *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

IMPERSCRU'TABLE, *a.* That cannot be searched out.

IMPERSCRU'TABLENESS, *n.* State of not being capable of scrutiny.

IMPER'SONAL, *a.* [Fr. *impersonnel:* L. *impersonalis; in* and *personalis,* from *persona. See* PERSON.] In *gram* an impersonal verb is one which is not employed with the first and second persons, *I* and *thou* or *you, we* and *ye,* for nominatives, and which has no variation of ending to express them, but is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, *it rains; it becomes* us to be modest; L. *tædet; libet; pugnatur.*

IMPERSONAL'ITY, *n.* Indistinction of personality.

IMPER'SONALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPER'SONATE, *v. t.* To personify.

IMPER'SONATED, *a.* Made persons of. [*See* PERSONATED.]

IMPERSONA'TION, *n.* The act of personifying, or representing things without life as persons.

IMPERSPICU'ITY, *n.* Want of perspicuity, or clearness to the mind.

IMPERSPIC'UOUS, *a.* [L. *in* and *perspicuus.*] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *persuasibilis. See* PERSUADE.] Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.

IMPER'TINENCE, IMPER'TINENCY, *n.* [Fr. *impertinence,* from L. *impertinens; in* and *pertinens, pertineo,* to pertain; *per* and *teneo,* to hold.] 1. That which is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is of no weight. —2. The state of not being pertinent. —3. Folly; rambling thought. [*Little us.*] —4. Rudeness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct which is not consistent with the age or station of the person. [*This is the most usual sense.*]

We should avoid the vexation and impertinence of pedants. *Swift.*

5. A trifle; a thing of little or no value.

There are many subtile *impertinences* learnt in schools. *Watts.*

IMPER'TINENT, *a.* [L. *impertinens,* supra.] 1. Not pertaining to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject; as, an *impertinent* remark.—2. Rude; intrusive; meddling with that which does not belong to the person; as, an *impertinent* coxcomb.—3. Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose.

IMPER'TINENT, *n.* An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him.

IMPER'TINENTLY, *adv.* Without relation to the matter in hand.—2. Officiously; intrusively; rudely.

IMPERTRANSIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of being passed through.

IMPERTRAN'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *pertranseo; per* and *transeo,* to pass over or through; *trans* and *eo,* to go.] Not to be passed through. [*Lit. us.*]

IMPERTURB'ABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perturbo,* to disturb; *per* and *turbo.*] That cannot be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet.

IMPERTURBA'TION, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind, calmness.

IMPERTURB'ED,† *a.* Undisturbed.

IMPER'VIABLE, *a.* Impervious.

IMPER'VIABLENESS, IMPERVIABIL'ITY, *n.* State of being impervious.

IMPER'VIOUS, *a.* [L. *impervius; in* and *pervius,* passable; *per* and *via,* way.] 1. Not to be penetrated or passed through; impenetrable; as, an *impervious* gulf; an *impervious* forest. —2. Not penetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument; as, an *impervious* shield.—3. Not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids. Glass is pervious to light, but *impervious* to water. Paper is *impervious* to light. In the latter sense only, *impervious* is synonymous with *impermeable.*

IMPER'VIOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.

IMPER'VIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of not admitting a passage.

IMPES'TER,† *v. t.* To vex; to tease.

IMPETIG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *impetigo,* a ring-worm.] Of the nature of impetigo.

IMPETI'GO, *n.* [L.] A disease of the skin, called the humid or running tetter. It is defined to be an eruption of yellow itching pustules, appearing in clusters, and terminating in a yellow, thin, scaly crust. It occurs most frequently on the extremities.

IM'PETRABLE, *a.* [*See* IMPETRATE.] That may be obtained by petition.

IM'PETRATE, *v. t.* [L. *impetro.*] To obtain by request or entreaty.

IMPETRA'TION, *n.* The act of obtaining by prayer or petition.—2. In *law,* the pre-obtaining of benefices from the church of Rome, which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm.

IM'PETRATIVE, *a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty.

IM'PETRATORY, *a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty.

IMPETUOS'ITY, *n.* [*See* IMPETUOUS.] A rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence.—2. Vehemence; furiousness of temper.

IMPET'UOUS, *a.* [Fr. *impétueux;* L. *impetuosus,* from *impetus, impeto; in* and *peto,* to urge, to rush. *See* BID.] 1. Rushing with great force and violence; moving rapidly; furious; forcible; fierce; raging; as, an *impetuous* wind; an *impetuous* torrent.—2. Vehement of mind; fierce; hasty; passionate; violent; as, a man of *impetuous* temper.

IMPET'UOUSLY, *adv.* Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force.

IMPET'UOUSNESS, *n.* A driving or rushing with haste and violence; furiousness; fury; violence.—2. Vehemence of temper; violence.

IM'PETUS, *n.* [L. supra.] 1. Force of motion, momentum; the force with which any body is driven, or impelled, as the *impetus* of a cannon-ball. [*See* FORCE, MOMENTUM.]—*Impetus,* in *gunnery,* is the altitude due to the first force of projection, or the altitude through which a heavy body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which the ball is discharged from the piece.—2. The force with which one body in motion strikes another.

IMPIC'TURED, *a.* Painted; impressed.

IM'PIER. *See* UMPIRE.

IMPIERCE, *v. t.* To pierce through; to penetrate.

IMPIERCE'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Not to be pierced or penetrated.

IMPIERCED, *pp.* Pierced through.

IMPIERCING, *ppr.* Piercing through.

IMPI'ETY, *n.* [Fr. *impiété; in* and *pietas, pius.*] 1. Ungodliness; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. These constitute different degrees of *impiety.* —2. Any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority; profaneness. Any expression of contempt for God or his laws, constitutes an *impiety* of the highest degree of criminality. Disobedience to the divine commands or neglect of duty implies contempt for his authority, and is therefore *impiety. Impiety,* when it expresses the temper or disposition, has no plural; but it is otherwise when it expresses an act of wickedness, for all such acts are *impieties.*

IMPIG'NORATE,† *v. t.* To pledge or pawn.

IMPIGNORA'TION,† *n.* The act of pawning.

IMPINGE, *v. i.* (impinj'.) [L. *impingo; in* and *pango,* to strike. *See* PACK.] To fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon.

The cause of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton.*

IMPINGE'MENT, *n.* Act of impinging.

IMPINǴ'ING, *ppr.* Striking against.

IMPIN'GUATE,† *v. t.* [L. *in* and *pinguis*, fat.] To fatten; to make fat.

IM'PIOUS, *a.* [L. *impius; in* and *pius*, pious.] 1. Irreverent toward the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane. The scoffer at God and his authority is *impious*. The profane swearer is *impious*.

> When vice prevails and *impious* men bear sway,
> The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

2. Irreverent toward God; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonour God or his laws, and bring them into contempt; as, an *impious* deed; *impious* language; *impious* writings.

IM'PIOUSLY, *adv.* With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.

IM'PIOUSNESS, *n.* Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.

IMP'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.

IMPLACABIL'ITY, } *n.* [from *im*

IMPLA'CABLENESS, } *placable.*] The quality of not being appeasable, inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.

IMPLA'CABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *implacabilis; in* and *placabilis*, from *placo*, to appease.] 1. Not to be appeased; that cannot be pacified and rendered peaceable; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity; as, an *implacable* prince.—2. Not to be appeased or subdued; as, *implacable* anger; *implacable* enmity, malice, or revenge.

IMPLA'CABLY, *adv.* With enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably; as, to hate a person *implacably*.

IMPLANT', *v. t.* [*in* and *plant*, L. *planto.*] To set, plant, or infix for the purpose of growth; as, to *implant* the seeds of virtue, or the principles of knowledge in the minds of youth; to *implant* grace in the heart. [*It is now seldom or never used in its literal sense for setting plants or seeds in the earth.*]

IMPLANTA'TION, *n.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or first rudiments.

IMPLANT'ED, *pp.* Set, infixed in the mind, as principles or rudiments.

IMPLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or infixing in the mind, as principles.

IMPLAUSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *implausible.*] The quality of not being plausible or specious.

IMPLAUS'IBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z*) [*in* and *plausible.*] Not specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed; as, an *implausible* harangue.

IMPLAUS'IBLENESS, *n.* State of not being plausible.

IMPLAUS'IBLY, *adv.* Without an appearance of probability.

IMPLEACH,† *v. t.* [*in* and *pleach.*] To interweave.

IMPLEAD, *v. t.* [*in* and *plead.*] To institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law. The corporation shall have power to plead and be *impleaded*.

> Let them *implead* one another; Acts xix.

IMPLEADED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sued, subject to answer to a suit in court.

IMPLEADER, *n.* One who prosecutes another.

IMPLEADING, *ppr.* Prosecuting a suit.

IMPLEASING,† *a.* Unpleasing.

IMPLEDǴE,† *v. t.* To pawn.

IMPLEDǴ'ED, *a.* Pledged; pawned.

IM'PLEMENT, *n.* [Low L. *implementum*, from *impleo*, to fill; *in* and *pleo.*] Whatever may supply wants; particularly, as now used, tools, utensils, vessels, instruments; the tools or instruments of labour; the vessels used in a kitchen, &c.; as, the *implements* of trade or of husbandry. [*It is a word of very extensive signification.*]

IM'PLEMENT, *v. t.* In *Scots law*, to fulfil, or perform any engagement.

IM'PLEMENTING, *a.* Furnishing with implements.

IMPLE'TION, *n.* [L. *impleo*, to fill; *in* and *pleo.*] The act of filling; the state of being full.

> The *impletion* is either in simple or compound flowers. The *impletion* of simple flowers is by the increase either of the petals, or of the nectary. *Lee.*

IM'PLEX, *a.* [L. *implexus*. *See* IMPLICATE.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

> Every poem is simple or *implex*; it is called simple, when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

IMPLEX'ION, *n.* [*See* IMPLICATE.] The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution. [*Lit. us.*]

IM'PLICATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer;* L. *implico, implicatus; in* and *plico*, to fold, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu.*] 1. To infold; to involve; to entangle. [*Seldom used in its literal sense.*]—2. To involve; to bring into connection with; also, to show or prove to be connected or concerned, as, the evidence does not *implicate* the accused person in this conspiracy.

IM'PLICATED, *pp.* Infolded, involved.

2. Involved; connected; concerned; proved to be concerned or to have had a part. Twenty persons are *implicated* in the plot.

IM'PLICATING, *ppr.* Involving; proving to be concerned.

IMPLICA'TION, *n.* [L. *implicatio*, supra.] 1. The act of infolding or involving.—2. Involution; entanglement.

> Three principal causes of firmness are, the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

3. An implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference, or something fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words.

> The doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe.*

4. In *law*, a necessary inference of something not expressly declared between parties, in deeds, agreements, contracts, &c., arising from what is therein already expressed.

IM'PLICATIVE, *a.* Having implication.

IM'PLICATIVELY, *adv.* By implication.

IMPLIC'IT, *a.* [L. *implicitus*, from *implico*, supra.] 1. Infolded, entangled; complicated.

> In his woolly fleece
> I cling *implicit*. [*Lit. us.*] *Pope.*

2. Implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; as, an *implicit* contract or agreement.—3. Resting on another; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself. Thus we give *implicit* credit or confidence to the declarations of a person of known veracity. We receive with *implicit* faith whatever God has clearly revealed.

IMPLIC'ITLY, *adv.* By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; virtually; in reality, but not in name.

> He that denies the providence of God, *implicitly* denies his existence. *Bentley.*

2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; without doubting, or without examining evidence. We are disposed to believe *implicitly* what a man of veracity testifies.

> Learn not to dispute the methods of his providence, but humbly and *implicitly* to acquiesce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

IMPLIC'ITNESS, *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

IMPLI'ED, *pp.* [*See* IMPLY.] Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed; as, an *implied* promise. *Implied discharge and renunciation.* In *Scots law*, in all yearly or termly payments, such as of rent, feu-duties, interest of money, salaries, pensions, and the like, three consecutive discharges of the yearly or termly duties, raise a legal presumption, that all preceding termly duties have been regularly paid, or constitute what is termed an *implied discharge* and *renunciation* of all claims for prior arrears, or for the payment of previous duties. But the three consecutive discharges must be discharges in full of the respective termly duties. [*See* DISCHARGE, RENUNCIATION.]—*Implied warrandice*, in *Scots law*, a species of warrandice, according to which, in the contract of sale, it is implied without an express clause in the contract, that the seller warrants that the commodity purchased is free from any latent defect, so that if the buyer discover any defect of this kind immediately after the commodity is delivered, he may return it, and sue for repayment of the price. [*See* WARRANDICE.]

IMPLI'EDLY, *adv.* By implication.

IMPLORA'TION, *n.* Earnest supplication.

IMPLŌRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *implorer;* L. *imploro; in* and *ploro*, to cry out.] 1. To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech, to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency; to entreat; as, to *implore* the forgiveness of sins; to *implore* mercy. 2. To ask earnestly; to beg.

IMPLŌRE, *v. i.* To entreat; to beg.

IMPLŌRE,† *n.* Earnest supplication.

IMPLŌRED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated; besought.

IMPLŌRER, *n.* One who prays earnestly.

IMPLŌRING, *ppr.* Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly.

IMPLŌRINGLY, *adv.* In the manner of entreaty.

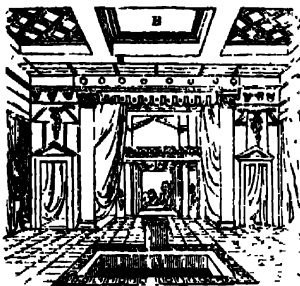
IMPLŪMED, } *a.* Having no plumes

IMPLU'MOUS, } or feathers.

IMPLUNǴE, *v. t.* (implunj'.) To plunge; to immerse.

IMPLU'VIUM, *n.* [L.] A term in *ancient arch.*, which denoted, in the houses of the ancient Romans, a basin in the middle of the court yard, or *atrium*, below the compluvium, or open space in the roof, to receive the rain. The Romans appear, also, to have used *impluvium* and *compluvium* indifferently for the inner part of the house, where

the Penates or household gods were worshipped, and for the open area in



A, Impluvium. B, Compluvium.

the centre of the house where the rain fell which let in light from above.

IMPLY', *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer;* L. *implico; in* and *plico*, to fold. *See* IMPLICATE.] 1.† Literally, to infold or involve; to wrap up.—2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Sherlock.*

When a man employs a laborer to work for him, or an agent to transact business for him, the act of hiring *implies* an obligation, and a promise that he shall pay him a reasonable reward for his services. Contracts are expressed or *implied*; express contracts are those in which an agreement or promise is expressed by words or in writing; *implied* contracts are such as arise from the presumption of law or the justice and reason of the transaction. *Blackstone.*

IMPLY'ING, *ppr.* Involving; containing in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law.

IMPOCK'ET,† *v. t.* To pocket.

IMPOIS'ON. [*See* EMPOISON.]

IM'POLARLY, *adv.* Not according to the direction of the poles. [*Not us.*]

IMPOL'ICY, *n.* [*in* and *policy.*] Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; bad policy; defect of wisdom; *a word applied to private as well as public affairs.*

IMPOL'ISHED, *a.* Unpolished; rude.

IMPOLITE, *a.* [*in* and *polite.*] Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil, rude in manners.

IMPOLITELY, *adv.* Uncivilly.

IMPOLITENESS, *n.* Incivility; want of good manners.

IMPOL'ITIC, *a.* Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest; as, an *impolitic* prince or minister.—2. Unwise, adapted to injure the public interest; as, an *impolitic* law, measure, or scheme.—3. Not wise in private concerns; pursuing measures ill suited to promote private welfare; not prudent.—4. Not suited to promote private interest.

IMPOLIT'ICAL, for *Impolitic*, is obsolete.

IMPOLIT'ICALLY, *adv.* Without art, or forecast.

IMPOL'ITICLY, *adv.* Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.

IMPONDERABIL'ITY, *n.* Absolute levity; destitution of sensible weight.

IMPON'DERABLE, } *a.* [*in* and *ponderable*,
IMPON'DEROUS, } *ponderous.*] Not having sensible weight. *Imponderable substances*, in *physical science*, are things void of perceptible weight, such as light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

IMPON'DERABLENESS, *n.* State of being imponderable.

IMPON'DERABLES, *n.* Imponderable substances.

IMPON'DEROUSNESS, *n.* State of being imponderous.

IMPOOR,† *v. t.* [*in* and *poor.*] To impoverish.

IMPOROS'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *porosity.*] Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores.

IMPO'ROUS, *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid.

IMPORT, *v. t.* [Fr. *importer;* L. *importo; in* and *porto*, to bear. *See* BEAR.] 1. To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction, or state; opposed to *export*. We *import* teas from China, silks from India, wines from Spain and France, and cotton from America and India.—2. To bear or convey, as signification or meaning; to mean; to signify; to imply. We are to understand by a term, what it clearly *imports*.—3. To be of weight to; to be of moment or consequence to; to bear on the interest of, or to have a bearing on.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shak.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IM'PORT, *n.* That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning, signification; the sense which words are intended to convey to the understanding, or which they bear in sound interpretation. *Import* differs from *implication* in this, that the *meaning of a term* or number of words in connection is less obscurely expressed. *Import* depends less on inference or deduction than *implication*, and is also applied more frequently to a single word. In all philosophical discussions, it is useful to ascertain the *import* of the terms employed. In the construction of laws and treaties, we are to examine carefully the *import* of words and phrases.—2. That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; generally in the plural. Our *imports* exceed our exports; the balance must be paid in specie; hence the scarcity of coin.—3. Importance, weight; consequence. [*Formerly accented on the second syllable.*]

IMPORTABLE, *a.* That may be imported.—2.† Insupportable; not to be endured.

IMPORT'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *importancia;* It. *importanza;* from *import.*] 1. Weight; consequence; a bearing on some interest; that quality of any thing by which it may affect a measure, interest, or result. The education of youth is of great *importance* to a free government. A religious education is of infinite *importance* to every human being.—2. Weight or consequence in the scale of being.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

3. Weight or consequence in self-estimation. He believes himself a man of *importance*.—4.† Thing implied; matter; subject.—Importunity.

IMPORT'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Literally, bearing on or to. Hence, weighty; momentous; of great consequence having a bearing on some interest, measure, or result, by which good or ill may be produced. Truth is *important* to happiness as well as to knowledge, but none so *important* as religious truth. The commerce of Great Britain is *important* to her navy, and her navy is *important* to her independence. Men often forget the *important* end for which they were created.—2. Bearing on; forcible; driving.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assailed. *Spenser.*

3.† Importunate.

IMPORT'ANTLY, *adv.* Weightily; forcibly.

IMPORTA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *import.*] 1. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; opposed to *exportation*. Nations forbid the *importation* of commodities which are produced or manufactured in sufficient abundance at home.—2. The wares or commodities imported. The *importations*, this season, exceed those of the last.—3. Conveyance.

IMPORTED, *pp.* Brought from another country or state.

IMPORTER, *n.* He that imports; the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.

IM'PORTING, *ppr.* Bringing into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state.—2. Bearing, as a signification; meaning.—3. Having weight or consequence.

IM'PORTLESS,† *a.* Of no weight or consequence.

IMPORT'UNACY, *n.* The act of importuning; importunateness.

IMPORT'UNATE, *a.* [L. *importunus*. *See* IMPORTUNE.] 1. Bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation; as, an *importunate* suitor or petitioner.—2. Pressing; urgent; as, an *importunate* demand.—3. Inciting urgently for gratification; as, *importunate* passions and appetites.

IMPORT'UNATELY, *adv.* With urgent request; with pressing solicitation.

IMPORT'UNATENESS, *n.* Urgent and pressing solicitation.

IMPORT'UNATOR,† *n.* One that importunes.

IMPORTUNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *importuner;* Sp. *importunar;* It. *importunare;* from L. *importunus; in* and *porto*, to bear on.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application.

Their ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPORTUNE, *a.* [L. *importunus*. Formerly accented on the second syllable.] 1. Pressing in request; urgent; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; unreasonable.—2. Unseasonable. [This word is obsolete; being superseded by *importunate*, unless perhaps in poetry.]

IMPORTUNED, *pp.* Requested with urgency.

IMPORTUNELY,† *adv.* With urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually;

troublesomely.—2.†Unseasonably; improperly.

IMPORTUNER, *n.* One who urges with earnestness.

IMPORTUNING, *ppr.* Soliciting with urgency.

IMPORTU'NITY, *n.* [Fr. *importunité;* L. *importunitas.*] Pressing solicitation; urgent request; application for a claim or favour, which is urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity. Men are sometimes overcome by the *importunity* of their wives or children.

IMPORTUOUS, *a.* [L. *importuosus; in* and *portus.*] Without a port, haven, or harbour.

IMPOSABLE, *a.* That may be imposed or laid on.

IMPOSABLENESS, *n.* State of being imposable.

IMPOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *imposer;* L. *impositum,* from *impono; in* and *pono,* to put] 1. To lay on; to set on; to lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty, or penalty. The legislature *imposes* taxes for the support of government; toll is *imposed* on passengers to maintain roads, and penalties are *imposed* on those who violate the laws. God *imposes* no burdens on men which they are unable to bear

On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues. *Pope.*

2. To place over by authority or by force. The Romans often *imposed* rapacious governors on their colonies and conquered countries.—3. To lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty.

Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws. *Waller.*

Impose but your commands. *Dryden.*

4. To fix on; to impute. [*Lit. us*]—5. To lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination, or of confirmation. 6 To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit
T' *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

7. Among *printers,* to put the pages on the stone and fit on the chase, and thus prepare the form for the press *To impose on,* to deceive; to mislead by a trick or false pretence; vulgarly, to *put upon.* We are liable to be *imposed on* by others, and sometimes we *impose on* ourselves.

IMPOSE,† *n.* (*s* as *z*) Command; injunction.

IMPOSED, *pp.* Laid on, as a tax, burden, duty or penalty; enjoined. *Imposed on,* deceived.

IMPOSEMENT, *n.* Imposition. [*Bad.*]

IMPOSER, *n.* One who lays on; one who enjoins.

The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSING, *ppr.* Laying on; enjoining; deceiving.—2. *a* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly; as, an *imposing* air or manner.

Large and *imposing* edifices, imbosomed in the groves of some rich valley. *Bishop Hobart.*

IMPOSING, *n.* In *printing,* the arrangement of the pages of a sheet upon the imposing-stone, in their proper order, putting the furniture about them, with the chase, and wedging them up, so as to be ready to print.

IMPOSING-STONE, *n.* Among *printers,* the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed or made into forms.

IMPOSI'TION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from L. *impositio.* See IMPOSE.] 1. In a general sense, the act of laying on.—2. The act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination, when the bishop in the episcopal church, and the ministers in congregational churches, place their hands on the head of the person whom they are ordaining, while one prays for a blessing on his labours. The same ceremony is used in other cases.—3. The act of setting on or affixing to; as, the *imposition* of names.—4. That which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty, or excise laid by authority. Tyrants oppress their subjects with grievous *impositions.*—5. Injunction, as of a law or duty.—6. Constraint; oppression; burden.

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts.*

7. Deception; imposture.

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an *imposition.* *Smollett.*

8 A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.

IMPOSSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *impossible.*] That which cannot be; the state of being not possible to exist. That a thing should be and not be at the same time is an *impossibility*.—2. Impracticability; the state or quality of being not feasible or possible to be done. That a man by his own strength should lift a ship of the line, is to him an *impossibility,* as the means are inadequate to the end. [*See* IMPOSSIBLE]

IMPOS'SIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *impossibilis; in* and *possibilis,* from *possum,* to be able] 1. That cannot be. It is *impossible* that two and two should make five, or that a circle and a square should be the same thing, or that a thing should be and should not be at the same time. In *logic,* a proposition is said to be *impossible* when it contains two ideas which mutually destroy each other, and which can neither be conceived, nor united together. Thus it is impossible that a circle should be a square; because we conceive clearly, that squareness and roundness destroy each other, by the contrariety of their figure.—2. Impracticable; not feasible; that cannot be done.

With men this is *impossible;* but with God all things are possible, Matt. xix.

Without faith it is *impossible* to please God; Heb. xi.

There are two kinds of impossibilities; *physical* and *moral.* That is a *physical impossibility,* which is contrary to the law of nature. A thing is said to be *morally impossible,* when in itself it is possible, but attended with difficulties or circumstances which give it the appearance of being impossible. Some logicians distinguish a third kind of impossibility, viz. a *mathematical impossibility,* which involves an absurdity and self-contradiction. For example, that two straight lines should enclose a space, is not only impossible, but inconceivable, as it would be at variance with the definition of a straight line. [*See* POSSIBLE, PRACTICABLE, and IMPRACTICABLE.]—3. In *algebra, impossible* commonly signifies the same thing as *imaginary.* [*See* IMAGINARY.] *Impossible forms of equations,* in the *indeterminate analysis,* are those that will admit of no solution in rational numbers, neither integral nor fractional.

IMPOS'SIBLE,† *n.* An impossibility.

IM'POST, *n.* [Sp. and It. *imposta;* Fr. *impôt,* for *impost;* L. *impositum, impono.*] 1. Any tax or tribute imposed by authority; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported, and paid or secured by the importer at the time of importation. *Imposts* are also called *customs.*—2. In *arch.,* the congeries of mouldings forming a cap or cornice to a pier, abutment, or pilaster, from which an arch springs.


b Impost.

IMPOS'THUMATE, *v. i.* (impos'tumate.) [*See* IMPOSTHUME.] To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

IMPOS'THUMATE, *v. t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IMPOS'THUMATED, *pp.* Affected with an imposthume.

IMPOS'THUMATING, *ppr.* Forming into an abscess.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, *n.* The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume.

IMPOS'THUME, *n.* (impos'tume.) [This word is a corruption of *apostem,* L. *apostema,* Gr. ἀπόστημα, from ἀφίστημι to separate, to withdraw, or to stand off; ἀπό and ἵστημι, to stand.] An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body. [This word and its derivatives, being mere corruptions, might well be suffered to pass into oblivion.]

IMPOS'THUME, *v. i.* and *t.* The same as IMPOSTHUMATE.

IMPOS'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *imposteur;* from Low L. *impostor,* from *impono.* See IMPOSE.] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character. It seems to be yet unsettled, whether Perkin Warbeck was an *impostor.* A religious *impostor* may be one who assumes the character of a preacher, without authority; or one who falsely pretends to an extraordinary commission from heaven, and terrifies people with denunciations of judgments.

IMPOS'TURAGE,† *n.* Imposition.

IMPOS'TURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *impostura* See IMPOSE.] Deception practised under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition practised by a false pretender.

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures.* *Irene.*

IMPOS'TURED, *a.* Having the nature of imposture.

IMPOS'TUROUS,† *a.* Deceitful.

IM'POTENCE, } *n.* [L. *impotentia; in*
IM'POTENCY, } and *potentia,* from *potens,* from the root of L. *possum, posse.* The Lat. *impotens* means feeble, or unable. *See* POWER.] 1. Want of strength or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power, natural or adventitious, to perform any thing.

Some were poor by the *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, idiots, and cripples *Hayward.*

The *impotence* of exercising animal motion attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Moral inability; the want of power or inclination to resist or overcome habits and natural propensities.—3. Inability to beget.—4. Ungovernable passion; *a Latin signification.* [*Lit. us.*]

IM'POTENT, *a* [Fr. from L. *impotens.*] 1. Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident to perform any act.

I know thou wast not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison.*

2. Wanting the power of propagation, as males.—3. Wanting the power of restraint; not having the command over; as, *impotent* of tongue.

IM'POTENT, *n.* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

IM'POTENTLY, *adv.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

IMPOUND', *v. t.* [*in* and *pound.* *See* POUND.] 1. To put, shut, or confine in a pound, or close pen; as, to *impound* unruly or stray horses, cattle, &c.—2. To confine; to restrain within limits.

IMPOUND'ED, *pp.* Confined in a pound.

IMPOUND'ER, *n.* One who impounds the beasts of another.

IMPOUND'ING, *ppr.* Confining in a pound; restraining.

IMPOV'ERISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *appauvrir, appauvrissant,* from *pauvre,* poor; It *impoverire.* *See* POOR.] 1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. Idleness and vice are sure to *impoverish* individuals and families.—2. To exhaust strength, richness, or fertility; as, to *impoverish* land by frequent cropping.

IMPOV'ERISHED, *pp.* Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IMPOV'ERISHER, *n.* One who makes others poor.—2. That which impairs fertility.

IMPOV'ERISHING, *ppr.* Making poor; exhausting.

IMPOV'ERISHING, *a.* Tending or fitted to reduce to poverty, or to exhaust of fertility. White crops are *impoverishing* to land.

IMPOV'ERISHLY, *adv.* So as to impoverish.

IMPOV'ERISHMENT, *n.* Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness, or fertility.

IMPOW'ER. *See* EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABIL'ITY, } *n.* [*See*
IMPRAC'TICABLENESS, } IMPRACTICABLE.] 1. The state or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; infeasibility.—2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

IMPRAC'TICABLE, *a.* [*in* and *practicable;* Fr. *impraticable.* *See* PRACTICE.] 1. That cannot be done or performed; infeasible; not to be effected by human means, or by the means proposed. It is *impracticable* for a man to lift a ton by his unassisted strength; but not *impracticable* for a man aided by a mechanical power.—2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn; as a fierce, *impracticable* nature.—3 That cannot be passed or travelled; as, an *impracticable* road; *a colloquial sense.*

IMPRAC'TICABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that hinders practice.

Morality not *impracticably* rigid. *Johnson.*

IM'PRECATE, *v. t.* [L. *imprecor; in* and *precor,* to pray. *See* PRAY.] To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

IM'PRECATED, *pp.* Invoked on one, as some evil.

IM'PRECATING, *ppr.* Calling for evil on one's self or another.

IMPRECA'TION, *n.* [L. *imprecatio.*] The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.

IM'PRECATORY, *a.* Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

IMPRECIS'ION, *n* (*s* as *z*) [*in* and *precision.*] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy.

IMPREGN, *v. t.* (impre'ne.) [It. *impregnare;* Fr. *impregner;* L. *in* and *prægnans.* *See* PREGNANT.] To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young, or other prolific principle. [Used in poetry. *See* IMPREGNATE.]

IMPREG'NABLE, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable.*] 1. Not to be stormed, or taken by assault; that cannot be reduced by force; able to resist attack; as, an *impregnable* fortress.—2. Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable.* *South.*

IMPREG'NABLY, *adv.* In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force; as, a place *impregnably* fortified.

IMPREG'NATE, *v t* [It *impregnare;* Fr. *impregner.* *See* PREGNANT.] 1. To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant, as a female animal. —2. To deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant, to render prolific.—3. To infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, as in pharmacy, by mixture, digestion, &c.

IMPREG'NATE, *a.* Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful

IMPREG'NATED, *a* Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated; filled with something by mixture, &c.

IMPREG'NATING, *ppr.* Infusing seed or pollen; rendering pregnant; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture.

IMPREGNA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; *applied to animals or plants*—2. The communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another—3. That with which any thing is impregnated. —4. Saturation.

IMPREJU'DICATE, *a.* [L. *in, præ,* and *judico.*] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. [*Not us*]

IMPREPARA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *preparation.*] Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness

IMPRESCRIPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *imprescriptibilité,* from *imprescriptible.*] The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another, or by one's own non-user.

IMPRESCRIP'TIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *prescriptible,* from L. *præscribo; præ* and *scribo,* to write.] That cannot be lost or impaired by non-user, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

IMPRESS', *v. t.* [L. *impressum,* from *imprimo; in* and *premo,* to press.]—1. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on any thing by pressure; as, to *impress* coin with the figure of a man's head, or with that of an ox or sheep; to *impress* a figure on wax or clay.—2. To print, as books.—3. To mark; to indent.—4. To fix deep; as, to *impress* truth on the mind, or facts on the memory. Hence, to convict of sin.—5. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness. In this sense, we use *press* or *impress* indifferently.—6. To seize; to take for public service; as, to *impress* provisions.

IM'PRESS, *n.* A mark or indentation, made by pressure.—2. The figure or image of any thing made by pressure; stamp; likeness.—3 Mark of distinction; stamp; character.

God leaves us this general *impress* or character on the works of creation, that they were very good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To describe emblazoned shields,
Impreses quaint. *Milton.*

5 The act of compelling to enter into public service. [*See* PRESS.]

IMPRESS'-GANG, *n* A party of men with an officer, employed to impress seamen for ships of war. [*See* PRESS-GANG.]

IMPRESS'ED, *pp* Imprinted; stamped marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service; seized for public use; fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced.

IMPRESSIBIL'ITY. *n.* The quality of being impressible.

IMPRESS'IBLE, *a.* That may be impressed; that yields to pressure; that may receive impressions. Solid bodies are not easily *impressible.*—2. That may be impressed; that may have its figure stamped on another body.

IMPRESS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner to make impression.

IMPRESS'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting; stamping; fixing in the mind; compelling into service

IMPRES'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impressio.*] 1. The act of impressing, as one body on another; as, a figure made by *impression.*—2. Mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure; as, a seal makes an *impression* on wax.—3 The effect which objects produce on the mind. Thus we say, the truths of the gospel make an *impression* on the mind; they make no *impression,* or a deep and lasting *impression.* The heart is *impressed* with love or gratitude. We lie open to the *impressions* of flattery. 4 Image in the mind; idea.—5. Sensible effect. The artillery made no *impression* on the fort. The attack made no *impression* on the enemy.—6. A single edition of a book; the books printed at once; as, a copy of the last *impression.* The whole *impression* of the work was sold in a month. 7. Slight, indistinct remembrance. I have an *impression* that the fact was stated to me, but I cannot clearly recollect it. *Impression,* in *meta.,* is applied to the species of objects which are supposed to make some mark or impression on the senses, the mind, and the memory. *Impression,* in the *arts,* is used to signify the transfer of certain figures from a hard to a soft substance. This transfer affords the means of multiplying copies, and takes place in typography, copperplate printing, lithography, &c. There are two kinds of impressions; those executed upon plane surfaces, and those in rilievo.

IMPRESS'IVE, *a.* Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch

sensibility or the conscience; as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.—2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.

IMPRESS'IVELY, *adv.* In a manner to touch sensibility or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

IMPRESS'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being impressive.

IMPRESS'MENT, *n.* The act of impressing men into public service; as, the *impressment* of seamen —2. The act of compelling into any service; as, the *impressment* of nurses to attend the sick.—3. The act of seizing for public use; as, the *impressment* of provisions for the army.—*Impressment*, in the *navy*, the forcible taking away of men to serve in the navy. Most classes of seafaring men are subject to impressment, in war time; and even boat men who ply on rivers, ferry men excepted.

IMPRESS'URE, *n.* The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent, impression

IM'PREST, *n.* [It. *imprestare*] A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced.

IMPREST', *v. t.* To advance on loan

IMPREV'ALENCE, *n.* Incapability of prevailing.

IMPRIMA'TUR, *n.* [L. let it be printed] A license to print a book, &c., which is granted by the licenser in those countries where the censorship of the press is exercised in its rigour. The power of granting or withholding an *imprimatur*, without which no one was allowed to print or publish, was assumed by an act of the Long Parliament, passed Sept 30, 1647. After the Restoration, the same power was assumed by king, parliament, and privy council. This state of things continued till the Revolution.

IMPRIM'ERY, *n* [Fr. *imprimerie*] A print; impression; a printing-house; art of printing. [*Not in use.*]

IMPRI'MIS, *adv.* [L.] In the first place; first in order.

IM'PRINT, *n.* Designation of a place where, by whom, and when, a work is published; placed at the bottom of the title. Also, the name of the printer of any work, generally placed on the back of the title page, and on the last page of the book.

IMPRINT', *v. t.* [It. *imprimere;* Sp. *imprimir;* Fr. *imprimer;* L. *imprimo; in* and *premo*, to press. *See* PRINT] 1. To impress; to mark by pressure; as, a character or device *imprinted* on wax or cloth.—2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print.—3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress Let your father's admonitions and instructions be *imprinted* on your mind.

IMPRINT'ED, *pp.* Marked by pressure, printed; fixed in the mind or memory.

IMPRINT'ING, *ppr.* Marking by pressure; printing; fixing on the mind or memory.

IMPRIS'ON, *v. t.* (impriz'n.) [Fr. *emprisonner; in* and *prison*] 1. To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place.—2. To confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape; to deprive of the liberty to move from place to place; as, to be *imprisoned* in a cell.

> He *imprisoned* was in chains remediless. *Spenser.*
>
> Try to *imprison* the resistless winds. *Dryden.*

IMPRIS'ONED, *pp.* Confined in a prison or jail; restrained from escape or from going at large.

IMPRIS'ONER, *n.* One who imprisons another.

IMPRIS'ONING, *ppr.* Shutting up in prison; confining in a place

IMPRIS'ONING, *n.* Act of confining in prison.

IMPRIS'ONMENT, *n.* The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody.—2 Confinement in a place; restraint of liberty to go from place to place at pleasure. Appropriately, the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison, or in the custody of a sheriff, &c. In *Scotland*, imprisonment, or incarceration, may proceed either in virtue of a criminal or civil warrant. Criminal warrants are issued for the purpose of arresting the supposed offender, when a crime has been committed, and where imprisonment is part of the punishment the sentence of the criminal court is the warrant for the convict's detention. Civil warrants are granted for the apprehension of a debtor. There are various civil warrants on which imprisonment may proceed, but caption is the principal warrant.—*False imprisonment* is any confinement of the person, or restraint of liberty, without legal or sufficient authority The arrest or detention of the person by an officer without warrant, or by a legal warrant executed at an unlawful time, is *false imprisonment.*

IMPROBABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* IMPROBABLE] The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

IMPROB'ABLE, *a.* [Sp. Fr. from L. *improbabilis; in* and *probabilis*, from *probo*, to prove.] Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case. It is always *improbable* that men will knowingly oppose their own interest; yet the fact is possible. It is *improbable* that snow will fall in July, but not incredible.

IMPROB'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner not likely to be true —2.† In a manner not to be approved

IM'PROBATE,† *v. t* [L. *improbo*] To disallow; not to approve.

IMPROBA'TION, *n* The act of disapproving. [*Not in use*]—2. In *Scots law*, the act by which falsehood and forgery are proved. A reduction may proceed on forgery, and it is termed an act of improbation; but it may also proceed where there is no real forgery, and where forgery is alleged merely to insure the production of the deed. It is this action which obtains the name of *reduction improbation.*

IMPROB'ATORY, *n.* In *Scots law*, containing disapproval, or disapprobation; tending to disprove; opposed to *approbatory*. Articles *improbatory* and *approbatory*, in cases of forgery or falsehood, are articles consisting of articulate averments and answers in the usual form, in which condescendences and answers are prepared, setting forth the facts and circumstances relied on by the one party as instructing the alleged forgery or falsehood and by the other as showing the writing to be genuine and fairly come by.

IMPROB'ITY, *n.* [L. *improbitas; in* and *probitas*, from *probo*, to approve] That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty. A man of known *improbity* is always suspected, and usually despised.

IMPRODUCED,† *a.* Not produced.

IMPROFI''CIENCY, *n.* Want of proficiency.

IMPROF'ITABLE,† *a* Unprofitable.

IMPROGRES'SIVE, *a.* Not progressive.

IMPROLIF'IC,† *a* Unprolific.

IMPROLIF'ICATE,† *v. t.* To impregnate.

IMPROMP'TU, *adv* [L *in promptu*, in readiness, from *promptus*, ready, quick.] Off hand; without previous study as, a verse uttered or written *impromptu.*

IMPROMP'TU, *n.* A piece made off hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

IMPROP'ER, *a.* [L. *improprius; in* and *proprius*, proper.] 1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted to its end; unfit; as, an *improper* medicine for a particular disease; an *improper* regulation.—2. Not becoming; not decent; not suited to the character, time, or place; as, *improper* conduct in church; *improper* behaviour before superiors; an *improper* speech —3. Not according to the settled usages or principles of a language; as, an *improper* word or phrase.—4. Not suited to a particular place or office; unqualified; as, he is an *improper* man for the office. *Improper fraction*, in arithmetic, and algebra, a fraction whose numerator is equal to, or greater than its denominator; as, $\frac{3}{3}$, $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{2a}{2a}$, $\frac{6ab}{3a}$.

IMPROP'ERLY, *adv.* Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place, and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously.—2. In a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically; as, to speak or write *improperly.*

IMPROPI''TIOUS, *a.* Not propitious; unpropitious. [*The latter is the word in use*]

IMPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* Not proportionabl . [*Lit. us*]

IMPROPORTIONATE, *a.* Not proportionate; not adjusted. [*Lit. us.*]

IMPRO'PRIATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *proprius*, proper] 1.† To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self; as, to *impropriate* thanks to one's self.—2. To alienate the possessions of the church or a benefice to a layman.

IMPRO'PRIATE, *a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

IMPRO'PRIATED, *pp.* Appropriated to one's self. [*See* APPROPRIATED.]—2. Put in possession of a layman.

> Many livings were in the possession of the monasteries before their suppression in 1539; they had *impropriated* the great tithes to themselves, allowing the small tithes to the vicar or substitute that served the church. Henry VIII. disposed of these great tithes among his favourites, who thus became lay *impropriators.*

IMPRO'PRIATING, *ppr.* Appropriating to one's self.—2. Alienating to a lay proprietor.

IMPROPRIA'TION, *n* The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman —2. The benefice impropriated. Benefices annexed to ecclesiastical corporations are termed *appropriations.*

IMPRO'PRIATOR, *n.* A layman who

has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living.

IMPROPRIETY, *n.* [Fr. *impropriété*, from L. *improprius*. *See* IMPROPER.] 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; as, *impropriety* of behaviour or manners.—2. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages or principles of speaking or writing.

IMPROSPER'ITY, *n.* Unprosperity; want of success.

IMPROS'PEROUS, *a.* [*in* and *prosperous*.] Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest; as, an *improsperous* undertaking or voyage. [*Unprosperous* is the word most generally used in this sense.]

IMPROS'PEROUSLY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately.

IMPROS'PEROUSNESS, *n.* Ill success; want of prosperity.

IMPRÖVABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* IMPROVABLE.] The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

IMPRÖV'ABLE, *a.* [*See* IMPROVE.] Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities.

We have stock enough, and that too of an *improvable* nature, that is capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties. *Hale.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands. *Addison.*

2. That may be used to advantage, or for the increase of any thing valuable.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better. *Brown.*

3. Capable of tillage or cultivation.

A scarcity of *improvable* lands began to be felt in these colonies. *Ramsay, Hist. Carolina. B. Trumbull.*

IMPRÖV'ABLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

IMPRÖV'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of improvement.

IMPRÖVE, *v. t.* (improov') [Norm. *prover*, to improve; *improwment*, improving. The French and Italians use the same compound in a different sense. It is from the Latin *in* and *probo*, to prove, or the adjective *probus*.] 1. To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. We *amend* a bad, but *improve* a good thing. A good education *improves* the mind and the manners. A judicious rotation of crops tends to *improve* land.—2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation, or happiness.

Many opportunities occur of *improving* money, which, if a man misses, he may not afterwards recover. *Rambler.*

Melissus was a man of parts, capable of enjoying and *improving* life. *Johnson.*

True policy as well as good faith, in my opinion, binds us to *improve* the occasion. *Washington.*

This success was not *improved*. *Marshall.*

Those who enjoy the advantage of better instruction, should *improve* their privileges. *Milner.*

We shall especially honour God by *improving* diligently the talents which God hath committed to us. *Barrow.*

They were aware of the advantages of their position, and *improved* them with equal skill and diligence. *Walsh, Rev. of Hamilton's Works.*

Those moments were diligently *improved*. *Gibbon.*

The candidate *improved* his advantages. *Gibbon.*

A hint that I do not remember to have seen opened and *improved*. *Addison*, Spect. lii.

Whatever interest we have at the throne of grace, should be *improved* in behalf of others. *Scott, Com.* Ex. xxxiii.

The court seldom fails to *improve* the opportunity. *Blackstone.*

My lords, no time should be lost, which may promise to *improve* this disposition in America. *Lord Chatham*

If we neglect to *improve* our knowledge to the ends for which it was given. *Locke.*

It is the fault of persons not *improving* that light. *S Clarke.*

The shorter the time...the more eager were they to *improve* it. *Lardner.*

A young minister wishing to *improve* the occasion. *C. Simeon*

3 To apply to practical purposes; as, to *improve* a discourse, or the doctrines stated and proved in a sermon.—4 To advance or increase by use; *in a bad sense.*

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. [*Ill.*] *Porteus.*

5. To use; to employ: as, to *improve* a witness or a deposition.

Let even the coach, the inns, or the ships, be *improved* as openings for useful instruction *T. Scott.*

6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. The house or the farm is now *improved* by an industrious tenant. This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the United States. It however deviates little from that in some of the foregoing definitions.

IMPRÖVE, *v. i.* (improov'.) To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence. We are pleased to see our children *improve* in knowledge and virtue. A farm *improves* under judicious management. The artisan *improves* by experience It is the duty, as it is the desire of a good man, to *improve* in grace and piety.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence. *Atterbury*

2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse.

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign. *Milner.*

[*I regret to see this word thus used, or rather perverted.*]—3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise. The price of cotton *improves*, or is *improved*. [*A mercantile and modern use of the word.*] —*To improve on*, to make useful additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection; as, to *improve on* the mode of tillage usually practised.

IMPRÖV'ED, *pp.* Made better, wiser, or more excellent; advanced in moral worth, knowledge, or manners.—2 Made better; advanced in fertility or other good qualities.—3. Used to profit or good purpose; as, opportunities of learning *improved*.—4. Used; occupied; as, *improved* land.

IMPRÖVEMENT, *n.* (improov'ment) Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill, or other excellence; as, the *improvement* of the mind or of the heart by cultivation; *improvement* in classical learning, science, or mechanical skill; *improvement* in music; *improvement* in holiness.—2. Melioration; a making or growing better, or more valuable; as, the *improvement* of barren or exhausted land; the *improvement* of the roads; the *improvement* of the breed of horses or cattle.—3. A valuable addition; excellence added, or a change for the better; sometimes with *on.*

The parts of Simon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet. *Addison.*

4. Advance or progress from any state to a better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays. *Addison.*

5. Instruction; growth in knowledge or refinement; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*. *South.*

6. Use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account; as, the *improvement* of natural advantages, or spiritual privileges.

A good *improvement* of his reason. *S Clarke.*

7. Practical application; as, the *improvement* of the doctrines and principles of a sermon.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine. *Tillotson.*

Hence,—8. The part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is called the *improvement* -9. Use; occupancy.—10. *Improvements*, *plur.*, valuable additions or melioration, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, &c., on a farm.

IMPRÖV'ER, *n.* One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better; as, an *improver* of horses or cattle.—2. That which improves, enriches or meliorates; as, chalk is an *improver* of lands.

IMPROVIDED,† *a.* [L. *improvisus*; *in* and *provideo*, to foresee or provide.] Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against.

IMPROV'IDENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *providens*, *providentia*, from *pro*, before, and *video*, to see.] Want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight, or of the measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage. Half the inconveniences and losses which men suffer, are the effects of *improvidence.*

IMPROV'IDENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *providens*; *pro* and *video*, supra.] Wanting forecast; not foreseeing what will be necessary or convenient, or neglecting the measures which foresight would dictate; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies. Seamen are proverbially *improvident*. It is sometimes followed by *of*; as, *improvident of* harm.

IMPROV'IDENTLY, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast; without care to provide against future wants.

IMPRÖV'ING, *ppr.* Making better; growing better; using to advantage.

IMPRÖV'ING, *a.* Tending to advance in good qualities; as, an *improving* rotation of crops.—*Improving lease*, a term in *Scots law*. When from the dilapidated state of a farm, and the exhaustion of the soil, it would require much labour and outlay to prepare it for successful cultivation, it is usual, for the sake of encouraging the tenant to make improvements, by the hope of reaping the benefit of them, to grant him a lease of more than ordinary duration. Such a lease is called an *improving lease*, and is generally double

the length of an ordinary lease, which is a lease for nineteen or twenty-one years.

IMPROV'ISATE, *a.* Unpremeditated.

IMPROVISA'TION, *n.* Act of performing extemporaneously.

IMPROVISATO'RE, *n.* [It.] A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.

IMPRO'VISATRICE, *n* [It.] A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.

IMPRO'VISE, *adv.* Extempore.

IMPROVIS'ION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*in* and *provision.*] Want of forecast; improvidence. [*Lit. us.*]

IMPROV'VISARE. [It.] In *music*, to compose and sing extempore.

IMPROVVISATO'RI, *n. plur.* [It] The name given in *Italy* to extempore versifiers, who can, without preparation, pronounce a certain quantity of verses upon any given subject. The improvvisatore delivers his verse, generally accompanied by a guitar, and with a sort of chanting cadence, and he spins out hundreds, nay, at times, thousands of lines, with apparent ease Females who distinguish themselves in the same art are styled *improvvisatrici.*

IMPROV'VISTA. In *music*, unexpected.

IMPRU'DENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *imprudentia; in* and *prudentia*, prudence.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, circumspection, or a due regard to the consequences of words to be uttered, or actions to be performed, or their probable effects on the interest, safety, reputation, or happiness of one's self or others; heedlessness, inconsiderateness; rashness. Let a man of sixty attempt to enumerate the evils which his *imprudence* has brought on himself, his family, or his neighbours.

IMPRU'DENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *imprudens; in* and *prudens*, prudent.] Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash; heedless. The *imprudent* man often laments his mistakes, and then repeats them

IMPRU'DENTLY, *adv.* Without the exercise of prudence; indiscreetly.

IMPUB'ERTY, *n.* [*in* and *puberty*] The want of age at which the contract of marriage may be legally entered into.

IM'PUDENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *impudens; in* and *pudens*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.] Shamelessness; want of modesty; effrontery; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.

> Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny
> *Locke.*

IM'PUDENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *impudens.*] Shameless; wanting modesty; bold with contempt of others; saucy.

> When we behold an angel, not to fear
> Is to be *impudent.* *Dryden.*

IM'PUDENTLY, *adv.* Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.

> At once assail
> With open mouths, and *impudently* rail
> *Sandys*

IMPUDIC'ITY, *n.* [L. *impudicitia.*] Immodesty.

IMPUGN, *v. t.* (impu'ne.) [Fr. *impugner;* Sp. *impugnar;* L. *impugno; in* and *pugno*, to fight or resist.] To oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to contradict. The lawfulness of lots is *impugned* by some, and defended by others.

> The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham.*

IMPUGNA'TION, *n.* Opposition. [*Lit. us.*]

IMPUGNED, *pp.* Opposed; contradicted; disputed.

IMPUGNER, *n.* One who opposes or contradicts

IMPUGNING, *ppr.* Opposing; attacking; contradicting.

IMPU'ISSANCE,† *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *puissance.*] Impotence; weakness.

IMPU'ISSANT, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; impotent.

IMPULSE, *n.* (im'puls.) [L. *impulsus*, from *impello. See* IMPEL.] 1. Force communicated; the effect of one body acting on another; the single or momentary action, or force, by which a body is impelled by another body striking it, and is distinguished from continued force, such as pulling, pushing, or pressure. The blow of a hammer, or mallet, is an *impulse*, also the action or force which arises from the sudden explosion of fired gunpowder [*See* IMPULSION.] *Impulse* is the effect of motion, and is in proportion to the quantity of matter and velocity of the impelling body 2. Influence acting on the mind; motive.

> These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking *Dryden.*

3. Impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.

> Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius armed,
> Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

IMPUL'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *impulsio See* IMPEL.] 1 The act of driving against or impelling; the agency of a body in motion on another body; a term in *mechanical philosophy* employed to express a supposed peculiar exertion of the powers of body, by which a moving body changes the motion of another body by hitting or striking it. The plainest case of this action is when a body in motion strikes another body at rest and puts it in motion by the stroke. The body thus put in motion is said to be *impelled* by the other; and this method of producing motion is called *impulsion* to distinguish it from *pressure, thrusting*, or *protrusion* — 2. Influence on the mind; impulse

IMPULS'IVE, *a.* [Fr *impulsif. See* IMPEL.] Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

> Poor men! poor papers! We and they
> Do some *impulsive* force obey. *Prior.*

IMPULS'IVELY, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

IMPU'NITY, *n.* [Fr. *impunité;* L. *impunitas; in* and *punio*, to punish] 1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. No person should be permitted to violate the laws with *impunity Impunity* encourages men in crimes —2. Freedom or exemption from injury. Some ferocious animals are not to be encountered with *impunity.*

IMPURE, *a.* [Fr. *impur;* L. *impurus; in* and *purus*, pure.] 1. Not pure; foul; feculent; tinctured, mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance; as, *impure* water or air; *impure* salt or magnesia. —2. Obscene; as, *impure* language or ideas —3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean; as, *impure* actions.—4. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy; as *persons.* —5. Unhallowed; unholy; as *things.*— 6. Unclean; *in a legal sense;* not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

IMPURE,† *v. t.* To render foul; to defile.

IMPURELY, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

IMPURENESS, } *n.* [Fr. *impureté;* L.
IMPU'RITY, } *impuritas*, supra.] 1. Want of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing; as, the *impurity* of water, of air, of spirits, or of any species of earth or metal.—2. Any foul matter.— 3. Unchastity; lewdness.

> The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

4. Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt.—5. Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness. By the Mosaic law, a person contracted *impurity* by touching a dead body or a leper.—6. Foul language; obscenity.

> Profaneness, *impurity*, or scandal, is not wit. *Buckminster.*

IMPUR'PLE *See* EMPURPLE.

IMPUTABLE, *a* [*See* IMPUTE] That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable. Thus we say, crimes, sins, errors, trespasses, are *imputable* to those who commit them.—2. That may be ascribed to; *in a good sense.* This favour is *imputable* to your goodness, or to a good motive.—3. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. [*Not proper.*]—4. That may be set to the account of another. It has been a question much agitated, whether Adam's sin is *imputable* to his posterity.

IMPUTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable

IMPUTA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *imputer.*] The act of imputing or charging; attribution; generally in *an ill sense;* as, the *imputation* of crimes or faults to the true authors of them. We are liable to the *imputation* of numerous sins and errors; to the *imputation* of pride, vanity, and self-confidence; to the *imputation* of weakness and irresolution, or of rashness.—2. Sometimes in *a good sense*

> If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak*

3. Charge or attribution of evil; censure; reproach.

> Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

4. Hint; slight notice. Qu. *intimation.* —5. In *a theological sense*, the charging something to the account of one, which belonged to another; or the attributing any matter, quality, or character, whether good or evil, to any person as his own. Thus it is maintained by Calvinists that Adam's sin is *imputed* to all his posterity, and that the righteousness and merits of Christ are *imputed* to true believers, and their sins *imputed* to him.

IMPU'TATIVE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IMPU'TATIVELY, *adv.* By imputation.

IMPUTE, *v t.* [Fr. *imputer;* It. *imputare;* Sp. *imputar;* L. *imputo; in* and *puto*, to think, to reckon; properly, to set, to put, to throw to or on.] 1. To charge; to attribute; to set to the account of; generally *ill*, sometimes *good.* We *impute* crimes, sins, trespasses, faults, blame, &c., to the guilty persons. We *impute* wrong actions to bad motives, or to ignorance or to

folly and rashness. We *impute* misfortunes and miscarriages to imprudence.

And therefore it was *imputed* to him for righteousness; Rom. iv.

2. To attribute; to ascribe.

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst. *Swift.*

3. To reckon to one what does not belong to him.—*To impute sin* is to reckon or charge it to account with a view to its punishment, and so, not to *impute* sin, is to free from the obligation to suffer its punishment. [*See* IMPUTATION.]

It has been held that Adam's sin is *imputed* to all his posterity. *Encyc.*

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

IMPŪTED, *pp.* Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IMPŪTER, *n.* One that imputes or attributes.

IMPŪTING, *ppr.* Charging to the account of; attributing; ascribing.

IMPUTRES'CIBLE, *a.* [*in*, and L. *putresco*, to putrefy.] Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN, a prefix, L. *in*, is used in composition as a particle of negation or privation; also written *un*, and in A. Sax. *on*. In this sense it is never written *en*. It sometimes adds its own signification *in*, *into*, *within*, to the word to which it is prefixed, and is also written *en*. Thus used it may be considered as opposed to *e* or *ex*; as, to *in*-clude, to *ex*-clude; *in*-close, *in*-clusive, *ex*-clusive; *in*-hale, *ex*-hale; *in* gress, *e*-gress. We have *in* also very commonly written *en* or *em*, augmenting the force of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus used it may be considered as opposed to *de*, *di*, or *ais*, and also to *un*; as, to *en*-able, to *dis*-able; to *en*-courage, to *dis*-courage; to *in*-crease, to *de*-crease. *In*, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *illusion*; and before *r*, into *ir*, as in *irregular*; and into *im*, before a labial, as in *imbitter*, *immaterial*, *impatient*. In a few instances it is changed into *ig*; as, *ignoble*, *ignominy*.

IN, *prep.* [L. *in*; Gr. εν; Goth. *in*; Sax. *in*; Fr. *en*; G. *in* or *ein*; Dan. *ind*; W. *yn*; Sans. *antu*.] *In* denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits; as, *in* a house; *in* a fort; *in* a city. It denotes a state of being mixed; as, sugar *in* tea; or combined, as carbonic acid *in* coal, or latent heat *in* air. It denotes present in any state; as, *in* sickness or health. It denotes present in time; as, *in* that hour or day. The uses of *in*, however, cannot, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used; as, *in* deed; *in* fact; *in* essence; *in* quality; *in* reason; *in* courage; *in* spirits, &c. A man *in* spirits or good courage, denotes one who possesses at the time spirits or courage; *in* reason, is equivalent to *with* reason; one *in* ten, denotes one of that number, and we say also *one of* ten, and one *out of* ten.—*In the name*, is used in phrases of invoking, swearing, declaring, praying, &c. In prayer, it denotes by virtue of, or for the sake of.—*In the name of the people*, denotes on their behalf or part; in their stead, or for their sake. *In*, in many cases, is equivalent to *on*. This use of the word is frequent in the scriptures; as, let fowls multiply *in* the earth. *In* signifies by or through. *In* thee shall all nations be blessed. I am glorified *in* them.—*In a hill*, properly denotes *under* the surface; but *in a valley*, denotes *on* the surface of the land.—*In that*, is sometimes equivalent to *because*.

Some things they do *in that* they are men, some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

In these and similar phrases, *that* is an antecedent, substitute, or pronoun relating to the subsequent part of the sentence, or the subsequent clause. God commendeth his love toward us, *in that* while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. That is, in the facts stated in the latter clause, for which *that* is the substitute; Rom. v. —*In as much*, seeing; seeing that; this being the fact. I will ride for health, *inasmuch* as I am infirm. *In* is often used without the noun to which it properly belongs. I care not who is *in*, or who is *out*, that is, *in office*, or *out of office*. Come *in*, that is, into the house or other place. Who has or will come *in*, that is, into office. A vessel has come *in*, that is, into port, or has arrived.—*To be* or *keep in with*, to be close or near. *Keep* the ship *in with* the land. In *marine language*, a ship's sails are said to be *in*, when they are furled or stowed; and when they are set or extended, they are said to be *out*. *In* is also used as an order to shorten sail, where the word *take* is understood; as, *in* top-gallant sails!

INABIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *inhabilité*; L. *inhabilis*; *in* and *habilis*, Norm. *hable*, able.] 1. Want of sufficient physical power or strength; as, the *inability* of a man to raise an arm or a leg.—2. Want of adequate means; as, an *inability* to purchase a farm, or to fit out a ship.—3. Want of moral power. *Moral inability* is considered to be want of inclination, disposition, or will, or a deep-rooted aversion to act, and therefore improperly so called.

Moral *inability* aggravates our guilt. *Scott.*

4. Want of intellectual strength or force; as, an *inability* to comprehend a mathematical demonstration.—5. Want of knowledge or skill; as, an *inability* to read or write.

INA'BLEMENT,† *n.* [*See* ENABLE.] Ability.

INAB'STINENCE, *n.* [*in* and *abstinence*.] A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite; as, the *inabstinence* of Eve.

INABSTRACT'ED, *a.* Not abstracted.

INABU'SIVELY, *adv.* Without abuse.

INACCESSIBIL'ITY, } *n.* [from *in-*
INACCESS'IBLENESS, } *accessible*.]
The quality or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.

INACCESS'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *accessible*.] Not to be reached; as, an *inaccessible* height or rock. The depths of the sea are *inaccessible*.—2. Not to be obtained. The necessary vouchers are *inaccessible*.—3. Not to be approached; forbidding access; as, an *inaccessible* prince.

INACCESS'IBLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached.

INAC'CURACY, *n.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; error; as, an *inaccuracy* in writing, in a transcript, or in a calculation.

INAC'CURATE, *a.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not accurate; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous; as an *inaccurate* man; he is *inaccurate* in narration; the transcript or copy is *inaccurate*; the instrument is *inaccurate*.

INAC'CURATELY, *adv.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously. The accounts are *inaccurately* stated.

INACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Unacquaintance.

INACQUIES'CENT, *a.* Not acquiescing.

INAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *action*.] Want of action; forbearance of labour; idleness; rest.

INAC'TIVE, *a.* [*in* and *active*.] Not active; inert; having no power to move. Matter is, per se, *inactive*.—2. Not active; not diligent or industrious; not busy; idle. Also, habitually idle; indolent; sluggish; as, an *inactive* officer.

INAC'TIVELY, *adv.* Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labour, or employment.

INACTIV'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *activity*.] Inertness; as, the *inactivity* of matter.—2. Idleness, or habitual idleness; want of action or exertion; sluggishness.

INAC'TUATE,† *v. t.* To put in action.

INACTUA'TION,† *n.* Operation.

INAD'EQUACY, *n.* [from *inadequate*.] The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose.

The *inadequacy* and consequent inefficacy of the alleged causes. *Dwight.*

2. Inequality.

Dr. Price considers this *inadequacy* of representation as our fundamental grievance. *Burke.*

3. Incompleteness; defectiveness; as, the *inadequacy* of ideas.

INAD'EQUATE, *a.* [*in* and *adequate*, L. *adequatus*, from *adæquo*, to equal.] 1. Not equal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object; unequal; as, *inadequate* power, strength, resources.—2. Not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; not just or in due proportion; partial; incomplete; as, *inadequate* ideas of God, of his perfections, or moral government; an *inadequate* compensation for services.—3. Incomplete; defective; not just; as, *inadequate* representation or description.

INAD'EQUATELY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; not completely.

INAD'EQUATENESS, *n.* The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.

INADEQUA'TION, *n.* Want of exact correspondence.

INADHE'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*) [*in* and *adhesion*.] Want of adhesion; a not adhering.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers. *Kirwan.*

INADMISSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *inadmissible*.] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received; as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument, or of evidence in court, or of a proposal in a negotiation.

INADMIS'SIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *admissible*, from *admitto*, to admit.] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, *inadmissible* testimony; an *inadmissible* proposition.

INADVERT'ENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *inadver-*
INADVERT'ENCY, } *tance*, from L. *in* and *advertens*, *adverto*. *See* ADVERT.] 1. A not turning the mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness.

Many mistakes and some misfortunes proceed from *inadvertence*.—2. The effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to works of an inferior kind of author. *Addison*.

INADVERT'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *advertens*.] Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent

INADVERT'ENTLY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; inconsiderately.

INAFFABIL'ITY, *n.* Reservedness in conversation.

INAF'FABLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.

INAFFECTA'TION, *n.* Destitution of affected manner.

INAFFECT'ED,† *a.* Unaffected.

INAFFECT'EDLY,† *adv.* Without affectation.

INĀIDABLE, *a.* That cannot be assisted.

INĀLIENABLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *alienable*, from L. *alieno*, *alienus*.] Unalienable; that cannot be legally or justly alienated or transferred to another. The dominions of a king are *inalienable*. All men have certain natural rights which are *inalienable*. The estate of a minor is *inalienable*, without a reservation of the right of redemption, or the authority of the legislature.

INĀLIENABLENESS, *n.* The state of being inalienable

INĀLIENABLY, *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation; as, rights *inalienably* vested.

INALIMENT'AL, *a.* [*in* and *aliment*.] Affording no nourishment.

INĀLTERABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *inalterable*.] The quality of not being alterable or changeable.

INAL'TERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *alterable*.] That cannot or may not be altered or changed; unalterable.

INA'MIABLE,† *a.* Unamiable.

INA'MIABLENESS,† *n.* Unamiableness.

INAMIS'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *amitto*, to lose.] Not to be lost. [*Lit. us.*]

INAMIS'SIBLENESS, *n.* The state of not being liable to be lost.

INAMORA'TO, *n.* [It. *innamorato*, fem. *innamorata*, from L. *amor*, love.] A lover

INĀNE, *a.* [L. *inanis*, empty.] Empty; void; sometimes used as a noun, to express a void space, or space beyond the confines of the world.

INAN'GULAR, *a.* Not angular. [*Lit. us.*]

INAN'IMATE, *v. t.* [infra.] To animate. [*Lit. us.*]

INAN'IMATE, *a.* [L. *inanimatus*; *in* and *animo*, *animatus*.] 1. Destitute of animal life. Plants, stones, and earth are *inanimate* substances; a corpse is an *inanimate* body.—2. Destitute of animation or life.

INAN'IMATED, *a.* Destitute of animal life.—2. Not animated; not sprightly. [*See* UNANIMATED.]

INANIMA'TION, *n.* Animation. [*Unusual and useless.*]

INANI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inanis*, empty.] Emptiness; want of fulness; as, *inanition* of body or of the vessels. —2. The absence of nutrition from want of food; starvation.

INAN'ITY, *n.* [L. *inanitas*, from *inanis*, void.] Emptiness; void space; vacuity; a scholastic term, implying the absence of all body or matter whatsoever, so that nothing remains but mere space.

INAP'PETENCE, **INAP'PETENCY**, *n.* [*in* and *appetence*, L. *appetentia*.] 1. Want of appetence, or of a disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment. [*See* APPETENCE.]—2. Want of desire or inclination.

INAPPLICABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *inapplicable*.] The quality of not being applicable; unfitness.

INAP'PLICABLE, *a.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not applicable; that cannot be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose. The argument or the testimony is *inapplicable* to the case

INAPPLICA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *application*.] Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence; neglect of study or industry.

INAP'POSITE, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [*in* and *apposite*.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; as, an *inapposite* argument.

INAPPRE'CIABLE, *a.* [*in* and *appreciable*, from *appreciate*.] Not to be appreciated; that cannot be duly valued.—2. That cannot be estimated.

INAPPREHENS'IBLE, *a.* Not intelligible.

INAPPREHENS'IVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; regardless.

INAPPRŌACHABLE, *a.* [*in* and *approachable*.] Not to be approached; inaccessible.

INAPPRO'PRIATE, *a.* [*in* and *appropriate*.] Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper.—2. Not appropriate; not belonging to.

INAPPRO'PRIATELY, *adv.* Not appropriately.

INAPPRO'PRIATENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.

INAPT', *a.* Unapt; not apt.

INAPT'ITUDE, *n.* [*in* and *aptitude*.] Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness

INAPT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

INAPT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness

INA'QUATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *aquatus*.] Embodied in water.

INAQUA'TION, *n.* The state of being inaquate.

INAR'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *arable*.] Not arable; not capable of being ploughed or tilled.

INĀRCH, *v. t.* [*in* and *arch*.] To graft by approach; to graft by uniting a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.

INĀRCHED, *pp.* Grafted by approach.

INĀRCHING, *ppr.* Grafting by approach.

INĀRCHING, *n.* A method of ingrafting, by which a scion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.

INARTIC'ULATE, *a.* [*in* and *articulate*.] Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. The sounds of brutes and fowls are, for the most part, *inarticulate*.

INARTIC'ULATELY, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables, indistinctly.

INARTIC'ULATENESS, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation

INARTICULA'TION, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

INARTIFI''CIAL, *a.* [*in* and *artificial*.] Not done by art; not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art; as, an *inartificial* style of composition.—2. Simple; artless.

INARTIFI''CIALLY, *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.

INASMUCH', *adv.* [*in*, *as*, and *much*.] Seeing; seeing that; this being the fact.

INATTEN'TION, *n.* [*in* and *attention*.] The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.

Novel lays attract our ravished ears,
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope*.

INATTENT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *attentive*.] Not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; careless; negligent; regardless; as, an *inattentive* spectator or hearer; an *inattentive* habit.

INATTENT'IVELY, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

INAUDIBIL'ITY, **INAUD'IBLENESS**, *n.* State of being inaudible.

INAUD'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *audible*.] That cannot be heard; as, an *inaudible* voice or sound.—2. Making no sound; as, the *inaudible* foot of time.

INAUD'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.

INAUG'URAL, *a.* [L. *inauguro*; *in* and *augur*.] 1. Pertaining to inauguration; as, *inaugural* ceremonies.—2. Made or pronounced at an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address.

INAUG'URATE, *v. t.* [supra.] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; a word borrowed from the ceremonies used by the Romans when they were received into the college of augurs. Kings and emperors are *inaugurated* by coronation; a prelate, by consecration; and the president of a college, by such ceremonies and forms as give weight and authority to the transaction.—2.† To begin with good omens.

INAUG'URATE, *a.* Invested with office

INAUG'URATED, *pp.* Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

INAUG'URATING, *ppr.* Inducting into office with solemnities.

INAUGURA'TION, *n.* The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies.

INAUGURA'TOR, *n.* One who inaugurates.

INAUG'URATORY, *a.* Suited to induction into office; pertaining to inauguration; as, *inauguratory* gratulations.

INAURA'TION, [L. *inauro*, *inauratus*; *in* and *aurum*, gold.] The act or process of gilding, or covering with gold.

INAU'SPICATE, *a.* Ill omened.

INAUSPI''CIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *auspicious*.] Ill omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavourable. The war commenced at an *inauspicious* time, and its issue was *inauspicious*. The counsels of a bad man have an *inauspicious* influence on society.

INAUSPI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavourably.

INAUSPI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* Unluckiness; unfavourableness.

IN'BEING, *n.* [*in* and *being*.] Inherence; inherent; existence; inseparableness.

INBOARD, *a.* In *ship building*, a term used to signify any thing that is within the ship, as the *inboard* works, &c.

INBŌARD, *adv.* Within the hold of a vessel.

IN'BOND-STONE, *n.* In *arch.*, a stone

laid with its length across a wall; a header. The term inbond is used in opposition to outbond, and is applied to those stones which form the sides of apertures which are placed alternately *outbond* and *inbond*, or *stretcher* and *header*.

IN'BORN, *a.* [*in* and *born*.] Innate; implanted by nature; as, *inborn* passions; *inborn* worth.

INBREAKING, *a.* Breaking into.

INBREATHE, *v. t.* To infuse by breathing.

INBREATHED, *a.* [*in* and *breathe*.] Infused by inspiration.

INBREATHING, *ppr.* Infusing by breathing.

IN'BRED, *a.* [*in* and *bred*, *breed*.] Bred within; innate; natural; as, *inbred* worth; *inbred* affection.

INBREED, *v. t.* To produce or generate within.

IN'CA, *n.* The name or title given by the natives of Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

INCAGE, *v. t.* [*in* and *cage*.] To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine to any narrow limits.

INCAGED, *pp.* Cooped up; confined to a cage or to narrow limits.

INCAGEMENT, *n.* Confinement in a cage.

INCAGING, *ppr.* Confining to a cage or to narrow limits.

INCAL'CULABLE, *a.* That cannot be calculated; beyond calculation.

INCAL'CULABLY, *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation.

INCALES'CENCE, INCALES'CENCY, *n.* [L. *incalescens*, *incalesco*; *in* and *calesco*, *caleo*, to be hot.] A growing warm, incipient or increasing heat.

INCALES'CENT, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.

INCAMERA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *camera*, a chamber or arched roof.] 1 The act of placing in a chamber or office —2. The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights to the pope's domain.

INCANDES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *incandescens*, *incandesco*; *in* and *candesco*; *candeo*, *cano*, to be white, to shine; *canus*, white] A white heat; or the glowing or luminous appearance which bodies assume when heat is accumulated within them in great quantity. We say, a metal is heated to *incandescence*. All bodies begin to emit light when heated to a certain temperature The temperature at which solids in general begin to shine in the dark is between 600° and 700°, but they do not appear luminous in broad daylight, till they are heated to about 1000°. The colour of incandescent bodies varies with the heat, being at first an obscure red, which becomes more and more vivid as the heat is augmented, till at last there is a full red glow. This at last becomes white, shining with increasing brilliancy as the heat augments.

INCANDES'CENT, *a.* White or glowing with heat.

INCANTA'TION, *n.* [L. *incantatio*, *incanto*; *in* and *canto*, to sing.] The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits.

INCANT'ATORY, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

INCANT'ING,† *a.* Enchanting.

INCAN'TON, *v. t.* [*in* and *canton*] To unite to a canton or separate community.

INCAPABIL'ITY, INCA'PABLENESS, *n.* [from *incapable*.] The quality of being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power; as, the *incapableness* of a child to comprehend logical syllogisms.—2. Want of legal qualifications or of legal power; as, the *incapability* of holding an office.

INCA'PABLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *capable*.] 1. Wanting capacity sufficient; not having room sufficient to contain or hold; followed by *of*. We say, a vessel is *incapable of* containing or holding a certain quantity of liquor; but I believe we rarely or never say, a vessel is *incapable of* that quantity.—2. Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand, or comprehend. Man is *incapable* of comprehending the essence of the Divine Being. An idiot is *incapable* of learning to read.—3. Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of; as, a bridge is *incapable* of reparation. —4. Wanting power equal to any purpose.

> Is not your father grown *incapable*,
> *Of reasonable affairs?* — *Shak.*

[*See* No. 2.]—5. Wanting moral power or disposition. He is *incapable* of a dishonourable act.—6 Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense, not having the legal or constitutional qualifications. A person resident in a borough who does not occupy within the limits of the borough, a house or building which is either separately or jointly with land held within the same borough, as owner, or of the same landlord, of the clear yearly value of £10, is *unqualified*, and therefore incapable of voting for a member of parliament. A person convicted of perjury is *disqualified*, and therefore *incapable* of being admitted as a witness in any court, civil, or criminal. A man not thirty years of age is *unqualified*, and therefore *incapable* of holding the office of president of the United States. *Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind; *unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind. [*See* INCAPACITY.]

INCA'PABLY, *adv.* In an incapable manner.

INCAPA'CIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *capacious*.] Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content; as, an *incapacious* soul.

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

INCAPAC'ITATE, *v. t.* [*in* and *capacitate*.] 1. To deprive of capacity or natural power of learning, knowing, understanding, or performing. Old age and infirmity often *incapacitate* men to exercise the office of a judge.—2. To render or make incapable; as, infancy *incapacitates* a child for learning algebra.—3. To disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability. This is an improper use of the word. The loss of an arm *disables* a soldier, but does not *incapacitate* him —4. To render unfit; as, infancy *incapacitates* one for marriage.—5. To disqualify; to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; as, conviction of a crime *incapacitates* one to be a witness.

INCAPAC'ITATED, *pp.* Rendered incapable; deprived of capacity.

INCAPAC'ITATING, *ppr.* Depriving of capacity; rendering incapable.

INCAPACITA'TION, *n.* Want of capacity; disqualification.

INCAPAC'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *capacity*.] Want of capacity, intellectual power, or the power of receiving, containing or understanding; *applied to the mind, and it may be natural or casual.* There is a *natural incapacity* in children to comprehend difficult propositions in logic or metaphysics, and a *natural incapacity* in men to comprehend the nature of spiritual beings. The defect of understanding proceeding from intoxication, or from an injury done to the brain, is a *casual incapacity*.—2. Want of qualification or legal requisites; inability; as, the *incapacity* of minors to make binding contracts.—3. Disqualification; disability by deprivation of power; as, the *incapacity* of a person convicted of perjury to give testimony in a court of law. *Incapacity* in the *canon law* is of two kinds; first, the want of a dispensation for age in a minor, and for legitimation in a bastard, &c., which renders the provision for a benefice void in its original; and, secondly, crimes and heinous offences which annul provisions at first valid

INCARCERATE, *v. t.* [L. *incarcero*; *in* and *carcer*, a prison, Sax. *carcern*, G and D. *kerker*, W. *carcar*. *Carcer* seems to be allied to W. *care*, Eng. *cark*, care; showing that the primary sense is to press or strain.] 1. To imprison; to confine in a jail.—2. To confine; to shut up or enclose.

INCARCERATE, *a.* Imprisoned; confined.

INCARCERATED, *pp.* Imprisoned

INCARCERATING, *ppr.* Imprisoning.

INCARCERA'TION, *n.* The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.—2. In *surg.*, a term generally applied to ruptures or herniæ, with the same meaning as *strangulation*, but some writers make a distinction between an *incarcerated* hernia and a *strangulated* hernia.

INCARN, *v. t.* [L. *incarno*; *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh

INCARN, *v. i.* To breed flesh.

INCARNADINE,† *a.* [Fr. *incarnadin*; L. *in* and *caro*, flesh.] Flesh coloured; of a carnation colour; pale red.

INCARNADINE, *v. t.* To dye red or flesh-colour [*Lit. us.*]

INCARNATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incarner*; L. *incarno*; *in* and *caro*, flesh.] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.

INCARNATE, *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; as, the *incarnate* Son of God.—2. In *Scotland*, of a red colour; flesh-coloured.

INCARNATED, *pp.* Clothed with flesh.

INCARNATING, *ppr.* Investing with flesh.

INCARNA'TION, *n.* The act of clothing with flesh.—2. The act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man; as, the *incarnation* of the Son of God.—3. In *sur.*, the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.

INCARNATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incarnatif*.] Causing new flesh to grow; healing.

INCARNATIVE, *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new

flesh, and assist nature in the healing of wounds.

INCASE, *v. t.* [*in* and *case*.] To enclose in a case.—2. To enclose; to cover or surround with something solid.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incase*. *Pope.*

INCASED, *pp.* Inclosed as in a case, sheath, or box.

INCASEMENT, *n.* An enclosing with a casement.

INCASING, *ppr.* Inclosing as in a case

INCASK', *v. t.* To put into a cask.

INCAS'TELLATED, *a.* Confined or enclosed in a castle.

INCATENA'TION, *n* [L. *catena*, a chain.] The act of linking together.

INCAU'TIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *cautious*.] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend; as, *incautious* youth.

INCAU'TIOUSLY, *adv.* Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.

INCAU'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of caution; unwariness; want of foresight.

IN'CAVATED, *a.* [L. *in* and *cavo*, to make hollow.] Made hollow; bent round or in.

INCAVA'TION, *n.* The act of making hollow.—2. A hollow made.

INCEND', *v. t.* [L. *incendo*.] To inflame; to excite. [*Lit. us.*]

INCEND'IARISM, *n.* The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

INCEND'IARY, *n.* [L. *incendiarius*, from *incendo*, to burn: *in* and *candeo*, to shine, or be on fire.] 1. A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling house, or to any outhouse, being parcel of the same, as a barn or stable; one who is guilty of arson, which implies a malicious burning; for a burning not occasioned by malicious intent is only a trespass. Arson is termed, in *Scots law*, wilful fire-raising.—2 Any person who sets fire to a building.—3. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels.

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*. *Bentley.*

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

4. He or that which excites.

INCEND'IARY, *a.* Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; as, an *incendiary* purpose.—2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel.

INCEND'IOUS, *a.* Promoting faction or contention,

INCENS'ANT, *a.* In *her.*, a term applicable to the boar when borne in a furious angry position,

IN'CENSE, *n.* (in'cens.) [L. *incensum*, burnt, from *incendo*, to burn; It. *incenso;* Fr. *encens.*] 1. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odours of spices and gums, burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up; Ezek viii.

2. The materials burnt for making perfumes. The incense used in the Jewish offerings was a mixture of sweet spices, stacte, onycha, galbanum, and the gum of the frankincense tree.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein and put *incense* thereon; Lev. x. i.

3. Acceptable prayers and praises; Mal. i.—4. In *the Materia Medica*, a dry resinous substance known by the name of thus and olibanum.

IN'CENSE, *v. t.* (*in'cens*) To perfume with incense. In the Romish church, it is the deacon's office to *incense* the officiating priest or prelate, and the choir.

INCENSE, *v. t.* (incens'.) To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to heat; to fire. It expresses less than *enrage.*

How could my pious son thy power *incense?* *Dryden.*

INCENS'ED, *pp.* Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated. In *her*, a term applied to the eyes, &c, of any rapacious creature, when borne of a different tincture from the animal itself.

INCENSEMENT, *n.* (incens'ment) Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation. It expresses less than *rage* and *fury.*

INCENS'ING, *ppr.* Inflaming to anger; irritating; exasperating.

INCEN'SION, *n.* [L. *incensio*, from *incendo*, to burn.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

INCENS'IVE, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke.

INCENS'OR, *n* [L.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of the angry passions.

INCENS'ORY, *n.* The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. [We generally use *Censer.*]

INCEN'SURABLE, *a.* Not censurable.

INCEN'TIVE, *a.* [Low L. *incentivus*, from *incendo*, to burn.] Inciting; encouraging or moving.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry *Decay of Piety.*

INCEN'TIVE, *n.* [Low L. *incentivum.*] 1. That which kindles or inflames; *used now in a figurative sense only.*—2. That which moves the mind or operates on the passions; that which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; that which prompts to good or ill: motive; spur. The love of money, and the desire of promotion, are two most powerful *incentives* to action.

INCEP'TION, *n.* [L. *inceptio*, from *incipio*, to begin; *in* and *capio*, to take.] Beginning.

I hope this society will not be marked with vivacity of *inception*, apathy of progress, and prematureness of decay. *Rawle.*

INCEP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *inceptivus*, from *incipio*, to begin.] Beginning; noting beginning; as, an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb, which expresses the beginning of action.—2. In *math.*, a word used by Dr. Wallis to express such moments, or first principles, as, though of no magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing results which are: Thus a point is *inceptive* of a line; a line of a surface; and a surface of a solid

INCEP'TOR, *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments.

INCERATION, *n.* [L. *incero*, from *cera.*] The act of covering with wax.

INCER'ATIVE, *a.* Cleaving to like wax.

INCER'TAIN, *a.* [*in* and *certain*] Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady.

INCER'TAINLY, *adv.* Doubtfully.

INCER'TAINTY, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.

INCER'TITUDE, *n.* [L. *incertitudo*, from *incertus; in* and *certus*, certain.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

INCERT'UM, or **INSERT'UM**, *n.* In *ancient arch.*, a mode of building walls used by the Romans, in which the stones were not squared, nor the joints placed regularly. It corresponds to the modern term *rubble-work.*

INCES'SABLE, *a.* Unceasing; continual. [*Lit us.*]

INCES'SANCY, *n.* [from *incessant.*] Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness.

INCES'SANT, *a.* [L. *in* and *cessans*, from *cesso*, to cease.] Unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted; continual; as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamours.

INCES'SANTLY, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually.

IN'CEST, *n.* [Fr. *inceste;* L. *incestum; in* and *castus*, chaste] The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country. Those degrees within which marriage is prohibited by our law, are the third in consanguinity, and the fourth in affinity.—*Spiritual incest* is a like crime committed between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. It is also understood of a vicar or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other.

INCEST'UOUS, *a.* Guilty of incest; as, an *incestuous* person.—2. Involving the crime of incest; as, an *incestuous* connection.

INCEST'UOUSLY, *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

INCEST'UOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous.

INCH, *n.* [Sax. *ince;* L. *uncia*, the twelfth part; Gr. *ουγγια*, but said to be from the Latin.] 1. A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to the length of three barley corns.—2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree; as, to die by *inches;* to gain ground by *inches.*—3. A precise point of time.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. [*Unusual*] *Shak.*

Inch (contracted from the Gaelic *innis*, an island), is a word prefixed to the names of different places in Scotland; as, Inch-Colm, Inch-Keith, &c.—*Inch of candle*, in *England*, a species of auction, notice being given upon the exchange, or other public place, of the time of sale. When the goods are exposed to sale a small piece of wax candle, about an inch long, is burning, and the last bidder, when the candle goes out, is entitled to the lot or parcel so exposed

INCH, *v. t.* To drive by inches or small degrees. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. [*Lit. us.*]

INCH, *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees. [*Lit. us.*]—*Inched* is added to words of number; as, *four-inched.* But the common practice is to add only *inch;* as, a *seven inch* cable.

INCHAR'ITABLE, *a.* Uncharitable. [*The latter is the word used.*]

INCHAS'TITY, *n.* [*in* and *chastity.*] Nudeness; impurity; unchastity.

INCHEST', *v. t.* To put into a chest

INCHEST'ED, *pp.* Put into a chest.

INCH'-MEAL, *n.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long.—*By inch-meal*, by degrees.

IN'CHOATE, *v. t.* [L. *inchoo*] To begin. [*Lit. us.*]

IN'CHOATE, *a.* Begun; commenced.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*. *Ralegh.*

IN'CHOATELY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.

INCHOA'TION, *n.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.

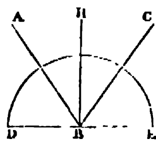
The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts, would be looked on as the first *inchoation* of them. [*Lit. us.*] *Hale.*

INCHO'ATIVE, *a.* Noting beginning: inceptive; as, an *inchoative* verb, otherwise called *inceptive*.

INCH'PIN, *n.* Some part of the inwards of a deer.

INCIDE,† *v. t.* [L. *incido; in* and *cædo*, to strike.] To cut; to separate; as medicines.

IN'CIDENCE, } **IN'CIDENCY,** } *n.* [L. *incidens; incido*, to fall on: *in* and *cado*, to fall.] 1. Literally, a falling on; whence, an accident or casualty.—2. The manner of falling on, or the direction in which one body falls on or strikes another.—*Angle of incidence*, in *dynamics* and *optics*, generally denotes the angle formed by the line of incidence, and a line drawn from the point of contact, perpendicular to the plane or surface on which the body or ray impinges. Thus, if a body A impinges on the plane DE, at the point B, and a perpendicular BH, be drawn, then the angle ABH is generally called the angle of incidence, and ABD the angle of inclination. Some authors, however, make ABD the angle of incidence, and ABH, the angle of inclination. In *optics*, the line of direction in which a ray is propagated, as AB, is called the *line of incidence* or the *incident ray*, and the point B where an incident ray meets the reflecting or refracting surface is called the *point of incidence*. Also, BH is called the *axis* of incidence. It is a fundamental principle in optics, that the angle of incidence ABH is equal to the angle of reflection HBC, where AB is the incident ray, and BC the reflected ray. [*See* REFLECTION.] When an elastic body strikes a hard and fixed plane, it rebounds from the plane making the angles of incidence and reflection equal. *Angles of incidence and refraction.*—[*See* REFRACTION.]



Angle of Incidence.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton.*

IN'CIDENT, *a.* Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so man's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

A proposition introduced by *who, which, whose, whom*, &c. is called an *incident* proposition; as, Julius, *whose* surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey.—2. Happening; apt to happen; as, intemperate passions *incident* to human nature; diseases *incident* to a climate; misfortunes *incident* to the poor.—3. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal. A court baron is *incident* to a manor; and a court of pie-powder to a fair; rent is *incident* to a reversion; timber trees are *incident* to the free-hold, &c.—*Incident diligence*, in *Scots law*, a warrant granted by a Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session for citing witnesses for proving any point, or for production of any writing necessary for preparing the cause for a final determination, or before it goes to a general proof.—*Incident ray* in *optics*.—*See* INCIDENCE.

IN'CIDENT, *n.* That which falls out; an event; casualty.—2. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action.

No person, no *incident* in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

3. In *law*, a thing necessarily depending upon, appertaining to, or passing with, another that is more worthy, or principal.

INCIDENT'AL, *a.* Happening as an occasional event, without regularity; coming without design; casual; accidental; as, an *incidental* conversation; an *incidental* occurrence.—2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.

By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business. *Rogers.*

Incidental jurisdiction. In *Scots law*, where a judge, in order to enable him to pronounce a definitive judgment in an action brought before him, finds it necessary to decide questions which do not fall under his original cognizance, he may determine them incidentally, his sentence having no further effect in that incidental question than to support his judgment, or explicate his jurisdiction in the original cause carried on before him. The power or authority which the judge possesses to decide such questions is termed *incidental jurisdiction*.

INCIDENT'AL, *n.* An incident. [*Lit. us.*]

INCIDENT'ALLY, *adv.* Casually; without intention; accidentally. I was *incidentally* present when the conversation took place.—2. Beside the main design; occasionally.

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

IN'CIDENTLY,† *adv.* Occasionally; by the way.

INCIN'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes.

INCIN'ERATE,† *a.* Burnt to ashes.

INCIN'ERATED, *pp.* Burnt to ashes.

INCIN'ERATING, *ppr.* Reducing to ashes by combustion.

INCINERA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to ashes by combustion.

INCIP'IENCY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.

INCIP'IENT, *a.* [L. *incipiens, incipio; in* and *capio*, to take.] Beginning; commencing; as, the *incipient* stage of a fever; *incipient* light or day.

INCIR'CLET, *n.* A small circle.

INCIRCUMSCRIP'TIBLE, *a.* That cannot be circumscribed or limited.

INCIRCUMSPEC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness.

INCISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *inciser*.] To cut in; to carve.

INCISED, *a.* [L. *incisus*, from *incido*, to cut.] Cut; made by cutting; as, an *incised* wound; *incised* lips.

INCISELY, *adv.* In the manner of incisions or notches.

INCISING, *ppr.* Cutting in; carving.

INCIS'ION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr.; L. *incisio*, from *incido*, to cut.] 1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance.—2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument. The surgeon with his knife makes an *incision* in the flesh, and the gardener, in a tree; but we do not say, an *incision* is made with a plough or a spade; at least, such phraseology is unusual.—3.† Separation of viscid matter by medicines.

INCI'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incisif*.] Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.—*Incisive teeth*, in *animals*, are the fore teeth, the cutters.

INCI'SOR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates. The *incisors* are the teeth implanted in the intermaxillary bones of the upper jaw, and in the corresponding place in the lower jaw, and which are generally shaped for the purpose of cutting or coarsely dividing the food.

INCI'SORY, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

INCIS'URE, *n.* [L. *incisura*.] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision.

INCI'TANT, *n.* [from *incite*.] That which excites action in an animal body.

INCITA'TION, *n.* [L. *incitatio*. *See* INCITE.] 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement.—2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts.

INCITE, *v. t.* [L. *incito; in* and *cito*, to call, to stir up.] 1. To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up; to rouse; to spur on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*

2. To move to action by impulse or influence.

No blown ambition does our arms *incite*. *Shak.*

3. To animate; to encourage.

INCITED, *pp.* Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on.

INCITEMENT, *n.* That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse.

From the long records of a distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope.*

INCITER, *n.* He or that which incites or moves to action.

INCITING, *ppr.* Exciting to action; stirring up. In general, *incite* denotes to operate on the mind or will; *excite* has the same sense, but it extends also to the passions and to material substances; as, to *excite* action in the heart and arteries.

INCIV'IL, *a.* [*in* and *civil*.] Uncivil; rude; unpolite. [But *uncivil* is generally used.]

INCIVIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *incivilité*.] Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners toward others; impoliteness.—2. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding; *with a plural*. Loud laughter and uncomely jests in respectable company, are *incivilities* and indecencies.

INCIVILIZA'TION, *n.* An uncivilized state.

INCIV'ILLY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

INCIV'ISM, *n.* [*in* and *civism*.] Want of civism; want of love to one's country or of patriotism; unfriendliness to the state or government of which one is a citizen. [*A French revolutionary term.*]

INCLASP, or **ENCLASP,** *v. t.* To clasp; to hold fast.

INCLASPED, or **ENCLASPED,** *pp.* Held fast.

INCLÅSPING, or **ENCLÅSPING**, *ppr.* Holding fast.

IN'CLAVATED, *a.* Set; fast fixed.

INCLA'VE, *pp.* In *her.*, the same as pattée or dove-tailed.



Inclave.

IN'CLE. *See* INKLE.

INCLEM'ENCY, *n.* [Fr. *inclémence;* L. *inclementia.* *See* CLEMENCY.] 1. Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity; *applied to persons.*—2 Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; or simply raininess; severe cold, &c.; *applied to the weather.* We were detained by the *inclemency* of the weather.

INCLEM'ENT, *a* Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh.—2 Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.; as, *inclement* weather; *inclement* sky.

INCLEM'ENTLY, *adv* In an inclement manner.

INCLINABLE, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis.* *See* INCLINE.] 1. Leaning; tending; as, a tower *inclinable* to fall.—2. Having a propension of will; leaning in disposition; somewhat disposed; as, a mind *inclinable* to truth.

INCLINABLENESS, *n.* The state of being inclinable; inclination.

INCLINA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inclinatio.* *See* INCLINE.] 1. A leaning; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position or from a parallel line, toward another body; as, the *inclination* of the head in bowing. 2. In *geom.* and *mech*, the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes, towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet. This angle is called the angle of *inclination.*—*Inclination of a straight line to a plane*, the acute angle contained by that straight line and another, drawn from the point where the first line meets the plane, to the point where a perpendicular let fall from any point in the first-mentioned line meets the same plane.—*Inclination of a plane to a plane*, the acute angle made by two straight lines drawn from any, the same point, in the line of their common section, perpendicular to that line, the one in the one plane, and the other in the other.—*Inclination of the earth's axis*, the angle which it makes with the plane of the ecliptic, or the angle between the planes of the equator and ecliptic.—*Inclination*, in *astr.*, the angle which the orbits of the planets make with the ecliptic, or orbit of the earth.—*Inclination of an incident ray in optics*, the same as the *angle of inclination.* [*See* INCIDENCE.]—*Inclination of a reflected ray*, the angle which a ray, after reflection, makes with a perpendicular to the reflecting surface, drawn from the point of incidence.—3. A leaning of the mind or will; propension or propensity; a disposition more favourable to one thing than to another. The prince has no *inclination* to peace The bachelor has manifested no *inclination* to marry. Men have a natural *inclination* to pleasure.

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing *South.*

4 Love; affection; regard; desire; with *for.* Some men have an *inclination for* music, others *for* painting.—5. Disposition of mind.—6. The dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline toward the earth; also, the angle made by the needle with the horizon —7. The act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel.

INCLI'NATORILY, *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination.

INCLI'NATORY, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

INCLINE, *v. i.* [L. *inclino; in* and *clino*, Gr. κλινω, Sax. *hlinian, hleonian, hlynian*, Eng to *lean*, G. *lehnen*, Ir. *cleonaim;* Fr. *incliner*] 1. To lean; to deviate from an erect or perpendicular or parallel line toward any object; to tend. Converging lines *incline* toward each other. A road *inclines* to the north or south. —2. To lean; *in a moral sense;* to have a propension; to be disposed, to have some wish or desire.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech; Judges ix.

3. To have an appetite; to be disposed; as, to be *inclined* to eat

INCLINE, *v. t* To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular or parallel line; to give a leaning to; as, *incline* the column or post to the east; *incline* your head to the right.—2. To give a tendency or propension to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose.

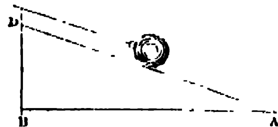
Incline our hearts to keep this law. *Common Prayer.*

Incline my heart to thy testimonies; Ps. cxix.

3 To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to *incline* the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility.

INCLINE, *n.* A slope; an inclined plane, as of a railway.

INCLINED, *pp* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.—*Inclined plane*, in *mech.*, a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle whatever excepting a right angle. It is one of the mechanic powers or simple machines, and is defined to be a hard plane surface forming some angle with a horizontal plane, that angle not being a right angle - *The angle of inclination* or *elevation* is the angle formed by two straight lines drawn in the sloping and horizontal planes perpendicular to their common intersection The figure ABD represents an inclined plane; AD is the plane properly so called; DB the height of the plane, BA its base, and BAD the angle of inclination or elevation. The power necessary to sustain any weight on an inclined plane, is to the weight as the height of the plane to its length; or as DB to DA. Hence, the less the height of the plane in proportion to its length, or the less the angle of inclination, the greater the mechanical effect. The inclined plane is a very simple and useful machine, and enables us to raise a given weight, along an inclined surface to a given elevation, with less expense of force, than would be required to raise it perpendicularly to the same elevation. Thus, a man by means of an inclined plane, which he can easily construct with a board or a couple of bars, can raise a load into a cart or waggon which ten men could not lift with their hands. Sloping roads, stairs, gangways, &c., may be considered as inclined planes. The inclination or slope of a road is estimated by the number of feet which it rises in a certain length; thus, we say a road has a rise of one foot in twenty.



Inclined plane.

INCLINER, *n.* An inclined dial.

INCLINING, *ppr.* Leaning; causing to lean.

INCLINING, *a.* Leaning.

INCLIP', *v. t.* [*in* and *clip*] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

INCLIP'PED, *pp.* Grasped; inclosed.

INCLIP'PING, *ppr.* Grasping; surrounding.

INCLOIS'TER, *v. t.* [*in* and *cloister.*] To shut up or confine in a cloister. [But *cloister* is generally used.]

INCLŌSE, or **ENCLŌSE**, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*) [Fr. *enclos;* L. *inclusus, includo; in* and *claudo*, or *cludo.*] 1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; as, to *inclose* a field with a fence; to *inclose* a fort or an army with troops; to *inclose* a town with walls.—2. To separate from common grounds by a fence; as, to *inclose* lands.—3. To include; to shut or confine; as, to *inclose* trinkets in a box —4. To environ; to encompass.—5. To cover with a wrapper or envelope; to cover under seal; as, to *inclose* a letter or a bank note.

INCLŌSED, or **ENCLŌSED**, *pp* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

INCLŌSER, or **ENCLŌSER**, *n.* He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

INCLŌSING, or **ENCLŌSING**, *ppr.* Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.

INCLO'SURE, or **ENCLO'SURE**, *n.* The act of inclosing.—2. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence.—3. The appropriation of things common.—4. State of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed.—5. A space inclosed or fenced; a space comprehended within certain limits.—6. Ground inclosed or separated from common land —7. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelope, as a newspaper.

INCLOUD', *v. t.* [*in* and *cloud*] To darken; to obscure.

INCLOUD'ED, *pp.* Involved in obscurity.

INCLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

INCLŪDE, *v t.* [L. *includo; in* and *cludo*, to shut up; Fr. *enclorre.*] 1 To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut *includes* the kernel; a pearl is *included* in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use *inclose.*]—2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain. The history of England necessarily *includes* a portion of that of France. The word duty *includes* what we owe to God, to our fellow-men, and to ourselves; it *includes* also a tax payable to the government.

INCLŪDED, *pp.* Contained; comprehended.—*Included style*, in *bot.*, a style which does not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the pea and dead-nettle.—*Included stamens*, in *bot.*, are stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the Cinchona. Stamens which project

beyond the corolla are called exserted, as in the Exostema.

INCLUDING, *ppr.* Containing; comprising.

INCLU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *inclusio.*] The act of including.

INCLU'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif.*] 1. Inclosing; encircling.—2. Comprehended in the number or sum; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday.

INCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* Comprehending the thing mentioned; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively*.

INCOACT', **INCOACT'ED**, *a.* Unconstrained.

INCOAG'ULABLE, *a.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] That cannot be coagulated or concreted.

IN CŒNA DOMINI. [L. at the Lord's supper.] The title (being the initiatory words) of a too famous bull of the popes of Rome, which contains an enumeration and vindication of claims to power, spiritual and temporal, made by Gregory VII. and his more ambitious successors; accompanied with excommunication for all princes, magistrates, &c. who should any ways dispute papal pretensions, or test them by an appeal to a general council of the church. This bull, fallen into abeyance in the 16th century, was then reproduced by Pius V. (ob. 1572), who ordered it to be annually read in all churches of Christendom for ever.

INCOER'CIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *coercible*, from *coerce.*] Not to be coerced or compelled; that cannot be forced.

INCOEXIST'ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *coexistence.*] A not existing together. [*Not common.*]

INCOG', *adv.* [contracted from *incognito.*] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

INCOG'ITABLE, *a.* [L. *incogitabilis.*] Unthought of.

INCOG'ITANCE, **INCOG'ITANCY**, *n.* [L. *incogitantia*; *in* and *cogito*, to think.] Want of thought, or want of the power of thinking.

INCOG'ITANT, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless.

INCOG'ITANTLY, *adv.* Without consideration.

INCOG'ITATIVE, *a.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Not thinking; wanting the power of thought; as, a vegetable is an *incogitative* being.

INCOG'NITO, *adv.* [L. *incognitus*; *in* and *cognitus*, known.] In concealment; in a disguise of the real person.—*Incognito* denotes the disguise resorted to by the great when they are unwilling to be recognized. It consists either in assuming a different name or title for the purpose, or in travelling from one place to another without a retinue or other marks of distinction.

INCOGN'IZABLE, *a* (incon'izable) [*in* and *cognizable.*] That cannot be recognized, known, or distinguished.

> The Lettish race, not a primitive stock of the Slavi, but a distinct branch, now become *incognizable*. *Tooke.*

INCOHE'RENCE, **INCOHE'RENCY**, *n.* [*in* and *coherence.*] Want of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of parts, as of a powder.—2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement, or dependence of one part on another; as, the *incoherence* of arguments, facts, or principles.—3. Inconsistency; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.

INCOHE'RENT, *a.* [*in* and *coherent.*] Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other; *applied to material substances.*—2. Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another; as, the thoughts of a dreaming man, and the language of a madman, are *incoherent.*

INCOHE'RENTLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts; as, to talk *incoherently*.

INCOIN'CIDENCE, *n.* [*in* and *coincidence.*] Want of coincidence or agreement.

INCOIN'CIDENT, *a.* [*in* and *coincident.*] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

INCOLU'MITY, *n.* [L. *incolumitas.*] Safety; security.

INCOMBINE, *v. i.* To differ. [*Ill formed.*]

INCOMBUSTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *incombustible.*] The quality of being incapable of being burnt or consumed.

INCOMBUST'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *combustible.*] Not to be burnt, decomposed, or consumed by fire.—*Incombustible cloth*, a tissue of the fibrous mineral called amianthus or asbestos. This is too rare to form the object of any considerable manufacture. Cotton and linen cloth may be rendered incapable of taking fire or burning with flame, by being imbued with a solution of sal-ammoniac. The solutions of borax, alum, and phosphate of soda answer the same purpose.

INCOMBUST'IBLENESS, *n.* Incombustibility.

INCOMBUST'IBLY, *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

IN'COME, *n.* (in'cum.) [*in* and *come.*] That gain which proceeds from labour, business, or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds. *Income* is often used synonymously with *revenue*, but *income* is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and *revenue* to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual *income* of a gentleman, and the annual *revenue* of the state.—2.† A coming in; admission; introduction.

IN'COMING, *a.* Coming in.

IN'COMING, *n.* [*in* and *come.*] Income; gain.

> Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

In commendam. [Law Lat.] In *England*, to hold a vacant living *in commendam*, is to hold it by favour of the crown, till a proper pastor is provided.

INCOMMENSURABIL'ITY, **INCOMMEN'SURABLENESS**, *n.* [from *incommensurable.*] The quality or state of a thing, when it has no common measure with another thing, or when the same thing will not exactly measure both.

INCOMMEN'SURABLE, *a.* [*in* and *commensurable.*] Having no common measure. Two lines are *incommensurable*, when, compared to each other, they have no common measure, that is, no measure that will exactly measure both. Quantities are *incommensurable*, when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both; or quantities and magnitudes are *incommensurable*, when they are so related to one another, that their ratio cannot be accurately expressed by that of one number to another. The diameter and circumference of a circle are *incommensurable*. So also are the side and diameter of a square; the segments of a line divided, as in Euclid, Book II. Prop. 11, and many other quantities which occur in mathematics.

INCOMMEN'SURABLES, *n. plur.* Incommensurable quantities.

INCOMMEN'SURABLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of mensuration.

INCOMMEN'SURATE, *a.* [*in* and *commensurate.*] Not admitting of a common measure.—2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate. Our means are *incommensurate* to our wants.

INCOMMEN'SURATELY, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

INCOMMIS'CIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *commix.*] That cannot be commixed or mutually mixed.

INCOMMIX'TURE, *n.* A state of being unmixed.

INCOM'MODATE, *v. t.* To incommode.

INCOM'MODATED, *pp.* Incommoded.

INCOM'MODATING, *ppr.* Incommoding.

INCOMMODA'TION, *n.* State of being incommodated.

INCOMMODE, *v. t.* [L. *incommodo*; *in* and *commodo*, *con* and *modus.*] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to; to disturb or molest in the quiet enjoyment of something, or in the facility of acquisition. It denotes less than *annoy*, *vex*, or *harass*. We are *incommoded* by want of room to sit at ease. Visits of strangers at unseasonable hours, *incommode* a family. Often we are *incommoded* by a fashionable dress.

INCOMMODED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested.

INCOMMODEMENT,† *n.* Inconvenience.

INCOMMODING, *ppr.* Subjecting to trouble or inconvenience.

INCOMMO'DIOUS, *a.* [L. *incommodus.*] Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble without much injury. A seat in church, or the site of a house may be *incommodious*.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS, *n.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.

INCOMMOD'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *incommodité*; L. *incommoditas.*] Inconvenience; trouble. [*Now little used.*]

INCOMMUNICABIL'ITY, **INCOMMU'NICABLENESS**, *n.* [from *incommunicable.*] The quality of not being communicable, or capable of being imparted to another.

INCOMMU'NICABLE, *a.* [*in* and *communicable.*] That cannot be communicated or imparted to others.—2. That cannot or may not be communicated, told, or revealed to others.

INCOMMU'NICABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMU'NICATED, *a.* Not imparted.

INCOMMU'NICATING, *a.* Having no communion or intercourse with each other; as, an administration in *incommunicating* hands.

INCOMMU'NICATIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.—2. Not dis-

posed to hold communion, fellowship, or intercourse with.

The Chinese...an *incommunicative* nation. *Buchanan.*

INCOMMUTABIL'ITY, } *n.* The INCOMMUTABLENESS, } quality of being incommutable.

INCOMMUTABLE, *a.* [*in* and *commutable.*] Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.

INCOMMUTABLY, *adv.* Without reciprocal change.

INCOMPACT', } *a.* [*in* and *com-* INCOMPACT'ED, } *pact.*] Not compact; not having the parts firmly united; not solid.

INCOM'PARABLE, *a.* [*in* and *comparable.*] That admits of no comparison with others; usually in *a good sense*, but it may be properly used in *a bad sense.* When we say, an *incomparable* man, we mean a man of good qualities, or of some excellence that raises him above comparison or equality with others. So we say, *incomparable* excellence, virtue, wit, &c But *incomparable* baseness or malignity may be used with propriety.

INCOM'PARABLENESS, *n.* Excellence beyond comparison

INCOM'PARABLY, *adv.* Beyond comparison; without competition. Newton was *incomparably* the greatest philosopher the English nation had produced.

INCOMPARED, *a.* Not matched; peerless

INCOMPAS'SION,† *n.* Want of compassion or pity.

INCOMPAS'SIONATE, *a* [*in* and *compassionate*] Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness.

INCOMPAS'SIONATELY, *adv.* Without pity or tenderness

INCOMPAS'SIONATENESS, *n.* Want of pity.

INCOMPATIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *incompatible.*] Inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else. There is a permanent *incompatibility* between truth and falsehood.—2. Irreconcilable disagreement. During the revolution in France, *incompatibility* of temper was deemed a sufficient cause for divorcing man and wife.

INCOMPAT'IBLE, *a.* [*in*, negative particle, *cum*, prep., (with), and *pati*, (suffer); that is, not sufferable; not bearable, unendurable.] 1. Inconsistent; that cannot subsist with something else. Thus, truth and falsehood are essentially *incompatible*, as are virtue and vice. A degree of cold that congeals water is *incompatible* with vegetation. Dissipation is *incompatible* with health, reputation, and virtue.—2. Irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous; as, *incompatible* tempers. The finding an *incompatible* temper in a spouse, and being able to prove, thence, that no permanent happiness could continue between parties married, once formed a legal ground of divorce in the French courts.—3 Legally or constitutionally inconsistent; that cannot be united in the same person, without violating the law or constitution —*Incompatible substances*, in *med*, are those which cannot with propriety be prescribed together in the same formula on account of their having a chemical action on each other.

INCOMPAT'IBLES, *n plur.* In *chem.*, such salts or other compounds as suffer mutual decomposition when made to act upon each other.

INCOMPAT'IBLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

INCOMPENS'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be recompensed.

INCOM'PETENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *incom-* INCOM'PETENCY, } *pétence*, from *incompetent*] 1. Inability; want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents; as, the *incompetency* of infants or idiots.—2. Want of natural adequate strength of body or of suitable faculties; as, the *incompetency* of the eyes to discern the motions of the heavenly bodies.—3. Want of legal or constitutional qualifications; as, the *incompetency* of a witness.—4. Want of adequate means.—5. Insufficiency; inadequacy; as, the *incompetency* of testimony.—*Incompetency*, in *Scots law*, is one of the grounds on which a cause may be brought from an inferior court, by advocation to the court of session. Under *incompetency* is included, not only want of jurisdiction, but every ground of declining a jurisdiction, arising either from privilege in the party, or suspicion of the judge.

INCOM'PETENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *in* and *competens*, *competo.* *See* INCOMPATIBLE.] 1. Wanting adequate powers of mind or suitable faculties; as, an *incompetent* judge. Infancy, derangement, want of learning or dotage may render a person *incompetent* to fill an office or to transact business.—2. Wanting due strength or suitable faculties; unable.—3. Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. A person convicted of perjury, is an *incompetent* witness in a court of law or equity.—4. Destitute of means; unable —5. Inadequate; insufficient; as, *incompetent* testimony.

INCOM'PETENTLY, *adv* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

INCOMPLETE *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not finished. The building is *incomplete.*—2. Imperfect; defective.—*Incomplete flowers*, such as want either the calyx or the corolla; the tulip, for example, wants the calyx.

INCOMPLETELY, *adv.* Imperfectly.

INCOMPLETENESS, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness

INCOMPLEX', *a.* [*in* and *complex.*] Not complex; uncompounded; simple

INCOMPLI'ABLE, *a.* Not compliable.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, *n* [*in* and *compliance.*] Defect of compliance; refusal to comply with solicitations —2. Untractableness; unyielding temper or constitution.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent *Tillotson.*

INCOMPLI'ANT, *a.* [*in* and *compliant.*] Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

INCOMPLI'ANTLY, *adv.* Not compliantly.

INCOMPOSED, *a.* [*in* and *composed.*] Disordered; disturbed [But this word is little used. Instead of it we use *discomposed.*]

INCOM'POSITE, *a* (incom'pozit.) [*in* and *composite.*] Uncompounded; simple.

INCOMPOSSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *compossible.*] The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something. [*Lit. us.*]

INCOMPOS'SIBLE, *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *possible.*] Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [*This and the preceding word are little used, and can hardly be considered as legitimate English words.*]

INCOMPREHENSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*See the next word.*] The quality of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENS'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. *See* COMPREHEND.] 1. That cannot be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable. The nature of spiritual being is *incomprehensible to* us, or *by* us —2. Not to be contained. [*Lit. us.*]

INCOMPREHENS'IBLENESS, *n.* Incomprehensibility,—*which see.*

INCOMPREHENS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner which the human mind cannot comprehend or understand; inconceivably.

INCOMPREHEN'SION, *n* Want of comprehension or understanding.

INCOMPREHENS'IVE, *a.* Not comprehensive; not extensive.

INCOMPRESSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* INCOMPRESSIBLE.] The quality of resisting compression, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass. There are no substances, perhaps, absolutely incompressible. Liquids resist compression with great force, but still they may be compressed to a small extent.

INCOMPRESS'IBLE, *a* [*in* and *compressible.*] Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression. Water is not wholly *incompressible.*

INCOMPU'TABLE, *a.* That cannot be computed.

INCONCEALABLE, *a.* [*in* and *concealable*] Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret

INCONCEIVABLE, *a.* [*in* and *conceivable*; Fr. *inconcevable.*] 1. That cannot be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible. It is *inconceivable* to us, how the will acts in producing muscular motion.—2. That cannot be understood.

INCONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

INCONCEIVABLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect

INCONCEP'TIBLE, *a.* Inconceivable. [*Lit. us*]

INCONCIN'NITY, *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas.*] Unsuitableness; want of proportion

INCONCIN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *inconcinnus.*] Unsuitable; incongruous; wanting proportion.—*Inconcinnous intervals*, in *music*, sounds which agree with no scale, and are therefore disagreeable to the ear, and never used in any kind of composition.

INCONCLU'DENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *concludens*, *concludo*, to conclude.] Not inferring a conclusion or consequence. [*Lit. us.*]

INCONCLUDING, *a.* Inferring no consequence.

INCONCLU'SIVE, *a* [*in* and *conclusive.*] Not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding, or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question. An argument or evidence is *inconclusive* when it does not exhibit the truth of a disputed case in such a manner as to satisfy the mind, and put an end to debate or doubt.

INCONCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* Without such evidence as to determine the un-

derstanding in regard to truth or falsehood.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS, *n.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood, and put an end to debate.

INCONCOCT', *a.* Inconcocted.

INCONCOCT'ED, *a.* [*in* and *concoct.*] Not fully digested; not matured; unripened.

INCONCOC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *concoction.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

INCONCUR'RING, *a.* [*in* and *concurring*, from *concur.*] Not concurring; not agreeing.

INCONCUS'SIBLE, *a.* That cannot be shaken.

INCONDENSABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* INCONDENSABLE.] The quality of being not condensable.

INCONDENS'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *condensable.*] Not capable of condensation; that cannot be made more dense or compact.—2. Not to be converted from a state of vapour to a fluid.

INCON'DITE, *a.* [L. *inconditus; in* and *condo*, to build.] Rude; unpolished; irregular. [*Lit. us.*]

INCONDI''TIONAL,† *a.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Without any condition, exception, or limitation; absolute. [*See* UNCONDITIONAL.]

INCONDI''TIONATE,† *a.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute.

INCONFIRM'ED, for *Unconfirmed*, is not in use.

INCONFORM'ABLE, *a.* Not conformable.

INCONFORM'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice of others, or with the requisitions of law, rule, or custom; non-conformity. [The latter word is more commonly used, especially to express dissent in religion.]

INCONFU'SED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not confused; distinct.

INCONFU'SION, *n.* Distinctness.

INCONGEALABLE, *a.* Not capable of being frozen.

INCONGEALABLENESS, *n.* The impossibility of being congealed or frozen.

INCONGE'NIAL, *a.* [*in* and *congenial.*] Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.

INCONGENIAL'ITY, *n.* Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

INCON'GRUENCE, *n.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement; unsuitableness. [*Lit. us.* We now use *incongruity.*]

INCON'GRUENT, *a.* Unsuitable; inconsistent.

INCONGRU'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *congruity.*] Want of congruity; impropriety; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another. The levity of youth in a grave divine, is deemed an *incongruity* between manners and profession.—2. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

INCON'GRUOUS, *a.* [L. *incongruus.*] Not congruous; unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; improper. The dress of a seaman on a judge would be deemed *incongruous* with his character and station.

INCON'GRUOUSLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unfitly; improperly.

INCONNEC'TION, *n.* [*in* and *connection.*] Want of connection; loose, disjointed state.

INCON'NEXEDLY, *adv.* Without any connection or dependence.

INCON'SCIONABLE. *See* UNCONSCIONABLE.

INCON'SEQUENCE, *n.* [L. *inconsequentia.*] Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.

INCON'SEQUENT, *a.* Not following from the premises; without regular inference; as, an *inconsequent* deduction or argument.

INCONSEQUEN'TIAL, *a.* Not regularly following from the premises.—2. Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment.

INCONSEQUENTIAL'ITY, *n.* State of being of no consequence.

INCONSID'ERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial. We speak of an *inconsiderable* distance; an *inconsiderable* quantity or amount; *inconsiderable* value. No sin is *inconsiderable* in the sight of a holy God.

INCONSID'ERABLENESS, *n.* Small importance.

INCONSID'ERABLY, *adv.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.

INCONSID'ERACY, *n.* Thoughtlessness, want of consideration. [*Unusual.*]

INCONSID'ERATE, *a.* [L. *inconsideratus. See* CONSIDER.] 1. Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; hasty; rash; imprudent; careless; thoughtless; heedless; inattentive. The young are generally *inconsiderate.*—2. Proceeding from heedlessness; rash; as, *inconsiderate* conduct.—3. Not duly regarding; with *of*, before the subject; as, *inconsiderate of* consequences.

INCONSID'ERATELY, *adv.* Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently.

INCONSID'ERATENESS, *n.* Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

INCONSIDERA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *consideration.*] Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.

INCONSIST'ENCE, **INCONSIST'ENCY**, *n.* [*in* and *consistence.*] Such opposition or disagreement as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both cannot subsist together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.—3. Incongruity; want of agreement or uniformity; as, the *inconsistency* of a man with himself.—4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSIST'ENT, *a.* Incompatible; incongruous; not suitable. Loud laughter in grave company is *inconsistent* with good breeding. Habitual gloom is *inconsistent* with health and happiness.—2. Not consistent; contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other; or so that the truth of one proves the other to be false. Two covenants, one that a man shall have an estate in fee, and the other that he shall hold it for years, are *inconsistent.*—3. Not uniform; being contrary at different times. Men are sometimes *inconsistent* with themselves.

INCONSIST'ENTLY, *adv.* With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

INCONSIST'ENTNESS,† *n.* Inconsistency.

INCONSIST'ING†, *a.* Inconsistent.

INCONSOLABLE, *a.* [*in* and *consolable.*] Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCONSOLABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

INCON'SONANCE, *n.* Disagreement of sounds; discordance.

INCON'SONANCY, *n.* [*in* and *consonancy.*] Disagreement; inconsistency. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; discordance.

INCON'SONANT, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

INCONSPIC'UOUS, *a.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*] Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight.—2. Not conspicuous.

INCON'STANCY, *n.* [L. *inconstantia. See* CONSTANCY.] 1. Mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness.—2. Want of uniformity; dissimilitude.

INCON'STANT, *a.* [L. *inconstans*, Fr. *inconstant.*] 1. Mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle; *used of persons;* as, *inconstant* in love or friendship.—2. Mutable; changeable; variable; *used of things.*

INCON'STANTLY, *adv.* In an inconstant manner, not steadily.

INCONSU'MABLE, *a.* [*in* and *consumable.*] Not to be consumed; that cannot be wasted.

INCONSU'MABLY, *adv.* So as not to be consumable.

INCONSUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummate; not finished; not complete.

INCONSUM'MATENESS, *n.* State of being incomplete.

INCONSUMP'TIBLE,† *a.* [*in* and *consumptus.*] 1. Not to be spent, wasted, or destroyed by fire.—2. Not to be destroyed.

INCONTAM'INATE, *a.* Not contaminated; not adulterated.

INCONTAM'INATENESS, *n.* Uncorrupted state.

INCONTEST'ABLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted, incontrovertible; as, *incontestable* evidence, truth, or facts.

INCONTEST'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

INCONTIG'UOUS, *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.

INCON'TINENCE, **INCON'TINENCY**, *n.* [L. *incontinentia;* Fr. *incontinence. See* CONTINENCE.] 1. Want of restraint of the passions or appetites; free or uncontrolled indulgence of the passions or appetites, as of anger.—2. Want of restraint of the sexual appetite; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness; used of either sex, but appropriately of the male sex. *Incontinence* in men is the same as *unchastity* in women.—3. Among *physicians*, the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents, so that the discharges are involuntary.

INCON'TINENT, *a.* [L. *incontinens.*] 1. Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; indulging lust without restraint

or in violation of law; unchaste; lewd. —2. Unable to restrain discharges.

INCONT'INENT,† *adv.* Immediately upon the spot, at sight.

INCON'TINENT, *n.* One who is unchaste.

INCON'TINENTLY, *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely.—2.† Immediately.

INCONTRACT'ED, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened.

INCONTROLLABLE, *a.* [*in* and *controllable.*] Not to be controlled; that cannot be restrained or governed; uncontrollable.

INCONTROLLABLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no control.

INCONTROVERT'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; too clear or certain to admit of dispute.

INCONTROVERT'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.

INCONVE'NIENCE, } *n.* [L. *inconveniens*; *in* and *convenio, conveniens.*] 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpedience.
INCONVE'NIENCY,

They plead against the *inconveniences*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel. *Hooker*

2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness; disadvantage; any thing that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success. Rain and bad roads are *inconveniences* to the traveller; want of utensils is a great *inconvenience* to a family; but the greatest *inconvenience* of human life is the want of money and the means of obtaining it.

INCONVE'NIENCE, *v. t.* To trouble; to put to inconvenience.

INCONVE'NIENT, *a.* [Fr. from the L. supra] 1. Incommodious; unsuitable; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success; as, an *inconvenient* dress or garment; an *inconvenient* house; *inconvenient* customs; an *inconvenient* arrangement of business —2. Unfit; unsuitable.

INCONVE'NIENTLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

INCONVERS'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *conversable.*] Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

INCON'VERSANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar, not versed

INCONVERTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *inconvertible.*] The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else; as, the *inconvertibility* of bank notes or other currency into gold or silver.

INCONVERT'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not convertible; that cannot be transmuted or changed into something else. One metal is *inconvertible* into another. Bank notes are sometimes *inconvertible* into specie.

INCONVICT'EDNESS, *n.* State of being not convicted. [*Bad.*]

INCONVIN'CIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *convincible*] Not convincible; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVIN'CIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

INCO'NY, (*a.* or *n.*) [Qu. *in* and *con*, to know.] Unlearned; artless; an accomplished person, in contempt. [*Ill.*]

INCOR'PORAL, *a.* [*in* and *corporal*] Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. [Incorporeal *is generally used.*]

INCORPORAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.

INCOR'PORALLY, *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.

INCOR'PORATE, *a.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. [*Lit us.*]—2. Mixed; united in one body; associated.

INCOR'PORATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incorporer*; L. *incorporo*; *in* and *corpus*, a body.] 1. In *phar.*, to mix different ingredients in one mass or body; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid, as in making pills, &c.—2. To mix and embody one substance in another; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver.—3. To unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; as, to *incorporate* plagiarisms into one's own composition.—4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire The Romans *incorporated* conquered countries into their government —5. To embody; to give a material form to.

The idolaters, who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein. *Stillingfleet*

6 To form into a body politic; to constitute a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession, unless limited by the act of incorporation or charter; as, to *incorporate* the inhabitants of a city or town; to *incorporate* the stockholders of a bank, of an insurance company, &c.

INCOR'PORATE, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body, to be mixed or blended; to grow into, &c.; usually followed by *with.*

Painters' colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon*

INCOR'PORATED, *pp.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body, as *incorporated* trades.

INCOR'PORATING, *ppr.* Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.

INCORPORA'TION, *n.* The act of incorporating —2. Union of different ingredients in one mass.—3 Association in the same political body; as, the *incorporation* of conquered countries into the Roman republic —4. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person. In *Scotland*, an *incorporation* is an association for the purpose of trade or manufacture, established by grant from the crown, or by act of parliament. Incorporations are perpetual if their duration be not limited by the grant, or charter The majority of the members of the incorporation may make by-laws. The share of the individual partner transmits to his heir on his death, and may be transferred during his life to the effect of rendering the disponee one of the incorporation.

INCORPO'REAL, *a.* [Fr. *incorporel*; L. *incorporalis, incorporeus.*] Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial. Spirits are deemed *incorporeal* substances.

INCORPO'REALLY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially.

INCORPORE'ITY, *n.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

INCORPSE, *v. t.* (incorps'.) To incorporate. [*Barbarous.*]

INCORRECT', *a.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect*. *Pope.*

2. Not according to truth; inaccurate; as, an *incorrect* statement, narration, or calculation.—3. Not according to law or morality.

INCORREC'TION, *n.* Want of correction.

INCORRECT'LY, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard: inaccurately; not exactly; as, a writing *incorrectly* copied; testimony *incorrectly* stated.

INCORRECT'NESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy. *Incorrectness* may consist in defect or in redundance.

INCORRESPOND'ING, *a.* Not corresponding.

INCOR'RIGIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *corrigible*; L. *corrigo*; *con* and *rego.*] 1 That cannot be corrected or amended, bad beyond correction; as, *incorrigible* error.—2. Too depraved to be corrected or reformed; as, an *incorrigible* sinner; an *incorrigible* drunkard.

INCOR'RIGIBLENESS, } *n.* The quality of being bad, erroneous or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things.
INCORRIGIBIL'ITY,

INCOR'RIGIBLY, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT', } *a.* [L. *incorruptus*; *in* and *corrumpo, corruptus*; *con* and *rumpo*, to break.] Not corrupt; not marred, impaired, or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; *applicable to persons, principles, or substances.*
INCORRUPT'ED,

INCORRUPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *incorruptible.*] The quality of being incapable of decay or of being corrupted.

INCORRUPT'IBLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *corruptible.*] 1. That cannot corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. Thus gold, glass, mercury, &c. are *incorruptible*. Spirits are supposed to be *incorruptible.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances. *Wake.*

2 That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

INCORRUPT'IBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay.

INCORRUP'TION, *n.* [*in* and *corruption.*] Incapacity of being corrupted.

It is sown in corruption: it is raised in *incorruption*; 1 Cor xv.

INCORRUP'TIVE, *a.* Not liable to corruption or decay.

INCORRUPT'NESS, *n.* Exemption from decay or corruption.—2. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

INCRAS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *incrasso, incrassatus*; *in* and *crassus*, thick.] 1. To make thick or thicker; to thicken; the contrary to *attenuate.*—2. In *phar.*, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

Acids dissolve or attenuate; alkalies precipitate or *incrassate*. *Newton.*

INCRAS'SATE, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

INCRAS'SATE, } *a.* In *bot.*, thickened, or becoming thicker.—2. Fattened.
INCRAS'SATED,

INCRAS'SATED, *pp.* Made thick or thicker.

INCRAS'SATING, *ppr.* Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker.

INCRASSA'TION, *n.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker.

INCRAS'SATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

INCRAS'SATIVE, *n.* That which has the power to thicken.

INCREASABLE, *a.* That may be increased.

INCREASE, *v. i.* [L. *incresco*; *in* and *cresco*, to grow, Fr. *croître*. As the Latin pret. is *crevi*, this word and the Eng. *grow* are probably of the same family.] 1. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; as plants. Hence, to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality good or bad. Animal and vegetable bodies *increase* by natural growth; wealth *increases* by industry; heat *increases*, as the sun advances towards the meridian; a multitude *increases* by accession of numbers; knowledge *increases* with age and study; passion and enmity *increase* by irritation, and misery *increases* with vice

The Lord make you to *increase* and abound in love one toward another; 1 Thess. iii.

2. To become more violent; as, the fever *increases*; the pain *increases*; cold, wind, or a storm *increases*.—3. To become more bright or vivid; as, the light *increases*.—4. To swell; to rise.

The waters *increased* and bore up the ark; Gen. vii.

5. To swell; to become louder, as sound.—6 To become of more esteem and authority.

He must *increase*, but I must decrease; John iii.

7. To enlarge, as the enlightened part of the moon's disk.

INCREASE, *v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; as, to *increase* wealth or treasure; to *increase* a sum or value.—2. To advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection; as, to *increase* the strength of moral habits; to *increase* love, zeal, or passion.—3. To extend; to lengthen; as, to *increase* distance.—4. To extend; to spread; as, to *increase* fame or renown.—5. To aggravate; as, to *increase* guilt or trespass.

IN'CREASE, *n.* Augmentation; a growing larger; extension.

Of the *increase* of his government and peace, there shall be no end; Is. ix.

2. Increment; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no interest of him or *increase*; but fear thy God; Lev. xxv.

3. Produce, as of land.

Then shall the earth yield her *increase*; Ps lxvii.

4. Progeny; issue; offspring.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age; 1 Sam. ii.

5. Generation.—6. The waxing of the moon; the augmentation of the luminous part of the moon, presented to the inhabitants of the earth

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon.*

7. Augmentation of strength or violence; as, *increase* of heat, love, or other passion; *increase* of force.—8. Augmentation of degree; as, *increase* of happiness or misery.

INCREASED, *pp.* Augmented; made or grown larger.

INCREASEFUL, *a.* Abundant of produce.

INCREASER, *n.* He or that which increases.

INCREASING, *ppr.* Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality; good or bad

INCREATE, *v. t.* To create within.

INCREATE, } *a.* Uncreated,—*which*
INCREATED, } *see.* [*The latter is the word mostly used.*]

INCREDIBIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *incrédibilité*. See INCREDIBLE.] The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

INCRED'IBLE, *a.* [L. *incredibilis*; *in* and *credibilis*, credible.] That cannot be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

Why should it be thought a thing *incredible* with you, that God should raise the dead? Acts xxvi.

INCRED'IBLENESS, *n.* Incredibility,—*which see*

INCRED'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief

INCREDU'LITY, *n* [Fr. *incrédulité*.] The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief.

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational *Buckminster.*

INCRED'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *incredulus*; *in* and *credulus*; *credo*, to believe.] Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief.

INCRED'ULOUSNESS, *n.* Incredulity,—*which see.*

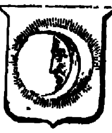
INCREM'ABLE,† *a.* [L. *in* and *cremo*.] That cannot be burnt.

IN'CREMENT, *n.* [L. *incrementum*, from *incresco* See INCREASE.] 1. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation.—2. Produce; production.—3. Matter added; increase.—4. In *math.*, the quantity by which a variable quantity increases; a differential quantity. There are several modes of denoting increments. Some place a dot under the variable quantity; thus the increment of x is denoted by $\dot{x}$; others use a small accent, as x' or $x_{,}$. Euler employs the character Δx; thus the increment of $x - \Delta x$; increment of $y = \Delta y$, &c. The *method of increments*, is an interesting branch of analysis, and particularly useful in the summation of series, and in mathematical investigation, when scarcely any other method can be successfully employed. [*See* CALCULUS.]—5. In *rhet.*, a species of climax rising gradually from the lowest to the highest.

IN'CREPATE,† *v. t.* [L. *increpo*.] To chide; to rebuke.

INCREPA'TION, *n.* [It. *increpazione*.] A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension.

INCRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *increscens*. See INCREASE.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling. In *her*, a term employed to denote the moon in her increase, which is represented with the horns towards the dexter.


Increscent.

INCRIM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *criminor*, to accuse. See CRIME.] To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

INCRIM'INATED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

INCRIM'INATING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime or fault.

INCRUENT'AL,† *a.* [L. *incruentus*.] Unbloody; not attended with blood.

INCRUST', *v. t.* [L. *incrusto*; *in* and *crusto*, to crust.] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance; as, iron *incrusted* with oxide or rust; a vessel *incrusted* with salt.

INCRUST'ATE, *v. t.* To incrust. [*Less frequently used.*]

INCRUSTA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *incrustatio*.] 1. A crust or rough coat of any thing on the surface of a body. In *mineralogy*, when water impregnated with calcareous matter remains long in contact with extraneous substances, an earthy incrustation takes place that soon encloses the incrusted substance, which is then, in *common language*, said to be petrified.—2. In *arch.* and *sculpture*, a work fixed with cement or cramp irons into notches made to receive it; such as inlaid work, mosaics, &c.—3. A covering or lining of marble or other stone.

INCRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

INCRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a crust.

INCRUST'MENT, *n.* Incrustation

INCRYS'TALLIZABLE. See UNCRYSTALLIZABLE.

IN'CUBATE, *v. i* [L. *incubo*; *in* and *cubo*, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

INCUBA'TION, *n.* [Fr from L. *incubatio*.] The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young.—*Artificial incubation*, the hatching of eggs by prolonged artificial warmth. The Egyptians have from time immemorial been accustomed to hatch eggs by artificial heat. In *China* also, artificial hatching is practised. It was introduced into France more than fifty years ago, by M. Bonnemain, who heated his ovens with boiling water. In recent years, eggs have been thus hatched in London. [*See* ECCALEOBION.]

INCU'BATURE, or **INCUB'ITURE**,† *n.* Incubation.

IN'CUBUS, *n.* [L. from *incubo*, to lie on] 1. The nightmare; suffocative anhelation, with a sense of external pressure upon the chest, often seeming to be that of some hideous monster, and with tremor or violent struggle, transitory; most commonly occurring during sleep, though sometimes during wakefulness. It is generally owing to repletion and indigestion, and is often superinduced by lying on the back. Children are very liable to it, and so also are fat people, and men of much study and application of mind.—2. A demon; an imaginary being or fairy, supposed by ignorant people to be the cause of the effects stated above.

INCUL'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *inculco*, to drive or force on; *in* and *calco*, to tread, *calx*, the heel.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind. Our Saviour *inculcates* on his followers humility and forgiveness of injuries.

INCUL'CATED, *pp.* Impressed or enforced by frequent admonitions.

INCUL'CATING, *ppr.* Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction.

INCULCA'TION, *n.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.

INCULP'ABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.] Without fault; unblameable; that cannot be accused.

INCULP'ABLENESS, *n.* Unblameableness.

INCULP'ABLY, *adv.* Unblameably; without blame.

INCUL'PATE, *v. t.* [L. *inculpo*, to excuse.] To blame; to censure,—*a sense directly contrary to that of the Latin word.*

INCUL'PATED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.

INCUL'PATING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

INCULPA'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *culpa.*] Blame; censure.

INCUL'PATORY, *a.* Imputing blame.

INCULT', *a.* [L. *incultus; in* and *cultus*, from *colo.*] Untilled; uncultivated.

INCUL'TIVATED, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated.

INCULTIVA'TION, *n.* Neglect or want of cultivation.

INCUL'TURE, *n.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

INCUM'BENCY, *n.* [from *incumbent.*] 1. A lying or resting on something.—2. The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice.

These fines are to be paid to the bishop, only during his *incumbency.* —*Swift.*

INCUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *incumbens, incumbo; in* and *cumbo*, to lie down; Sp. *incumbir.*] 1. Lying or resting on.

And when to move th' *incumbent* load they try. —*Addison.*

2. Supported; buoyed up.

And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. —*Dryden.*

3. Leaning on, or resting against; as, *incumbent* stamens or anthers in *bot.*—4. Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.

All men, truly zealous will perform those good works which are *incumbent* on all Christians. —*Sprat.*

INCUM'BENT, *n.* A clergyman who is resident on his benefice, and who is so called because he does or ought at least to bend his whole study to discharge his clerical duties. In *Scotland*, a clergyman who is in present possession of a parochial charge, is termed an *incumbent*, although his clerical duties may be performed by another.

INCUM'BENTLY, *adv.* In an incumbent manner.

INCUM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer;* It. *ingombrare.*] To burden with a load; to embarrass. [*See* ENCUMBER, and its derivatives.]

INCUM'BRANCE, *n.* A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; clog; impediment; embarrassment.—2. In *law*, a mortgage, annuity, rent charge, a condition or covenant affecting an estate, or in *legal language*, "following the land," the concealment of which from a purchaser is fraud.

INCUM'BRANCER, *n.* One who has an incumbrance, or some legal claim on an estate.

INCUM'BROUS,† *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome.

INCUR', *v. t.* [L. *incurro*, to run against; *in* and *curro*, to run; It. *incorrere;* Sp. *incurrir.*] 1. *Literally*, to run against; hence, to become liable to; to become subject to. Thus, a thief *incurs* the punishment of the law by the act of stealing, before he is convicted, and we have all *incurred* the penalties of God's law.—2. To bring on; as, to *incur* a debt; to *incur* guilt; to *incur* the displeasure of God; to *incur* blame or censure.—3.† To occur; to meet; to press on.

INCURABIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *incurabilité.*] The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.

INCU'RABLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *curable.*] That cannot be cured; not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine; as, an *incurable* disease.—2. Not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; as, *incurable* evils.

INCU'RABLE, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

INCU'RABLENESS, *n.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

INCU'RABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.

INCURIOS'ITY, *n.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference.

INCU'RIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *curious.*] Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive.

INCU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Without inquisitiveness.

INCU'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness.

INCUR'RED, *pp.* Brought on.

INCUR'RENCE, *n.* The act of bringing on, or subjecting one's self to; as, the *incurrence* of guilt.

INCUR'RING, *ppr.* Becoming subject or liable to; bringing on.

INCUR'SION, *n.* [Fr. *incursion;* L. *incursio*, from *incurro.* See INCUR.] 1. *Literally*, a running into; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention; an inroad; applied to the expeditions of small parties or detachments of an enemy's army, entering a territory for attack, plunder, or destruction of a post or magazine. Hence it differs from *invasion*, which is the hostile entrance of an army for conquest.—2. Attack, occurrence; as, sins of daily *incursion.* [*Unusual.*]

INCURV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *incurro; in* and *curvus*, bent.] To bend; to crook, to turn from a right line or straight course.

INCURV'ATE, *a.* Curved inward or upward.

INCURV'ATED, *pp.* Bent, turned from a rectilinear direction.

INCURV'ATING, *ppr.* Bending; turning from a right line.

INCURVA'TION, *n.* The act of bending.—2. The state of being bent or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness.—*Incurvation of the rays of light*, their bending out of a rectilinear course occasioned by refraction.—3. The act of bowing, or bending the body in respect or reverence.

INCURVE, *v. t.* (incurv'.) To bend; to make crooked.

INCURV'ED, *pp.* Bent inwards; a term used in *zool.* and *bot.*, when a part is curved inwards.

INCURV'E-RECURVED, *a.* In *bot.*, bending inwards and then backwards.

INCURV'ITY, *n.* [from L. *incurvus.*] A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward.

IN'DAGATE,† *v. t.* [L. *indago.*] To seek or search out.

INDAGA'TION, *n.* The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination. [*Lit. us.*]

IN'DAGATOR, *n.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence. [*Lit. us.*]

INDAM'AGE. *See* ENDAMAGE.

INDART, *v. t.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to thrust or strike in.

INDÄRTED, *pp.* Darted in.

INDÄRTING, *ppr.* Darting or thrusting in.

Indebitatus assumpsit. *See* ASSUMPSIT.

INDEBT', a verb, is never used.

INDEBT'ED, *a.* (indet'ted.) [It. *indebitato.*] 1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. A. is *indebted* to B.; he is *indebted in* a large sum, or *to* a large amount.—2. Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due. We are *indebted to* our parents *for* their care of us in infancy and youth. We are *indebted to* God *for* life. We are *indebted to* the Christian religion *for* many of the advantages, and much of the refinement of modern times.

INDEBT'EDNESS, *n.* (indet'tedness.) The state of being indebted.

INDEBT'MENT, *n.* (indet'ment.) The state of being indebted. [*Lit. us.*]

INDE'CENCY, *n.* [Fr. *indécence;* L. *indecens, indeceo; in* and *deceo*, to become.] That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behaviour which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offence to delicacy, as rude or wanton actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed *indecency* of behaviour toward superiors. [*See* INDECORUM.]

INDE'CENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *indecens.*] Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard, offensive to modesty and delicacy; as, *indecent* language; *indecent* manners; an *indecent* posture or gesture. By the law of Scotland, any indecent exposure of the person or any gross lewdness publicly practised; is an indictable offence.

INDE'CENTLY, *adv.* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.

INDECID'UOUS, *a.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

INDEC'IMABLE, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes.

INDECI'PHERABLE, *a.* That cannot be deciphered.

INDECIS'ION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*in* and *decision.*] Want of decision; want of settled purpose or of firmness in the determination of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution.

INDECI'SIVE, *a.* [*in* and *decisive.*] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; as, an *indecisive* battle or engagement; an argument *indecisive* of the question.—2. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating; as, an *indecisive* state of mind; an *indecisive* character.

INDECI'SIVELY, *adv.* Without decision.

INDECI'SIVENESS, *n.* The state of being undecided; unsettled state; state of not being brought to a final issue.

INDECLI'NABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *indeclinabilis; in* and *declino.*] Not de-

clinable; not varied by terminations; as, English adjectives are as *indeclinable* as adverbs are in all languages.

INDECLINABLY, *adv.* Without variation.

INDECOMPOSABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*in* and *decomposable, decompose.*] Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements.

INDECOMPOSABLENESS, *n.* Incapableness of decomposition.

INDEC'OROUS, or **INDECO'ROUS,** *a.* [L. *indecorus; in* and *decor, decus, deceo,* to become.] Unbecoming; violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require. It is *indecorous* in a young person to take the highest place in company, when his superiors are present. *Indecorous* is sometimes equivalent to *indecent;* but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity.

INDECO'ROUSLY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

INDECO'ROUSNESS, *n.* Violation of good manners in words or behaviour.

INDECO'RUM, *n.* [L. *in* and *decorum.*] Impropriety of behaviour; that in behaviour or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with *indecency;* but *indecency,* more frequently than *indecorum,* is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed.

INDEED, [comp. of *in* and *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact.

The carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither *indeed* can be; Rom. viii.

Indeed is usually emphatical, but in some cases more so than in others, as, this is true; it is *indeed.*

I were a beast *indeed* to do you wrong. *Dryden.*

Some sons *indeed,* some very few we see, Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*

There is *indeed* no greater pleasure in visiting these magazines of war. *Addison.*

It is used to note concession or admission; as, ships not so large *indeed,* but better manned.—*Indeed* is used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated. *Indeed!* is it possible? is it so *in fact?*

INDEFATIGABIL'ITY, *n.* Unweariness.

INDEFAT'IGABLE, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis; in* and *defatigo, fatigo,* to fatigue.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour; not yielding to fatigue; as, *indefatigable* exertions, *indefatigable* attendance or perseverance.

Upborne with *indefatigable* wings. *Milton.*

INDEFAT'IGABLENESS, *n.* Unweariedness; persistency.

INDEFAT'IGABLY, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.

INDEFATIGA'TION,† *n.* Unweariedness.

INDEFEASIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *indefeasible.*] The quality or state of being not subject to be made void; as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

INDEFEASIBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*in* and *defeasible;* Fr. *défaire, défait,* to undo, to defeat; *de* and *faire,* to make, L. *facio.*] Not to be defeated; that cannot be made void; as, an *indefeasible* estate or title.

INDEFEASIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

INDEFECTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of being subject to no defect or decay.

INDEFECT'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *defect.*] Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure, or decay.

INDEFECT'IVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete.

INDEFEISIBLE,† *a.* Indefeasible.

INDEFENSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *indefensible.*] The quality or state of not being capable of defence or vindication. The *indefensibility* of his conduct was quite evident.

INDEFENS'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *defensible,* from *defend.*] 1. That cannot be defended or maintained. A military post may be *indefensible.* A bad cause is *indefensible.*—2. Not to be vindicated or justified. An improper action or indecent expression is *indefensible.*

INDEFENS'IBLY, *adv.* In an indefensible manner.

INDEFENS'IVE, *a.* Having no defence.

INDEFI'CIENCY, *n.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

INDEFI'CIENT, *a.* Not deficient, not failing; perfect.

INDEFINABLE, *a.* That cannot be defined.

INDEFINABLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of definition.

INDEF'INITE, *a.* [L. *indefinitus, in* and *definitus, definio,* to define, *de* and *finio,* to end, *finis,* end.] 1. Not limited or defined; not determinate, not precise or certain; as, an *indefinite* time. An *indefinite proposition* is one which has for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution; as, *man is mortal.*—2. That has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none; as, *indefinite* space. A space may be *indefinite,* though not *infinite.* —In *geom., indefinite* means not given or defined in magnitude. A *definite* straight line is one of which the extremities are known; an *indefinite* straight line is one of which the direction is given and which may be supposed to have any length, or which can be lengthened, if necessary, without contravening any of the conditions of the problem.—*Indefinite payment,* a term used in *Scots law,* where a debtor is due several debts to one creditor, and he makes a payment to the creditor without specifying to which of the debts he means the payment to be ascribed.—In *bot.,* stamens are said to be indefinite when they exceed twenty in number; the term is applied to all other parts when their number is greater than can be readily counted. The word is always applied, in *bot.,* to number and never to form.

INDEF'INITELY, *adv.* Without any settled limitation; as, space *indefinitely* extended.—2. Not precisely; not with certainty or precision; as, to use a word *indefinitely.*

INDEF'INITENESS, *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

INDEFIN'ITUDE,† *n.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

INDEHIS'CENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *dehisco,* to cleave, to burst open.] In *bot.,* not opening when ripe as a capsule, such as fruit of umbelliferæ, &c. The achenium of the compositæ and the caryopsis of the grasses are indehiscent fruits.

INDELIB'ERATE, *a.* [*in* and *deliberate;* Fr. *indéliberé.*] Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated; as, the *indeliberate* commission of sin.

INDELIB'ERATED, *a.* The same as indeliberate, but seldom used.

INDELIB'ERATELY, *adv.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

INDELIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being indelible.

INDEL'IBLE, *a.* [Fr *indélébile;* L *indelebilis; in* and *delebilis,* from *deleo,* to blot out.] 1. Not to be blotted out; that cannot be effaced or cancelled; as, *indelible* letters or characters. *Indelible* ink is such as cannot be taken out of paper or cloth, or not by ordinary means.—2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indelible* power from above, to feed and govern this household. [*Unusual.*] *Sprat.*

3. That cannot be effaced or lost; as, impressions on the mind may be *indelible;* reproach or stain on reputation may be *indelible.*

INDEL'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced, too deeply imprinted to be effaced, or to vanish.

INDEL'ICACY, *n.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behaviour, regarding what nature and manners require to be concealed.—2. Want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language, that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind.

INDEL'ICATE, *a.* Wanting delicacy, indecent, but it expresses less than *indecent,* as, an *indelicate* word or expression, *indelicate* behaviour, *indelicate* customs.—2. Offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.

INDEL'ICATELY, *adv.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

INDEMNIFICA'TION, *n.* [from *indemnify.*] The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty.—2. Security against loss.—3. Reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

INDEM'NIFIED, *pp.* Saved harmless; secured against damage.

INDEM'NIFY, *v. t.* [*in* and *damnify:* L. *damnificus; damnum,* loss.] 1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty.—2. To make good; to reimburse to one what he has lost. We *indemnify* a man by giving sufficient security to make good a future loss, or by actual reimbursement of loss, after it has occurred.

INDEM'NIFYING, *ppr.* Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss.

INDEM'NITY, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité;* It. *indennità;* L. *in* and *damnum,* loss.] 1. Security given to save harmless; a writing or pledge by which a person is secured against future loss.—2. Security against punishment. In *feudal jurisprudence,* the right of the lord to

a certain duty payable by religious establishments, to compensate him for the loss of those fines on alienation which would probably have accrued from time to time, had their property remained in lay hands, was termed *indemnity*. In *the language of modern politics*, compensations paid to other states, corporations, or individuals, for losses sustained through its acts are termed indemnities. Acts of indemnity are sometimes passed to relieve ministers from the responsibility of measures, exceeding their strict constitutional powers, taken by them when parliament was sitting to meet some unforeseen public emergency, or in ignorance, it may be, that they had exceeded the powers vested in them by the constitution. Acts of *indemnity*, after rebellions, have been passed for quieting the minds of the people, and throwing former offences into oblivion Previous to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts in 1828, Acts of indemnity were passed every session of parliament for the relief of those who had neglected to take the necessary oaths, &c., required to qualify them for their respective offices.

INDEMON'STRABLE, *a* [*in* and *demonstrable*] That cannot be demonstrated.

IN'DENIZE, *v t* To endenize,—*which see.*

INDENT', *v. t.* [*in* and Fr. *dent*, L. *dens*, a tooth; Fr. *denteler;* Arm. *danta*] 1 To notch; to jag; to cut in and out, to make to wave or undulate; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth, as, to *indent* the edge of paper.

The margins...are *indented*. *Woodward*

2 To bind out by indentures or contract; as, to *indent* a young man to a shoemaker; to *indent* a servant.

INDENT', *v. i.* To run in and out, to cut in correspondent notches the edges of the parchments or papers containing an agreement so as to prove them counterparts when brought together Hence,—2. To contract; to bargain, to make a compact.

INDENT', *n.* Incisure; indentation; mark, as of a tooth; a cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch.—2 A stamp

IN'DENT, *n.* A certificate or indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt.

INDENTA'TION, *n.* A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things —2. A recess or depression in any border.

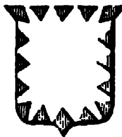
INDENT'ED, *pp.* Cut in the edge or margin into points like teeth; as, an *indented* passer, an *indented* moulding —2. Bound out by indented writ



Indented moulding.

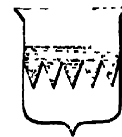
ings; as, an *indented* apprentice or servant.—3. Bound out by writings, or covenants in writing. [The practice of indenting writings is nearly discontinued, but the term remains in use.]—4. In *her.*, notched like the teeth of a saw, but much smaller than what is termed *dancettée*. The ordinaries are often thus borne.

INDENTE'E, *pp.* In *her.*, having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.



Indentée, bordure.

INDENTIL'LEY, *a.* In *her*, having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined, as a fesse *indentilley* at the bottom.



Indentilley

INDENT'ING, *ppr* Cutting into notches. —2. Binding out by covenants in writing.

INDENT'ING, *n.* An impression like that made by a tooth

INDENT'MENT,† *n.* Indenture.

INDENT'URE, *n* In *the law of England*, a deed or writing containing some contract, agreement, or conveyance, between two or more persons, having a waving line cut after the manner of teeth, on one of the edges of the parchment or paper upon which it is written, usually the top edge; and when the deed consists of more sheets than one, on the first sheet only. The term *indenture* implies that the deed is of two parts, and that they were cut by the waving line in order to afford additional means of authentication. One of the parties kept the one part, and the other party the other or counterpart, and when the two parts were afterwards compared together, and the indented edges found to fit each other exactly, a proof was thereby furnished that no fraud had been practised by either party. Anciently it was usual to write both parts on the same piece of parchment with some words or letters written between them, through which the parchment was cut either in a straight or indented line. In deeds effecting modern transactions, however, where two or more persons are equally interested in a deed, it is deposited with some person for their joint use. Hence, the term *indenture*, in common acceptation, now implies little more than that the deed is made by and between two or more parties [*See* DEED POLL.] In *Scotland*, the term *indenture* is generally applied to the mutual contract between master and apprentice, by which the master becomes bound to teach the apprentice his trade or profession, and the apprentice to give his time and services, and to pay an apprentice fee.

INDENT'URE, *v. t.* To indent: to bind by indentures; as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

INDENT'URE,† *v. i* To run in and out; to indent.

INDENT'URED, *pp* Bound by indentures; apprenticed

INDENT'URING, *ppr* Binding by indentures.

INDEPEND'ENCE, or **INDEPEND'ENCY**, *n* [*in* and *dependence*] 1. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others; as, the *independence* of the Supreme Being.—2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self —3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction. *Independence* of mind is an important qualification in a judge —4. In *politics*, the sovereignty of a people or country, as distinguished from a former dependence upon another country, or foreign power.—*Declaration of Independence*, the solemn declaration of the Congress of the United States of America, on the 4th of July, 1776, by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Britain

INDEPEND'ENT, *a.* [*in* and *dependent.*] 1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate. God is the only being who is perfectly *independent*.—2. Not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others; not dependent. We all wish to be *independent* in property; yet few men are wholly *independent*, even in property, and none *independent* for the supply of their wants —3. Affording the means of independence; as, an *independent* estate.—4. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing; as, a man of an *independent* mind.—5. Not connected with. It is believed the soul may exist *independent* of matter —6. Free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained, as, an *independent* air or manner —7. Separate from; exclusive

I mean the account of that obligation in general, under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent* of those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *Ward.*

8 Pertaining to an independent or congregational church. It is followed by *of* or *on*, both of which are well authorized *On* is most conformable to analogy, for it always follows *depend*, but *of* is most common

INDEPEND'ENT, *n* One who, in religious affairs, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority, and competent to perform every act of government in ecclesiastical affairs.

INDEPEND'ENTLY, *adv.* Without depending or relying on others; without control —2. Without undue bias or influence; not obsequiously —3. Without connection with other things.

INDEP'RECABLE, *a.* That cannot be deprecated.

INDEPREHENS'IBLE, *a.* That cannot be found out

INDEPRIV'ABLE, *a* That cannot be deprived

INDESCRIBABLE, *a.* That cannot be described.

INDESCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Not descriptive or containing just description.

INDESERT', *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*in* and *desert*] Want of merit or worth.

INDES'INENT, *a* [L. *in* and *desino*, to cease; *de* and *sino.*] Not ceasing; perpetual.

INDES'INENTLY, *adv* Without cessation.

INDESIRABLE, *a.* Not desirable. [*See* UNDESIRABLE.]

INDESTRUCTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *indestructible.*] The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

INDESTRUCT'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *destructible.*] That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition, as, a material substance.

INDESTRUCT'IBLY, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.

INDETERM'INABLE, *a* [*in* and *determinable.*] 1. That cannot be deter-

mined, ascertained, or fixed.—2. Not to be determined or ended.

INDETERM'INABLY, *adv.* In an indeterminable manner.

INDETERM'INATE, *a.* [*in* and *determinate.*] 1. Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; as, an *indeterminate* number of years —2. Not certain; not precise.—3. In *math.*, a term applied not to the character of a magnitude but of a problem. A question or problem is said to be *indeterminate* when it admits of an indefinite number of solutions.—*Indeterminate analysis*, a branch of algebra in which there are always given a greater number of unknown quantities than there are independent equations, by which means the number of solutions is indefinite. The word *indeterminate* is also applied to the coefficients of an assumed form of expansion, and the investigation by which they are then found is called *the method of indeterminate coefficients*. But when thus used, the word means nothing more than unknown, and the coefficients are unknown or undetermined quantities. —*Indeterminate rocks*, in *geol.*, unstratified rocks that have no regular determinate shape.—4. In *bot.*, a term applied, when a stem is never terminated by a flower, nor has its growth stopped by any other organic cause.

INDETERM'INATELY, *adv.* Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits; as, a space *indeterminately* large.—2. Not with certainty or precision of signification; as, an idea *indeterminately* expressed.

INDETERM'INATENESS, *n* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits, want of precision

INDETERMINA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *determination*] 1. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.—2. Want of fixed or stated direction.

INDETERM'INED, *a.* [*in* and *determined*] Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

INDEVŌTE, *a* Not devoted.

INDEVŌTED, *a.* Not devoted.

INDEVO'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; absence of devout affections.

INDEVOUT', *a.* [Fr. *indévot.*] Not devout; not having devout affections.

INDEVOUT'LY, *adv.* Without devotion.

IN'DEX, *n* *plur.* *Indexes*, sometimes *Indices*. [L. connected with *indico*, to show; *in* and *dico*, Gr.] 1. That which points out; that which shows or manifests

Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c —*Index*, in *machines*, is generally a small style or hand having one extremity fixed on the end of an axis, so as to turn with it, while the other extremity moves over a graduated circle. Its uses are various. In clocks and watches it serves to indicate or point out the time, and in wheel barometers it points out the height of the mercurial column.—3 A table of the contents of a book. A table of references in an alphabetical order.—4. In *anat.*, the forefinger, or pointing finger. —5. In *arith.* and *alge.*, that which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent. [*See* EXPO-NENT.]—6. The *index of a globe*, or *the gnomon*, is a little style fitted on the north pole, which, by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.—7. In *music*, a direct,—*which see.*—*Index of a logarithm*, called otherwise, *the characteristic*, is the integral part which precedes the logarithm, and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. Thus, if the given number consist of four figures, the index of its logarithm is 3, if of five figures, the index is 4, and so on. [*See* LOGARITHM.]—*Index of refraction*, in *optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and of refraction. Thus in water, if the sine of the angle of refraction be taken as unity, that of incidence will be about $1\frac{1}{3}$, or more accurately 1.336; and therefore the index of refraction in water is 1.336. [*See* REFRACTION.]—*Index expurgatorius*, or *index expurgatory*, in *catholic countries*, a catalogue of books which the church of Rome prohibits the faithful from reading, or condemns as heretical. It is annually published at Rome.

INDEX'ICAL, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index

INDEX'ICALLY, *adv* In the manner of an index.

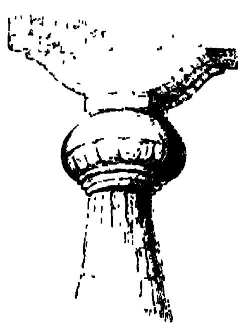
INDEXTER'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *dexterity*] 1. Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness, awkwardness.—2. Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation

IN'DIA, *n* A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus

IN'DIAN, *a* [from *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia] Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West.

IN'DIAN, *n.* A general name of any native of the Indies; as, an East *Indian*, or West *Indian* It is particularly applied to an aboriginal native of the American continent.

IN'DIAN ARCHITECT'URE The architecture of India, in its details,



Indian Capital (Elephanta.)

bears a striking resemblance to that of Persia and Egypt, and they are considered to have a common origin. Its monuments may be divided into two classes the *excavated*, which is either in the form of a cavern, or in which a solid rock is sculptured into the resemblance of a building; and the *constructed*, in which it is actually a building, or formed by the aggregation of different materials. The first class is exemplified in the caves of Elephanta and Ellora, and the sculptured pagodas of Mavalipouram, and the second class in the pagodas of Chillimbaram, Tanjore, and others. The architecture of India, it is said, resembles in its details that of Egypt, but its differences are also very striking. In the architecture of Egypt massiveness and solidity are carried to the extreme; in Indian architecture these have no place. In the former the ornaments are subordinate to the leading forms, and enrich without hiding them. In the latter, the principal forms are overwhelmed and decomposed by the accessories. In the one grandeur of effect is the result, while littleness is the characteristic of the other.

IN'DIAN ARROW ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Maranta. [*See* ARROW ROOT.]

IN'DIAN BAY, *n* A plant; the Laurus Indica, Linn. [*See* LAURUS.]

IN'DIAN BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Jatropha, the *J. manihot.* [*See* JATROPHA.]

IN'DIAN CORN, *n* A plant, the maize of the genus Zea; native of America. [*See* MAIZE.]



Indian Corn

IN'DIAN CRESS, *n.* A plant of the genus Tropæolum, the *T. majus*, Linn. [*See* TROPÆOLUM.]

IN'DIAN FIG, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus, the *Opuntia ficus Indica* of Haworth.

IN'DIAN INK, *n* A substance brought from China, used for water colours It is in rolls or in square cakes, and is said to consist of lamp-black and animal glue.

IN'DIANITE, *n.* [from *India*] A mineral occurring in masses having a foliated structure and shining lustre. Its colour is white or gray.

IN'DIAN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an Indian.

IN'DIAN RED, *n.* A species of ochre, a very fine purple earth, of a firm, compact texture, and great weight.

IN'DIAN REED, *n.* A plant of the genus Canna, the *C angustifolia*, Linn.

IN'DIA RUBBER, or **IN'DIAN RUBBER,** *n.* The caoutchouc, a substance of extraordinary elasticity, called also *elastic gum* or *resin* It is produced by incision from several trees of different genera [*See* CAOUTCHOUC.]

IN'DIA SHOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Canna (*C. Indica*,) nat order, Marantaceæ Its flowers are of a brilliant red, and its leaves very large and broad. The fruit has three cells, each containing several globose seeds, resembling shot, hence the name of the plant. The seeds are sometimes used as a substitute for coffee, and yield, when expressed, a purple dye.



India Shot

IN'DIAN STEEL, or **WOOTZ,** *n.* A kind of steel imported from India, considered by some as superior to any other, for making certain edge-tools.

It seems to derive its peculiar excellence from combination with a minute portion of aluminum, and silicium. [*See* STEEL.]

IN'DICANT, *a.* [L. *indicans; in* and *dico*, to show.] Showing; pointing out what is to be done for the cure of disease.

IN'DICATE, *v. t* [L. *indico; in* and *dico*, to show, Gr. δεικνυμι.] 1. To show; to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something not seen, or something that will probably occur in future. Thus, fermentation *indicates* a certain degree of heat in a liquor. A heavy swell of the sea in calm weather often *indicates* a storm at a distance. A particular kind of cloud in the west at evening, *indicates* the approach of rain —2. To tell; to disclose —3. In *med.*, to show or manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies; as, great prostration of strength *indicates* the use of stimulants.

IN'DICATED, *pp.* Shown, pointed out; directed.

IN'DICATING, *ppr.* Showing; pointing out; directing.

INDICA'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out —2 Mark; token; sign; symptom; whatever serves to discover what is not before known, or otherwise obvious.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are plain *indications* of their weariness. *Addison.*

3 In *med.*, any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies - 4 Discovery made; intelligence given —5 Explanation, display [*Lit. us*]

INDIC'ATIVE, *a* [L *indicativus*] Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious Reserve is not always *indicative* of modesty; it may be *indicative* of prudence —2 In *gram.*, the *indicative* mode is the form of the verb that *indicates*, that is, which affirms or denies, as, he *writes*, he *is writing*; they *run*; we *misimprove* advantages. It also asks questions; as, *has* the mail *arrived*?

INDIC'ATIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.

IN'DICATOR, *n.* He or that which shows or points out —2 In *anat.*, an extensor muscle of the forefinger, situated chiefly on the lower and posterior part of the forearm.—3. An instrument for ascertaining the amount of the pressure of steam, and the state of the vacuum throughout the stroke of a steam-engine.

IN'DICATORY, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known

INDICA'VIT, *n.* [L. he has shown] In *English law*, a species of the writ of prohibition. It lies for a patron of a church, whose incumbent is sued in the spiritual court by another clergyman for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the profits of the advowson.

IN'DICE. *See* INDEX.

IN'DICOLITE, *n.* [*indigo*, or *indico*, and λιθος, a stone.] In *mineralogy*, a variety of shorl or tourmalin, of an indigo blue colour, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green.

INDICT, *v. t.* (indi'te) [L. *indictus*, from *indico; in* and *dico*, to speak] In *law*, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour, in writing, by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to *indict*, as it is of the House of Commons to *impeach*. In *France*, the public prosecutor *indicts*.

INDICTABLE, *a.* (indi'table.) That may be indicted; as, an *indictable* offender.—2. Subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment; as, an *indictable* offence.

INDICTED, *pp.* (indi'ted) Accused by a grand jury.

INDICTEE', *n.* A person indicted.

INDICTER, *n.* (indi'ter.) One who indicts.

INDICTING, *ppr.* (indi'ting) Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury.

INDIC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from Low L. *indictio*, *indico*] 1. Declaration; proclamation.—2. In *chronology*, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great, originally, a period of taxation. Constantine having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years, imposed a tax or tribute at the end of that term, to pay the troops discharged This practice introduced the keeping of accounts by this period. But, as it is said, in honour of the great victory of Constantine over Mezentius, Sept. 24, A. D. 312, by which Christianity was more effectually established, the council of Nice ordained that accounts of years should no longer be kept by Olympiads, but that the *indiction* should be used as the point from which to reckon and date years. This was begun Jan. 1, A. D. 313.

INDIC'TIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared.

INDICTMENT, *n.* (indi'tement.) In the *law of England*, a formal inquisition or accusation made by twelve men at the least, called a grand jury, whereby they find and present, namely, notify, that such a person of such a place, in such a county, and of such a quality or situation in life, has committed such a treason, misdemeanour, felony, trespass, or other offence against the peace of the king, his crown, and dignity —*Indictment*, in *Scots law*, is the form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the lord advocate It runs in the name of the lord advocate, and addressing the pannel by name, charges him with being guilty of the crime for which he is to be brought to trial. 2 The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand jury.

IN'DIES, *n. plur.* of *India.*

INDIF'FERENCE, *n.* [Fr from L *indifferentia; in* and *differo*, to differ *Indifferency* is little used] 1. Equipoise or neutrality of mind between different persons or things, a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other: as, when we see a contest of parties with *indifference.*—2 Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias; as when we read a book on controverted points with *indifference.* [*This is a different application of the first definition.*]—3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it No person of humanity can behold the wretchedness of the poor with *indifference.*—4 State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; as, when we speak of the *indifference* of things in themselves

INDIF'FERENT, *a.* [Fr from L *indifferens.*] 1 Neutral; not inclined to one side, party, or thing more than to another.

Cato knows neither of them,
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die.
Addison.

2. Unconcerned; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care respecting any thing. It seems to be impossible that a rational being should be *indifferent* to the means of obtaining endless happiness.

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.
Addison.

3. Having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference It is *indifferent* which road we take.—4. Neutral, as to good or evil. Things in themselves *indifferent*, may be rendered evil by the prohibition of law.—5. Impartial; disinterested, as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator.—6 Passable; of a middling state or quality; neither good, nor the worst; as *indifferent* writing or paper.—*Indifferent*, used adverbially, as *indifferent* honest, is ungrammatical and vulgar.

INDIF'FERENTISM, *n.* State of indifference [*Bad.*]

INDIF'FERENTLY, *adv* Without distinction or preference; as, to offer pardon *indifferently* to all.—2. Equally; impartially, without favour, prejudice, or bias.

They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice *Common Prayer*

3 In a neutral state, without concern; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye and death i' th' other.
And I will look on death *indifferently*
Shak.

4 Not well, tolerably; passably; as, *indifferently* well, to be *indifferently* entertained

IN'DIGENCE, } *n* [Fr. *indigence*, from
IN'DIGENCY, } L *indigentia*, from *indigeo*, *in* or *ind*, and *egeo*, to want, to lack.] Want of estate or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty. A large portion of the human race live in *indigence*, while others possess more than they can enjoy

IN'DIGENE, *n.* [L. *indigena; in* or *ind*, and *geno*, *gigno*, to beget or to be born.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant.

INDIG'ENOUS, *a.* [L. *indigena*, supra] 1. Native, born in a country; *applied to persons.* —2. Native; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic, *applied to vegetables*

IN'DIGENT, *a* [L. *indigens;* Fr. *indigent.*] Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*
Addison.

INDIGEST' † *n* A crude mass

INDIGEST'ED, *a.* [*in* and *digested;* L. *indigestus*] 1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach, not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude —2. Not separated into distinct classes or orders, or into proper form; not regularly disposed and arranged. Chaos is represented as a rude or *indigested* mass.—3. Not methodized, not reduced to due form crude; as, an *indigested* scheme.—4 Not prepared by heat —5. Not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil, as, an *indigested* wound

INDIGEST'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *digestible.*] Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. —2. Not to be received or patiently endured.

INDIGES'TION, *n* [*in* and *digestion.*] Want of due coction in the stomach, a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity. As *a disease*, dyspepsy; that state of the stomach, in which it is incapable of performing its natural healthy functions.

INDIG'ITATE, *v. t.* To communicate ideas by the fingers.

INDIG'ITATING, *ppr* Showing, directing, or computing by the fingers

INDIGITA'TION, *n* The act of pointing out with the finger.

INDIGN,† *a* (indi'ne) [L. *indignus*] Unworthy; disgraceful.

INDIG'NANCE,† *n.* Indignation

INDIG'NANT, *a* [L. *indignans*, from *indignor*, to disdain; *in* and *dignor*, *dignus.*] Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonourable act Goliath was *indignant* at the challenge of David.

> He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
> To single fight the fairy prince defies
> *Tickell*

INDIG'NANTLY, *adv.* With indignation, in an indignant manner

INDIGNA'TION, *n* [Fr. from L *indignatio*] 1 Anger, or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence

> When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai; Esth. v

2. The anger of a superior; extreme anger; particularly, the wrath of God against sinful men for their ingratitude and rebellion; 2 Kings iii —3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of God's wrath; terrible judgments, Is. xxvi.—4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin; 2 Cor. vii.

INDIG'NIFY,† *v. t.* To treat disdainfully.

INDIG'NITY, *n.* [L. *indignitas*] Unmerited, contemptuous conduct toward another; any action toward another which manifests contempt for him; contumely, incivility or injury, accompanied with insult. Contemptuous words respecting one, or foul language in the presence of persons of character and delicacy, and indecent behaviour, are *indignities*. Christ on the cross was treated with the foulest *indignity*.

INDIGNLY,† *adv.* (indi'nely) Unworthily.

IN'DIGO, *n.* [L. *indicum*, from *India*; Fr. It. and Sp. *indigo.*] A well-known and beautiful blue vegetable dye, which is extensively employed in dyeing and calico printing. It is obtained by the maceration in water of several tropical plants; but the indigo of commerce is almost entirely obtained from leguminous plants of the genus Indigofera, that cultivated in India being the *I tinctoria*, and that in America the *I anil*. The plant is bruised and fermented in vats of water, during which it deposits indigo in the form of a blue powder, which is collected and dried so as to form the cubic cakes, in which it usually occurs in commerce. In this state it has an intensely blue colour and earthy fracture; that is most esteemed which, when rubbed by a hard body, assumes a fine copper-red polish. Indigo is quite insoluble in water, but when exposed to the action of certain deoxidizing agents, it becomes soluble in alkaline solutions, losing its blue colour, and forming a green solution, from which it is precipitated by the acids white, but it instantly becomes blue by exposure to air. The great mart for indigo is Bengal, and the other provinces subject to the presidency of that name, from the 20th to the 30th degree of north latitude. According to Berzelius, the indigo of commerce, besides some earthy matter, consists of indigo-blue, indigo-red, indigo brown, and a glutinous matter —*Indigo blue*, or, as it has been called, *indigotine*, is indigo nearly in a state of purity It is prepared by treating common indigo with dilute acids, alkalis, and alcohol. It is soluble in strong sulphuric acid, the solution has an intense blue colour, and is employed occasionally in dyeing, under the name of Saxon or liquid blue Indigotic acid is prepared by treating indigotine with twice its weight of hot nitric acid

INDIGO'FERA, *n* A genus of plants of the natural family of Leguminosæ, indigenous in the equinoctial parts of Asia, Africa, and America, and celebrated for some of the species yielding indigo [*See* INDIGO-PLANT.]

INDIG'OGENE, *n* The name given to white, or deoxidized indigo. It is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

INDIG'OLITE, *n.* Blue tourmalin.

INDIGOM'ETER, *n* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo

IN'DIGO PLANT, *n.* Several species of the genus Indigofera, from which is prepared indigo. They are natives of Asia, Africa, and America, and are called by the native Americans, *anil.* The calyx is patent; the carina of the corol is furnished with a subulate, patulous spur on each side; the legume is linear. Several species are cultivated



Indigo (I. tinctoria)

for making indigo, of which the most important are the *I. tinctoria*, or common indigo-plant, the *I anil*, a larger species, and the *I. disperma*, which furnishes the Guatemala indigo.

INDIG'OTATE, *n.* A compound of indigotic acid with a salifiable base or metallic oxide; as, *indigotate* of ammonia, *indigotate* of mercury.

INDIGOT'IC ACID, *n.* The same as anilic acid,—*which see*

INDIL'ATORY, *a.* [*in* and *dilatory.*] Not dilatory or slow.

INDIL'IGENCE, *n* [*in* and *diligence*] Want of diligence; slothfulness.

INDIL'IGENT, *a.* Not diligent; idle; slothful.

INDIL'IGENTLY, *adv.* Without diligence.

INDIMIN'ISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be diminished.

INDIRECT, *a.* [L. *indirectus*; *in* and *directus*, from *dirigo*] 1. Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous.—2. Not direct, in *a moral sense;* not tending to a purpose by the shortest or plainest course, or by the obvious, ordinary means, but obliquely or consequentially; by remote means; as, an *indirect* accusation; an *indirect* attack on reputation; an *indirect* answer or proposal. Hence,—3. Wrong; improper. —4. Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive.

> *Indirect* dealing will be discovered one time or other *Tillotson*

Indirect taxes, those taxes which fall in reality upon other persons than the immediate subjects of them They are therefore taxes upon those who actually pay them, and not upon those, on whom they are directly laid. Thus the state exacts custom and excise duties from merchants upon merchandise, but the consumer, in the increased price he pays for his articles, refunds this tax to the merchant, so that the last buyer is the person who really pays the tax —*Indirect* or *negative demonstration*, in *geom.*, a demonstration, in which a supposition is made, which is contrary to the conclusion to be established On this assumption a demonstration is founded, which leads to a result contrary to some known truth; thus proving the truth of the proposition, by showing that the supposition of its contrary leads to an absurd conclusion [*See* DEMONSTRATION]

INDIREC'TION, *n* [*in* and *direction*] Oblique course or means.—2.† Dishonest practice.

INDIRECT'LY, *adv.* Not in a straight line or course; obliquely —2 Not by direct means.—3. Not in express terms. He *indirectly* mentioned the subject.—4 Unfairly.

> Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held. *Shak*

INDIRECT'NESS, *n.* Obliquity; devious course. — 2. Unfairness; dishonesty.

INDISCERN'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *discernible.*] That cannot be discerned, not visible or perceptible; not discoverable.

INDISCERN'IBLENESS, *n* Incapability of being discerned.

INDISCERN'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be seen or perceived.

INDISCERP'IBLE,† *a.* Indiscerptible.

INDISCERP'IBLENESS, *n.* The state of not being capable of separation of constituent parts

INDISCERPTIBIL'ITY, *n* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, or separation of parts.

INDISCERP'TIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *discerptible.*] Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution, or separation of parts.

INDISCERP'TIBLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being indiscerptible.

INDISCERPT'IBLY, *adv* So as not to be capable of separation into parts.

INDIS'CIPLINABLE, *a.* [*in* and *disciplinable.*] That cannot be disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline.

INDIS'CIPLINE, *n.* Want of discipline, or instruction.

INDISCŎV'ERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *discoverable.*] That cannot be discovered; undiscoverable.

INDISCŎV'ERY, *n.* [*in* and *discovery.*] Want of discovery. [*Unusual.*]

INDISCRĒET, *a.* [*in* and *discreet.*] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; inconsiderate; injudicious; as *persons.*—2. Not according to discretion or sound judgment; as, *indiscreet* behaviour.

INDISCRĒETLY, *adv.* Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

INDISCRĒTE, *a.* Not discrete or separated.

INDISCRE"TION, *n.* [*in* and *discretion.*] Want of discretion; imprudence. The grossest vices pass under the fashionable name, *indiscretions*

INDISCRIM'INATE, *a.* [L. *indiscriminatus. See* DISCRIMINATE.] 1. Undistinguishing; not making any distinction; as, the *indiscriminate* voraciousness of a glutton.—2. Not having discrimination; confused.—3. Undistinguished or undistinguishable.

INDISCRIM'INATELY, *adv.* Without distinction; in confusion.

INDISCRIM'INATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Not making any distinction; as, the victims of an *indiscriminating* spirit of rapine.

INDISCRIMINA'TION, *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction.

INDISCRIM'INATIVE, *a.* Making no distinction.

INDISCUS'SED, *a.* Not discussed.

INDISPENSABIL'ITY, *n.* Indispensableness. [*Lit. us.*]

INDISPENS'ABLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *dispensable.*] Not to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite. Air and water are *indispensable* to the life of man. Our duties to God and to our fellow-men are of *indispensable* obligation.

INDISPENS'ABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.

INDISPENS'ABLY, *adv.* Necessarily in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission, or want.

INDISPERS'ED, *a.* Not dispersed.

INDISPŌSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*) [Fr. *indisposer; in* and *disposer,* to dispose or fit. *See* DISPOSE.] 1. To disincline, to alienate the mind and render it averse or unfavourable to any thing. A love of pleasure *indisposes* the mind to severe study and steady attention to business. The pride and selfishness of men *indispose* them *to* religious duties.—2. To render unfit; to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder; as, the distemperature of *indisposed* organs.—3. To disorder slightly, as the healthy functions of the body.

> It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *Walton.*

4. To make unfavourable or disinclined. with *toward.*

> The king was sufficiently *indisposed toward* the persons, or the principles of Calvin's disciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPŌSED, *pp.* or *a.* Disinclined; averse; unwilling; unfavourable.—2. Disordered; disqualified for its functions; unfit.—3. Slightly disordered; not in perfect health.

INDISPŌSEDNESS, *n.* Disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavourableness.—2. Unfitness; disordered state.

INDISPŌSING, *ppr.* Disinclining; rendering somewhat averse, unwilling, or unfavourable.—2. Disordering; rendering unfit.

INDISPOSI"TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *disposition.*] Disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; as, the *indisposition* of men to submit to severe discipline; an *indisposition* to abandon vicious practices.

> A general *indisposition* toward believing. *Atterbury.*

2. Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; tendency to disease. *Indisposition* is a slight defect of healthy action in bodily functions, rather than settled or marked disease.—3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity; as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

INDIS'PUTABLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *disputable.*] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible, incontestable; too evident to admit of dispute.

INDIS'PUTABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable, or too clear to admit of controversy.

INDIS'PUTABLY, *adv.* Without dispute; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

INDISPŪTED, *a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed.

INDISSOLUBIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *indissolubilité. See* INDISSOLUBLE.] 1. The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied.—2. The quality of being incapable of a breach, perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force.

INDIS'SOLUBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *indissolubilis, in* and *dissolubilis,* from *dissolvo; dis* and *solvo,* to loosen.] 1. Not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied, as by heat or water. Few substances are absolutely *indissoluble* by heat, many are *indissoluble* in water.—2. That cannot be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; as, an *indissoluble* league or covenant. The marriage covenant is *indissoluble,* except in certain specified cases.—3. Not to be broken; firm, stable; as, *indissoluble* friendship; *indissoluble* bands of love.

INDIS'SOLUBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, separation, or breach; indissolubility.

INDIS'SOLUBLY, *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.

> On they move
> *Indissolubly* firm. *Milton.*

INDISSOLV'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *dissolvable.*] That cannot be dissolved, not capable of being melted or liquefied.—2. Indissoluble; that cannot be broken; perpetually firm and binding, as, an *indissolvable* bond of union.—3. Not capable of separation into parts by natural process.

INDISSOLV'ABLENESS, *n.* Indissolubleness.

INDIS'TANCY, *n.* Want of distance or separation. [*A bad word and not used.*]

INDISTINCT', *a.* [Fr.; L. *indistinctus; in* and *distinctus. See* DISTINCT.] 1. Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself. The parts of a substance are *indistinct,* when they are so blended that the eye cannot separate them, or perceive them as separate. Sounds are *indistinct,* when the ear cannot separate them. Hence,—2. Obscure; not clear; confused; as, *indistinct* ideas or notions.—3. Imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well-defined images; as, *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* view.—4. Not exactly discerning. [*Unusual.*]

INDISTINCT'IBLE, *a.* Undistinguishable. [*Lit. us.*]

INDISTINC'TION, *n.* Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty.

> The *indistinction* of many of the same name hath made some doubt. *Brown.*

2. Indiscrimination; want of distinction.—3. Equality of condition or rank.

INDISTINCT'LY, *adv.* Without distinction or separation; as when parts of a thing are *indistinctly* seen.—2. Confusedly; not clearly; obscurely; as when ideas are *indistinctly* comprehended.—3. Not definitely; not with precise limits; as when the border of a thing is *indistinctly* marked.

INDISTINCT'NESS, *n.* Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty.—2. Obscurity; faintness; as, the *indistinctness* of vision.

INDISTIN'GUISHABLE, *a.* [*in* and *distinguishable.*] That cannot be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.

INDISTIN'GUISHING, *a.* Making no difference; as, *indistinguishing* liberalities.

INDISTURB'ANCE, *n.* [*in* and *disturbance.*] Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity.

INDITCH', *v. t.* To bury in a ditch. [*Lit. us.*]

INDITE, *v. t.* [L. *indico, indictum; in* and *dico,* to speak.] 1. To compose; to write; to commit to words in writing.

> Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules
> *indites.* *Pope.*

2. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written. The late President Dwight of America *indited* his sermons.

> My heart is *inditing* a good matter; Ps. xlv.

INDITE, *v. i.* To compose an account of. [This is from the same original as *indict.* The different applications of the word have induced authors to express each in a different orthography, but without good reason.]

INDITED, *pp.* Composed; written; dictated.

INDITER, *n.* One who directs what is to be written or said; a writer.

INDITEMENT, *n.* The act of inditing.

INDITING, *ppr.* Commiting to words in writing, dictating what shall be written.

INDIVIDABLE, *a.* Not capable of division.

INDIVIDED, *a.* Undivided.

INDIVID'UAL, *a.* [Fr. *individuel;* L. *individuus; in* and *dividuus,* from *divido,* to divide.] 1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; as, an *individual* man or city.

> Under his great vicegerent reign abide
> United, as one *individual* soul. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to one only; as, *individual* labour or exertions.

INDIVID'UAL, *n.* A single person or human being. This is the common application of the word; as, there was not an *individual* present.—2. A single animal or thing of any kind. But this word, as a noun, is rarely applied except to human beings.—3. In *logic,* an object which is, in the strict and prim-

ary sense, one, and consequently, cannot be logically divided. [*See* DIVISION.]

INDIVID'UALISM, *n.* The state of individual interest, or attachment to the interest of individuals, in preference to the common interest of society. —2. A mature and calm feeling, which disposes each member of the community to sever himself from the mass of his fellow-creatures, and to draw apart with his family and friends; thus, forming a little circle of his own, he willingly leaves society at large to itself.

INDIVIDUAL'ITY, *n* Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness 2. In *phrenol.*, one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is situated at the middle of the lower part of the forehead. A full development of it is indicated by the breadth between the eyebrows. Its function is to produce the desire to know objects merely as such, without any reference to their uses or qualities. It gives a talent for observations of that kind which merely includes specific existences, and is highly useful in such sciences as botany, mineralogy, and anatomy

INDIVID'UALIZE, *v t.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others.

INDIVIDUALIZED, *pp* Distinguished as a particular person or thing

INDIVIDUALIZING, *ppr.* Distinguishing as an individual.

INDIVID'UALLY, *adv.* Separately, by itself; to the exclusion of others Thirty men will unitedly accomplish what each of them *individually* cannot perform.—2. With separate or distinct existence.

> How should that subsist solitary by itself which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker*

3. Inseparably; incommunicably.

> Omniscience…an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead *Hakewill*

INDIVID'UATE, *a* Undivided.

INDIVID'UATE, *v t.* To make single; to distinguish from others of the species.

> Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *More.*

INDIVIDUA'TION, *n* The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others.—2. The act of separating into individuals by analysis

INDIVIDU'ITY,† *n.* Separate existence.

INDIVIN'ITY, *n.* Want of divine power.

INDIVISIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* INDIVISIBLE.] The state or property of being indivisible.

INDIVIS'IBLE *a* (*s* as *z*) [*in* and *divisible.* *See* DIVIDE.] That cannot be divided, separated or broken; not separable into parts Perhaps the particles of matter, however small, cannot be considered as *indivisible*. A mathematical point is *indivisible*. Among *metaphysicians*, a thing is said to be absolutely *indivisible*, that is, a simple being, when it consists of no parts into which it can be divided Thus God is *indivisible* in all respects, as is also the human mind, not having extension nor other properties of body. *Indivisible rights*, or *subjects*, in *Scots law*, are such as are held by two or more persons equally. Thus the stock of a company is held *indivisible* or *pro indiviso*, by all the partners in trust.

INDIVIS'IBLE, *n.* In *geom.*, indivisibles are the elements or principles into which a body or figure may be dissolved; elements infinitely small. Thus a line may be said to consist of points, a surface of parallel lines, and a solid of parallel and similar surfaces, all these elements being supposed infinitely small.

INDIVIS'IBLENESS, *n.* Indivisibility, —*which see.*

INDIVIS'IBLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division

INDIVIS'ION, *n* A state of being not divided.

INDO'CIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *docible*, L *doceo*, to teach] 1. Unteachable; not capable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull in intellect.—2. Intractable, as a beast

INDO'CIBLENESS, *n.* Indocility.

INDO'CILE, *a* [Fr ; L. *indocilis: in* and *docilis; doceo*, to teach.] 1. Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull. —2. Intractable, as a beast.

INDOCIL'ITY, *n* [Fr. *indocilité.*] 1 Unteachableness; dullness of intellect —2. Intractableness, as of a beast

INDOC'TRINATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *endoctriner;* L. *in* and *doctrina*, learning] To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.

> He took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite *Clarendon*

INDOC'TRINATED, *pp* Taught, instructed in the principles of any science.

INDOC'TRINATING, *ppr* Teaching instructing in principles or rudiments

INDOCTRINA'TION, *n* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information.

IN'DOLENCE, or **IN'DOLENCY**, *n* [Fr. from L. *indolentia; in* and *doleo*, to be pained.] 1 Literally, freedom from pain —2. Habitual idleness; indisposition to labour; laziness; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil. *Indolence*, like *laziness*, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; *idleness* does not. *Indolency* is not often used.

IN'DOLENT, *a* [Fr] Habitually idle or indisposed to labour; lazy; listless sluggish; indulging in ease, *applied to persons* —2. Inactive, idle; as, an *indolent* life. 3. Free from pain; as, an *indolent* tumour.

INDOLENTLY, *adv* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity, or exertion; lazily.

> Calm and serene you *indolently* sit *Addison.*

INDOM'ABLE,† *a.* [L. *indomabilis*] Untamable.

INDOM'ITABLE, *a.* Untamable.

INDOMPT'ABLE, *a* [Fr ; *in* and *dompter*, L. *domo*, to tame] Not to be subdued. [*Unusual*]

INDORS'ABLE, *a.* That may be indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

INDORSE, *v. t* (indors'.) [L. *in* and *dorsum*, the back.] 1. To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; as, to *indorse* a note or bill of exchange; to *indorse* a receipt or assignment on a bill or note. Hence,—2. To assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement. The bill was *indorsed* to the bank.—3. To approve; as to *indorse* a statement or the opinions of another. [*Modern.*]—*To indorse in blank*, to write a name only on a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the indorsee.

INDORS'ED, *pp.* Written on the back, as a note or bill of exchange.—2. Assigned.—3. Sanctioned. *This use of the word is modern, and not good.*—4. In *her.*, placed back to back. This term is also written *Endorsed* and *Adorsed.* [*See* ADORSED.]

INDORSEE', *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

INDORSEMENT, *n.* (indors'ment.) The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument. —2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper, as a name, an order for payment, the return of an officer, or the verdict of a grand jury.—*Indorsement*, or *indorsation*, was a term formerly used in *Scots law*, to signify the executions of messengers, which being usually written on the back of the letters were hence called *indorsements:* but the term is now more generally applied to the transference of a bill by the drawer or indorser putting his name on the back of the bill.

INDORS'ER, *n* The person who indorses, or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange, and who, by this act, as the case may be, makes himself liable to pay the note or bill.

IN'DRA, *n.* In *Hindoo myth*, the god of thunder, a personification of the sky, the chief of the Devatas and Suras.

IN'DRAUGHT,† *n* (in'drȧft) [*in* and *draught*] An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet

INDRENCH', *v. t.* [*in* and *drench*] To overwhelm with water; to drown, to drench.

INDRENCH'ED, *pp* Overwhelmed with water.

INDU'BIOUS, *a* [L. *indubius; in* and *dubius*, doubtful] 1. Not dubious or doubtful; certain —2. Not doubting; unsuspecting, as, *indubious* confidence.

INDU'BITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *indubitabilis; in* and *dubitabilis*, from *dubito*, to doubt] Not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt

INDU'BITABLENESS, *n.* State of being indubitable.

INDU'BITABLY, *adv* Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt.

INDU'BITATE,† *a* [L. *indubitatus*] Not questioned; evident; certain.

INDÜCE, *v. t.* [L. *induco; in* and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *induire:* It. *indurre*] 1. To lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to incite; to influence by motives. The emperor could not be *induced* to take part in the contest. —2. To produce by influence.

> As this belief is absolutely necessary for all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To produce; to bring on; to cause; as, a fever *induced* by extreme fatigue. The revolution in France has *induced* a change of opinions and of property. —4. To introduce; to bring into view.

> The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad. *Pope.*

5 † To offer by way of induction or inference.

INDUCED, *pp.* Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused.—*Induced electricity*, the electricity developed in bodies by the contiguity of an electrified body. [*See* INDUCTION.]—*Induced magnetism*, the temporary magnetism acquired by a bar of soft iron when brought near a magnet. When the magnet is withdrawn the magnetic properties which the bar had acquired immediately vanish.

INDUCEMENT, *n* Motive; any thing that leads the mind to will or to act; any argument, reason, or fact, that tends to persuade or influence the mind. The love of ease is an *inducement* to idleness. The love of money is an *inducement* to industry in good men, and to the perpetration of crimes in the bad. In *law*, a term used specially in various cases to signify a statement of facts alleged by way of previous explanation to other material facts.

INDUCER, *n.* He or that which induces, persuades or influences.

Indu'ciæ Lega'les, or *legal induciæ*. In *Scots law*, the days which intervene between the citation of a defender, and the day of appearance in the action or process. These differ according to circumstances. Privileged summonses against defenders within Scotland proceed on one diet of six days; other summonses against defenders in Orkney and Shetland, on a diet of forty days; and for all other defenders within Scotland on a single diet of twenty-seven days; for defenders out of Scotland on one diet of sixty days. The same term is applied to the days which are allowed a debtor to obey the command of letters of horning, and these vary according to circumstances. The *induciæ* of criminal letters and indictments are fifteen days

INDU'CIBLE, *a.* That may be induced; that may be offered by induction.—2. That may be caused

INDUCING, *ppr* Leading or moving by reason or arguments; persuading; producing; causing.

INDUCT', *v. t.* [L. *inductus*, from *in duco*; *in* and *duco*, to lead] 1. *Literally*, to bring in or introduce. Hence, *appropriately*,—2. To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living, with the customary forms and ceremonies. Clerks or parsons are *inducted* by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, who usually issues a precept to other clergymen to perform the duty. In the *church of Scotland*, clergymen are *inducted* by the presbytery of the bounds. In the *United States*, certain civil officers and presidents of colleges, are *inducted* into office with appropriate ceremonies

INDUCT'ED, *pp.* Introduced into office with the usual formalities.

INDUCT'ILE, *a.* [*in* and *ductile*] Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal. [*See* DUCTILE.]

INDUCTIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being inductile.

INDUCTING, *ppr.* Introducing into office with the usual formalities

INDUC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inductio*. *See* INDUCT.] 1. *Literally*, a bringing in; introduction; entrance. Hence,—2. In *logic* and *rhet*, the act of drawing a consequence from two or more propositions, which are called premises.—3. The method of reasoning from particulars to generals, or the inferring of one general proposition from several particular ones. *Induction*, as defined by Archbishop Whately in his Logic, is a kind of argument which infers respecting a whole class, what has been ascertained respecting one or more individuals of that class. According to Sir William Hamilton the word has been employed to designate three very different operations. 1. The objective process of investigating particular facts as preparatory to induction, which, he observes, is manifestly not a process of reasoning of any kind. 2. A material illation of a universal from a singular, as warranted either by the general analogy of nature, or the special presumptions afforded by the object matter of any real science. 3. A formal illation of a universal from the individual as legitimated solely by the laws of thought, and abstracted from the conditions of any particular matter. The second of these operations is the inductive method of Bacon, which proceeds from particulars to generals, and from generals to still higher generalities, by means of rejections and conclusions, so as to arrive at those axioms and general laws, from which we may infer, by way of synthesis, other particulars unknown to us, and perhaps placed beyond the reach of direct examination. Aristotle's definition coincides with No. 3 as above; induction, according to him, being an inference drawn from all the particulars.—"*Induction*, (says Isaac Taylor) is the drawing, or leading off an inference, or general fact, from a number of instances, or, it is the summing up of the result of observations and experiments. It was Lord Bacon who introduced this term into philosophy; and who moreover taught the true method of acquiring a knowledge of the laws of nature, by attending to facts, and by carefully comparing a great number of instances; instead of the old method of philosophizing, which consisted in forming a theory, or supposition, independently of all facts, and then explaining the appearances of nature on the blind assumption that the theory was true The old method was the shortest and the easiest; but it was utterly fallacious. The modern, or Baconian method, is laborious and difficult; but it is successful, and has proved in the highest degree beneficial" The *inductive* process is exactly the reverse of the *deductive*, for while the latter proceeds from the whole to the part, the former ascends from the part to the whole; since it is only under the character of a constituted or containing whole, or as a constituent or contained part, that any thing can become the term of logical argumentation. In *rhet*, the confirming of a general proposition, by the statement of single facts, is often called an argument from enumeration; if each fact in the detailed statement requires only to be brought forward to be admitted, and if the general proposition is previously admitted as the aggregate of the single facts, the argument is strictly deductive, and the proof metaphysical, or demonstrative; if the facts are admitted on the ground of probability alone and the general proposition not as a metaphysical, but only as a moral universal, the argument is strictly inductive, and the proof can amount at its strongest only to what is called moral certainty; if the facts are admitted on experimental evidence, and the general proposition suggests itself as a truth in which they all meet, which can, however, no longer appear a truth than as it depends on such evidence, then is the proof also strictly inductive, and the evidence in this case is called physical or experimental.—*Induction*, in *math.*, is a term used to denote those cases in which the generality of any law or form is inferred from observing it to have obtained in several cases. An instance of mathematical induction occurs in every equation of differences, in every recurring series, &c.—*Induction*, in *nat. phil.*, consists in drawing general conclusions from particular facts or phenomena, and from general conclusions others more general, until we arrive at the most general of all. The most general conclusions at which we can arrive by legitimate induction are considered as principles or laws of nature. Thus from a number of facts and experiments regarding the falling of bodies towards the earth's centre we arrive at the general conclusion, that all bodies gravitate towards the earth's centre with forces proportioned to their masses, and inversely as the squares of their distance from the centre. In other words, we establish the doctrine of terrestrial gravitation. By examining the motions of the heavenly bodies and availing ourselves of the laws of terrestrial gravitation previously established, we are enabled to carry the inductive process still higher, and to arrive at a still more general conclusion, namely, that every particle of matter attracts every other particle in the universe with a force proportional to the product of their masses directly, and the square of their mutual distance inversely, and is itself attracted with an equal force. In this manner Newton established the theory of universal gravitation. When general principles have once been established by induction, they can be employed as first truths or axioms and applied to particular instances. This method reverses the order of the inductive process, as it proceeds from generals to particulars: thus, having once established the general principle that all terrestrial bodies tend to the earth's centre by gravity, the tendency of any particular body to the centre is immediately inferred from the general principle. This latter mode of reasoning from generals to particulars is termed *deductive* reasoning, and must be carefully distinguished from the *inductive* process "One of the most beautiful specimens of inductive experimental inquiry lying within a moderate compass," says Sir John Herschel in his Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy, "is the Theory of Dew, first developed by Dr. Wells."—*Induction*, in *electricity*, that effect of an insulated electrified body which tends to produce an opposite electrical state in surrounding bodies. *Magnetic induction* is analogous to electrical induction.—*Electro-magnetic induction*, the production of magnetism by electricity in motion. It is found that iron and other ferruginous bodies acquire magnetic properties when placed in the vicinity of electric currents.—*Volta-electric induction*, the production of electricity by a proximate electric current.—*Magneto-electric induction*, the production of electricity by magnetism

in motion.—4. The conclusion or inference drawn from premises or from propositions which are admitted to be true, either in fact, or for the sake of argument.—5. The introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or giving possession of an ecclesiastical living. In *Great Britain*, *induction* is used for giving possession of ecclesiastical offices. In the *United States*, it is applied to the formal introduction of civil officers, and the higher officers of colleges.

INDUCT'IVE, *a.* Leading or drawing; with *to*.

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the sin of Eve.
Milton.

2. Tending to induce or cause.

They may be *inductive* of credibility.
[*Unusual.*] *Hale.*

3. Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from premises; as, *inductive* reasoning.—*Inductive sciences*, those sciences which are based upon induction, or which admit of inductive reasoning; such as mechanical philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, zoology, and botany. *Inductive* philosophy includes all learning but such as rests ultimately on hypothesis or assumed definitions.

INDUCT'IVELY, *adv.* By induction or inference.

INDUCT'OR, *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

INDUE, *v. t.* (indu') [L. *induo*; Gr. ενδυω: Fr. *enduire*. This word coincides nearly in signification with *endow*, that is, to put on, to furnish. *Duo* is evidently a contracted word.] 1. To put on something; to invest; to clothe, as, to *indue* matter with forms, or man with intelligence.—2. To furnish; to supply with; to endow.

INDUED, *pp.* Clothed; invested.

INDUEMENT, *n.* (indu'ment) A putting on; endowment.

INDU'ING, *ppr.* Investing; putting on.

INDULGE, *v. t.* (indulj'.) [L. *indulgeo*. This word is compound, but the primitive simple verb is not known, nor the radical sense. If allied to G and D. *dulden*, to bear, to tolerate, it is from the root of L. *tolero*.] 1. To permit to be or to continue; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; as, to *indulge* sloth; to *indulge* the passions; to *indulge* pride, selfishness, or inclinations.—2. To gratify, *negatively*; not to check or restrain the will, appetite, or desire, as, to *indulge* children in amusements.—3. To gratify, *positively*; to grant something not of right, but as a favour, to grant in compliance with wishes or desire.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread Chaos and eternal Night!
Pope.

4. In *general*, to gratify; to favour, to humour; to yield to the wishes of; to withhold restraint from. It is remarked by Johnson, that if the matter of indulgence is a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it is a habit, it has *in*. He indulged himself *with* a glass of wine; he indulges himself *in* sloth or intemperance.

INDULGE, *v. i.* (indulj'.) To permit to enjoy or practise; or to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control; as, to *indulge* in sin, or in sensual pleasure. This form of expression is elliptical, a pronoun being omitted; as, to indulge *myself* or *himself*.

Most men are more willing to *indulge* in easy vices, than to practise laborious virtues.
Johnson.

2. To yield; to comply; to be favourable.

INDUL'GED, *pp.* Permitted to be and to operate without check or control; as, love of pleasure *indulged* to excess.—2. Gratified; yielded to; humoured in wishes or desires; as, a child *indulged* by his parents.—3. Granted.

INDUL'GENCE, } **INDUL'GENCY,** } *n.* Free permission to the appetites, humour, desires, passions, or will to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control. How many children are ruined by *indulgence!* *Indulgence* is not kindness or tenderness, but it may be the effect of one or the other, or of negligence.—2. Gratification; as, the *indulgence* of lust or of appetite.—3. Favour granted; liberality; gratification.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without effect on us, we must perish in our folly. *Rogers*

4. In *the Romish church*, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory; absolution from the censures of the church and from all transgressions.

INDUL'GENT, *a.* Yielding to the wishes, desires, humour, or appetites of those under one's care; compliant, not opposing or restraining; as, an *indulgent* parent.—2. Mild; favourable, not severe; as, the *indulgent* censure of posterity.—3. Gratifying; favouring, with *of*.

The feeble old, *indulgent of* their ease.
Dryden.

INDULGEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church [*Not well authorized.*]

INDUL'GENTLY, *adv.* With unrestrained enjoyment.—2. Mildly; favourably; not severely.

INDUL'GER, *n.* One who indulges.

INDUL'GING, *ppr.* Permitting to enjoy or to practise; gratifying.

INDULT', } **INDULT'O**, } *n.* [It. *indulto*, a pardon L. *indultus*, indulged.] 1. In *the church of Rome*, the power of presenting to benefices, granted to certain persons, as to kings and cardinals.—2. In *Spain*, a duty, tax, or custom paid to the king for all goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons.

INDUMEN'TUM, *n.* [from L. *induo*, to put on.] In *zool.*, a term restricted in its signification to the plumage of birds.

INDUP'LICATE, *a.* [L. from *in* and *duplico*.] In *bot.*, doubled inwards.

IN'DURATE, *v. i.* [L. *induro*; *in* and *duro*, to harden.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard. Clay *indurates* by drying, and by extreme heat.

IN'DURATE, *v. t.* To make hard. Extreme heat *indurates* clay. Some fossils are *indurated* by exposure to the air.—2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate; as, to *indurate* the heart.

IN'DURATE,† *a.* Indurated.

IN'DURATED, *pp.* Hardened; made obdurate.

IN'DURATING, *ppr.* Hardening; rendering insensible.

INDURA'TION, *n.* The act of hardening, or process of growing hard.—2. Hardness of heart; obduracy.

INDU'SIA, *n.* [L.] The case or covering of certain larvæ; generally used in the plural, *indusiæ*.

INDU'SIAL, *a.* Composed of indusiæ; containing indusiæ. A fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne has been termed *indusial*, from the cases, or indusiæ of the larvæ of Phryganiа, great heaps of which have been incrusted as they lay by hard travertin, and formed into rock.

INDU'SIUM, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a collection of hairs upon the style of a flower, united into the form of a cup, and inclosing the stigma; as in the *Goodeniaceæ*.—2. A superincumbent portion of cuticle continuing to cover the *sori* of ferns when they are mature.

INDUS'TRIAL, *a.* Consisting in industry.

INDUS'TRIAL ACCES'SION, *n.* In *Scots law*, the addition made to the value of a subject by human art, or labour exercised thereon.

INDUS'TRIOUS, *a.* [L. *industrius*, from *industria*.] 1. Diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied in business; assiduous; opposed to *slothful* and *idle*

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government.
Temple

2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end; opposed to *remiss* or *slack*; as, *industrious* to accomplish a journey, or to reconcile contending parties.—3 Given to industry; characterized by diligence; as, an *industrious* life.—4 Careful; assiduous; as, the *industrious* application of knowing men.

INDUS'TRIOUSLY, *adv.* With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind.—2. Diligently; assiduously; with care; *applied to a particular purpose* He attempted *industriously* to make peace He *industriously* concealed his name

IN'DUSTRY, *n* [L. *industria*; Fr. *industrie*. This is a compound word] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business, assiduity; opposed to *sloth* and *idleness*. We are directed to take lessons of *industry* from the bee. *Industry* pays debts, while idleness or despair will increase them.

INDU'VIÆ, *n.* [L. *induo*.] The withered remains of leaves, which not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off: the part covered by them is said to be *induviate*.

INDWELL'ER, *n.* An inhabitant.

INDWELL'ING, *a.* [*in* and *dwelling*] Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed; as, *indwelling* sin.

INDWELL'ING, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

INE'BRIANT, *a.* [*See* INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.

INE'BRIANT, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium.

INE'BRIATE, *v. t.* [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatus*; *in* and *ebrio*, to intoxicate; *ebrius*, soaked, drenched, drunken. The Latin *ebrius* is contracted from *ebrigus* or *ebregus*, as appears from the Spanish *embriagar*, to intoxicate; *embriago*, inebriated; It. *briaco*, drunk; *imbriacare*, *imbriacarsi*. The sense is to wash or drench, and it is evidently from the common root of the Gr. βρεχω, to water or irrigate. *See* RAIN.] 1. To make drunk; to intoxicate.—2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to produce

effects like those of liquor, which are various in different constitutions.

INE'BRIATE, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.

INE'BRIATE, *n.* An habitual drunkard.

> Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, &c. *Darwin.*

INE'BRIATED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

INE'BRIATING, *ppr.* Making drunk; intoxicating.

INE'BRIATING, *a.* Having intoxicating qualities; tending to intoxicate; as, *inebriating* liquors.

INEBRIA'TION, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

INEBRI'ETY, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

INED'ITED, *a.* [*in* and *edited.*] Unpublished.

INEFFABIL'ITY, *n.* Unspeakableness.

INEF'FABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ineffabilis*; *in* and *effabilis*, from *effor*, to speak.] Unspeakable; unutterable; that cannot be expressed in words; *usually in a good sense;* as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven; the *ineffable* glories of the Deity.

INEF'FABLENESS, *n.* Unspeakableness; quality of being unutterable.

INEF'FABLY, *adv.* Unspeakably, in a manner not to be expressed in words.

INEFFACEABLE, *a.* That cannot be effaced.

INEFFACEABLY, *adv.* So as not to be effaceable.

INEFFECT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *effective.*] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended, inefficient; useless.

> The word of God, without the spirit, is a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

2. Not able; not competent to the service intended; as, *ineffective* troops; *ineffective* force.—3. Producing no effect.

INEFFECT'UAL, *a.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; weak; as, an *ineffectual* remedy; the Spaniards made an *ineffectual* attempt to reduce Gibraltar. [*See* INEFFICACIOUS.]

INEFFECT'UALLY, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

INEFFECT'UALNESS, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

> James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion. *Wake.*

INEFFERVES'CENCE, *n.* [*in* and *effervescence.*] Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

INEFFERVES'CENT, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

INEFFERVESCIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.

INEFFERVES'CIBLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

INEFFICA'CIOUS, *a.* [It. and Fr. *inefficace*, L. *inefficax*; *in* and *efficax*, *efficio*, to effect; *ex* and *facio*, to make.] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force. *Ineffectual*, says Johnson, rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious* an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed, nor can it be; for we cannot always know whether means are *inefficacious*, till experiment has proved them *ineffectual*; nor even then, for we cannot be certain that the failure of means to produce an effect is to be attributed to habitual want of power, or to accidental and temporary causes. *Inefficacious* is therefore sometimes synonymous with *ineffectual.*

INEFFICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.

INEFFICA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect.

INEF'FICACY, *n.* [*in* and *efficacy*, L. *efficacia.*] 1. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; as, the *inefficacy* of medicines or of means.—2. Ineffectualness; failure of effect.

INEFFI''CIENCY, *n.* [*in* and *efficiency.*] Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect, inefficacy.

INEFFI''CIENT, *a.* [*in* and *efficient.*] Not efficient, not producing the effect; inefficacious.—2. Not active; effecting nothing; as, an *inefficient* force.

INEFFI''CIENTLY, *adv.* Ineffectually; without effect.

INELAB'ORATE, *a.* Not elaborate; not wrought with care.

INELAS'TIC, *a.* [*in* and *elastic.*] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.

INELASTIC'ITY, *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

INEL'EGANCE, } *n.* [*See* INELEGANT.]
INEL'EGANCY, } Want of elegance; want of beauty or polish in language, composition, or manners, want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in colouring, &c.

INEL'EGANT, *a.* [L. *inelegans*; *in* and *elegans*, from the root of *eligo*, to choose.] Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice; in short, wanting in any thing which correct taste requires.

INEL'EGANTLY, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner, coarsely; roughly.

INELIGIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *ineligible.*] Incapacity of being elected to an office.—2. State or quality of not being worthy of choice.

INEL'IGIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *eligible.*] Not capable of being elected to an office.—2. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

INEL'IGIBLY, *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

INEL'OQUENT, *a.* [*in* and *eloquent.*] Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency, propriety, grace, and pathos, not persuasive, *used of persons.*—2. Not fluent, graceful, or pathetic; not persuasive; as language or composition.

INEL'OQUENTLY, *adv.* Without eloquence.

INELUCT'ABLE,† *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis.*] Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome.

INELU'DIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *eludible.*] That cannot be eluded or defeated.

INEM'BRYONATE, *a.* Not formed in embryo.

INENAR'RABLE, *a.* [L. *inenarrabilis.*] That cannot be narrated or told.

INEPT', *a.* [L. *ineptus*; *in* and *aptus*, fit, apt.] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable.—2. Improper; unbecoming; foolish.

INEPT'ITUDE, *n.* Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness; as, an *ineptitude* to motion.

INEPT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.

INEPT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness.

INE'QUAL, *a.* [*in* and *equal.*] Unequal; uneven; various.

INEQUAL'ITY, *n.* [L. *inæqualitas*; *in* and *æqualis*, equal; Fr. *inégalité.*] 1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; the state of not having equal measure, degree, dimensions, or amount; as, an *inequality* in size or stature; an *inequality* of numbers or of power; *inequality* of distances or of motions.—2. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface; as, the *inequalities* of the surface of the earth, or of a marble slab.—3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency; as, the *inequality* of terrestrial things to the wants of a rational soul.—4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places; as, the *inequality* of air or temperature.—5. Difference of rank, station, or condition; as, the *inequalities* of men in society; *inequalities* of rank or property.—6. A term used in *astr.* For convenience, the average motion of a planet or satellite, supposed to be made in a circle which has the average distance of the body from the sun, or primary for its radius, is the first object of calculation, when the place of the body at some future time is to be predicted. All the alterations which are rendered necessary by the unequal motions of the planet are called *inequalities.*

INEQUIDIS'TANT, *a.* Not being equally distant.

INEQUILAT'ERAL, *a.* Having unequal sides. In *conchology*, when the anterior and posterior sides make different angles with the hinge, the shell is called inequilateral.

In equilibrio, or *In equilibrium*, [L.] In an even poise; equally balanced. In *mechanical science*, when two or more forces acting upon a body are so opposed to each other, that the body remains at rest, although either would have moved it if acting alone, those forces are said to be *in equilibrio*, or *in equilibrium.*

INEQ'UITABLE, *a.* [*in* and *equitable.*] Not equitable; not just.

INE'QUIVALVE, } *a.* Having un-
INEQUIVAL'VULAR, } equal valves. A term applied in *conchology*, where one valve is more convex than the other, or dissimilar in any respect, as in the common oyster.

INERAD'ICABLE, *a.* That cannot be eradicated.

INERGET'IC, } *a.* Having no en-
INERGET'ICAL, } ergy.

INERGET'ICALLY, *adv.* Without energy.

INERM', } *a.* [L. *inermis*; *in* and
INERM'OUS, } *arma*, arms.] Unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf; a *botanical word.*

INERRABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.

INER'RABLE, *a.* [*in* and *err.*] That cannot err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.

INER'RABLENESS, *n.* Exemption from error; inerrability.

INER'RABLY, *adv.* With security from error; infallibly.

INERRAT'IC, *a.* [*in* and *erratic.*] Not erratic or wandering; fixed.

INER'RINGLY, *adv.* Without error, mistake, or deviation.

INERT', *a.* [L. *iners; in* and *ars*, art. The English sense is drawn not from *art*, but from the primary sense, strength or vigorous action.] 1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; as, matter is *inert*.—2. Dull; sluggish; indisposed to move or act.

INER'TIA, *n.* [L.] Passiveness; inactivity. Inertia is a property of all bodies, and is of the utmost importance in mechanical investigations. It implies absolute passiveness, a perfect indifference to rest or motion. That matter is incapable of spontaneous change is one of the earliest and most universal results of human observation. It is equivalent to stating that mere matter is destitute of life, for spontaneous action is the only test of the presence of the living principle, and forms a great distinction between living bodies and dead matter. A body endued with inertia cannot of itself, and independent of all external influence, commence to move from a state of rest; neither can it when moving arrest its progress and become quiescent: it is likewise equally incapable of increasing or diminishing any motion which it may have received from an external cause. The effects and phenomena which hourly fall under our observation, afford unnumbered examples of the inability of lifeless matter to put itself in motion, or to increase any motion which may have been communicated to it. But we have not the same direct and frequent evidence of its inability to destroy or diminish any motion which it may have received. All the bodies that we see in motion are observed to move more and more slowly, losing their velocity by different degrees till the whole is exhausted, and the body comes to a state of rest; but this retardation or destruction of motion is entirely owing to external causes, as friction, the resistance of the air and gravity, and in proportion as we remove these impediments the motion continues longer. Hence we conclude that if these were entirely removed, a body once in motion would move for ever with a uniform motion. The law that a body is thus indifferent to rest and motion, is called the *law of inertia*. *Vis inertiæ*—*See* the term in its proper place.

INER'TION, *n* Want of activity; want of action or exertion.

These vicissitudes of exertion and *inertion* of the arterial system, constitute the paroxysms of remittent fever. *Darwin*

INERT'ITUDE, *n.* The state of being inert, or a tendency to remain quiescent till impelled by external force to move.

INERT'LY, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly.

INERT'NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inert, or destitute of the power to move *per se;* that quality of passiveness by which bodies persist in a state of rest, or of motion given to them by external force. [*See* INERTIA.]—2. Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

INES'CATE, *v. t* [L. *inesco.*] To bait; to lay a bait for.

INES'CATED, *pp.* Baited.

INESCA'TION, *n.* The act of baiting.

INESCUTCH'EON, *n.* In *her*, a small escutcheon borne within the shield in the middle of the coat, or in chief to hold the arms of Ulster for the distinction of baronet, but much smaller than what is termed an *escutcheon* of pretence.


Inescutcheon.

In esse. [L.] In being; actually existing; distinguished from *in posse*, or *in potentia*, which denote that a thing is not, but may be.

INESSEN'TIAL, *a.* Not essential; unessential.

INES'TIMABLE, *a.* [L. *inæstimabilis. See* ESTIMATE.] 1. That cannot be estimated or computed; as, an *inestimable* sum of money.—2. Too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price; as, *inestimable* rights. The privileges of Britons, civil and religious, are *inestimable*.

INES'TIMABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated or rated

INEVA'SIBLE, *a.* That cannot be evaded.

INEV'IDENCE, *n.* Want of evidence; obscurity.

INEV'IDENT, *a.* [*in* and *evident.*] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure.

INEVITABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *inevitable*] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen.

INEV'ITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inevitabilis; in* and *evitabilis*, from *evito*, to shun.] Not to be avoided; that cannot be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion. To die is the *inevitable* lot of man; we are all subjected to many *inevitable* calamities.

INEV'ITABLENESS, *n* The state of being unavoidable.

INEV'ITABLY, *adv.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.

How *inevitably* does immoderate laughter end in a sigh! *South*

INEXACT', *a.* [*in* and *exact.*] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

INEXACT'NESS, *n.* Incorrectness; want of precision.

INEXCITABLE, *a* [*in* and *excitable*] Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid

INEXCUSABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *inexcusabilis; in* and *excusabilis*, *excuso*. *See* EXCUSE.] Not to be excused or justified; as, *inexcusable* folly.

INEXCUSABLENESS, *n.* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

This *inexcusableness* is stated on the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South*

INEXCUSABLY, *adv.* With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.

INEXECU'TABLE, *a.* That cannot be executed or performed.

INEXECU'TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance; as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

INEXER'TION, *n.* [*in* and *exertion.*] Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action.

INEXHALABLE, *a.* [*in* and *exhalable*, L. *exhalo.*] Not to be exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable.

INEXHAUST'ED, *a.* [*in* and *exhausted.*] Not exhausted; not emptied; unexhausted.—2. Not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; unexhausted.

INEXHAUST'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *exhaustible.*] That cannot be exhausted or emptied; unfailing; as, an *inexhaustible* quantity or supply of water.—2. That cannot be wasted or spent; as, *inexhaustible* stores of provisions.

INEXHAUST'IBLENESS, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUST'IBLY, *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

INEXHAUST'IVE, *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent.

INEXIST', *v. i.* Not to exist.

INEXIST'ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *existence.*] Want of being or existence.—2. Inherence.

INEXIST'ENT, *a.* [*in* and *existent.*] Not having being; not existing.—2. Existing in something else.

INEXORABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

INEX'ORABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inexorabilis; in* and *exorabilis*, from *exoro*, to entreat; *ex* and *oro*, to pray.] 1 Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication; as, an *inexorable* prince or tyrant; an *inexorable* judge.—2. Unyielding; that cannot be made to bend.

Inexorable equality of laws. *Gibbon.*

INEX'ORABLENESS, *n.* The state of being inexorable

INEX'ORABLY, *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.

INEXPECTA'TION, *n.* State of having no expectation.

INEXPECT'ED,† *a.* Not expected.

INEXPE'DIENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *expedience*] Want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose. The *inexpedience* of a measure is to be determined by the prospect of its advancing the purpose intended or not
INEXPE'DIENCY, }

INEXPE'DIENT, *a.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place. Whatever tends to retard or defeat success in a good cause is *inexpedient*. What is expedient at one time, may be *inexpedient* at another.

INEXPENS'IVE, *a.* Not expensive.

INEXPE'RIENCE, *n.* [*in* and *experience.*] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; as, the *inexperience* of youth, or their *inexperience* of the world

INEXPE'RIENCED, *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

INEXPERT', *a.* [*in* and *expert.*] Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INEXPERT'NESS, *n.* Want of expertness.

INEX'PIABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inexpiabilis*. *See* EXPIATE.] 1. That admits of no atonement or satisfaction; as, an *inexpiable* crime or offence.—2. That cannot be mollified or appeased by atonement; as, *inexpiable* hate.

INEX'PIABLY, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement.

INEXPLAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be explained; inexplicable. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

INEXPLE'ABLY, or **INEX'PLEABLY**,† *adv.* Insatiably.

INEXPLICABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being inexplicable.

INEX'PLICABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inexplicabilis; in* and *explico*, to unfold.] That cannot be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible; as, an *inexplicable* mystery.

INEX'PLICABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.

INEX'PLICABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPLIC'IT, *a.* Not explicit; not clear in statement.

INEXPLORABLE, *a.* [*in* and *explorable*, from *explore*.] That cannot be explored, searched, or discovered.

INEXPŌSURE, *n.* [*in* and *exposure.*] A state of not being exposed.

INEXPRESS'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *expressible*, from *express.*] Not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable; as, *inexpressible* grief, joy, or pleasure.

INEXPRESS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be told or expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

INEXPRESS'IVE, *a.* Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.

INEXPRESS'IVENESS, *n.* The state of being inexpressive.

INEXPUG'NABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inexpugnabilis; in* and *expugno; ex* and *pugno*, to fight.] Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable.

INEXSU'PERABLE, *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis.*] Not to be passed over or surmounted.

INEXTEND'ED, *a.* Having no extension.

INEXTEN'SION, *n.* [*in* and *extension.*] Want of extension; unextended state.

INEXTERM'INABLE, *a.* [*in* and *exterminable.*] That cannot be exterminated.

INEXTINCT', *a.* Not quenched; not extinct.

INEXTIN'GUISHABLE, *a.* [*in* and *extinguishable.*] That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable; as, *inextinguishable* flame, thirst, or desire.

INEXTIRP'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be extirpated.

INEX'TRICABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inextricabilis.* See EXTRICATE.] 1. Not to be disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity; as, an *inextricable* maze or difficulty.—2. Not to be untied; as, an *inextricable* knot.

INEX'TRICABLENESS, *n.* The state of being inextricable.

INEX'TRICABLY, *adv.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

INEȲE, *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or a bud.

INEȲED, *pp.* Inoculated as a tree or bud.

INFAB'RICATED,† *a.* Unfabricated; unwrought.

INFALISTA'CIO, *n.* [from Norman *falese*, or *falesia*, the rocks and cliffs adjoining, or impending over the seashore.] An ancient punishment of felons by throwing them amongst the rocks and sands, and chiefly used in port towns.

INFALLIBIL'ITY, } *n.* [from *infal-*
INFAL'LIBLENESS, } *lible.*] The quality of being incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability. No human being can justly lay claim to *infallibility*. This is an attribute of God only.—*Infallibility of the Church of Rome:* by this infallibility, it is understood that she cannot at any time cease to be orthodox in her doctrine, or fall into any pernicious errors; but that she is constituted by divine authority the judge of all controversies of religion, and that all Christians are bound to acquiesce in her decisions. Some place this infallibility in the pope, or bishop of Rome; some in a general council; others in neither pope nor council separately, but in both united. The opinion, however, most generally held among catholics is, that this infallibility is seated in a pope and general council. The infallibility of the Church of Rome forms one of the great controversies between protestants and Roman catholics, the former rejecting it entirely.

INFAL'LIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *infaillible; in* and *faillir*, L. *fallo.*] 1. Not fallible; not capable of erring; entirely exempt from liability to mistake; *applied to persons*. No man is *infallible;* to be *infallible* is the prerogative of God only.—2. Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain; as, *infallible* evidence; *infallible* success.

To whom he showed himself alive after his passion, by many *infallible* proofs; Acts i.

INFAL'LIBLY, *adv.* Without a possibility of erring or mistaking.—2. Certainly; without a possibility of failure. Our Saviour has directed us to conduct that will *infallibly* render us happy.

INFĀME,† *v. t.* To defame.

INFĀM'ED, *pp.* In *her.*, a term used to express a lion or other beast that hath lost its tail; and by which it is, as it were, defamed or disgraced. English heralds generally blazon it a *lion sans tail.*

IN'FAMIZE, *v. t.* To make infamous [*Not well authorized.*]

IN'FAMOUS, *a.* [Fr. *infame;* L. *infamis; infamo*, to defame; *in* and *fama*, fame.] 1. Of ill report, *emphatically;* having a reputation of the worst kind, publicly branded with odium for vice or guilt; base; scandalous; notoriously vile, *used of persons;* as, an *infamous* liar; an *infamous* rake or gambler.—2. Odious; detestable; held in abhorrence, that renders a person infamous; as, an *infamous* vice.—3. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime. In *Scots law*, a person is said to be *infamous*, who has been convicted of crimes that infer infamy, or who has been declared infamous by a sentence of the court of session or of justiciary. Such a person was formerly inadmissible as a witness, but by an act of parliament, 1 Will. IV. c. 37, a person convicted of any crime (except perjury or subornation of perjury), and who has endured the punishment to which he has been sentenced, is not to be deemed thereafter an incompetent witness in any court or proceeding, civil or criminal.

IN'FAMOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.—2. With open reproach.

IN'FAMOUSNESS, } *n.* [Fr. *infamie;*
IN'FAMY, } L. *infamia; in* and *fama*, report.] 1. Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. Avoid the crimes and vices which expose men to *infamy.*—2. Qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous; as, the *infamy* of an action.—3. In *law*, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person in certain cases is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror.

IN'FANCY, *n.* [L. *infantia.* See INFANT.] 1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth. In common usage, *infancy* extends not beyond the first year or two of life, but there is not a defined limit where *infancy* ends and childhood begins.—2. In the *law of England*, *infancy* extends to the age of twenty-one years, but not so in the *law of Scotland.* [See INFANT.]—3. The first age of any thing; the beginning or early period of existence; as, the *infancy* of the Roman republic; the *infancy* of a college or of a charitable society; the *infancy* of agriculture, of manufactures, or of commerce.

INFAND'OUS,† *a.* [L. *infandus.*] Too odious to be expressed.

INFANG'THEF, *n.* [Sax. *in*, *fangan*, to take, and *theof*, thief.] In *English law*, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors or within their franchises.

IN'FANT, *n.* [Fr. *enfant;* L. *infans;* *in* and *fans*, speaking, *fari*, to speak.] 1. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe. In common usage, a child ceases to be called an infant within the first or second year, but at no definite period. In some cases, authors indulge a greater latitude, and extend the term to include children of several years of age.—2. In *English law*, a person under the age of twenty-one years, whose acts the law, in many cases, pronounces *void*, or *null*, or *voidable*, that is, good until dissent had, and which may be ratified, after the infant's attaining full age, or set aside at the infant's option. In *Scots law*, the term infant is not used in this sense. It distinguishes three periods of life: pupillarity, which reaches from the birth of the child to the age of fourteen in males, and twelve in females; and during this period they are termed pupils:—puberty, which reaches from the termination of pupillarity to twenty-one years, which is the period of majority in both sexes; and from that time forward the person is said to be of lawful age.

IN'FANT, *a.* Pertaining to infancy or the first period of life.—2. Young; tender; not mature; as, *infant* strength.

INFANT'A, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

INFANT'E, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.

IN'FANT-GAUD, *n.* A toy for children.

INFANT'ICIDE, *n.* [Low L. *infanticidium; infans*, an infant, and *cædo*, to kill.] 1. The intentional killing of an infant.—2 The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt. ii.—3. A slayer of infants.

IN'FANTILE, *a.* [L. *infantilis.*] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.

IN'FANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children.

IN'FANTLIKE, *a.* Like an infant.

IN'FANTLY, *a.* Like a child.

IN'FANTRY, *n.* [Ital. and Sp. *infanteria;* Fr. *infanterie*, (*fantassin sing.*)] The remote etymology is probably Teutonic, for *Fant* and *Vent* in Low Sax. dial. is a young bachelor, and, by

ext. servant, or foot soldier; Scotch, *gilly*. The Ice. *fant*, Dan. *fiant*, Swed. *fante*, all synonymise. Some fanciful etymologists, indeed, hint at an anonymous Spanish *infante*, or prince royal, who had a body guard of bold footmen; that these hence took his name, and transmitted it to other *infantries*; a puerile supposition, to say the least.] In *military affairs*, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry*; as, a company, regiment, or brigade of *infantry*. In some armies are *heavy-armed infantry*, and *light-armed* or *light-infantry*.

INFARCE,† *v. t.* (infärs.) To stuff.

INFARC'TION, *n.* [L. *infarcio*, *infercio*, to stuff; *in* and *farcio*.] The act of stuffing or filling; constipation.

INFASH'IONABLE,† *a.* Unfashionable.

INFAT'IGABLE,† *a* Indefatigable.

INFAT'UATE, *v. t.* [L *infatuo*; *in* and *fatuus*, foolish] 1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or to deprive of sound judgment. In general, this word does not signify to deprive absolutely of rational powers and reduce to idiocy, but to deprive of sound judgment, so that a person *infatuated* acts in certain cases as a fool, or without common discretion and prudence. Whom God *intends* to destroy, he first *infatuates*.

The judgment of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, ripe and prepared for destruction *Clarendon*

2. To prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagance or foolish passion, too obstinate to be controlled by reason Men are often *infatuated* with a love of gaming, or of sensual pleasure.

INFAT'UATE, *a.* Infatuated

INFAT'UATED, *pp.* Affected with folly.

INFAT'UATING, *ppr.* Affecting with folly.

INFATUA'TION, *n* The act of affecting with folly.—2. A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, either generally, or in regard to particular objects, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason. All men who waste their substance in gaming, intemperance, or any other vice, are *chargeable* with *infatuation*

INFAUST'ING,† *n.* [L. *infaustus*] The act of making unlucky.

INFEASIBIL'ITY, } *n* (*s* as *z*) [from **INFEASIBLENESS,** } *infeasible*.] Impracticability; the quality of not being capable of being done or performed.

INFEASIBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*in* and *feasible*, Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make or do, L. *facio*] Not to be done; that cannot be accomplished; impracticable

INFECT', *v t* [Fr *infecter*, L. *inficio*, *infectus*; *in* and *facio*. In this application of *inficio*, as in *inficior*, to deny, we find the radical sense of *facio*, to make, which is to thrust, to drive. To *infect*, is to *thrust in*; to *deny*, is to *thrust against*, that is, to thrust away, to repel. And here we observe the different effects of the prefix *in*, upon the verb.] 1. To taint with disease; to infuse into a healthy body the virus, miasma, or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced. Persons in health are *infected* by the contagion of the plague, of syphilis, of small pox, of measles, of malignant fevers. In some cases, persons can be *infected* only by contact, as in syphilis; in most cases, they may be *infected* without contact with the diseased body.—2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; as, to *infect* a lancet; to *infect* clothing; to *infect* an apartment.—3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious. It is melancholy to see the young *infected* and corrupted by vicious examples, or the minds of our citizens *infected* with errors.—4. To contaminate with illegality.

INFECT',† *a.* Infected.

INFECT'ED, *pp.* Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by poisonous exhalations; corrupted by bad qualities communicated.

INFECT'ER, *n.* He or that which infects.

INFECT'ING, *ppr.* Tainting; corrupting.

INFEC'TION, *n.* [*Fr.* from L. *inficio.*] 1. The act or process of infecting, or the act by which poisonous matter, morbid miasmata, or exhalations, produce disease in a healthy body.—2. The thing which infects. In *med*, the terms *infection* and *contagion* are used as synonymous in a great majority of cases Different writers proposed and attempted to make a distinction between them, but there has been a great disagreement as to what the distinction should be; and in general no regard is paid to the proposed distinctions *Infection* is used in two acceptations; first, as denoting the effluvium or infectious matter exhaled from the person of one diseased, in which sense it is synonymous with *contagion*; and secondly, as signifying the act of communication of such morbid effluvium, by which disease is transferred. The atmosphere and other inert substances are often contaminated by the deleterious or offensive qualities of malaria, the matter of contagion, effluvia from putrid animal or vegetable substances, &c Some of these are at once recognized by the smell, others by chemical analysis, but the presence of others is known only by the diseases which they produce. The same means, however, may be applied in many cases for preventing the injurious effects of both classes. The most important and valuable method of disinfection is proper ventilation. The reputation of chlorine, acids, lime, charcoal, &c. for preventing or destroying infection, depends on their property of decomposing the offensive gases, which are so often mixed in the atmosphere with the matter of infection. Of these means the best is chlorine. When articles of clothing or of merchandise which are infected with contagious matter are exposed for some time to a temperature of about 220°, they become disinfected, especially if, at the same time, subjected to a current of air. Washing in soap and water, boiling, or steaming, are equally effective. [*See* CONTAGION.]—3. That which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication from one to another; as, the *infection* of error or of evil example.—4. Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods. —5. Communication of like qualities.

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection*. *Rambler*.

INFEC'TIOUS, *a.* Having qualities that may taint, or communicate disease to; as, an *infectious* fever; *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; *infectious* miasma.—2. Corrupting; tending to taint by communication; as, *infectious* vices or manners.—3. Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent*.

4. Capable of being communicated by near approach.

Grief as well as joy is *infectious*. *Kames*.

INFEC'TIOUSLY, *adv.* By infection.

INFEC'TIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being infectious or capable of communicating disease or taint from one to another.

INFECT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of communicating disease or taint from one to another.

INFE'CUND, *a.* [L. *infœcundus*; *in* and *fœcundus*, prolific.] Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

INFECUND'ITY, *n.* [L. *infœcunditas*.] Unfruitfulness; barrenness.

INFEFT'MENT, *n.* [from *in* and *feoffment*.] A term in *Scots law*, which may be said, correctly speaking, to be the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine. But this distinction in the colloquial language of the law of Scotland is not always attended to. Anciently infeftment seems to have been synonymous with investiture; in which last sense it signified both the charter by which the superior conveyed the right, and the sasine or infeftment by which possession was given.—*Infeftment in security*, a term used to express an heritable bond and sasine, or a disposition in security and relative sasine, by which the creditor is infeft in an annual-rent out of the lands, corresponding to the principal sum, and in the lands themselves in security of the principal sum, interest, and penalty, or in the lands themselves redeemably, in security of the principal sum and interest.—*Infeftment of relief*. An heritable security to a cautioner, or co-obligant, that he shall be relieved from the engagement he has come under, by which the cautioner is infeft in lands, in security of such relief, is termed an *infeftment of relief*.

INFELIC'ITOUS, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.

INFELIC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *infélicité*; L. *infelicitas*. *See* FELICITY.] 1. Unhappiness; misery; misfortune.—2. Unfortunate state; unfavourableness; as, the *infelicity* of the times, or of the occasion.

INFEOFF. *See* ENFEOFF.

INFER', *v. t.* [Fr. *inférer*; L. *infero*; *in* and *fero*, to bear or produce.] 1. *Literally*, to bring on; to induce. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence. From the character of God, as creator and governor of the world, we *infer* the indispensable obligation of all his creatures to obey his commands. We *infer* one proposition or truth from another, when we perceive that if one is true, the other must be true also.—3. † To offer; to produce.

INFER'ABLE, *a.* That may be inferred or deduced from premises.

IN'FERENCE, *n.* [Fr. [from *inferer*.] A truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed

to be true; a conclusion. *Inferences* result from reasoning, as when the mind perceives such a connection between ideas, as that, if certain propositions called premises are true, the conclusions or propositions deduced from them must also be true.

INFEREN'TIAL, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

INFE'RIOR, *a.* [L. comp. from *inferus*, low; Fr. *inférieur*.] 1. Lower in place.—2. Lower in station, age, or rank in life. Pay due respect to those who are superior in station, and due civility to those who are *inferior*.—3. Lower in excellence or value; as, a poem of *inferior* merit; cloth of *inferior* quality or price.—4. Subordinate; of less importance. Attend to health and safety; ease and convenience are *inferior* considerations.—5. In *bot.*, is said of a calyx when it does not adhere to the ovary; and of an ovary when it does not adhere to the calyx.

INFE'RIOR, *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

A person gets more by obliging his *inferior*, than by disdaining him. *South.*

INFE'RIOR COURTS. In *England*, the courts of judicature are generally classed as *superior* and *inferior*; the former being the courts at Westminster, the latter the Lord Mayor's court, Sheriffs' court, courts of request, or of conscience, &c., having limited jurisdiction, and whose proceedings are controllable by the king's (queen's) bench generally, and also by the common pleas.

INFERIOR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *infériorité*.] A lower state of dignity, age, value, or quality. We speak of the *inferiority* of rank, of office, of talents, of age, of worth.

INFE'RIORLY, *adv.* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part. [*A word that deserves no countenance.*]

INFERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *infernus*.] 1. Properly, pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. Hence,—2. Pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell; as, *infernal* spirits.—3. Hellish; resembling the temper of *infernal* spirits; malicious; diabolical; very wicked and detestable.

INFERN'AL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

Infernal stone, [*lapis infernalis*,] a name formerly given to lunar caustic, a substance prepared from an evaporated solution of silver in nitric acid. Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver fused and cast in small cylinders.

INFERN'ALLY, *adv.* In an infernal manner.

INFEROBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* The third order of Gastropods in the system of Cuvier, who describes them as having nearly the form and organization of *Doris* and *Tritonia*, but remarks that their branchiæ, instead of being placed on the back, are arranged in the form of two long series of leaflets on the two sides of the body, under the advanced border of the mantle. He records two genera, Phyllidia and Diphyllidia.

INFER'RED, *pp.* Deduced, as a consequence.

INFER'RING, *ppr.* Deducing, as a fact or consequence.

INFER'TILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *infertilis*; *in* and *fertilis*.] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; as, an *infertile* soil.

INFER'TILELY, *adv.* In an unproductive manner.

INFERTIL'ITY, *n.* Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; barrenness; as, the *infertility* of land.

INFEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *infester*; L. *infesto*.] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass. In warm weather, men are *infested* with mosquitoes and gnats; flies *infest* horses and cattle. The sea is often *infested* with pirates. Small parties of the enemy *infest* the coast.

These, said the genius, are envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions that *infest* human life. *Addison.*

INFESTA'TION, *n.* The act of infesting; molestation.

INFEST'ED, *pp.* Troubled; annoyed; harassed; plagued.

INFES'TERED, *a.* [*in* and *fester*.] Rankling; inveterate.

INFEST'ING, *ppr.* Annoying; harassing; disturbing.

INFEST'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *festive*.] Having no mirth.

INFESTIV'ITY, [*in* and *festivity*.] Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness and mirth at entertainments.

INFEST'UOUS,† *a.* [L. *infestus*.] Mischievous.

INFEUDA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *feudum*, feud.] 1. The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee.—2. The granting of tithes to laymen.

INFIBULA'TION, *n.* [L. *infibulo*, from *fibula*, a clasp.] A clasping, buckling, or confining with a small padlock.

IN'FIDEL, *a.* [Fr. *infidèle*; L. *infidelis*; *in* and *fidelis*, faithful.] Unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.

The *infidel* writer is a great enemy to society. *Knox.*

IN'FIDEL, *n.* One who disbelieves the inspiration of the scriptures, and the divine origin of Christianity.

INFIDEL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *infidélité*; L. *infidelitas*.] 1. In *general*, want of faith or belief; a withholding of credit.—2. Disbelief of the inspiration of the scriptures, or of the divine origin of Christianity; unbelief.

There is no doubt that vanity is one principal cause of *infidelity*. *Knox.*

3. Unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness.—4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit; as, the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant. In this sense *unfaithfulness* is most used.

INFIELD, *v. t.* To inclose, as a field. [*Not in good use.*]

IN'FIELD, *a.* In *Scotland*, *infield land* is arable land, which receives manure, and according to the old mode of farming is still kept under crop. It is distinguished from *outfield*.

INFIL'TERED, *a.* Infiltrated.

INFIL'TRATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *filtrer*, to filter.] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

INFIL'TRATING, *ppr.* Penetrating by the pores or interstices.

INFILTRA'TION, *n.* The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body.—2. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous *infiltrations*, filling the cavities of other stones. *Kirwan.*

IN'FINITE, *a.* [L. *infinitus*; *in* and *finitus*, terminated; Fr. *infini*; Sp. *infinito*.] 1. Without limits, unbounded; boundless; not circumscribed; applied to *time*, *space*, and *qualities*. God is *infinite* in duration, having neither beginning nor end of existence. He is also *infinite* in presence, or omnipresent, and his perfections are *infinite*. We also speak of *infinite* space.—2. That will have no end. Thus angels and men, though they have had a beginning, will exist in *infinite* duration.—3. That has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended; as, a line beginning at a point, but extended indefinitely, is an *infinite* line.—4. *Infinite* is used loosely and hyperbolically for indefinitely large, immense, of great size or extent.—*Infinite canon*, in *music*, a perpetual fugue. In *math.*, infinite quantities are those which are greater than any assignable quantities; also quantities that are less than any assignable quantity are said to be infinitely small.—*Arithmetic of infinites*, a term applied by Dr. Wallis to a method invented by him for the summation of infinite series.—*Infinite decimal*, a decimal which is interminate, or which may be carried to infinity. Thus if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference is 3.14159265, &c. carried to infinity. [*See* DECIMAL.]—*Infinite series*, a series the terms of which go on increasing or diminishing without coming to an end. [*See* SERIES.]

IN'FINITELY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.—2. Immensely; greatly; to a great extent or degree; as, I am *infinitely* obliged by your condescension.

IN'FINITENESS, *n.* Boundless extent of time, space or qualities; infinity.—2. Immensity; greatness.

INFINITES'IMAL, *a.* Indefinitely small.—*Infinitesimal analysis*, in *math.*, the art of employing infinitesimal quantities, as auxiliaries in order to discover the relations which exist among the proposed quantities. It differs from the method of fluxions only in respect of its metaphysical principles; the analytical processes are the same in both. In the theory of infinitesimals a curve is regarded as a polygon of an infinite number of sides, any one of which represents the arc. The theory of infinitesimals affords very great facilities in the application of the calculus to the higher geometry, and especially in the doctrines of physics.

INFINITES'IMAL, *n.* In *math.*, an *infinitesimal* is an infinitely small quantity, or one which is so small as to be incomparable with any finite quantity whatever, or it is less than any assignable quantity. Of two infinitely small quantities, one may be infinitely smaller than the other. A succession of infinitely small quantities, each of which is infinitely smaller than the preceding, is said to be a series of infinitesimals of different orders. The *infinitesimal calculus*, is a name sometimes given to the differential calculus, when presented by means of the theory of infinitely small quantities in the manner originally propounded by Leibnitz.

INFIN'ITIVE, *a.* [L. *infinitivus*; Fr. *infinitif*.] In *gram.*, the *infinitive* mode expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number; as, *to love*.

Infinito. [It.] In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

INFIN'ITUDE, *n.* Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being

without limits; infinite extent; as, the *infinitude* of space, of time, or of perfections.—2. Immensity; greatness.—3. Boundless number.

INFIN'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *infinité;* L. *infinitas.*] 1. Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness. We apply *infinity* to God and his perfections; we speak of the *infinity* of his existence, his knowledge, his power, his goodness and holiness.—2. Immensity; indefinite extent.—3. Endless or indefinite number; *a hyperbolical use of the word;* as an *infinity* of beauties.

INFIRM, *a.* (inferm'.) [Fr. *infirme;* L. *infirmus; in* and *firmus.*] 1. Not firm or sound; weak; feeble; as, an *infirm* body; an *infirm* constitution.—2. Weak in mind; irresolute; as, *infirm* of purpose.—3. Not solid or stable.

He who fixes on false principles, treads on *infirm* ground. *South.*

INFIRM,† *v. t.* (inferm'.) To weaken.

INFIRMARY, *n.* (inferm'ary.) A hospital or place where the sick are lodged and nursed, and which is either supported by the public, or endowed by benevolent persons with funds to defray the necessary expense.

INFIRM'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *infirmatif.*] Weakening; annulling, or tending to make void.

INFIRMITY, *n.* (inferm'ity.) [Fr. *infirmité;* L. *infirmitas.*] 1. An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness; feebleness. Old age is subject to *infirmities.*—2. Weakness of mind; failing; fault; foible.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities.* *Shak.*

3. Weakness of resolution.—4. Any particular disease; malady; *applied rather to chronic, than to violent diseases.*—5. Defect; imperfection; weakness; as, the *infirmities* of a constitution of government.

INFIRM'LY, *adv.* In an infirm manner.

INFIRMNESS, *n.* (inferm'ness.) Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness.

INFIX', *v. t.* [L. *infixus, infigo; in* and *figo*, to fix.] 1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in; as, to *infix* a sting, spear, or dart.—2. To set in; to fasten in something.—3. To implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions; as, to *infix* good principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.

INFIX'ED, *pp.* Thrust in; set in; inserted; deeply implanted.

INFIX'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting in; setting in; implanting.

INFLĀME, *v. t.* [L. *inflammo; in* and *flamma*, flame.] 1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn; *in a literal sense.* But more generally,—2. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; as, to *inflame* love, lust, or thirst; to *inflame* desire or anger.—3. To exaggerate; to aggravate in description.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. [*Unusual.*] *Addison.*

4. To heat; to excite excessive action in the blood vessels; as, to *inflame* with wine.—5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger.—6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to *inflame* the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedition.—7. To increase; to augment; as, to *inflame* a presumption.

INFLĀME, *v. i.* To grow hot, angry and painful.

INFLĀMED, *pp.* Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.—*Inflamed*, or as it is sometimes called, *flamant*, in *her*, expresses any thing burning or in flames, as a bend *inflamed* or *flamant*.



Inflamed.

INFLĀMER, *n.* The person or thing that inflames.

INFLĀMING, *ppr.* Kindling; heating; provoking; exasperating.

INFLAMMABIL'ITY, *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire.

INFLAM'MABLE, *a.* That may be set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion; as, *inflammable* oils or spirits.—*Inflammable air*, a name formerly given to hydrogen, on account of its inflammability.—*Heavy inflammable air*, light carburetted hydrogen which collects in coal mines, and is known among miners under the name of *fire-damp;* it is also formed in stagnant pools and marshes.

INFLAM'MABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire; inflammability.

INFLAM'MABLY, *adv.* In an inflammable manner.

INFLAMMA'TION, *n.* [L. *inflammatio.*] 1. The act of setting on fire or inflaming.—2. The state of being in flame.—3. In *med* and *sur.*, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms. The vascular action of the part is increased, and if it does not subside or terminate in *resolution*, it produces three different effects, which, where they take place, healthily follow each other in regular order. These are, 1. Adhesion; 2. Suppuration; 3. Ulceration.—4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence; as, an *inflammation* of the body politic, or of parties.

INFLAM'MATORY, *a.* Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as, medicines of an *inflammatory* nature.—2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as, an *inflammatory* fever or disease.—3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; as, *inflammatory* libels, writings, speeches, or publications.

INFLĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inflatus*, from *inflo; in* and *flo*, to blow.] 1. To swell or distend by injecting air; as, to *inflate* a bladder; to *inflate* the lungs.—2. To fill with the breath; to blow in.—3. To swell; to puff up; to elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride or vanity.

INFLĀTE, **INFLĀTED**, *a.* In *bot.*, puffed; hollow and distended; as, a perianth, corol, nectary, or pericarp.

INFLĀTED, *pp.* Swelled or distended with air; puffed up.

INFLĀTING, *ppr.* Distending with air; puffing up.

INFLA'TION, *n.* [L. *inflatio.*] 1. The act of inflating.—2. The state of being distended with air injected or inhaled.—3. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity.—4. Conceit.

INFLECT', *v. t.* [L. *inflecto; in* and *flecto*, to bend.] 1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.

Are not the rays of the sun reflected, refracted and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Newton.*

2. In *general*, to vary a noun or a verb in its terminations. In English, nouns, substantive or adjective, have no *inflexions;* and even of our verbs there are but few.

INFLECT'ED, *pp.* Bent or turned from a direct line or course; as, an *inflected* ray of light; varied in termination.—*Inflected stamens* or *petals*, such as are curved toward the centre of the flower.—*Inflected leaves*, such as are bent inwards at the end towards the stem.—*Inflected calyx*, one that is bent inwards.

INFLECT'ING, *ppr.* Bending or turning from its course; varying in termination; modulating, as the voice.

INFLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflectio.*] 1. The act of bending or turning from a direct line or course.—2. In *optics*, a property of light by which its rays, when they approach very near the borders of an opaque body, are turned from their rectilinear course. It is also termed *diffraction.*—*Point of inflection*, in *geom.*, that point of a curve line where the curvature, in relation to the axis, changes from concave to convex, or from convex to concave. The same point is also called the point of contrary flexure.—3. In *gram.*, the variation of nouns, &c. by declension, and verbs by conjugation.—4. Modulation of the voice in speaking.

More commonly *inflection* gives significance to tones. *E. Porter.*

INFLECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of bending; as, the *inflective* quality of the air.

INFLEX'ED, *a.* [L. *inflexus.*] Turned; bent. An *inflexed leaf* in *bot.*, is one curved or bent upwards, and inwards at the apex.

INFLEXIBIL'ITY, **INFLEX'IBLENESS**, *n.* [Fr. *inflexibilité*, from *inflexible;* L. *in* and *flexibilis*, from *flecto*, to bend.] 1. The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness.—2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion; unbending pertinacity.

INFLEX'IBLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inflexibilis.*] 1. That cannot be bent; as, an *inflexible* oak.—2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; that cannot be turned; as, a man of upright and *inflexible* temper.—3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible.* *Watts.*

INFLEX'IBLY, *adv.* With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorable. A judge should be *inflexibly* just and impartial.

INFLEX'ION. [*See* INFLECTION.]

INFLICT', *v. t.* [L. *inflictus, infligo; in* and *fligo*, to strike, Eng. to *flog.*] To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply; as, to *inflict* pain or disgrace; to *inflict* punishment on an offender. To *inflict* an office, condition, knowledge, tenderness, &c. on one, as used by Chesterfield, is not an authorized use of the word.

INFLICT'ED, *pp.* Laid on; applied; as punishments or judgments.

INFLICT'ER, *n.* He who lays on or applies.

INFLICT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; applying.

INFLIC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflictio.*] 1. The act of laying on or applying; as, the

infliction of torment or of punishment.—2. The punishment applied.

His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers*

INFLICT'IVE, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

INFLORES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *inflorescens*, *infloresco*, *infloreo*; *in* and *floreo*, to blossom.] 1. In *bot.*, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles. The principal varieties of inflorescence are the following:—The *spike*, *raceme*, *thyrsus*, *panicle*, *corymb*, *cyme* or *cyma*, *umbel*, *whorl*, *spadix*, *catkin*, *capitulum*, *anthodium*, *fascicle*.

Inflorescence affords an excellent characteristic mark in distinguishing the species of plants. *Milne*

IN'FLUENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *influens*, *influo*, to flow in; *in* and *fluo*, to flow; It. *influenza*.] 1. *Literally*, a flowing in, into, or on, and referring to substances spiritual or too subtile to be visible, like inspiration. Hence the word was formerly followed by *into*.

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things. *Hooker*

It is now followed by *on* or *with*.—2. In *a general sense*, influence denotes power whose operation is invisible and known only by its effects, or a power whose cause and operation are unseen. — 3. The power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial; as, the *influence* of the planets on the birth and fortunes of men; *an exploded doctrine of astrology*.—4. Moral power; power of truth operating on the mind, rational faculties, or will, in persuading or dissuading; as, the *influence* of motives, of arguments, or of prayer We say, arguments had no *influence on* the jury. The magistrate is not popular; he has no *influence with* the people; or he has great *influence with* the prince.—5. Physical power, power that affects natural bodies by unseen operation; as, the rays of the sun have an *influence* in whitening cloth, and in giving a green colour to vegetables.—6 Power acting on sensibility; as, the *influence* of love or pity in sympathy. —7. Spiritual power, or the immediate power of God on the mind; as, divine *influence*; the *influences* of the Holy Spirit.

IN'FLUENCE, *v. t.* To move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect.

These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo*, as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere *Newton*

2. To move by moral power; to act on and affect, as the mind or will, in persuading or dissuading; to induce. Men are *influenced* by motives of interest or pleasure. An orator may *influence* the people to take arms, or to abandon an enterprise.—3. To move, as the passions; as, to *influence* one by pity.—4 To lead or direct. This revelation is sufficient to *influence* our faith and practice.

IN'FLUENCED, *pp* Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced

IN'FLUENCING, *ppr.* Moving; affecting; inducing.

IN'FLUENCING, *n* Act of inciting, moving, or inducing

IN'FLUENT, *a.* Flowing in. [*Lit. us.*]

INFLUEN'TIAL, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind. It is particularly used to express the operation of moral causes.—*Influential characters*, persons who possess the power of inclining or controlling the minds of others.

INFLUEN'TIALLY, *adv.* By means of influence, so as to incline, move, or direct.

INFLUEN'ZA, *n.* [It. *influenza*, influence.] An epidemic catarrh which has in various times spread more rapidly and extensively than any other disorder, and this universality of its attacks, together with the greater severity of its symptoms, principally distinguishes it from common catarrh. It attacks all ages and conditions of life, but is seldom fatal, except to the aged, or to those previously suffering, or having a tendency to pulmonary disease. The epidemics of 1831-2, and of 1836-7, are fresh in our memories, and were nearly universal throughout the civilized world.

IN'FLUX, *n.* [L. *influxus*, *influo*; *in* and *fluo*, to flow.] 1. The act of flowing in; as, an *influx* of light or other fluid.—2 Infusion; intromission.

The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale*

3.† Influence; power.—4. A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance; as, a great *influx* of goods into a country, or an *influx* of gold and silver.

INFLUX'ION, *n.* Infusion; intromission.

INFLUX'IOUS,† *a.* Influential.

INFLUX'IVE, *a.* Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in.

INFŌLD, *v. t.* [*in* and *fold*] To involve; to wrap up or inwrap; to inclose.

Infold his limbs in bands *Blackmore*.

2 To clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Noble Banco, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shak*

INFŌLDED, *pp.* Involved; inwrapped; inclosed; embraced.

INFŌLDING, *ppr.* Involving; wrapping up; clasping.

INFŌLDMENT, *n* Act of infolding; state of being infolded

INFŌ'LIATE, *v t* [*in* and *folium*, a leaf.] To cover or overspread with leaves [*Not mu. us.*]

INFORM', *v. t.* [Fr *informer*, L *informo*, to shape; *in* and *formo*, *forma*, form] Properly, to give form or shape to, but in this sense not used 1. To animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers.

Let others better mould the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass *Dryden*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior*.

Breathes in our soul, *informs* our vital part *Pope*

[*This use is chiefly or wholly poetical*] —2. To instruct; to tell to; to acquaint; to communicate knowledge to; to make known to by word or writing: usually followed by *of*. Before we judge, we should be well *informed of* the facts relating to the case A messenger arrived and *informed* the commander *of* the state of the troops Letters from the Continent *inform* us *of* the commencement of hostilities between the Persians and Turks —3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul; Acts xxiv

In this application the verb is usually intransitive; as, A. *informed* against B.

INFORM', *v. i.* To give intelligence.

He might either teach in the same manner, or *inform* how he had been taught. *Monthly Rev.*

To inform against, to communicate facts by way of accusation; to give intelligence of a breach of law. Two persons came to the magistrate, and *informed against* A.

INFORM', *a.* [L. *informis*.] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

INFORM'AL, *a.* [*in* and *formal*.] Not in the regular or usual form; as, an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings.—2. Not in the usual manner; not according to custom; as, an *informal* visit.—3. Not with the official forms; as, the secretary made to the envoy an *informal* communication.

INFORMAL'ITY, *n.* [from *informal*.] Want of regular or customary form. The *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

INFORM'ALLY, *adv.* In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.

INFORM'ANT, *n.* One who informs, or gives intelligence — 2 One who offers an accusation. [*See* INFORMER, which is generally used]

In forma pauperis. [L.] In *English law*, a person is said to sue as a pauper, or *in forma pauperis*, when he takes advantage of the statute 11 Hen. VII. c. 12, swearing himself not to be worth five pounds; in which case he is entitled to have original writs and subpœnas gratis, and attorney and counsel assigned him without fee, and is excused from paying costs when plaintiff. [*See* POOR'S ROLL]

INFORMA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *informatio*.] 1. Intelligence; notice; news or advice communicated by word or writing. We received *information* of the capture of the ship by an arrival at Falmouth. The *information* by the messenger is confirmed by letters —2. Knowledge derived from reading or instruction.

He should get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift*.

3. Knowledge derived from the senses or from the operation of the intellectual faculties.

The active *informations* of the intellect. *South*.

4. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court. An *information* is the accusation of a common informer or of a private person; the accusation of a grand jury is called an *indictment* or a *presentment*. Under the old form of the Court of Session, an *information* was a written argument ordered by the lord ordinary, when he took a cause to report to the inner-house. The analogous pleading, according to the present practice, is called a *case*.

INFORM'ATIVE, *a.* Having power to animate.

INFORM'ED, *pp* Told; instructed; made acquainted; animated —2 † *a.* Not formed, or imperfectly formed.

INFOR'MED STARS [L. *informes stellæ*.] In *astr.*, stars not included in any of the constellations

INFORM'ER, *n* One who animates, informs, or gives intelligence.—2. One who communicates, or whose duty it is to communicate to a magistrate a

knowledge of the violations of law, and bring the offenders to trial.

INFORM'IDABLE, *a.* [*in* and *formidable.*] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Foe not *informidable.* *Milton.*

INFORM'ING, *ppr.* Giving notice or intelligence; telling.—2. Communicating facts by way of accusation.—*Informing officer*, is an officer whose duty it is to inform against persons for breaches of law, as an attorney-general, a sheriff, constable, or grand juror. A *common informer* is any person who informs against another.

INFORM'ITY, *n.* [L. *informis.*] Want of regular form; shapelessness.

INFORM'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *informe;* L. *informis.*] Of no regular form or figure; shapeless.

In foro conscientiæ. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.

INFOR'TUNATE, *a.* [L. *infortunatus.*] Unlucky; unfortunate. [The latter is commonly used.]

INFOR'TUNATELY,† *adv.* Unfortunately.

INFOR'TUNE,† *n.* Misfortune.

INFRACT', *v. t.* [L. *infractus*, from *infringo; in* and *frango*, to break.] To break; to violate. [This is synonymous with *infringe;* it is an unnecessary word and little used.]

INFRACT'ED, *pp.* Broken.

INFRAC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *infractio. See* INFRACT.] The act of breaking; breach; violation; non-observance; as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, agreement, or law.

INFRACT'OR, *n.* One that violates an agreement, &c.

INFRA'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant.

INFRALAPSA'RIAN, *a.* Subsequent to the apostasy of Adam. As a noun, opposed to supralapsarian.

INFRAMUND'ANE, *a.* [L. *infra*, below, and *mundanus, mundus*, the world.] Lying or being beneath the world.

INFRAN'GIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *frangible*] 1. Not to be broken or separated into parts; as, *infrangible* atoms.—2. Not to be violated.

INFRE'QUENCE, } *n.* [L. *infrequentia.*] Uncommonness; rareness; the state of rarely occurring.
INFRE'QUENCY, }

INFRE'QUENT, *a.* [L. *infrequens; in* and *frequens*, frequent.] Rare; uncommon; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent.

INFREQUENT',† *v. t.* Not to frequent; to desert.

INFRE'QUENTLY, *adv.* Not frequently.

INFRIG'IDATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *frigidus*, cold.] To chill; to make cold. [*Lit. us.*]

INFRIGIDA'TION, *n* The act of making cold.

INFRINGE, *v. t.* (infrinj'.) [L. *infringo; in* and *frango*, to break. *See* BREAK.] 1. To break, as contracts; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfilment or neglect of performance. A prince or a private person *infringes* an agreement or covenant, by neglecting to perform its conditions, as well as by doing what is stipulated not to be done.—2. To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfil or obey; as, to *infringe* a law.—3. To destroy or hinder; as, to *infringe* efficacy.

INFRING'ED, *pp.* Broken; violated; transgressed.

INFRINGEMENT, *n.* (infrinj'ment.) Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfilment; as, the *infringement* of a treaty, compact, or other agreement; the *infringement* of a law or constitution.

INFRING'ER, *n.* One who violates; a violator.

INFRING'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; violating; transgressing; failing to observe or fulfil.

INFRU'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; careless; extravagant.

INFRUGIF'EROUS, *a.* Not bearing fruit.

IN'FUCATE, *v t.* [L. *infuco; in* and *fuco*, to paint.] To stain; to paint; to daub.

INFUMED, *a.* [L. *infumatus.*] Dried in smoke.

INFUNDIB'ULAR, *a.* Having the form of a tunnel.

INFUNDIB'ULIFORM, *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, and *form.*] In *bot.*, having the shape of a funnel, as the corol of a flower; monopetalous, having an inversely conical border rising from a tube.


Infundibuliform corolla (Stramonium)

INFU'RIATE, *a* [L. *in* and *furiatus*, from *furia*, fury.] Enraged; mad; raging.

INFU'RIATE, *v. t.* To render furious or mad; to enrage.

INFU'RIATED, *pp* Rendered furious or mad

INFU'RIATING, *ppr.* Rendering furious.

INFUS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *infuscatus, infusco*, to make black; *in* and *fusco, fuscus*, dark.] To darken; to make black.

INFUSCA'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or blackening.

INFUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *infuser*, from L. *infusus, infundo*, to pour in; *in* and *fundo*, to pour.] 1. To pour in, as a liquid.

That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse.* *Denham.*

2. To instil, as principles or qualities

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son, which himself never possessed? *Swift.*

3. To pour in or instil, as into the mind. *Infuse* into young minds a noble ardour.—4. To introduce; as, to *infuse* Gallicisms into a composition.—5.† To inspire with; as, to *infuse* the breast with magnanimity.—6 To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.

One scruple of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water *Coxe.*

7.† To make an infusion with an ingredient.

INFUSE,† *n.* Infusion.

INFUSED, *pp.* Poured in; instilled; steeped.

INFUSER, *n.* One who infuses.

INFUSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *infusible.*] The capacity of being infused or poured in.—2. The incapacity of being fused or dissolved.

INFU'SIBLE, *a.* [from the verb.] That may be infused. Good principles are *infusible* into the minds of youth.

INFU'SIBLE, *a.* [*in*, not, and *fusible*, from *fuse.*] Not fusible; incapable of fusion; that cannot be dissolved or melted.

The best crucibles are made of Limoges earth, which seems absolutely *infusible.* *Lavoisier.*

INFU'SING, *ppr.* Pouring in; instilling; steeping.

INFU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The act of pouring in or instilling; instillation; as, the *infusion* of good principles into the mind; the *infusion* of ardour or zeal.—2. Suggestion; whisper.

His folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. In *phar*, the process of steeping in liquor, an operation by which the medicinal qualities of plants may be extracted by a liquor without boiling.—4. The liquor in which plants are steeped, and which is impregnated with their virtues or qualities.

INFU'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of infusion.

INFUSO'RIA, *n.* [L.] Minute and usually microscopic gelatinous animals, inhabiting water and various other liquors. The infusoria, or infusory animalcules, have been divided into two orders, the *rotifera* and *homogenea.* The first comprises many genera. The most remarkable genus of the second is the *proteus.* It is not possible to assign to the animalcules of this genus any determinate form; their figure changes momentarily, sometimes rounded; sometimes divided. The bodies of the infusoria are for the most part gelatinous. When we place a drop of any decayed infusion of animal or vegetable matter under a powerful microscope, we discover in that drop various forms of living beings; some of a rounded and some of a lengthened form, and some exhibiting ramifications shooting in all directions; but all apparently of a soft, transparent, gelatinous, and almost homogeneous texture These beings constitute the lowest form of animals with which we are at present acquainted Animalcules are found so exceedingly minute, that nearly five hundred millions are contained in a single drop of water. They have an internal structure resembling that of the higher animals, exhibiting muscles, intestines, teeth, different kinds of glands, eyes, nerves, male and female organs of reproduction. Their powers of reproduction are so great, that from one individual a million were produced in ten days; on the eleventh day, four millions, on the twelfth, sixteen millions. Ehrenberg has described and figured more than five hundred species of animalcules; he has found them in fog, in rain, and in snow.

INFU'SORY, *a.* Relating to the Infusoria. This word is used also as a noun.

ING, in Saxon, signifies a pasture or meadow, Goth. *winga.* [*See* ENGLISH.]

INGANNA'TION,† *n.* [It. *ingannare*, to cheat.] Cheat; fraud.

IN'GATE,† *n.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; passage in.

INGATH'ERING, *n.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest; as, the feast of *ingathering;* Ex. xxiii.

INGEL'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *gelable.*] That cannot be congealed.

INGEM'INATE, *a.* [L. *ingeminatus.*] Redoubled.

INGEM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingemino; in* and *gemino.*] To double or repeat.

INĠEM'INATED, *pp.* Doubled.
INĠEM'INATING, *ppr.* Doubling.
INĠEMINA'TION, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.
INĠEN'DER. *See* ENGENDER.
INĠENERABIL'ITY, *n.* [infra.] Incapacity of being engendered.
INĠEN'ERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] That cannot be engendered or produced.
INĠEN'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingenero; in* and *genero*, to generate.] To generate or produce within.
INĠEN'ERATE, *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred; as, *ingenerate* powers of body.
INĠEN'ERATED, *pp.* Produced within.
Noble habits *ingenerated* in the soul. *Hale*
INĠEN'ERATING, *ppr.* Generating or producing within.
INĠE'NIOUS, *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, from *ingenium; in* and *genius, geno, gigno*, to beget, Gr. γινομαι]. 1. Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; hence, skilful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas; as, an *ingenious* author; an *ingenious* mechanic.
The more *ingenious* men are, the more apt are they to trouble themselves. *Temple*
2. Proceeding from genius or ingenuity, of curious design, structure, or mechanism; as, an *ingenious* performance of any kind; an *ingenious* scheme or plan; an *ingenious* model or machine: *ingenious* fabric; *ingenious* contrivance. —3. Witty; well formed; well adapted, as, an *ingenious* reply.—4.† Mental: intellectual.
INĠE'NIOUSLY, *adv.* With ingenuity, with readiness in contrivance, with skill.
INĠE'NIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity; *used of persons.*—2 Curiousness of design or mechanism, *used of things.*
INĠEN'ITE, *a.* [L. *ingenitus; in* and *genitus*, born.] Innate; inborn; inbred; native; ingenerate.
INĠENU'ITY, *n.* [Fr *ingénuité.*] 1. The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill; *used of persons.* How many machines for saving labour, has the *ingenuity* of men devised and constructed.—2. Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity; as, the *ingenuity* of a plan or of mechanism.—3 Openness of heart; fairness; candour. [This sense of the word was formerly common, and is found in good authors down to the age of Locke, and even later; but it is now wholly obsolete. In lieu of it, *ingenuousness* is used]
INĠEN'UOUS, *a.* [L. *ingenuus.*] 1 Open; frank; fair; candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; *used of persons or things* We speak of an *ingenuous* mind; an *ingenuous* man; an *ingenuous* declaration or confession.—2. Noble; generous; as, an *ingenuous* ardour or zeal; *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood.—3 Of honourable extraction; freeborn; as, *ingenuous* blood or birth.
INĠEN'UOUSLY, *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation.
INĠEN'UOUSNESS, *n.* Openness of heart; frankness; fairness; freedom from reserve or dissimulation; as, to confess our faults with *ingenuousness* —2. Fairness; candidness; as, the *ingenuousness* of a confession.
IN'ĠENY,† *n.* Wit; ingenuity.
INĠEST', *v. t.* [L. *ingestus; from ingero; in* and *gero*, to bear.] To throw into the stomach. [*Lit. us.*]
INĠES'TION, *n.* The act of throwing into the stomach; as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food.
IN'GLE, *n.* [Qu. L. *igniculus, ignis.*] 1.† Flame; blaze.—2. In *Scottish*, a fire, or fireplace.
INGLO'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *inglorius; in* and *gloria.*] 1. Not glorious; not bringing honour or glory; not accompanied with fame or celebrity; as an *inglorious* life of ease.—2. Shameful; disgraceful. He charged his troops with *inglorious* flight.
INGLO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With want of glory; dishonourably; with shame.
INGLO'RIOUSNESS, *n* State of being inglorious, or without celebrity.
INGLU'VIES, *n.* [L.] Gluttony. In *ornithol.*, the crop, craw, or gorge of birds.
IN'GOT, *n.* [Fr. *lingot.* Qu. L. *lingua.*] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal. The term is chiefly applied to the small bars of gold and silver, intended either for coining or for exportation to foreign countries.
INGRÄFT, *v. t.* [*in* and *graff.* The original word is *ingraff* or *graff*, but it is corrupted beyond recovery.] 1. To insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation, as, to *ingraft* the scion of an apple-tree on a pear-tree, as its stock, to *ingraft* a peach on a plum.—2. To propagate by incision. -3 To plant or introduce some thing foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation.
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name Upon our stock *Dryden.*
4 To set or fix deep and firm.
Ingrafted love he bears to Cesar. *Shak.*
INGRÄFTED, *pp.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep.
INGRÄFTING, *ppr.* Inserting, as scions in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep.
INGRÄFTMENT, *n.* The act of ingrafting.—2. The thing ingrafted.
INGRÄILED. In *her.* [*See* ENGRAILED.]
IN'GRAIN, *v t.* [*in* and *grain.*] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.
INGRAIN, *adj.* Of a deep dye. [*Used, as a familiar figure, in the single phrase*, a rogue ingrain, *or* ingrained; *that is*, imbued with villany to the core.]
IN'GRAINED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain or in the raw material; as, *ingrained* carpets
IN'GRAINING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the raw material.
INGRAP'PLED, *a.* Grappled, seized on; entwined.
IN'GRATE, } *a* [L. *ingratus; in*
INGRÄTEFUL, } and *gratus;* F. *ingrat.*] 1. Ungrateful, unthankful, not having feelings of kindness for a favour received.—2. Unpleasing to the sense.
He gives no *ingrateful* food *Milton.*
IN'GRATE, *n.* [Fr. *ingrat,*] An ungrateful person.
INGRÄTEFULLY, *adv.* Ungratefully.
INGRÄTEFULNESS, *n.* Ungratefulness.
INGRATE'LY, *adv.* Ungratefully.
INGRA'TIATE, *v. t.* (ingra'shate.) [It. *ingrazianarsi;* L. *in* and *gratia*, favour.] 1. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence, or kindness. It is always used as a reciprocal verb, and followed by *with*, before the person whose favour is sought. Ministers and courtiers *ingratiate* themselves *with* their sovereign. Demagogues *ingratiate* themselves *with* the populace.—2. To recommend; to render easy; *used of things.*
INGRA'TIATED, *pp.* Commended one's self to another's favour.
INGRA'TIATING, *ppr.* Commending one's self to the favour of another.
INGRA'TIATING, *n.* The act of commending one's self to another's favour.
INGRAT'ITUDE, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *gratitude.*] 1. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favours received; insensibility to favours, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness. No man will own himself guilty of *ingratitude.*
Ingratitude is abhorred by God and man. *L'Estrange.*
2. Retribution of evil for good.
Nor was it with *ingratitude* returned. *Dryden.*
INGRÄVE,† *v. t.* To bury.
INGRAV'IDATE, *v. t.* [L. *gravidus.*] To impregnate.
INGRAV'IDATED, *pp.* Impregnated.
INGRAV'IDATING, *ppr.* Impregnating.
INGRAVIDA'TION, *n.* The state of being pregnant.
INGREÄT,† *v. t.* To make great.
INGRE'DIENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ingrediens*, entering into; *ingredior; in* and *gradior. See* GRADE.] That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture. It is particularly applied to the simples in medicinal compositions, but admits of a very general application. We say, an ointment or a decoction is composed of certain *ingredients;* and Addison wondered that learning was not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune.
IN'GRESS, *n.* [L. *ingressus, ingredior*, supra.] 1. Entrance; as, the *ingress* of air into the lungs. It is particularly applied to the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c. —2. Power of entrance; means of entering All *ingress* was prohibited.
INGRES'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ingressio, ingredior.*] The act of entering; entrance.
INGROSS. [*See* ENGROSS.]
INGUÄNA, *n.* A species of lizard.
IN'GUINAL, *a.* [from L. *inguen*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin; as, an *inguinal* tumour.
INGULF', *v. t.* [*in* and *gulf.*] To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool.—2. To cast into a gulf.
INGULF'ED, *pp.* Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep: cast into a gulf.
INGULF'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool, or vast deep.
INGULF'MENT, *n.* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.
INGUR'ĠITATE, *v. t.* [L. *ingurgito; in* and *gurges*, a gulf.] To swallow greedily or in great quantity.
INGUR'ĠITATE, *v. i.* To drink largely; to swill.
INGUR'ĠITATED, *pp.* Swallowed greedily.

INGURGITA'TION, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.

INGUST'ABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *gusto*, to taste.] That cannot be tasted. [*Lit us.*]

INHAB'ILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inhabilis; in* and *habilis*, apt, fit.] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient; as, *inhabile* matter.—2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; *used of persons.* [*Lit. us* | *See* UNABLE.

INHABIL'ITY, *n* [from *inhabile.*] Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill [*Lit us.* *See* INABILITY]

INHAB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *inhabito; in* and *habito*, to dwell] To live or dwell in, to occupy as a place of settled residence Wild beasts *inhabit* the forest; fishes *inhabit* the ocean, lakes, and rivers, men *inhabit* cities and houses.

Thus saith the high and lofty One, that *inhabiteth* eternity, Is. lvii.

INHAB'IT, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.

They say wild beasts *inhabit* here. *Waller.*

INHAB'ITABLE, *a.* [from *inhabit.*] Habitable; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. The stars may be *inhabitable* worlds. Some regions of the earth are not *inhabitable*, by reason of cold or sterility. A building may be too old and decayed to be *inhabitable*.—2.† Not habitable. [Fr. *inhabitable;* L. *inhabitabilis.*]

INHAB'ITANCE, *n.* Residence of dwellers. [*Lit. us*]

INHAB'ITANCY, *n.* Residence; habitancy; permanent residence in a town, city, or parish; or the domiciliation which the law requires to entitle a pauper to demand support from the town, city, or parish in which he lives

INHAB'ITANT, *n.* A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as the *inhabitant* of a house or cottage; the *inhabitants* of a town, city, county, or state. So brute animals are *inhabitants* of the regions to which their natures are adapted; and we speak of spiritual beings, as *inhabitants* of heaven. In *English law*, the term *inhabitant* is used in various technical senses. Thus a person having lands or tenements in his own possession, is an inhabitant for the purpose of repair of bridges, wherever he may reside; but for purposes of personal services, the *inhabitant* must necessarily be a resident. For the purpose of the poor rate, the word means a person residing permanently, and sleeping in the parish [*See under* POOR.] Where the right of voting is in *inhabitant* householders, it is generally understood that an inhabitant is one who keeps a house in his own occupation, either personally residing in it, or having it occupied by servants and ready for his residence, he having what is termed the *animus revertendi*, or intention to return.

INHABITA'TION, *n.* The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited.—2. Abode; place of dwelling.—3 Population; whole mass of inhabitants. [*This word is little used.*]

INHAB'ITED, *pp.* Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.

INHAB'ITER, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.

INHAB'ITING, *ppr.* Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.

INHAB'ITRESS, *n.* A female inhabitant.

INHALA'TION, *n.* The drawing in of fumes and vapours along with the breath, as steam or the vapour of warm water, tar-vapour, &c.

INHALE, *v. t.* [L. *inhalo; in* and *halo*, to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; as, to *inhale* air; opposed to *exhale* and *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

INHALED, *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.

INHALER, *n.* One who inhales.—2. In *med.*, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, or other vapours; and sometimes particular gases, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints.

INHALING, *ppr.* Drawing into the lungs; breathing.

INHARMON'IC, **INHARMON'ICAL**, *a.* Unharmonious; discordant.—*Inharmonical relation*, in *music*, that in which a dissonant sound is introduced.

INHARMO'NIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *harmonious*] Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant.

INHARMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

INHARMONY, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

IN'HAULER, *n.* In *ships*, a rope employed to haul in the jib-boom.

INHELD', *pp.* Contained in itself.

INHERE, *v. i.* [L. *inhæreo; in* and *hæreo*, to hang.] To exist or be fixed in something else; as, colours *inhere* in cloth; a dart *inheres* in the flesh.

INHERENCE, or **INHE'RENCY**, *n* Existence in something; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

INHERENT, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

Inherent baseness. *Shak*

2. Innate; naturally pertaining to; as, the *inherent* qualities of the magnet; the *inherent* right of men to life, liberty, and protection.

INHERENTLY, *adv.* By inherence.

INHERING, *ppr.* Existing or fixed in something else.

INHER'IT, *v. t.* [Sp. *heredar;* It *ereditare;* F *hériter;* from L. *hæres*, an heir. *See* HEIR.] 1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession, as the representative of the former possessor; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease. The heir *inherits* the lands or real estate of his father; the eldest son of the nobleman *inherits* his father's title, and the eldest son of a king *inherits* the crown.—2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. The son *inherits* the virtues of his father; the daughter *inherits* the temper of her mother, and children often *inherit* the constitutional infirmities of their parents.—3. To possess; to enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift or divine appropriation; as, to *inherit* everlasting life; to *inherit* the promises.

That thou mayest live, and *inherit* the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee; Deut. xvi

The meek shall *inherit* the earth; Matth. v.

INHER'IT, *v i.* To take or have possession of property.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house; Judges xi.

INHERITABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs.

INHER'ITABLE, *a.* That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as, an *inheritable* estate or title.—2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child; as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.—3 Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

By attainder...the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable*. *Blackstone.*

INHER'ITABLY, *adv.* By inheritance.

INHER'ITANCE, *n.* An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession or in course of law; or an estate which the law casts on a child or other person, as the representative of the deceased ancestor. An estate, or real property which a man has to himself and heirs, or the heirs of his body, &c., is termed a *freehold of inheritance*.—2. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir; as, the heir received the estate by *inheritance*.—3. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said, Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? Gen. xxxi.

4. An estate given or possessed by donation or divine appropriation; Num. xxvi.—5. That which is possessed or enjoyed.

Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine *inheritance;* Ps. ii.

INHER'ITED, *pp* Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.

INHER'ITING, *ppr.* Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.

INHER'ITOR, *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

INHER'ITRESS,† **INHER'ITRIX**, *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

INHER'ITRICE,† *n.* An heiress.

INHERSE, *v t.* (inhers'.) [*in* and *herse.*] To inclose in a funeral monument.

INHE'SION, *n* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *inhæsio*, *inhæreo.*] Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.

INHIA'TION,† *n.* [L. *inhiatio.*] A gaping after; eager desire.

INHIB'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhiber;* L. *inhibeo; in* and *habeo*, to hold, properly to rush or drive.] 1. To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress.

Their motions also are excited or *inhibited*...by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation at the Dissolution so much as to mention a parliament *Clarendon.*

INHIB'ITED, *pp.* Restrained; forbid.

INHIB'ITING, *ppr.* Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.

INHIBI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inhibitio.*] 1. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.—2 In *law*, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from farther proceedings in a cause depending before him; commonly, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal. In *Scots law*, a writ passing under the signet, whereby the debtor or party inhibited, is prohibited from contracting any debt, which may

become a burden on his heritable property, or whereby his heritage may be attached or alienated to the prejudice of the inhibiter's debt. — *Inhibition against a wife*, a diligence intended to notify to the public that the wife's legal *præpositura* over the domestic affairs has ceased; so that she may no longer have it in her power to burden her husband with the expense of domestic furnishings, usually falling within the wife's province.— *Inhibition of tithes*, a writ issuing either under the signet, or from the commissary court, by which the titular of teinds is enabled to interrupt the possession of a tenant, of the teinds possessing by tacit relocation.

INHIB'ITORY, *a.* Prohibitory.

INHOLD, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. inheld* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself. [*Lit. us.*]

INHOLDER,† *n.* An inhabitant.

INHOOP', *v. t.* [*in* and *hoop.*] To confine or inclose in any place.

INHOOP'ED, *pp.* Confined or inclosed.

INHOS'PITABLE, *a.* [*in* and *hospitable*] 1. Not hospitable, not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; declining to entertain guests, or entertaining them with reluctance; as, an *inhospitable* person or people. — 2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence, or shelter to strangers, as, *inhospitable* deserts or rocks.

INHOS'PITABLENESS, } *n.* Want of
INHOSPITAL'ITY, } hospitality or kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward.

INHOS'PITABLY, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers.

INHU'MAN, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain; L. inhumanus, in* and *humanus*, humane] 1 Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel, barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as, an *inhuman* person or people.—2 Marked with cruelty; as, an *inhuman* act.

INHUMAN'ITY, *n* [Fr. *inhumanité*] 1. Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart; *used of persons.*- 2. Cruelty in act; barbarity; *used of actions.*

INHU'MANLY, *adv.* With cruelty; barbarously.

INHU'MATE, } *v t* [Fr. *inhumer*, L *in-*
INHUME, } *humo, humo*, to bury] 1. To bury; to inter, to deposit in the earth, as a dead body. --2. To digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth

INHUMA'TION, *n.* The act of burying; interment.—2. In *chem*, a method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth, or a like substance.

INHUMED, *pp.* Buried; interred

INHUMING, *ppr* Burying, interring

INIMAG'INABLE, *a.* Unimaginable, inconceivable.

INIM'ICAL, *a.* [L. *inimicus; in* and *amicus*, a friend] 1. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy; applied to *private* enmity, as *hostile* is to *public.*—2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.

> Savage violences *inimical* to commerce. *Ward*

INIM'ICALLY, *adv.* In an adverse or unfriendly manner.

INIMITABIL'ITY, *n.*[from *inimitable*] The quality of being incapable of imitation.

INIM'ITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inimitabilis; in* and *imitabilis*, from *imitor*, to imitate.] That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; as, *inimitable* beauty or excellence; an *inimitable* description; *inimitable* eloquence.

INIM'ITABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.

> Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

INIQ'UITOUS, *a.* [*See* INIQUITY.] Unjust; wicked; as, an *iniquitous* bargain; an *iniquitous* proceeding. [It is applied to things rather than to persons, but may be applied to persons.]

INIQ'UITY, *n.* [Fr. *iniquité;* L. *iniquitas; in* and *æquitas*, equity.] 1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude; as, the *iniquity* of war; the *iniquity* of the slave trade.—2. Want of rectitude in principle; as, a malicious prosecution originating in the *iniquity* of the author.—3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice.

> Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God; Is lix.

4. Original want of holiness, or depravity.

> I was shapen in *iniquity;* Ps li.

5 A technical expression in *Scots law*, usually applied to the decision of an inferior judge who has decided contrary to law; he is in that case said to have committed *iniquity*.

INIQ'UOUS,† *a.* Unjust.

INIRRITABIL'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *irritability*] The quality of being inirritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement.

INIR'RITABLE, *a* [*in* and *irritable*] Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement.

INIR'RITATIVE, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement; as, an *inirritative* fever.

Inis. An Irish word signifying island, used as a prefix to the names of some islands on the coast of Ireland, and of several towns, situated on lakes or rivers in the same country; as, *Inisfallen, Inishilling*, &c.

INISLE,† *v. t.* (in'ile) [*in* and *isle*] To surround; to encircle.

INI''TIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *initialis, initium*, beginning] 1. Beginning, placed at the beginning; as, the *initial* letters of a name.—2 Beginning; incipient; as, the *initial* symptoms of a disease

INI''TIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name The *initials* of a person's name usually consist of the first letter of his Christian name and the first letter of his surname. In *Scots law*, the initials of a party's name adhibited to a writing are in some cases held equivalent to subscription, but this mode of subscription is inadmissible in the case of a witness.

Initia'lia Testimo'nia. [Lat.] Initiatory testimony, a term in *Scots law*. Before a witness is allowed to be examined in relation to any cause, he is first interrogated in regard to his disposition towards the parties; whether he bears malice or ill-will to either of them; whether he has been instructed what to say, and has undertaken to give his evidence accordingly; whether he has received any bribe or reward for what he is to say, or has been promised any reward. All these must be answered in the negative, before the witness can be allowed to give his evidence in the cause.

INI''TIALLY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.

INI''TIATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *initio*, to enter or begin, from *initum, ineo*, to enter; *in* and *eo*, to go.] 1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by instructing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into the mysteries of Ceres.—2. To introduce into a new state or society; as, to *initiate* one into a club. —3. To instruct; to acquaint with; as, to *initiate* one in the higher branches of mathematics.—4. To begin upon.

INI''TIATE, *v. i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite.

INI''TIATE, *a.* Unpractised.—2. Begun; commenced. A tenant by the courtesy *initiate*, becomes so by the birth of a child, but his estate is not consummate till the death of the wife.

INI''TIATE, *n.* One who is initiated.

INI''TIATED, *pp.* Instructed in the first principles; entered.

INI''TIATING, *ppr.* Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies.

INITIA'TION, *n.* [L. *initiatio.*] 1. The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules, or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into a Christian community.—2. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown —3. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols; as, to *initiate* one into the visible church by baptism.

INI'TIATIVE, *a.* Serving to initiate.

INI'TIATIVE, *n.* [L. *initium*, a beginning.] Power of commencing; power of taking the lead or of originating. In legislative assemblies constituted so as to comprise more than one chamber, or more than one distinct and co-ordinate power, that branch of the legislature to which belongs, of right, the power to propose measures of a particular class is said to have the *initiative* with respect to those measures. Thus, the house of commons have the *initiative* with respect to all propositions for taxing the subject. On the other hand, the lords have, by custom, the *initiative* with regard to some private bills.

INI''TIATORY, *a.* Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.

> Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import cannot exist together. *J. M. Mason.*

INI''TIATORY, *n.* [supra.] Introductory rite.

INI''TION, *n.* A beginning.

INJECT', *v. t.* [L. *injectus, injicio; in* and *jacio*, to throw.] 1. To throw in; to dart in; as, to *inject* any thing into the mouth or stomach.—2. To cast or throw on.

> And mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in or on.

INJECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in or on.

INJEC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *injectio.*] 1. The act of throwing in, particularly that of throwing a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe.—2. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster. Those injections which are thrown into the rectum are called enemata. [*See* ENEMA.]--3. In *anat.*, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some

coloured substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications.

IN'JOIN. *See* ENJOIN.

INJUCUND'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *injucunditas.*] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [*Lit. us.*]

INJU'DICABLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*Lit. us.*]

INJUDI''CIAL, *a.* Not according to the forms of law.

INJUDI''CIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise; as, an *injudicious* person.—2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as, an *injudicious* measure.

INJUDI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* Without judgment; unwisely.

INJUDI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise.

INJUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *injunctio,* from *injungo,* to enjoin; *in* and *jungo,* to join.] 1. A command; order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority.

> For still they knew, and ought t' have still remembered
> The high *injunction,* not to taste that fruit. *Milton.*

2. Urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command.—3. In *law,* a writ or order of the court of chancery, directed to an inferior court, or to parties and their counsel, directing them to stay proceedings, or to do some act, as to put the plaintiff in possession for want of the defendant's appearance, to stay waste or other injury, &c. When the reason for granting an injunction ceases, the injunction is dissolved.

IN'JURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *injure, injurier;* L. *injuria,* injury. *See* INJURY.] 1. To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health.—2. To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate.—3. To slander, tarnish, or impair, as reputation or character.—4. To impair or diminish, as happiness; to annoy.—5. To give pain to; to grieve; as sensibility or feelings.—6. To impair, as the intellect or mind.—7. To hurt or weaken; as, to *injure* a good cause.—8. To impair; to violate; as, to *injure* rights.—9. To make worse; as, great rains *injure* the roads.—10. In *general,* to wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others. A man *injures* his person by wounds, his estate by negligence or extravagance, and his happiness by vices. He *injures* his neighbour by violence to his person, by fraud, by calumny, and by non-fulfilment of his contracts.

IN'JURED, *pp.* Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse.

IN'JURER, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.

IN'JURING, *ppr.* Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse.

INJU'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *injurius;* Fr. *injurieux.*] 1. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the rights of another. That which impairs rights or prevents the enjoyment of them, is *injurious.*—2. Hurtful to the person or health. Violence is *injurious* to the person, as intemperance is to the health.—3. Affecting with damage or loss. Indolence is *injurious* to property.—4. Mischievous; hurtful; as, the *injurious* consequences of sin or folly.—5. Lessening or tarnishing reputation. The very suspicion of cowardice is *injurious* to a soldier's character.—6. Detractory; contumelious; hurting reputation; as, obscure hints, as well as open detraction, are sometimes *injurious* to reputation.—7. In *general,* whatever gives pain to the body or mind, whatever impairs or destroys property or rights, whatever tarnishes reputation, whatever disturbs happiness, whatever retards prosperity or defeats the success of a good cause, is deemed *injurious.*

INJU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

IN'JURY, *n.* [L. *injuria; in* and *jus, juris,* right; Fr. *injure;* Sp. *injuria.*] 1. In *general,* any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation, or goods. That which impairs the soundness of the body or health, or gives pain, is an *injury.* That which impairs the mental faculties, is an *injury.* These *injuries* may be received by a fall or by other violence. Trespass, fraud, and non-fulfilment of covenants and contracts are *injuries* to rights. Slander is an *injury* to reputation, and so is cowardice and vice. Whatever impairs the quality or diminishes the value of goods or property, is an *injury.* We may receive *injury* by misfortune as well as by injustice.—2. Mischief; detriment.

> Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments. *Watts*

3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable, or advantageous. In *Scots law,* an injury is defined to be, any thing said or done with the intention of hurting, and which actually does hurt another in his person, character, or property. It is so called as being an infringement of the natural right which every one has to safety in goods and person. *Injuries* are divided into *verbal* and *real,* the former comprehending wrongs which an individual suffers, in consequence of the words or writings of another; the latter such as are inflicted by deeds.

INJUS'TICE, *n.* [Fr from L. *injustitia; in* and *justitia,* justice.] 1. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due. It has a particular reference to an *unequal* distribution of rights, property, or privileges among persons who have *equal* claims.—2. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.

INK, *n.* [D. *inkt;* Fr. *encre.* Qu. It. *inchiostro,* from *inchiudere,* L. *includo.*] 1. A black liquor or substance used for writing, generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum-arabic. The colouring matter of common writing ink is the tannogallate of iron, which is suspended in water by gum-arabic; a little logwood is generally added to deepen and improve the colour. An excellent ink is obtained as follows:—Take Aleppo galls 6 ounces, sulphate of iron 4 ounces, gum-arabic 4 ounces, water 6 pints. First boil the galls in the water, and then add the other ingredients, and keep the whole in a wooden or glass vessel occasionally shaken. In two months, strain, and pour off the ink into glass bottles to be well corked. To prevent mould, add one grain of corrosive sublimate, or three drops of creosote to each pint of ink. Sulphate of copper is occasionally added to ink, but is rather injurious than otherwise. For copying ink, a little sugar is added, which prevents its drying rapidly and perfectly.—2. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red *ink,* &c.—Red *ink* is a solution of alum coloured with Brazil wood.—3. A pigment.—*Printing ink* is made by boiling linseed oil, and burning it about a minute, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and resin.—*Ink for the rolling press,* is made with linseed oil burnt as above, and mixed with Frankfort black.—*Indian ink* from China, is composed of lampblack, and size or animal glue.—*Sympathetic ink,* a liquor used in writing, which exhibits no colour or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it. Solutions of cobalt thus become blue or green, lemon juice turns brown, and a very dilute sulphuric acid blackens. *Ink* for marking linen, cotton, &c., is made as follows:—Dissolve one drachm of lunar caustic in half an ounce of water, previously thickened with a little sap-green. To use this ink, moisten the part of the fabric to be marked with a weak solution of carbonate of soda thickened with a little gum-arabic and suffer it to dry; then write upon this part with the ink.

INK, *v. t.* To black or daub with ink.

INK'BAG, *n.* A bladder-shaped sac, found in some species of cephalopods, containing a black and viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which, in case of danger from enemies, they are enabled to render the surrounding water opaque and thus to conceal themselves. This fluid is used for drawing.

INK'BLURRED, *a.* Blurred or darkened with ink.

INK'HORN, *n.* [*ink* and *horn;* horns being formerly used for holding ink.] A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person. Inkhorns are made of horn, glass, or stone.—2. A portable case for the instruments of writing.

INK'INESS, *n.* [from *inky.*] The state or quality of being inky.

INK'LE, *n.* Anciently, a particular kind of crewel or worsted, with which ladies worked flowers, &c.—2. A sort of broad linen tape which is principally manufactured at Manchester, and some other towns in Lancashire.

INK'LING, *n.* A hint or whisper; an intimation.—2. Inclination; desire. This is the proper sense of the word: it being from *incline, inclination.*

INKMAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink.

INKNIT', *v. t.* To knit in.

INKNOT, *v. t.* (innot'.) [*in* and *knot.*] To bind as with a knot.

INK'STAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils.

INK'-STONE, *n.* A kind of small round stone of a white, red, gray, yellow, or black colour, containing a quantity of native vitriol or sulphate of iron; used in making ink.

INK'Y, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.—2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.

INLACE, *v. t.* [*in* and *lace.*] To embellish with variegations.

INLACED, *pp.* Embellished with variegations.

INLACING, *ppr.* Embellishing with variegations.

INLAID, *pp.* of *Inlay,—which see.*

IN'LAND, *a.* [*in* and *land.*] Interior; remote from the sea, as an *inland* town. —2. Within land; remote from the ocean; as, an *inland* lake or sea.—3. Carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign; as, *inland* trade or transportation; *inland* navigation.—4. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country; as, an *inland* bill of exchange, distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.

IN'LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country.

IN'LANDER, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

INLAND'ISH, *a.* Denoting something inland; native.

INLAP'IDATE, *v. t.* [*in* and *lapido, lapis,* a stone.] To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [*Lit. us.*]

INLAW', *v. t.* To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLAW'ED, *pp.* Cleared of attainder.

INLAY, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. inlaid.* [*in* and *lay.*] To veneer; to diversify cabinet or other work by laying in and fastening with glue, thin slices or leaves of fine wood, on a ground of common wood. This is used in making compartments.

IN'LAY, or **INLAY,** *n.* Matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying.

INLAYER, *n.* The person who inlays or whose occupation it is to inlay.

INLAYING, *n.* The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, set in a ground of other wood. [*See* MOSAIC.]

IN'LET, *n.* [*in* and *let.*] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. Thus, a window is an *inlet* for light into a house; the senses are the *inlets* of ideas or perceptions into the mind.—2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

In limine. [L.] At the threshold; at the beginning or outset.

INLIST'. *See* ENLIST.

INLOCK', *v. t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another

INLOCK'ED, *pp.* Locked or inclosed within another thing.

In loco. [L.] In the place.

IN'LY, *a.* [*in* and *like.*] Internal; interior; secret.

IN'LY, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart; secretly; as, to be *inly* pleased or grieved.

IN'MATE, *n.* [*in* or *inn* and *mate.*] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, occupying different rooms, but using the same door for passing in and out of the house.—2. A lodger; one who lives with a family, but is not otherwise connected with it than as a lodger.—3. A person under public or private care or cure, or in confinement; as, an *inmate* of an hospital, asylum, prison, workhouse, &c.

IN'MATE, *a.* Admitted as a dweller.

IN'MOST, *a.* [*in* and *most.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

INN, *n.* [Sax. *inn,* probably from the Heb. and Ch. חנה, *chanah,* to dwell or to pitch a tent, whence Ch. חנות, *chanuth,* an inn.] 1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers. In *America* and in *Scotland,* it is often a tavern, where liquors are furnished for travellers and others.

There was no room for them in the *inn;* Luke ii.

2. In *England,* a college of municipal or common law professors and students; formerly, the town-house of a nobleman, bishop, or other distinguished personage, in which he resided when he attended the court.—*Inns of court,* colleges or corporate societies in which students of law reside and once were instructed. The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. Every candidate for the rank of barrister-at-law is obliged to be admitted a member of one of these societies, and to submit to its regulations as a student.—*Inns of Chancery,* colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c.

INN, *v. i.* To take up lodging; to lodge.

INN, *v. t.* To house: to put under cover.

INN'HOLDER, *n.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers; also, a taverner.—2 † An inhabitant.

INN'KEEPER, *n.* [*inn* and *keep.*] An innholder. In *America* and in *Scotland,* the innkeeper is often a tavern keeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper, the inn for furnishing lodgings and provisions being usually united with the tavern for the sale of liquors.

IN'NATE, *a.* [L. *innatus,* from *innascor; in* and *nascor,* to be born.] Inborn; native; natural. *Innate* ideas are such as are supposed to be stamped on the mind, at the moment when existence begins. Mr. Locke has taken great pains to prove that no such ideas exist.—2. In *bot.,* growing upon any thing by one end; as an anther, which is joined by its base to the filament.

IN'NATED, for *Innate,* is not used.

IN'NATELY, *adv.* Naturally.

IN'NATENESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.

INNAV'IGABLE, *a.* [L. *innavigabilis; in* and *navigabilis. See* NAVIGATE.] That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels.

INNAV'IGABLY, *adv.* So as not to be navigable.

IN'NER, *a.* [from *in.*] Interior; farther inward than something else; as, an *inner* chamber; the *inner* court of a temple or palace.—2. Interior; internal; not outward; as, the *inner* man; Eph. iii.—*Inner House,* the name given to the chambers in which the first and second divisions of the Court of Session hold their sittings; applied also to the courts themselves; and used in contradistinction to the Outer House, or hall, in which the Lords Ordinary sit to hear motions and causes. All causes commencing in the regular form, by summons, or by letters of suspension, or advocation, arrive at the Inner House, after passing through the Outer House. — *Inner form,* in *printing,* the chase, or iron frame, and pages in proper order, wedged up, which contains the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 14th, and 15th pages of a sheet in octavo; it invariably contains the second page of a sheet, whatever may be the size of the book. [*See* OUTER FORM.]

IN'NERLY, *adv.* More within.

IN'NERMOST. *a.* Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part; Prov. xviii.

IN'NER PLATE, *n.* In *arch.,* the wall plate in a double-plated roof, which lies nearest the centre of the roof, the other, or *outer* plate, having its side nearer the outer surface of the wall.

IN'NER POST, *n.* In *ship-building,* a piece brought on at the fore-side of the main-post, and generally continued as high as the wing-transom, to seat the other transoms upon.

IN'NER SQUARE, *n.* The edges forming the internal right angle of a carpenter's square.

INNERVA'TION, *n.* [*in* neg., and *nerve.*] 1. A state of weakness.—2. Act of strengthening.

INNERVE, *v. t.* (innerv'.) [*in* and *nerve.*] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen.

INNERV'ED, *pp.* Invigorated.

INNERV'ING, *ppr.* Strengthening.

IN'NING, *n.* The ingathering of grain. —2. A term in cricket, a turn for using the bat.

INN'INGS, *n.* Lands recovered from the sea

IN'NOCENCE, } *n.* [Fr. from L. *innocentia; in* and *noceo,*
IN'NOCENCY, } to hurt] 1. Properly, freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness; as, the *innocence* of a medicine which can do no harm. In this sense, the noun is not obsolete, though less used than the adjective.— 2. In *a moral sense,* freedom from crime, sin, or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity.

Enjoyment left nothing to ask—*Innocence* left nothing to fear. *Johnson.*

3. Freedom from guilt or evil intentions; simplicity of heart; as, the *innocence* of a child —4. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. This is the sense in which the word is most generally used, for perfect *innocence* cannot be predicated of man. A man charged with theft or murder may prove his *innocence.*—5. In the *United States,* the state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband; as, the *innocence* of a cargo, or of any merchandise.

IN'NOCENT, *a.* [Fr from L. *innocens.*] 1. Properly, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious; as, an *innocent* medicine or remedy.—2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. In this general sense, no human being that is a moral agent, can be *innocent.* It is followed by *of.*—3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; as, a man is *innocent of* the crime charged in the indictment —4. Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade.—5. In the *United States,* not contraband; not subject to forfeiture; as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent nation.

IN'NOCENT, *n.* One free from guilt or harm.—2. A natural; an idiot. [*Unusual.*]

IN'NOCENTLY, *adv.* Without harm; without incurring guilt.—2. With simplicity; without evil design.—3. In the *United States,* without incurring a forfeiture or penalty; as, goods *innocently* imported.

IN'NOCENT'S DAY, *n.* In the calendar, a festival celebrated on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the infants murdered by Herod.

INNOC'UOUS, *a.* [L. *innocuus; in* and *noceo*, to hurt.] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent. Certain poisons used as medicines in small quantities, prove not only *innocuous*, but beneficial. It is applied only to *things*; not to *persons*.

INNOC'UOUSLY, *adv.* Without harm; without injurious effects.

INNOC'UOUSNESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects.

INNOM'INABLE, *a.* Not to be named.

INNOM'INATE, *a.* Having no name; anonymous.

INNOMINA'TUM, *a.* [L. *in* priv., and *nomen*, a name, without a name.] In *anat.*, each of the lower bones of the pelvis is called *os innominatum*, because the three bones of which it is originally formed, viz., the *ischium*, *ilium*, and *pubis*, grow together and form one complete bone, which is thus left nameless.

IN'NOVATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *innover*; L. *innovo; in* and *novo*, to make new, *novus*, new.] 1. To change or alter by introducing something new.

> From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

2. To bring in something new.

IN'NOVATE, *v. i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established; with *on*. It is often dangerous to *innovate on* the customs of a nation.

IN'NOVATED, *pp.* Changed by the introduction of something new.

IN'NOVATING, *ppr.* Introducing novelties.

INNOVA'TION, *n.* [from *innovate*.] Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices. *Innovation* is expedient, when it remedies an evil, and safe, when men are prepared to receive it. *Innovation* is often used in an ill sense, for a change that disturbs settled opinions and practices without an equivalent advantage.—2. A technical expression in *Scots law*, signifying the exchange with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another; so as to make the second obligation come in the place of the first, and be the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, both the original obligants remaining the same. In *bot.*, the young shoots of mosses are termed innovations.

IN'NOVATOR, *n.* An introducer of changes.

> Time is the greatest *innovator*. *Bacon.*

2. One who introduces novelties, or who makes changes by introducing something new.

INNOX'IOUS, *a.* [L. *innoxius; in* and *noxius, noceo*, to hurt.] 1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; as, an *innoxious* drug.—2. Not producing evil, harmless in effects.

> *Innoxious* flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads, and on horses' manes. *Digby.*

3. Free from crime; pure; innocent.

INNOX'IOUSLY, *adv.* Harmlessly; without mischief.—2. Without harm suffered.

INNOX'IOUSNESS, *n.* Harmlessness.

> The *innoxiousness* of the small-pox. *Tooke.*

INNUEND'O, *n.* [L. from *innuo*, to nod; *in* and *nuo*.] 1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.

> Mercury...owns it a marriage by *innuendo*. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, a word formerly used in Latin pleadings, and now, in the present English forms, to point out the person or thing meant; as to say, "he *innuendo*" (meaning the plaintiff) "did so and so," or such a thing was meant, where there was previous mention made of another person or thing.

IN'NUENT, *a.* [L. *innuens*.] Significant.

INNUMERABIL'ITY, } *n.* State of **INNU'MERABLENESS,** } being innumerable.

INNU'MERABLE, *a.* [L. *innumerabilis*. *See* NUMBER.] 1. Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated or numbered for multitude.—2. In *a loose sense*, very numerous.

INNU'MERABLY, *adv.* Without number.

INNU'MEROUS, *a.* [L. *innumerus; in* and *numerus*, number.] Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable.

INNUTRI''TION, *n.* [*in* and *nutrition*.] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

INNUTRI''TIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *nutritious*.] Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing.

INNU'TRITIVE, *a.* Not nourishing.

INOBE'DIENCE, *n.* Disobedience; neglect of obedience.

INOBE'DIENT, *a.* Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.

INOBSERV'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *observable*.] That cannot be seen, perceived or observed.

INOBSERV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience.

INOBSERV'ANT, *a.* [*in* and *observant*.] Not taking notice.

INOBSERVA'TION, *n.* Neglect or want of observation.

INOBTRU'SIVE, *a.* Not obtrusive. [*See* UNOBTRUSIVE, which is most used.]

INOBTRU'SIVELY, *adv.* Unobtrusively.

INOBTRU'SIVENESS, *n.* A quality of being not obtrusive.

INOC'CUPATION, *n.* Want of occupation.

INOCERA'MUS, *n.* A mollusc only known in a fossil state, resembling in its general appearance the ostraceæ, but more nearly the genus Gryphæa. Three species are enumerated by De France.

INOC'ULABLE, *a.* That may be inoculated.—2. That may communicate disease by inoculation.

INOC'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *inoculo; in* and *oculus*, the eye.] 1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant; for the purpose of growth on the new stock. All sorts of stone fruit, apples, pears, &c. may be *inoculated*. We *inoculate* the stock with a foreign bud.—2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh; as, to *inoculate* a person with the matter of small-pox or cow-pox. When the latter disease is communicated, it is called *vaccination*.

INOC'ULATE, *v. i.* To propagate by budding; to practise inoculation. The time to *inoculate* is when the buds are formed at the extremities of the same year's shoot, indicating that the spring growth for that season is complete.

INOC'ULATED, *pp.* Budded; as, an *inoculated* stock.—2. Inserted in another stock, as a bud.—3. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.

INOC'ULATING, *ppr.* Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock.—2. Infecting by inoculation.

INOCULA'TION, *n.* [L. *inoculatio*.] 1. The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.—2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh. This practice is limited chiefly to the communication of the small-pox, and of the cow-pox, which is intended as a substitute for it. [*See* VACCINATION.]—*Inoculation of grass lands*, in *agriculture*, a process which consists in preparing the soil, as if it were to be sown down with grass seeds, but, instead of sowing these on the surface, there are distributed over it small fragments of turf taken from the best old pasture land. Grass seeds mixed with clover are then scattered over the surface, and the field is rolled to press down the turf and press in the seeds. The design is to produce a luxuriant crop of grass.

INOC'ULATOR, *n.* A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

INO'DIATE,† *v. t.* [L. *in* and *odium*.] To make hateful.

INO'DORATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *odoratus*.] Having no scent or odour.

INO'DOROUS, *a.* [L. *inodorus; in* and *odour*.] Wanting scent; having no smell.

> The white of an egg is an *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

INOFFENS'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *offensive*.] 1. Giving no offence or provocation; as, an *inoffensive* man; an *inoffensive* answer.—2. Giving no uneasiness or disturbance; as, an *inoffensive* appearance or sight.—3. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

> Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. *Dryden.*

4. Not obstructing; presenting no hinderance.

> From hence a passage broad,
> Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

[*Unusual*.]

INOFFENS'IVELY, *adv.* Without giving offence; without harm; in a manner not to offend.

INOFFENS'IVENESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or the mind.

INOFFI''CIAL, *a.* [*in* and *official*.] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character; as, an *inofficial* communication; *inofficial* intelligence.

INOFFI''CIALLY, *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

INOFFI''CIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *officious*.] Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.

> Suggesting that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the *inofficious* testament. *Blackstone.*

> Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own. *Paley.*

2. Unfit for an office.

> Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep. *B. Jonson.*

3. Not civil or attentive.

INOPERA'TION,† *n.* Agency; influence; production of effects.
INOP'ERATIVE, *a.* [*in* and *operative.*] Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect; as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies.
INOP'INATE,† *a.* [L. *inopinatus.*] Unexpected.
INOPPORTUNE, *a.* [L. *inopportunus.* *See* OPPORTUNE.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable.
INOPPORTUNELY, *adv.* Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.
INOPPRESS'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *oppressive.*] Not oppressive; not burdensome.
INOP'ULENT, *a.* [*in* and *opulent.*] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.
INOR'DINACY, *n.* [from *inordinate.*] Deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; disorder; excess. or want of moderation; as, the *inordinacy* of desire or other passion.
INOR'DINATE, *a.* [L. *inordinatus; in* and *ordo* order.] Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; as, an *inordinate* love of the world; *inordinate* desire of fame.—*Inordinate proportion* is where there are two ranks of magnitudes or quantities, which are proportionals when taken two and two in a cross order; that is, when the first is to the second of the first rank, as the last but one to the last of the second rank; and the second to the third of the first rank, as the last but two to the last but one of the second rank, and so on; according to Eucl. book v. prop. 23.
INOR'DINATELY, *adv.* Irregularly; excessively; immoderately.
INOR'DINATENESS, *n.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy; intemperance in desire or other passion.
INORDINA'TION, *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule or right.
INORGAN'IC, INORGAN'ICAL, *a.* [*in* and *organic.*] Devoid of organs; not formed with the organs or instruments of life; as, the *inorganic* matter that forms the earth's surface. *Inorganic bodies* are such as have no organs, as minerals. *Inorganic chemistry.* [*See* CHEMISTRY.]
INORGAN'ICALLY, *adv.* Without organs.
INOR'GANIZED, *a.* Not having organic structure; void of organs; as earths, metals, or other minerals.
INOS'CULATE, *v. i.* [L. *in* and *osculatus*, from *osculor*, to kiss.] In *anat.*, to unite by opposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extremities; as, one vein or artery *inosculates* with another; a vein *inosculates* with an artery.
INOS'CULATE, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.
INOS'CULATING, *ppr.* Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels.
INOSCULA'TION, *n.* The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, or by contact and perforation of their sides, by means of which a communication is maintained, and the circulation of fluids is carried on; anastomosy.
In ovo. [L.] In the egg; in infancy.
In perpetuam rei memoriam. [L.] For a perpetual memorial of the affair.
In perpetuum. [L.] To perpetuity; for ever.
In petto. [It. in the breast, L. *in pectore.*] In secret.
In posse. [L.] In possibility of being.
In propria persona. [L.] In one's own person.
IN'QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *enquête;* L. *inquisitio, inquiro; in* and *quæro*, to seek.] 1. Inquisition; judicial inquiry; official examination. In *English law*, an inquiry by a jury of twelve men, impannelled by the sheriff, which is the means of trying or ascertaining any fact in a cause civil or criminal; but the term is usually confined to inquiries before grand juries, which consist of more than twelve, and not exceeding twenty-four, and is always used in the king's (queen's) behalf in criminal, or presumed criminal matters, offences, &c.; as, the grand jury who are sworn at assizes, and sessions, and commissions of the peace, or *oyer* and *terminer*, to inquire into bills presented to them of indictment and other matters, which they may present or notify to the court, the coroner's jury, and the leet jury. *Coroners* hold inquests on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death. For this purpose the coroner of each county is empowered to summon jurymen out of the neighbourhood, and witnesses. [*See* CORONER.] An *inquest* of office is an inquiry made by the king's officer, his sheriff, coroner, or escheator, concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattles. It is made by a jury of no determinate number. —2. A jury.—3. Inquiry; search.
INQUI'ET,† *v. t.* To disturb; to trouble.
INQUIETA'TION,† *n.* Disturbance.
INQUI'ETUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inquietudo; in* and *quies*, rest.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude.
IN'QUINATE, *v. t.* [L. *inquino*, to defile; *in* and Gr. κοινόω, from κοινός, common.] To defile; to pollute; to contaminate. [*Lit. us.*]
INQUINA''TION, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. [*Lit. us.*]
INQUIRABLE, *a* [from *inquire.*] That may be inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.
INQUIRE, *v. i.* [Fr. *enquerir;* L. *inquiro; in* and *quæro*, to seek; Malayan, *charee*, to seek. *See* ACQUIRE.] 1 To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions.

We will call the damsel and *inquire* at her mouth; Gen xxiv.

It has *of* before the person asked. *Inquire of* them, or *of* him. It has *of*, *concerning*, or *after*, before the subject of inquiry.

He sent Hadoram, his son, to king David to *inquire of* his welfare; 1 Chron xviii.

For thou dost not *inquire* wisely *concerning* this; Eccl vii.

When search is to be made for particular knowledge or information, it is followed by *into*. The coroner by jury *inquires into* the cause of a sudden death. When a place or person is sought, or something hid or missing, *for* is commonly used. *Inquire for* one Saul of Tarsus. He was *inquiring for* the house to which he was directed *Inquire for* the cloak that is lost *Inquire for* the right road. Sometimes it is followed by *after*. *Inquire after* the right way. When some general information is sought, this verb is followed by *about;* sometimes by *concerning*. His friends *inquired about* him; they *inquired concerning* his welfare. —2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation. *To inquire into*, to make examination; to seek for particular information. *Inquire into* the time, manner, and place. *Inquire into* all the circumstances of the case.
INQUIRE, *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking; as, he *inquired* the way; but the phrase is elliptical, for *inquire for* the way.
INQUIRED, *pp.* Asked about; sought by asking.
INQUIRENT, *a.* Making inquiry.
INQUIRER, *n.* One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information.
INQUIRING, *ppr.* Seeking for information by asking questions; asking; questioning; interrogating; examining.
INQUIRING, *a.* Given to inquiry; disposed to investigate causes; as, an *inquiring* mind.
INQUIRINGLY, *adv.* By way of inquiry.
INQUI'RY, *n.* [Norm. *enquerre*, from *querer*, to inquire.] 1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation.

The men who were sent from Cornelius, had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate; Acts x.

2. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; examination into facts or principles by proposing and discussing questions, by solving problems, by experiments or other modes; as, physical *inquiries; inquiries* about philosophical knowledge.

The first *inquiry* of a rational being should be, Who made me? the second, Why was I made? who is my Creator and what is his will? *Anon.*

INQUISI''TION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from L. *inquisitio, inquiro. See* INQUIRE.] 1. Inquiry; examination; a searching or search; Ps. ix.—2. In *law*, the verdict of twelve men impannelled by the sheriff, (a petty jury) to inquire of damages in civil actions, where the defendant has suffered judgment by default, and the damages are required to be assessed, also of various other matters where the court requires a particular fact certified, or requires the sheriff to do certain acts in furtherance of its judgment.—*Inquisition* is also synonymous with *inquest*, though the latter is more frequently applied to coroners and grand juries. [*See* CORONER—JURY.]

The justices in eyre had it formerly in charge to make *inquisition* concerning them by a jury of the county. *Blackstone.*

3. Examination; discussion.—4. In *some Catholic countries*, a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics. This court was established in the twelfth century by father Dominic, who was charged by pope Innocent III. with orders to excite Catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics
INQUISI''TIONAL, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry.
INQUISI''TIONARY, *a* Inquisitional.
INQUIS'ITIVE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions; followed by *about* or *after*. He was very *inquisitive about* or *after* news.

Children are usually *inquisitive*.—2. Inclined to seek knowledge by discussion, investigation, or observation; given to research. He possesses an *inquisitive* mind or disposition. We live in an *inquisitive* age.

INQUIS'ITIVE, *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research.

INQUIS'ITIVELY, *adv.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

INQUIS'ITIVENESS, *n.* The disposition to obtain information by questioning others, or by researches into facts, causes, or principles; curiosity to learn what is not known. The works of nature furnish ample matter for the *inquisitiveness* of the human mind.

INQUIS'ITOR, *n.* [L. *See* INQUIRE] One who inquires; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine.—2 A member of the court of inquisition in Popish countries.

INQUISITO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; as, *inquisitorial* power.—2. Pertaining to the papal court of inquisition; as, *inquisitorial* tragedy.

Inquisitorial robes. *Buchanan.*

INQUISITO'RIOUS, *a.* Making strict inquiry.

INRAIL, *v. t* [*in* and *rail.*] To rail in; to enclose with rails.

INRAILED, *pp.* Enclosed with rails.

INRAILING, *ppr.* Enclosing with rails.

IN'ROAD, *n.* [*in* and *road.*] The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or desultory incursion or invasion. The confines of England and Scotland were formerly harassed with frequent *inroads*. The English made *inroads* into Scotland, and the Scots into England, and the country was sometimes desolated.—2. Attack; encroachment

INROLMENT. *See* ENROLMENT.

INSAFETY, *n.* Want of safety. [*Ill*]

INSALU'BRIOUS, *a.* [*in* and *salubrious.*] Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavourable to health; unwholesome; as, an *insalubrious* air or climate.

INSALU'BRITY, *n.* [*in* and *salubrity*] Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness; as, the *insalubrity* of air, water, or climate.

INSAL'UTARY, *a.* [*in* and *salutary.*] Not salutary; not favourable to health or soundness.—2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

INSANABIL'ITY, } *n.* State of being incurable.
INSAN'ABLENESS, }

INSAN'ABLE, *a.* [L. *insanabilis; in* and *sano*, to heal.] Incurable; that cannot be healed.

INSAN'ABLY, *adv.* So as to be incurable.

INSANE, *a.* [L. *insanus; in* and *sanus*, sound.] 1. Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted. [In the sense of making mad, it is little used.]—2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as, an *insane* hospital. [*American.*]

INSANE, *n.* An insane person; as, a hospital for the *insane*.

INSANELY, *adv.* Madly; foolishly; without reason.

INSANENESS, *n* Insanity. [*Not mu. us*]

INSAN'ITY, *n.* The state of being unsound in mind; derangement of intellect; madness. *Insanity* is chiefly used, and the word is applicable to any degree of mental derangement, from slight delirium or wandering, to distraction. It is however rarely used to express slight, temporary delirium, occasioned by fever or accident. The variety of the forms of insanity is almost endless; but they have been collected by writers on the subject, under the following heads: 1. Disorders of the feelings and propensities; 2. Delusions or hallucinations; 3. General derangement of the reasoning faculties; 4. Mixed forms in which some of the preceding are combined; 5. The state of imbecility or fatuity in which other kinds of mental disorder frequently terminate. Some persons are naturally prone to insanity; also a tendency to mental disorders is often observed to prevail in families and to be transmitted from parents to offspring. The chief exciting causes of insanity are, injuries and diseases of the brain, intoxication, insolation, excess in venery, intestinal irritation, and morbid conditions of the uterine system. *Insanity* is rare before the period of puberty. It becomes frequent from the age of fourteen to seventeen, and the liability to the disease increases up to forty.

INSAP'ORY,† *a.* [L. *in* and *sapor*, taste.] Tasteless; wanting flavour.

INSA'TIABLE, *a.* (insa'shable.) [Fr. from L. *insatiabilis; in* and *satio*, to satisfy.] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy; as, an *insatiable* appetite or desire; *insatiable* thirst.

INSA'TIABLENESS, *n.* (insa'shableness.) Greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased

INSA'TIABLY, *adv.* (insa'shably.) With greediness not to be satisfied

INSA'TIATE, *a.* (insa'shate) [L. *insatiatus.*] Not to be satisfied; insatiable; as, *insatiate* thirst.

INSA'TIATELY, *adv.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.

INSATI'ETY, *n.* Insatiableness.

INSATISFAC'TION, *n.* Want of satisfaction.

INSAT'URABLE, *a.* [L. *insaturabilis*, *in* and *satur*, full.] Not to be saturated, filled, or glutted.

INSCI'ENCE, *n.* [*in* and *science.*] Ignorance; want of knowledge.

INSCRI'BABLE, *a.* That may be inscribed.

INSCRI'BABLENESS, *n.* State of being inscribable.

INSCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *inscribo; in* and *scribo*, to write, Eng. to *scrape*. *See* SCRIBE.] 1. To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration; as, to *inscribe* a line or verse on a monument, on a column, or pillar.—2. To imprint on; as, to *inscribe* any thing on the mind or memory —3. To assign or address to; to commend to by a short address, less formal than a dedication; as, to *inscribe* an ode or a book to a prince.—4 To mark with letters, characters, or words; as, to *inscribe* a stone with a name—5. To draw a figure within another, so that all the angles of the figure inscribed touch the angles, sides, or planes of the other figure.

INSCRIBED, *pp.* Written on; engraved; marked; addressed.—*Inscribed figure*, in *geom.*, is one which has all its angles in the sides or periphery of another figure, in which the former is said to be inscribed.

INSCRIBER, *n.* One who inscribes.

INSCRIBING, *ppr.* Writing on; engraving; marking; addressing.

INSCRIP'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inscriptio*. *See* INSCRIBE.] 1. Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line, or sentence written or engraved on a solid substance for duration; as, *inscriptions* on monuments, called epitaphs, on pillars, &c. We do not call by this name, writings on paper or parchment.—2. A title.—3. An address or consignment of a book to a person, as a mark of respect, or an invitation of patronage. It is less formal than a dedication.—4. In *numismatics*, the name given to words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals. The words that run round the rim or are placed on either side of the figure, are termed the *legend*. [*See* NUMISMATICS.]

INSCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Bearing inscription.

INSCROLL, *v. t.* To write on a scroll.

INSCROLLED, *pp.* Written on a scroll.

INSCROLLING, *ppr.* Writing on a scroll.

INSCRUTABIL'ITY, } *n.* The quality of being inscrutable.
INSCRU'TABLENESS, }

INSCRU'TABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inscrutabilis; in* and *scrutor*, to search] 1. Unsearchable; that cannot be searched into and understood by inquiry or study. The designs of the emperor appear to be *inscrutable*.—2. That cannot be penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason. The ways of Providence are often *inscrutable*. Mysteries are *inscrutable*.

INSCRU'TABLY, *adv* In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood. The moral government of an infinite being must often be *inscrutably* dark and mysterious.

INSCULP', *v. t* [L *insculpo; in* and *sculpo*, to engrave.] To engrave; to carve. [*Lit. us.*]

INSCULP'TION, *n.* Inscription. [*Lit. us.*]

INSCULP'TURE, *n.* An engraving; sculpture. [*See* SCULPTURE, which is generally used.]

INSCULP'TURED, *a.* Engraved.

INSEAM, *v t.* [*in* and *seam.*] To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix. [*Poetical*]

INSEAMED, *pp* Impressed with a seam.

INSEAMING, *ppr.* Marking with a seam.

INSEARCH,† *v. t.* (inserch'.) To make search.

INSEC'ABLE, *a.* [L. *insecabilis; in* and *seco*, to cut] That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.

IN'SECT, *n.* [L *insecta*, *plur.*, from *inseco*, to cut in; *in* and *seco*, to cut. This name seems to have been originally given to certain small animals whose bodies appear *cut in*, or almost divided. So in Greek, ἔντομα] 1. In *zool*, a small invertebral animal, breathing by lateral spiracles, and furnished with articulated extremities and movable antennæ. Most insects pass through several states or metamorphoses, as the egg, the larva, the pupa or chrysalis, and the imago or perfect insect. The class of insects, in the Linnæan system, is divided into seven orders, the last of which (*Aptera*) includes the *Crustacea*, which breathe by gills, and the *Arachnides*, which have no antennæ, now forming two distinct classes. [*See* ENTOMOLOGY.] The term *insect* has been applied, but improperly, to other small invertebral animals of the Linnæan

class *Vermes*: an extension of the term which has crept in since the time of Pliny, who thus defines it, in his Nat. Hist. book xi. ch. i.

(Many and sundrie sorts there be of *insects*) and well may they all be called *inserta*; by reason of those cuts and divisions which some have about the necke, others in the breast and belly, the which doe goe round and part the members of the bodie, hanging togither only by a little pipe and fistulous conveyance. *Holland's Translation.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

IN'SECT, *a.* Small; mean; contemptible.

INSECTA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A persecutor. [*Little used.*]

INSECT'ED, *a.* Having the nature of an insect.

INSECT'ILE, *a.* Having the nature of insects.

INSECT'ILE,† *n.* An insect.

INSEC'TION, *n.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.

INSECTIV'ORA, *n.* [L. *insecta*, insects, and *voro*, to devour.] In *Cuvier's arrangement*, a family of animals which lead a subterraneous life, and having grinders studded with conical points. They live principally on insects, and many of them in cold climates pass the winter season in a state of torpidity. The hedgehog and mole are examples.

INSECTIV'OROUS, *a.* [*insect* and L. *voro*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on insects. Many winged animals are *insectivorous*.

INSECTOL'OGER,† *n.* [*insect* and Gr. λογος.] One who studies insects. [*See* ENTOMOLOGIST.]

INSECURE, *a.* [*in* and *secure.*] Not secure; not safe; not confident of safety; *used of persons*. No man can be quiet, when he feels *insecure*.—2. Not safe; not effectually guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss. Goods on the ocean are *insecure*. Hay and grain unhoused are *insecure*. Debts are often *insecure*.

INSECURELY, *adv.* Without security or safety; without certainty.

INSECU'RITY, *n.* [*in* and *security.*] Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety. Seamen in a tempest must be conscious of their *insecurity*.—2. Uncertainty. With what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects to unseen causes.—3. Want of safety; danger; hazard; exposure to destruction or loss; *applied to things*; as, the *insecurity* of a building exposed to fire; the *insecurity* of a debt.

INSECU'TION, *n.* [L. *insecutio.*] Pursuit.

INSEM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *insemino.*] To sow; to inject seed into. [*Lit. us.*]

INSEMINA'TION, *n.* The act of sowing, or of injecting seed into. [*Lit. us.*]

INSENS'ATE, *a.* [Fr. *insensé*; L. *in* and *sensus*, senso.] Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility.

INSENSE,† *v. t.* To instruct; to inform; to make to understand.

INSENSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *insensible.*] Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving. A frozen limb is in a state of *insensibility*, as is an animal body after death.—2. Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion. Not to be moved at the distresses of others denotes an *insensibility* extremely unnatural.—3. Dulness; stupidity; torpor.

INSENS'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. from L. *in* and *sensus*, sense, *sentio*, to feel.] 1. Imperceptible; that cannot be felt or perceived. The motion of the earth is *insensible* to the eye. A plant grows, and the body decays, by *insensible* degrees.

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible*. *Newton.*

2. Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility. An injury to the spine often renders the inferior parts of the body *insensible*.—3. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness. To be *insensible* to the sufferings of our fellow-men is inhuman. To be *insensible* of danger is not always evidence of courage.—4. Dull; stupid; torpid.—5. Void of sense or meaning; as, *insensible* words.—*Insensible heat*, another name for *latent heat*,—*which see*.—*Insensible perspiration*, the invisible vapour that is secreted by the extremities of the cutaneous arteries from the surface of the body, as distinguished from *sensible perspiration*, which is separated so as to be visible in the form of very little drops, adhering to the skin. The uses of the insensible perspiration are, 1. To liberate the blood from superfluous gas, azote, and water; 2. To eliminate the noxious and heterogeneous excrements; 3. To moisten the external surface of the body, lest the epidermis and its nervous papillæ be dried up by the atmospheric air; and 4. To counterbalance the suppressed pulmonary transpiration of the lungs. Insensible perspiration may be rendered visible by holding the hand on cold glass or polished metal, the glass or metal soon becomes dimmed by the condensation of the vapour from the hand. [*See* PERSPIRATION.]

INSENS'IBLENESS, *n.* Inability to perceive; want of sensibility. [*See* INSENSIBILITY, which is generally used.]

INSENS'IBLY, *adv.* Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses.

The hills rise *insensibly*. *Addison.*

2. By slow degrees; gradually. Men often slide *insensibly* into vicious habits.

INSENT'IENT, *a.* [*in* and *sentient.*] Not having perception, or the power of perception.

INSEP'ARABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inseparabilis*; *in* and *separabilis*, *separo*, to separate.] That cannot be separated or disjointed; not to be parted. There is an *inseparable* connection between vice and suffering or punishment. *Inseparable accident*, in *logic*, is that which cannot be separated from the individual it belongs to, though it may from the species.

INSEP'ARABLENESS, } *n.* The quality of being
INSEPARABIL'ITY, } inseparable, or incapable of disjunction. [*The latter word is rarely used.*]

INSEP'ARABLY, *adv.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union.

INSEP'ARATE,† *a.* Not separate.

INSEP'ARATELY,† *adv.* So as not to be separated.

INSERT', *v. t.* [Fr. *insérer*; L. *insero*, *insertum*; *in* and *sero*, to thrust.] Literally, to thrust in; hence, to set in or among; as, to *insert* a scion in a stock; to *insert* a letter, word, or passage in a composition; to *insert* an advertisement or other writing in a printed periodical.

INSERT'ED, *pp.* Set in or among. *Inserted column.* [*See* ENGAGED COLUMN.]

INSERT'ING, *ppr.* Setting in or among.

INSERT'ING, *n.* A setting in.

INSER'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *insertio.*] 1. The act of setting or placing in or among other things; as, the *insertion* of scions in stocks; the *insertion* of words or passages in writings; the *insertion* of notices or essays in a public paper; the *insertion* of vessels, tendons, &c. in other parts of the body.—2. The thing inserted.—3. In *bot.*, a term employed to denote the manner in which one part grows out of another. It originated in the erroneous supposition that bodies which really grow out of each other, were inserted into each other. Thus stamens said to be *inserted* into a calyx, are in reality stamens that adhere



Hypogynous insertion. Epigynous insertion.

to the sides of a calyx.—*Epigynous insertion*, an insertion on the summit of the ovary.—*Hypogynous insertion*, one



Perigynous insertion.

beneath the ovary.—*Perigynous insertion*, an insertion upon the calyx surrounding the ovary.

INSERVE,† *v. t.* [L. *inservio.*] To be of use to an end.

INSERV'IENT, *a.* Conducive; of use to an end.

INSES'SOR, *n.* [L.] One that sits.

INSESSO'RES, *n.* In *ornith.*, the name given by M. Vigors to the *perchers*.

INSET', *v. t.* To infix or implant.

IN'SET, *n.* In *language*, a note within a note.

INSEV'ERABLE, *a.* That cannot be severed.

INSHĀDED, *a.* Marked with different shades.

INSHELL', *v. t.* To hide in a shell.

INSHELL'ED, *pp.* Hid in a shell.

INSHEL'TER, *v. t.* To shelter.

INSHEL'TERED, *pp.* Sheltered.

INSHIP', *v. t.* To ship; to embark.

INSHŌRE, *adv.* Near the shore.

INSHRINE. [*See* ENSHRINE.]

INSICCA'TION, *n.* The act of drying in.

IN'SIDE, *n.* [*in* and *side.*] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to *outside*; as, the *inside* of a church; the *inside* of a letter.

INSID'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *insidior.*] To lie in ambush for.

INSID'IATED, *pp.* Laid in ambush.

INSID'IATING, *ppr.* Lying in ambush.

INSID'IATOR, *n.* One who lies in ambush.

INSID'IOUS, *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, from *insideo*, to lie in wait, *in* and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. Properly, lying in wait; hence, watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; deceitful; sly; treacherous; *used of persons*.—2.

Intended to entrap; as, *insidious* arts.

INSID'IOUSLY, *adv.* With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with malicious artifice or stratagem.

INSID'IOUSNESS, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery.

IN'SIGHT, *n.* (in'site.) [*in* and *sight.*] Sight or view of the interior of any thing; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill.

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence. *Spectator.*

INSIG'NIA, *n.* [L. *plur.*] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour.—2. Marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which any thing is known or distinguished.

INSIGNIF'ICANCE, INSIGNIF'ICANCY, *n.* [*in* and *significance.*] Want of significance or meaning; as, the *insignificance* of words or phrases. —2. Unimportance; want of force or effect; as, the *insignificance* of human art or of ceremonies.—3. Want of weight; meanness.

INSIGNIF'ICANT, *a.* [*in* and *significant.*] Void of signification; destitute of meaning; as, *insignificant* words.—2. Unimportant; answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; as, *insignificant* rites.—3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible; as, an *insignificant* being or fellow.

INSIGNIF'ICANT, *n.* An insignificant, trifling, or worthless thing.

INSIGNIF'ICANTLY, *adv.* Without meaning, as words.—2. Without importance or effect; to no purpose.

INSIGNIF'ICATIVE, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.

INSINCERE, *a.* [L. *insincerus; in* and *sincerus*, sincere.] 1. Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be; dissembling; hypocritical; false; *used of persons;* as, an *insincere* heart.—2. Deceitful; hypocritical; false; *used of things;* as, *insincere* declarations or professions.—3. Not sound.

INSINCERELY, *adv.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

INSINCER'ITY, *n.* Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy; *used of persons.*—2. Deceitfulness; hollowness; *used of things;* as, the *insincerity* of professions.

INSIN'EW, *v. t.* [*in* and *sinew.*] To strengthen; to give vigour to.

INSIN'EWED, *pp.* Strengthened.

INSIN'EWING, *ppr.* Giving vigour to.

INSIN'UANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *insinuans.*] Insinuating; having the power to gain favour. [*Lit. us.*]

INSIN'UATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *insinuer;* L. *insinuo; in* and *sinus*, the bosom, a bay, inlet, or recess.] 1. To introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in. Water *insinuates* itself into the crevices of rocks.—2. To push or work one's self into favour; to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means.

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to suggest by remote allusion.

And all the fictions bards pursue,
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To instil; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

INSIN'UATE, *v. i.* To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly or imperceptibly, as into crevices.—2. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means, or by imperceptible degrees; as, *insinuating* flattery.—3. To wind along.

INSIN'UATED, *pp.* Introduced or conveyed gently, imperceptibly, or by winding into crevices; hinted.

INSIN'UATING, *ppr.* Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting.—2 *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favour and confidence.

INSINUA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *insinuatio.*] 1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices.—2. The act of gaining on favour or affections, by gentle or artful means.—3. The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections.

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

4. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion. Slander may be conveyed by *insinuations.*—*Insinuation of a will*, among *civilians*, is the first production of it, or the leaving it with the registrar in order to its probate.

INSIN'UATIVE, *a.* Stealing on the affections.

INSIN'UATOR, *n.* One who insinuates; one that hints.

INSIP'ID, *a.* [Fr. *insipide;* L. *insipidus; in* and *sapidus, sapio*, to taste.] 1. Tasteless; destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; vapid; as, *insipid* liquor. —2. Wanting spirit, life, or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotions; flat; dull; heavy; as, an *insipid* address; an *insipid* composition.—3. Wanting power to gratify desire; as, *insipid* pleasures.

INSIPID'ITY, INSIP'IDNESS, *n.* [Fr. *insipidité.*] 1. Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue.—2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSIP'IDLY, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment.

INSIP'IENCE, *n.* [L. *insipientia; in* and *sapio*, to be wise.] Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.

INSIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *insister;* L. *insisto; in* and *sisto*, to stand.] 1. Literally, to stand or rest on. [*Rarely used.*]—2. In *geom.*, an angle is said to *insist upon* the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle.—3. To dwell on in discourse; as, to *insist on* a particular topic.—*To insist on*, to press or urge for any thing with immovable firmness; to persist in demands; as, to *insist on* oppressive terms in a treaty; to *insist on* immediate payment of a debt.

INSIST'ED, *pp.* Dwelt on; urged.

INSIST'ENT, *a.* Standing or resting on; as, an *insistent* wall. [*Lit. us.*]

INSIST'ING, *ppr.* Urging; pressing.

INSIST'URE,† *n.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.

INSIT'IENCY, *n.* [L. *in* and *sitio*, to thirst.] Freedom from thirst.

INSI''TION, *n.* [L. *insitio*, from *insitus, insero*, to plant.] The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

INSNARE, *v. t.* [*in* and *snare.*] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means.—2. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit. The flattering tongue is apt to *insnare* the artless youth.—3. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities. [This word is often written *Ensnare*, but *Insnare* is the true orthography.]

INSNARED, *pp.* Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.

INSNARER, *n.* One that insnares.

INSNARING, *ppr.* Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.

INSOBRI'ETY, *n.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Want of sobriety; intemperate; drunkenness.

INSO'CIABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *insociabilis; in* and *sociabilis, socio*, to unite.] 1. Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn.—2. That cannot be joined or connected.

Lime and wood are *insociable.*† *Wotton.*

INSO'CIABLY, *adv.* Unsociably.

IN'SOLATE, *v. t.* [L. *insolo; in* and *sol*, the sun.] To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

IN'SOLATED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.

IN'SOLATING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of sunbeams.

INSOLA'TION, *n.* The act of exposing to the rays of the sun for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c. or for rendering acid, as vinegar, or for promoting some chemical action of one substance on another.—2. A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the living system.—3. A local disease of plants attributable to exposure to too bright a light, which causes an excessively rapid evaporation which kills the part affected

IN'SOLENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *insolentia; in* and *soleo*, to be accustomed.] Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence.

Flown with *insolence* and wine *Milton.*

IN'SOLENCE,† *v. t.* To treat with haughty contempt.

IN'SOLENT, *a.* Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; as, an *insolent* master.—2. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; as, *insolent* words or behaviour.—3.† Unaccustomed; *the primary sense.*

IN'SOLENTLY, *adv.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

INSOLID'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *solidity.*] Want of solidity; weakness.

INSOLUBIL'ITY, *n* [from *insoluble.*] The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

INSOL'UBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *insolubilis; in* and *solvo*, to dissolve.] 1. That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. We say a substance is *insoluble* in water, when its parts will not separate and unite with that fluid. —2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved; as, a doubt or difficulty. [*Not mu. us.*]

INSOLV'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *in* and *solvo*, to loosen or dissolve.] 1 Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty.—2. That cannot be paid or discharged.

INSOLV'ENCY, *n.* [infra.] Inability

of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment. *Insolvency* is a term, in *mercantile law*, applied to designate the condition of all persons unable to pay their debts according to the ordinary usage of trade. A bankrupt is an insolvent, but persons may be in a state of insolvency, without having committed any of the specific acts which render them liable to a commission of bankruptcy. [*See* BANKRUPT.] The *law of Scotland*, in the ordinary case, takes bankruptcy as the legal indication of insolvency, the distinction between the two being, that a man may be actually insolvent though not bankrupt, since he may have so managed his affairs, as to have escaped the execution of those steps of real or personal diligence which are requisite to render him *notour*, or legally bankrupt. On the other hand a man may be rendered legally bankrupt, and yet be perfectly solvent.—2. Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner; as, the *insolvency* of an estate.—*Act of insolvency*. [*See infra*, INSOLVENT LAW.]

INSOLV'ENT, *a*. [L. *in* and *solvens*, *solvo*, to solve, to free, to pay.] 1. Not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; as, an *insolvent* debtor.—2. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; as, an *insolvent* estate.—3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from liability to arrest and imprisonment for debts previously contracted; as, an *insolvent* law. -*Insolvent law*, or *act of insolvency*, a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted. These terms may be considered as *generic*, comprehending also bankrupt laws, which protect a man's future acquisitions from his creditors. But in a limited sense, as the words are now generally used, an insolvent law extends only to protect the person of the debtor from imprisonment on account of debts previously contracted. In this country statutes have from time to time been passed for the purpose of releasing from prison, and sometimes from their debts, persons whose transactions have not been of such a nature, as to subject them to the bankrupt laws. Under the bankrupt laws the creditors have a compulsory authority to sequestrate the entire possessions of their debtor; under the insolvent laws, the debtor himself may make a voluntary surrender of his property for the benefit of all his creditors. The proceedings under a commission of bankruptcy being instituted by the creditors, they lose all future power over the property and person of the insolvent, after he has obtained his certificate; but the proceedings under the insolvent act having been commenced by the debtor himself, he only, by the surrender of his effects, protects his *person* in future from arrest, while the property he may subsequently acquire is liable to be taken in execution for the payment of all his debts in full. By stat. 5 and 6 Vict. c. 116. in force from Nov. 1, 1842, any *insolvent* person, not being a trader, or, being a trader, owing debts in the whole of less than £300, on giving notice to his creditors, and publishing the same in the London Gazette and some local newspaper, of his intention to present a petition to the Court of Bankruptcy in London, or to a commissioner of bankrupts in the country, with a full statement of his affairs; thereupon a protection from arrest and all molestation will be granted him, until he make appearance in court, his estate and effects forthwith becoming vested in an official assignee, for the benefit of creditors. The law in Scotland, regarding insolvent debtors, differs in some respects, but especially in the forms of process, from the law of England. [*See the terms* CESSIO BONORUM, COMPOSITION, DISCHARGE, DISPOSITION, SEQUESTRATION.]

INSOLV'ENT, *n*. A debtor unable to pay his debts.

INSOM'NIOUS, *a*. [L. *insomniosus*; or *in* and *somnus*, sleep.] Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

INSOMUCH', *adv*. [*in*, *so*, and *much*] So that; to that degree.

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Estrange.*

INSPECT', *v. t.* [L. *inspicio*, *inspectum*; *in* and *specio*, to view.] 1. To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination. It is the duty of parents to *inspect* the conduct or manners of their children.—2. To look into; to view and examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing; as, to *inspect* goods; to *inspect* flour; to *inspect* arms.—3. To view and examine for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors; as, to *inspect* the press, or the proof-sheets of a book.—4. To superintend.

INSPECT',† *n*. Close examination.

INSPECT'ED, *pp*. Viewed with care; examined by the eye or officially.

INSPECTING, *ppr*. Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining for ascertaining the quality or condition.

INSPEC'TION, *n*. [Fr. from L. *inspectio*.] 1. A looking on or into; prying examination; close or careful survey; as, the divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world.—2. Watch; guardianship; as, a youth placed at school under the *inspection* of a friend.—3. Superintendence; oversight. The fortifications are to be executed under the *inspection* of an officer of the army.—4. Official view; a careful viewing and examining of commodities or manufactures, to ascertain their quality; as, the *inspection* of flour.—5. Official examination, as of arms, to see that they are in good order for service.

INSPECT'IVE, *a*. Inspecting.

INSPECT'OR, *n*. One who inspects, views, or oversees; as, an *inspector* of morals; an *inspector* of the press.—2. A superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed, for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed.—3 An officer whose duty is to examine the quality of certain goods or commodities offered for sale.—4. An officer of the customs.—5. A military officer whose duty it is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.

INSPECT'ORSHIP, *n*. The office of an inspector.

INSPERS'ED,† *a*. Sprinkled on.

INSPER'SION, *n*. [L. *inspersio*, *inspergo*; *in* and *spargo*, to scatter.] The act of sprinkling on.

INSPEX'IMUS, *n*. [We have inspected: *the first word of ancient charters, &c.* An exemplification.

INSPHERE, *v. t.* [*in* and *sphere*.] To place in an orb or sphere.

INSPHERED, *pp*. Placed in a sphere.

INSPHERING, *ppr*. Placing in a sphere.

INSPIRABLE, *a*. [from *inspire*.] That may be inspired.—2. That may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable; as, air or vapours.

INSPIRA'TION, *n*. [Fr. from Lat. *inspiro*.] 1. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a part of respiration, and opposed to *expiration*. [*See* RESPIRATION.]—2. The act of breathing into any thing.—3. The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the minds of men, ideas, notices, or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence.—*Inspiration of the sacred writers*, is defined an influence of the Holy Spirit exercised on the understandings, imaginations, memories, and other mental powers of the writers, by means of which they were qualified for communicating to the world divine revelation, or the knowledge of the will of God, without error or mistake. Writers on theology have enumerated several kinds or degrees of inspiration, which are founded upon the supposition that God imparted to the sacred writers that measure and degree of assistance which was just suited to the nature of the subjects which they committed to writing, and did not supersede the use of their natural powers and faculties, and of their acquired knowledge where these were sufficient. The measure of divine assistance which enabled Moses to give an account of the creation; Joshua to record with exactness the settlement of the Israelites in Canaan; David to mingle prophetic information with the varied effusions of gratitude, contrition, and piety; Isaiah to deliver predictions respecting the Messiah; and the Evangelists to record, in their own several styles and ways, the life and transactions of Jesus Christ, has been termed *inspiration of direction*. In some cases inspiration only produced correctness and accuracy in relating past occurrences, and preserved the writers generally from relating any thing derogatory to the revelation with which it was connected. This has been termed *inspiration of superintendency*. Where indeed it not only communicates ideas, new and unknown before, but has also imparted greater strength and vigour to the efforts of the mind than the writers could otherwise have attained, this divine assistance has been called *inspiration of elevation*. Further, when the prophets and apostles received such communications of the Holy Spirit, as suggested and dictated minutely every part of the truths delivered; this, which is the highest degree of divine assistance, has been termed *inspiration of suggestion*.

All Scripture is given by *inspiration* of God; 2 Tim. iii.

4 The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans.—5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power; as, the *inspiration* of Homer or other poet.

IN'SPIRATORY, *a*. Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.

INSPIRE, *v. i.* [L. *inspiro; in* and *spiro*, to breathe; Fr. *inspirer*.] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to *expire*.

INSPIRE, *v. t.* To breathe into.

Ye nine descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope*.

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and him that *inspired* into him an active soul. *Wisdom*.

3. To infuse into the mind; as, to *inspire* with new life.—4. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind. In this manner, we suppose the prophets to have been *inspired*, and the Scriptures to have been composed under divine influence or direction.—5. To infuse ideas or poetic spirit.—6. To draw into the lungs; as, to *inspire* and *expire* the air with difficulty.

INSPIRED, *pp.* Breathed in; inhaled; infused.—2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit.

INSPIRER, *n.* He that inspires.

INSPIRING, *ppr.* Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally.—2. *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.

INSPIR'IT, *v. t.* [*in* and *spirit*.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by the love of empire and ambition. *Pope*.

INSPIR'ITED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; invigorated.

INSPIR'ITING, *ppr.* Infusing spirit; giving new life to.

INSPIS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *spissus*, thick.] To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.

INSPIS'SATED, *pp.* Thickened, as a liquor.

INSPIS'SATING, *ppr.* Thickening, as a liquor.

INSPISSA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

INSTABIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *instabilité*; L. *instabilitas, instabilis; in* and *stabilis*, from *sto*, to stand] 1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Instability* is the characteristic of weak minds. — 2. Changeableness; mutability; as, the *instability* of laws, plans, or measures.

INSTA'BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis*.] 1. Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; *of persons*. —2. Not steady or fixed; changeable; *of things*. [*Instable* and *Unstable* are synonymous, and the latter is more commonly used.]

INSTA'BLENESS, *n.* Unstableness; mutability; instability.

INSTALL', *v. t.* [Fr. *installer; from G. stall*, from *stellen*, D. *stellen*, to set, Gr. στέλλω, to send.] To set, place, or instate, in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge, office, or rank, with the customary ceremonies.

INSTALLA'TION, *n.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies; as a knight of the garter in the chapel of St. George at Windsor, a chancellor in a university, or a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary, in the stall of the cathedral to which he belongs.

On the election, the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Aylife*.

INSTALL'ED, *pp.* Placed in a seat, office, or order.

INSTALL'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a seat, office, or order.

INSTAL'MENT, *n.* The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities.—2. The seat in which one is placed. [*Unusual*.]—3. In *commerce*, a part of a large sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period. In constituting a capital stock by subscriptions of individuals, it is customary to afford facilities to subscribers by dividing the sum subscribed into *instalments*, or portions payable at distinct periods. In large contracts also, it is not unusual to agree that the money shall be paid by *instalments*.

IN'STANCE, } *n.* [Fr. from L. *insto*, to
IN'STANCY, } press; *in* and *sto*, to stand.] Literally, a standing on. Hence,—1. Urgency; a pressing; solicitation; importunity; application The request was granted at the *instance* of the defendant's advocate —2. Example; a case occurring; a case offered. Howard furnished a remarkable *instance* of disinterested benevolence. The world may never witness a second *instance* of the success of daring enterprise and usurpation, equal to that of Buonaparte.

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun and revolve, for *instance*, in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat *Bentley*

The use of *instances* is to illustrate and explain a difficulty. *Baker*

3 Time; occasion; occurrence.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward I they were drawn up in the form of a law, in the first *instance* *Hale*

4.† Motive; influence.—5 † Process of a suit.—*Instance-court*, a branch of the court of admiralty, in England, distinct from the prize-court. *Instancy* is seldom used.

IN'STANCE, *v i* To give or offer an example or case.

As to false citations—I shall *instance* two or three *Tillotson*.

IN'STANCE, *v. t.* To mention as an example or case. He *instanced* the event of Cesar's death.

IN'STANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Given in proof or as an example.

IN'STANCING, *ppr.* Giving as proof or as an example.

IN'STANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *instans*, *insto*.] 1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer; Rom. xii.

2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.

Impending death is thine and *instant* doom. *Prior*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste *Pope*.

4. Present; current. On the tenth of July *instant*.

IN'STANT, *n.* A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought —2. A particular time.

INSTANTANE'ITY, *n.* Unpremeditated production.

INSTANTA'NEOUS, *a.* [Fr. *instantané*; Sp. and It. *instantaneo*.] Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily. The passage of electricity through any given space appears to be *instantaneous*.

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration. The operations of the human mind are wonderful; our thoughts fly from world to world *instantaneously*. In the western parts of the Atlantic states of America, showers of rain sometimes begin *instantaneously*.

INSTANTA'NEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being done in an instant.

INSTANT'ER, *adv.* [L.] In *law*, immediately; at the present time; without delay. The party was compelled to plead *instanter*.

Instan'tiæ Crucis. [L.] In *philosophy*, *crucial* instances or examples; a phrase invented by Bacon. The use of crucial examples or experiments is to facilitate the progress of induction. For example, A and B, two different causes, may produce a certain number of similar effects; find some effect which the one produces and the other does not, and this will point out as the direction post, at a point where two highways meet (*crux*) which of these causes may have been in operation in any particular instance.

IN'STANTLY, *adv.* Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment. Lightning often kills *instantly*. —2. With urgent importunity.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, that he was worthy for whom he should do this, Luke vii.

3. With diligence and earnestness; Acts xxvi.

INSTAR', *v t.* [*in* and *star*.] To set or ordain with stars, or with brilliants.

Instar omnium. [L.] Like all; an example for all.

INSTAR'RED, *pp* Adorned with stars

A golden throne
Instarr'd with gems. *J. Barlow*.

INSTATE, *v. t.* [*in* and *state*.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; as, to *instate* a person in greatness or in favour.—2.† To invest

INSTATED, *pp.* Set or placed.

INSTATING, *ppr.* Setting or placing.

In statu quo. [L.] In the state or condition in which it was; as the affair remains *in statu quo*.

INSTAU'RATE, *v. t.* [L. *instauro*.] To reform; to repair.

INSTAURA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *instauratio, instauro*, to renew.] Renewal; repair; re-establishment; the restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation.

INSTAURA'TOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition.

INSTEAD, (insted'.) [a compound of *in* and *stead*, place; but *stead* retains its character of a noun, and is followed by *of; instead of*, in the same manner as *in the stead of*.] In the place or room of.

Let thistles grow *instead of* wheat, Job xxxi.

Absalom made Amasa captain of the host *instead of* Joab; 2 Sam xvii.

This consideration is *instead of* a thousand arguments. In this use, *instead* may be equivalent to *equal to*. When *instead* is used without *of* following, there is an ellipsis, or some words are understood.

INSTEEP, *v. t.* [*in* and *steep*.] To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture.—2. To keep under or in water.

INSTEEPED, *pp.* Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water.

INSTEEPING, *ppr.* Steeping; soaking.

IN'STEP, *n.* [*in* and *step.*] The *instep* of the human foot, is the forepart of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg.—2. The *instep* of a horse, is that part of the hind leg, which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

IN'STIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *instigo; in* and *stigo*, inusit., Gr. στιζω, to prick.] To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge, *used chiefly or wholly in an ill sense;* as, to *instigate* one to evil; to *instigate* to a crime.

IN'STIGATED, *pp.* Incited or persuaded, as to evil.

IN'STIGATING, *ppr.* Inciting; tempting to evil.

INSTIGA'TION, *n.* Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act.—2. Temptation; impulse to evil; as, the *instigation* of the devil.

IN'STIGATOR, *n.* One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter.—2. That which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.

INSTIL', *v. t.* [L. *instillo; in* and *stillo*, to drop.] 1. To infuse by drops—2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities; as, to *instil* good principles into the mind.

INSTILLA'TION, *n.* [L. *instillatio.*] 1. The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities.—2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.—3. That which is instilled or infused.

INSTILL'ED, *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.

INSTILL'ER, *n.* He that instils.

INSTILL'ING, *ppr.* Infusing by drops or by slow degrees.

INSTIL'MENT, *n.* Any thing instilled.

INSTIM'ULATE,† *v. t.* To stimulate; to excite.

INSTIM'ULATED, *pp.* Excited.

INSTIM'ULATING, *ppr.* Not stimulating; not exciting vital powers.

INSTIMULA'TION, *n.* [*in* and *stimulation.*] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.

INSTINCT', *a.* [L. *instinctus. See* the noun.] Moved; animated; excited; as, *instinct* with spirit.

> Betulia...*instinct* with life. *Faber.*

IN'STINCT, *n.* [Fr.; It. *instinto, istinto:* from L. *instinctus*, inwardly moved: *in* and *stinguo*, Gr. στιζω, στιγω. *See* DISTINGUISH, EXTINGUISH. The sense of the root is to thrust; hence the compound, *instinctus*, signifies properly, thrust in, infixed. *See* INSTIGATE.] A certain power or disposition of mind by which, independent of all instruction or experience, without deliberation and without having any end in view, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the continuation of the kind. Such, in the human species, is the *instinct* of sucking exerted immediately after birth, and that of insects in depositing their eggs in situations most favourable for hatching. Instinct makes animals provide for themselves and young, and utter those voices, betake themselves to that course of life, and use those means of self defence, which are suitable to their circumstances and nature. The nest of the bird, the honey-comb of the bee, the web of the spider, the threads of the silk-worm, the holes or houses of the beaver, are all executed by instinct, and are not more perfect now than they were four thousand years ago. *Instinct* may be defined, the operation of the principle of organized life by the exercise of certain natural powers directed to the present or future good of the individual. *Instinct* is the general property of the living principle, or the law of organized life in a state of action.

> And *reason* raise o'er *instinct* as you can,
> In *this* 'tis God directs, in *that* 'tis man. *Pope.*

Instinct being partly intended to make up for the want of understanding in animals, is more or less necessary to their preservation and comfort according as the understanding is more or less defective. In the beginning of life we do much by instinct, and little by understanding; and even when arrived at maturity, there are innumerable occasions on which, because reason cannot guide us, we must be guided by instinct. The complex machinery of nerves and muscles, necessary to swallowing our food, walking, &c., is set agoing by instinct. The motion of our eyelids, and those sudden motions which we make to avoid sudden danger, are also instinctive. *Instinct* differs from intellect by the unerring certainty of the means it employs, the uniformity of its results and the perfection of its works, prior to and independent of all instruction or experience; and, lastly, by the pursuit of nothing beyond what conduces directly either to the continuation of the individual, or the propagation of the kind.

INSTINCT'ED, *a.* Impressed, as an animating power. [*Lit. us.*]

INSTINC'TION,† *n.* Instinct.

INSTINCT'IVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity. The propensity of bees to form hexagonal cells for holding their honey and their young, must be *instinctive*.

INSTINCT'IVELY, *adv.* By force of instinct; without reasoning, instruction, or experience; by natural impulse.

IN'STITUTE, *v. t.* [L. *instituo; in* and *statuo*, to set.] 1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe; as, to *institute* laws; to *institute* rules and regulations.—2 To found; to originate and establish; as, to *institute* a new order of nobility; to *institute* a court.—3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct; as, to *institute* children in the principles of a science.—4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation; as, to *institute* an inquiry; to *institute* a suit.—5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls.

IN'STITUTE, *n.* [L. *institutum;* Fr. *institut.*] 1. Established law; settled order.—2. Precept; maxim; principle.

> To make the Stoic *institutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

3. A book of elements or principles; particularly a work containing the principles of the Roman law.—4. In *Scots law*, the person to whom the estate is first given in a destination. Thus where a person executing a settlement, dispones his lands to A, whom failing, to B, whom failing, to C, &c. A is termed the *institute*, and all who follow him in the destination are *heirs*, or *substitutes*, as they are also termed.—5. In *France*, the principal philosophical and literary society of the nation, formed, in 1795, by the union of the four preceding royal academies.

IN'STITUTED, *pp.* Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls.

IN'STITUTING, *ppr.* Establishing; founding; enacting; investing with the care of souls.

INSTITU'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *institutio.*] 1. The act of establishing.—2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed, or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. Thus we speak of the *institutions* of Moses or Lycurgus. We apply the word *institution* to laws, rites, and ceremonies, which are enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.—3. A system, plan, or society established, either by law or by the authority of individuals for promoting any object, public or social. We call a college or an academy, a literary *institution;* a Bible society, a benevolent or charitable *institution;* a banking company and an insurance company are commercial *institutions*.—4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science.—5. Education; instruction.

> His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*. *Bentley.*

6. The act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge.

INSTITU'TIONAL, *a.* Enjoined; instituted by authority.—2. Elementary.

INSTITU'TIONARY, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines.

IN'STITUTIST, *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions.

IN'STITUTIVE, *a.* That establishes; having the power to establish.—2. Established; depending on institution.

IN'STITUTOR, *n.* [L.] The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites, and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them.—2. The person who founds an order, sect, society, or scheme for the promotion of a public or social object.—3 An instructor; one who educates, as, an *institutor* of youth.

INSTOP', *v. t.* [*in* and *stop.*] To stop; to close; to make fast. [*Lit. us.*]

INSTRAT'IFIED, *a.* Stratified within something else.

INSTRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *instruo, instructum; in* and *struo*, to set or to put on, to furnish; Fr. and It. *instruire.* The L. *struo* is contracted from *struco* or *strugo. See* DESTROY.] 1. To teach; to inform the mind; to educate; to impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it. The first duty of parents is to *instruct* their children in the principles of religion and morality.—2. To direct; to enjoin; to persuade or admonish.

> She being before *instructed* by her mother, said, Give me here the head of John the Baptist in a charger. Matt. xiv.

3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders. The government *instructed* the envoy to insist on the restitution of the property.—4. To inform; to advise or give notice to. On this question the court is not *instructed*.—5.† To model; to form; to prepare.

INSTRUCT'ED, *pp* Taught; informed; trained up; educated.

INSTRUCT'IBLE, *a.* Able to instruct. [*Ill.*]

INSTRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Teaching; informing the mind; directing.

INSTRUC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *instructio.*] 1. The act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information.—2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Receive my *instruction* and not silver; Prov. viii.

3. Direction; order; command; mandate. The minister received *instructions* from his sovereign to demand a categorical answer.

INSTRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Sp. *instructivo;* It. *instruttivo;* Fr. *instructif.*] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. Affliction furnishes very *instructive* lessons.

INSTRUCT'IVELY, *adv.* So as to afford instruction.

INSTRUCT'IVENESS, *n.* Power of instructing.

INSTRUCT'OR, *n.* A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information; 1 Cor. iv. —2. The preceptor of a school or seminary of learning; any president, professor, or tutor, whose business is to teach languages, literature, or the sciences; any professional man who teaches the principles of his profession.

INSTRUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress.

IN'STRUMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *instrumentum*, from *instruo*, to prepare; that which is prepared.] 1. A tool; that by which work is performed, or any thing is effected; as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plough, &c. Swords, muskets, and cannon are *instruments* of destruction. A telescope is an astronomical *instrument.*—2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; *applicable to persons or things.* Bad men are often *instruments* of ruin to others. The distribution of the scriptures may be the *instrument* of a vastly extensive reformation in morals and religion.—3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds; as an organ, a harpsichord, a violin, or flute, &c., which are called musical *instruments*, or *instruments* of music. Musical *instruments* are, 1. *Keyed*, as the organ, piano-forte, &c.; 2. *Stringed*, as the violin, violoncello, &c.; 3. *Wind*, as the flute, horn, &c; and, 4. of *Percussion*, as the drum, cymbals, &c.—4. In *law*, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.; in *general*, a writing by which some fact is recorded for evidence, or some right conveyed. In *the phraseology of the Scottish law*, the term instrument is usually applied to notarial *instruments*, such as *instruments* of sasine, *instruments* of resignation, *instruments* of intimation of an assignation, *instruments* of premonition of protest, and the like.—5. A person who acts for another, or is employed by another for a special purpose; and if the purpose be dishonourable, the term implies degradation or meanness.

INSTRUMENT'AL, *a.* Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. The press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.—2. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments; as, *instrumental* music, distinguished from *vocal* music, which is made by the human voice.

INSTRUMENTAL'ITY, *n.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing as means to an end; as, the *instrumentality* of second causes.

INSTRUMENT'ALLY, *adv.* By way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.—2. With instruments of music.

INSTRUMENT'ALNESS, *n.* Usefulness; as of means to an end; instrumentality.

INSTRUMENT'ARY WITNESSES, *n.* In *Scots law*, such witnesses as attest the subscription of parties.

INSTYLE,† *v. t.* [*in* and *style.*] To call; to denominate.

INSUAV'ITY, *n.* [L. *insuavitas.*] Unpleasantness.

INSUBJEC'TION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.

INSUBMIS'SION, *n.* Defect of submission; disobedience.

INSUBORD'INATE, *a.* Not submitting to authority.

INSUBORDINA'TION, *n* Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority.

INSUBSTAN'TIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real.

INSUCCA'TION, *n.* [L. *insucco*, to moisten; *in* and *succus*, juice] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.

IN'SUCKEN MULTURES, *n.* A term in *Scots law.* In the servitude of *thirlage*, *insucken multures* are the multures exigible from the *suckeners*, or parties astricted to the mill; and having been originally composed in part of a *premium* to the proprietor of the mill, they exceed in amount what may be called the market price of grinding [*See* MULTURES, OUTSUCKEN, and THIRLAGE.]

INSUF'FERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *sufferable.*] Intolerable; that cannot be borne or endured; as, *insufferable* heat, cold, or pain.—2. That cannot be permitted or tolerated. Our wrongs are *insufferable.*—3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance

A multitude of scribblers who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff. *Dryden.*

INSUF'FERABLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as, a blaze *insufferably* bright; a person *insufferably* proud.

INSUFFI''CIENCY, *n.* [*in* and *sufficiency.*] Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency; as, an *insufficiency* of provisions to supply the garrison.—2. Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as, the *insufficiency* of a man for an office.—3. Want of the requisite strength, value, or force; defect.

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is supplied by the light of Scripture. *Hooker.*

INSUFFI''CIENT, *a.* [*in* and *sufficient*] Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose. The provisions are *insufficient* in quantity and defective in quality.—2. Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; incapable; unfit; as, a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office.

INSUFFI''CIENTLY, *adv.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

INSUFFLA'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *sufflo*, to blow.] 1. The act of breathing on. —2. The act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body.

INSUITABLE, *a.* Unsuitable. [*Lit. us.*]

IN'SULAR, *a.* [L. *insularis*, from *insula*, an isle.] Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water; as, an *insular* situation.

IN'SULAR, **IN'SULARY**, *n.* One who dwells in an isle.

INSULAR'ITY, *n.* The situation of an island, or state of being an island.

IN'SULARY, *a.* The same as *insular.*

IN'SULATE, *v. t.* [L. *insula*, an isle.] 1. To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects, or with other bodies; as, to mount a brass rod on a stem or foot of glass; to place a body on a stool with glass feet, or to suspend a substance by silk threads.—2. In *arch.*, to set a column alone or not contiguous to a wall.—3. In *electrical experiments*, to place on a non-conducting substance, or in a situation to prevent communication with the earth.—4. To make an isle. [*Lit. us.*]

IN'SULATED, *pp.* or *a.* Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies. In *arch.*, a house or building is said to be *insulated* when it is detached from any other house or building. Thus a church is said to be *insulated* when it adjoins no other building; also a column is said to be insulated when standing out free from a wall; hence the columns of peripteral temples are *insulated.*—2. In *electrical experiments*, placed on an electric or non-conducting substance, or surrounded by non-conductors; not communicating with the earth, or with other bodies. Also a body containing a quantity of free caloric is said to be *insulated* when it is surrounded by non-conductors of caloric, and the communication with other bodies thereby cut off.

IN'SULATING, *ppr.* Setting in a detached position. In *electrical experiments*, preventing communication by the interposition of an electric body.

INSULA'TION, *n.* The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects.—2. In *electrical experiments*, that state in which the communication of electrical fluid is prevented by the interposition of an electric body.

IN'SULATOR, *n.* In *electrical experiments*, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor or electric. Glass is the usual insulator in common electrical experiments. Raw and bleached silk is an excellent insulator, and shell-lac is the most perfect of all.

IN'SULOUS, *a.* Abounding in islands.

INSULSE,† *a.* (insuls'.) [L. *insulsus.*] Dull; insipid.

IN'SULT, *n.* [Fr *insulte*; L. *insultus*, from *insilio*, to leap on; *in* and *salio*, to leap] 1. The act of leaping on. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

INSULT', *v. t.* [Fr. *insulter*; L. *insulto.* *See* the noun.] To treat with gross abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words

or actions; as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to *insult* him.—*To insult over*, to triumph over with insolence and contempt.

INSULT′, *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.

INSULTA′TION, *n.* The act of insulting; abusive treatment.

INSULT′ED, *pp.* Abused or treated with insolence and contempt.

INSULT′ER, *n.* One who insults.

INSULT′ING, *ppr.* Treating with insolence or contempt.

INSULT′ING, *a.* Containing or conveying gross abuse; as, *insulting* language.

INSULT′INGLY, *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

INSUME,† *v. t.* [L. *insumo.*] To take in.

INSUPERABIL′ITY, *n.* [from *insuperable.*] The quality of being insuperable.

INSU′PERABLE, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*; *in* and *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome or surpass.] 1. That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; as, *insuperable* difficulties, objections, or obstacles.—2. That cannot be passed over.

And middle natures, how they long to join,
Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope*

The latter application is unusual. This word is rarely or never used in reference to an enemy, in the sense of invincible or unconquerable. We do not say that troops or enemies are *insuperable*; but the word is applied chiefly to difficulties, objections, obstacles or impediments.

INSU′PERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

INSU′PERABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, *a.* [Fr. *in* and *supportable.*] 1. That cannot be supported or borne; as, the weight or burden is *insupportable*.—2. That cannot be borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable. We say of heat or cold, insult, indignity, or disgrace, it is *insupportable*.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

INSUPPRESS′IBLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed or concealed.

INSUPPRESS′IVE, *a.* Not tending to suppress.

INSŪRABLE, *a.* [from *insure.*] That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable* interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof. *Walsh.*

INSŪRANCE, or **ASSŪRANCE**, *n.* [from *insure.*] The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which a person, who thence is termed the *insurer*, in consideration of a sum of money, or percentage (technically called a *premium*) becomes bound to indemnify the *insured*, against certain risks to which his property is exposed. This contract is termed a *policy*, and as it is only signed by the insurer or insurers, who subscribe their names, and the amount for which they become liable, they are usually distinguished as *underwriters*. The best known, and most important kinds of insurances are *marine insurance*, *insurance on lives*, and *insurance against fire*. *Marine insurance* is the term used for the insurance on ships, goods, &c.; and the freight and hire of ships. *Fire insurance* is for the assuring of property from fire. *Life insurance* is for securing the payment of a certain sum, to friends or trustees, at the death of the individual insured, or for securing the payment of a sum at a given age, or of an annuity.—*Insurance broker*, one whose business is to procure the insurance of vessels, at sea, or bound on a voyage.—2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.—*Insurance company*, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.

INSŪRANCER,† *n.* An underwriter

INSŪRE, *v. t.* (inshu′re.) [*in* and *sure*. The French use *assurer*; we use indifferently *assure* or *insure.*] To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration to secure a person against loss; or to engage to indemnify another for the loss of any specified property, at a certain stipulated rate per cent., called a premium. The property usually *insured* is such as is exposed to extraordinary hazard. Thus the merchant *insures* his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; houses are *insured* against fire; sometimes hazardous debts are *insured*, and sometimes lives.

INSŪRE, *v. i.* To underwrite; to practise making insurance. This company *insures* at 3 per cent., or at a low premium.

INSŪRED, *pp.* Made sure; assured; secured against loss

INSŪRER, *n.* One who insures; the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium; an underwriter.

INSURG′ENT, *a.* [L. *insurgens*; *in* and *surgo*, to rise.] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; as, *insurgent* chiefs.

INSURG′ENT, *n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. [*See* INSURRECTION.] An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel*. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels*.

INSŪRING, *ppr.* Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses

INSURMOUNT′ABLE, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable*. *See* SURMOUNT.] 1. Insuperable; that cannot be surmounted or overcome; as, an *insurmountable* difficulty, obstacle, or impediment.—2. Not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending; as, an *insurmountable* wall or rampart.

INSURMOUNT′ABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

INSURREC′TION, *n.* [L. *insurgo*; *in* and *surgo*, to rise.] 1. A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or country. It is equivalent to *sedition*, except that *sedition* expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from *rebellion*, for the latter expresses a revolt, or an attempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from *mutiny*, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas a *mutiny* is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. *Insurrection* is however used with such latitude as to comprehend either sedition or rebellion.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein; Ezra iv.

2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy. [*Lit. us.*]

INSURREC′TIONARY, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection.

INSUSCEPTIBIL′ITY, *n.* [from *insusceptible.*] Want of susceptibility, or capacity to feel or perceive.

INSUSCEPT′IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *susceptible.*] Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; as, a limb *insusceptible* of pain: a heart *insusceptible* of pity.—2. Not capable of receiving or admitting.

INSUSURRA′TION, *n.* [L. *insusurro.*] The act of whispering into something.

INTACT′, *a.* Untouched.

INTACT′ABLE, or **INTACT′IBLE**, *a.* [L. *intactum*; *in* and *tactum*, *tango*, to touch.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIATED, *a.* (intal′yated.) [*See* INTAGLIO.] Engraven or stamped on.

INTAGLIO, *n.* (intal′yo.) [It. from *intagliare*, to carve; *in* and *tagliare*, to cut, Fr. *tailler*.] Literally a cutting or engraving; hence, any thing engraved, or a precious stone with a head or an inscription engraved on it, such as we frequently see set in rings, seals, &c.

INTAN′GIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *tangible.*] That cannot or may not be touched —2. Not perceptible to the touch.

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, *intangible* being. *Marshall.*

INTAN′GIBLENESS, } *n.* The quality
INTANGIBIL′ITY, } of being intangible.

INTAN′GIBLY, *adv.* So as to be intangible.

INTĀSTABLE, *a.* [*in* and *tastable*, *taste.*] That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste.

IN′TEGER, *n.* [L. *See* ENTIRE.] The whole of any thing; particularly, in arithmetic, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus in the number 54.7, in decimal arithmetic, 54 is an integer, and 7 a fraction, or seven-tenths of a unit. In *arith.* and *alge.*, an integer, or whole quantity, with a fraction annexed to it, is called a mixed number, or mixed quantity; as, $9\frac{7}{8}$; $3a^2+\frac{2x}{y}$.

IN′TEGRAL, *a.* [Fr. from *integer.*] Whole; entire.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*. *Bacon*

2. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole.—3. Not fractional.—4. Uninjured; complete; not defective.—*Integral calculus*, a branch of mathematical analysis which is the inverse of the *differential calculus*. In the differential calculus, the object is, to derive from a proposed function, another which is called its differential; and thence the expression which is termed its differential coefficient. In

the integral calculus the object is the reverse of this—the deriving of the primitive function from its differential, or its differential coefficient, and hence the elementary rules of the integral calculus are obtained by reversing those of the differential calculus. In this branch of analysis the primitive function is usually called the *integral* of the proposed differential, and the process is termed *integration*. An in tegral is said to be *definite* when its limits are given, and *indefinite* when they are not given. The method by which the integral of a proposed dif ferential quantity is to be found is, generally speaking, neither obvious nor capable of being reduced to fixed and general rules. When an integral is proposed, it may always be found by general rules, but there is no direct method of returning from the differential to the integral. The principal art employed in the integral calculus, consists in transforming the proposed functions into expressions which are known to be the differentials of given quantities. The integral calculus is applied to the finding of the quadratures, or areas, of curve lines, and their rectification, or the determination of the lengths of their arcs. It is also applied to the determination of the volumes and surfaces of solids; and it affords the readiest, and in general, the only means of determining the centres of gravity, of oscillation, gyra tion, &c. It is in fact the instrument by which mathematicians have suc ceeded in solving the difficult and important questions of dynamics and physical astronomy, and in ascertaining the laws which regulate the motions of the material world.

IN'TEGRAL, *n.* A whole; an entire thing. In *mathematical analysis*, the function or sum of any proposed dif ferential quantity. It is denoted by the symbol $\int$ (originally *S*, the initial letter of the word *sum*). Thus $\int X\,dx$, denotes the integral of the differential $X\,dx$, or the function whose differen tial is $X\,dx$.

INTEGRAL'ITY,† *n.* Entireness

IN'TEGRALLY, *adv.* Wholly; completely.

IN'TEGRANT, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an en tire thing. Those parts of bodies which are of a similar nature with the whole are termed *integrant parts*, or *particles*, as distinct from *elementary particles*. Thus filings of iron have the same nature and properties as bars of iron. Bodies may be reduced to their integrant parts by trituration or grinding, limation or filing, solution, amalgamation, and other processes.—*Inte grant molecule*, a term employed by Haüy in his theory of crystals, to denote the smallest particle of a crystal that can be arrived at by mechanical division. According to him, the *inte grant molecule* of a crystal has always one of these three forms—the tetrahedron, the triangular pyramid, or the parallelopiped. But Wollaston supposes the integrant molecules, or particles of crystals, to be spherical.

IN'TEGRATE, *v. t.* [L. *integro*.] To renew; to restore; to perfect: to make a thing entire. To *integrate a differential* in the integral calculus, is to determine from that differential its primitive function.

IN'TEGRATED, *pp.* Made entire.

IN'TEGRATING, *ppr.* Making entire.

INTEGRA'TION, *n.* The act of making entire.—2. In *math.*, the determination of a function from its differential, or its differential coefficient. —*Finite integration*, the summation of any number of terms of a series which follows a regular law.

INTEG'RITY, *n.* [Fr. *intégrité*; L. *integritas*, from *integer*.] 1. Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state. The con tracting parties guaranteed the *integrity* of the empire.—2. The entire, unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; hon esty. *Integrity* comprehends the whole moral character, but has a special reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and agencies for others.

The moral grandeur of independent *in tegrity* is the sublimest thing in nature, before which the pomp of eastern magnificence and the splendour of conquest are odious as well as perishable. *Buckminster*

3. Purity; genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state; as, the *integrity* of language.

INTEGUMA'TION, *n* [L. *intego*, to cover.] That part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

INTEG'UMENT, *n* [L *integumentum*, *intego*, to cover; *in* and *tego* See DECK.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing; but appropriately and chiefly, in *anatomy*, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part. The skin of seeds and the shells of crustaceous animals are denominated *integuments*.

IN'TELLECT, *n* [Fr from L. *intellectus*, from *intelligo*, to understand. *See* INTELLIGENCE.] That faculty of the human soul or mind, which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses, or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; otherwise called the *understanding*. It is applied to the mind when only its rational powers are con sidered, apart from the animating principle, or the *will*, and from the seat and source of t'e passions. A clear *in tellect* receives and entertains the same ideas which another communicates with perspicuity. In the philosophy of Kant, the intellect is distinguished into two faculties, understanding and reason. The understanding, acting on experience, merely compares, judges, and measures its representations, and is conversant solely with their mutual limits and relations, classifying them according to certain schemes of its own which are called categories. While, however, the understanding is thus limited, the activity of the reason is unbounded, and as the principle of principles, it is the base and the verification of every special principle and reasoning. [*See* UNDERSTANDING.]

INTELLEC'TION, *n* [Fr. from L. *intellectio*, from *intelligo*.] The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.

INTELLECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *intellectif*.] 1. Having power to understand.—2. Produced by the understanding.—3. To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses.

INTELLECT'UAL, *a.* [Fr. *intellectuel*.] 1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental; as, *intellectual* powers or operations. According to Reid and Stewart, the most important of the intellectual powers are, consciousness, powers of external perception, attention, conception, abstraction, association of ideas, memory, imagination, the powers of judgment and reasoning. Besides these there are other more complicated powers or capacities, which are gradually formed by particular habits of study or of business; as, the power of taste; a genius for poetry, for painting, &c., with all the various intellectual habits acquired in the different professions of life. To this branch of our mental constitution may also be referred those auxiliary faculties and principles which are essential to our intellectual improvement, or very intimately connected with it; in particular, the faculty of communicating our thoughts by arbitrary signs, and the principle of imitation.—2. Ideal; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; as, an *intellectual* scene. —3. Having the power of understanding; as, an *intellectual* being.—4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind; as, *intellectual* philosophy, now sometimes called *mental* philosophy.

INTELLECT'UAL, *n.* The intellect or understanding. [*Lit. us.*]

INTELLECT'UALIST, *n.* One who overrates the understanding.

INTELLECTUAL'ITY,† *n* The state of intellectual power.

INTELLECT'UALLY, *adv.* By means of the understanding.

INTEL'LIGENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *intelligentia*, from *intelligo*, to understand. This verb is probably composed of *in*, *inter*, or *intus*, within, and *lego*, to collect. The primary sense of *understand* is generally to take or hold; as we say, to *take* one's ideas or meaning] 1. Understanding; skill.—2. Notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown. *Intelligence* may be transmitted by messengers, by letters, by signals, or by telegraphs.—3. Commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse. Good *intelligence* between men is harmony. So we say, there is a good *intelligence* between persons, when they have the same views, or are free from discord.—4. A spiritual being; as, a *created intelligence*. It is believed that the universe is peopled with innumerable superior *intelligences*.

INTEL'LIGENCE, *v. t.* To inform; to instruct. [*Lit. us.*]

INTEL'LIGENCED, *pp.* Informed; instructed. [*Lit. us.*]

INTEL'LIGENCE-OFFICE, *n.* In the *United States*, an office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.

INTEL'LIGENCER, *n.* One who sends or conveys intelligence; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger.—2. A public paper; a newspaper.

INTEL'LIGENCING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving or conveying notice to or from a distance.

INTEL'LIGENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *intelligens*.] 1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. Man is an *intelligent* being.—2. Knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled; as, an *intelligent* officer; an *intelligent*

young man; an *intelligent* architect; sometimes followed by *of*; as, *intelligent of* seasons.—3. Giving information. [*Not used nor proper*.]

INTELLIGEN'TIAL, *a*. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require. *Milton.*

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

INTEL'LIGENTLY, *adv*. In an intelligent manner.

INTELLIGIBIL'ITY, **INTEL'LIGIBLENESS**, *n*. [from *intelligible*.] The quality or state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood.

INTEL'LIGIBLE, *a*. [Fr. from L. *intelligibilis*.] That may be understood or comprehended; as, an *intelligible* account. The rules of human duty are *intelligible* to minds of the smallest capacity.

INTEL'LIGIBLY, *adv*. In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak *intelligibly*.

INTEM'ERATE,† *a*. [L. *intemeratus*.] Pure; undefiled.

INTEM'ERATENESS,† *n*. State of being unpolluted.

INTEM'PERAMENT, *n*. [*in* and *temperament*.] A bad state or constitution; as, the *intemperament* of an ulcerated part.

INTEM'PERANCE, *n*. [Fr. from L. *intemperantia*.] 1. In *a general sense*, want of moderation or due restraint; excesses in any kind of action or indulgence; any exertion of body or mind, or any indulgence of appetites or passions which is injurious to the person or contrary to morality; as, *intemperance* in study or in labour, in eating or drinking, or in any other gratification. Hence, appropriately and emphatically, —2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication.

INTEM'PERATE, *a*. [L *intemperatus*; *in* and *temperatus*, from *tempero*, to moderate or restrain.] 1. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. A man may be *intemperate* in passion, *intemperate* in labour, *intemperate* in study or zeal. Hence by customary application, *intemperate* denotes indulging to excess in the use of food or drink, but particularly in the use of spirituous liquors. Hence,—2. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.—3. Passionate; ungovernable.—4. Excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree; as, an *intemperate* climate. The weather may be rendered *intemperate* by violent winds, rain, or snow, or by excessive cold or heat.

INTEM'PERATE,† *v. t*. To disorder.

INTEM'PERATELY, *adv*. With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.

INTEM'PERATENESS, *n*. Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence; as, the *intemperateness* of appetite or passion.—2. Immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat, or storms.

INTEM'PERATURE, *n*. Excess of some quality.

INTEMPEST'IVE,† *a*. [L. *intempestivus*.] Untimely.

INTEMPEST'IVELY,† *adv*. Unseasonably.

INTEMPESTIV'ITY,† *n*. Untimeliness.

INTEN'ABLE, *a*. [*in* and *tenable*.] That cannot be held or maintained; that is not defensible; as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress. [*Untenable*, though not more proper, is more generally used.]

INTEND', *v. t*. [L. *intendo*; *in* and *tendo*, to stretch or strain, from *tenor*, Gr. τείνω, to stretch.] 1. To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

[*This literal sense is now uncommon*.] —2. To mean; to design, to purpose, that is, to stretch or set forward in mind. [*This is now the usual sense*.]

For they *intended* evil against thee; Ps. xxi.

3. To regard; to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of.

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

[This use of the word is obsolete. We now use *tend* and *superintend*, or *regard*.]—4. To enforce; to make intense.

INTEN'DANCY, *n*. The office or employment of an intendant, or, the district committed to his charge.

INTEND'ANT, *n*. [Fr. from L. *intendo*.] 1. One who has the charge, oversight, direction, or management of some public business; as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance; a word much used in France, and sometimes in England and America; but we generally use, instead, *superintendent*.—2. In *Charleston*, South Carolina, the mayor or chief municipal officer of the city.

INTEND'ED, *pp*. Designed; purposed; as, the insult was *intended*.—2. Stretched; made intense. [*Lit. us.*]

INTEND'EDLY, *adv*. With purpose or intention; by design.

INTEND'ER, *n*. One who intends.

INTEND'IMENT,† *n*. Attention, understanding; consideration.

INTEND'ING, *ppr*. Meaning; designing; purposing.—2. Stretching; distending. [*Lit. us.*]

INTEND'MENT, *n*. [Fr. *entendement*, with a sense somewhat different.] Intention; design; in *law*, the true meaning of a person, or of a law, or of any legal instrument. In the construction of statutes or of contracts, the *intendment* of the same is, if possible, to be ascertained; that is, the true meaning or intention of the legislator or contracting party.

INTEN'ERATE, *v. t*. [L. *in* and *tener*, tender.] To make tender; to soften.

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Philips.*

INTEN'ERATED, *pp*. Made tender or soft.

INTEN'ERATING, *ppr*. Making tender.

INTENERA'TION, *n*. The act of making soft or tender. [*Intenerate* and its derivatives are little used.]

INTEN'IBLE†, *a*. That cannot hold.

INTENS'ATE, *v. t*. To make intense, or more intense.

INTENS'ATING, *ppr*. Making intense, or more intense.

INTENSE, *a*. [L *intensus*, from *intendo*, to stretch.] 1. Literally, strained, stretched; hence, very close, strict, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject; as, *intense* study or application; *intense* thought.—2. Raised to a high degree; violent; vehement; as, *intense* heat.—3. Very severe or keen; as *intense* cold.—4. Vehement; ardent; as, *intense* phrases in language.—5. Extreme in degree.

The doctrine of the atonement supposes that the sins of men were so laid on Christ, that his sufferings were inconceivably *intense* and overwhelming. *S. E. Dwight.*

6. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive: opposed to *remiss*.

INTENSELY, *adv*. (intens'ly.) To an extreme degree; vehemently; as, a furnace *intensely* heated; weather *intensely* cold.—2. †Attentively; earnestly.

INTENSENESS, *n*. The state of being strained or stretched; tenseness; as, the *intenseness* of a cord.—2. The state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme violence; as, the *intenseness* of heat or cold.—3. Extreme closeness; as, the *intenseness* of study or thought.

INTENS'IFIED, *pp*. Made more intense.

INTENS'IFY, *v. t*. To render more intense.

INTENS'IFYING, *ppr*. Rendering more intense.

INTEN'SION, *n*. [L. *intensio*.] 1. A straining, stretching, or bending; the state of being strained; tension; as, the *intension* of a musical string.—2. Increase of power or energy of any quality; opposed to *remission*.

INTENS'ITY, *n*. [Fr. *intensité*.] 1. The state of being strained or stretched; tenseness, as of a musical string. —2. The state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence; as, the *intensity* of heat.—3. Extreme closeness; as, *intensity* of application. —4. Excess; extreme degree; as, the *intensity* of guilt. [*Unusual*.]

INTENS'IVE, *a*. Stretched, or admitting of extension; tensible.—2. Intent; unremitted; assiduous; as, *intensive* circumspection.—3. Serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* particle or preposition.

INTENS'IVELY, *adv*. By increase of degree; in a manner to give force.

INTENT', *a*. [L. *intentus*, from *intendo*. See INTEND.] Literally, having the mind strained or bent on an object: hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent; formerly with *to*, but now with *on*; as, *intent on* business or pleasure; *intent on* the acquisition of science.

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

INTENT', *n*. Literally, the stretching of the mind toward an object; hence, a design; a purpose; intention; meaning; drift; aim; applied to *persons* or *things*.

The principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

I ask, therefore, for what *intent* ye have sent for me? Acts x.

To all intents and purposes, in all senses; whatever may be designed.

INTEN'TION, *n*. [Fr. from L. *intentio*. See INTEND.] 1. Primarily, a stretching or bending of the mind toward an object; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties, closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness.

Intention is when the mind, with great earnestness and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

2. Design; purpose; the fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or a determination to act in a particular manner. It is my *intention* to proceed to Paris.—3. End or aim; the object to be accomplished.

In chronical distempers the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The state of being strained [*See* INTENSION.]—*First and second intentions*, a distinction drawn by the schoolmen between those acts of thought which relate to an object out of the mind, and those which consist in the mind's reflex action on its own states of consciousness. Thus, the generalizations, *animal, production*, are *first intentions*; and such terms as *abstraction, inference*, &c, are the expression of *second intentions*. In *sur*, a wound is said to heal by the *first intention* when the sides unite together without suppuration by a particular kind of inflammation termed the *adhesive*. Incised wounds in healthy subjects generally heal by the *first intention*. Wounds in which granulation takes place are said to heal by the *second intention*.

INTEN'TIONAL, *a.* Intended; designed; done with design or purpose. The act was *intentional*, not accidental.

INTEN'TIONALLY, *adv.* By design; of purpose; not casually.

INTEN'TIONED, in *composition*; as, *well-intentioned*, having good designs, honest in purpose; *ill-intentioned*, having ill designs.

INTENT'IVE, *a.* Attentive; having the mind closely applied. [This word is nearly superseded by *attentive*.]

INTENT'IVELY, *adv.* Closely; with close application.

INTENT'IVENESS, *n.* Closeness of attention or application of mind.

INTENT'LY, *adv.* With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; as, the mind *intently* directed to an object, the eyes *intently* fixed; the man is *intently* employed in the study of geology.

INTENT'NESS, *n.* The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.

IN'TER, a Latin preposition, signifying *among, between*, or *mutual*; used as a prefix. It is allied to *in-*, and some times has the force of an augment. Old authors followed the French, and wrote *Entre* or *Enter*.

INTER', *v. t.* [Fr. *enterrer*; *en* and *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth; Sp. *enterrar*; It. *interrare*.] 1. To bury; to deposit and cover in the earth, as, to *inter* a dead animal body.—2. To cover with earth. But it is used almost exclusively to denote the depositing and covering of dead animal bodies.

IN'TERACT, *n.* [*inter* and *act*.] Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others; an interlude.

INTERAC'TION, *n.* Intermediate action.

INTERA'GENT, *n.* An intermediate agent.

INTERAM'NIAN, *a.* [L. *inter* and *amnis*, river.] Situated between rivers.

INTERAN'IMATE, *v. t.* To animate mutually. [*Lit. us.*]

INTERBASTA'TION,† *n.* [Sp. *bastear*, to baste.] Patch-work.

INTER'CALAR, } *a.* [Fr. *intercalaire*; L. *intercalarius*; *inter* and *calo*, to call or proclaim.] Inserted; an epithet given to
INTER'CALARY,

the odd day inserted in leap-year. The twenty-ninth of February in leap-year is called the *intercalary* day. To preserve the account of time, it is necessary that every fourth year should have 366 days, while the other years contain only 365. Hence, one of the months in the fourth year must have an additional day, which is called the *intercalary* day. The additional day was given to February as being the shortest month, and in the ancient Roman calendar was inserted between the 24th and 25th days. In the ecclesiastical calendar it still retains that plan, but in the civil calendar it is the 29th. [*See* BISSEXTILE, YEAR.] We read in Livy of an *intercalary* month.

IN'TERCALATE, or **INTER'CALATE**, *v. t.* [L. *intercalo*; *inter* and *calo*, to call.] To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

IN'TERCALATED, or **INTER'CALATED**, *pp.* Inserted.

IN'TERCALATING, or **INTER'CALATING**, *ppr.* Inserting.

INTERCALA'TION, *n.* [L. *intercalatio*.] The insertion of an odd or extraordinary day in the calendar, as the 29th of February in leap-year.

INTERCEDE, *v. i.* [L. *intercedo*; *inter* and *cedo*; literally, to move or pass between.] 1. To pass between.

He supposes that a vast period interceded between that origination and the age in which he lived. *Hale.*

2. To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; usually followed by *with*.—3. To plead in favour of one

INTERCEDED, *pp.* Mediated; interposed.

INTERCEDENT, *a.* Passing between; mediating; pleading for.

INTERCEDER, *n.* One who intercedes or interposes between parties, to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor.

INTERCEDING, *ppr.* Mediating; pleading.

INTERCEL'LULAR, *a.* Being between cells, or cellular; between or within something.

INTERCEL'LULAR PASSAGES. In *vegetable anat.*, the spaces that exist between the cells, tubes, or vessels of which the tissue of a plant consists.

INTERCEPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *intercepter*; L. *interceptus, intercipio*, to stop; *inter* and *capio*, to take.] 1. To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage; as, to *intercept* a letter. The prince was *intercepted* at Rome. The convoy was *intercepted* by a detachment of the enemy.—2. To obstruct; to stop in progress; as, to *intercept* rays of light; to *intercept* the current of a river, or a course of proceedings.—3. To stop, as a course or passing; as, to *intercept* a course.—4. To interrupt communication with, or progress toward.

While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

5. To take, include, or comprehend between.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, *intercepted* between the beginning of Aries, and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Bailey.*

INTERCEPT'ED, *pp.* Taken on the way; seized in progress; stopped.

INTERCEPT'ER, *n.* One who intercepts.

INTERCEPT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing on its passage; hindering from proceeding; comprehending between.

INTERCEP'TION, *n.* The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hinderance.

INTERCES'SION, *n.* [Fr from L. *intercessio*, from *intercedo*. *See* INTERCEDE.] The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favour of another, sometimes against another.

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone. *Dryden.*

He bore the sin of many, and made *intercession* for the transgressors; Is. liii.

INTERCES'SIONAL, *a.* Containing intercession, or entreaty.

INTERCES'SIONATE,† *v. i.* To entreat.

INTERCES'SOR, *n.* [L. *See* INTERCEDE.] 1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another.—2. A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.

INTERCES'SORY, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

INTERCHAIN, *v. t.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together.

INTERCHAINED, *pp.* Chained together.

INTERCHAINING, *ppr.* Chaining or fastening together.

INTERCHANGE, *v. t.* [*inter* and *change*.] 1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate; as, to *interchange* places; to *interchange* cares or duties.

I shall *interchange*
My waned state for Henry's regal crown. *Shak.*

2. To succeed alternately.

IN'TERCHANGE, *n.* Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter; as, the *interchange* of commodities between Liverpool and New York.—2. Alternate succession; as, the *interchange* of light and darkness.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milton.*

3. A mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation; as, an *interchange* of civilities or kind offices.

INTERCHANGEABLE, *a.* That may be interchanged; that may be given and taken mutually.—2. Following each other in alternate succession; as, the four *interchangeable* seasons.

INTERCHANGEABLENESS, *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLY, *adv.* Alternately; by reciprocation; in a manner by which each gives and receives. *Interchangeably posed*, in *her.*, interchangeably placed, lying across each other, as fish, the head of each appearing between the tails of the others.



Interchangeably posed.

INTERCHANGED, *pp.* Mutually exchanged; reciprocated.

INTERCHANGEMENT, *n.* Exchange; mutual transfer. [*Lit. us.*]

INTERCHANGING, *ppr.* Mutually

giving and receiving; taking each other's place successively; reciprocating.

INTERCHAP'TER, *n.* An interpolated chapter.

INTERCI'DENT, *a.* [L. *intercido.*] Falling or coming between.

INTERCIP'IENT, *a.* [L. *intercipiens.* *See* INTERCEPT.] Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.

INTERCIP'IENT, *n.* He or that which intercepts or stops the passage.

INTERCIS'ION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *intercido; inter* and *cædo,* to cut.] Interruption. [*Lit. us.*]

INTERCLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *intercludo; inter* and *cludo,* to shut.] 1. To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.—2 To cut off; to interrupt

INTERCLUDED, *pp.* Intercepted; interrupted.

INTERCLUDING, *ppr.* Interrupting.

INTERCLU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Interception; a stopping.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *columna,* a column.] In *arch.,* the space between two columns. This in the practice of the ancients varied almost in every building. Vitruvius enumerates five varieties of intercolumniation, and assigns to them definite proportions expressed in measures of the inferior diameter of the column These are; the pycnostyle of one diameter and a half; the systyle of two diameters; the diastyle of three diameters; the areostyle of four diameters; and the eustyle of two and a quarter diameters. It is found, however, on examining the remains of ancient architecture that they rarely or never agree with the Vitruvian dimensions, which must therefore be regarded as arbitrary. And, indeed, the words themselves, as will be found on referring to them, convey no idea of an exactly defined space, but are in their very vagueness more applicable to the remains of ancient art

IN'TERCOME,† *v. i.* [*inter* and *come.*] To interpose; to interfere.

INTERCOM'MON, *v. i.* [*inter* and *common.*] 1. To feed at the same table.—2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others, or to possess or enjoy the right of feeding in common.

> Common because of vicinage, is where the inhabitants of two townships contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another *Blackstone*

INTERCOM'MONAGE, *n.* Mutual commonage.

INTERCOM'MONING, *ppr.* Feeding at the same table, or using a common pasture; enjoying a common field with others.

INTERCOMMUNE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *commune.*] In *Scots law,* to hold mutual communication or intercourse; as, to *intercommune* with rebels.

INTERCOMMU'NICABLE, *a.* That may be mutually communicated.

INTERCOM'MUNICATE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *communicate.*] To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

INTERCOMMU'NICA'TION, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

INTERCOM'MUNING, *n.* ***Letters of intercommuning,*** in *Scots law,* were letters from the Scotch privy council, passing (on their act) in the king's name, charging all and sundry the lieges, not to reset, supply, or *intercommune,* with the persons thereby denounced; not to furnish them with meat, drink, or shelter, nor to hold intercourse with them in any way, under pain of being repute art and part in their crimes, and dealt with accordingly.

INTERCOMMU'NION, *n.* [*inter* and *communion.*] Mutual communion; as, an *intercommunion* of deities.

INTERCOMMU'NITY, *n.* [*inter* and *community.*] A mutual communication or community; mutual freedom or exercise of religion; as, the *intercommunity* of pagan theology.

INTERCOST'AL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inter,* between, and *costa,* a rib.] Placed or lying between the ribs; as, an *intercostal* muscle, artery, or vein

INTERCOST'AL, *n.* A part lying between the ribs.

IN'TERCOURSE, *n.* [L. *intercursus, intercurro; inter* and *curro,* to run] 1. Literally, a running or passing between. Hence,—2. Communication; commerce; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, or correspondence by letters. We have an *intercourse* with neighbours and friends in mutual visits and in social concerns; nations and individuals have *intercourse* with foreign nations or individuals by an interchange of commodities, by purchase and sale, by treaties, contracts, &c.—3. Silent communication or exchange.

> This sweet *intercourse*
> Of looks and smiles. *Milton.*

INTERCUR', *v. i.* [L. *intercurro.*] To intervene; to come in the mean time.

INTERCUR'RENCE, *n.* [L *intercurrens, intercurro.*] A passing or running between.

INTERCUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *intercurrens.*] 1. Running between or among. —2. Occurring; intervening.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS, *a* [L. *inter* and *cutis,* the skin.] Being within or under the skin.

IN TERDEAL, *n.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Mutual dealing; traffic.

INTERDENT'EL, or INTERDENT'IL, *n.* In *arch*, the space between two dentils.

INTERDEPEND'ENCE, *n.* Mutual dependence.

INTERDEPEND'ENT, *a.* Mutually dependent.

INTERDICT', *v. t.* [L. *interdico, interdictum; inter* and *dico,* to speak.] 1. To forbid; to prohibit. In *Scots law* —*See* the noun.—2. To forbid communion; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.

> An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

IN'TERDICT, *n.* [L. *interdictum.*] 1. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree.—2. A papal prohibition by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service; a species of ecclesiastical censure. The pope has sometimes laid a whole kingdom under an *interdict.*—3. A papal prohibition by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or prevented from enjoying some privilege. In *Scots law,* an order of the court of session, or of an inferior court, pronounced on cause shown, for stopping any act or proceedings complained of as illegal or wrongful. The interdict is obtained in the court of session on presenting what is termed a bill of suspension and interdict to the lord ordinary on the bills. It may be resorted to as a remedy against all encroachments either on property or possession; and is a protection against any unlawful proceeding. In this bill the right of the complainer or petitioner is stated, and the act of encroachment or the unlawful proceeding, with the grounds on which the complainer applies for redress, are set forth, and the bill closes with a prayer that the proceedings may be interdicted until the question of right be tried in the proper court. In the course of the proceedings the propriety of granting an interdict will be discussed. But the decision on that point is quite distinct from the question of right, and an interdict may be granted in consequence of previous possession, though there be no ground to support an ultimate decision in favour of such possession. In the inferior courts the procedure is analogous, only the process commences with a summary petition to the inferior judge. [*See* SUSPENSION.]

INTERDICT'ED, *pp* Forbidden; prohibited.

INTERDICT'ING, *ppr.* Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of some privilege.

INTERDIC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *interdictio.*] The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse. 2. In *Scots law,* a system of judicial, or of voluntary restraint, provided for those who, from weakness, facility, or profusion, are liable to imposition. It is directed at the sight of the judge on proper evidence of the facility of the party, or voluntarily imposed by the party himself.—*Voluntary interdiction* is usually executed in the form of a bond, whereby the granter obliges himself to do no deed which may affect his estate, without the consent of certain persons therein named, technically called *interdictors.*—*Judicial interdiction* is imposed by sentence of the court of session, generally proceeding on an action at the instance of a near kinsman of the facile person.

INTERDICT'IVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit.

INTERDICT'ORY, *a.* Serving to prohibit

INTEREQUINOC'TIAL, *a.* [*inter* and *equinox.*] Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

> Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *Balfour, Anat Res.*

IN'TERESS, for *Interest,* is obsolete

IN'TEREST, *v. t* [Fr *interesser;* L. *inter* and *esse*] 1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favour of, but sometimes against a person or thing. A narration of suffering *interests* us in favour of the sufferer. We are *interested* in the story or in the fate of the sufferer. We are *interested* to know the result, issue, or event of an enterprise. It is followed by *in* or *for.* We are *interested in* the narration, but *for* the sufferer.—2. To give a share in. Christ by his atonement, has *interested* believers in the blessings of the covenant of grace.—3. To have a share.

> We are not all *interested* in the public funds, but we are all *interested* in the happiness of a free government.

4. To engage; as, to *interest* one in our favour — *To interest one's self,* is to take a share or concern in.

IN'TEREST, *n.* Concern; advantage;

good; as, private *interest;* public *interest.*

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good. *Temple.*

2. Influence over others. They had now lost their *interest* at court.

He knew his *interest* sufficient to procure the office. *Rambler.*

3. Share; portion; part; participation in value. He has parted with his *interest* in the stocks. He has an *interest* in a manufactory of cotton goods.—4. Regard to private profit.

'Tis *interest* calls off all her sneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid. The money lent or forborne is called the *principal,* the sum paid for it the *interest.* The interest of £100 for one year is called the *rate per cent.,* and the sum of any principal and its interest together the *amount.* Commercial states have a legal rate of *interest.* Debts on book bear an *interest* after the expiration of the credit. Courts allow *interest* in many cases where it is not stipulated. A higher rate of *interest* than that which the law allows, is called *usury.*—*Simple interest* is that which arises from the principal sum only.—*Compound interest* is that which arises from the principal with the interest added; interest on interest. The accumulation of money when placed at compound interest, after a certain number of years, is exceedingly rapid. Compound interest is not allowed by law, though it can be practised without infringing any statute, by renewing the bond or instrument, and comprising the whole of it, or by lending the interest separately. In 1545, maximum legal interest in England was 10 p. c.; in 1623, reduced to 8 p. c.; in 1650, to 6 p. c.; and, again, in 1714, to 5 p. c. by stat. 13. Anne.—6. Any surplus advantage

With all speed,
You shall have your desires with *interest.* *Shak.*

IN'TEREST,† *v. i.* To affect; to move; to touch with passion.

IN'TERESTED, *pp.* Made a sharer; as, one *interested* in the funds.—2. Affected; moved; having the passions excited; as, one *interested* by a story.—3. *a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected; as, an *interested* witness.

IN'TERESTING, *ppr.* Giving a share or concern; as, by *interesting* one in a voyage, or in a banking company.—2. Engaging the affections; as, by *interesting* a person in one's favour.—3. *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting or adapted to excite emotions or passions; as, an *interesting* story.

INTERFĒRE, *v. i.* [L. *inter* and *fero,* to bear, or *ferio,* to strike.] 1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. It is prudence not to *interfere* in party disputes, but from necessity.—2. To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition. The claims of two nations may *interfere.*—3. A horse is said to *interfere,* when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh.

INTERFĒRED, *pp.* Interposed; meddled.—2. Clashed.—3. Struck one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.

INTERFĒRENCE, *n.* Interposition; an intermeddling mediation.—2. A clashing or collision.—3. A striking of one foot against the other.—4. In *optics,* a term first employed by Dr. Young to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other. When two minute pencils of light, radiating from two different luminous points, and making a small angle with each other, fall upon the same spot of a screen or a piece of paper, they are found to act upon each other, producing different effects, which depend upon certain differences between the lengths of the two pencils. In some cases the pencils illuminate the paper or screen more strongly than either would have done singly, and sometimes they destroy each other's effects and produce a black spot or fringe. This mutual action of the pencils on each other is termed *interference.* Arago and Fresnel have explored this subject to a great extent. The phenomena of the *interference* of rays have been explained in accordance with the undulatory theory of light, and are supposed to furnish a strong presumption in favour of that theory.

INTERFĒRER, *n.* One who interferes.

INTERFĒRING, *ppr.* Interposing; meddling.—2. Clashing; coming in collision.—3. Striking one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.

INTERFĒRING, *n.* Interference.

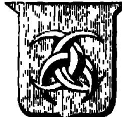
INTERFĒRINGLY, *adv.* By interference.

INTER'FLUENT, } *a.* [L. *interfluo;*
INTER'FLUOUS, } *inter* and *fluo,* to flow.] Flowing between.

INTERFOLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *inter* and *folium,* a leaf.] Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them; as, *interfoliaceous* flowers or peduncles.

INTERFO'LIATE, *v. t.* To interweave.

INTERFRET'TED, or **INTERLĀCED,** *pp.* A term in *her.,* which is said of any bearings linked together, one within the other, as keys *interlaced* in the bows, or one linked into the other.


Moons Interfretted

INTERFUL'GENT, *a.* [L. *inter* and *fulgens,* shining.] Shining between.

INTERFŪSED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *interfusus; inter* and *fundo,* to pour.] Poured or spread between.

The ambient air, wide *interfused,*
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

IN'TERIM, *n.* [L.] The mean time; time intervening.—*Interim decree,* in *Scots law,* a decree disposing of part of a cause, but leaving the remainder unexhausted.—*Interim factor,* a factor appointed by the creditors of a sequestrated estate, to preserve the estate, till a trustee be elected. He is empowered to recover the vouchers, and make an inventory and transmit a copy to the bill chamber. He is to lodge all money in the bank, to pay the petitioning or concurring creditors their expenses, and to keep a sederunt-book.—*Interim warrant.* Where, in a process of ranking and sale, there is a class of creditors preferable on a particular subject which has been sold, it is the practice, without waiting for the sale of the remainder of the property, to prepare an interim scheme of division, that the price may be divided without delay. The authority granted for this purpose is termed an *interim warrant.*

INTĒ'RIOR, *a.* [L. comp. formed from *inter* or *intra,* in or within.] 1. Internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inner; opposed to *exterior* or superficial; as, the *interior* apartments of a house; the *interior* ornaments; the *interior* surface of a hollow ball; the *interior* parts of the earth.—2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; as, the *interior* parts of a country, state, or kingdom.—*Interior angles,* in *geom.,* are the angles made within any figure by the sides of it. In a triangle ABD, the two angles A and D are called *interior* and *opposite* angles in respect of the *exterior* angle CBD. When a straight line EF falls upon two parallel lines AB, and CD, the angles AGH, BGH and GBC, GBD are called *interior angles,* and the angles EGB, EGA *exterior angles.* Also, AGH, BGH are termed *interior adjacent angles,* in respect of EGA, EGB and GHC, GHD *interior* and *opposite angles.*

INTĒ'RIOR, *n.* The internal part of a thing; the inside.—2. The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.

INTĒ'RIORLY, *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

INTERJA'CENCY, *n.* [L. *interjacens; inter* and *jacens,* lying.] 1. A lying between; a being between; intervention, as, the *interjacency* of the Tweed between England and Scotland.—2. That which lies between. [*Lit. us.*]

INTERJA'CENT, *a.* [L. *interjacens,* supra.] Lying or being between; intervening; as, *interjacent* isles.

INTERJECT', *v. t.* [L. *interjicio; inter* and *jacio,* to throw.] To throw between; to throw in between other things; to insert.

A circumstance...may be *interjected* even between a relative word and that to which it relates. *Encyc.*

INTERJECT', *v. i.* To come between; to interpose.

INTERJECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in or inserted between.

INTERJECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in or inserting between.

INTERJEC'TION, *n.* The act of throwing between.—2. A word in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion; as exclamations of joy, grief, astonishment, &c. "These were delightful days, but, *alas,* they are no more." Interjections can hardly be considered as a distinct part of speech, but are more properly natural sounds, common to all men when laughing, in pain, &c. Many words, such as adieu, welcome, &c., which have been considered as interjections by grammarians, ought to be regarded as verbs, substantives, adjectives, or adverbs. [*See* EXCLAMATION.]

INTERJEC'TIONAL, *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases; as, an *interjectional* remark.

INTERJOIN', *v. t.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry. [*Lit. us.*]

IN'TERJOINED, *pp.* Mutually joined.
IN'TERJOINING, *ppr.* Joining mutually.
INT'ERJOIST, *n.* In *arch.*, the space or interval between two joists.
INTERJUN'CTION, *n.* [*inter* and *junction.*] A mutual joining.
INTERKNIT', *v. t.* To knit together
INTERKNOWL'EDGE, *n.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge. [*Lit. us.*]
INTERLACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelacer;* It. *intralciare;* Sp. *entrelazar. See* LACE.] To intermix; to put or insert one thing with another.
They *interlaced* some errors. *Hayward.*
The epic way is everywhere *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*
INTERLACED, *pp.* Intermixed; inserted between other things.
INTERLACEMENT, *n.* Intermixture or insertion within.
INTERLACING, *ppr.* Intermixing; inserting between.—*Interlacing arches,* in *arch.*, circular arches which intersect each other, as in the figure. They are



Interlacing Arcade, Norwich Cathedral.

frequent in arcades in the Norman style of the twelfth century, and from them Dr. Milner supposed the pointed arch to have had its origin.
INTERLAM'INATED, *pp.* [L. *inter* and *lamina.*] Placed between laminæ of plates, enclosed by laminæ.
INTERLAPSE, *n* (interlaps'.) [*inter* and *lapse.*] The lapse or flow of time between two events.
INTERLARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelarder; entre,* among, and *larder,* to lard] 1. Primarily, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between.—2. To mix; to diversify by mixture.
INTERLARDED, *pp.* Interposed; inserted between; mixed.
INTERLARDING, *ppr.* Inserting between; intermixing.
IN'TERLEAF, *n.* [*See* LEAF.] A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted
INTERLEAVE, *v. t* [*inter* and *leaf*] To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.
INTERLEAVED, *pp* Inserted between leaves, or having blank leaves inserted between other leaves.
INTERLEAVING, *ppr.* Inserting blank leaves between other leaves.
INTERLINE, *v. t.* [*inter* and *line.*] To write in alternate lines; as, to *interline* Latin and English.—2. To write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written.
INTERLIN'EAR, } *a.* [*inter* and
INTERLIN'EARY, } *linear.*] Written between lines before written or printed.
INTERLIN'EARY, *n.* A book having insertions between the lines.
INTERLINEA'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed.—2. The words, passage or line inserted between lines before written or printed.
INTERLINED, *pp.* Written between lines; as, an *interlined* word.—2. Containing a line or lines written between lines; as, an *interlined* manuscript.
INTERLINING, *ppr.* Writing between lines already written or printed.
INTERLINING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines.
INTERLINK', *v. t.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another.
INTERLINK'ED, *pp.* Connected by union of links; joined.
INTERLINK'ING, *ppr.* Connecting by uniting links; joining.
INTERLOB'ULAR, *a.* Being between lobes.
INTERLOCA'TION, *n.* A placing between; interposition.
INTERLOCU'TION, *n.* [L. *interlocutio; inter* and *locutio, loquor,* to speak.] 1. Dialogue; conference; interchange of speech.—2. In *law,* an intermediate act or decree before final decision.
INTERLOC'UTOR, *n* [L. *interloquor,* supra.] 1. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.—2. In *Scots law,* an interlocutory judgment or sentence pronounced in the course of a suit; but which does not finally determine the cause. The term, however, in *Scotch practice,* is applied indiscriminately to the judgments or orders of the court, or of the Lords Ordinary, whether they exhaust the question at issue or not.
INTERLOC'UTORY, *a.* [Fr. *interlocutoire,* supra.] 1. Consisting of dialogue.
There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures. *Fiddes.*
2. In *law,* intermediate; not final or definitive. An order, sentence, decree, or judgment, given in an intermediate stage of a cause, or on some intermediate question before the final decision, is called *interlocutory;* as a decree in chancery referring a question of fact to a court of law, or a judgment on default in a court of law. In *Scots law,* an *interlocutory judgment,* as contradistinguished from a final judgment, is any judicial order, or interlocutor pronounced in the preparation or disposal of a cause, whether in the court of session, or in an inferior court, which is not decisive of the whole merits of the suit. [*See* the noun.]
INTERLOPE, *v. i.* [*inter* and D. *loopen,* G. *laufen,* to run, Eng. to *leap. See* LEAP.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.
INTERLOPER, *n.* One who runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully; one who enters a country or place to trade without license.
INTERLOPING, *ppr.* Interfering wrongfully.
INTERLU'CATE, *v. t.* To let in light by cutting away branches of trees.
INTERLU'CATED, *pp.* Divested of branches so as to let in light.
INTERLU'CATING, *ppr* Letting in light by cutting away branches.
INTERLUCA'TION, *n.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light.
INTERLU'CENT, *a.* [L. *interlucens; inter* and *luceo,* to shine.] Shining between.
IN'TERLUDE, *n.* [L. *inter* and *ludus,* play.] An entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece, to amuse the spectators, while the actors take breath and shift their dress, or the scenes and decorations are changed. In *ancient tragedy,* the chorus sang the interludes. In *modern times,* interludes consist of songs, feats of activity, dances, concerts of music, &c. —2. A brief piece of church music for the organ, generally produced extempore, and played after each stanza, except the last of the metrical psalm.
IN'TERLUDED, *a.* Inserted, or made as an interlude.
IN'TERLUDER, *n.* One that performs in an interlude
INTERLU'ENCY, *n.* [L. *interluens, interluo,* to flow between.] A flowing between; water interposed. [*Lit. us.*]
INTERLU'NAR, } *a.* [L. *inter* and
INTERLU'NARY, } *luna,* the moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.
INTERMAR'RIAGE, *n.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.
INTERMAR'RIED, *pp.* Mutually connected by marriage.
INTERMAR'RY, *v. i.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry one and give another in marriage, as two families.—2. To marry some of each order, family, tribe, or nation with the other.
About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry.* *Swift.*
INTERMAR'RYING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving in marriage; mutually connecting by marriage.
INTERMEAN,† *n.* [*inter* and *mean.*] Interact; something done in the mean time.
INTERMEA'TION,† *n.* [L. *inter* and *meo,* to flow.] A flowing between.
INTERMED'DLE, *v. i.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly; to intermix.
The practice of Spain has been, by war and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states. *Encyc.*
INTERMED'DLE,† *v. t.* To intermix; to mingle.
INTERMED'DLED, *pp.* Interposed officiously; intruded.
INTERMED'DLER, *n.* One that interposes officiously; one who meddles, or intrudes into business to which he has no right.
INTERMED'DLING, *ppr.* Interposing officiously; intruding.
INTERMED'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition.
INTERME'DIACY, *n.* Interposition; intervention.
INTERME'DIAL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *medius,* middle.] Lying between; intervening; intervenient.
INTERME'DIARY, *n.* [from *intermediate*] Interposition; intervention. [*Not mu. us.*]—2. Something interposed.
INTERME'DIATE, *a.* [Fr. *intermédiat;* L. *inter* and *medius,* middle.] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; as, an *intermediate* space between hills or rivers; *intermediate* colours. Man has an *intermedi-*

ate nature and rank between angels and brutes.

INTERME'DIATE, *n.* In *chem.*, a substance which is the intermedium or means of chemical affinity, as an alkali, which renders oil combinable with water.

INTERME'DIATE,† *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose.

INTERME'DIATELY, *adv.* By way of intervention.

INTERMEDIA'TION, *n.* Intervention; common means.

INTERME'DIUM, *n.* Intermediate space.—2. An intervening agent.

INTERMELL',† *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *entremêler.*] To intermix or intermeddle.

INTER'MENT, *n.* [from *inter.*] The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

INTERMEN'TION,† *v. t.* To mention among other things; to include.

INTERMICA'TION, *n.* [L. *intermico; inter* and *mico*, to shine.] A shining between or among.

INTERMIGRA'TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *migro*, to migrate.] Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another by men or tribes which take the place each of the other.

INTERM'INABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *terminus*, end; *termino*, to end.] Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; as, *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings. Milton uses this word as an appellation of the Godhead.

INTERM'INABLE, *n.* He whom no bound or limit can confine.

INTER'MINABLENESS, *n.* The state of being endless.

INTER'MINABLY, *adv.* Without end or limit.

INTERM'INATE, *a.* [L. *interminatus*, *intermino.*] Unbounded; unlimited; endless; as, *interminate* sleep.—*Interminate decimal*, a decimal which may be continued *ad infinitum*, as a repeater or circulate. Thus ⅓ reduced to a decimal gives .333, &c. carried to infinity.

INTERM'INATE,† *v. t.* [L. *interminor.*] To menace.

INTERMINA'TION†, *n.* [L. *interminor*, to menace or forbid.] A menace or threat.

INTERMIN'GLE, *v. t.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle or mix together; to put some things with others.

INTERMIN'GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMIN'GLED, *pp.* Intermixed.

> There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

INTERMING'LING, *ppr.* Mingling or mixing together.

INTERMIS'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *intermissio.* *See* INTERMIT.] 1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop; as, to labour without *intermission;* service or business will begin after an *intermission* of one hour.—2. Intervenient time.—3. The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission* or abatement of fever.—4. The state of being neglected; disuse; as of words. [*Lit. us.*]

INTERMIS'SIVE, *a.* Coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continual.

INTERMIT', *v. t.* [L. *intermitto; inter* and *mitto*, to send.] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.

> Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague
> That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shak.*

INTERMIT', *v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals; as a fever. A tertian fever *intermits* every other day. The pulse sometimes *intermits* for a second of time.

INTERMIT'TED, *pp.* Caused to cease for a time; suspended.

INTERMIT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing at intervals; as, an *intermittent* fever.

INTERMIT'TENT, *n.* A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals. The ague and fever is called an *intermittent.*

INTERMIT'TING, *ppr.* Ceasing for a time; pausing.—2. Causing to cease. —*Intermitting spring*, a spring which flows for some time and then ceases, and after a time runs again, and then stops. Such springs are occasioned by the channels in which the water flows being formed like syphons. These syphon channels proceed from cavities in the interior of a mountain. When the rains which fall upon the mountain, by sinking through fissures fill the cavity, the water is discharged through the channel, on the principle of the syphon, and when the cavity is thus emptied the current ceases until the cavity be filled again.

INTERMIT'TINGLY, *adv.* With intermissions; at intervals.

INTERMIX', *v. t* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mix together; to put some things with others; to intermingle

> In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
> With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon. *Milton.*

INTERMIX', *v. i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

INTERMIX'ED, *pp.* Mingled together.

INTERMIX'ING, *ppr.* Intermingling.

INTERMIX'TURE, *n.* A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.—2. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

> In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly *Bacon.*

INTERMODIL'LION, *n.* In *arch.*, the space between two modillions.

INTERMONT'ANE, *a.* [L. *inter* and *montanus*, *mons*, a mountain.] Between mountains; as, *intermontane* soil.

INTERMUND'ANE, *a.* [L. *inter* and *mundanus*, *mundus*, the world.] Being between worlds, or between orb and orb; as, *intermundane* spaces.

INTERMU'RAL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *muralis*, *murus*, a wall.] Lying between walls.

INTERMUSC'ULAR, *a.* [*inter* and *muscle.*] Between the muscles.

INTERMUTA'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *mutation.*] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

INTERMU'TUAL, for *Mutual*, is an illegitimate word.

INTERN', *a.* Internal. [*Not mu. us.*]

INTERN'AL, *a.* [L *internus.*] 1. Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external. We speak of the *internal* parts of a body, of a bone, of the earth, &c. *Internal* excellence is opposed to *external.* The *internal* peace of man, is peace of mind or conscience. The *internal* evidence of the divine origin of the Scriptures, is the evidence which arises from the excellence of its precepts, and their adaptation to the condition of man, or from other peculiarities.—2. Pertaining to the heart.

> With our Saviour, *internal* purity is every thing. *Paley.*

3. Intrinsic; real; as, the *internal* rectitude of actions.—4. Confined to a country; domestic; not foreign; as, the *internal* trade of a state or kingdom; *internal* troubles or dissensions; *internal* war. *Internal* taxes are taxes on the lands and other property within a state or kingdom; opposed to *external* taxes.

INTERN'ALLY, *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface.—2. Mentally; intellectually.—3. Spiritually.

INTERNA'TIONAL, *a.* [*inter* and *national.*] Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations; as, *international* law.

INTERNE'CINE, *a.* [L. *internecinus*, *interneco*, to kill, *inter* and *neco*] Deadly; destructive.

INTERNE'CION, *n.* [L. *internecio.* Mutual slaughter or destruction. [*Lit. us.*]

INTERNE'CIVE, *a.* Killing; tending to kill.

INTERNEC'TION, *n.* Connection. [*Useless.*]

INTERNO'DAL, *a.* In *bot*, a term applied to flowerstalks proceeding from the intermediate space of a branch between two leaves.

IN'TERNODE, *n.* [L. *internodium; inter* and *nodus*, knot.] In *bot.*, the space between two joints of a plant, or the space that intervenes upon a branch, between the leaves or flowers



a a Internodes.

Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.

INTERNUN'CIO, *n* [L. *internuncius; inter* and *nuncius*, a messenger.] A messenger between two parties.—2. An envoy of the Pope, sent to small states and republics, distinguished from the nuncio, who represents the Pope at the courts of emperors and kings. Also a species of diplomatic officers, who ranked, according to the old practice, between ambassadors and plenipotentiaries.

INTEROS'SEAL, } *a.* [L. *inter* and
INTEROS'SEOUS, } *os*, a bone.] Situated between bones; as, an *interosseous* ligament. — *Interosseous muscles*, small muscles between the metacarpal bones of the hand, and the metatarsal of the foot; the former are concerned in moving the fingers, the latter the toes.

INTERPEAL,† *v. t.* [L. *interpello.*] To interrupt.

INTERPEL',† *v. t.* To set forth.

INTERPELLA'TION, *n.* [L. *interpellatio, interpello; inter* and *pello*, to drive or thrust.] 1. A summons; a citation.—2. Interruption.—3. An earnest address; intercession.

INTERPEN'ETRATE, *v. t.* To penetrate between other substances.

INTERPEN'ETRATED. *pp.* Penetrated within or between.

INTERPET'IOLAR, *a.* Being between petioles.

INTERPILAS'TER, *n.* [L. *inter*, and Fr. *pilastre.*] In *arch.*, the interval between two pilasters.

INTERPLEAD, *v. i.* [*inter* and *plead.*] In *law*, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPLEADER, *n.* A bill of *interpleader*, in chancery, is where a person owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which, and he desires that they may *interplead* or settle their claims between themselves, that he may be safe in the payment

INTERPLEDGE, *v. t.* (interplej'.) To give and take as a mutual pledge.

INTERPLEDG'ED, *pp.* Given and taken as a mutual pledge.

INTERPLEDG'ING *ppr.* Giving and receiving as a mutual pledge.

INTERPOINT', *v. t.* To point; to distinguish by stops or marks

INTERPOINT'ED, *pp.* Distinguished by stops and marks

INTERPOINT'ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by stops or marks.

IN'TERPOLATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpoler;* L. *interpolo; inter* and *polio*, to polish.] 1.† To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermission; as, a succession of *interpolated* motions.—2. To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to the original.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law which was cited by Solon, or as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

IN'TERPOLATED, *pp.* Inserted or added to the original

IN'TERPOLATING, *ppr.* Foisting in a spurious word or passage.

INTERPOLA'TION, *n.* The act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book.—2. A spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations.* *Cromwell to Pope*

3. In *math.*, that branch of analysis which treats of the methods by which, when a series of quantities succeeding each other, and formed all according to some determinate law, are given, others subject to the same law may be interposed between them. The method of interpolation was invented by Mr Briggs, and applied by him to the calculation of logarithms. His principles have been followed by several other mathematicians in various ways. In *astr.* and *physics*, interpolation signifies the method of finding a mathematical law which will connect together a number of observed facts.

IN'TERPOLATOR, *n.* [L.] One who foists into a book or manuscript, spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.

INTERPOL'ISH, *v. t.* To polish between.

INTERPOL'ISHED, *pp.* Polished between.

INTERPOL'ISHING, *ppr.* Polishing between.

INTERPONE,† *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *pono.*] To set or insert between.

INTERPOSAL, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [from *interpose.*] The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons.—2. Intervention; a coming or being between.

INTERPOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *interposer;* L. *interpono, interpositum; inter* and *pono*, to place.] 1. To place between; as, to *interpose* a body between the sun and the earth.—2. To place between or among; to thrust in; to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night. *Shak.*

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function. *Swift.*

3. To offer, as aid or services, for relief or the adjustment of differences. The emperor *interposed* his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties.

The common Father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand and rescued miserable man. *Woodward.*

INTERPOSE, *v. i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. The prince *interposed* and made peace.—2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made against almost any hypothesis. *Boyle.*

INTERPOSE,† *n.* Interposal.

INTERPOSED, *pp.* Placed between or among; thrust in.

INTERPOSER, *n.* One that interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

INTERPOSING, *ppr.* Placing between; coming between; offering aid or services.

INTERPOS'IT, *n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.

INTERPOSI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *interpositio.*] 1. A being, placing, or coming between; intervention; as, the *interposition* of the Baltic sea between Germany and Sweden. The *interposition* of the moon between the earth and the sun occasions a solar eclipse.—2 Intervenient agency; as, the *interposition* of the magistrate in quieting sedition. How many evidences we have of divine *interposition* in favour of good men!—3. Mediation; agency between parties By the *interposition* of a common friend, the parties have been reconciled.—4. Any thing interposed.

INTERPOSURE,† *n* Interposal.

INTER'PRET, *v. t.* [Fr *interpréter;* L *interpretor*, from *interpres.* The word is compounded of *inter* and *pres, pretis;* but the latter is not found in its simple form, and its origin is uncertain. It coincides in elements with פרד *parad*, פרש *paras*, to part, to spread.] 1. To explain the meaning of words to a person who does not understand them; to expound, to translate unintelligible words into intelligible ones; as, to *interpret* the Hebrew language to an Englishman.

Immanuel, which being *interpreted*, signifies God with us. Matth. i.

2. To explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, visions, dreams, or enigmas; to expound and lay open what is concealed from the understanding; as, Joseph *interpreted* the dreams of Pharaoh.—3. To decipher.—4. To explain something not understood; as, to *interpret* looks or signs.—5. To define; to explain words by other words in the same language.

INTER'PRETABLE, *a.* That may be interpreted or explained.

INTERPRETA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *interpretatio.*] 1. The act of interpreting; explanation of unintelligible words in language that is intelligible. *Interpretation* is the design of translation.—2. The act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious; as, the *interpretation* of dreams and prophecy.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks. *Shak.*

3. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. We sometimes find various *interpretations* of the same passage of Scripture and other ancient writings.—4. The power of explaining. According to Ernesti, *interpretation* is the art of teaching the real sentiment contained in any form of words, or of effecting that another may derive from them the same idea that the writer intended to convey. All interpretation therefore depends upon two things; the perception of the sense contained in certain words, and the explanation of that sense in proper terms. The interpretation of the Holy Scriptures is the highest and at the same time, the most difficult task of the theologian. *Interpretation* is either cursory, or precise; universal, or historical. It has also been divided into *allegorical, mystical, grammatical, dogmatical*, and *mixed.*

INTER'PRETATIVE, *a.* Collected or known by interpretation.

An *interpretative* siding with heretics. *Hammond.*

2. Containing explanation.

INTER'PRETATIVELY, *adv.* As may be collected by interpretation.

INTER'PRETED, *pp.* Explained; expounded.

INTER'PRETER, *n.* One that explains or expounds; an expositor; as, an *interpreter* of the Scriptures.—2. A translator; one who renders the words of one language in words of corresponding signification in another.

INTER'PRETING, *ppr.* Explaining; expounding; translating.

INTERPUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *interpunctio, interpungo; inter* and *pungo*, to point.] The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence. But *Punctuation* is generally used.

INTERQUART'ER, *n.* In *arch.*, the space between two quarters.

INTERRECEIVE, *v. t.* To receive between or within.

INTER'RED, *pp.* Buried.

INTERREG'NUM, *n.* [L. *inter* and *regnum*, rule or reign.] The time in which a throne is vacant. between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor. An *interregnum* in strictness, can happen only in governments where the king is elective; for in hereditary kingdoms, the reign of the successor commences at the moment of his predecessor's death or demise. The word, however, is used with more latitude.

INTERREIGN, *n.* (*interra'ne.*) [A translation of *interregnum*, Fr. *interregne.*] An interregnum, or vacancy of the throne, [*supra.*]

INTER'RER, *n.* [from *inter.*] One that inters or buries.

IN'TERREX, *n.* [L. *inter* and *rex*. king.] A regent; a magistrate that governs during an interregnum.

INTER'RING, *ppr.* Burying.

INTER'ROGATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interroger;* L. *interrogo; inter* and *rogo*, to ask.] To question; to examine by asking questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness.

INTER'ROGATE, *v. i.* To ask questions.

INTER'ROGATED, *pp.* Examined by questions.

INTER'ROGATING, *ppr.* Asking questions of one; examining by questions.

INTERROGA'TION, *n.* The act of questioning; examination by questions.—2. A question put; inquiry.—3. A note that marks a question; as, Does Job serve God for naught?—4. A figure of rhetoric, in which the passion of the speaker introduces a thing by way of interrogation, to make it more conspicuous. It may be considered as a kind of apostrophe which the speaker makes to himself, and it generally adds an uncommon briskness, action, force, and variety to discourse.

INTERROG'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *interrogatif.*] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question; as, an *interrogative* phrase or sentence.

INTERROG'ATIVE, *n.* A word used in asking questions; as, *who? what? which? why?*

INTERROG'ATIVELY, *adv.* In the form of a question

INTER'ROGATOR, *n.* One who asks questions.

INTERROG'ATORY, *n.* [Fr. *interrogatoire.*] A question or inquiry In *law*, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath. This may be in open court or before commissioners. *Interrogatory*, in *Scots law*, although frequently used to signify every kind of question put to witnesses or others, is applied in a technical and more limited sense, to a written question previously adjusted

INTERROG'ATORY, *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question; as, an *interrogatory* sentence.

In terrorem. [L.] For a terror or warning.

INTERRUPT', *v. t.* [L. *interrumpo, interruptus; inter* and *rumpo*, to break] 1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of; as, a fall of rain *interrupted* our journey. There was not a tree nor a bush to *interrupt* the charge of the enemy. The speaker was *interrupted* by shouts of acclamation. We apply the word both to the agent and to his progress. We say, an alarm *interrupted* the speaker, or his argument or discourse.—2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series The road was on a plain, not *interrupted* by a single hill, or *interrupted* here and there by a hill.

INTERRUPT', *a.* Broken; containing a chasm.

INTERRUPT'ED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from proceeding.

INTERRUPT'ED, *a.* Broken; intermitted. In *bot.*, applied to compound leaves, when the principal leaflets are divided by intervals of smaller ones; applied also to spikes of flowers, when the larger spikes are divided by a series of smaller ones.

INTERRUPT'EDLY, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.

INTERRUPT'ER, *n.* One that interrupts.

INTERRUPT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering by breaking in upon.

INTERRUP'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *interruptio.*] 1. The act of interrupting, or breaking in upon progression.—2. Breach of any thing extended; interposition; as, an isle separated from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea.—3. Intervention; interposition.

Lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; hinderance; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion. An *interruption* may be temporary or durable. The lava met with no *interruption* till it descended to the foot of the mountain. The author has met with many *interruptions* in the execution of his work. The speaker or the argument proceeds without *interruption.*—5. Stop; cessation; intermission.—6. In *Scots law*, a term usually applied to the step legally requisite to stop the currency of the period of a prescription.

INTERRUPT'IVE, *a.* Tending to interrupt.

INTERRUPT'IVELY, *adv.* By interruption.

INTERSCAP'ULAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.] Situated between the shoulder-blades.

IN'TERSCALME, [L. *interscalmium; inter*, between, and *scalmus*, an oar; Fr. *interscalme*] In ancient galleys, that part of the side lengthwise coming between any two oars or rowlocks. The space of the interscalme appears to have been about four feet.

INTERSCIND', *v. t.* [*inter* and *scindo.*] To cut off.

INTERSCIND'ED, *pp.* Cut off.

INTERSCIND'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

INTERSCRIBE, *v. t* [L. *inter* and *scribo*] To write between.

INTERSCRIBED, *pp.* Written between

INTERSCRIBING, *ppr.* Writing between.

INTERSCEND'ENT, *a* [L. *inter*, and *scando*, to climb.] In *alge.*, a term applied by Leibnitz to quantities when the exponents of their powers are irrational. Such expressions are called *interscendent*, as holding a mean, as it were, between algebraic and transcendental quantities.

In'ter se. [L] Between or among themselves; among one another.

INTERSE'CANT, *a.* [L. *intersecans; interseco; inter* and *seco*, to cut] Dividing into parts; crossing. *Intersecants* in *her.*, are pertransient lines, which cross each other.

INTERSECT', *v. t.* [L. *interseco; inter*, between, and *seco*, to cut.] To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts. Thus two lines or two planes may *intersect* each other. The ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

INTERSECT', *v. i.* To meet and cross each other; as, the point where two lines *intersect.* [*This is elliptical.*]

INTERSECT'ED, *pp.* Cut or divided into parts; crossed.

INTERSECT'ING, *ppr.* Cutting; crossing; as lines.

INTERSEC'TION, *n.* [L. *intersectio.*] 1. The act or state of intersecting.—2. The cutting of one line or plane by another line or plane; also, the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

INTERSEM'INATE, *v. t.* [L *interseminatus, inter*, between, and *semino*, to sow.] To sow between or among. [*Little us.*]

INTERSERT', *v. t.* [L. *intersero; inter*, between, and *sero*, to throw.] To set or put in between other things.

INTERSERT'ED, *pp.* Put in between other things.

INTERSERT'ING, *ppr.* Putting in between other things.

INTERSER'TION, *n.* An insertion or thing inserted between other things.

IN'TERSPACE, *n.* [*inter* and *space.*] A space between other things.

INTERSPERSE, *v. t. interspers'.* [L. *interspersus; inter*, between, and *spargo*, to scatter.] To scatter or set here and there among other things; as, an able argument *interspersed* with flowers of rhetoric. *Intersperse* shrubs among trees.

INTERSPERS'ED, *pp.* Scattered or situated here and there among other things.

INTERSPERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering here and there among other things.

INTERSPER'SION, *n.* The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.

INTERSPIN'AL, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *spina*, the spine.] In *anat.*, muscles, nerves, &c. are so named, which are situated between the processes of the spine.

INTERSTEL'LAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *stella*, a star.] Situated beyond the solar system; placed between the stars; situated amongst the stars; a term used to express those parts of the universe which are without and beyond our solar system.

IN'TERSTICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *interstitium; inter* and *sto*, to stand.] 1. A space between things; but chiefly, a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. We speak of the *interstices* between the parts of wood or stone The pores which exist in all bodies, are small *interstices* between the particles or molecules.—2. Time between one act and another.

INTERSTINCT'IVE,† *a.* Distinguishing.

INTERSTI''TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

Interstitial absorption. Gradual absorption of part of the bony texture of the body, as in the neck of the thigh bone, by which deformity is caused.

INTERSTRA'TIFIED, *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.

INTERTALK,† *v. t. intertauk'.* To exchange conversation.

INTERTAN'GLE, *v. t.* To intertwist; to entangle.

INTERTEX'TURE, *n.* [L. *intertextus; inter* and *texo*, to weave.] The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.

IN'TERTIES, *n.* In *arch.*, short pieces of timber, used in roofing, and in timber framing generally, to bind upright posts together.

INTERTIS'SUED, *a.* Wrought with joint tissue.

INTERTRANSPIC'UOUS, *a.* Transpicuous within or between.

INTERTROP'ICAL, *a.* [*inter* and *tropical.*] Situated between the tropics.

INTERTWINE, *v. t.* [*inter* and *twine*] To unite by twining or twisting one with another.

INTERTWINED, *pp.* Twined or twisted one with another.

INTERTWINING, *ppr.* Twining one with another.

INTERTWININGLY, *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

INTERTWIST', *v. t.* [*inter* and *twist.*] To twist one with another.

INTERTWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted one with another.

INTERTWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting one with another.

INTERTWIST'INGLY, *adv.* By intertwisting or being intertwisted.

IN'TERVAL, *n.* [Fr. *intervalle*; L. *intervallum*; *inter* and *vallum*, a wall, or *vallus*, a stake.] 1. A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects; as, an *interval* between two pickets or palisades, between two houses or walls, or between two mountains or hills.—2. Space of time between any two points or events; as, the *interval* between the death of Charles I. of England and the accession of Charles II.; the *interval* between two wars. Hence we say, an *interval* of peace.—3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission; as, an *interval* of ease, of peace, of reason.—4. The distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness. Intervals are *simple* when confined within the octave, and *compound* when they exceed it, and are named according to the distance of the two boundary notes. Thus, the interval of a whole tone (CD,) is called a 2nd, of a whole tone and a semitone (CE♭,) a minor third, &c Intervals, therefore, are considered as sounds, and hence are either consonant or dissonant, i. e. concords or discords.

INTERVEINED, *a* [*inter* and *vein*.] Intersected as with veins.

Fair champaign with less rivers *interveined.* *Milton.*

INTERVENE, *v i.* [L. *intervenio*; *inter* and *venio*, to come.] 1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between. Thus the Atlantic *intervenes* between Europe and America; the Mediterranean *intervenes* between Europe and Africa.—2. To come between points of time or events; as, the period that *intervened* between the treaty of Ryswick, and the treaty of Utrecht.—3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt Events may *intervene* to frustrate our purposes or wishes.—4. To interpose or undertake voluntarily for another. A third party may *intervene* and accept a bill of exchange for another.

INTERVÊNE,† *n.* A coming between

INTERVÊNIENT, *a* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed. [*Lit. us.*]

INTERVÊNING, *ppr* or *a.* Coming or being between persons or things, or between points of time; as, *intervening* space or time; *intervening* events or misfortunes; *intervening* peace.

INTERVEN'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *interventio*.] 1. A state of coming or being between; interposition. Light is not interrupted by the *intervention* of a transparent body.—2. Agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others. In *politics*, the interposition of one state in the domestic affairs of another.

Let us decide our quarrels at home without the *intervention* of a foreign power. *Temple.*

3. Agency of means or instruments; as, effects are produced by the *intervention* of natural causes.—4. Interposition in favour of another; a voluntary undertaking of one party for another. A bill of exchange may be accepted by the *intervention* of a third person in behalf of the drawer or of one of the indorsers.

INTERVEN'UE,† *n.* [Fr. *intervenu*.] Interposition.

INTERVERT', *v. t.* [L. *interverto*; *inter* and *verto*, to turn.] To turn to another course or to another use. [*Lit. us.*]

INTERVER'TEBRAL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *vertebra*.] Situated between the vertebræ; as, *intervertebral* cartilages.

INTERVIEW, *n.* [*inter* and *view*; Fr. *entrevue*.] A mutual sight or view; a meeting; usually a formal meeting for some conference on an important subject; hence the word implies a conference or mutual communication of thoughts. The envoy had an *interview* with the king or with the secretary of foreign affairs. The parties had an *interview* and adjusted their differences.

Inter vi'vos. [L.] Between the living; a phrase in *Scots law*, applied to a deed divesting the granter in his life time, as in sale.

INTERVOLVE, *v. t.* (intervolv'.) [L. *intervolvo*; *inter* and *volvo*, to roll.] To involve one within another.

INTERVOLV'ED, *pp.* Involved one within another; wrapped together.

INTERVOLV'ING, *ppr.* Involving one within another.

INTERWEAVE, *v. t.* pret. *interwove*, pp. *interwoven*, sometimes *interwove*, *interweaved.* [*inter* and *weave*.] 1. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; as, threads of silk and cotton *interwoven.*—2. To intermix; to set among or together; as, a covert of *interwoven* trees.—3. To intermingle; to insert together; as, to *interweave* truth with falsehood.

INTERWEAVING, *ppr.* Weaving together.

INTERWEAVING, *n.* Intertexture

INTERWISH', *v t.* [*inter* and *wish*.] To wish mutually to each other. [*Lit. us.*]

INTERWISH'ED, *pp.* Wished mutually.

INTERWÖRK'ING, *n.* The act of working together.

INTERWREATHED, *a.* Woven into a wreath.

INTEST'ABLE, *a.* [L. *intestabilis*. *in* and *testabilis*, *testis*, a witness; *testor*, to testify.] Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament; as, a person unqualified for want of discretion, or disqualified by loss of reason, is *intestable*.

INTEST'ACY, *n* [from *intestate*.] The state of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects.

INTEST'ATE, *a.* [Fr. *intestat*; L *intestatus*; *in* and *testatus*, *testor*, to make a will.] Dying without having made a will. When a man dies *intestate*, his estate is committed for settlement to administrators.

INTEST'ATE, *n* A person who dies without making a will.

INTESTI'NA, *n.* [L.] The first order of the class *Vermes*, or worms, according to the Linnæan arrangement. These worms mostly inhabit the bodies of other animals; they include some of the most simple animals, being perfectly naked, and without limbs of any kind. Cuvier has divided them into *cavitaria* and *parenchymata*. These include all the Entozoa of Rudolphi.

INTEST'INAL, *a.* [from *intestine*.] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body; as, the *intestinal* tube or canal.—*Intestinal concretions*, those concretions which resemble stones, generated in the stomach and bowels. They are common in many of the inferior animals, and they occur also in man, but much less frequently.

INTEST'INE, *a.* [Fr. *intestin*; L. *intestinus*, from *intus*, within.] 1. Internal; inward; opposed to *external*; applied to the human or other animal body; as, an *intestine* disease.—2. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; as, *intestine* feuds; *intestine* war; *intestine* enemies. It is to be remarked that this word is usually or always applied to evils. We never say, *intestine* happiness or prosperity; *intestine* trade, manufactures, or bills; but *intestine* broils, trouble, disorders, calamities, war, &c. We say, *internal* peace, welfare, prosperity, or *internal* broils, war, trade, &c. This restricted use of *intestine* seems to be entirely arbitrary.

INTEST'INE. *n.* usually in the plural, *Intestines.* The canal or tube that extends, with convolutions, from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus, receives the ingested food, retains it a certain time, mixes with it the bile and pancreatic juice, propels the chyle into the lacteals, and covers the fæces with mucus. It comprehends in man, the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, or small intestines; and the cæcum, colon, and rectum, or large intestines. The whole length of the intestinal tube in the human subject is about six times that of the body.

INTEX'TURED, *a.* Inwrought; woven in.

INTHIRST,† *v. t.* (inthurst') [*in* and *thirst*] To make thirsty.

INTHRAL', *v. t.* [*in* and *thrall*; Sax. *threal*, a servant; Ir. *traill*.] To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude, to shackle. The Greeks have been *inthralled* by the Turks.

She soothes, but never can *inthral* my mind. *Prior.*

INTHRALL'ED, *pp.* Enslaved; reduced to servitude.

INTHRALL'ING, *ppr.* Enslaving.

INTHRAL'MENT, *n.* Servitude; slavery; bondage.

INTHRÔNE, *v. t.* [*in* and *throne*.] To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. [*See* ENTHRONE, which is the more common orthography.]—2. To induct or install a bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

INTHRÔNIZA'TION, *n.* The act of enthroning.

INTHRONIZE, *v. t.* To enthrone. [*See* INTHRONE.]

IN'TIMACY, *n* [from *intimate*.] Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship.

IN'TIMATE, *a* [L. *intimus*, superl. of *intus*, or *interus*, within] 1. Inmost; inward; internal; as. *intimate* impulse.—2. Near; close.

He was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission *South.*

3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar; as, an *intimate* friend; *intimate* acquaintance.

IN'TIMATE, *n.* A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve.

IN'TIMATE,† *v. i.* To share together.

IN'TIMATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimer;* Sp. *intimar;* It. *intimare;* Low L. *intimo,* to intimate, to register, to love entirely, to make one intimate, to enter, from *intimus.*] To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of. He *intimated* his intention of resigning his office.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison.*

IN'TIMATED, *pp* Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified.

IN'TIMATELY, *adv.* Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts; as, two fluids *intimately* mixed.—2. Closely; with nearness of friendship or alliance; as, two friends *intimately* united; two families *intimately* connected.—3. Familiarly; particularly; as, to be *intimately* acquainted with facts or with a subject.

IN'TIMATING, *ppr.* Hinting; suggesting.

INTIMA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *intimate*] Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information Our friend left us without giving any previous *intimation* of his design.

IN'TIME,† *a.* [L. *intimus.*] Inward; internal.

INTIM'IDATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimider; in* and L. *timidus,* fearful; *timeo,* to fear.] To make fearful; to inspire with fear, to dishearten; to abash.

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTIM'IDATED, *pp.* Made fearful, abashed.

INTIM'IDATING, *ppr.* Making fearful; abashing.

INTIMIDA'TION, *n.* The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

INTINCTIV'ITY, *n.* [L. *in* and *tinctus,* dipped, stained.] The want of the quality of colouring or tinging other bodies. Fuller's earth is distinguished from colorific earths by its *intinctivity.*

INTIRE, INTIRELY. *See* ENTIRE and its derivatives.

INTI'TLE. *See* ENTITLE.

IN'TO, *prep.* [*in* and *to.*] Noting entrance or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts. It follows verbs expressing motion. Come *into* the house; go *into* the church; one stream falls or runs *into* another. Water enters *into* the fine vessels of plants.—2 Noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it. Look *into* a letter or book; look *into* an apartment.—3. Noting insertion. Infuse more spirit or animation *into* the composition.—4. Noting mixture. Put other ingredients *into* the compound —5. Noting inclusion. Put these ideas *into* other words —6. Noting the passing of a thing from one form or state to another. Compound substances may be resolved *into* others which are more simple; ice is convertible *into* water, and water *into* vapour. Men are more easily drawn than forced *into* compliance. We reduce many distinct substances *into* one mass. We are led by evidence *into* belief of truth. Men are often enticed *into* the commission of crimes. Children are sometimes frightened *into* fits, and we are all liable to be seduced *into* error and folly.

INTOL'ERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *intolerabilis; in* and *tolerabilis, tolero,* to bear.] 1. Not to be borne; that cannot be endured; as, *intolerable* pain; *intolerable* heat or cold; an *intolerable* burden.—2. Insufferable; as, *intolerable* laziness.

INTOL'ERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

INTOL'ERABLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as, *intolerably* cold; *intolerably* abusive.

INTOL'ERANCE, *n.* [from *intolerant.*] Want of toleration; the not enduring at all or not suffering to exist without persecution; as, the *intolerance* of a prince or a church toward a religious sect.

INTOL'ERANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *in* and *tolero,* to endure] 1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

The powers of the human body being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot*

2. Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, and worship.

INTOL'ERANT, *n.* One who does not favour toleration.

INTOL'ERATED, *a.* Not endured; not tolerated.

INTOLERA'TION, *n.* Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.

INTÖMB, *v. t.* (intoom'.) [*in* and *tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

INTÖMBED, *pp.* (intoom'ed.) Deposited in a tomb; buried.

INTÖMBING, *ppr.* (intoom'ing.) Depositing in a tomb; interring.

IN'TONATE, *v. i.* [L. *intono, intonatus; in* and *tono,* to sound or thunder.] 1 To sound; to sound the notes of the musical scale —2. To thunder.

INTONA'TION, *n.* In *music,* the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones.—2. The manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale; the singing true or false; in tune or out of tune. Correct intonation is the first requisite in a singer.—3. In *speaking,* the modulation of the voice in expression.

INTONE, *v. i.* [L. *intono,* supra.] To utter a sound, or a deep protracted sound.

Ass *intones* to ass. *Pope.*

INTOR'SION, *n* [L. *intorqueo, intorsum,* to twist.] A winding, bending, or twisting. In *bot,* the bending or twining of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

INTORT', *v. t.* [L. *intortus,* from *intorqueo,* to twist.] To twist; to wreath; to wind; to wring.

INTORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted; made winding.

INTORT'ING, *ppr.* Winding; twisting.

In toto. [L.] Wholly; entirely.

INTOX'ICATE, *v. t.* [*in* and L. *toxicum,* which, Pliny informs us, is from *taxa,* a species of tree, in Greek, σμιλαξ Lib xvi. 10. *Toxicum* is from the Greek τοξον, a bow, or an arrow; the barbarians used to poison their arrows, and hence *toxicum* in Latin came to signify poison.] 1. To inebriate; to make drunk; as, with spirituous liquor.

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth. *Milton.*

2 To excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness. Success may sometimes *intoxicate* a man of sobriety. An enthusiast may be *intoxicated* with zeal.

INTOX'ICATE, *a.* Inebriated.

INTOXICATED, *pp.* Inebriated; made drunk; excited to frenzy.

INTOX'ICATEDNESS, *n.* State of intoxication.

INTOX'ICATING, *ppr.* Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy.—2. *a.* Having qualities that produce inebriation; as, *intoxicating* liquors.

INTOXICA'TION, *n.* Inebriation; ebriety; drunkenness; the act of making drunk; the state produced by drinking too much of an alcoholic liquid. This state comes on gradually, and several stages may be noticed in its progress. Technically, intoxication is made up of extraordinary exhilaration gradually increasing to delirium, with imperfect articulation and inability to regulate voluntary motion generally, which finally passes into unconsciousness and coma

IN'TRA. A Latin preposition and adverb, signifying within. It is used in composition.

INTRACT'ABLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis; in* and *tractabilis, tracto,* to handle, manage, govern.] 1. Not to be governed or managed; violent; stubborn; obstinate; refractory; as, an *intractable* temper.—2. Not to be taught; indocile.

INTRACT'ABLENESS, } *n* The quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy, perverseness —2 Indocility.
INTRACT'ABIL'ITY, }

INTRACT'ABLY, *adv.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

INTRA'DOS, *n* [Sp. *intrados,* an entrance.] In *arch.,* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch. The exterior or upper curve is called the *extrados.*

INTRAFOLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *intra* and *folium,* a leaf.] In *bot.,* growing on the inside of a leaf; as, *intrafoliaceous* stipules.

INTRAMÄR'GINAL, *a.* Within the margin, as the *intramarginal* vein in the leaves of some of the plants belonging to the myrtle tribe.

INTRÄNCE. *See* ENTRANCE.

INTRANQUIL'LITY, *n.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietness; inquietude; want of rest.

INTRAN'SIENT, *a.* Not transient; not passing suddenly away.

INTRANS'ITIVE, *a.* [L *intransitivus; in* and *transeo,* to pass over] In *gram.,* an *intransitive* verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or in other words, an action that does not *pass over* to, or operate upon an object; as, I *walk;* I *run;* I *sleep.*

INTRANS'ITIVELY, *adv.* Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb.

In transitu. [L.] In the act of passing, or of transition.

INTRANSMIS'SIBLE, *a.* That cannot be transmitted.

INTRANSMUTABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of not being transmutable.

INTRANSMU'TABLE, *a.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.

IN'TRANT, *a.* [L. *intrans.*] Entering; penetrating.

INTREASURE, *v. t.* (intrezh'ur.) [*in* and *treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury. [*Lit. us.*]

INTREATFUL, *a.* Full of entreaty.

INTRENCH', *v. t.* [*in* and Fr. *trancher*, to cut. *See* TRENCH.] 1. To dig or cut a trench around a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet. The army *intrenched* their camp, or they were *intrenched*.—2. To furrow; to make hollows in.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrenched*. *Milton.*

To intrench on, literally, to cut into; hence, to invade; to encroach: to enter on and take possession of that which belongs to another. In the contest for power, the king was charged with *intrenching on* the rights of the nobles, and the nobles were accused of *intrenching on* the prerogatives of the crown.

INTRENCH'ANT,† *a.* Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible.

INTRENCH'ED, *pp.* Fortified with a ditch and parapet.

INTRENCHING, *ppr.* Fortifying with a trench and parapet.

INTRENCH'MENT, *n.* Properly, a trench or ditch only; but as the earth thrown out of a trench forms a part, and often the most necessary and useful part of a fortification, hence *intrenchment* is generally understood to signify a ditch and parapet, and sometimes it signifies fascines covered with earth, gabions, bags filled with earth or other materials collected to cover men from an enemy's fire.

INTREP'ID, *a.* [L. *intrepidus; in* and *trepidus, trepido*, to tremble.] Literally, not trembling or shaking with fear; hence, fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; as, an *intrepid* soldier.

INTREPID'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *intrépidité*.] Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage or boldness The troops engaged with *intrepidity*.

INTREP'IDLY, *adv.* Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

IN'TRICABLE,† *a* Entangling.

IN'TRICACY, *n* [from *intricate*.] The state of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; as, the *intricacy* of a knot, and figuratively, the *intricacy* of accounts, the *intricacy* of a cause in controversy, the *intricacy* of a plot.

IN'TRICATE, *a* [L. *intricatus*, from *intrico*, to fold; *in* and *tricor;* It. *intrecciare. See* TRICK.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure. We passed through *intricate* windings. We found the accounts *intricate*. The case on trial is *intricate*. The plot of a tragedy may be too *intricate* to please.

IN'TRICATE, *v. t.* To perplex; to make obscure. [*Lit. us.*]

IN'TRICATELY, *adv.* With involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

IN'TRICATENESS, *n.* The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity.

INTRICA'TION†, *n.* Entanglement.

INTRIGUE, *n.* (intree'g) [Fr. *id.;* It. *intrigo;* verbs. Fr. *intriguer*, to perplex, embroil, intrigue; It. *intricare, intrigare*, to perplex, to make intricate; Low L. *intrico, intricor*, to inwrap; *tricor*, to trifle, to show tricks; allied to Gr. θρίξ, τριχος, hair or a lock of hair, as we should say, a plexus. In D. *bedriegen*, G. *bitriegen*, signify to cheat; D. *driegen*, to tack, to baste; G. *triegen*, to deceive; *trug*, deceit, fraud. The primary sense seems to be to fold, lay over, or to draw together.] 1. A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. An *intrigue* may be formed and prosecuted by an individual, and we often hear of the *intrigues* of a minister or a courtier, but often several projectors are concerned in an *intrigue*. The word is usually applied to affairs of love or of government.—2. The plot of a play or romance; a complicated scheme of designs, actions, and events, intended to awaken interest in an audience or reader, and make them wait with eager curiosity for the solution or development.—3 † Intricacy; complication.

INTRIGUE, *v. i.* (intree'g) To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. The courtier *intrigues* with the minister, and the lover with his mistress.

INTRIGUE,† *v t.* (intree'g.) To perplex or render intricate

INTRIGUER, *n.* (intree'ger.) One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

INTRIGUING, *ppr.* (intreeg'ing.) Forming secret plots or schemes.—2. *a.* Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.

INTRIGUINGLY, *adv.* (intree'gingly.) With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

INTRIN'SECATE,† *a.* Entangled; perplexed.

INTRIN'SIC, INTRIN'SICAL, *a.* [Fr. *intrinsèque;* L. *intrinsecus; intra* and *secus*. It was formerly written *Intrinsecal*] 1. Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent; not apparent or accidental; as, the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver; the *intrinsic* merit of an action; the *intrinsic* worth or goodness of a person.—2.† Intimate; closely familiar —3 In *Scots law*, a term applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference, so intimately connected with the point at issue that they make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and cannot be separated from it. It is opposed to *Extrinsic*.

INTRIN'SICALLY, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsically* evil *South.*

IN'TRO. A Latin adverb, signifying into, within; used as a prefix.

INTRODUCE, *v t* [L. *introduco; intro*, within, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *introduire*.] 1. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher into a place; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room.—2. To conduct and make known; to bring to be acquainted; as, to *introduce* a stranger to a person; to *introduce* a foreign minister to a prince.—3. To bring something new into notice or practice; as, to *introduce* a new fashion, or a new remedy for a disease; to *introduce* an improved mode of tillage.—4. To bring in; to import; as, to *introduce* foreign goods.—5. To produce; to cause to exist; as, to *introduce* habits into children.—6. To begin; to open to notice. He *introduced* the subject with a long preface.—7. To bring before the public by writing or discourse; as, to *introduce* one's self to notice or to the public.

INTRODUCED, *pp.* Led or conducted in; brought in; made acquainted; imported.

INTRODUCER, *n.* One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who makes strangers known to each other; one who brings any thing into notice or practice.

INTRODUCING, *ppr.* Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing any thing into notice or practice.

INTRODUC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *introductio*.] 1. The action of conducting or ushering into a place; *used of persons*. We speak of the *introduction* of one stranger to another; the *introduction* of a foreign minister to a prince or court, and the *introduction* of company to a levee.—2. The act of bringing into a country; as, the *introduction* of gold or bullion, or of merchandise.—3. The act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use; as, the *introduction* of new modes of dress or of tillage.—4. The part of a book which precedes the main work; a preface or preliminary discourse.—5. That part of an oration or discourse, in which the speaker gives some general account of his design and subject, and prepares the minds of his audience for a favourable reception of his remarks or arguments.

INTRODUC'TIVE, *a.* Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something.

INTRODUC'TOR,† *n.* An introducer.

INTRODUC'TORILY, *adv.* By way of introduction.

INTRODUC'TORY, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; as, *introductory* remarks; an *introductory* discourse.

INTROFLEX'ED, *a.* Flexed or bent inward.

INTROGRES'SION,† *n.* [L *introgressio*.] Entrance.

INTROIT', *n.* [Old Fr. *introite*, from L. *introitus*.] A psalm which, from its being sung whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar, was called *introitus*, or *introit*.

INTROMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *intromissus, intromitto; intro* and *mitto*, to send.] 1. The action of sending in.—2. In *Scots law*, an intermeddling with the effects of another; the assuming of the possession and management of property belonging to another, either on legal grounds, or without any authority. Intromission is therefore of two kinds, legal and vicious.

INTROMIT', *v. t.* [L. *intromitto*, supra] To send in; to let in; to admit. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters. Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold into a room.

INTROMIT', *v. i.* To intermeddle with the effects of another.

INTROMIT'TED, *pp.* Allowed to enter.

INTROMIT'TING, *ppr.* Admitting.—2. Intermeddling with the effects of another.

INTRORECEP'TION, *n.* The act of admitting into or within.

INTROR'SE, *a.* [L. *introrsum*, inwards.] Turned inwards. A term used in describing the direction of bodies, to denote their being turned towards the axis to which they appertain: thus, in most plants, the anthers are *introrse*, being turned towards the style.

INTROSPECT′, *v. t.* [L. *introspicio*; *intro* and *specio*, to look.] To look into or within; to view the inside.

INTROSPEC′TION, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind. *Dryden.*

INTROSPEC′TIVE, *a.* Inspecting within.

INTROSUME,† *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *sumo*.] To sink in.

INTROSUSCEP′TION, } *n.* The fall-
INTUSSUSCEP′TION, } ing of one part of an intestine into another, or the passing of one part within another. *Intussusception* is also used to signify nutrition; the interstitial deposition of particles, by which the existence of living bodies is sustained, and their waste supplied.

INTROVENIENT, *a.* [L. *intro* and *veniens*, *venio*, to come.] Coming in or between; entering. [*Little used.*]

INTROVER′SION, *n.* The act of turning inward.

INTROVERT′, *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *verto*.] To turn inward.

INTROVERT′ED, *pp.* Turned inward.

INTROVERT′ING, *ppr.* Turning inward.

INTRUDE, *v. i.* [L. *intrudo*; *in* and *trudo*, to thrust. *See* THRUST.] 1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or welcome; to enter, as into company, against the will of the company or the host; as, to *intrude* on families at unseasonable hours. Never *intrude* where your company is not desired.—2. To encroach; to enter or force one's self in without permission; as, to *intrude* on the lands of another.—3. To enter uncalled or uninvited, or without just right; Col ii.

INTRUDE, *v. t.* To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome. –2. To force or cast in.

INTRUDED, *pp* Thrust in.

INTRUDER, *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

They were but *intruders* on the possession, during the minority of the heir *Davies.*
They were all strangers and *intruders.* *Locke.*

INTRUDING, *ppr.* Entering without invitation, right, or welcome.

INTRU′SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from L. *intrusio*, from *intrudo*.] 1. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right, or welcome. The company may be disturbed by the *intrusion* of an unwelcome guest.

Many excellent strains which have been jostled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*

2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another.—3. Voluntary entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person.—4. In *Scots law*, the delict of entering into possession of an heritable subject without any title in the person entering. The intruder is ejected by an action brought before the court of session.—5. In the *language of the standards of the Church of Scotland*, the settlement of a pastor in a church or congregation, contrary to the will or consent of the people.

INTRU′SIVE, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.

INTRU′SIVELY, *adv.* Without welcome or invitation.

INTRU′SIVENESS, *n.* The act of entering without permission or invitation.

INTRUST,′ *v. t.* [*in* and *trust*.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity; as, to *intrust* a servant *with* one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods *to* a servant. We *intrust* an agent or factor *with* commercial business, or we *intrust* commercial concerns *to* an agent. We *intrust* our friends *with* secrets, or *intrust* secrets *to* them.

INTRUST′ED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty.

INTRUST′ING, *ppr.* Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of.

INTUI″TION, *n.* [Sp. *intuicion*; L. *intuitus*, *intueor*; *in* and *tueor*.] A looking on; a sight or view; *but restricted to mental view or perception.* Particularly and appropriately, the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, immediately, or the moment they are presented, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning and deduction.

We know by *intuition*, that a part is less than the whole. *Encyc.*

Intuition is the most simple act of the reason or intellect, on which, according to Locke, depends the certainty and evidence of all our knowledge; which certainly every one finds to be so great, that he cannot imagine, and therefore cannot require, greater. In the philosophy of Kant, the term *intuition* is used to denote the single act of the sense upon outward objects, according to its own laws.

INTU′ITIVE, *a.* [Sp and It *intuitivo*; Fr. *intuitif*.] 1. Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection; as, *intuitive* evidence. The different species of *intuitive evidence*, according to Dugald Stewart, are, 1. The evidence of axioms; 2. The evidence of consciousness, of perception, and of memory; 3. The evidence of those fundamental laws of human belief which form an essential part of our constitution, and of which our entire conviction is implied, not only in all speculative reasonings, but in all our conduct as active beings. Of this class is the evidence for our own personal identity; for the existence of the material world; for the continuance of those laws which have been found, in the course of our past experience, to regulate the succession of phenomena. Such truths no man ever thinks of stating to himself in the form of propositions; but all our conduct and all our reasonings proceed on the supposition that they are admitted. Every step which the reason makes in demonstrative knowledge has *intuitive* certainty; and, consequently, the power of reason presupposes that of intuition.—2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection; as, *intuitive* judgment or knowledge.—3. Seeing clearly; as, an *intuitive* view; *intuitive* vision.—4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning; as, the *intuitive* powers of celestial beings.

INTU′ITIVELY, *adv.* By immediate perception; without reasoning; as, to perceive truth *intuitively*.

INTUMESCE, *v. i.* (intumes′.) [Lat. *intumesco*; *in* and *tumeo*, to swell.] To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat.

In a higher heat it *intumesces* and melts into a yellowish black mass. *Kirwan.*

INTUMES′CENCE, or **INTUMES′CENCY**, *n.* [supra.] The action of swelling.—2. A swell; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state.

Had navigation been at that time sufficiently advanced to make so long a passage easily practicable, there is little reason for doubting but the *intumescence* of nations would have found its vent, like all other expansive violence, where there was least resistance. *Johnson.*

INTUMULATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *tumulatus*, from *tumulare*, to intomb, to bury.] To place or deposit within a tomb; in a grave; to inter, or inhume; to bury.—*Intumulate*, in this sense, is obsolete; one old author uses it in chronicling the funeral of Henry VI.

Whose corps was with funerall pompe, according to the royall estate of a kyng, conueighed to the colege of Winsore, to the which he had been a greate benefactor, and there on the right hand of the high aulter, princely interred and *intumulate*. *Hall.*

INTU′MULATED, *pp.* Not buried.

INTURGES′CENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *turgesco*, to swell] A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled.

INTUSE,† *n* [L. *intusus*] A bruise.

INTUSSUSCEP′TION, *n.* [L. *intus* and *susceptus*.] The reception of one part within another; applied to the reception of a contracted part into a part not contracted. [*See* INTROSUSCEPTION.]

INTWINE, or **ENTWINE**, *v. t.* [*in* and *twine*.] To twine or twist together; to wreath; as, a wreath of flowers *intwined*.

INTWINED, or **ENTWINED**, *pp* Twisted together.

INTWINING, or **ENTWINING**, *ppr.* Wreathing together.

INTWIST′, or **ENTWIST,′** *v. t.* [*in* and *twist*.] To twist together; to interweave.

INTWIST′ED, or **ENTWIST′ED**, *pp.* Twisted together.

INTWIST′ING, or **ENTWISTING**, *ppr.* Twisting together.

IN′ULA, *n.* A large genus of annual and perennial herbs, chiefly natives of Europe; class Syngenesia, and order polygamia superflua, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. They have yellow discous flowers. The root of one species, *Inula Helenium*, or Elecampane, a native of England, is used as an aromatic stimulant, and in large doses is emetic. [*See* INULIN; ELECAMPANE.]

IN′ULIN, or **IN′ULINE**, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle which is spontaneously deposited from a decoction of the roots of the *Inula Helenium*. It is a white powder, and in its chemical properties appears intermediate between gum and starch.

INUM′BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *inumbro*.] To shade.

INUM′BRATED, *pp.* Shaded.

INUNC′TED, *a.* Anointed.

INUNC′TION, *n.* [L. *inunctus*, *inungo*; *in* and *ungo*, to anoint.] The action of anointing; unction.

INUNCTUOS′ITY, *n* [L. *in* and *unctus*, or Eng. *unctuous*.] The want of unc-

tuosity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch; as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain clay.

INUN'DANT, *a.* [L. *inundans*, infra.] Overflowing.

INUN'DATÆ, *n.* In *bot.*, the fifteenth nat. order, Linn., comprehending a vague assemblage of aquatic plants, thus named because they grow in water, and many of them, except their blossoms, under its surface.

INUN'DATE, *v. t.* [L. *inundo*, *inundatus*; *in* and *unda*, a wave, or its root.] 1. To overflow; to deluge; to spread over with a fluid. The low lands along the Mississippi are *inundated* almost every spring.—2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was once *inundated* with bills of credit. The presses *inundate* the country with papers.

INUN'DATED, *pp.* Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied.

INUN'DATING, *ppr.* Overflowing; deluging; spreading over.

INUNDA'TION, *n.* [L. *inundatio*.] 1. An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. Holland has frequently suffered immensely by *inundations* of the sea. The Delta in Egypt is annually enriched by the *inundation* of the Nile.—2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

INUNDERSTAND'ING, *a.* Void of understanding. [*A bad word and not used.*]

INURBANELY, *adv.* Without urbanity.

INURBANENESS, *n.* Incivility.

INURBAN'ITY, *n.* [*in* and *urbanity*.] Incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness.

INURE, *v. t.* [*in* and *ure*. *Ure* signifies use, practice, in old English, and Norman French. In Chaucer, it seems to bear rather the signification of luck or fortune. In Scottish, it is used in both senses. *See* URE.] 1. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression. Thus a man *inures* his body to labour and toil, till he sustains that which would destroy a body unaccustomed to it. So we *inure* ourselves to cold or heat. Warriors are *inured* to blood, and seamen are *inured* to hardships and deprivations.

INURE, *v. i.* To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs of the grantee, or it *inures* to their benefit.

INURED, *pp.* Accustomed; hardened by use.

INUREMENT, *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency.

INURING, *ppr.* Habituating; accustoming.—2. Passing in use to the benefit of.

INURN', *v. t.* [*in* and *urn*.] To bury, to inter; to intomb.

> The sepulchre
> Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned*. *Shak.*

2. To put in an urn.

INURN'ED, *pp.* Deposited in a tomb.

INURN'ING, *ppr.* Interring; burying.

INUSITA'TION, *n.* Neglect of use; disuse. [*Lit. us.*]

INUS'TION, *n.* [L. *inustio*, *inuro*; *in* and *uro*, to burn.] 1. The action of burning.—2. A branding; the action of marking by burning.

INU'TILE,† *a.* [Fr. from L. *inutilis*.] Unprofitable; useless.

INUTIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *inutilité*; L. *inutilitas*; *in* and *utilitas*. *See* UTILITY.] Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness; as, the *inutility* of vain speculations and visionary projects.

INUT'TERABLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered.

In vac'uo. [L. *in* and *vacuum*.] In a void or empty space; in a vacuum. [*See* VACUUM.]

INVADE, *v. t.* [L. *invado*; *in* and *vado*, to go.] 1. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to attack. The French armies *invaded* Holland in 1795. They *invaded* Russia and perished.—2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

> There shall be seditions among men and *invading* one another; 2 Esdras.

3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate. The king *invaded* the rights and privileges of the people, and the people *invaded* the prerogatives of the king.—4.† To go into; *a Latinism.*—5. To fall on; to attack; to seize; as a disease.

INVADED, *pp.* Entered by an army with a hostile design; attacked; assaulted, infringed; violated.

INVADER, *n.* One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest, or plunder.—2. An assailant.—3. An encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another.

INVADING, *ppr.* Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest, or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking.

INVALES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *invalesco*.] Strength; health.

INVALETU'DINARY, *a.* Wanting health.

INVAL'ID, *a.* [L. *invalidus*; *in* and *validus*, strong, from *valeo*, to be strong, to avail.] 1. Weak; of no force, weight, or cogency.—2. In *law*, having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null; as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

IN'VALID, *n.* [Fr. *invalide*; L. *invalidus*, supra.] 1. A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.—2. A person who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman worn out in service. The hospitals for *invalids* at Chelsea and Greenwich, in England, are institutions honourable to the English nation.

INVAL'IDATE, *v. t.* [from *invalid*, Fr. *invalider*.] 1. To weaken or lessen the force of; *more generally*, to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect; as, to *invalidate* an agreement or a contract.—2. To overthrow; to prove to be of no force; as, to *invalidate* an argument.

INVAL'IDATED, *pp.* Rendered invalid or of no force.

INVAL'IDATING, *ppr.* Destroying the force and effect of.

INVALID'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *invalidité*.] Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; as, the *invalidity* of an agreement or of a will.

INVAL'IDNESS, *n.* Invalidity; as, the *invalidness* of reasoning.

INVAL'UABLE, *a.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated, inestimable. The privileges of Christians are *invaluable*.

INVAL'UABLY, *adv.* Inestimably.

INVA'RIABLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *variable*, from *vary*.] Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform. The character and the laws of the Supreme Being must necessarily be *invariable*. Invariable quantities in *math.*, the same as constant quantities.

INVA'RIABLENESS, *n.* Constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

INVA'RIABLY, *adv.* Constantly; uniformly; without alteration or change. We are bound to pursue *invariably* the path of duty.

INVA'RIED, *a.* Unvaried; not changing or altering.

INVA'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *invasio*, from *invado*. *See* INVADE.] 1. A hostile entrance into the possessions of another; particularly, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder, or the attack of a military force. The north of England and south of Scotland were for centuries subject to *invasion*, each from the other. The *invasion* of England by William the Norman, was in 1066.—2. An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation.—3. Attack of a disease; as, the *invasion* of the plague, in Egypt.

INVA'SIVE, *a.* [from *invade*.] Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive.—2. Infringing another's rights.

INVECKE'E and **GOARE'E**. Heraldic terms used by ancient authors for *double arching*, or *archée*

Invecked.

Invec'ta et illa'ta. [Lat.] A phrase in *Scots law*, applied to things subjected to the hypothec of the landlord, by being brought within the premises; applied also to grain brought within the thirl, and subjected to thirlage.

INVEC'TED, *pp.* In *her.*, the reverse of what is called *engrailed*, all the points turning inwards to the ordinary thus borne, with the small semicircles outward to the field.


Invected.

INVEC'TION, *n.* Invective,—*which see.* [*Invection* is little used.]

INVEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *invective*; Sp. *invectiva*; It. *invettiva*; from L. *inveho*. *See* INVEIGH.] A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation. It differs from *reproof*, as the latter may come from a friend and be intended for the good of the person reproved; but *invective* proceeds from an enemy, and is intended to give pain or to injure. It is followed by *against*. He uttered severe *invectives against* the unfortunate general.

INVEC'TIVE, *a.* Satirical; abusive; railing.

INVEC'TIVELY, *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

INVEIGH, *v. i.* (inva'y.) [L. *inveho*, to bear, throw, or bring on or against; *in* and *veho*, to carry.] To exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to

reproach; with *against*. The author *inveighed* sharply *against* the vices of the clergy in his age. Men *inveigh against* the follies of fashion.

INVEIGHER, *n.* (inva'yer.) One who rails; a railer.

INVEIGHING, *ppr.* (inva'ying.) Exclaiming against; railing at; uttering bitter words.

INVEIGLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *enveogler*, to inveigle, to blind; Fr. *aveugler*. Qu G *aufwiegeln*, to stir up or rouse; Sw. *upwigla*, the same. The affinities of this word are obscure.] To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sense.
Milton.

INVEIGLED, *pp* Enticed; wheedled; seduced from duty.

INVEIGLEMENT, *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement.

INVEIGLER, *n.* One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery.

INVEIGLING, *ppr.* Enticing; wheedling; persuading to any thing bad.

INVEILED, *a.* Covered as with a veil.

INVENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *inventer;* L. *invenio, inventum; in* and *venio*, to come; literally, to come to, to fall on, to meet, Eng. to *find.*] 1. To find out something new; to devise something not before known; to contrive and produce something that did not before exist; as, to *invent* a new instrument of music; to *invent* a machine for spinning; to *invent* gunpowder. [*See* INVENTION.]—2. To forge; to fabricate, to contrive falsely; as, to *invent* falsehoods.—3. To feign; to frame by the imagination; as, to *invent* the machinery of a poem.—4. To light on; to meet with. [*This is the literal sense, but now little used*]

INVENT'ED, *pp.* Found out; devised, contrived; forged; fabricated.

INVENT'FUL, *a.* Full of invention.

INVENT'IBLE, *a.* Discoverable; capable of being found

INVENT'IBLENESS, *n.* The state of being inventible.

INVEN'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inventio.*] 1. The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; as, the *invention* of logarithms; the *invention* of the art of printing; the *invention* of the orrery. *Invention* differs from *discovery*. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist. *Discovery* brings to light that which existed before, but which was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer and barometer. We are indebted to *discovery* for the knowledge of the islands in the Pacific ocean, and for the knowledge of galvanism, and many species of earth not formerly known. This distinction is important though not always observed.—2. That which is invented. The cotton gin is the *invention* of Whitney; the steam boat is the *invention* of Bell. The Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders are said to be *inventions* of the Greeks; the Tuscan and Composite are *inventions* of the Latins. —3 Forgery; fiction. Fables are the *inventions* of ingenious men.—4. In *painting*, the finding or choice of the objects which are to enter into the composition of the piece.—5. In *poetry*, it is applied to whatever the poet adds to the history of the subject.—6. In *rhet*, the finding and selecting of arguments to prove and illustrate the point in view.—7. The power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving any thing new. Thus we say, a man of *invention*.—8. Discovery; the finding of things hidden: as, the pretended *invention* of the true cross, by St Helena

INVENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *inventif.*] Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; as, an *inventive* head or genius.

INVENT'IVELY, *adv.* By the power of invention.

INVENT'IVENESS, *n.* The faculty of inventing.

INVENT'OR, *n.* One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produces any thing not before existing; a contriver. The *inventors* of many of the most useful arts are not known.

INVENTO'RIALLY, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

IN'VENTORIED, *pp.* Inserted or registered in an inventory.

I'NVENTORY, *n.* [Sp. and It *inventario;* Fr *inventaire;* from *invent*] 1. A list containing a true description, together with the values of goods and chattels, made on various occasions, as on the sale of goods, transfer of movables for pecuniary considerations, decease of a person, &c.—*Inventory of process*, in the *court of session*, a correct inventory of the articles of which each process consists, specifying the dates of the productions and ingivings. These inventories are made out and maintained by the clerks of the court —2. A catalogue of movables —3. A catalogue or account of particular things. [*An indefinite use of the word.*]

IN'VENTORY, *v. t.* [Fr. *inventorier.*] 1. To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; as, to *inventory* the goods and estates of the deceased.—2. To insert or register in an account of goods.

INVENT'RESS, *n.* [from *invent*] A female that invents.

INVER'MINA'TION, *n* [L. *invermi natio*, from *in* and *vermis*, a worm] Among *physicians*, a name given to certain diseased states of the intestinal canal, which give rise to the formation or evolution of entozoary animals or worms, as they are commonly called.—2. Morbid states occasioned by the presence of such animals.

INVERSE, *a.* (invers'.) [L. *inversus*. *See* INVERT.] Inverted; reciprocal *Inverse* proportion or ratio, is when the effect or result of any operation is *less* in proportion as the cause is *greater*, or is *greater* in proportion as the cause is *less*. Thus the time in which a quantity of work may be performed, will be *less* in proportion as the number of workmen is *greater*, and *greater* in proportion as the number of workmen is *less*. *If ten* men can perform a certain quantity of work in *six* days, then *twenty* men will perform the same work in *three* days. *Inverse* proportion is opposed to *direct*. [*See* RATIO.] Any two operations of algebra are said to be *inverse*, when one of them undoes, so to speak, the effect of the other; so that if both be successively performed upon the same quantity the result is the quantity itself. Addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, raising of powers, and extraction of roots, are instances of pairs of inverse operations.—*Inverse method of fluxions*, the method of finding the *fluents* of given fluxional expressions. It is the same with the integral calculus.—*Inverse method of tangents*, the method of finding the curve whose tangents are lines drawn according to some determinate law, or which fulfil some given condition.

INVERSELY, *adv* (invers'ly.) In an inverted order or manner; when more produces less, and less produces more; or when one thing is greater or less, in proportion as another is less or greater. Thus in uniform motion, if the velocity be increased, the time is diminished in the same proportion, the space being supposed to remain unchanged. Hence we say that the velocity is *inversely* as the time, or the time *inversely* as the velocity. The term *reciprocally* is often used in this sense instead of *inversely*.

INVER'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inversio*. *See* INVERT.] 1. Change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of things.

It is just the *inversion* of an act of parliament, your Lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other.—3. A turning backward; a contrary rule of operation Problems in geometry and arithmetic are often proved by *inversion*, as division by multiplication, and multiplication by division.—4 In *rhet.* and *philology*, a change of the natural order of words; as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of "impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices."—5 In *music*, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord.—6. *Inversion, invertendo*, or *by inversion*, in *math.*, inverting the terms of a proportion by changing the antecedents into consequents, and the consequents into antecedents. Thus if $a : b :: c : d$; then, by inversion or invertendo $b : a :: d : c$.—7. In *geol.*, change of order or position, so that the upper may be lower, or the lower upper, the first last, or the last first. In the order of superposition of the different stratified rocks, some strata may be wanting altogether, but there will not be found an *inversion* of the regular order of superposition.

INVERT', *v. t.* [L. *inverto; in* and *verto*, to turn.] 1. To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down; as, to *invert* a cone; to *invert* a hollow vessel.—2. To place in a contrary order or method; as, to *invert* the rules of justice; to *invert* the order of words.

And winter storms *invert* the year.
Dryden.

3. In *music*, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony.—4.† To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle.

INVERT'EBRAL, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column, as insects, &c.

INVER'TEBRATE, *n* An animal having no vertebral column, or spinal bone.

INVERT'EBRATED, } *a.* Destitute of
INVERT'EBRATE, } a back bone

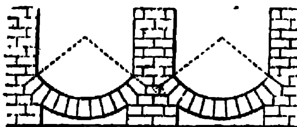
or vertebral chain. All those animals are invertebrated which are included in the great divisions, mollusca, or cyclo-gangliata; articulata, or diploneura; and radiata, or cyclo-neura. [See VERTEBRATED.]

INVERT'ED, pp. Turned to a contrary direction; turned upside down; changed in order. *Inverted*, or *invertant*, in *her*., turned the wrong way; wings when the points are downward, are termed *inverted*, being contrary to their natural position.



Inverted wings.

INVER'TED ARCH, or INVERT', n. An arch with its intrados below the axis or springing line, and of which therefore the lowest stone is the keystone Inverted arches are used in foundations to connect particular points, and distribute their weight or pressure over a greater extent of surface, as in piers and the like.



Inverted arches.

INVERT'EDLY, *adv*. In a contrary or reversed order.

INVERT'ENT, n. A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions in the system.

INVERT'ING, *ppr*. Turning in a contrary direction; changing the order.

INVEST', v. t. [Fr. *investir*; L. *investio*; *in* and *vestio*, to clothe. *See* VEST.] 1. To clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to array; usually and most correctly followed by *with*, before the thing put on; as, to *invest* one *with* a mantle or robe. In this sense, it is used chiefly in poetry and elevated prose, not in colloquial discourse.—2. To clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; as, to *invest* a person with a civil office, or with an ecclesiastical dignity.—3. To adorn; to grace; as, to *invest* with honour.—4. To clothe; to surround; as, to be *invested* with light, splendour, or glory.—5. To confer; to give. [*Lit. us.*]—6. To enclose; to surround; to block up, so as to intercept succours of men and provisions, and prevent escape; to lay siege to; as, to *invest* a town.—7. To clothe money in something permanent or less fleeting; as, to *invest* money *in* funded or bank stock; to *invest* it *in* lands or goods. In this application, it is always followed by *in*.

INVEST'ED, pp. Clothed; dressed; adorned; enclosed.

INVEST'IENT, a. Covering; clothing.

INVEST'IGABLE, a. [from *investigate*.] That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition. The causes or reasons of things are sometimes *investigable*.

INVEST'IGATE, v. t. [L. *investigo*; *in* and *vestigo*, to follow a track, to search; *vestigium*, a track or *footstep*.] To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition; as to *investigate* the powers and forces of nature; to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena; to *investigate* the principles of moral duty; to *investigate* the conduct of an agent, or the motives of a prince.

INVEST'IGATED, pp. Searched into; examined with care.

INVEST'IGATING, *ppr*. Searching into; inquiring into with care.

INVESTIGA'TION, n. [Fr. from L *investigatio*.] The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts, or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, either in the physical or moral world, and either by observation and experiment, or by argument and discussion. Thus we speak of the *investigations* of the philosopher and the mathematician; the *investigations* of the judge, the moralist, and the divine.

INVEST'IGATIVE, a. Curious and deliberate in researches.

INVEST'IGATOR, n. One who searches diligently into a subject.

INVEST'ING, *ppr*. Clothing; dressing; adorning; enclosing.

INVEST'ITURE, n. [Fr. *See* INVEST.] The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin.

> The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture*, or open delivery of possession. *Blackstone*.

> It was customary for princes to make *investiture* of ecclesiastical benefices. *Encyc*.

2. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

> He had refused to yield to the pope the *investiture* of bishops. *Ralegh*

INVEST'IVE, a. Clothing; encircling.

INVEST'MENT, n. The action of investing.—2. Clothes; dress; garment; habit. [*We now use* VESTMENT.]—3. The act of surrounding blocking up or besieging by an armed force.

> The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort, within six days after its *investment*. *Marshall*.

4 The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property; literally, the clothing of money with something.

> Before the *investment* could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible. *Hamilton*.

INVET'ERACY, n. [L. *inveteratio*. *See* INVETERATE.] Long continuance, or the firmness, or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as, the *inveteracy* of custom and habit; usually, or always applied in a bad sense; as, the *inveteracy* of prejudice, of error, or of any evil habit.

INVET'ERATE, a. [L. *inveteratus*, *invetero*; *in* and *vetero*, from *vetus*, old.] 1. Old; long established.

> It is an *inveterate* and received opinion † *Bacon*.

2. Deep-rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; *used of evils*; as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* abuse; an *inveterate* course of sin.—3. Having fixed habits by long continuance; *used of persons*; as, an *inveterate* sinner.—4. Violent; deep-rooted; obstinate; as, *inveterate* enmity or malice.

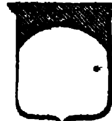
INVET'ERATE, v. t [L. *invetero*, to grow *old*.] To fix and settle by long continuance. [*Lit. us.*]

INVET'ERATELY, *adv*. With obstinacy; violently.

INVET'ERATENESS, n. Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy; as, the *inveterateness* of a mischief.

INVETERA'TION, n. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVEX'ED pp. In *her*., arched, or enarched.



Invexed.

INVID'IOUS. a. [L. *invidiosus*, from *invideo*, to envy; *in* and *video*, to see. *Invideo* signifies properly, to look against.] 1. Envious; malignant.—2. Likely to incur ill will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful. [*This is the usual sense.*]

> Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome*.

INVID'IOUSLY *adv*. Enviously; malignantly.—2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVID'IOUSNESS, n. The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

INVIG'ILANCE, n. Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

INVIG'OR, v. t. To invigorate; to animate; to encourage.

INVIG'ORATE, v. t. [It. *invigorire*; *in* and *vigor*.] To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to. Exercise *invigorates* the body; cheerfulness *invigorates* the mind.

> Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by universal charity *Atterbury*.

INVIG'ORATED, pp. Strengthened; animated.

INVIG'ORATING, *ppr*. Giving fresh vigour to; strengthening.

INVIGORA'TION, n. The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

INVIL'LAGED, a. Turned into a village.

INVIN'CIBLE, a. [Fr. *invincible*; L. *in* and *vinco*, to conquer.] 1. Not to be conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable; as, an *invincible* army.—2. Not to be overcome; insuperable; as, an *invincible* obstacle, error, habit, or objection.

INVIN'CIBLENESS, } n. The quality
INVINCIBIL'ITY, } of being unconquerable; insuperableness.

INVIN'CIBLY, *adv*. Unconquerably; insuperably.

INVI'OLABLE, a. [Fr. from L. *inviolabilis*; *in* and *violabilis*, *violo*, to *violate*.] 1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence, as, a sacred place and sacred things should be considered *inviolable*.—2. Not to be broken; as, an *inviolable* league, covenant, agreement, contract, vow, or promise.—3. Not to be injured or tarnished; as, *inviolable* chastity or honour. —4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound; as, *inviolable* saints.

INVI'OLABLENESS, } n. [from *invio-*
INVIOLABIL'ITY, } *lable*.] The quality or state of being inviolable; as, the *inviolability* of crowned heads.—2. The quality of not being subject to be broken.

INVI'OLABLY, *adv*. Without profanation; without breach or failure; as,

a sanctuary *inviolably* sacred; to keep a promise *inviolably*.

INVI'OLATE, *a*. [L. *inviolatus*.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

> But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
> To thee. *Denham*.

INVI'OLATED, *a*. Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated.

IN'VIOUS, *a*. [L. *invius; in* and *via*, way.] Impassable; untrodden.

IN'VIOUSNESS, *n*. State of being impassable.

INVIRIL'ITY, *n*. Absence of manhood.

INVISC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *viscus*, glue, birdlime.] 1. To lime; to daub with glue.—2. To catch with glue or birdlime; to entangle with glutinous matter. [*Lit. us.*]

INVIS'CATED, *pp*. Limed; daubed with glue.

INVIS'CERATE, *v. t.* To breed; to nourish. [*A bad word.*]

INVISIBIL'ITY, **INVIS'IBLENESS**, *n*. [Fr. *invisibilité*, from *invisible*.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight.

INVIS'IBLE, *a*. (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. from L. *invisibilis; in* and *visibilis, viso*, to see.] That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight. Millions of stars, *invisible* to the naked eye, may be seen by the telescope.

> He endured, as seeing him who is *invisible*
> Heb. xi.

INVIS'IBLY, *adv*. In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye.

INVIS'ION, *n* (*s* as *z*.) [*in* and *vision*.] Want of vision, or the power of seeing. [*Lit. us*]

Invita Minerva. [L. Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, being unwilling.] Without the help of genius.

INVITA'TION, *n*. [Fr. from L. *invitatio*. *See* INVITE.] The act of inviting; solicitation; the calling or requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany him to any place.

INVI'TATORY, *a*. Using or containing invitations.

INVI'TATORY, *n*. A part of the service in the Catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.

> Antiphonary, a service-book, which contained all the *invitatories*, responsories, and collects. *Encyc.*

INVITE, *v. t.* [L. *invito;* It. *invitare;* Fr. *inviter*. This word is formed by *in* and the Teutonic *bid*, or its root; *inbid*. *See* BID.] 1. To ask to do some act or to go to some place; to request the company of a person; as, to *invite* one to dine or sup; to *invite* friends to a wedding; to *invite* company to an entertainment; to *invite* one to an excursion into the country. —2. To allure; to draw to; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope.

> Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*.
> *Dryden*

3. To present temptations or allurements to.

> The people should be in a situation not to *invite* hostilities. *Federalist, Jay*.

INVITE, *v. i.* To give invitation; to persuade.

INVITED, *pp*. Solicited; requested to come or go in person; allured.

INVITE'MENT,† *n*. Act of inviting; invitation.

INVITER, *n*. One who invites.

INVITING, *ppr*. Soliciting the company of; asking to attend.—2. *a*. Alluring; tempting; drawing to; as, an *inviting* amusement or prospect.

> Nothing is so easy and *inviting* as the retort of abuse and sarcasm. *Irving*.

INVITING, *n*. Invitation.

INVITINGLY, *adv*. In such a manner as to invite or allure.

INVITINGNESS, *n*. The quality of being inviting.

INVIT'RIFIABLE, *a*. [*in* and *vitrifiable*, from *vitrify*.] That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass.

IN'VOCATE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco; in* and *voco*, to call.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.

> If Dagon be thy god,
> Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid.
> *Milton*.

[Instead of this word, *invoke* is generally used.]

IN'VOCATED, *pp*. Invoked; called on in prayer.

IN'VOCATING, *ppr*. Invoking.

INVOCA'TION, *n*. [Fr. from L. *invocatio*.] 1. The act of adoring God, and especially of addressing him in prayer for his assistance and protection.—*Invocation of saints*, in the *church of Rome*, the act or form of addressing the saints that are in heaven, in prayer, supplicating that they would intercede with God and obtain those things of which the supplicator stands in need, or which he desires.—2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; as, the *invocation* of the muses.

> The whole poem is a prayer to Fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addison*.

3. A judicial call, demand, or order; as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court.

IN'VOICE, *n*. [Fr. *envoi*, a sending or thing sent, from *envoyer*, to send, It. *inviare; envois*, plur. things sent.] In *com.*, a written account of the particulars of merchandise, shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c. with the value or prices and charges annexed.

IN'VOICE, *v t.* To make a written account of goods or property with their prices. It is usual to *invoice* goods in the currency of the country in which the seller resides.

> Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison's Proclamation*.

IN'VOICED, *pp*. Inserted in a list with the price or value annexed.

IN'VOICING, *ppr*. Making an account in writing of goods, with their prices or values annexed; inserting in an invoice.

INVOKE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco; in* and *voco*, to call; *vox*, a word.] 1. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being. Poets *invoke* the muses for assistance.—2. To order; to call judicially; as, to *invoke* depositions or evidence into a court.

INVOKED, *pp*. Addressed in prayer for aid; called.

INVOKING, *ppr*. Addressing in prayer for aid; calling.

INVOL'UCEL or **INVOLUCEL'LUM**, *n*. [L. dim. of *involucre*.] In *bot.*, the secondary involucrum or small bracts surrounding one of the umbellules of an umbelliferous flower, or the florets of a capitulum.

INVOLU'CELLATE, *a*. [supra.] Surrounded with involucels.

INVOLU'CRAL, *a*. Pertaining to an involucrum, or having an involucrum.

INVOLU'CRE, **INVOLU'CRUM**, *n*. [L. from *involvo*.] In *bot.*, any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers. In umbelliferous plants, it consists of separate narrow bracts placed in a single whorl; in many composite plants, these organs are imbricated in several rows. The same name is also given to the superincumbent covering of the sori of ferns.—2 In *anat*, a name of the pericardium; also, a membrane which covers any part.



a, Involucre, *b b b*, Involucels. (Hemlock).

INVOLU'CRED or **INVOLU'CRATED**, *a*. Having an involucre, as umbels, &c.

INVOLU'CRET, *n*. An involucel,—*which see*

INVOL'UNTARILY, *adv*. [from *involuntary*.] 1. Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will.—2. In a manner independent of the will.

INVOL'UNTARINESS, *n*. Want of choice or will.—2. Independence on the will.

INVOL'UNTARY, *a*. [Fr. *involontaire;* L. *in* and *voluntarius*. *See* VOLUNTARY.] 1. Not having will or choice; unwilling.—2. Independent of will or choice. The motion of the heart and arteries is *involuntary*, but not against the will.—3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will. A slave and a conquered nation yield an *involuntary* submission to a master.

IN'VOLUTE, *n* [L. *involutus*.] *Involute* and *Evolute*, (the curve unrolled, and the curve from which it is unrolled,) a name given to two curves so formed and placed, that supposing the second to be cut out from solid matter, the first can be formed by fastening one end of a string upon a point in the second, attaching a pencil to the other end, and moving the pencil so that the thread may either gradually enwrap, or be unwrapped from, the curve to which it is fastened. The curve thus formed is called the *involute* of the curve by which it is generated, while the latter is called the *evolute* of the former. A great many curves may be generated in this manner. [*See* EVOLUTE.]

IN'VOLUTE, **IN'VOLUTED**, *a*. [L. *involutus, involvo*. *See* INVOLVE.] In *bot.*, rolled spirally inward. *Involuted* foliation or vernation, is when the leaves within the bud have their edges rolled spirally inward on both sides toward the upper surface.—2. In *conchology*, applied when the exterior lip is turned inwards, at the margin, as in all the Cypreæ.

INVOLU'TION, *n*. [Fr.; L. *involutio*. *See* INVOLVE.] 1. The action of involving or infolding.—2. The state of

being entangled or involved; complication.

All things are mixed and causes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville.*

3. In *gram.*, the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence between the agent or subject and the verb; a third intervening member within a second, &c.; as, habitual falsehood, *if we may judge from experience*, infers absolute depravity.—4. In *arith.* and *alge.*, the raising of a quantity from its root to any power assigned. Thus 2×2×2=8. Here 8, the third power of 2, is found by *involution*, or multiplying the number into itself, and the product by the same number. [*See* EVOLUTION.]

INVOLVE, *v. t.* (involv'.) [L. *involvo; in* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to *wallow*.] 1. To envelop; to cover with surrounding matter; as, to *involve* one in smoke or dust.—2. To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides; as, to *involve* in darkness or obscurity.—3. To imply; to comprise. To be and not to be at the same time, *involves* a contradiction.—4. To entwist; to join; to connect.

He knows his end with mine *involved*. *Milton.*

5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gathering number, as it moves along, *Involves* a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*

6. To entangle. Let not our enemy *involve* the nation in war, nor our imprudence *involve* us in difficulty.—7. To plunge; to overwhelm. Extravagance often *involves* men in debt and distress.—8. To inwrap; to infold; to complicate or make intricate.

Some *involved* their snaky folds. *Milton.*

Florid, witty, *involved* discourses. *Locke.*

9. To blend; to mingle confusedly.—10. In *arith.* and *alge.*, to raise a quantity from the root to any assigned power; as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power.

INVOLV'ED, *pp.* Enveloped; implied; inwrapped; entangled

INVOLVE'MENT, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved.

INVOLV'ING, *ppr.* Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating.

INVULNERABIL'ITY, **INVUL'NERABLENESS**, *n.* [from *invulnerable*.] The quality or state of being invulnerable, or secure from wounds or injury.

INVUL'NERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *invulnerabilis. See* VULNERABLE.] That cannot be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms. *Milton*

INWALL', *v. t.* [*in* and *wall*.] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

INWALL'ED, *pp.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.

INWALL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a wall.

IN'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *inweard;* G. *einwärts; in* and *ward. See* WARD.] 1. Internal; interior; placed or being within; as, the *inward* structure of the body.—2. Intimate; domestic; familiar.—3. Seated in the mind or soul.

IN'WARD, *adv.* Toward the inside. Turn the attention *inward*.—2. Toward the centre or interior; as, to bend a thing *inward*.—3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Celestial light shine *inward*. *Milton.*

IN'WARDLY, *adv.* In the inner parts; internally.

Let Benedict, like covered fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*. *Shak.*

2. In the heart; privately; secretly. He *inwardly* repines. It is not easy to treat with respect a person whom we *inwardly* despise.—3. Toward the centre.

IN'WARDNESS,† *n.* Intimacy; familiarity.—2. Internal state. [*Unusual.*]

IN'WARDS, *adv.* Inward; toward the inside.

IN'WARDS, *n plur.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera; Ex. xxix.

INWEAVE, *v. t.* pret. *inwove;* pp. *inwoven, inwove.* [*in* and *weave.*] To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

INWEAVING, *ppr.* Weaving together.

INWHEEL, *v. t.* [*in* and *wheel.*] To encircle.

INWHEELED, *pp.* Encircled.

INWHEELING, *ppr.* Encircling.

IN'WIT,† *n.* [*in* and *wit.*] Mind, understanding.

INWOOD', *v. t.* To hide in woods.

INWOOD'ED, *pp.* Hidden in woods.

INWORKED, *pp.* Worked in; operated within.

INWORK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [*in* and *work.*] Working or operating within.

INWORK'ING, *n.* Internal operation; energy within.

INWOVE, **INWOVEN**, *pp.* of *inweave.* Woven in; intertwined by weaving.

INWRAP, *v. t.* (inrap'.) [*in* and *wrap.*] To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping; as, to be *inwrapped* in smoke or in a cloud; to *inwrap* in a cloke.—2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex.—3. To ravish or transport. [*Ill. See* RAP.]

INWRAP'PED, *pp.* Involved, covered by wrapping.

INWRAP'PING, *ppr.* Covering by wrapping

INWREATHE, *v. t.* (inre'the,) *in* and *wreathe.*] To surround or encompass as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.

Resplendent locks *inwreathed* with beams. *Milton*

INWROUGHT, *pp.* or *a* (inraut') [*in* and *wrought*, from *work.*] Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures.

I'ODATE, *n.* [*See* IODINE.] Any compound of iodic acid with a base The general character of the iodates is similar to that of the chlorates. They form deflagrating mixtures with combustible matters, and on being heated to low redness, oxygen gas is disengaged, and a metallic iodide remains. The iodates are easily recognised by the facility with which their acid is decomposed by deoxidizing agents. None of the iodates have been found native. They are all of very sparing solubility, excepting the iodates of the alkalies. [*See* IODIC.]

I'ODIC, *a. Iodic* acid. An acid discovered much about the same time by Gay-Lussac and Davy, but the latter first succeeded in obtaining it in a state of perfect purity. It is formed by acting upon protoxide or peroxide of chlorine by iodine. It is also formed, according to Mr. Connell, by boiling iodine for several hours with about five times its weight of strong nitric acid. Iodic acid is a white semi-transparent solid substance, which is inodorous, but has an astringent sour taste. It is so dense as to sink in sulphuric acid. It is very soluble in water: it detonates when heated with charcoal, sugar, and sulphur. It combines with metallic oxides, forming salts which are termed *iodates*, and these, like the chlorates, yield oxygen when heated, and an iodide remains. Iodic acid is composed of 5 equivalents of oxygen, and 1 equivalent of iodine.

I'ODIDE, *n.* A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance. *Iodurelted iodides.* Hydriodic acid, and also the solutions of iodide of potassium and zinc, dissolve iodine, taking up a quantity of the iodine equal to that which they already contain. These compounds have been termed *ioduretted iodides*, or *hydriodates.*

I'ODIN, **I'ODINE**, *n.* [Gr. ιώδης, resembling a violet.] In *chem.*, a peculiar non-metallic acidifying and basifying elementary solid substance, discovered by Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre in Paris. Its peculiar properties were first ascertained by Gay-Lussac and Davy. Iodine exists in the water of the ocean and mineral springs, probably combined with sodium, in marine molluscous animals and sea-weeds. It has also been met with in combination with silver. The iodine of commerce is procured from the impure carbonate of soda, called *kelp* or sea-weed, which has been burned for the purpose of obtaining alkali from it. The incinerated kelp is lixiviated with water, and when the alkaline and other salts have been separated, the mother liquors are mixed with sulphuric acid and black oxide of manganese, by which the iodine is set free. At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere it is a solid, apparently a simple substance, at least hitherto undecomposed. It is incombustible, but in combining with several bodies, it exhibits the phenomena of combustion; hence it has been considered a supporter of combustion. It is a non-conductor of electricity, and like oxygen and chlorine, is a negative electric. Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colours, but with less energy. Its colour is bluish black or grayish black, of a metallic lustre. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates, or in elongated octahedrons. The specific gravity of iodine, according to Gay-Lussac, is 4.948; but Thomson found it only 3.0844. At 225° it fuses, and enters into ebullition at 347°. Its vapour is of an exceedingly rich violet colour, a character to which it owes the name of *Iodine.* This vapour is remarkably dense, its specific gravity being 8.716. Iodine has a very acrid taste, and its odour resembles that of chlorine. It is an irritant poison; but in small doses, and cautiously administered, it has occasionally been of great service in certain forms of glandular disease. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but dissolves copiously in alcohol and in ether, forming dark brown liquids. It possesses strong powers of combination, and forms with the pure metals,

and most of the simple non-metallic substances, compounds which are termed *Iodides* or *Iodurets*; with oxygen it forms the *iodic acid*, and perhaps one or more oxides. Combined with hydrogen it forms the *hydriodic acid*. Starch is a characteristic test of iodine, forming with it a compound of a deep blue colour. This test is so delicate, that a solution of starch dropped into water containing less than a 450,000th part of iodine is tinged blue by it. The great consumption of iodine is in medicine; it is employed in its pure state, and in the form of iodide of potassium, sometimes called hydriodate of potash.

I'ODOFORME, *n.* A compound of 2 atoms of carbon, 1 of hydrogen, and 3 of iodine. It is analogous to *Chloroforme*, and obtained by a similar process.

IODOSALIC'ULIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by distilling iodide of potassium with chlorosalicylic acid. It sublimes in the form of a dark-brown fusible mass.

IODOSULPHU'RIC ACID, *n.* The name given to a crystallized compound of sulphuric acid and iodic acid. It is probably hydrated iodic acid.

I'ODOUS, *a.* *Iodous* acid is a compound of iodine and oxygen, containing less of the latter than *iodic* acid.

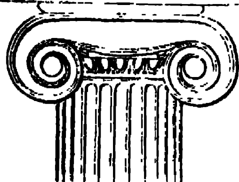
IOD'URET, *n.* A non-acid compound of iodine and a metallic or other base. Synonymous with *iodide*.

IOD'URETTED IODIDE. *See* IODIDE.

I'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. ιον, a violet, and λιθος, stone. A mineral of a violet blue colour, with a shade of purple or black, called also *dichroit* and *cordierite*. It occurs in regular six-sided prisms. Its varieties are peliom and steinheilite.

ION, *n.* According to Faraday, all substances susceptible of direct decomposition, by the electric current, are called *electrolytes*. Those elements of the *electrolyte* which are evolved at the *anode* are termed *aniöns*, and those which are evolved at the *cathode*, *cations*. and when these are spoken of together, they are called *ions*. Thus water, when electrolyzed, evolves two *ions*, oxygen and hydrogen, the former being an *aniön*. the latter a *cation*

ION'IC, *a.* [from *Ionia*.] *Ionic order*, one of the five orders of architecture. The distinguishing characteristic of this order is the volute of its capital. In the Grecian Ionic, the volutes appear the same on the front and rear; being connected on the flanks by a baluster-like form; through the external angles of the capitals of the corner columns, however, a diagonal volute is intro-



Ionic Capital.

duced. The Romans gave their Ionic four diagonal volutes, and curved the sides of the abacus. The Greek volute continues the fillet of the spiral along the face of the abacus, whereas in the Roman, its origin is behind the ovolo. In the modern Ionic capital, the volutes are placed diagonally, and the abacus has its sides hollowed out. The shaft, including the base, which is half a diameter, and the capital to the bottom of the volute, generally a little more, is about 9 diameters high, and may be fluted in 24 flutes, with fillets between them; these fillets are semicircular. The pedestal is a little taller and more ornamented than the Doric. The bases used to this order are very various. The Attic base is very often used, and with an astragal added above the upper torus, makes a beautiful and appropriate base. The cornices of this order may be divided into three divisions, the plain Grecian cornice, the dentil cornice, and the modillion cornice. The best examples of this order are the temple on the Ilissus, of Minerva Polias, and Erichtheus in the Acropolis, and the aqueduct of Adrian at Athens; the temple of Fortuna Virilis, and the Coliseum at Rome The boldness of the capital, with the beauty of the shaft, makes it eligible for porticoes, frontispieces, entrances to houses, &c.—2. The *Ionic dialect* of the Greek language, is the dialect used in Ionia.—3. The *Ionic sect* of philosophers, was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things.—4. Denoting an airy kind of music The *Ionic* or *Ionian mode* was, reckoning from grave to acute, the second of the five middle modes.

IONID'IUM, *n.* A genus of South American plants, belonging to the nat. order Violaceæ. *I. parviflorum* is used by the Spanish Americans, and *I poaya* by the Brazilians, as a substitute for ipecacuanha. The *I. itubu* of Kunth is sold as true ipecacuanha. It is also used as a remedy for dysentery and gout.

IO'TA, *n.* [Gr ιωτα] Primarily the Greek *i*, which, in contractions, is often indicated by a sort of dot under another letter; hence, a little; the smallest quantity assignable. The word *jot* has the same meaning and origin.

IPECACUAN'HA, or **IPECAC'UAN**, *n.* An emetic substance, of a nauseous odour and repulsive bitterish taste, the root of several plants growing in South America. All the kinds have nearly the same ingredients, but differ



Ipecacuanha (Cephaelis ipecacuanha).

in the amount of the active principle which they contain, termed *emeta*, or *emetine*. The best is the annulated, yielded by the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, a small shrubby plant, native of Brasil, and of New Granada. Of this sort there are three varieties, namely, the brown, red, and gray, or gray-white, called also greater annulated Ipecacuan. As this is the only sort sent from Rio Janeiro, it is sometimes called Brazilian or Lisbon Ipecacuan. It is sent in bales and barrels. The root consists of a central axis called *meditullium*, and an external portion called the *cortical* part, in which the virtue chiefly resides. Of the three varieties of annulated ipecacuan, the brown contains 16 per cent. of emetine, while the red contains only 14 per cent.; the gray has not been analysed. Another sort of ipecacuan is obtained from the *Psychotria emetica;* this kind contains only 9 per cent. of emetine; and the undulated or amylaceous ipecacuan, the produce of the *Richardsonia scabra*, holds only 6 per cent. Besides these the roots of numerous other plants are used in tropical countries as emetics, and are often termed ipecacuan. The dust or powder of ipecacuan, applied to any mucous surface, causes irritation and increased secretion from the part. It is chiefly employed to excite the stomach either to augmented secretion, or to invert its action and produce vomiting. It is also capable, by being combined with other substances, of being directed to the skin, and producing increased perspiration. When given in very small doses, it improves the appetite and digestive powers; in a somewhat larger dose it acts on the intestines, but in a still larger, from 15 to 20 grains, it occasions vomiting.

IPOMÆ'A, *n.* A genus of tropical plants of the natural family of Convolvulaceæ, very closely allied to Convolvulus or Bindweed. Most of the species are ornamental; others are purgative, as the *I. jalapa*, or *purga*, the *I. cærulea*, the *I. turpethum*, &c. The latter probably derives its name from the Arabic *toorbud* (from Sanscrit *tri*, three, and *poota*, the coat of a seed); and is well known in India as a good purgative; having neither the nauseous taste nor smell of ordinary jalap. The bark of the roots contains the purgative principle. Six inches in length of a root of finger-thickness will furnish a dose. [For the *I. jalapa* or *purga*—*see* JALAP.] Recently, the number of plants long classed under the genus Ipomæa has been considerably reduced, by transferring them to other genera, to which they more naturally belong. Some have, for instance, been removed to Argyreia, Pharbitis, Quamoclit, &c. The *Batatas edulis*, or sweet potato, once ranked under the genus Ipomæa, is now the *Convolvulus batatas* of some authors.

IP'SE DIX'IT. [L.] He himself said it. It is often used substantively to signify mere assertion.

IPSIS'SIMA VER'BA. [L.] The identical words.

IP'SO FAC'TO. [L.] In the very deed or fact; by the deed itself. A law phrase.

IP'SO JU'RE. [L.] By the law itself.

IR. A prefix used for *in*,—*which see*.

IRASCIBIL'ITY, } *n.* [from *irascible*.] The quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.
IRAS'CIBLENESS, }

IRAS'CIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *irascor*, from *ira*. *See* IRE.] Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed

with resentment; irritable; as an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper.

IRAS'CIBLY, *adv.* In an irascible manner.

IRE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ira*, wrath; W. *irad*, pungency, passion, rage. *See* Eng. WRATH.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment; *a word chiefly used in poetry.*

Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*. *Dryden.*

IREFUL, *a.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; wroth; furious with anger.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans. *Shak.*

IREFULLY, *adv.* In an angry manner

IRENARCH, *n.* [Gr. εἰρηνάρχης.] An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity.

IREN'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. εἰρήνη, peace.] Peaceful.

IRIDA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of endogenous plants, usually with equitant leaves; but more particularly characterized by having three stamens, the anthers of which are turned outwards, and an inferior ovary. They are principally natives either of the Cape of Good Hope or of the middle parts of North America and Europe. The Iris and Crocus are representatives of the predominant northern form of the order, as Gladiolus and Ixia are of the genera prevalent in the southern hemisphere. The species are more remarkable for their beautiful fugitive flowers, than for their utility The various species of Iris, Ixia, Gladiolus, Tigridia, Crocus, &c, are among the favourite flowers of the gardener.

IRIDES'CENCE, *n.* Exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

IRIDES'CENT, *a.* [from *iris.*] Having colours like the rainbow.

IRID'IO-CHLORIDES. *See* IRIDIUM.

IRID'IUM, *n* [from *iris.*] A metal of a whitish colour, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum, and in a native alloy with osmium Its specific gravity is above 18. It takes its name from the variety of colours which it exhibits while dissolving in hydrochloric acid The native alloy with osmium, or native iridium, is of a steel gray colour and shining metallic lustre. It usually occurs in small irregular flat grains, in alluvial soil, in South America. Iridium is of all metals the most infusible. it is brittle, and when carefully polished, has the appearance of platinum. When heated to redness in the air, if in a state of fine division, it is oxidized, but not if in mass. One of its most remarkable characters is the extreme difficulty with which it is acted on by acids; indeed, when pure it is probably insoluble; although, when alloyed with platinum, a little is taken up by nitromuriatic acid or nascent chlorine. Iridium combines with oxygen forming oxides, and with chlorine forming chlorides. These chlorides act as haloid salts and form iridio-chlorides with the basic chlorides. It has a considerable affinity for carbon.

I'RIS, *n. plur. Irises.* [L. *iris, iridis*, the rainbow, Gr. ἶρις.] 1. The rainbow. —2. An appearance resembling the rainbow.—3. The coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye, by means of which that opening is enlarged and diminished.—4 The changeable colours which sometimes appear in the glasses of telescopes, microscopes, &c. 5. A coloured spectrum which a triangular glass prism casts on a wall when placed at a due angle in the sunbeams. —6. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower, a genus of plants of the class Triandria, and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Iridaceæ. The species are distributed over Europe, Asia, and America. The *I. florentina* or *orris-root* is used to make tooth and hair powder, and to keep up the discharge from issues. A few species, as *I. tuberosa, I. versicolor*, and *I. verna*, are cathartic. The seeds of *I. pseudacorus*, when roasted, form a substitute for coffee. The *I. pseudacorus* and *I. fœtidissima* grow wild in Britain, the first of which is known by the name of flag-flower, or flower de luce; and the latter by that of stinking iris.—7. The heraldic *iris*, is a symbol in coat armour; and in especial long held a place in our royal arms, from its being a badge of the kings of France, to whose throne the English monarchs set up a claim, now formally renounced.—



Iris (Heraldry)

Iris metal ornaments, such as buttons, are produced by engraving with an engine lines on the surface of the metals, of extreme minuteness, so as to divide a lineal inch into from 2000 to 10,000 equal parts These lines exhibit prismatic colours.

I'RISATED, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.

I'RISED, *a.* Containing colours like those of the rainbow.

I'RISH, *a* Pertaining to Ireland.

I'RISH, *n.* A native of Ireland.—2. The Irish language; the Hiberno-Celtic.

I'RISHISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.

IRI'TIS, or IRIDI'TIS, *n.* [L.] Inflammation of the iris of the eye.

IRK, *v. t.* (urk.) [Scot. *irk*, to weary; *irk*, indolent. Lye suggests that this may be from Sax. *weorce*, work, which signifies also pain, or anxiety; but it seems more probably to be connected with Sax. *earg*, slothful, lazy, Gr. ἀεργός.] To weary; to give pain to, used only impersonally; as, it *irketh* or *irks* me, it gives me uneasiness. It is nearly obsolete.

IRK'SOME, *a.* Wearisome; tedious, tiresome; giving uneasiness; used of something troublesome by long continuance or repetition; as, *irksome* hours; *irksome* toil or task.

IRK'SOMELY, *adv.* In a wearisome or tedious manner.

IRK'SOMENESS, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

I'RON, *n* (i'urn, or i'rn) [Sax. *iren;* Scot. *irne, yrn,* or *airn;* W. *haiarn;* Ir. *iarann;* G. *eisen.* Qu. L. *ferrum*, for *herrum*. The radical elements of this word are not easily ascertained] 1. A metal, the hardest, most common and most useful of all the metals; of a livid whitish colour inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. It constitutes, according to some, about 2 per cent. of the whole mineral crust of the globe. There is scarcely a rock without iron. It is so hard and elastic as to be capable of destroying the aggregation of any other metal. Next to tin, it is the lightest of all metallic substances, and next to gold, the most tenacious. It may be hammered into plates, but not into leaves. Its ductility is more considerable. It has the property of magnetism; it is attracted by the loadstone, and will acquire its properties. Its medicinal qualities also are valuable. The occurrence of iron in a native state is exceedingly rare; but there are few mineral substances in which its presence may not be detected. Such as contain it in certain forms and in sufficient quantity, are called *ores of iron*. Of these, some are worked by the miner for the sake of the iron which they contain; some for using in their native state; while others supply some principles useful in the arts or manufactures. Iron exists in nature under four different states:—the native state; that of an oxide; in combination with combustible bodies, particularly sulphur; and, finally, in the state of salts. The *cast-iron* of commerce is obtained by the ore being calcined, or *roasted*, and thereby detached from its more volatile impurities, and then exposed, along with certain proportions of coal or coke and lime, to intense heat in a blast furnace By the combination of these materials at a high temperature, the oxygen and earthy matter of the ore are separated from the metal, which by reason of its greater density collects at the bottom of the furnace, and is run off into moulds. This process is called *smelting*, and the iron in this state receives the name of *pig iron*. It is converted into *wrought* or *malleable iron* by a further process of purification called *puddling*. [*See* PUDDLING.] It then becomes known in commerce as *rod* or *bar iron*. Of the combinations of iron, steel is perhaps the most important. [*See* STEEL.]— 2. An instrument or utensil made of iron; as, a flat-*iron*, a smoothing-*iron*.

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons?* Job xli.

3 *Figuratively*, strength; power; as, a rod of *iron*; Dan. ii.—4. *Irons, plur.* fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs; Ps. cv.

I'RON, *a.* Made of iron; consisting of iron; as, an *iron* gate; an *iron* bar; *iron* dust.—2. Resembling iron in colour; as, an *iron* gray colour.—3. Harsh; rude; severe; miserable; as, the *iron* age of the world.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*
Jove crush'd the nations with an *iron* rod. *Pope.*

4. Binding fast; not to be broken; as, the *iron* sleep of death.—5. Hard of understanding; dull; as, an *iron*-witted fool —6. Firm; robust; as, an *iron* constitution.

I'RON, *v. t.* To smooth with an instrument of iron —2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff.—3. To furnish or arm with iron.

I'RON-BOUND, *a.* Bound with iron. —2. Faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged; as, an *iron-bound* coast.

I'RON-CLAD, *a.* Clothed in armour.

I'RON-CLAY, *n.* A substance intermediate between basalt and wacke, of a reddish brown colour, and occurring massive or vesicular.

I'RON-CROWN, *n.* An antique crown, of gold set with jewels, made originally for the Lombard kings; which conferred, or was supposed to confer, the right of sovereignty over all Italy on the wearer. It was so called from inclosing within its round an iron circlet, said to have been forged from one of the nails used in the crucifixion of Christ. Charlemagne was crowned with this diadem;

and a similar one was used at the second coronation of Napoleon, at Milan in 1805.

I'RONED, *pp.* Smoothed with an iron; shackled; armed with iron.

I'RONFILINGS, *n. plur.* Fine particles of iron made by filing or rasping.

I'RONFLINT, *n.* Ferruginous quartz; a subspecies of quartz, opaque or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining, and nearly vitreous. It is sometimes in very minute and perfect six-sided prisms, terminated at both extremities by six-sided pyramids. It occurs also in masses, and in small grains. Its varieties are red, yellow, and greenish.

I'RON-FOUNDER, *n.* One who makes iron castings.

I'RON-FOUNDERY, *n.* The place where iron castings are made

I'RONFRAMED, *a.* Having an iron or firm frame.

I'RON-GLANCE, *n.* Rhombohedral iron ore, of which there are several varieties. The red varieties are called red iron ore, and the fibrous hematite.

I'RONHANDED, *a* Having hands hard as iron.

I'RONHEARTED, *a.* Hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel.

I'RONING, *ppr.* Smoothing with an iron; shackling.

I'RON-LI'QUOR, *n.* Acetate of iron used as a mordant, by dyers, &c.

I'RONMONGER, *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.

I'RONMOULD, *n.* A spot on cloth made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.

I'RON-PYRI'TES, *n.* *See* PYRITES.

I'RON-SAND, *n.* A variety of octahedral iron ore, in grains.

I'RONSHEATHED, *a.* Sheathed with iron.

I'RONSHOD, *a.* Shod with iron.

I'RONSICK, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a ship is said to be *ironsick*, when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.

I'RONSIDED, *a.* Having iron sides, or very firm sides.

I'RONSIDES,† *n. pl.* A familiar name for Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers

I'RONSMITH, *n.* A worker in iron; as, a blacksmith; locksmith, &c. [*An American word.*]

I'RONSTONE, *n.* An ore of iron, possessing sometimes a specific gravity of 3.6, and composed chiefly of iron combined with oxygen, silex, carbonic acid and water. When of a superior quality it will yield upwards of 30 per cent. of iron; but in the state of Missouri, U. S. iron-stone is found, which yields 75 per cent. of metal. Meteoric stones contain much iron, in uniform quantities, with nickel, &c.

I'RONWOOD, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of trees called Sideroxylon; so called from their hardness. Also the popular name of Ostrya Virginica, sometimes called Hop-Hornbeam, a tree of the United States. The ironwood tree grows principally in the West India islands, and is likewise very common in South America. The Diospyrus Ebenus, or ebony, is also named *ironwood.*

I'RONWORK, *n.* A general name of the parts or pieces of a building which consist of iron; any thing made of iron.

I'RONWORKS, *n. plur.* The works or establishment where pig-iron is wrought into bars, &c.

I'RONWORT, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of plants called Sideritis.

IRO'NIC, *a* Ironical.

IRON'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *ironique. See* IRONY.] Expressing one thing and meaning another. An *ironical* expression is often accompanied with a manner of utterance which indicates that the speaker intends to be understood in a sense directly contrary to that which the words convey.

IRON'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony. A commendation may be *ironically* severe.

I'RONIST, *n.* One who deals in irony.

I'RONY, *a.* (īurney.) [from *iron.*] Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; as, *irony* chains; *irony* particles. —2. Resembling iron; hard.

I'RONY, *n.* (īroney.) [Fr. *ironie;* L. *ironia;* Gr. εἰρωνεία, from εἴρων, a dissembler in speech.] A mode of speech expressing a sense contrary to that which the speaker intends to convey; as, Nero was a very virtuous prince; Pope Hildebrand was remarkable for his meekness and humility. When *irony* is uttered, the dissimulation is generally apparent from the manner of speaking, as by a smile or an arch look, or perhaps by an affected gravity of countenance. *Irony* in writing may also be detected by the manner of expression.

I'ROUS,† *a.* [from *ire.*] Apt to be angry.

IRRA'DIANCE, IRRA'DIANCY, *n.* [L. *irradians,* from *irradio. See* IRRADIATE.] 1. Emission of rays of light on an object.—2 Beams of light emitted; lustre; splendour.

IRRA'DIATE, *v. t.* [L. *irradio; in* and *radio,* to shine. *See* RAY.]—1. To illuminate; to brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with lustre.—2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; as, to *irradiate* the mind.—3. To animate by heat or light.—4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRA'DIATE, *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine

IRRA'DIATE, *a.* Adorned with shining ornaments.

IRRA'DIATED, *pp.* Illuminated; enlightened; made luminous or bright; decorated with rays of light or with something shining.

IRRA'DIATING, *ppr.* Illuminating; decorating with beams of light.

IRRADIA'TION, *n.* The act of emitting beams of light.—2. Illumination; brightness.—3. Intellectual light.—4. The act of emitting minute particles or effluvia from some substance.—5. In *physics* and *astr.*, the phenomenon of the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated.

IRRA'TIONAL, *a.* [L. *irrationalis; in* and *rationalis,* from *ratio.*] 1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding. Brutes are *irrational* animals.—2. Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason; absurd. To pursue a course of life which destroys happiness, is *irrational.* Irrational quantities, in *alge.*, the same as *surds.*

IRRATIONAL'ITY, *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

IRRA'TIONALLY, *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; that cannot be recalled from error or vice; that cannot be brought to reform.—2. That cannot be tamed.

IRRECLAIMABLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of reformation.

IRRECONCILABLE, *a.* [*in* and *reconcilable.*] Not to be recalled to amity, or a state of friendship and kindness; retaining enmity that cannot be appeased or subdued; as, an *irreconcilable* enemy or faction.—2. That cannot be appeased or subdued; as, *irreconcilable* enmity or hatred.—3. That cannot be made to agree or be consistent; incongruous; incompatible; as, *irreconcilable* absurdities. It is followed by *with* or *to.* A man's conduct may be *irreconcilable to* or *with* his avowed principles.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

IRRECONCILABLY, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation. Men may be *irreconcilably* opposed to each other.

IRREC'ONCILE, *v. t.* To prevent from being reconciled. [*Ill.*]

IRRECONCILED, *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not reconciled.—2. Not atoned for.

IRRECONCILEMENT, *n.* Want of reconciliation; disagreement.

IRRECONCILIA'TION, *n.* Want of reconciliation.

IRRECONCILING, *ppr.* Preventing from being reconciled.

IRRECORD'ABLE, *a.* Not to be recorded.

IRRECOV'ERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *recoverable.*] Not to be recovered or repaired; as, an *irrecoverable* loss.—2. That cannot be regained. Time past is *irrecoverable*—3. That cannot be obtained by demand or suit; as a debt. —4. Not to be remedied; as, *irrecoverable* misery.

IRRECOV'ERABLENESS, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable.

IRRECOV'ERABLY, *adv.* Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired, or remedied. Happiness may be *irrecoverably* lost.—2. Beyond the possibility of being reclaimed. A profligate may be *irrecoverably* abandoned to vice.

IRRECU'PERABLE,† *a.* [L. *in* and *recupero,* to recover] Irrecoverable.

IRRECU'PERABLY,† *adv.* Irrecoverably.

IRRECU'SABLE, *a.* [Fr. *irrécusable.*] Not liable to exception

IRREDEEMABLE, *a.* [*in* and *redeemable.*] That cannot be redeemed.—2. Not subject to be paid at the pleasure of government; as, *irredeemable* debts; *irredeemable* certificates or stock.

IRREDEEMABLENESS, IRREDEEMABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being not redeemable.

IRREDU'CIBLE, *a.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be reduced; that cannot be brought back to a former state.—2. That cannot be reduced or changed to a different state; as, corpuscles of air *irreducible* into water.—*Irreducible case,* in *alge*, that case of cubic equations, where the root, according to Cardan's rule, appears under an impossible or imaginary form, and yet is real.

IRREDU'CIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

IRREDU'CIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not reducible.

IRREFLECT'IVE, *a.* Not reflective.

IRREFRA'GABLE, or IRREF'RAGABLE, *a.* [*in* and *refragable,* L. *refragor; re* and the root of *frango,* to

break.] That cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontestible; undeniable; as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* reason or evidence.

IRREFRA'GABLENESS, or IRREF'RAGABLENESS, IRREFRAGABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

IRREFRA'GABLY, or IRREF'RAGABLY, *adv.* With force or strength that cannot be overthrown; with certainty beyond refutation. We say, the point in debate was *irrefragably* proved.

IRREF'UTABLE, *a.* [Low L. *irrefutabilis.* *See* REFUTE.] That cannot be refuted or disproved.

IRREF'UTABLY, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

IRREGEN'ERACY, *n.* Unregeneracy.

IRREGEN'ERATION, *n.* An unregenerate state. [*Bad.*]

IRREG'ULAR, *a.* [Fr. *irrégulier;* L. *irregularis; in* and *regularis, regula.* *See* REGULAR.] 1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules; as, an *irregular* building or fortification.—2. Not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage; as, the *irregular* proceedings of a legislative body.—3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws; as, an *irregular* action of the heart and arteries.—4. Not according to the rules of art; immethodical; as, *irregular* verse; an *irregular* discourse.—5. Not in conformity to laws, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; as, *irregular* conduct or propensities. —6. Not straight; as, an *irregular* line or course.—7. Not uniform; as, *irregular* motion.—8. In *gram*., an *irregular* noun or verb is one which deviates from the common rules in its inflections.—9. *Irregular figure*, in *geom.*, whether plane or solid, is that whose sides, as well as angles, are not all equal and similar among themselves. —*Irregular cadence*, in *music*, one which does not end upon the essential chord of the mode in which a piece is composed.

IRREG'ULAR, *n.* A soldier not in regular service; one not following any fixed rule.

IRREG'ULARIST, *n.* One who is irregular.

IRREGULAR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *irrégularité.*] 1. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order; as, the *irregularity* of proceedings.—2. Deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice. It is a favourable symptom when a profligate man becomes ashamed of his *irregularities.*

IRREG'ULARLY, *adv.* Without rule, method, or order.

IRREG'ULATE,† *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder.

IRREL'ATIVE, *a.* [*in* and *relative.*] Not relative; unconnected.—*Irrelative chords*, in *music*, have no common sound.

IRREL'ATIVELY, *adv.* Unconnectedly.

IRREL'EVANCY, *n.* [from *irrelevant.*] Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support; as, the *irrelevancy* of an argument or of testimony to a case in question.

IRREL'EVANT, *a* [*in* and Fr. *relever*, to raise, from *élever, lever*, L. *elevo, levo*, to raise.] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support. We call evidence, testimony, and arguments *irrelevant* to a cause, when they are inapplicable to it, or do not serve to support it.

IRREL'EVANTLY, *adv.* Without being to the purpose.

IRRELIE'VABLE, *a.* Not admitting relief.

IRRELIG'ION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *religion.*] Want of religion, or contempt of it; impiety.

IRRELIG'IONIST, *n.* One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion.

IRRELIG'IOUS, *a.* [Fr. *irréligieux.*] 1. Destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly.

Shame and reproach are generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South.*

2. Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked; as, an *irreligious* speech; *irreligious* conduct.

IRRELIG'IOUSLY, *adv.* With impiety, wickedly.

IRRELIG'IOUSNESS, *n.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

IRRE'MEABLE, *a.* [L. *irremeabilis*; *in* and *remeo*, to return; *re* and *meo*, to pass.] Admitting no return; as, an *irremeable* way.

IRREME'DIABLE, *a* [Fr.; *in* and *remediable*, from *remedy.*] 1. Not to be remedied; that cannot be cured; as an *irremediable* disease or evil.—2. Not to be corrected or redressed; as, *irremediable* error or mischief.

IRREME'DIABLENESS, *n.* State of being irremediable.

IRREME'DIABLY, *adv* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

IRREMIS'SIBLE, *a* [Fr.; *in* and *remissible;* L. *remitto.* *See* REMIT.] Not to be pardoned; that cannot be forgiven or remitted.

IRREMIS'SIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being unpardonable.

IRREMIS'SIBLY, *adv.* So as not to be pardoned.

IRREMIS'SIVE, *a.* Not remitting.

IRREMÖVABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* IRREMOVABLE.] The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.

IRREMÖV'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *removable.*] That cannot be moved or changed.—2. That cannot be legally or constitutionally removed from office.

IRREMÖVABLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.

IRREMÖVAL, *n.* Absence of removal.

IRREMU'NERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *remunerable.*] That cannot be rewarded.

IRRENOWN'ED, *a.* Not renowned; not celebrated.

IRREPARABIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* IRREPARABLE.] The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery.

IRREP'ARABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *irreparabilis.* *See* REPAIR.] 1. That cannot be repaired or mended; as, an *irreparable* breach.—2. That cannot be recovered or regained; as, an *irreparable* loss.

IRREP'ARABLENESS, *n.* State of being irreparable.

IRREP'ARABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

IRREPEALABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *irrepealable.*] The quality of being irrepealable.

IRREPEALABLE, *a.* [*in* and *repealable.* *See* REPEAL.] That cannot be legally repealed or annulled.

IRREPEALABLENESS, *n.* Irrepealability.

IRREPEALABLY, *adv* Beyond the power of repeal

IRREPENT'ANCE, *n* Want of repentance; impenitence.

IRREPLEV'IABLE, *a.* [*in* and *repleviable.*] That cannot be replevied.

IRREPLEV'ISABLE, *a.* [*in* and *replevisable.*] That cannot be replevied.

IRREPREHENS'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *reprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault.

IRREPREHENS'IBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

IRREPREHENS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to incur blame; without blame.

IRREPRESENT'ABLE, *a* [*in* and *represent.*] Not to be represented; that cannot be figured or represented by any image.

IRREPRESS'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *repressible.*] That cannot be repressed.

IRREPRÖACHABLE, *a.* [*in* and *reproachable*] That cannot be justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent An *irreproachable* life is the highest honour of a rational being.

IRREPRÖACHABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not reproachable.

IRREPRÖACHABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly; as, deportment *irreproachably* upright.

IRREPRÖV'ABLE, *a.* [*in* and *reprovable.*] That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright.

IRREPRÖV'ABLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.

IRREPTI''TIOUS, *a.* Encroaching; privately introduced.

IRRESIST'ANCE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*in* and *resistance*] Forbearance to resist, non-resistance, passive submission.

IRRESISTIBIL'ITY, IRRESIST'IBLENESS, *n.* [from *irresistible.*] The quality of being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition.

IRRESIST'IBLE, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *resistible.* *See* RESIST.] That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition.

An *irresistible* law of our nature impels us to seek happiness. *J. M. Mason.*

IRRESIST'IBLY, *adv.* With a power that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed.

IRRESIST'LESS, *a.* That cannot be resisted.

IRRES'OLUBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *in* and *resolvo.*] Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution.

IRRES'OLUBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat.

IRRES'OLUTE, *a.* (*s* as *z*) *in* and *resolute*] Not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; wavering; given to doubt. *Irresolute* men either resolve not at all, or resolve and re-resolve.

IRRES'OLUTELY, *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.

IRRES'OLUTENESS, *n.* Want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind.

IRRESOLU'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and

resolution.] Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind, as in doubt, or between hope and fear.

IRRESOLVABIL'ITY, } *n.* The **IRRESOLV'ABLENESS,** } state or quality of not being resolvable.

IRRESOLV'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be resolved.

IRRESOLV'EDLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z*.) [*in* and *resolved.*] Without settled determination. [*Lit. us.*]

IRRESPECT'IVE, *a.* [*in* and *respective.*] Not regarding circumstances.

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute, *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers.*

IRRESPECT'IVELY, *adv* Without regard to circumstances, or not taking them into consideration.

IRRES'PIRABLE, *a.* [*in* and *respirable.*] Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life; as, *irrespirable* air.

IRRESPONSIBIL'ITY, *n.* Want of responsibility.

IRRESPONS'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *responsible.*] Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.

IRRESPON'SIBLY, *adv.* So as not to be responsible.

IRRESUS'CITABLE, *a.* Not capable of being revived.

IRRESUS'CITABLY, *adv.* So as not to be resuscitable.

IRRETENT'IVE, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain.

IRRETRACEABLE, *a.* That cannot be retraced.

IRRETRIEVABLE. *a.* [*in* and *retrievable*, from *retrieve.*] Not to be recovered or repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable; as, an *irretrievable* loss

IRRETRIEVABLENESS, *n.* The state of being irretrievable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, *adv* Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained.

IRRETURN'ABLE, *a.* Not to be re turned.

IRREVEALABLE, *a.* That may not be revealed.

IRREVEALABLY, *adv.* So as not to be revealable.

IRREV'ERENCE, *n.* [L. *irreverentia*, *in* and *reverentia*. *See* REVERENCE.] 1. Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being. *Irreverence* toward God is analogous to *disrespect* toward man. —2. The state of being disregarded; *applied to men.* But this word is appropriately applicable to the Supreme Being and to his laws and institutions

IRREV'ERENT, *a.* [Fr.; *in* and *reverent.*] Wanting in reverence and veneration; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being.—2. Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration; as, an *irreverent* thought, word, or phrase.—3. Wanting in respect to superiors.

IRREV'ERENTLY, *adv.* Without due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being; in an irreverent manner.—2. Without due respect to superiors.

IRREVERS'IBLE, *a.* [*in* and *reversible.*] That cannot be reversed; that cannot be recalled, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irreversible* decree or sentence.

IRREVERS'IBLENESS, *n.* State of being irreversible.

IRREVERS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.

IRREVOCABIL'ITY, } *n.* State of **IRREV'OCABLENESS,** } being irrevocable.

IRREV'OCABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *irrevocabilis*; *in* and *revocabilis*, *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.] Not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed, or annulled; as, an *irrevocable* decree, sentence, edict, or doom; *irrevocable* fate; an *irrevocable* promise.

IRREV'OCABLY, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.

IRREVOKABLE, *a.* [*in* and *revokable.*] Not to be recalled; irrevocable.

IRREV'OLUBLE†, *a.* That has no revolution.

IRRHETOR'ICAL, *a.* [*in* and *rhetorical.*] Not rhetorical, inelegant in phrase; unpersuasive.

IR'RIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrigo*; *in* and *rigo*, to water.] 1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew.—2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it, and spread over it.

IR'RIGATED, *pp.* Watered; moistened.

IR'RIGATING, *ppr.* Watering; wetting; moistening.

IRRIGA'TION, *n.* The act of watering or moistening.—2. In *agriculture*, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.

IRRIG'UOUS, *a.* [L. *irriguus*. *See* IRRIGATE.] 1. Watered; watery; moist.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moist.

IRRIS'ION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *irrisio rideo*; *in* and *rideo*, to laugh.] The act of laughing at another.

IRRITABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *irritable*.] Susceptibility of excitement, the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated; as, *irritability* of temper.—2. In *phys.*, one of the four faculties of the sensorium, by which fibrous contractions are caused in consequence of the irritations excited by external bodies.—3. The contractility of muscular fibres, or a property peculiar to muscles, by which they contract upon the application of certain stimuli, without a consciousness of action. This may be seen in the tremulous contractions of muscles when lacerated, or when entirely separated from the body in operations. *Irritability* differs from *sensibility*; the most *irritable* parts of the body not being at all *sensible*, and vice versa. The heart is endued with the greatest *irritability.*

IR'RITABLE. *a.* [from *irritate.*] Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies.—2 Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated; as, an *irritable* temper.—3. In *phys.*, susceptible of contraction, in consequence of the appulse of an external body.

In general, there is nothing *irritable* in the animal body, but the muscular fibres. *Haller. Encyc.*

IR'RITANCY, *n.* The state of being irritant.

IR'RITANCY, *n.* In *Scots law*, the state of being of no force, or of being null and void. The *irritancy* of a right is its forfeiture, in consequence of some neglect or contravention. Such a forfeiture takes place, either by the force of the law alone, in which case it is called *legal irritancy*, or in consequence of some previous stipulation, and then it is called *conventional irritancy.*

IR'RITANT, *a.* Irritating.—2.† Rendering null and void. *Irritant clause*, in *Scots law*, a clause by which certain prohibited acts specified in a deed, if committed by the person holding the deed, are declared to be void and null.

IR'RITANT, *n.* That which excites or irritates.

IR'RITATE, *v. t.* [L. *irrito*; *in* and *ira*, wrath; W. *irad*, pungency, passion, rage; or perhaps more properly from Sw. *reta*, to provoke; G. *reitzen*; to tickle, vellicate, irritate.] 1. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to inflame; to fret; as, to *irritate* a wounded part by a coarse bandage.—2. To excite anger; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate. Never *irritate* a child for trifling faults. The insolence of a tyrant *irritates* his subjects.—3. To increase action or violence; to heighten excitement in.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame. *Bacon.*

4. To cause fibrous contractions in an extreme part of the sensorium, as by the appulse of an external body.

IR'RITATE,† *v. t.* [Low L. *irritare.*] To render null and void.

IR'RITATE,† *part.* or *a.* Heightened.

IR'RITATED, *pp.* Excited; provoked; caused to contract.

IR'RITATING, *ppr.* Exciting; angering; provoking; causing to contract.

IRRITA'TION, *n.* The operation of exciting heat, action, and redness in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means.—2. The excitement of action in the animal system, by the application of food, medicines, and the like.—3. Excitement of anger or passion; provocation, exasperation; anger.—4. In *phys*, an exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensorium residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of the appulses of external bodies.

Irritation is the effect of a stimulus applied to an irritable part. *Coxe.*

IR'RITATIVE, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.—2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation; as, an *irritative* fever.

IR'RITATORY, *a.* Exciting; stimulating.

IRRORA'TION, *n.* [L. *irroratio*; *in* and *ros.*] The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.

IRRUP'TED, *pp.* [L. *irrumpo.*] Broken violently and with great force.

IRRUP'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *irruptio*; *in* and *rumpo*, to break or burst.] 1. A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place. Holland has been often inundated by *irruptions* of the sea.—2. A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country; as, the *irruption* of the northern nations into France and Italy.

IRRUP'TIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

IS, *v. i.* (iz.) [Sax. *is*; G. *ist*; L. *est*; Gr. *ἐστι*.] The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words *am*, *be*, *are*, and *is*. *Is* and *was* coincide with the Latin *esse*, and Goth. *wesan*. In the indicative, present tense, it is thus varied; I

am, thou *art*, he, she, or it, *is*; we, ye, or you, they, *are*. In writing and speaking, the vowel is often dropped; as, *he's* gone; there's none left.

IS'ABEL, *n.* [Fr. *isabelle.*] Isabel yellow is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red.

ISAGOG'IC, } *a.* [Gr. εἰσαγωγικος.]
ISAGOG'ICAL. } Introductory.

IS'AGON, *n.* [Gr. ισος, equal and γωνια, an angle.] A figure whose angles are equal.

IS'ATATE, *n.* A compound of isatine with a salifiable base.

IS'ATIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed from isatine, in the same way as benzilic acid is formed from benzile. It is a white powder soluble in cold water.

IS'ATINE, *n.* A compound which is one of the products obtained when indigo is oxidized by means of sulphuric acid. It represents blue indigo with the addition of two atoms of oxygen. It forms hyacinth-red, or reddish-orange crystals of a brilliant lustre. Its solutions stain the skin, and give it a disagreeable odour. When dissolved in alkalies it is changed into *isatic* acid.

IS'ATIS, *n.* In *zool.*, the Bengal fox or Cynalopex insectivorus.

IS'ATIS, *n.* A genus of herbaceous annuals and biennials, natives of Europe, belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ. One species, *Isatis tinctoria*, is found wild in England and cultivated as a dye under the name of *woad*. [*See* WOAD.]

IS'ATYDE, *n.* A substance formed from isatine by the subtraction of two atoms of oxygen, and the addition of one atom of water. It is a yellowish white powder.

ISCHIAD'IC, *a.* [L. *ischiadicus*, from *ischias*, the *sciatica*, from *ischium*, the hip; Gr. ισχιον, ισχιαδικος.] Pertaining to the hip. The ischiadic passion or disease is ranked by Cullen with rheumatism. It is a rheumatic or neuralgic affection of some part about the hip joint. It is called also *sciatica*.

ISCHURET'IC, *a.* [*See* ISCHURY.] Having the quality of relieving ischury.

ISCHURET'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury.

IS'CHURY, *n.* [Gr. ισχουρια, from ισχω, to stop, and ουρον urine.] A stoppage or suppression of urine.

IS'ERIN, } *n.* [G. *eisen*, iron.] A
IS'ERINE, } mineral of an iron black colour, and of a splendent metallic lustre, occurring in small obtuse angular grains. It is harder than feldspar, and consists of the oxides of iron and titanium, with a small portion of uranium.

ISETH'IONIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. ισος, and *ethionic.*] An acid procured from sulphate of etherole, along with ethionic acid, from which it may be separated by boiling a solution of the compound. Its salts are all neutral, and are termed *isethionates*.

ISH, a termination of English words is, in Sax. *isc*, Dan. *isk*, G. *isch*; and not improbably, it is the termination of *esque*, in French, as in *grotesque*, It. *esco*, in *grotesco*, and the Latin termination of the inceptive verb, as in *fervesco*. Annexed to English adjectives, *ish* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality; as *whitish*, from *white*; *yellowish* from *yellow*. *Ish* annexed to names forms a possessive adjective; as, in *Swedish*, *Danish*, *English*. *Ish* annexed to common nouns forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as, *foolish*, from *fool*; *roguish* from *rogue*; *brutish* from *brute*. This is the more common use of this termination.

ISH, or ISCHE, *n.* [*issue.*] Expiration; issue; liberty and opportunity of going out. [*Scotch.*]—*Ish*, and *entry*. In *Scots law*, the clause, "*with free ish and entry*," in the *tenendas* of a charter imports a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the granter, who is by the clause laid under that burden.

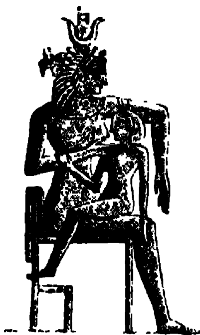
I'SICLE, *n.* A pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written *Icicle*. [*See* ICE and ICICLE.]

I'SINGLASS, *n.* (i'zinglass.) [that is, *ise* or *ice glass*.] A substance consisting chiefly of gelatine, of a firm texture and whitish colour, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes, particularly of the huso, a fish of the sturgeon kind, found in the rivers of Russia. As an article of food to the luxurious in the preparation of creams and jellies, it is in great request. It is also used in fining liquors of the fermented kind, in purifying coffee, and in making mock-pearls, stiffening linens, silks, gauzes, &c. With brandy it forms a cement for broken porcelain and glass. It is likewise used to stick together the parts of musical instruments; and as an agglutinant, for binding many other delicate structures.

I'SINGLASS-STONE. *See* MICA.

I'SIS, *n.* The name of a genus of jointed coral, in which the joints are composed of a substance resembling horn.—2. The earlier course of the river Thames bears the name of *Isis*.

I'SIS, *n.* One of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology. By the Egyptians she was regarded as the sister or sister-wife of Osiris, who concurred with her in the endeavour to polish and civilize their subjects; to teach them agriculture and other necessary arts of life Among the higher, and more philosophical theologians, she was made the symbol of pantheistic divinity. By the people she was worshipped as the goddess of fecundity. The cow was sacred to her. She is represented variously, though most usually as a woman with the horns of a cow, and sometimes with the lotus on her head, and the sistrum in her hand.


Isis.

IS'LAMISM, *n.* [from the Ar. *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.] The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedism.

ISLAND, *n.* (i'land.) [Fr. *isle*; It. *isola*; Lat. *insula*, *in* and *salum*, the sea, that is, *in the sea*, surrounded by it; Sax. *ealond*; Ger. *eyland*.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake; in contradistinction to *continent*, or *terra firma*.—2. A large mass of floating ice, is called an island of ice.—*Islands of the blessed*, in *Grecian mythology*, the Happy Islands, supposed to lie westward in the ocean, whither after death the souls of the virtuous were transported. This imagination of the ancients is finely reproduced in Addison's Vision of Mirza.

ISLANDED, *a.* Having numerous islands; as, the many-*islanded* Loch Lomond, in Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

ISLANDER, *n.* (i'lander.) An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, *n.* (ile.) [Fr. *isle* or *île*, from It. *isola*, L. *insula*.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land imbosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river.

> The *isles* shall wait for his law; Is. xlii.

2. A passage in a church. [*See* AISLE.]

ISLET, *n* (i'let.) A little isle.

ISNAR'DIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Tetrandria, and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Onagraceæ. The single species *I. palustris* is found wild in England. It is frequent on the continent of Europe, in North America, and the temperate parts of Asia.

I'SO. A prefix from the Greek (ισος) signifying equal.

ISOCAR'DIA, *n.* A heart-shaped shell with separated, involuted, and diverging beaks.

ISOCHEI'MAL, *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and χειμα, winter.] Of the same winter temperature; lines drawn through places having the same winter temperature are called *isocheimal lines*.

ISOCHROMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and χρωμα, colour.] Having the same colour. In certain experiments with doubly refracting crystals the decomposed light forms a double series of coloured rings, or curves of different forms arranged in a certain order; each curve in the one series having one corresponding to it both in form and colour in the other. The two curves or lines that have the same tint are called *isochromatic lines*.

ISOCH'RONAL, } *a* [Gr. ισος, equal,
ISOCH'RONOUS, } and χρονος, time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. An *isochronal* line, is that in which a heavy body is supposed to descend without acceleration. Two pendulums which vibrate in the same time are *isochronal*; also, the vibrations of a pendulum in the curve of a cycloid have the same property, being all performed in the same time whether the arc be large or small.

ISOCH'RONISM, *n.* The property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

ISOD'OMON, or ISOD'OMUM, *n.* [Gr. ισος, and δομη, structure] In *Grecian arch.*, a species of walling in which the courses were of equal thickness, and equal lengths.

ISODYNA'MIC, *a.* [from Gr. ισος and δυναμις, power.] Having equal power, or force

ISO'GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and

γραφη, a writing.] The imitation of handwriting.

ISOE'TES, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Cryptogamia, Linn.; nat. order Lycopodiaceæ or Clubmoss tribe. The *I. lacustris*, or European quill-wort, is an aquatic plant, growing in the bottoms of lakes in the north of England, Wales, and Scotland.

IS'OLATE, *v. t.* [It. *isola*, an isle or island,] To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate.

IS'OLATED, *pp.* or *a.* [Fr. *isolé*; It. *isolato*, from *isola*, an isle.] Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.—2. In *electricity*, the same as *insulated*.

IS'OLATING, *ppr* Placing by itself or detached like an isle.

ISOLA'TION, *n.* State of being isolated or alone.

ISOM'ERIC, *a.* Compounds consisting of the same elements in the same proportions, but with different properties, are said to be isomeric.

ISOM'ERISM, *n.* [Gr. ισος and μερος, a part] A term suggested by Berzelius, to designate the state of certain compounds, which contain the same elements in the same ratio, and yet possess physical and chemical properties quite distinct. The two cyanic acids are instances of this kind. They both consist of cyanogen and oxygen in the same ratio, and have the same equivalent, yet they differ widely in their chemical properties. A similar example is afforded by the tartaric and paratartaric acids.

ISOMET'RICAL PERSPECTIVE, *n* A new method of drawing plans of machines, &c., whereby the elevation and ground plan are represented in one view.

ISOMORPH'ISM, *n* [Gr. ισος, like, and μορφη, form.] 1. The quality of assuming the same crystalline form though composed of different elements, or proximate principles, yet with the same number of equivalents.—2 The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of the previous crystalline form of the compound.

ISOMORPH'OUS, *a* Having a different composition as respects elements, or proximate principles, (though not as respects number of equivalents,) but with the same crystalline form. Thus the phosphate and biphosphate of soda have the same form, or are *isomorphous*, with the arseniate, and biarseniate of soda; and in regard to other bases, such as potash and ammonia, each arseniate has a corresponding phosphate possessed of the same form. In these cases there is necessarily an analogy in the atomic constitution of the compounds, which are observed to possess the same number of equivalents of acid, alkali, and water of crystallization, and differ in nothing, except that the one series contains one atom of arsenic, and the other an atom of phosphorus.

IS'ONOMY, *n.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and νομος, law.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.

ISOPERIMET'RICAL, *a.* [*See* ISOPERIMETRY.] Having equal boundaries; as, *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.—*Isoperimetrical problems*, in *modern analysis*, a very extensive and difficult class of problems, the solution of which requires the application of a peculiar analysis. The general problem is as follows:—Among all the curves having the same length, to determine that of which some assigned property is a maximum or a minimum; for example, among all curves having the same perimeter, to find that which has the greatest area. This is the simplest question of the kind, and the curve to which the property belongs, is proved by elementary geometry to be a circle. Such problems are now solved by Lagrange's calculus of variations.

ISOPERIM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. ισος, equal, περι, around, and μετρον, measure.] In *geom.*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

ISO'PODA, *a.* An order of crustaceans thus named from the formation of their feet, which are fourteen in number. This order embraces the genus Oniscus.

I'SOPODE, *n.* One of an order of the crustacea, embracing several genera.

ISO'PODOUS, *a.* Relating to an order of crustaceous animals.

I'SOPYRE, *n.* [Gr. ισος and πυρ, fire.] A mineral of a grayish or black colour, which occurs massive. It is found in Cornwall imbedded in granite.

ISOS'CELES, *a.* [Gr. ισοσκελης: ισος, equal, and σκελος, leg] Having two legs only that are equal; as, an *isosceles* triangle.

Isosceles triangle

ISOSTE'MONOUS, *a.* [Gr. ισος and στημων, a stamen.] In *bot*, having the stamens equal in number to the petals.

ISOTH'ERAL, *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and θερος, summer.] Of the same summer temperature; lines drawn through places having the same summer temperature are called *isotheral* lines

ISOTHERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. ισος, equal, proper, and θερμη, heat] Having uniform temperature or equal heat.—*Isothermal* lines, are lines drawn upon a map through a series of places having the same annual mean temperature. As the isothermal lines are as numerous as the places, and as diversified as numerous, geographers have grouped them into bands or zones, and called them *isothermal zones* Mrs. Somerville uses *isogeothermal*, instead of *isothermal*.

ISOTON'IC, *a* [Gr. ισος, equal, and τονος, tone] Having equal tones. The *isotonic* system, in *music*, consists of intervals in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

IS'RAELITE, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

ISRAELIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
ISRAELI'TISH, } Israel.

IS'SUABLE, *a.* [from *issue*.] That may be issued. In *law*, an *issuable* term is one in which issues are made up.

IS'SUANT, *ppr.* In *her.*, issuing or coming up. It is used to express a charge or bearing rising or coming out of another charge or bearing, and also to express a lion or any other beast rising from the bottom line of a chief. *Issuant* and *revertant*, terms used to express a lion, &c., as if he were issuing or coming into the field in the base part, and going out again in the chief part.


Issuant.

IS'SUE, *n.* (ish'u.) [Fr. *issue*; It. *uscio*, a door, and *uscire*, to go out. It may coincide in origin with Heb. Ch. יצא, *yatsa*, Eth. *watsa*.] 1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress; applied to water or other fluid, to smoke, to a body of men, &c. We say, an *issue* of water from a pipe, from a spring, or from a river; an *issue* of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows; an *issue* of people from a door or house.—2. A sending out; as, the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer or from a court; the *issue* of money from a treasury.—3. Event; consequence; end or ultimate result. Our present condition will be best for us in the *issue*.—4. Passage out; outlet.

To God the Lord belong the *issues* from death; Ps. lxviii.

5. Progeny; a child or children; offspring; as, he had *issue* a son; and we speak of *issue* of the whole blood or half blood. A man dies without *issue*.—6. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property. A. conveyed to B. all his right to a term for years, with all the *issues*, rents, and profits.—7. In *sur.*, a fontanel; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body, to promote discharges.—8. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running; Lev. xii.; Matt. ix. 9. In *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point in dispute in a suit at law between two parties, ascertained by the pleadings. It is either an issue in law to be determined by the court, or, in fact, to be ascertained by a jury. In each form of action there was formerly a formal traverse, by which the whole or principal part of the allegations of the plaintiff in his declaration might be denied; this was termed the *general issue*. Since the adoption of the new rules of pleading (1834) there is now, properly speaking, no general issue, except in certain cases, where the privilege of giving special matter in evidence under it is given by statute. A *feigned* issue is a technical mode of trying some questions, supposing an imaginary wager. In the Scottish practice of trial by jury it is usual to put printed copies of the issues into the hands of the jurors. In *Scotland*, issues are either upon matter of law or upon matter of fact. Issues in law are pure questions for the determination of a judge, and issues upon matters of fact are tried by a jury.—10. A giving out from a repository; delivery; as, an *issue* of rations or provisions from a store, or of powder from a magazine.

IS'SUE, *v. i.* [It. *uscire*. *See* the noun.] 1. To pass or flow out; to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; as, water *issues* from springs; blood *issues* from wounds; sap or gum *issues* from trees; light *issues* from the sun.—2 To go out; to rush out. Troops *issued* from the town and attacked the besiegers.—3. To proceed, as progeny; to spring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee; 2 Kings xx.

4. To proceed; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue; as, rents and profits *issuing* from land, tenements, or a capital stock.—5. In *legal pleadings*, to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause.—6. To close; to end. We know not how the cause will *issue*.

IS'SUE, *v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation; as, to *issue* money from a treasury, or notes from a bank.—2. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to *issue* an order from the department of war; to *issue* a writ or precept.—3. To deliver for use; as, to *issue* provisions from a store.

IS'SUED, *pp.* Descended; sent out.

IS'SUELESS, *a.* Having no issue or progeny; wanting children.

IS'SUER, *n.* One who issues or emits.

IS'SUING, *ppr.* Flowing or passing out; proceeding from; sending out.

IS'SUING, *n.* A flowing or passing out. —2. Emission; a sending out, as of bills or notes.

ISTH'MUS, *n.* (ist'mus.) [L. from Gr. ισθμος.] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land. Such are, the *Isthmus* of Panama, or Darien, connecting the two great continents of North and South America; the *Isthmus* of Suez, separating the Mediterranean from the Red Sea; with many others of note. But the word is also applied to land of considerable extent, between seas.

IT, *pron.* [Sax. *hit;* D. *het;* G. *es;* L. *id.*] 1. A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes called demonstrative, and standing for any thing except males and females. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of *it* are the issues of life;" Prov. iv. Here *it* is the substitute for heart.—2. *It* is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called impersonal; as, *it* rains; *it* snows. In this case, there is no determinate thing to which *it* can be referred. In other cases, *it* may be referred to *matter*, *affair*, or some other word. Is *it* come to this?—3. Very often, *it* is used to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence. "*It* is well ascertained, that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid." What is well ascertained? The answer will show: the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *it* [that] is well ascertained. Here *it* represents the clause of the sentence, "the figure of the earth," &c. If the order of the sentence is inverted, the use of *it* is superseded. The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *that* is well ascertained. *It*, like *that*, is often a substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence.—4. *It* often begins a sentence, when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine noun follows. *It* is I: be not afraid. *It* was Judas who betrayed Christ. When a question is asked, *it* follows the verb; as, who was *it* that betrayed Christ?—5. *It* is used also for the state of a person or affair.

> How is *it* with our general? — *Shak.*

6. *It* is used after intransitive verbs very indefinitely and sometimes ludicrously, but rarely in an elevated style.

> If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable he meant to walk *it* back for his pleasure. — *Ralegh.*

> The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. — *Dryden.*

> Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*. — *Pope.*

ITACO'NIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained in the third stage of the distillation of citric acid, or by the action of heat on aconitic acid. It is generally accompanied by some of the citraconic acid. It forms neutral salts termed itaconates.

ITAL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

ITAL'IAN, *n.* A native of Italy.—2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

ITAL'IANATE, *v. t.* To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs.

ITAL'IANIZE, *v. i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

ITAL'IC, *a.* Relating to Italy or its characters.

ITAL'ICIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in Italic characters.

ITAL'ICIZED, *pp.* Written or printed in Italic letters.

ITAL'ICIZING, *ppr.* Printing in Italic characters.

ITAL'ICS, *n. plur.* Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining; *the letters in which this clause is printed.* They are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c.

ITCH, *n.* [Sax. *gictha;* D. *jeukte;* Ar. *hikkah.* *See* the verb.] 1. A cutaneous disease of the human race, appearing in small watery pustules on the skin, accompanied with an uneasiness or irritation that inclines the patient to use friction. This disease is supposed by some authors to be occasioned by a small insect, a species of Acarus, as the microscope detects these insects in the vesicles. Others suppose the pustules only form a nidus for the insects. The itch is cured by sulphur, which should be given internally, and applied externally in the form of ointment. This disease is taken only by contact or contagion.—2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease.—3. A constant teasing desire; as, an *itch* for praise; an *itch* for scribbling.

ITCH, *v. i.* [G. *jucken;* D. *jeuken;* to itch; Ar. *hakha;* Eth. *hakak,* to scratch. Hence Ar. to be affected with the itch.] 1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part.—2. To have a constant desire or teasing inclination; as, *itching* ears; 2 Tim iv.

ITCH'ING, *ppr.* Having a sensation that calls for scratching.—2. Having a constant desire.

ITCH'Y, *a.* Infected with the itch.

-ITE, *termin.* In *chem.*, acids terminating in *-ous*, produce compounds ending in *-ite*, indicating a lower degree of acidification; while those ending in *-ic* form compounds ending in *-ate*, indicating a maximum; as, *sulphite* or *sulphate* of potash, &c. *Ites* are seldom permanent, as they attract oxygen from the air, and become *ates*.

I'TEM, *adv.* [L. *item,* also.] Also;—a word used when something is to be added.

I'TEM, *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account. The account consists of many *items*.—2. A hint; an innuendo.

I'TEM, *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of.

I'TEMING, *ppr.* Making a memorandum of. [*Not a good word.*]

IT'ERABLE,† *a.* That may be repeated.

IT'ERANT, *a.* [*See* ITERATE.] Repeating; as, an *iterant* echo.

IT'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *itero,* to repeat, from *iter*, a going.] To repeat; to utter or do a second time; as, to *iterate* advice or admonition; to *iterate* a trespass.

IT'ERATED, *pp.* Repeated.

IT'ERATING, *ppr.* Repeating; uttering or doing over again.

ITERA'TION, *n.* [L. *iteratio.*] Repetition; recital or performance a second time.

IT'ERATIVE, *a.* Repeating.

ITIN'ERACY, *n.* Practice of itinerating.

ITIN'ERANCY, *n.* A passing from place to place.

ITIN'ERANT, *a.* [L. *iter,* a way or journey.] Passing or travelling about a country; wandering; not settled; as, an *itinerant* preacher.

ITIN'ERANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

ITIN'ERARY, *n.* [Fr. *itinéraire;* Low L. *itinerarium,* from *iter,* a going.] A work containing notices or descriptions of the places and stations to be met with in pursuing a particular line of road, as an itinerary from Paris to Rome; or of the principal places and stations on the great roads throughout a country: as, an itinerary of France, Italy, &c.

ITIN'ERARY, *a.* Travelling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

ITIN'ERATE, *v. i.* [L. *iter,* a going; Low L. *itinero.*] To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

ITSELF', *pron.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things. The thing is good in *itself;* it stands by *itself*.

> Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. — *Locke.*

IT'TNERITE, *n.* (named after *Ittner.*) A mineral which occurs crystallized in rhombic dodecahedrons, and massive. It forms a jelly when put into acids.

IT'TRIA, } **YT'TRIA**, } *n.* A non-acid compound of the metal Ittrium, or Yttrium, with oxygen. [*See* YTTRIA, YTTRIUM.]

IT'TRIUM, *n.* better written *yttrium*, unless *yttria* should be written *ittria*. A brittle metal of a scaly texture, a grayish-black colour, and a perfectly metallic lustre. Its oxide, called ittria or yttria, was discovered by Professor Gadolin, in 1794, in a mineral found at Ytterby, in Sweden.

IU'LUS. *See* JULUS.

I'VA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, order Necessaria, Linn., Nat. order Compositæ, of which there are but four species, natives of North and South America.

I'VIED, *a.* Covered with trailing ivy; as are often the walls of old country residences.

I'VORY, *n.* [Fr. *ivoire;* L. *ebur.*] The name given to the substance composing the tusks of the elephant and the walrus, and to the horn of the narwhal or sea-unicorn. The tusks of a full-grown elephant sometimes grow to be six or seven feet long, but the medium weight of a tusk is about 60 lbs. Elephants' tusks are hollow from the base to a certain depth, the hollows being filled with medullary matter. The solid portion is of an intermediate substance between bone and horn, and contains about 24 per cent. of gelatine; it is readily distinguished from bone by

its peculiar rhomboidal net-work, shown when the ivory is cut transversely. The hardest, toughest, and most translucent ivory is reckoned the best. As a material, it is extensively used in the arts for making or embellishing numberless small articles in almost universal use.

I'VORY, *a.* Consisting of ivory; as, an *ivory* comb.—*Ivory dust*, the borings and chips of the ivory-turner.

I'VORY-BLACK, *n.* A fine kind of soft black pigment, prepared from ivory dust by calcination, in the same way as bone-black. Ivory-black, or animal charcoal, possesses the singular property of completely destroying the colour of a great number of animal and vegetable solutions.

I'VORY-NUT, *n.* The nut of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a species of palm-tree, which is frequently found as large as a hen's egg, and is composed of a close-grained and very hard substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and colour; it is therefore often, as such, wrought into ornamental work.

I'VORY-PALM, *n.* The tree which bears the ivory-nut.

I'VY, *n.* [Sax. *ifig*; G. *ephen*.] An epiphytic climbing plant of the genus Hedera, the *H. helix*, class and order, Pentandria monagynia, Linn., nat. order, Araliaceæ. The leaves are smooth and shining, varying much in form, from oval entire to three and five lobed; and their perpetual verdure gives the plant a beautiful appearance. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous, disposed in globose umbels, and are succeeded by deep green or almost blackish berries. The *H. helix*, or common ivy, is found throughout almost the whole of Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. It is plentiful in Britain, growing in hedges, woods, on old buildings, or rocks, and trunks of trees. A variety, called the *Irish ivy*, is much cultivated on account of the large size of its foliage, and its very rapid growth.

> Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb.
> *Milton.*

The ivy attains a great age and ultimately becomes several inches thick and capable of supporting its own stem. The wood is soft and porous, and when cut into very thin plates may be used for filtering liquids. In Switzerland, and the south of Europe, it is used for making various useful articles. The ivy has been celebrated from remote antiquity, and was held sacred in some countries, as Greece and Egypt.

I'VYED, *a.* Overgrown with ivy. [*See* IVIED.]

I'VY-GUM, *n.* A resinous juice, which exudes from the stem of the ivy-tree, (*Hedera helix*), in warm countries. It is imported from the East Indies, in compact reddish masses.

IVY-MAN'TLED, *a* Covered with ivy; as, an *ivy-mantled* tower.

IX'IA, *n.* In *bot*, an extensive genus of Cape bulbs, class and order, Triandria monagynia, Linn., nat. order, *Iridaceæ*. The beauty and elegance of the flower procure for it a high place among ornamental plants. Its name is derived from a supposed resemblance borne by the flower to the wheel of Ixion

IXI'ON, *n.* In *anc. myth*, a king of Thessaly, married to Dia, whose father Deioneus he cruelly murdered, and was therefore shunned by all his fellow-men. Jupiter, moved with pity at his forlorn state, translated him to heaven; where he nevertheless attempted to seduce Juno. To entrap him, Jupiter fashioned a cloud into the shape of Juno; which, Ixion having embraced, thence sprang the Centaurs. For this treachery he was struck with thunder, and banished from the society of the celestials; one of whom (Mercury) was ordered to tie him to a wheel in hell, which continually whirled round, and the punishment of Ixion thus became eternal.

IXO'DES, *n. plur.* In *entom.*, a subgenus of acari, vernacularly named *ticks*, found in thickets plentifully in warm and dry seasons, which fasten on and torment oxen, horses, dogs, and other quadrupeds.

I'YNX, *n.* In *ancient myth.*, the daughter of Pan and Echo. She inveigled Jupiter into his intrigue with Io. As a punishment, Juno changed her into a bird, called the *wry-neck* (*Iynx torquilla*), which still possessed the power of exciting love; hence the iynx became a part of the love-spells among the Greeks. Latterly, the signification of the word *iynx* became different; and it was extended to every charm in poetry and music. In this sense, the iynx went under the name of the nightingale; and it is thus represented on the monument of Sophocles, and in the temple of the Pythian Apollo.

IZA'RADAS, *n. plur.* In the *East Indies*, the name of middlemen, who collect land revenue from the native cultivators, and pay it to the British authorities.

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